The New-York Times.

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POLITICS OF THE NEW-YEAR

DISCORD AMONG OHIO DEMOCRATS.

A CLUB WHICH WANTS TO GIVE A SELECT DINNER AND THE QUARREL WHICH HAS FOLLOWED—THURMAN AND THE GOVERNORSHIP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 31.—Just now there are heard low mutterings of discord in the ranks of the Ohio Democracy, brought forth by the action of the Young Men's Democratic Club of this city. The club is mostly composed of young men, a large number of whom are looking after the loaves and fishes, and who are known as latter-day converts to the Democratic faith. In the organization there are three candidates for Mayor, two of whom are members of the City Council, and at war with each other at nearly all points and on all occasions. There are some in the club who are now and have always been Democrats, but they are by no means in the majority, and the latter-day element seems to have the upper hand, and, as a rule, carries the day.

At a meeting held some time ago it was decided that a grand banquet should be given, under the auspices of the club, on the evening of Jan. 8, in commemoration of the battle of New-Orleans, or, as it is now termed, "St. Jackson's Day," the number of invitations to be limited to 300, and the tickets placed at $3 each. Invitations were sent to the leading Democratic politicians in this and other States, requesting them to be present on this occasion. It is expected that Senator Thurman, Gen. Ewing, Congressman Blackburn, of Kentucky, and several other champions of the cause will be present and speak words of wisdom and consolation. This is all very fine for the managers, but the old followers of Jackson look with suspicion upon this un-Democratic way of celebrating "St. Jackson's Day," and are shrewd enough to foresee that the party cannot be brought out of its present state of despondency and assume the offensive so long as the organization is controlled by young men working only for self-interest. The trouble commenced in the Young Men's Democratic Club between those who desired to be leaders of the party and the simon-pure Democrats, the former insisting upon having a fine time among themselves and guests, when the plans could be arranged for the future guidance of the party, and a general exchange of views indulged in. The opposition demurred, and claimed that it was an insult to the men to whom the party owed its existence, and whose votes gave the State to the Democracy a little over a year ago. These Democrats were in favor of having an old-fashioned Democratic celebration, where all would be permitted to hear the addresses of the leading men of the country, and converse with them. They believed that arrangements could and should be made to have several banquets, and the admission placed at a low figure, and then those who were able might have the feast and die as many as their means would justify. This they believed would have the effect of holding the party together and show to the laboring men that the Democratic Party was what it professed to be, a friend of the laboring man. A member of the club, who favored the latter course, says: "We are fast losing our hold on Democrats in Franklin County by professing one thing and practicing another. The new additions made to the party of late are Democrats only to secure positions of honor and trust, and not Democrats from principle. Were I a candidate for Mayor I would run as independent. I believe any good man can be elected over those Democrats."

It is quite evident that the aristocratic portion of the club has become aware that its action will have a most damaging effect, the subject having received the most severe criticism among the voters, who threaten to show the aspirants that their votes count. There are members of this organization who openly say that they will have nothing whatever to do with the entertainment; that if a lot of the "kid-glove gentlemen" think they can carry the Democratic Party around in their pocket for their own benefit the sooner they find out their mistake the better.

The question, Will Senator Thurman stick to the decision made public that he would not be a candidate for Governor? appears to be the one which now agitates the Democratic mind, and leads to much discussion. The majority of the party expresses the opinion that Mr. Thurman is the strongest man that can be brought forward, and believes that if he cannot hold Ohio for the Democracy no one can, and that he owes it to the party to accept the situation and make the fight. Gov. Bishop, doubtless, leads all other candidates, (except Thurman,) especially among the rural districts. He is popular, but the politicians and "wire-pullers" who generally rule the State conventions seem more inclined to put Gen. Ewing forward. Nearly every hill-top, vale, and dale in the State has a statesman who is willing to offer himself as a sacrifice upon the Democratic altar, but those mentioned are the most prominently spoken of. Doubtless a gathering of the clans will bring together a large number of politicians. The General Assembly convenes on Jan. 7, and the sentiments then expressed will doubtless foreshadow what the future action of the party will be on the financial question, and who will be the most available candidate for Governor.

SCRAMBLE FOR OFFICE IN MAINE.

DEMOCRATS AND GREENBACKERS COMPLETING THEIR COMBINATIONS—REPUBLICANS LOOKING TO THE FUTURE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 31.—The Democrats and Greenbackers of the Legislature are rapidly perfecting their combination, and but little doubt is apprehended that it will be brought about. The power seems to be in their hands, and they are bound to use it. The scramble among them seems to be for offices, from the Governorship down to the position of folder. It is gratifying to notice that the Republicans stand on their own platform, and are desirous of making no combinations whatever with the Greenbackers or Democrats, although temporary advantages may accrue therefrom. They will so act as to go into the campaign again next year with clean hands. A conference of the opposition was held to-day, lasting several hours, and, though there was considerable plain talk, the operations in the main seemed to indicate unanimity in the election of all the State officers and those of both branches. The caucus this evening pointed at the same result.

There is little hope that Conner's name will be sent to the Senate. Smith is losing ground, and Garcelon is coming up. Curiously enough, the Greenbackers think it will strengthen their cause next year to have Garcelon chosen, while the Democrats believe Smith will be the best man for them, could he be elevated to the Gubernatorial chair. Possibly, the election of Governor may be reached this week.

The Republicans, in Senate caucus to-night, nominated J. Manchester Haynes for President, and Samuel W. Lane for Secretary. In the House caucus the Republicans nominated Joseph A. Locke for Speaker, and Commander Smith for Clerk, both by acclamation.

The Democrats in the Senate caucus nominated Edmund Madigan for President and L. H. Murch for Secretary.

In a caucus of Greenbackers and Democrats combined, M. P. Frank was nominated Speaker, and B. L. Staples, Clerk of the House.

MR. POTTER'S HUNT FOR FRAUD.

THE SUB-COMMITTEE RESUME WORK AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 31.—The Potter sub-committee met this morning. There were present Hon. Clarkson N. Potter, Chairman, and ex-Gov. Oscar Arroyo, Secretary of State, produced the records of his office relating to the election of 1876.

P. G. Deslinde, Secretary of State under Gov. Kellogg, testified to affixing his signature to the first set of Republican Electoral certificates; he signed them Dec. 6; did not recollect signing any second set during Christmas week; witness also testified that he furnished to Gov. Kellogg during August, 1876, blank commissions for Supervisors of Registration and clerks, to be used by George L. Smith, at present Collector of this port, while running for Congress in the Fourth District.

Judge Billings, of the United States District Court, testified that a request had been made to him to return the first set of Republican certificates, as it was alleged they were informal. Judge Billings declined to grant the request, and subsequently a second set was handed in to him.

Peter Joseph, a Republican Elector, testified to the facts already published about the signing of the first and second sets of Republican certificates.

J. D. Kennedy was next examined. He declared that he had not spirited away the negro Kelly, as had been charged by some Northern papers; in fact, Kelly was now, and had been for months, in Washington.

Messrs. Raymond, Lloyd, and Maloney, clerks in a carpet-house here, testified to having found in their store on Sept. 19 a bundle of documents, left there by Mrs. Agnes D. Jenks. These documents were produced before the committee. The most important was one purporting to be the alleged original "Sherman letter." Chairman Potter made a statement to the press to the effect that these documents had been dropped by Mrs. Jenks for the purpose of imposing upon the committee. He declared that the so-called copy of the "Sherman letter" was a forgery.

The committee then adjourned until Wednesday morning.

ASKING FOR A VERDICT OF GUILTY.

OPENING ARGUMENT FOR THE PROSECUTION IN THE CHARTER OAK TRIAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 31.—A brief cross-examination of Insurance Commissioner Stedman, which developed nothing new in the Charter Oak trial to-day, closed the testimony, and both sides rested. Upon consultation with the court, it was decided that there should be three arguments on each side, Mr. Buck to open for the State, Mr. Perkins, of the defense, to follow. Mr. Foster of the State's counsel to come next, Mr. Hyde, for the defendants, next, followed by State Attorney Hamersley, and Mr. Swett to close for the defense.

Mr. Buck began his argument at about 10:30 A. M., and spoke until nearly 1, when a recess was taken until 2, and he then closed, after having occupied altogether two hours and a half. He first set out the honorable methods by which men acquire wealth, and contrasted them with the means which enabled men, by stealth and under the form of law, to possess themselves of riches, and showed that the worst kind of robbery was that which took advantage of helpless people by conspiracy. He then traced the manner in which Furber and his associates obtained possession of the company, and held that it proved a combination to effect an unlawful purpose, and that the statements of the company's condition, made in 1875 and 1876, were misrepresentations calculated to deceive the policy-holders, the defendants knowing the company to be insolvent. He paid considerable attention to the Furber contract, based upon the retention of $500,000 to the assets, and pointed out that under this contract there could be a liquidation within five years, the time in which it was to run, with the consent of the company. Further, Furber made himself, so that Furber had in fact made a contract with himself, and ran no risk, though the contract provided for a final payment to compensate for the risk involved. Though the testimony had not been absolutely clear, the counsel said, there was a strong inference from the letter of Furber to White, and from the books and the negotiations with Mathews that the mortgage of $500,000 which was put on the books was a piece of financial juggling, and that under the contract Furber was able to pay out of the funds of the company for the stock which put him in control. In the 20 months of his management Furber drew out, under the contract to pay him a percentage on the premium receipts, and 50 per cent. of the saving on purchased policies, an average of $13,542 a month. He claimed that the contract had to run he would have been entitled to $1,112,625. Wiggin and White, who also held contracts for 7½ per cent. on premium receipts, were entitled during the 20 months of their management to $76,776 each. Though they drew out nothing, yet the fact that they had contracts showed a combined purpose to get the money of the company outside of large salaries. In closing, Mr. Buck said: "I believe the evidence as against Furber, Wiggin and White was irresistible, and so far as they were concerned, the jury should bring in a verdict of guilty under the charge of conspiracy.

It was announced that Judge Foster was ill, which confused the arrangements as to the assignment of counsel, and in the expectation that he might be able to attend to-morrow, the court adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, with the understanding that there might be a further postponement to the next day.

CHICAGO'S REVIEW OF THE YEAR.

GRATIFYING RESULT OF THE BUSINESS OF 1878—A GRAND INCREASE OF VALUES OF $55,000,000.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—The review of the trade of Chicago for 1878, as prepared by the *Tribune*, exhibits a most gratifying result. The receipts of breadstuffs reached the enormous aggregate of 134,856,193 bushels, an increase of 35,920,780 bushels, or of 36.3 per cent. over 1877. Of this, the wheat receipts were 29,901,220 bushels, and shipments, 25,033,741 bushels. The number of hogs received was 6,339,636, and the number killed here, 5,128,000. The number killed in 1877 was 3,076,639. Their value was $44,810,000, and the value of the whole hog product was $55,500,000. The value of the live stock received in Chicago was $93,400,000, being an increase of $5,200,000 over last year. The increase in the value of the manufactures of the city over last year is $22,000,000. The total of the wholesale sales in 1877 was $276,500,000, and of the like sales in 1878, $280,000,000. The values given are in currency. Reduced to gold the value for 1878 is $277,900,900; for 1877, $265,100,000, showing an increase in coin value of $12,800,000. The capital invested in wholesale trade is about the same as last year, not including the increase in the value of the currency. There is an increase in the value of sales of dry goods of $2,000,000; oysters, $1,000,000, and tobacco, $1,000,000. There is a falling off in the value of dried fruits, coal, and oils. The value of produce received was $219,700,000, an increase in coin value of $14,850,000 over 1877.

A general review of the entire business of the city, including produce, wholesale, and manufactures, shows a grand increase in coin value of $55,000,000 over 1877. The average decline in prices since a year ago has been about 17 per cent.

SEEKING YELLOW FEVER'S CAUSE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 31.—In the Yellow Fever Commission Senator Eustis stated that the Sergeant-at-Arms reported that Dr. Smythe declined to appear before the Commission. Mr. Hooker moved that subpœnas be issued for such witnesses as the committee thought proper to call. The motion was carried, and the Sergeant-at-Arms instructed to issue hereafter subpœnas to witnesses whose evidence was desired.

Dr. C. B. White, formerly President of the Board of Health, was called and said persons might come here from infected districts and even die of fever without causing a spread of the disease. He believed that yellow fever could be imported; did not believe in the germ theory. Quarantine strictly enforced would diminish the fever epidemic here. The fever of the past Summer was similar to previous epidemics, except that a larger number of children were attacked. He gave his experience in regard to disinfection. He favored both quarantine and local disinfection. Mr. Hooker requested Dr. White to furnish the commission with such data as could be obtained from his reports.

IN PRISON FOR LIFE FOR MURDER.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 31.—A dispatch to the *Pioneer-Press* says: "The jury in the case of William Chase, who was on trial at Chippewa Falls, Wis., for the killing of Frank Goodhue, on Dec. 13, to-night brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree, and the prisoner was immediately sentenced to imprisonment for life. The case has created much excitement in Chippewa County. Chase was once taken from jail by the mob, and barely escaped with his life. He was strongly guarded during the trial."

SUICIDE OF A TRAVELING LECTURER.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 31.—A dispatch to the *Pioneer-Press* from Waseca says that a man calling himself Prof. Renaé de l'Anotire, and claiming to have been a fellow-traveler of Dr. Livingstone in Africa, committed suicide with poison here to-day. He was a peripatetic lecturer, and had become financially embarrassed.

DEFENDING HIMSELF SUCCESSFULLY.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 31.—At Sparta, last Saturday, two brothers named McPherson attacked Joseph Dibrell, son of the Congressman of that name. Mr. Dibrell killed one instantly with a shot-gun and dangerously wounded the other.

PLENTY OF GOLD DOLLARS.

THE TREASURY READY TO RESUME SPECIE PAYMENTS.

ONE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS IN GOLD IN THE NEW-YORK SUB-TREASURY BESIDES A LARGE AMOUNT OF SILVER—SECRETARY SHERMAN CONFIDENT OF MAINTAINING REDEMPTION—THE DECEMBER DEBT STATEMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—There are now in the Sub-Treasury at New-York $100,000,000 in gold coin with which to begin the work of redeeming the legal-tender notes, and in addition to this round sum in gold there is also at New-York several million dollars in silver coin. This sum in coin is regarded as sufficient to maintain specie payments, and Secretary Sherman expresses the fullest confidence in the ability of the Treasury to maintain the legal-tender notes at par. The Secretary said to-day that he has no further anxiety about the success of maintaining United States notes and gold on a parity, and feeling perfectly secure in this, he is now devoting himself to pushing the refunding operations. He regards specie payments as fully and permanently accomplished, and being in a great measure relieved of this responsibility, he is moving forward with the unfinished business of replacing the 6 per cent. bonds with those bearing 4 per cent. interest.

The debt statement for December, which will be issued on Thursday, will show an aggregate coin balance of $226,000,000. Of this balance the exact amount owned by the Government cannot now be stated, but it is likely to reach $145,000,000. The coin certificates have been reduced from $36,000,000 on Nov. 30, to about $25,000,000. During the month the coin in the Treasury has been largely increased by reason of holders of current gold obligations accepting payment in legal-tender notes. This increase in coin, however, will not be shown in the forthcoming statement, because the money paid in December on account of interest is not really due till January, and goes into the settlement for that month.

The following is a statement of the United States currency outstanding at this date:

Old demand notes	$62,035 00
Legal-tender notes, all issues	346,681,016 00
One-year notes of 1863	50,265 00
Two-year notes of 1863	14,600 00
Two-year coupon notes of 1863	23,750 00
Compound-interest notes	258,760 00
Fractional currency, all issues	16,108,158 95
Total	$363,208,584 95

The following is a statement of the operations of the National Bank Redemption Agency for the month and six months ending this day, as compared with the corresponding periods of last year:

National Bank-notes Disposed of.	*For the Month.*	*For Six Months.*
Notes fit for circulation assorted and returned to the banks of issue	$5,813,800	$62,484,900
Notes unfit for circulation assorted and delivered to the Controller of the Currency for destruction and replacement with new notes	2,707,800	19,231,700
Notes of failed, liquidating, and reducing banks deposited in Treasury	336,100	3,413,450
Total for 1878	$8,857,700	$85,130,050
Total for 1877	$17,466,100	$106,754,400
Decrease	$8,608,400	$21,624,350

"CHOPPED" TRADE DOLLARS.

LARGE NUMBERS OF MUTILATED COINS CIRCULATING IN CHINA—A CONSEQUENT DECREASE IN THEIR VALUE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Some time ago announcement was made that large quantities of trade dollars were being accumulated by speculators at commercial centres in China, the purpose being to return such dollars to the United States, in the expectation that Congress would give them the legal-tender quality. Reports received at the State Department from American Consuls show that in many parts of China these coins have been so mutilated as to make them useless as currency. The Consuls at Amoy, Foochow, and Ningpo report that the American trade dollar has been so mutilated by "chopping" by the Chinese merchants at the places named, as to render them undesirable as a circulating medium. This practice which had its origin in a rule made by mercantile houses in the south of China, requiring each firm to guarantee the genuineness of dollars paid out by affixing to each coin its "chop," or firm name, and which was done by stamping with a die upon the surface of the coin, has grown into such an abuse that current dollars are defaced beyond all possibility of recognition, and not infrequently coins are found in circulation through which holes have been punched. In some cases there is reason to believe that the die has been displaced by a gouge, and a small portion of the metal has been taken from the coin. This practice also prevails at Hong Kong. Coins thus mutilated would not, of course, be accepted at their face value in the United States, even should the trade dollar be given the legal-tender quality, and holders of them would be forced to dispose of them as so much bullion. To the extent, therefore, that trade dollars have suffered mutilation by the "chops" of Chinese merchants the amount of those coins outstanding for all purposes of money may be said to be reduced.

THE REDEMPTION OF 5-20 BONDS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued the seventy-sixth call for the redemption of 5-20 bonds of 1865, consols of 1867. The call is for $10,000,000, of which $6,000,000 are coupon and $4,000,000 are registered bonds. The principal and interest will be paid at the Treasury on and after the 1st day of April, 1879, and the interest will cease on that day. The following are descriptions of bonds:

Coupon bonds, dated July 1, 1867, namely: $50, No. 1 to No. 5,000, both inclusive; $100, No. 1 to No. 5,000, both inclusive; $500, No. 1 to No. 6,000, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 1 to No. 6,000, both inclusive. Total coupon, $6,000,000.

Registered bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after the 1st day of July, 1872, as follows: $50, No. 1 to No. 182 both inclusive; $100, No. 1 to No. 1,500, both inclusive; $500, No. 1 to No. 1,050, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 1 to No. 3,700, both inclusive; $5,000, No. 1 to No. 1,150, both inclusive; $10,000, No. 1 to No. 1,000, both inclusive. Total registered, $4,000,000. Aggregate, $10,000,000.

ARMY AND NAVY AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The following order has been issued from the War Department:

Officers of the Army visiting the seat of Government on leave of absence, or who may be stationed there, are at liberty to advocate or oppose, either verbally or in writing, any pending measure of legislation touching military affairs, but leaves of absence must not be granted to enable officers to visit the seat of Government for the purpose of influencing legislation. Officers absent from the seat of Government may send to Congress or to members thereof, either directly or through military channels, any petition relating to pending legislation on military matters. General order No. 32 of 1873 is modified accordingly.

Commodore George M. Ransom will be ordered to command the Boston Navy-yard, vice Commodore Spicer, deceased. Lieut. F. Augur Miller has been ordered to the Ticonderoga by the steamer of Jan. 2.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 31.—An Admiral's salute was fired at Newport to-day in memory of Admiral Hoff.

REPORTS OF INDIAN AGENTS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—A telegram received by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to-day from Agent Wilbur, dated Yakima, Washington Territory, yesterday, says: "Moses is now at the agency, together with some of his people and nearly all of Smoballa's band." Agent Wilbur also reports that no attempt has been made, and that none will be made, to force the Indians upon the reservation, but efforts will be continued to induce them to remove there with a view to remaining. The volunteers and Indian Police have all returned without firing a gun.

Agent Connoyer, writing to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs from the Umatilla (Oregon) Reservation, under date of Dec. 12, says: "Three Indians have been sentenced to death at Pendleton, in this county, during the month for the murder of Coggin last July. The others that were indicted at the same time were acquitted. The Grand Jury that indicted these Indians had in their possession the names of certain persons who could give them information sufficient to indict the murderers of Ill-a-he Jim, an Indian who was murdered last September, but for some reason or other they were not called before the Grand Jury. Upon adjournment the jury reported some unfinished business, which was laid over until the next session, and I suppose this case was deemed of such small importance that it was laid over."

SECRET SERVICE REORGANIZATION.

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S ORDER CHANGING THE ORGANIZATION OF THE BUREAU.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The following is the order reorganizing the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department, which takes effect to-morrow. Although dated more than a month ago, its publication has been withheld until now:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 23, 1878.

Secret Service Division.

The report of Assistant Secretary French, and the papers therein, referred to as the investigation into the Secret Service Division, have been considered by me, but action thereon has been delayed from an indisposition to change the custom of business, founded upon the order of Secretary Chase of Dec. 22, 1863. Upon the full examination that has been had, however, I think that order should be modified, as follows:

First—The appointment of all commissioned operatives and clerks in the service, like other appointments in the department, should be made by the Secretary upon the recommendation of the chief of the service, approved by Assistant Secretary Hawley, but assistants and agents of a lower class may be appointed, as heretofore, by the chief of the service, subject only to the Solicitor as to their compensation.

Second—Inasmuch as advancements for prospective service, which cannot legally be made by the regular disbursing officers, are essential to the efficiency of this service, Assistant Solicitor Robinson will continue to act as disbursing agent under my letter of June 20, 1877, making payments upon vouchers to be approved by the Solicitor of the Treasury for the ordinary purposes of preventing counterfeiting and illegal coinage. Disbursements for any other purposes than these will be made only by special direction of the Secretary or of Assistant Secretary French.

Third—It is proper that the chief of the service should constantly advise with, and be directed by, the Solicitor of the Treasury in the conduct of his investigations, and this should be continued as heretofore.

Fourth—It would seem that the organization of this service would be complete without an assistant chief, and that the duties naturally devolve upon an assistant chief are performed by the Chief Clerk, and therefore the appointment of an assistant chief will be discontinued.

To avoid confusion, this order will go into operation on the 1st day of January next, when the commissioned operatives and clerks will receive their appointments as herein provided.

JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary.

INDIAN TERRITORY GOVERNMENT.

IMPORTANT CHANGES PROPOSED BY THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON TERRITORIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Senators Patterson, of South Carolina; Garland, of Arkansas, and Grover, of Oregon, who, in behalf of the Senate Committee on Territories, have conducted an inquiry into the condition of affairs in the Indian Territory, by taking testimony in Washington, last session, and in that Territory during the recess of Congress, will be ready next week to report to the full committee. They have agreed to recommend the enactment of legislation by Congress which shall provide, first, for the establishment of a United States court in the Indian Territory, to possess both criminal and civil jurisdiction; second, that all the Indians comprising the Five Nations shall be made citizens of the United States, subject to their local laws, and competent to serve on juries in the United States courts; third, that the lands now held in common shall be divided and held in severalty, but inalienable for a limited term of years. The sub-committee do not at present recommend the establishment by Congress of a regular Territorial Government for these Indians, but merely that they shall be entitled to representation in Congress by a delegate. This sub-committee will probably advise the insertion in the proposed bill of a proviso that the conditional land grants which the various railroad companies desiring the settlement of this Territory have announced themselves willing to relinquish, shall be formally relinquished. The recommendations of the sub-committee will probably be approved by a majority of the full committee, but the entire project is strenuously opposed by the legal representatives of the Five Indian Nations.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1878.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan to-day were $7,450.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $321,845 29, and from Customs $384,981 46.

The Presidential party, including Secretary Evarts, Gen. Sherman, and Attorney-General Devens, returned from New-York this afternoon.

A circular from the Internal Revenue Office modifies existing regulations concerning the payment of tax upon brandy distilled from apples, peaches, or grapes exclusively, so that hereafter Collectors will not report to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for assessment the amount of such tax which becomes due and payable on the 10th day of the month, except in default of payment within four months from such 10th day of the month.

The following appointments have been made in the internal revenue service: W. G. Morrow, J. A. Fanning, M. C. Myers, S. A. Sain, A. M. Salmon, and J. W. Clarke, to be Store-keepers and Gaugers for the Sixth District of North Carolina; Thomas Wood, Store-keeper and Gauger for the Fifth District of Illinois; William B. White, Gauger for the Second District of New-York; Albert M. Morse, Gauger for the Twenty-fourth District of New-York.

The Superintendent of the New-Orleans Mint has arrived at his post and the Mint will be opened in about two weeks. The Superintendent will then begin the purchase of silver bullion in lots not exceeding 10 000 ounces, the price to be paid being fixed by the Mint Bureau of the Treasury Department. It is expected that in buying silver he will procure large numbers of Mexican and trade dollars, especially the former, at the bullion price fixed here. When lots of more than 10,000 ounces of bullion are to be purchased for the Mint, it will be done at the regular weekly opening of bids at the Treasury.

The joint Congressional committee having in charge the subject of the proposed transfer of the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department are now individually examining the testimony. The committee were at first required to report by the 1st of January, but being unable to do so, the time was extended to the 1st of February. Senator Saunders, the Chairman, is of opinion, however, that the committee will be prepared to report before that date. As the members have not had a conference since the completion of the testimony, it is not yet known how they will stand on the questions involved.

The Teller sub-committee have postponed the time for their departure for New-Orleans from Thursday evening until Friday morning next at 7 o'clock. They will be accompanied by James Redpath, as clerk; W. E. Creary and G. W. Collinson, Assistant Sergeants-at-Arms of the Senate, and Joseph Cover and John McCrary, stenographers. The sub-committee expect to be absent from Washington only two or three weeks on this trip; but if they conclude to take testimony at other points besides New-Orleans or Charleston before returning, the period of their absence may be considerably extended. There will be no meeting of the full committee until after the return of the sub-committee, which includes five of the nine members, and several of them will not be in Washington prior to the sub-committee's departure for the South.

A TANNERY READY TO MOVE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PORT JERVIS, Dec. 31.—For the past four years the extensive leather manufactory of Cooper & Swasey, at Sparrowbush, two miles west of this place, has been idle, causing the removal of over 300 men and their families from that place. One month ago this large property was offered for sale at auction, but no portion of it was disposed of, although several representatives of large tanning interests were in attendance. Since then, however, the Ellenville Tanning Company, of Ellenville, Ulster County, N. Y., has been negotiating for the purchase of the property at Sparrowbush in bulk, proposing to bring its business to Sparrowbush. For this purpose Mr. Harrington, one of the proprietors of the Ellenville Company, and Mr. Hammond, the superintendent, visited this place yesterday and conferred with Charles Cooper, the present owner. They in company called upon several business men with reference to securing aid and encouragement toward removing the Ellenville business here. A meeting is called for Thursday evening to consider the matter.

EUROPE'S OLD QUARRELS.

PROGRESS OF ENGLAND'S WAR IN ASIA.

A FRIENDLY LETTER FROM THE CHIEF OF THE KUNAR VALLEY—PROBABLE ANNEXATION OF SEVERAL AFGHAN DISTRICTS TO INDIA—KHYBAR PASS COMMUNICATION CLOSED BY HOSTILE MOUNTAINEERS.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The Viceroy of India reports that Major Cavagnari has received a friendly letter from Syed Mahomed, Chief of the Kunar Valley, announcing his intention of coming in. The *Times*, in its article on the military situation, says: "This may be heralded as the forerunner of intelligence already hinted at, that the districts of Chitral, Swat, and Kunar will be incorporated into the Indian Empire. By the occupation of this tract of country an easy and direct road will be opened up from the Punjab to Yarkand and Kashkar, presenting far fewer difficulties than that now followed by the Central Asian Trading Association, which traverses the high mountain ranges of Cashmere and Ladak, crosses the terrible Karakorum Pass at an altitude of nearly 19,000 feet, and then, crossing another range over 16,000 feet in height, descends to Yarkand, which is barely 4,000 feet above the sea level."

LONDON, Jan. 1.—A dispatch to the *Standard* from Lahore says: "A strong force of mountaineers has stopped all traffic through Khyber Pass, and cut the telegraph wires. Three companies of troops, with two guns, have been sent to clear the pass."

At Hazaripir four mountaineers were publicly hanged for murdering a camp-follower of the Kuram column, and two others were flogged for plundering.

A dispatch to the *Daily News*, from Peshawur, says the Khyber Pass has been reopened.

RUSSO-TURKISH NEGOTIATIONS.

ALI PASHA APPOINTED TURKEY'S SECOND NEGOTIATOR FOR A DEFINITIVE TREATY—A MIXED OCCUPATION OF EASTERN ROUMELIA PROPOSED—ALARMING RUMORS FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Constantinople says: "Ali Pasha, President of the Council of State, has been appointed second negotiator on behalf of Turkey for a definitive treaty of peace with Russia.

In the Eastern Roumelian Commission, Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, the English representative, has proposed a mixed occupation of Eastern Roumelia in certain contingencies, and its organization on the model of Lebanon. Marechal, a Frenchman who obtained a contract from Prince Dondoukoff-Korsakoff relative to the tithes in Eastern Roumelia, endeavored to provoke Sir Henry Drummond Wolff and Mr. Willitaker (editor of the Constantinople *Messenger*) to a duel on account of their action in exposing that affair, but the British Consul-General interfered.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 31.—Admiral Hornby has informed Sir Austin Henry Layard, British Ambassador at Constantinople, that his fleet will return to Ismid, arriving there on Thursday evening. The Admiral's return is in consequence of the difficulty of getting provisions and receiving letters at Artaki.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The *Times'* Vienna dispatch reports that alarming news comes from Constantinople of financial and general destitution, and apprehended riots. The correspondent believes that the cry of alarm has been raised by a section of the official class which thinks its interests are threatened or injured by the present Ministry.

ENGLAND'S DEPRESSED TRADE.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FAILURES DURING THE YEAR—DISTRESS AMONG THE ARTISAN AND LOWER MIDDLE CLASSES—A GLOOMY OUTLOOK.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The *Times*, in its financial summary for 1878, says: "Industries have been disorganized, credit shaken, and failures multiplied on every hand. It is stated on good authority that the failures of this year will be nearly 5,000 in number more than last year, and it would be difficult to say where the distress will end. Not only have wages been reduced and many thousands of artisans thrown out of employment, but many thousands of those above the artisan class are either in actual want or on the confines of it. The increasing numbers of persons driven to grant bills of sale on their effects is one significant proof of what is going on in the ranks of the lower middle class."

At a meeting of the Executive Council of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, to consider the resolution of the London Iron Trades' Employers' Association to increase the number of working hours, it was unanimously decided to resist the proposal to the utmost. It is understood that a general organization of the trades to resist an extension of the number of working hours is intended, and there is said to be already a large amount of funds available for the purpose of resistance, in addition to $250,000 which the engineers have on hand.

EUROPEAN NOTES.

CAPTURE OF A FRENCH COUNTERFEITER—A VICTORY FOR THE ROMAN CATHOLICS IN SWITZERLAND—MONCASI'S WIFE PLEADING FOR HIS LIFE.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—A man named Tropmann, brother of the Tropmann who murdered a whole family near Paris a few years ago, has been apprehended at Mulhouse for counterfeiting coin. He lately removed thither from Cernay, and no suspicion was excited against him until his reputed mistress at Cernay was detected in the act of uttering counterfeit coin, whereupon the Police went to Tropmann's room and arrested him, after a desperate resistance. The Police found ample proofs of his guilt.

At its meeting to-day, the French Committee on the Franco-American Treaty of Commerce gave M. Leon Chotteau final instructions previous to his departure for the United States.

The Seine is rising with alarming rapidity.

GENEVA, Dec. 31.—The Swiss Roman Catholics having received permission from their superiors to vote at the elections of parish priests, instead of leaving the Old Catholics the monopoly of the privilege, they have just carried by 4,000 votes to 25 the election of the Roman Catholic Priest at Saigelegier, in the Bernese Jura.

BELGRADE, Dec. 31.—Warrants have been issued for the apprehension of the Pretender Karageorgewitch, his son, and six other persons, for high treason in plotting against the life of Prince Milan, of Servia. The Government applies to the house and foreign authorities to assist in the capture of the accused.

DRESDEN, Dec. 31.—The report published in *L'Univers*, of Paris, that the Archduke Rodolphe, Crown Prince of Austria, would shortly be betrothed to a niece of the King of Saxony, is not believed in well-informed circles here.

MADRID, Dec. 31.—Moncasi, counsel and his wife and child were given audience by King Alfonso to-day. They have presented to the Minister of Justice a petition praying for mercy signed by 7,000 persons, including two Bishops. Furthermore, Señors Sagasta and Castelar have interceded with Señor Canovas del Castillo in behalf of Moncasi.

BERLIN, Dec. 31.—The *North German Gazette* inveighs against the Danish Court for giving an official reception to the Guelph deputation, which presented a Hanoverian address of loyalty to the Duke of Cumberland at his wedding with the Princess Thyra. The *Gazette* says this reception oversteps the bounds prescribed by the rules of international intercourse. Germany is surprised to see Denmark favoring an anti-German tendency and disregarding considerations which she is bound to observe in dealing with the German Empire.

The Empress gave audience yesterday to the widow of the late American Minister, Bayard Taylor.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 31.—The Council of the Empire has approved the new rates of taxation proposed by the Minister of Finance affecting stamps, liquors, and cotton other than Asiatic.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Application for a third patent on behalf of Thomas A. Edison was lodged on Saturday.

A dispatch from Madrid to the *Standard* says: "Moncasi's brother and counsel have had interviews with King Alfonso and Princess Isabella, of Asturias, the King's sister. The King told them he could not interfere with the decision of his responsible Ministers. The wife of Moncasi is now seeking an audience. The final decision of the Council of Ministers relative to Moncasi will probably be known on Friday."

The revenue of Great Britain for the year 1878 shows an increase of £1,803,485 above that of the year 1877.

A Paris dispatch to the *Times* says Gen. Hidalgo, one of the leaders of the revolution of 1868, and a prominent person at the time of the abdication of King Amadeus, has been ordered to quit Madrid within 24 hours.

The *Times'* Berlin correspondent is trustworthily informed that if the Pope would yield on the question of nomination of the clergy, a *modus vivendi* might be found. The Government inflexibly insists that the Catholic clergy shall receive their education in Germany alone.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent denies that Italy is endeavoring to aggravate the difficulties between France and Tunis. Such interference is improbable, as Italy has been distinctly informed that France would resist, even by force and arms, the attempt of any European power to establish itself in Tunis.

PREPARING FOR HUNTER'S HANGING

THE SHERIFF SEEKING OFFICIAL NOTICE—THE TRIAL OF HUNTER'S ACCOMPLICE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 31.—Sheriff Calhoun and Prosecutor of the Pleas Jenkins, of Camden County, visited the Executive Department at the State-house this afternoon, for the purpose of being officially informed of the refusal of Gov. McClellan to convene a special session of the Court of Pardons to take action upon the petition to have the death sentence of Benjamin Hunter commuted to imprisonment for life. Sheriff Calhoun has determined to have the execution take place in the jail yard, instead of in the court-room, as was contemplated. He says that Hunter does not realize or believe that he will be hanged, and sleeps and eats the same as usual. Every precaution is observed to prevent his making away with himself, and two keepers are with him night and day. He is still confined in the "iron cage," and under the strictest surveillance. The execution, which is to take place on Friday week, Jan. 10, will be as private as possible and not more than 100 persons, including officials and members of the press, will be admitted thereto.

Prosecutor Jenkins says that the trial of Graham, Hunter's accomplice, will be among the first business transacted at the next term of the Camden County Oyer and Terminer, which will open on Jan. 14. Graham, who has not been placed at the bar to plead, will probably be charged on that day. On the coming Thursday a new bill of indictment will be assigned to defend him, and the trial be proceeded with without unnecessary delay. Mr. Jenkins

BORN, MARRIED, AND DIED.

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE METROPOLIS FOR 1878.

A SLIGHT INCREASE IN THE DEATH-RATE—AN INCREASE ALSO IN THE NUMBER OF MARRIAGES AND BIRTHS—THE AGES AT WHICH MEN AND WOMEN MARRY—DEATHS IN TENEMENT-HOUSES.

From no department of the City Government are statistics procured of more general interest or importance than those furnished by the Bureau of Vital Statistics. In no department are statistics of greater value if accurate, or more useless if carelessly collected or imperfectly tabulated. But a few years have elapsed since the Register of Statistics in the Board of Health established the system now adopted for keeping the records of life and death for the City. Yet it has been so thoroughly systematized that the statistical reports of the City's health, the deaths, births, and marriages are more complete than those of any other city on this continent, and rather in many respects than those of any city of Europe, and are supplemented by exchange reports from cities in all parts of the world. Every year the Deputy Register, Dr. J. T. Nagle, sends the report of the mortality of this City to the principal cities of the world, accompanied by blanks to be filled in with the information required to make comparisons of the relative health of New-York and other cities. The comparisons for 1877 were completed late in 1878, and it is interesting to observe that while the rate of deaths per 1,000 of population in New-York was 24.50, in London it was 21.79; in Liverpool, 26.38; in Dublin, 27.9; in Vienna, 29.84; in Trieste, 34.97; in Paris, 26.32; in Breslau, 30.08; in Chicago, 25.41; in Milwaukee, 16.37; in New-Orleans, 31.94, and in Boulder, Col., 4.29. In this City for 1878, as compared with 1877, the report of the number of deaths is unfavorable for 1878, but the increase in the mortality is not alarming. In 1877 there were 26,203 deaths, while in 1878 there were 27,005, or an increase of 802, thus increasing the percentage from 24.50 to 25.28. The increase is not found to be large in any one class of diseases. The report shows that the deaths from zymotic diseases were fewer in number than they were in 1877, and that there was an increased mortality from constitutional, local, and developmental diseases. As the zymotic diseases are those supposed to be controlled in a great measure by sanitary precautions, the report speaks well for the efficiency of the Health Board in preventing sickness and death.

The greatest number of deaths from any one disease was phthisis, and the next most destructive disease was diarrhœa. The deaths from small-pox were two only, the number being the smallest reported for any year since 1824. This small mortality is attributed to the activity of Dr. Vacuitar Corps for several years past. It is believed by President Chandler that this good result is an indication not to be questioned of the efficiency of vaccination, and of the great importance of maintaining the strength of the force. The Board of Health during the year has had a lively experience in the courts. It emerges, however, at the beginning of 1879, almost clear of litigation. In the spring sundry complaints were made against its officers, resulting later in an indictment of the board. This indictment was quashed by Judge Sutherland but a few days ago. Complaints against the Health Officer engendered in 1873 for the removal of night-soil brought upon the board suits to recover, which were successfully defended, and resulted in verdicts for the City for more than \$50,000. The Commissioners complain that the public do not adequately appreciate the importance of maintaining an efficient Board of Health. While about $28 per capita is collected from the population for all expenses, the board is allowed but $200,000, or about 29 cents per person, for all sanitary work, including the clerical work in the Bureau of Statistics, and the cost of removing night-soil from the City limits.

The number of deaths in 1878, as compared with that of 1877, is given in the following table, the diseases being given by general classification:

Classes of Disease.	1878.	1877.
Total deaths from all causes	27,005	26,203
Total zymotic diseases	7,635	8,042
Total constitutional diseases	6,422	6,800
Total local diseases	10,197	9,720
Total developmental diseases	2,751	2,619

The principal causes of death for the past year are set forth in the following table, in which the returns of 1877 are given for the sake of comparison:

Causes of Death.	1878.	1877.
Deaths by violence	1,004	1,026
Small-pox	2	14
Measles	273	153
Scarlatina	193	983
Diphtheria	1,010	951
Membranous croup	499	472
Whooping-cough	381	440
Typhus fever	1	3
Typhoid fever	241	275
Puerperal diseases	213	298
Diarrhœal diseases	2,984	2,957
Alcoholism	118	100
Cancer, ulceration, &c	571	496
Phthisis Pulmonalis	4,477	4,044
Bronchitis	1,248	1,033
Pneumonia	2,271	2,148
Heart diseases	1,098	879
Direct effect of solar heat	52	21
Apoplexy	445	350
All diseases of the brain and nervous system	2,416	2,378
Bright's disease and nephritis	1,155	1,139
Death by burning	137	148
Deaths by drowning	182	194
Deaths of children under 1 year of age	7,090	7,418
Deaths by influence of the first stage	9,708	9,912
Deaths of children under 5 years of age	12,354	12,307
Deaths over 70 years	1,600	1,600

The deaths from diphtheria and scarlet fever are seen to be but slightly greater in number in 1878 than in 1877. An examination of the returns of the ward in which these two diseases have prevailed to the greatest extent was the Nineteenth. The Fifteenth Ward has enjoyed almost complete immunity from the ravages of these two scourges of childhood. While the theory that sewer-gas has caused diphtheria has been abandoned, and it has been found impossible to demonstrate that the diseases have clung to the lines marked by original sewer-courses, there has been abundant evidence that both of these diseases have been aggravated by sewer-gas and bad drainage.

The board has not yet been able to secure the strict observance of the law requiring clergymen to fill out and furnish to them records of marriages. The importance of keeping these records, however, becomes more thoroughly appreciated year by year, and a better understanding of the objects of the Register has led many clergymen who have hitherto neglected their duty to apply for blank forms and to furnish the desired information. The number of marriages and births reported for the year are given by months in the following table, in which the returns of 1877 and 1878 are compared:

	—*Marriages.*—		—*Births.*—	
Month.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.
January	699	555	2,482	2,110
February	607	526	1,897	1,886
March	687	526	2,331	2,234
April	635	585	1,958	1,787
May	665	693	1,797	1,753
June	684	619	1,774	1,975
July	555	540	2,332	2,173
August	672	604	2,209	2,206
September	670	596	2,230	2,052
October	730	706	2,320	2,211
November	745	692	1,957	2,091
December	706	617	2,541	2,697
Total	7,629	7,123	25,729	25,569

Of the persons married, 5,988 males were united in matrimony for the first time, and 6,127 females; 1,104 males and 387 females wedded for the second time; 71 males and 83 females for the third time, and only 2 males married for the fourth time. There were 777 Irish brides and 633 Irish grooms; 1,606 German brides and 2,271 German grooms. The ages of persons who married young or in old age is shown by the following table:

	Males.	*Females.*
Under 20 years of age	189	1,950
Between 60 and 65	113	39
Between 65 and 60	66	14
Between 60 and 65	24	1
Between 65 and 70	17	2
Between 70 and 80	10	1
Between 80 and 90	1	

It is of interest to know that but one mother bore triplets during the year, while 1,606 mothers gave birth to twins. One mother of 14 gave birth to a child, 2 mothers of 15 gave birth to their second children, and 442 mothers over 50 bore children. The following table shows the number of mothers who have given birth to an extraordinary number of children by singles, twins, or triplets:

Sixth child	1,579	Twelfth child	87
Seventh child	1,117	Thirteenth child	52
Eighth child	821	Fourteenth child	20
Ninth child	541	Fifteenth child	10
Tenth child	340	Sixteenth child	3
Eleventh child	190	Seventeenth child	3

During the year there were born dead, 2,292 infants. The Coroners had of all classes of cases 2,980. The number of transcripts of records of birth issued was 200; of marriages, 188, and of deaths, 1,160. The record contains the names of 15 persons whose ages at the time of their death was said to be 100 years or more. Of this number but three were men, and all but three of the alleged centenarians were born in Ireland. The record is as follows:

Jan. 12—Patrick Corrigan	106	Ireland
Jan. 25—Mary Bermingnam	100	Ireland
Feb. 5—Ellen Howard	100	Ireland
Feb. 7—Mary Mcvoy	106	Ireland
March 6—Catherine Cosgrove	105	Ireland
March 4—Catherine Buckley	104	Ireland
April 30—William Mcloan	104	Ireland
May 2—Mary Davis	104	Ireland
June 19—Rosa Oliver	100	New-York
July 28—Fanny Powell	102	Ireland
Sept. 17—Mary A. Maroney	100	Ireland
Oct. 16—Rebecca Anderson	102	Maryland
Nov. 17—Mary Curtin	102	Ireland
Nov. 17—Eliza Thompson	104	New-York
Nov. 26—Robert Mulhern	101	Ireland

During the year there were 1,156 deaths in institutions, 2,102 deaths in tenement-houses containing three families or less, 3,727 deaths in houses containing four or more families, and 88 deaths in boarding-houses and hotels.

STEALING A CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWL.

A youth named Charles Carrigan was arrested yesterday afternoon by Detective Holly Lyon, of the Central Office, who caught him in the act of endeavoring to pawn a camel's hair shawl, valued at $200, at a pawnshop in the Bowery. While being taken to Police Head-quarters he broke away from the officer and ran off, but was pursued and captured. He at first said that the shawl was given him by another youth, but subsequently confessed that he had stolen the shawl from John Lynch, of No. 625 Broadway, where he was employed. Carrigan was taken to the Essex Market Police Court for examination.

VIRGINIA'S DEBT.

A FUNDING PLAN WHICH IT IS CLAIMED HAS THE APPROVAL OF THE LEGISLATURE AND THE BONDHOLDERS.

The bonded debt of the State of Virginia is $29,350,826 38, divided into tax-receivable consolidated bonds, the coupons of which are receivable at maturity for taxes, and what are known as the "peeler" bonds. Interest on both is at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, a sum that the State feels itself unable to pay. The interest on the consolidated bonds is in default about $1,000,000, and that on the peeler bonds very nearly $4,000,000. The last Message of the Governor contained allusions to a proposition from the council of foreign bondholders in London to fund the debt and overdue interest into new 4 per cent. gold bonds, and a nearly similar suggestion from certain large bondholders in this City. The Legislature is almost to a man unfavorable to either proposition, because they include the overdue interest, and because no provision is made for any distinction between the two classes of bonds. The consolidated bonds, because of the tax-receivable properties of their coupons, sell on the market at from 56 to 60 per cent., and the "peelers" at from 36 to 40 per cent. It is, therefore, not considered probable that either plan will be accepted, though the Legislature has invited the bondholders to a conference to be held in January next. The Funding Association of the United States of America, formed in this City about a year ago by ex-Secretary of the Treasury Hugh McCulloch, the officers of the First National Bank, and others, have devised a plan for the funding of Virginia's debt, which they claim has been privately submitted to prominent members of the Legislature of that State, and has received their unanimous approval. They also assert that President Fry, of the Bank of New-York; Drexel, Morgan & Co.; L. Von Hoffman & Co., and several other large representatives of bondholders in this City favor the plan, and that the London newspapers unanimously indorse it. It proposes the issue of new 4 per cent. interchangeable coupon or registered bonds equal in amount to the principal of the debt as recognized by the act of March 14, 1878. The bonds to be dated July 1, 1879, and to run 45 years, but redeemable after 10 years in the order of issue. Both principal and interest to be exempt from taxation and the coupons to be made receivable at or after maturity for all taxes, debts, dues, or demands due to the State. Certificates bearing 2 per cent. interest to be issued for the amount of accrued and unpaid interest on all classes of bonds up to July 1, 1879, except on bonds funded under the acts approved March 30, 1871, and March 7, 1872. These to receive certificates calculated on the basis of but two-thirds of the interest. A sinking fund to be established which shall secure annually an amount equal to one-half of 1 per cent. of the principal of the debt. This, and the interest on the new bonds and certificates, to be provided for by the issuance and sale of tax-receivable scrip.

The association proposes to guarantee the State against any failure of the plan by offering to fund a given amount of bonds whenever favored legislation is had. The holders of the two classes of bonds are left to settle the difference in the respective values of their securities between themselves.

JUSTICE PINCKNEY'S DEFENSE.

The trial of the charges against Civil Justice Walter S. Pinckney was continued yesterday afternoon before Referee Buell, in the office of the Corporation Counsel. Mr. Henry W. Bookstaver, a lawyer, testified that he was counsel in a number of cases tried before Justice Pinckney, and that there was nothing unusual in the conduct of the latter. Mr. T. F. Neville, a lawyer, who attended the Justice's court every Saturday during several months, for the purpose of acquainting himself with the practice of the civil District Courts, said he was impressed with the regularity of Justice Pinckney's attendance. Mr. Weeks W. Culver, also a lawyer, said that he tried some cases in the court, and that the Justice's conduct appeared to him to be entirely proper; his reputation was that of a good Judge and an able lawyer. Mr. Leopold Wallick, a lawyer, and John MacDonough, a City Marshal, gave similar evidence. The latter said in addition that he was obliged to pay $2 to James R. Davies for every dispossess warrant signed by him. H. E. Nugent, an Assistant Marshal, testified that he attended the court very often, and that he never observed anything peculiar in the conduct of Justice Pinckney; witness had had papers in summary proceedings signed by James R. Davies, who demanded $1 for furnishing the blanks and for filling out the documents; Justice Pinckney was never present when Davies received money from him. Joseph Yoamans, a book agent and ex-Custom-house clerk and speculator, swore that he attended the September City-seventh-last Court very often, and that he never saw anything objectionable in the conduct of Justice Pinckney.

ERIE'S NARROW GAUGE.

It is expected that narrow-gauge freight trains will be run regularly on the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad to-morrow and thereafter. A train of 32 narrow-gauge box freight-cars ran from Jersey City to Port Jervis yesterday. The first through train of narrow-gauge freight-cars, which left Buffalo Monday night, is expected to arrive at Jersey City to-morrow morning. The new narrow-gauge locomotives are being fired up and sent to various stations along the road, and in a few days will all be in use. As a consequence of the introduction of the narrow gauge, a material reduction is expected in the running time of trains. The Paterson people hope to be landed in New-York in 40 or 45 minutes after leaving their city. Instead of retarding, it will speed the journey. The railroad from the west side of the Bergen Tunnel to the "Junction" at Paterson, is owned by the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, which built it in 1831-2, and leased it about 18 years ago to the Erie, the lease being transferred with other property of the Erie to the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company. It expires shortly, and there is a rumor afloat to the effect that the old local company will not renew the lease, at least not at the present rate, (9 per cent. on the capital stock.) It has no outlet to New-York, having formerly run into Jersey City over what is now the Pennsylvania Railroad, from West End. It could, perhaps, make a similar arrangement again, or could get permission to run through the new tunnel of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. The lessors have always retained the control of the stock and have kept up their organization.

TWO MEN KILLED BY A SAND-BLAST.

Late on Monday afternoon William Merritt and David Edwards, laborers and quarrymen, lost their lives by a premature explosion of a sand-blast on the Hoge place, at Penny Bridge, about a mile south of Tarrytown. The two men attempted to rend a rock by an ordinary drill-blast, but only succeeded in making a considerable fissure; to complete the disruption effectually, they proceeded to arrange a powerful sand-blast. A keg of blasting powder was pounded into the fissure, and sand was added to pack the charge, which Merritt and Edwards then began carefully to tamp, their operations being watched by about a dozen men spectators. Suddenly there was an explosion, and on the instant it was discovered by the bystanders that Merritt and Edwards had been blown away and killed. Their bodies were horribly mangled. One body had its head severed, and the other had been cast up into a tree close at hand with such force as to impale it upon a broken limb, and there it hung gibbeted until removed. Coroner Schirmer, of White Plains, arrived at the scene of the accident at 11 o'clock, and spent the remainder of the night in making a searching inquest; but it did not appear that blame in the matter could be imputed to any one but the unfortunate men themselves, who had been imprudent in arranging for a sand-blast so soon after the discharge of the drill-blast, the theory of the premature explosion being that ignition probably came from an unconsumed piece of the fuse used in discharging the drill-blast. Merritt and Edwards were men of middle age, and each leaves a large family.

ANOTHER PADRONE'S VICTIM.

On Tuesday afternoon Superintendent Jackson, of Castle Garden, telegraphed to Mr. Irving Halsey, of Memphis, asking whether he had authorized Antonio Sicco to bring from Italy a girl to be employed in his household. Yesterday an answer was received from Mr. Halsey saying that he had given no such order; that there must be some mistake. Offic. Chiardi, of the society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, called at Castle Garden yesterday and questioned the girl, Angela Maria Margherita Galla, whom Sicco brought to this country under the suspicious circumstances described in yesterday's TIMES. She said positively that Sicco bought her of her father, paying 200 francs, of which 120 francs was in gold, and that her father told her that she no longer belonged to him, but to Sicco, and that she must go with the latter wherever he went and do whatever he said, forever. She was placed in Officer Chiardi's charge and Sicco was informed that he could not obtain possession of her until he should prove to the satisfaction of the authorities that he has no immoral object in view in claiming her.

BUSINESS IN THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

District Attorney Phelps has issued the report of the business of his office during the past year. The cases received during the year numbered 4,648, and those acted on by the Grand Jury 3,248. Indictments were found in 2,705 cases, 538 were dismissed by the Grand Jury, and 1,772 convictions were obtained. During the six years of Mr. Phelps' administration 28,934 cases were received, and the large number of 9,997 convictions obtained. During the 12 preceding years, under the Tammany regime, 23,849 cases were received, out of which only 8,810 convictions were obtained; in other words, 5,085 more cases were received in six years under Mr. Phelps than in the 12 years preceding his administration, and 1,187 more convictions were obtained during the same period than in double the number of years under Tammany.

TRYING TO SAVE A CHURCH.

A MEETING OF TRUSTEES.

HEAVY INDEBTEDNESS OF THE SOCIETY OF THE CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH—A MEETING TO DEVISE MEANS OF RAISING $123,000.

One of the many churches in this City which have been struggling for years under a tremendous load of debt, is the Church of the Messiah, (Unitarian,) situated at Park-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street. The church, a handsome brown-stone building, was begun in 1865, and finished two years later. It has a seating capacity of 1,000 persons, with a handsome chapel adjoining, seating 400 persons. When the society first proposed to build the new church it was fully intended not to run in debt a cent. They engaged an architect, who drew up plans for a building which he assured them would cost only $120,000, which, with the ground, would make $195,000, and they had the money to pay that amount in full. After the architect had gone on awhile, the money disappeared so rapidly that the committee became alarmed, and called on him for an accounting. When the account was rendered they were astonished to find that, if the architect was allowed to finish the church according to his plans and specifications, the church alone would cost $350,000. They put a stop to further proceedings on that line, struck $100,000 from the specifications at one sweep, and curtailed expenses elsewhere as much as possible, so that, when completed, the actual cost of the building was $245,000. This left them with a heavy debt on their hands, which amounts, at the present time, to $123,000. Of this, the first mortgage bonds, amounting with accrued interest, to $70,000, are held by the Mutual Life Assurance Company, and the balance, $53,000, is in second and third mortgage bonds, held partly by members of Dr. Bellows' Church, and partly by members of the Church of the Messiah. When the church was built, Rev. Dr. Osgood was pastor, and it was looked upon as prosperous. After awhile he left the church and entered the Episcopal denomination, and Rev. Dr. George H. Hepworth succeeded him. Finally Dr. Hepworth changed his denominational views, and, going over to the Congregationalists, became Pastor of the Church of the Disciples, in Madison-avenue. Then Rev. Dr. Alger took charge of the Church of the Messiah, but a few months ago he accepted a call to the pastorate of a church in Colorado, and since his departure the Church of the Messiah has been without a regular Pastor. The society has been kept together, however, and services have been held every Sunday. The money to pay the expenses of these services has been raised from week to week by a committee appointed for the purpose, of which Mr. Dexter A. Hawkins was Chairman. This has been going on for the past three months, but the mortgages are all due, and something must be done at once, or the first mortgage will be foreclosed and the church sold. Formerly the church had a permanent membership of about 200 families, but its financial troubles have driven some away, others prevented from coming, until not more than 25 are now left, and although several of the members are well-known men of wealth and influence, they object to carrying the load any longer.

Yesterday being the last day of the church year, it was thought a good time to take the matter in hand, and either close the church and allow it to be sold, or make an effort to save it by raising the money to pay off the debt; and a meeting was held in the chapel last evening for that purpose. Mr. John Babcock presided. Dr. G. Q. Colton was elected to fill an existing vacancy in the Board of Trustees, after which the financial condition and prospects of the church were thoroughly discussed. Dwight H. Olmstead said that a reference had been ordered, and that within two months, unless something was done, the church would be sold under foreclosure of the first mortgage. He was informed, however, that there were a number of wealthy men in the society who had pledged themselves to subscribe $50,000; that the American Unitarian Union had agreed to give $25,000, and that the members of Dr. Bellows' Church offered to surrender the bonds held by them. With that amount of money in hand, he thought the better way would be to allow the church to be sold and bid in, provided no deficiency judgment be taken out against them. But they run a risk, as he knew there were one or two other societies who were anxious to get hold of the property. After considerable discussion, a young man, who was evidently a stranger to those present, said he thought it would be hazardous to offer the church for sale, because he believed on the market there were parties who would bid $200,000 for it, and one would lose it. He knew of one society who was anxious to buy it. He was morally certain that $25,000 could be raised among the wealthy Unitarians of New-England in three months if a proper effort was made, because he knew that the feeling among Unitarians was, and that they were anxious to save the Church of the Messiah to the denomination. He gave his name as Royce, and stated that at present with his wife and children's Aid Society in this City. He felt certain that he could raise the money, and would willingly give his time for that purpose, for the sake of saving the church. Mr. Royce's offer was received with much favor by the meeting, and the Chairman was authorized to appoint a committee to take charge of the matter of raising the money to pay off the mortgage, and to make any arrangements with Mr. Royce that they thought best. The committee are Dexter A. Hawkins, Joseph P. Hale, T. C. Eastman, Thompson Dean, and George H. Penniman. It is understood that, in order to make any of the subscriptions binding, the whole amount must be subscribed.

A committee, consisting of W. H. Wait and Dr. Colton, was then appointed to provide for weekly services, and provided that no new debt should be incurred during the society in debt, pending the settlement of the debt question, after which the meeting adjourned.

RECEPTION BY THE LINCOLN UNION CLUB.

The Lincoln Union Club of the Fifth Assembly District, which was organized Dec. 13, held its first reception last evening in the club-rooms, No. 27 Bedford-street. None but Republicans are eligible to membership, and the principal object of the club is to afford a comfortable head-quarters in the district for active Republicans, where they can meet, read the papers of the day, and be furnished with general political information. The officers of the organization are as follows: President, George F. Fowler; Vice-President, J. D. Hawes; Secretary, D. P. Smith; Treasurer, John Murphy; Sergeant-at-Arms, John Mcqueen. The reception last night was largely attended, in every way enjoyable, and the Committee on Arrangements, it was generally voted, deserved praise for the result of their efforts. Ex-Senator Abraham Lent, of the Fifth Assembly District, was one of the speakers, and he was followed by Alderman John W. Jacobus, ex-Senator Michael Norton, (one of the few Democrats present,) Mr. John C. Limbeck, President of the Twelfth Assembly District Republican Association; Mr. John R. Brady, President of the Fifth Assembly District Republican Association, and Col. F. C. Mann. Among the singers were Messrs. Frank Russel and C. H. Patterson; Mr. Frank Browne presided at the piano, and Prof. Butler and Charles H. Seward played solos on that instrument. One of the pleasing events of the evening was a solo on the violin performed by Mr. Lucius M. Poole. The festivities were prolonged until a late hour.

A LUNATIC AT LARGE.

It was reported to Inspector Dilks at the Central Office last evening that Gustave Textor, a lunatic, was at large, and the aid of the Police was invoked to secure him. Textor is a drug-clerk by occupation, and lived with a Mr. Kesselmark, at No. 435 West Thirty-sixth-street. He is a native of Germany, 23 years of age. For some time past he shown symptoms of insanity, and his friends determined to send him to the Flatbush Insane Asylum. Dr. Schmetzer, of Brooklyn, was sent to this City Monday afternoon by direction of the Commissioners of Charities of Kings County to examine the lunatic prior to his admission to the asylum. Yesterday afternoon Dr. Schmetzer had an interview with Textor at his residence. While talking to him the lunatic suddenly sprang from his seat, and, drawing a knife which he had concealed about his person, made an attack on the Doctor. Dr. Schmetzer raised a chair to defend himself, and the lunatic knocked him down and ran out of the house, and has not since been seen. A general alarm was sent out last night to all the Police stations in this City, directing the Police to arrest the lunatic.

THE PRESIDENT'S MOVEMENTS.

President and Mrs. Hayes and party left this City for Washington soon after 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The party were driven to the Desbrosses-Street Ferry, escorted by members of the Historical Society Reception Committee in carriages. At the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot the Presidential party took possession of a special car attached to the limited express train, which left the depot at 10:05 o'clock. Vice-President Wheeler remained in this City.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF AN ENGLISHMAN.

Dr. Hobby, of No. 211 East Thirteenth-street, reported at the Seventeenth Precinct Station house last evening that John Bryan, a native of England, 30 years of age, boarding at his house, had taken a large dose of laudanum with the intention of committing suicide. His condition was discovered promptly and the necessary remedies were applied, and it is expected that the young man will recover. Dr. Hobby refused to divulge the motive which had prompted Bryan to commit suicide, but it is reported that the attempt was the result of some domestic difficulty. The whole affair is shrouded in mystery.

THREE OIL-CAN THIEVES.

Charles Stoddard, of No. 163 Meserole-avenue, Charles Hirschfeldt, of No. 288 North Fifth-street, and Robert Primrose, of No. 69 Franklin-street, Brooklyn, were arrested by Detective Folk and Special Officer McConnell, last night, charged with swindling the firm of Charles Pratt & Co., oil refiners of No. 126 Pearl-street, this City. Primrose was employed by the firm as truckman, and was in the habit of taking empty cans from their factory and delivering them to Stoddard and Hirschfeldt, by whom they were sold. The proceeds were then divided. The firm estimate their loss at $408. Semonite Brothers, of Fulton-street, Brooklyn, to whom some of the cans were sold, becoming suspicious, notified Pratt & Co.

BROOKLYN OFFICERS INDICTED.

TRUE BILLS FOUND AGAINST COMMISSIONERS BENNETT AND FLAHERTY.

The long-expected indictments against Commissioners Flaherty and Bennett, of the Brooklyn Board of City Works, were yesterday brought in by the Kings County Court of Sessions Grand Jury. With the Commissioners named two subordinate officers of the Board of City Works—Water Purveyor Milne and Superintendent M. J. Dady—are also indicted. The indictment contains three counts, and each count is made up of 50 or 60 allegations, all charging a conspiracy between the indicted officers to defraud the City out of $50,000 by means of certifying to claims for work never done. There are, it is said, four other indictments, in which the Commissioners are charged with felony and their subordinates with misdemeanor. The first count in the indictment is for conspiracy to defraud the City of Brooklyn out of $50,000, by putting various names on the pay-roll in the Department of the Water Purveyor and in that of Sewer Maintenance, the heads of those bureaus certifying that the men had worked for so many days and the Commissioners certifying that the city was indebted to the amount on the pay-rolls. The second count is practically the same as the first. It charges that Messrs. Flaherty, Bennett, Dady, and Milne, being persons of evil minds and dispositions, wickedly intending to injure and defraud the City of Brooklyn, did fraudulently, maliciously, unlawfully, and corruptly conspire, combine, confederate, and agree together, and with divers other persons, to the jurors aforesaid unknown, to defraud the city and the people out of $50,000, by knowingly, willfully, and wrongfully, unfaithfully and corruptly certifying and approving of false and fraudulent claims against the city, to be made and presented in favor of various parties. That in pursuance of that conspiracy, the heads of the bureaus certified falsely that certain parties had due them from the city various amounts. About 75 names were thus certified falsely, it is claimed. The third count charges that they were guilty of putting men on the pay-roll who did no work for the city, and conspiracy is further charged in that the accumulated parties alleged that these men worked a certain number of days and that the city was indebted to them for certain amounts.

The indictments and their probable effect on local politics were discussed extensively in Brooklyn yesterday. The Independent Democrats claimed that the accused officials would be triumphantly acquitted. Politics alone, they asserted, procured the indictments of Messrs. Flaherty and Bennett. Aaron Howell and F. A. Massey, President of the Board of City Works, claimed that politics had nothing to do with their efforts in procuring evidence against, and securing the indictments of, the implicated officials. Mr. Flaherty is an Independent Democrat, and Mr. Bennett is a Republican. Both obtained their present places by a combination in the Board of Aldermen between the Republicans and the Anti-Ring Democrats made for the purpose of ousting the Ring men from control of the various commissions by which the City is governed. Whatever of truth may be contained in the charges preferred against Commissioners Flaherty and Bennett—if there is any truth at all in them—it is certain that the departments as conducted by them is managed a thousand times more honestly than when it was under the control of Fowler and the other Ring men. During Ring rule the sinecures in the department were numbered by hundreds. Almost any man in Brooklyn at all familiar with politics can point out persons who held sinecures under Ring rule. And these sinecures were not confined to any class. Members of nearly all the trades and professions, including journalists, held sinecures under the Ring, whose stealings in other directions amounted to millions of dollars. Messrs. Flaherty and Bennett, it is fair to say, although they had precedents to guide them, if otherwise, claim that their administration of the office has been marked, not only by economy, but scrupulous honesty. They express themselves ready to prove their innocence before any tribunal.

BANK-NOTE COMPANIES.

PROPOSED CONSOLIDATION OF THE THREE INSTITUTIONS IN THIS CITY.

Measures have been taken by the officers of the three bank-note companies doing business in this City—the American, National, and Continental—for a consolidation of the three companies into one joint stock concern. The volume of business has been so greatly reduced that it is thought that a consolidation will return greater benefits to the stockholders than if the three companies should continue separately. The plans have not been fully matured yet, but a basis of agreement has been decided upon, which will be submitted to meetings of the stockholders of the three corporations, to be held on Friday, Jan. 31, and it is expected that they will ratify the consolidation, as the majority of the stockholders of the several companies have expressed their favorable opinion of the scheme. If the stockholders sanction the consolidation, the necessary legal steps will be immediately taken for the completion of the organization. The new company will keep the name of the American Bank-note Company, and the officers will be chosen from the stockholders of the three companies, to be in each will be represented. The amount of capital stock for the new concern has not yet been determined.

At the office of the American Bank-note Company it was stated, yesterday that the consolidation was decided upon for the interests of all concerned, as the volume of business had been reduced and expenses would be much less. The Directors and Trustees of all the companies had agreed to the consolidation, and it only remained now for the stockholders to sanction their agreement, and it was expected that they would. It was not thought that there would be any material reduction in the force of workmen employed, which aggregates nearly 1,000, as there would be sufficient work to keep them.

The American Bank-note Company, which is the largest of the three concerns, has a capital of $1,000,000, is located at No. 142 Broadway, the officers being: President, Albert D. Goodall, and Secretary, T. H. Freeland. The National Bank-note Company has its main office at No. 70 Wall-street, and a large printing establishment at No. 53 Broadway. It was incorporated November, 1859. The officers are: President, J. H. Vanantwerp; Vice-President, J. MacDonough; Treasurer, A. D. Shepard; Secretary, James E. Currier. The Continental Bank-note Company is located at No. 144 Greenwich-street. Its nominal capital is $60,000. The officers are: Homer H. Stuart, President, and Jared K. Myers, Secretary.

THE MURDERED POLICEMAN.

Coroner Woltman yesterday concluded the inquest in the case of Officer Asa H. Furness, the murdered policeman. The testimony of the witnesses shows that Officers William Ryan and Thomas Burns, who were sent to the Metropolitan Hotel to assist Officer Furness in arresting the lunatic Palmer, acted in a disgracefully cowardly manner. As soon as Furness was shot Burns and Ryan both ran away and hid themselves. Burns admitted that when Palmer drew his revolver he sprang behind Furness, "because," said he, "if Furness hadn't been in front of me Palmer would have shot me." Burns ran into a room and closed the door. When William Vaughan, the hall-man, ran to the spot after the firing, Burns cautiously poked his head out of the half-open door of his hiding-place and asked, timidly, "Where is he?" Ryan also ran off. Detective Keeley pursued the murderer, and finally captured him. After Palmer was well out of the hotel, and Furness had also dragged himself away, Burns and Ryan emerged from their hiding-places and disappeared. The two officers admitted these facts on their cross-examination by the Coroner yesterday. The jury found a verdict against Palmer, and Coroner Woltman notified the Bellevue Hospital authorities to guard the insane man with extra vigilance, and to turn him over to Capt. Brogan, of the Fourteenth Precinct, as soon as he was able to leave the hospital. The Police will then hold Palmer to await the action of the Grand Jury. The wound in his left hand is still in a dangerous condition, and gangrene is feared by the surgeons.

AN IRISH GIRL'S CHARGE.

A short time since an Irish girl, named Mary Moore, who came to this country about four years ago, applied to the Commissioners of Emigration for assistance, stating that she would soon become a mother and that she was without adequate means of support. She alleged that her betrayer was Cameron Smith, of No. 84 West Fifty-sixth-street, a real estate agent, who seduced her under promise of marriage. The Commissioners caused Smith's arrest, and Justice Kilbreth, yesterday, in the Tombs Police Court, gave a hearing to the case for the third time. Dr. Flynn was present, as were several members of his church, who appeared to take much interest in the proceedings. The young woman, who is about 22 years old, and a brunette of prepossessing appearance, was a member of the Church of the Holy Trinity. She alleged that Smith used to visit her clandestinely at the house where she lived, No. 67 West Forty-fourth-street. The accused denies the charge, and seeks to prove that the complainant's character is grossly bad. Justice Kilbreth adjourned the case to procure further testimony.

THE STEAM-SHIP GLAMORGAN.

The steam-ship Glamorgan, concerning the safety of which considerable anxiety had been felt in this City, and which arrived at Quarantine at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, had fine weather after passing Gibraltar until longitude 45° west was reached, when head winds and seas were encountered, and running short of coal, Capt. Buck put into Bermuda for a fresh supply. On the 19th of December, after a delay of three days, the steamer sailed again. Owing to the strong north-west gales and heavy seas her progress was slow, and on Dec. 24, when 130 miles south-east of Sandy Hook, a high-pressure cylinder gave way. Although it was blowing a gale from the north-north-west, all sail was set and the Glamorgan was headed to the north-ward, making, however, little or no progress. The forward engine, which was uninjured, was got to work as speedily as possible. The gale continued from the north-north-west, accompanied by a heavy sea, in which the steamer labored violently, and with her head still to the north-ward made little in that direction, and was drifting fast to the eastward. On the morning of the 27th, the wind shifted to the north-east and blew strongly, with considerable snow. The vessel then stood back to the westward, and at midnight the Nantucket light-ship was passed. After that, fresh north-west winds were experienced up to her arrival. After lying at anchor until the afternoon, the Glamorgan was towed up to the City.

THE SPREAD OF SCARLET FEVER.

REPORT OF DR. DAY, SANITARY SUPERINTENDENT—WHAT HE HAS TO SAY ON THE SUBJECT.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, Dr. Day, Sanitary Superintendent, presented a report on the prevalence of scarlet fever. He says: "While scarlet fever cannot be said to be epidemic, and while it is true that we expect an increase in all contagious diseases during those months of the year in which their contagion is intensified by closed doors and windows, and people are more closely associated with each other, the disease is evidently on the increase, and it is the part of wisdom to exhaust all means to retard its progress. For the last year, by the direction of the board, I have sent a daily list of persons sick with contagious diseases to the Board of Education, and I have notified the families of those sick with contagious diseases that, during the period of liability to their spread, the children of such families should not be allowed to attend any school. An inspector, especially detailed for the purpose, has visited the cases occurring in tenement-houses, with a view to investigate unsanitary surroundings, and to impress upon the parents the necessity of all possible isolation. The Disinfecting Corps have, at their especial request, performed the necessary disinfection and fumigation, although in the better class of houses we have often been compelled to trust to the physicians in attendance that the needful precautions were taken to prevent the disease from spreading.

It is often impossible to ascertain the source of contagion in a given case. No doubt the disease is sometimes propagated by persons who are about to be attacked with the disease, or who have recently recovered from it, and a frequent cause may well be the transportation of soiled linen to the laundry in our close street cars. There is scarcely a conductor on a crowded line who attempts to enforce the health ordinance, and huge bundles and baskets of foul linen infected with disease from the bodies of unreported cases are thrust beneath the noses of the unsuspecting passengers. When remonstrated with the excuse is given by the conductor that he has no means of knowing the contents of the bundles. At such a time as this, however, it would seem not unreasonable to

and genial, who died on Nov. 27, was almost equally well known. William Niblo, of Niblo's Garden, in this City, died on Aug. 21, and Arthur Cleaver, proprietor of the Global Theatre, London, on Oct. 15. Professor De Leon, famous Zouave drill master, died on Dec. 4. Finally may be mentioned the deaths of Messrs. Cotton, Hopkins, O'Brien, and Keene, four California millionaires, whose yearly income of fortune gained almost within a decade is equally double the dependent with the possibilities of their future and discourages plodding but ill-paid laborers.

NEW-YORK CITY AFFAIRS.

During the year members of three departments of the City Government have been indicted for official misconduct. On May 24 the residents of the East Side procured the indictment of the Health Board, and the President of the Board of Police, W. F. Smith, for licensing establishments which made life in that district unhealthy, if not absolutely unendurable, by reason of the stench arising from such processes as boiling bones, rendering fat, or making glue. The quashing of the indictments in the last week of December was the last decision of Judge Sutherland's long judicial career. The Board of Aldermen was another department which fell under the Grand Jury's censure. On May 8 the board passed, over Mayor Ely's veto, an ordinance permitting the erection on a sidewalk of a stand for selling newspapers. On the next day Recorder Hackett especially charged the Grand Jury as to this illegal conduct of a board "reveling in its power," which compliment the board speedily reciprocated by bitterly discussing the Recorder personally, and appointing a committee to inquire into his "mental and other qualifications." The Recorder had the best of the fighting, however, for on June 1 the members of the Board of Aldermen, with two exceptions were indicted, (1.) for maintaining a nuisance in the shape of an obstruction to the streets, and (2.) for passing an ordinance permitting the nuisance, contrary to the provisions of the charter of the City. Judge Barrett quashed the indictment just three weeks later, on the ground, generally speaking, that the City ordinances are in such confusion that it is almost impossible to know what the City's laws are, and that, construing one part of them in connection with another, it did not sufficiently appear that the Aldermen were guilty of the offenses charged. The Excise muddle has had during the year as many, if not as interesting, changes as a kaleidoscope. In January Dr. Phillip Merkle was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the flight of Owen Murphy with some $50,000 of the $110,000 deposited with the Excise Board by liquor-sellers applying for licenses. It certainly was not Mr. Murphy's fault that he did not take the whole amount with him, but Mr. Henry Bowman, one of the contributors to his traveling expenses, was so decidedly of the opinion that his associates were careless in their charge of the money intrusted to them, that on June 21 he preferred charges against their official conduct to Mayor Robinson. On the same day Commissioner J. M. Patterson promptly resigned with a prudence that was amply vindicated by the removal from office of his colleague, G.W. Morton, only 24 hours later. Mr. Richard C. Morrison was appointed to fill the vacancy left by Mr. Patterson. But Mr. Morton was not satisfied. He promptly tested the legality of his removal by a suit for salary accrued, and Judge Sedgwick, in deciding that he was entitled to his salary, also decided that he was still a Commissioner, on the ground that his removal was a nullity, for, he held, the office of Excise Commissioner is a local one, the power of removal from it does not belong to the Governor, and the term is for six years. Then reappeared Mr. W. H. Stitser, whom Mayor Ely temporarily appointed in 1874 to fill the Excise Commissionership vacated by J. R. Voorhis to accept a place in the Police Board. Nor does the list of "charges" against the City's officers end here. About the middle of September the Register, Sheriff, and County Clerk were all put on their defense by allegations of extortion of fees in excess of those fixed by law. A very clear case was easily made out against them, even independently of the investigations of a special committee which was appointed by the Bar Association, and which reported on Dec. 10. But at the time of writing the officers had not been removed from office by the Governor, nor had they been called upon to answer anything more serious than rumors of an indictment. During the year there were three notable fires. On Sunday night, Feb. 17 the Excelsior Building, (216 to 226 West Twenty-third-street,) the West Twenty-third-Street Presbyterian and the Third Reformed Presbyterian Churches were nearly totally destroyed, involving a loss of about $600,000. On Nov. 16 the Fulton Fish Market was burned. On March 26 Nos. 261, 263, 265, 267 Canal-street were damaged by fire to the amount of over $100,000. The failures of savings banks during the year were not so numerous as in 1877, but one surpassed through the mismanagement and another through the criminality of its officers. On March 27 the Sixpenny Savings Bank suspended, with a deficit of $82,000. There was ample evidence of neglect and incapacity among the Trustees, but no proceedings were instituted to punish them. William Wells was the President. W. F. Russell was appointed Receiver, and he has already paid one dividend. On April 24, the business of the Teutonia Savings Bank was stopped by an injunction obtained by the Attorney-General, on the report of Bank Superintendent Lamb that a deficiency existed of nearly $150,000. Mr. Hahn, the Secretary, having been indicted for making false statements of the bank's condition, turned State's evidence, and disclosed a scarcely credible story of organized theft and fraud among the bank's officers. They were accustomed, the swore, to charge bonds in the bank at an advance on the cost, to charge bonuses for making weekly-secured loans, and to divide the proceeds of such and similar frauds by a regular system of percentages. Criminal and civil proceedings are both pending against the Directors and Trustees. In the first week in September the drivers on the Second, Third, Fourth, and Sixth avenue lines of street cars unsuccessfully struck for higher wages. In the second week of December the drivers on the Third-avenue line struck again, and again unsuccessfully, the pretext in this case being the discharge by the company of two of the leaders of the earlier organization. At the election on Nov. 6 a one-sided victory for the combination opposed to Tammany Hall, Edward Cooper being elected Mayor by 78,887 votes, against Schell's 60,677, and B. K. Phelps being re-elected District Attorney by 79,227 votes, against Smith's 60,898. On Oct. 20 Alderman J. J. Morris was dangerously stabbed by a person still undetected. On the 2d of April Stewart's hotel for working-women was opened, but it at no time sheltered more than 50 of such women as it was intended to benefit, and in two months it was opened on a business basis, as the Park-Avenue Hotel. No other event of the year so much affects the everyday life of so many residents of the City as the building of the rapid transit railroads. The old West Side road, on Greenwich-street, opened its double track to Fifty-ninth-street in the first week of June. Its East Side track was opened to Forty-second-street in the last week of August, to Eighty-fifth-street in the first week of December, and to Harlem on the last day of the year. The Gilbert, or Metropolitan, Elevated Road, on Sixth-avenue, was opened to Fifty-ninth-street on June 1, and is rapidly pushing northward on Ninth-avenue.

DISASTERS OF THE YEAR.

The record of the disasters of 1878 is an appalling one. On Sept. 3 the iron screw collier Bywell Castle crashed into the slightly-built excursion steamer Princess Alice, as both were rounding the bend of the Thames at Tripcock's Point, and sank her almost instantly. Exactly how many lives were lost will never be known. Seven hundred is a low estimate, and as the majority were women and children cut for a day's pleasuring, the collision is certainly the most distressing affair in marine history. The report of the official inquiry declared that the collision was caused by the bad and careless steering of the Princess Alice. On March 25 the Eurydice capsized in a squall off Dunnose, Isle of Wight, as she was within a half hour of her anchorage, and carried down, in sight of their homes, 300 lads who were being trained for the British Navy. There were but two survivors; but happily their testimony established that the disaster was due solely to the danger of the seas. The German Navy also suffered a severe loss. On the last day of May a squadron was engaged in naval manœuvring in the English Channel when the Grosser Kurfurst struck and sunk the Koenig Wilhelm as they were wearing ship to avoid a merchantman. Two hundred and ninety lives were lost, including 13 officers. The verdict attributed the collision to a "mistake" of the Koenig Wilhelm's helmsman. On the night of Nov. 25 the iron bark Moel Elfian ran down and sank the Pommerania, one of the finest steamers of the Hamburg-American Line. About 55 lives were lost by this collision. Seventeen lives were lost by the collision on Oct. 31, off Tuscar Light, between the National Line steam-ship Helvetia and the British cutter Fanny, and about 150 by the Byzantin-Rinaldo collision in the Dardanelles on the night of Dec. 18. At home, there were but few notable marine disasters. On the 31st of January, in the same south-east gale which caused the loss of seven lives at Manhattan Beach by sweeping several houses into Sheepshead Bay, the Metropolis, bound to Fara, went ashore on Currituck Beach, on the North Carolina coast, and about 20 miles north of the scene of the wreck of the United Haven. Ninety-one lives were lost. Murder or manslaughter, however, are the only words properly descriptive of the loss of 15 lives by the explosion of the Adelphi's boilers on the 28th of September at New Gregory's Point, in Long Island Sound. On the inquest it was shown that the boiler needed patching within a month after its inspection, and that it exploded within a month after the repairs. The iron of the boiler was only one-half the reported thickness, and was the thinnest it was actually only one-thirty-second of an inch thick. Twenty lives were lost by the collision on Dec. 7 between the Mississippi river steamers Cotton Valley and Charles Morgan, and '36 by the foundering, on Dec. 10, of the Emily B. Souder, on her trip from New-York City to Kingston, Jamaica. The shocking disaster, which Sept. 26 called the accident, was the explosion on Oct. 6 of an excursion train on the Old Colony Railroad with a freight train which was being switched. Twenty-two persons were killed, and 130 were wounded. The largest found the conductors of both trains and the switchtender guilty of flagrant gross and, as one conductor testified that he was switching his train because "supposed" the excursion train had passed, and, when he saw it approaching, sent out no signals because he "supposed" the engineer had done so, he was held only indicted, but tried for manslaughter. The accident is estimated to cost the railroad company $325,000. Another engineer, employed by the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Company, whose watch was slow, but who "supposed" he had time to go on, killed 15 persons by dashing his train into another on Aug. 7. The five other railroad accidents may be closed by mentioning the loss of 14 lives by the breaking under an excursion train of the bridge over the Farmington River, on the line of the Connecticut Western Railroad. The accident occurred on Jan. 16, and it is not yet certain whether the bridge broke because it was not originally strong enough or because it had been suffered to decay, or whether the accident was not caused by train-wreckers. An explosion of fire-damp in the Abercorn Colliery, South Wales, caused 265 deaths. On Oct. 11 the audience of the Colosseum Theatre, in Liverpool, in their mad rush for escape from the building at a careless or malicious, but shameful groundless, alarm of fire, trampled 37 of their number to death.

DEFALCATIONS OF 1878.

On April 20 O. C. Zeller, Cashier of the Tiffin (Ohio) National Exchange Bank, went away with $45,000 of the bank's cash. On Aug. 17 was announced the "clean steal" of $120,000 from the Pullman Palace Car Company by Charles W. Angell, who was arrested about Nov. 20 in Lisbon. Eighty thousand dollars was found in his carpet-bag. Benkard & Hutton, dry goods merchants of this City, after having employed R. A. Pedrick for half a generation, discovered at last that he had stolen from them at least $108,000 by using money intrusted to him to pay Customs dues. The defalcation of $15,000 by W. W. Burnham, an employe of the Dock Department of this City, who was arrested on Nov. 12, deserves mention from the fact that the Commissioners personally reimbursed the stolen money to the City. On the last day of July, B. B. Conant, Cashier of the Eliot National Bank of Boston, confessed that he had stolen $70,000. The case is redeemed from commonplace by this fact—Conant was arrested and indicted, and it seemed likely that he would get his deserts, when the market for California mining shares, in which he had been speculating with the bank's funds, suddenly took an upward turn, his deficiency was made good, and the case was "settled out of court." It is very rare that a corrupt agreement is put into a written contract, with formal and minute provisions for the distribution of the proceeds. That was done, however, when Messrs. J. G. Tappan, Durant, and Cheever, all officers of the Boston Belting Company, entered into an agreement by which Tappan, without authority, indorsed the notes of a private firm as Treasurer of the Belting Company, and the proceeds of the paper which was thus discounted on the credit of the corporation were placed in the hands of his two associates, for use for the common benefit. The profits were to have been divided among them. But, unfortunately, there were no profits. On the contrary, there was a loss estimated at $800,000, and the deficit seriously embarrassed the company named, and also the New-York Belting and Packing Company, and ruined the McKillop & Sprague Commission Agency. The defalcations of S. A. Chace, G. T. Hathaway, and C. P. Stickney, of Fall River, Mass., form a group by themselves. They were among the very chief of their business city. Chace was the first discovered. On June 24 he was sentenced to 12 years in State Prison for taking various small sums from the Union Mills, of which he was Treasurer. The whole story of his stealings was not, and scarcely could have been, told in the indictment. Many of his transactions had been closed, and were thus concealed, but at the time of his conviction there was a deficit in the company's treasury of $500,000. Hathaway was next found out, and on Oct. 14 he was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment on an indictment charging him with embezzling $100,000. That amount is about one-fifteenth of the sum of his stealings from the Border City and the Sagamore Mills, of both of which corporations he was Treasurer. He was a cousin of Chace, and when he was sentenced he said that he was put upon the downward track by his relative in order that he might be the more efficient as a tool. Stickney, the last of the three, seems to have been cognizant of these thefts, and perhaps to have profited by them, but he is not known to have personally committed any overtly dishonest acts until he was commercially ruined by indorsements of the notes of the mills just named. Then he took from the Manufacturers' Gas Company, of which he was an officer, amounts which have not been exactly and publicly stated, but which will probably reach a total of $500,000. John Bonner, of this City, was a better work: man than many of his company, and his method of operation was that so widely made known to the public by Netter & Co. under the name of "rehypothecation;" that is, he would sell or borrow money on securities which had been deposited with him as collateral for loans to other persons. In this way he thus managed to secure about $700,000 of other people's money, and got clear away on the first day of the year with a snug fortune, which has not been stated in exact figures. The last heard from him was a grocer in Kansas City, Mo.

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OTHER THINGS WORTHY OF REMEMBRANCE.

The yellow fever epidemic of the year was one of the worst in history. Although the point is disputed, it seems probable that it was introduced into New-Orleans on the Sounder, and it was certainly carried up the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers by the tug John Porter, which left New-Orleans on July 25. In New-Orleans there were 526 deaths in the first week of September; in Memphis, in the second week, there were 687 deaths. Smaller towns, notably Grenada and Holly Springs, (Miss.,) were depopulated. The total number of cases throughout the Southern States was about 100,000, and of deaths, 20,000. The epidemic is now being investigated in its scientific aspects by committees from each house of Congress, by representative homeopathic physicians, and by a commission headed by Dr. S. M. Bemiss, and appointed by Surgeon General Woodworth, at the suggestion of the Public Health Association. That body warmly discussed a report of the commission's progress at its sessions on Nov. 19, 20, 21, and 22.

On Feb. 11, the notorious woman, Ann Lohman, generally known as Mme. Restell, was arrested by Anthony Comstock, and on April 1 she ended her career by cutting her throat with a carving-knife in a bath-tub in her Fifth-avenue residence.

On Nov. 10 six hotels and 20 cottages were burned at Cape May, N. J., involving a loss of $400,000.

On March 25, a fire at Fourth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, destroyed property worth $1,000,000. On June 6, Colgate's factory in Jersey City, was damaged by fire to the amount of $300,000.

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"FLUNKEYIZING" THE NEW WORLD.

PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH CRITICISES THE NEW SOCIAL REGIME IN CANADA.

Letter to the Manchester Examiner.

SIR: Simultaneously with the conquest of Afghanistan, another Jingo enterprise of great pith and moment is in progress—the attempt to flunkeytize the New World. The new Governor-General has issued, through his military secretary, the following proclamation:

THE VICE-REGAL DRAWING-ROOM.

His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne and her Royal Highness the Princess Louise will hold a drawing-room at 9:30 P. M. to-day in the Windsor Hotel. Ladies are to wear low-necked dresses, without court trains, and gentlemen are to be in full dress. Ladies whose health will not admit of their wearing low-necked dresses may, on forwarding to the A. D. C.-in-Waiting a medical certificate to that effect, wear square-cut dresses. Dresses fastening up to the throat are not to be worn.

Ladies and gentlemen are to bring with them two cards each, with name written thereon, one of which to be left at the door, the other to be given to the A. D. C.-in-Waiting. E. G. P. LITTLETON, Governor-General's Military Secretary.

At Halifax, a similar proclamation set forth the appearances of any vehicles excepting landaus, berouches, and broughams, with pairs of horses, and properly attired drivers, in the procession that was to escort the Governor-General through the city.

Comment on these two edicts is needless if your readers know anything about Canadian society, the Canadian climate, Canadian incomes, and Canadian equipages. Some one proposed that in the case of ladies desiring dispensation from wearing low-necked dresses, the certificate of a clergyman should be received as well as that of a medical man.

To prepare the inhabitants of the New World for the worship of Mumbo Jumbo, a little treatise on "Court Etiquette" was seasonably drawn up by Prof. Tanning of this city, who describes himself on the title page as a "teacher of fashionable dancing, under the highest patronage of Their Graces the Earl and Countess of Dufferin," &c. Prof. Tanning devotes the first part of his work to court presentations, and the first section is on "the special etiquette of the throne, the veil and the glove." The opening paragraph breathes the spirit of the whole:

"The first presentation is generally the formal début of a fashionable life. The members of the nobility and gentry always manage to get their daughters presented, and it is regarded as a patent of social rank by the latter. What on this earthly sphere is more enchantingly exclusive than her Majesty's court! The impression made by her débutante is a lasting one in England, and consequently art is brought to bear; and the courtesies, the walk, the extending of the arm for the train, and each physical movement are practiced carefully before some competent teacher of deportment, who charges well for the lessons. But money is no object to the aristocracy of England when it comes to presentation to court."

Part of the treatise is in the form of a catechism:

Q.—Should a lady in visiting her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales appear gloved or ungloved? A.—Both the right and left gloves off.

Q.—Should the above rules be adhered to at our Canadian court? A.—Same as ladies, right-hand glove off.

Q.—Should the above rules be adhered to at our

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FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 31.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

U. S. 5s, '81, R. $10,000 ..... 109⅛
U. S. 6s C. '81. 5,000 ..... 106⅜
U. S. 5s, '81, C. $16,000 ..... 109⅛
U. S. 5s, '81, C. $2,000 ..... 109⅛
U. S. 4½ R., '91. $2,000 ..... 104⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11:15 A. M.

U. S. 6s R. '81. $10,000 ..... 109⅛
U. S. 5s R. '81. 10,000 107
U. S. 5-20 C. '67. $10,000 ..... 108⅛
U. S. 5-20 C. '67. $10,000 ..... 108⅛
U. S. 4½ R., '91. $2,000 ..... 104⅛
U. S. 4s C. 1907. $21,000 b.c. 100⅜

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

N. Y. C. 6s, sp. t. 1 del. $10,000 ..... 97⅜
10,000 ..... b.c. 98⅛
10,000 ..... b.c. 98⅜
D. of C. 3.65s C. 10,000 ..... 79⅛
Tenn. 6s, new, ex. int. 5,000 ..... 67⅛
International 1st, with int. cer. 1,000 90
M. & St. P. 1st, L. C. 4,000 ..... 83.110
Mich. S. & N. P., C. & R. 1,000 ..... 110½
Can. So. 1st g'd. 5,000 ..... 92½
L. S. & M. S. 1st. 1,000 ..... 92½
Lake Shore Div. 1,000 ..... 71⅛
Mich. Cen. 8s, 1882. 2,000 ..... 111⅛
Mich. So. & L. R. 1,000 101
Can. So. 1st g'd. 7,000 ..... c. 78½
6,000 ..... 78½
5,000 ..... 76½
5,000 ..... 76⅞
Western Pacific. 5,000 ..... 105⅝
Un. Pac. 1st. 2,000 ..... 108⅞
Un. Pac. 7s, l. c. 2,000 ..... c. 108⅞
K. P. 1st 7s, L. R. with coup. cer. 1,000 42
K. P. L. D. N. P. with cp. cer. 1,000 ..... c. 71⅛
C. C. & I. C. 1st. 5,000 ..... 58⅜
A. & T. H. 2d, pf. 1,000 103
L. & N. con. '98. 1,000 105
Tol. & W. 1st. 1,000 ..... c. 107⅜
Canada Southern. 2d, 1908. 5,000 ..... 77½
Chic. & N. W. con. sk. ex coupon 1,000 60
St. L. K. C. & N. R. E. 7s, '95. 5,000 ..... 89½
Dubuque. 500 ..... b.c. 15
Buckeye. 300 ..... b.c. 50
Delaware & Hud. 200 ..... b.c. 87⅜
200 ..... 87⅝
1,000 91
19,000 ..... 90⅛
20,000 ..... 89⅞
107,000 ..... 103⅜
Erie 2d P. con. 5,000 95
E. T. Va. & Ga. 1st. 3,000 104
C. P. & A. new. 13,500 ..... 110⅜
Continental Bank. 75
American Ex. 15 ..... b.c. 46½
Wells-Fargo Ex. 100 ..... b.c. 95½
Adams Express. 100 ..... b.c. 95½
Pacific Mail. 1,000 ..... b.c. 14
Western Union. 100 ..... b.c. 95½
Illinois Central. 200 ..... 79⅞
Michigan Central. 200 ..... 74⅝
100 ..... 74⅝
100 ..... c. 75
50 75
1,000 ..... x.d. 68½
500 ..... 69⅜
500 ..... 69⅝
1000 ..... b3. 22½
100 ..... b3. 22½
100 ..... s30. 22
700 ..... b3. 22¼
2,000 ..... 22½
2300 ..... 22½
400 ..... 22½
100 ..... c. 78⅜
100 ..... 78⅜
100 ..... 78⅝
40 ..... b.c. 113
132 ..... opg. 113
100 113
300 ..... 113⅜
100 ..... b3. 22½
100 73
100 ..... 73⅛
100 ..... 73⅜
100 ..... 73⅛
100 .....

JAN 1879

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 1, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION-SQUARE.—The Banker's Daughter.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—Rip Van Winkle.
BROADWAY THEATRE.—Uncle Dan'l. Matinée.
STANDARD THEATRE.—Almost a Life. Matinée.
WALLACK'S THEATRE.—At Last.
BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Evangeline. Matinée.
PARK THEATRE.—Babes in the Wood. Matinée.
COMIQUE.—Christmas Joys and Sorrows. Matinée.
THE AQUARIUM.—Afternoon and Evening.
SAN FRANCISCO HALL.—Love's Endurance. Matinée.
NIBLO'S GARDEN THEATRE.—Peep o' Day.
MASONIC HALL.—Tom Thumb Troupe. Matinée.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12 00
THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 10 00
THE SUNDAY EDITION, per annum..... 2 00
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 2 50
THE WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 1 00

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES Up-town Office—No. 1,253 Broadway.
Paris Office of THE TIMES—No. 39 Rue de Lafayette.
THE TIMES is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand, W. C., from Henry F. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Stevens', No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

☞ Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, southerly winds, cloudy weather, falling barometer, occasional rain or snow.

By the terms of the law the redemption of United States legal-tender notes begins to-day, but the practice of observing New Year's Day as a holiday will postpone the actual beginning of the operation until to-morrow. Meanwhile, with the banks and with many of the larger commercial houses, payments in gold have been made for some time, whenever desired. The formal commencement of resumption, therefore, will not be marked by any specially noteworthy transactions. The notes being known to be as good as gold, and redeemable at will, are much more convenient for all domestic uses than the coin, and will be preferred. For the present, redemption will take place only at the Sub-Treasury in this City, but before many days it will be effected at all the Sub-Treasuries of the country, and there will be no difficulty in exchanging notes for gold whenever and wherever wished.

The goal at which the country has finally arrived has not been reached without great effort and with much painful sacrifice. If the wealth which was based on depreciated paper, nominally worth much more than its real value, was illusory, the losses which the reduction of values to their solid substance has caused have not been in the least so. In the grades of society where incomes were considerable the process has involved only the surrender of luxuries, but in others it has brought a great deal of hard self-denial, and in still others it has brought men wholly innocent of extravagance to want and pinching poverty. It is the chief advantage of the new order of things that it gives us an opportunity to build more surely in the future, and makes the gains of frugal industry or of perseverance, activity, and skill more secure. The boon will be the richest to those whose earnings are the smallest, and the greatest blessing we have to be thankful for as a nation on the threshold of the new year is the increased solidity in the groundwork of our finances and of our general business.

Mr. Goldwin Smith, who is nothing if not serious, takes in dead earnest the rather ridiculous ceremonial rules enforced in Canada regarding the receptions of Lord Lorne and the Princess Louise. He sees in them an attempt of "the aristocracy and the court" to "corrupt and degrade a young civilization," and he prophesies that they "will sow the seeds of future enmity between the people of the United States" and those of Canada. We venture to think that Mr. Smith attaches too much importance to the foolishness of our friends over the border. Probably the royal element in their society will sadly tax both their revenues and their good sense, and there are not lacking signs that it has already gone far to bankrupt some of them in respect of both. But we do not believe that they will be "corrupted" or "degraded" as a body, and we are quite sure that we and they shall not be enemies from any such cause. The snobs among them will look down on us, of course, but we have too many snobs among us to resent that, and the reasonable persons on both sides, who are the great majority, will visit, and buy, and sell, and smuggle, as amicably as if every lady in Canada could appear before the Princess with her shoulders covered without a physician's certificate.

Is Gov. Robinson the "man on horseback," who, at the head of a disciplined Militia, is to override the laws and trample our liberties in the dust? We submit the question in all sincerity to those Democrats whose souls were alarmed by the military propensities of President Grant. Gov. Robinson has just taken exception to an order of the Supreme Court, at Albany, requiring him to make a return for review of his proceeding and decision in reference to a decision of a court-martial dismissing a Captain of the Thirteenth Regiment, National Guard, State of New-York, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. So far as the interests of the Militia service are concerned, we have little doubt that it would be better that the authority of the Governor touching such matters should be discretionary and beyond review. But the spectacle of a Democratic Governor defying the courts in his character as a military commander is not without an aspect of inconsistency. Editors of Democratic organs should remember that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

The sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Territories, intrusted with examining the question of changing the government of the Indian Territory, will disturb a hornets' nest. Their report, it is said, contains these propositions: The establishment of United States Courts in the Territory; constituting the Indians citizens of the United States; and the division of their lands into possessions to be held in severalty. This means that the present Chinese wall around the Territory shall be broken down, and that the lands now held in common shall be divided up among the present owners. The trouble with the Indians of the Five Nations is that they do not recognize the right of the Government of the United States to interfere with anything inside of their boundaries. They accept from the Government the moneys claimed to be due them, but they disclaim any connection with our system of law. If Congress breaks up the travesty of a government which now amuses the Five Nations, it will theoretically declare a war of invasion.

"A HAPPY NEW YEAR."

It is only by those who have ceased to regard the past with tenderness or the future with hope that the salutation of the day will be regarded as impertinent or meaningless. To-day may be much the same as yesterday in all its prospects and possibilities; it may be regarded as but the turning-point in a division of time whose beginning has as little practical reference to the mutations of human lives as it has to that aspect of infinitude which it seeks to measure by terms of finite duration. But neither the cynic nor the metaphysician has much chance of getting a hearing to-day. Nor will the severe moralist who insists that it were more fitting to mourn over the wasted opportunities of the past than to make merry over the uncertain possibilities of the future, have any better chance of an audience. While men and women are fit for struggle and for action, they will persist in believing that they can do better in the year that is coming than they did in the year that is gone. While youths and maidens continue to see the life before them tinged with the golden hues of promise, they will find in New Year's Day the opening of a new vista of joyful anticipation, another rift in the cloudy curtain that conceals the bright reality of coming achievement. Let the stern teaching of experience rob us of what illusions it may, it is long before it can strip from the future the possibility of having something in store for us which we have missed in the past.

If the sentiments and relations of life were adjusted on a strictly philosophical basis, we might be so acutely conscious of the absurdity of giving a sort of mystic significance to a mere arbitrary division of time, that the mirth of the season would be hushed and its well-wishes left unsaid. But in this, as in sundry other matters, men's instincts are more trustworthy than their reason; the imagination takes the place as a stimulus of human action which the understanding is inadequate to fill. Hope may be "but the dream of those who wake," but if we did not expect much we should accomplish nothing. The resolutions with which we begin each new year have become the most commonplace illustration of human folly, but the faith which prompts them is at least an evidence that we have in us the possibility of beter things. It is true wisdom that impels men to hold fast to any associations which create joy and lightness of heart, for the race is beginning to experience that what is true of the individual is true of the mass, "he that increaseth knowledge increaseth sorrow." The problems of society grow faster than the ability to solve them, and it needs all the warmth of feeling that we can get from anniversaries like that of to-day to sustain us in the belief that selfishness and cruelty and greed are not, after all, the strongest impulses in human nature and the most powerful forces in molding the future of manhood.

The time-honored customs of the day may be perverted, and all its brightness may be tarnished by a ridiculous travesty of its sentiment and its duties. The desire for ostentation needs to be carried but a short way to render the New Year's festival worse than meaningless and the New Year's kindly greeting a dismal burlesque of a heartfelt blessing. And there are those to whom the season can bring no gladness because of the bitterness of their lot or the stroke of the destroyer which has fallen beside them. There are shadows enough to dim the brightness of the day, look at it how we will. There are crosses enough in the lot of the most favored of mortals to remind them that life is a checkered business at the best. Yet are its inequalities not quite so numerous as some people imagine, nor are its contrasts so striking as is commonly assumed by those who regard merely the material aspects of existence. "Better is a dinner of herbs where love is than a stalled ox and hatred therewith" is a saying of the wise King which reveals the secret spring of human happiness, and helps us to understand how the inequality of what are called "the gifts of fortune" is corrected. In many a humble dwelling the New Year's salutation will ring with more earnestness and more meaning than amid all the evidences of luxury and wealth. So that we ourselves can look with hope and cheerful confidence to the days before us, let us cast aside all envy of the estate of those who have in profusion what we think most necessary to our happiness. The year is hanniest begun and best spent that is pervaded by faith in Divine Providence and love for our fellow-men.

OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

The diplomatic correspondence upon Mexican affairs now in course of publication by installments may seem at first to have merely a historic interest and importance. Undeniably, the border status described in the striking letter of Aug. 13 from Secretary Evarts to Minister Foster no longer exists. Since its date the Mexican Government has tried to do something to stop Indian raiding, and, as might have been expected, was successful on the first trial. A hasty campaign by a handful of regulars, aided by Kickapoo scouts, overwhelmed the Lipans. Should the remnants of this band be transferred to the Pacific coast, as is contemplated, their raids on Texan ranches will be over.

Thus it turns out that Mr. Evarts' accusations that no effective step has been taken by Mexico to check raiding, and that the Mexican Government seems to be powerless to check it, are now out of date. Nevertheless, this admission does not diminish the probability that this very letter, which reads almost like an ultimatum, drove the Mexican Government to make a military demonstration against the Lipan cattle-thieves, such as it ought to have made long before, for its own credit, and in discharge of its international obligations.

It should also be noted that the easy success of this first campaign fulfilled the predictions of Lieut.-Col. Shafter, made to the Congressional committee last Winter. Although that officer has been one of the most active leaders of our search-parties, he testified that the Mexican authorities could themselves, if they chose, stop all the cattle-thieving with the slightest exertion. He reckoned the entire number of Lipan raiders at only about two hundred, while the regular Mexican troops on the border are probably twice that number of thousands. Though pursuit, he said, by our troops, was always baffled by the nature of the country and the connivance of the people who profited by the raids, a Mexican campaign against the Lipans would succeed at once. The testimony of Gens. Sheridan and Ord to the same effect has also been substantiated by the event, which accordingly justifies the strong and almost imperious language of Mr. Evarts' remonstrances, as well as the famous orders for crossing the boundary in pursuit of raiders, issued by the War Department over eighteen months ago.

Doubtless, a firm attitude at Washington, backed up by military energy tempered with prudence on the Rio Grande, alone avails anything in dealing with the frontier troubles of Mexico, so long as the latter country is rent with factions ever ready to break out into revolt. In no country is a yielding, however just, to foreign demands or foreign influence more quickly seized upon for making the Government unpopular; hence, Mexican administrations often fear to discharge international obligations by just restrictions upon their people. President Jackson, after repeatedly asking for the settlement of American claims against Mexico, at last peremptorily insisted, and only then was a commission appointed which adjusted them. Dilatoriness in acceding to foreign demands was at that time declared by him to be a recognized trait of Mexican diplomacy. The policy thus found to be necessary, more than forty years ago, is the one which has been indicated afresh by the events of the past few months. Secretary Evarts took pains to express confidence, in all his letters to Mr. Foster, in the desire of President Diaz to stop the frontier cattle-thieving, but did not conceal his conviction that the Central Government was afraid to take the proper steps for that purpose. There has never been any reason to doubt the sincerity of Gen. Diaz in his professed desire to rid the river region of its thieving pests. But his Government, like its predecessors, has exaggerated the supposed dangers to its own stability of enforcing law and order in the outer provinces. The campaign in Chihuahua is over, and yet the Diaz Government is stronger than ever. It is a sorry compliment for any Government to pay the inhabitants of a region infested by smugglers, footpads, moon-shiners, or horse-thieves, when it acts as if they were too much in sympathy with these gentry to approve the execution of the laws against them.

The Evarts-Foster correspondence, however, has more than a merely historic value. If it does attest the worth of a firm policy toward a Government too fearful of its equilibrium to pursue, of its own accord, the path of international duty, it also indicates what may be expected for the future. The Mexican frontier question is by no means settled. Even supposing the Lipans to be removed bodily to the Pacific coast, which has not yet been done, they are not the only Indian thieves on the border. The Kickapoos, who have just fought their old enemies, the Lipans, have been engaged in the same thieving business, and presumably enjoy a species of Government favor and immunity for their late services. Two or three other bands or branches of the great Apache stock have the same instincts and aptitudes for plunder, which have been exercised in this region for more than a century, and are not to be be stifled at once. The announcement by Mr. Evarts of the policy of frontier protection at all hazards is, therefore, as fresh and valid to-day as before it stimulated the Mexican Government to tardy action. It would be too much to expect that next Spring will be wholly free from demonstrations like those of last Spring, which left trails of blood, ashes, and rapine in the western counties of Texas. What may be hoped for is that the campaign against the Lipans, being followed by no recoil against the Diaz Government, will encourage the latter to go on with its task of properly policing the river frontier. The visit which high Mexican officers are now making in Texas, as guests of Gen. Ord and his post commanders, indicates that the Mexicans believe that they have already done something to secure a welcome, and will do more.

Mr. Evarts, in his letter to Mr. Foster, repels, with quite needless irritability, the insinuation that the Government contemplates conquest and annexation in Mexico, and protests, with much fervor of antithesis, that the only "invasions" are from the other side. If our Government or people were really bent on annexation, it would go to work with rather more alacrity than now, and would find no difficulty in inventing pretexts, should there be a lack of them. As to the armed pursuit of armed parties across the boundary, this, very likely, is technically invasion, but Mr. Evarts has no need to juggle with the word. Such invasion, for such a purpose, in a well-attested emergency, forms an exception to the rule of frontier inviolability, as clearly defined, both in the books and in practice, as the rule itself. It has been illustrated by precedents on this continent as well as in Europe; and not only by our former dealings with Mexico, but by certain justifiable Canadian crossings of our lines. The real danger and wrong is not in making the exception, but in continuing it through ignorance or recklessness when the exigency is past. Mr. Evarts tells Mr. Foster that the desire of the Mexican Government for the revocation of Gen. Ord's orders cannot "now"—that is, *then*—be entertained; but he adds that just as soon as Mexico will undertake to pursue and punish the thieves, the United States forces will be very glad to allow her to do it entirely. That is a good rule to keep in mind, and to act upon.

IS THERE A PLACE FOR THE QUARTERLY?

The *North American Review* begins the new year as a monthly publication, and the change is to be regarded as another, if not the final, step in an important transformation which has been taking place in the character of the class of periodicals to which it belongs. During the two years that it has been in the hands of the present managers the old *North American* has undergone a complete regeneration, and while it retains something of the prestige of its long career, it has no similitude to the ponderous and soporific quarterly that was wont to convey to a limited but studious public the learned lucubrations of the sages of Boston and Cambridge. It has, no doubt, gained something in popularity, been oftener quoted and talked about, and consequently has had a wider circulation, and probably brought a larger revenue to the publisher. To those who regard this last as the main purpose of such a publication, it will appear to have been, so far, more successful than ever before. At the same time it has exerted a decided influence upon other publications of its class. Since the *Review* left Boston, the *Atlantic Monthly* has been edging its way into the same field at the risk of losing what it had of a distinctive character, and its other rivals have been spurred into activity in following in its wake. Whether they gain anything by such purely imitative emulation may be doubted, but the result has been to give us an entirely new class of reviews and to leave the field of the old quarterlies, so far as this country is concerned, practically vacant. A similar change has been going on in England, where the *Nineteenth Century*, the *Contemporary*, and the *Fortnightly*, which is really a monthly, have become, to a large extent, the vehicles of current thought and discussion, while the older and more ponderous periodicals have fallen into the background.

The question may be fairly raised whether the change that has come about in this particular field of periodical literature is in every sense and to its full extent an improvement. Doubtless, there was need of an awakening and an increase of vitality and vigor. There was no longer a sufficient demand for long and learned disquisitions on subjects that took no hold upon popular sympathy, and had no connection with the events and the problems which occupied the minds of men who made up the active public of the day. The true function of a review in these modern times is to bring to bear upon questions which are of vital importance and living interest the best thought, the widest experience, and the most profound study which can be brought under command. But it is far from desirable that real importance in topics and thoroughness and ability in treatment should be sacrificed to the meretricious attractions of an exciting controversy or the superficial work of those who have a transient notoriety, but little literary capacity. The tendency of the reviews of the day, in straining after popularity and present success, is to take up questions which happen for the moment to be uppermost in men's minds, regardless of their real importance, and to call to their treatment men whose names are before the public, and are supposed to have the power of arresting attention to whatever they may say, without reference to their actual qualifications or any proved excellence in the work accepted or invited. Though the result may be an increase of transient sales for the successive numbers of a review conducted on this principle, it is not calculated to build up a solid reputation or lay the foundation for an enduring and increasing success, and it is certainly fatal to the influence, the power, and the usefulness which ought to be at least as prominent an aim as mere "circulation."

The field which the reviews reduced to monthly periods of publication seem anxious to press into is one more especially belonging to the newspaper, and one which it can far more effectively occupy. There may be few that worthily fill it, but that does not make it any more available for magazines. With the hasty and superficial work that is admitted into these transformed reviews, they do not justify any claim of making up for the shortcomings of newspapers. It is a common mistake to assume that because a journal is published daily, its literary work is necessarily of a hurried or ill-digested character. In the discussion of current questions, the elucidation of principles, and the advocacy of public policies, they may be thorough and complete, notwithstanding their continuous daily publication and the frequent necessity for quick work. The men whom they employ make it the business of their every-day life to keep informed upon passing events, and to study the history and the philosophy which have a bearing upon ever-recurring questions of politics and public administration. They are constantly prepared to deal with the new phases which these questions may present, and the leader that has to be the direct work of a few hours may be the actual result of years of preparation. In fact, each year's work and study are in themselves the best preparation for the tasks of the future. Nor is it altogether a disadvantage that newspapers must deal with these subjects from day to day in brief space. Long lessons are not only distasteful, but unprofitable. While single articles are necessarily short, a newspaper may, in the course of months, give a subject more exhaustive treatment than it could receive in a review, with the advantage of not tiring its readers and of adapting its expositions to the varying attitude of the question and of the public mind. In the end it furnishes more enlightenment than a monthly or bi-monthly publication can possibly do. In point of fact, the actual influence exerted over the popular mind on matters of public moment comes almost wholly from the newspaper press. Take any of the recent questions of vital interest and importance, such as those concerning our national finances or a reform of the civil service, and it will be hard to trace to the reviews or magazines any perceptible share of the effect produced through their discussion.

But is there not, after all, a place for the review, be it quarterly or monthly? There are men who through inclination or circumstances have been led to make an exceptionally thorough study of some interesting or important subject; others have had long or fruitful experience in public affairs, or in some department of human knowledge; still others have had opportunities for varied observation and the collection of valuable facts; and, yet again, there are persons who have an exceptional power of analysis and unusual force and skill in presenting a subject and drawing practical conclusions. These men are capable of presenting to the public through a proper channel what the public would very gladly receive. They should be drawn upon, and the review is a proper medium for bringing to the light the elaborate discussions which they are prepared to furnish. Whether monthly reviews, especially those conducted on the method now prevalent, serve any useful purpose may be questioned, but there seems to be a place for something corresponding to the old quarterlies, provided they bring into their service the best thought, the deepest study, the widest research, and the highest literary power, applied to topics of living interest.

THE ALCOHOL QUESTION.

One of the leading English journals, the *Contemporary Review*, has presented to its readers, in the last two numbers, seven brief but highly instructive essays by as many physicians of eminence upon the advantages and disadvantages of alcoholic drinks. A dispassionate treatment of this subject by scientific men, on purely physiological grounds, is in the highest degree desirable. What is the use of alcohol, and to whom is it useful? When, and to whom, is it deleterious? These questions must be resolved before a definite and final conclusion can be reached with respect to the just and proper aims of a temperance reform. It is vain to expect that men generally will voluntarily abandon any article of food or drink which they really believe to be conducive to their health and promotive of long life. A chivalrous philanthropy may lead individuals to forego what they consider a positive advantage to themselves for the sake of shielding others to whom strong drink is hurtful, and who are slaves to the power of example. But asceticism from such a motive will not become general in society. On the other hand, let it be clearly ascertained that liquors capable of intoxicating are physically baneful, even when taken in less quantities, and let there be something like a concurrence of opinion among experts on this point, and a most powerful weapon is put into the hands of teetotalers. Of course, it will not follow that a beverage will be given up because it is known to impair the vital energies. Appetite may continue to prove stronger than reason and conscience. Yet the tide will set in the right direction. Eventually it may be hoped that the force of enlightened opinion will be adequate to the expulsion from ordinary use of things which are fully acknowledged to be destructive of health and life. One reason, certainly, why advocates of temperance have failed to win to their side in a greater degree the intelligent portion of the community is, that they have laid down doctrines respecting the physical effect of alcoholic drinks which the body of medical and scientific experts have refused to sanction. It is surely true of a multitude of persons that they only wait to learn precisely how far beverages of this character are wholesome or unwholesome, and are quite ready to conform their habits to the teachings of science.

In the last few years public attention in Great Britain has been more and more directed to the mischiefs of intemperance, and a perceptible check has been applied to this baleful evil, which prevails among all classes of people, but is especially ruinous in its effect upon laborers. Now that the subject has been fairly brought before the attention of the British public, it is likely to be thoroughly studied. The essays to which we have referred may be considered as one among various signs of a thorough awakening of the best people in England to the ravages wrought by this kind of self-indulgence, and as indicating a determination to provide a remedy.

Without attempting any full analysis of the papers in the *Contemporary*, we may point out some of the conclusions of several of the authors, who, it is understood, are distinguished medical practitioners. The writers appear generally to agree that alcohol acts mainly, and almost exclusively, not as a stimulant, but as a sedative. Thus, Sir William W. Gull states that nerve diseases are held to "run, for the most part, a physiological course, and that alcohol has but a subordinate value, which is due chiefly to its action on the nervous system as a sedative." Alcohol, he says, is now given to a patient in acute disease, not to cure him, but to calm the nerves. It is serviceable as a narcotic in cases of fatigue and exhaustion, but Dr. Gull thinks that probably some kinds of food might take its place. "If I am myself fatigued with overwork," he adds, "I eat raisins instead of taking wine." Dr. S. Wilks explains more at length the proposition that the stimulating effects of alcohol are quite inconsiderable, compared with its narcotic influence. Thus, he remarks, a glass of brandy and water will quell a severe toothache. This new doctrine that the operation of brandy, wine, and beer is sedative in its nature essentially modifies the use of these drinks in cases of bodily weakness or disease.

Sir William Gull, in his instructive paper, strongly maintains that wine or alcohol are of no advantage in intellectual work. They quicken, but do not improve, the movements of the intellect. They do not give strength. "I am persuaded," he says, "that nothing better could be done than that lecturers should go about the country instructing the people upon the disadvantages of alcohol as it is daily used. People will not listen to the temperance societies because they carry their theories too far." This able writer and his associates in the *Contemporary* do not admit that there is no use in alcohol and no good in wine. They hold that they may be profitably taken in small quantities by persons advanced in life or afflicted with special infirmities. As to the extent to which it may be taken without harm, they are not entirely agreed. Dr. Wilks says: "I believe alcohol soothes a worried, nervous system, and, by preventing wear and tear, actually supports the frame: but, discarding its stimulating properties, I denounce its use in delicate children and in women who feel 'low.'" On the whole, the authority of these learned writers by no means encourages the general use of intoxicating drinks, even in small quantities, by persons in health, and inculcates far greater caution with respect to the prescription of them as remedies than medical men have been accustomed to practice.

There is one other point made in these discussions which deserves notice. Sir William Gull decidedly rejects the notion that intemperance is to be considered a form of insanity, rather than a moral transgression. A man may be insane while he is drunk, but in making himself so he exercises a free and responsible agency. Hence, drunkenness, whenever it makes a public exhibition of itself, is to be punished by the civil authority; and penalties are among the potent means to be employed for the repression of the vice.

The merchants assembled in trade conventions at Chicago and New-Orleans should have taken a leaf out of the records of their German colaborers who recently came together to urge upon their Government the advantages of a system of protection to native industries. These last-mentioned business men came to the conclusion that what the Government needed more than anything else was practical information, and that this could be had by the appointment of a Board of Merchants, to be consulted by Parliament whenever mercantile subjects came up for consideration. During the past two or three years the men who are managing the Texas Pacific Railroad job, the Western river improvement scheme, and the plan for subsidizing ocean steamers have been working to enlist the support of various Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce in large and little cities all over our country, and we are sorry to say, their shrewdness has, in too many instances, led to victory. But the strength thus gained is not cohesive enough to make it effective, and hence a semi-official board of respectable merchants, nominated by these same trade organizations, who could at all times have access to the private ear of Congressmen, would be an acquisition to those who are seeking to obtain Government credit, whose value it would be hard to overestimate. Native talent must, indeed, be declining when Yankee cuteness is thus outrun by German sagacity.

With the exception of those who have made a study of classical art, few Americans seem to have any idea of the vast difference that exists between the rude methods of bodily development of the present time and the physical culture of the ancient Greeks. It is not that we are wanting in opportunities, for we have more, and more varied, means of exercise than were possessed by the Greeks, but the general controlling purpose which gave unity to their practices and symmetry to their forms seems with us to be almost wholly wanting. One man will be noted for his prowess at the oar, and as a consequence will exhibit arms, shoulders, and chest developed to an abnormal extent. Another gains commendations by his skill in walking, running or jumping, and the chances are that with him the muscles of the leg are heavy enough to sustain a man of twice his weight above the waist. It sometimes happens though, that one meets with a person who has not this "lop-sided" physical frame, and who is for this reason spoken of as a type of manly beauty. But taking the Greek ideal as a standard, such a person will usually be found to be greatly out of the way. The type at which we apparently aim is a huge muscular creature whose knotted cords and sinews, even when the body is in repose, show themselves in great irregular masses beneath the surface of the flesh. In short, our type of highest excellence in bodily development is of the same character as that the Greek sculptors used when they wished to depict a strong but ill-bred barbarian. A native of Athens or Sparta, in the days of their ascendency, desired to obtain, by physical exercise, beauty of form as well as strength, and so employed himself that when his body, materially speaking, was at its best, its uniform outline was unbroken by the appearance of underlying muscles. It may be that we shall come around in time to this higher form of training; but the road is a long one, and what is more, we have had our tastes in this respect corrupted by a succession of artists, from the "Old Masters" of Italy downward.

Frankfort-on-the-Main, now containing a population of about 100,000, is reputed to be the richest city of its size in the whole world. If its wealth were equally divided among its inhabitants, every man, woman, and child would have, it is said 20,000 marks, or some $5,000 apiece. There are, as may be supposed, a good many very poor people in the town; but the citizens are, as a whole, in unusually comfortable circumstances, more so, probably, than the citizens of any other capital in Germany or Europe. It is asserted that there are 100 Frankforters worth from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000 each, and 250 who are worth $1,000,000 and upward. The city is one of the great banking centres of the globe. Its aggregate banking capital is estimated at $200,000,000, more than one-fourth of which the famous Rothschilds, whose original and parent house is there, own and control. The annual transactions in bills of exchange are in excess of $100,000,000. Its general trade and manufacturing industries have greatly increased since the formation of the German Empire, to which Frankfort was originally averse, being a free city and an opponent of Prussia until coerced, in July, 1866, by Gen. Von Falckenstein, who entered it at the head of an army and imposed a fine of 32,000,000 florins for its insubordination. Frankfort is such a place for conventions and assemblies of all sorts that it is very apt to be full of strangers, and is consequently very expensive and by no means satisfactory to tarry in.

Notwithstanding official contradictions, there are many reasons for thinking that King Alfonso's friends and advisers are slowly but surely pushing him toward a second marriage. The name most prominently associated with his in this connection is that of the late Queen's sister, Christiane; but this would involve a union which the Roman Catholic Church does not freely allow, and though, considering the social and political standing of both persons, Papal dispensations could easily be had, it does not seem likely that the unwilling thoughts of the King would be forced into a path where they would encounter a grave religious obstacle at the outset. It is highly probable that King Alfonso will be compelled to make one of those customary marriages of convenience, even at the cost of shattering certain theories on this subject which he has entertained, which were thoroughly sound if they were sentimental. He has repeatedly said that a prolonged stay at Vienna caused him to have a thorough dislike and distrust of what might be termed official marriages between members of royal families. It was not that the head of the Austrian Empire was unhappily wedded, for his was essentially a love-match; but his capital has been for years past the favorite retreat of dethroned Kings, Princes, and Dukes, and one in the position of a claimant to the Spanish throne had, while staying there, an admirable opportunity of seeing how ill-suited these indifferent family relationships were to stand the strain of every-day life under adverse circumstances. It is something to King Alfonso's credit that he was willing to openly admit, when once on the throne, the uncertainty of his continuance there, and that he had the manliness, in the face of opposition, to shape his course with a view to possible political misfortunes; but now he will be asked to recognize the demands of his position, and sacrifice personal comfort and prudence to the necessities of State.

A good deal of mistletoe is brought here from England about Christmas-time, and sold at high prices. Why it should be brought across the sea when it is quite common in this country, it is hard to understand. It grows (the native species, of which there are 76, is *Phoradendron flavescens* of Nuttall) not much south of this, from New-Jersey far westward and southward to Mississippi and Florida. It is generally found on the branches of elms and hickories—a yellowish-green, woody-stemmed parasite, with a jointed stalk, having opposite and whorled branches, thick, obovate leaves, small flowers in axillary spikes, shorter than the leaves, and fruit of white glutinous berries. The American mistletoe is prettier, and could be got much easier and cheaper than the English mistletoe. The association of the mistletoe with the Druids is probably ill-founded. Only that was held sacred which grew on the oak, and it so very rarely grows there that it is quite likely the Celtic priests mistook another plant for it. According to tradition, it was cut from the oak with great ceremonies on the first day of the new year, and consecrated to their chief deity on account of its presumed extraordinary virtues. There are so many poetic superstitions and myths connected with it that we wonder it is not sent here in quantities from Southern New-Jersey, from Maryland and Delaware. It might be made as much a fashion that all the women who receive New-Year's Day would think their drawing-rooms incomplete, unless garnished with mistletoe. Kissing under the mistletoe is a relic of Scandinavian mythology. Loki hated Balder, the northern Apollo, and as everything that springs from the four elements had been sworn not to harm the divine favorite, the spirit of evil made an arrow of mistletoe and gave it to blind Hoder to test. Hoder shot the arrow and killed Balder. Having been restored to life at the earnest petition of all the celestials, the mistletoe was consigned to the custody of the goddesses of love, and all who might pass under it received a kiss to show that the plant was the emblem of love, not of death.

Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, who recently asked the Pope to relieve him of his ecclesiastical and financial responsibilities, (the monetary embarressments of the Archiepiscopate as represented by "Father" Edward Purcell have already been mentioned,) on account of his advanced years, has seen a great many changes in the city of his adoption. The Archbishop, who will be 79, the coming February, went from Mt. St. Mary's College, (Emmettsburg, Md.,) of which he had been President, to Cincinnati, and was made Bishop in 1833. There was then but one Roman Catholic Church in the town—it was formerly the Cathedral, but is now known as St. Xavier's—and there are at present about 40 churches of that denomination. Forty-five years ago, only 13 priests were in all Ohio; now there are some 400, with three Bishops. The number of communicants of the Roman Church in Cincinnati is estimated at 100,000—not far from one-half of the whole population—not counting the nominal Catholics; but the estimate—evidently a sectarian one—must be grossly exaggerated. The Archbishop, who became such in 1855, had a debate on theology many years since with Dr. Alexander Campbell, founder of the Disciples of Christ, the former defending and the latter assailing the claims of the Roman Church. The debate created much interest at the time, and, naturally, the advantage was claimed by the adherents of both creeds. The priests of the diocese have been looking to and trying to arrange for some assistance to the distinguished prelate, who feels, however, that he is entitled to absolute rest. He begged to be allowed to resign the cares of his office during the life of Pio Nono; but his petition was gracefully declined. If his present request should be granted, his ecclesiastic rank and dignity will not be changed. The Archbishop, a native of Ireland, we believe, though he came very early to this country, is much respected by all sects and classes in Cincinnati, where he has always been regarded as liberal and high-minded. He was a stanch, uncompromising supporter of the Union during the civil war, hoisting the stars and stripes, it is said, upon the spire of the cathedral. At the last Ecumenical Council he was, it is understood, one of the few dignitaries who stoutly opposed the doctrine of Papal Infallibility, and yielded to it at last with reluctance and regret. He afterward favored it, of course, as he felt bound to do—a loyal representative of the so-considered Holy Apostolic Church.

AMUSEMENTS.

GENERAL MENTION.

Those minute actors, Gen. Tom Thumb and wife, may now be seen every afternoon and evening at Masonic Hall in one of their amusing performances.

There will be matinée performances to-day at the Park Theatre, Booth's, the Standard, Broadway, Niblo's, the Theatre Comique, the Aquarium, and at the San Francisco Minstrels.

A new play, probably an American one, is the attraction this week at the San Francisco Minstrels. It is pleasantly called "Love's Endurance," and its brief action is accompanied by ceaseless hilarity.

There will be considerable interest to see and hear Mrs. Scott-Siddons again, as it is two years or more since she last appeared in this City. She will give her new readings on Friday evening at Chickering Hall.

"Christmas Joys and Sorrows" is the name of the piece in which Messrs. Harrigan and Hart now appear nightly at the Theatre Comique. It will give place to something at the close of this gladsome holiday week.

The illness of Herr Wilhelmj, who is at present at Chicago, will necessitate a change in the arrangements for the third public rehearsal and concert of the Symphony Society of New-York, which will take place at Steinway Hall to-morrow afternoon and Saturday evening. The services of Herr Wilhelmj will not, however, be lost to the society, as an agreement has been made with his agent, Mr. Strakosch, to have the distinguished virtuoso play at the fourth public rehearsal and concert. The programme for to-morrow and Saturday is as follows:

Unfinished Symphony in B minor.....F. Schubert
Air from "Xerxes".....Handel
Miss Anna Drasdil.
Concert for piano-forte, with orchestra.....Ed. Grieg
Mr. Franz Rummel.
"La Captive".....H. Berlioz
Miss Anna Drasdil.
Symphony in C.....R. Schumann

OBITUARY.

GEORGE J. WHITNEY.

The announcement of the death of George J. Whitney at Rochester yesterday was received with surprise as well as sorrow in this City. Although in his sixty-first year, Mr. Whitney was a man of magnificent physique, and was when last seen here in apparently vigorous health. He succumbed to kidney disease after an illness of six weeks' duration. He was born in Rochester, and succeeded to his father's milling business. The latter—Warham Whitney—was the originator and proprietor of the "W. Whitney" brand of flour, which was famous in the days when Genesee wheat was regarded as the pick of the market before Minnesota Spring wheat was thought of. Mr. Whitney was a man of extraordinary activity and public spirit. He had been identified with all the progress of his native city during the last half century, and had been a prominent officer of many of its public institutions. At the time of his death he was President of the Citizens' Gas Association, President of the Board of Managers of the Western House of Refuge, and Trustee of the Rochester Savings Bank. He was a great lover of horses, and to his energy is due the establishment of the Rochester Driving Park, one of the finest race-courses in the United States. Two years ago he was President of the association having it in charge. He was often asked to accept of political preferment at the hands of his fellow-citizens. A few years

WELCOMING THE NEW YEAR

A GLAD GREETING TO 1879.

OLD TRINITY'S FAREWELL TO 1878—THE NEW YEAR USHERED IN WITH CHIMES AND THE DIN OF WHISTLES AND TIN HORNS—SCENES IN THE STREETS—WATCH-NIGHT SERVICES IN THE CHURCHES.

Eleven thirty, of Dec. 31, 1878. Old Trinity is lighted, and the moon, sinking in the west, throws the broad shadow of the church across Broadway. A light mantle of snow rests upon the graves in the church-yard, and the tombs of sandstone rise black against the white background. Before the railing of the church, peering through at the light streaming from the stained windows, is a throng of men, women, and children. Up and down the street this crowd extends, and across the street to the opposite side. They watch the hands of the clock as it slowly moves toward the minute that will denote the passing away of 1878 and the incoming of 1879.

This was the scene at Trinity Church when a reporter of THE TIMES climbed the stairway to the belfry in search of Mr. Thirlwall, the ringer of the chimes. Up in the belfry he was found, walking back and forth in the little square room, waiting impatiently for the moment when his last task for the year should begin. A curious room is that in which the ringer of Trinity chimes is housed. Four walls of stone, with four quarter-foil windows, too high for purposes of observation, except toward the sky, a rough stairway leading steeply to the chimes above, and dust, thick and ancient, in all the crevices. The ringer's music was arranged on a shelf over the handles that controlled the chimes, and six candles blazed from the shelf. Against a post was the programme of music for the occasion, arranged by Mr. Thirlwall and approved by Rev. Dr. Dix, the Rector.

Eleven, forty-five of December 31. The chime-ringer drew off his coat, and while the boys and men outside were tuning their tin horns, and the sounds of singing bands were heard faintly rising from the street, the chimer rang the changes on eight bells. The reporter, seeking for a good point of observation, ventured to climb to the floor above the chimes, through narrow passages and up narrower stairways, blacker than the night without, to the landing, from which a parapet is reached. Here was found a point of observation indeed. The view obtained included the City and the rivers, with Brooklyn and Jersey City and Hoboken, the lights of the streets, the red and green signals of the ferry-boats and landings, and over the whole scene the moon shone with rare brilliancy. In Broadway the crowd was dense just about the church, while in the clear spaces beyond the throng, weird shadows followed the men who moved about under the gas-light. At the moment the bells rang out there was an increase in the noise from the neighboring streets. A moaning chorus of the horns arose. As the minute-hand of the clock approached the hour this atrocious chorus increased. The noise of thousands of feet upon the pavement was lost in this crescendo of inharmonious sounds. Two or three weird ming hymns had been played, and then there was a pause in the ringing. The minute and the hour hand almost touched. The sound of the horns had almost ceased. The clock rang out the warning chime, and then the deepest bell, the marker of the hours, sounded the first stroke of 12. It was the signal for letting pandemonium loose. From every side arose the shrieks of whistles, the ringing of bells, the firing of guns and pistols, and from below, in all the streets and alleys, a demoniac blast from countless horns, so vast and resonant that it swallowed up all other sounds. In Church-street, where the trains of the elevated railroad had just stopped running, the engines were standing, resting after a day of puffing, filling, and backing. When the worst of the roaring welcome of sound had been heard, an engineer seemed to have thought of his whistle. A single blast was blown from the shrill pipe, and then there followed a scream loud enough to fear that it would startle the dead in the vaults beside the old church. The crowd outside, gathering fresh breath for another blast of welcome to the New Year, swelled the chorus of unearthly sounds. From every side there rolled these sounds of welcome, until the noise seemed to come from miles away. It lasted for a few moments only, and then died away. The chimes rang out "The Blue Bells of Scotland," and 5,000 people listened. Then the programme of 15 joyful songs was continued, lasting for nearly an hour. As the familiar sounds of "Home, Sweet Home," fell upon the throng it began to move away. The tin horns were brought again into use with renewed vigor on the part of the boys and men who blew them. Wayfarers were stunned with the din made by organized bands of men, who marched along, blowing as they marched, and making the air to quake with the volume of outrageous sounds that they produced. The bands of serenaders resumed their singing, and the boys took up the chorus of many familiar airs with a zest that denoted the fullest sympathy with the New Year's rejoicing.

The streets of the City were last evening gay with the bustle of preparation for the New Year holiday. Up town, about the great shops, which were all ablaze with light, and thronged with purchasers, the streets were crowded with people. Business was uncommonly good, even for the holiday season. The groceries were overrun with customers, and the bakers' shops were hard pressed to supply the demand for New Year's goodies—the iced abominations with which ladies tempt their callers.

The markets were open until nearly midnight, and the stands along the streets, where poultry was sold under flaming and smoking torches of kerosene-oil, were patronized by throngs of women and men, who staggered home with baskets bursting under the pressure of fat turkeys and geese. It was a never more busile or business on a New Year's Eve, and the market men were glad. The New Year came in with many good omens, and they gave their customers the customary greetings with rather more than common cordiality.

MIDNIGHT WATCHES IN THE CHURCHES.

Between 9:30 and 10 o'clock last night, at St. Paul's Church, the congregation came gliding in by twos and threes so silently that the vast interior seemed to be filling with shadows. The light was dim, and there was something singularly impressive in the large concourse of bowed figures. In the pulpit, kneeling motionless, were Rev. Dr. Tiffany, the Pastor; Bishop Harris, Rev. Dr. Deems, Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., of the University of the City of New-York, and Rev. Dr. Fowler, editor of the *Advocate*—a group representing different denominations, but met together to see the old year out and welcome in the new in the pious fashion that the Methodists have nearly transformed into a general custom. The organ was playing a kind of voluntary composed of notes so minor and remote that they struck the fancy as coming from another world, when Dr. Tiffany rose from his knees, announced the hymn; the congregation lifted their heads, and the services began. Dr. Crosby led with a brief, but fervent and appropriate prayer; Dr. Deems read the New-Year's hymn, and then Bishop Harris, with his deep and impressive voice read some selections from the Psalms of David. Rev. Dr. Fowler took for his text a passage from Paul's Epistle to the Romans: "For as many as are led by the spirit of God, they are the sons of God," and from this text deduced the thesis of spiritual leadership. This thesis, he said, brings our minds at a single sweep in contact with the great conflict of to-day and of the ages—the conflict between the Church and the world. There were those who were inclined to regard the claims of Jesus to be the Son of God as infinite egotism. But they who had had their lives transformed and their hearts regenerated by the Spirit of God knew it to be the most infinite condescension. In like manner, there were many who regarded the special claims of the followers of Jesus to regeneration and holiness of life as infinite egotism; but they who knew that the assertion blessed it as an infinite reality—the highest and most beautiful reality on earth. What is the life of man? said Dr. Fowler, stepping from behind the desk. Here is man, a poor, weak creature. Yonder is the heavenly Jerusalem, and the journey must be made. It can be made only ones; if by any great mistake the race is lost, it cannot be run over again. The way thither is full of pitfalls; the air full of flying missiles; death maps momentarily at the runner's heels; there is not a step of the road where he has the slightest immunity from the jaws of the destroyer. From this terrible exordium, Dr. Fowler proceeded to expatiate upon the lessons of the year that is past, and the hopes and duties of the year that is to come. After the sermon, Dr. Tiffany prayed, a hymn was sung, and the clock striking 12, the congregation was dismissed with the benediction.

The musical chime of a pretty French clock standing upon a marble-topped table on the rostrum, near a fairy-like pot of the azaleas last night in the Madison-avenue Church of the Disciples, and a moment later the strains of the organ floated softly through the building, opening with music the watch-night services that were to see the old year out and the new in. Dr. Hepworth, having delivered a prayer of thanks for the gracious guidance of God during the year just dying, the congregation sang the familiar hymn:

> "I need Thee every hour,
> Most gracious Lord."

Carlos Florentine sang several verses alone in a full, rich voice, the congregation joining in the chorus. A selection from the Psalms was read, and then Dr. Hepworth prayed fervently for God's help in the coming year to sustain men in their journey toward Zion. "O happy day, that fixed my choice on Thee" was next sung with much spirit, and, as the notes died away in echoes at last, Rev. Mr. Reed delivered a short address, in which he urged the sanctification of the memory of the past—which was unfavorable, and the looking forward with cheerfulness and courage to the future. Mr. Florentine sang very finely, to an organ accompaniment, the solo: "O, Paradise! O, Paradise! So beautiful, so grand." Dr. Hepworth spoke eloquently of the thoughts suggested to him by the going out of the old and the coming of the new year, and, after the singing of a hymn by the congregation, introduced Dr. Behan, of Baltimore, who spoke to the injunctions of the Bible in favor of the keeping of such occasions as gathered the congregation together that evening, and urged that occasions similar to the "watch service" could not be too frequent, as they made the hearts and mind to meditate upon themes, the consideration of which tended to make men better. Mr. Florentine having effectively sung an alto solo, prayer was delivered for God's blessing upon those whose life during the last year was one of burdens and tribulations, and the congregation sang "O, think of that home over there." When the singing had ceased, Rev. L. Bevan delivered the address. He spoke pathetically of the sin-stained and troublous records that marked the past, and of the many mercies that had come from the great Master, against whom man had done so much wrong. A word of prayer by the Pastor, imploring Divine blessing upon good resolutions for the future, followed Dr. Bevan's affecting remarks, and was succeeded by a moment of silent prayer, during which the clock upon the rostrum rang out its musical strokes announcing midnight and the close of 1878. The Lord's Prayer was repeated as the chiming ceased, and then the organ pealed forth the hymn, "Praise God, from Whom all blessings flow," in the singing of which the congregation joined. They were then dismissed with the benediction, and many good wishes for "a happy New Year" were exchanged among the parishioners.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1—1 A. M.—The barometer is high off the Middle Atlantic coast, with easterly winds and cloudy, rainy weather. It is low in the East Gulf States, and lowest on the California coast. North-east winds, cloudy, rainy weather prevails in the East Gulf States; northerly winds, with rain, in the West Gulf States; south-west winds and cloudy weather in the lower lake region. The rivers fell on Tuesday at Cincinnati, Cairo, Memphis, and Vicksburg.

INDICATIONS.

For the Middle Atlantic States and Southern New-England, southerly winds, cloudy weather, falling barometer, occasional rain or snow.

For the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, north-east winds, falling barometer, warmer, cloudy, and rainy weather followed in the latter section by colder northerly winds and rising barometer.

For the West Gulf States, cooler northerly winds, rising barometer, cloudy and clearing weather.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, north-east, backing to north-west winds, cooler, cloudy weather, with rain or snow falling, followed by rising barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, lighter north-west winds, rising barometer, and clearing weather.

For the upper lake region, falling, possibly followed by rising, barometer, north-westerly winds, cooler, clear, or partly cloudy weather.

For the lower lake region south-west winds, slightly warmer, cloudy weather, falling barometer, and possibly snow.

For the North Pacific coast clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the Middle and South Pacific coasts, rain, followed by clearing weather.

The rivers will fall, except in the Gulf and South Atlantic States.

Cautionary off-shore signals continue at Indianola and Galveston, and are ordered for Port Eads, and cautionary signals continue at Cape Henry, Kitty-Hawk, Cape Hatteras, Cape Lookout, and Macon.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1877.	1878.		1877.	1878.
3 A. M.	27°	22°	3:30 P. M.	37°	32°
6 A. M.	25°	20°	6 P. M.	30°	30°
9 A. M.	29°	27°	9 P. M.	29°	28°
12 M.	34°	29½	12 P. M.	21°	28°

Average temperature yesterday.....27°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....28½°

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire in Helena, Ark., yesterday originated in the dry goods establishment of D. Trieber, on Commercial-row, and destroyed eight two-story buildings. The losses are as follows: Summers & Watson, hardware, $13,000, insurance, $7,000; D. F. Stone, dentist, $700, insurance, $350; H. Frink, dry goods, $8,000, insurance, $4,000; S. Wise, boots and shoes, $14,000, insurance, $9,000; D. Trieber, dry goods, total loss, insurance, $7,000; E. Ehrman, Honors, $10,000, insurance, $7,000; E. Wolf, dry goods, $20,000, insurance, $14,000; Charles Willman, boarding-house, $2,000, insurance, $1,000; Mayfield & Co., grocers, $10,000, insurance, $5,000; J. P. Clopton, dry goods and groceries, $800, covered by insurance. Four of the buildings destroyed were owned by Jack & Co., and were insured for $6,000; one was owned by T. L. Avery & Co., New-Orleans, insurance, $1,000; one by Seelig & Bender, insurance, $2,000; one by H. Frink, insurance, $3,000; one by E. D. & J. S. Pillow, insurance unknown. The names of the companies in which the insurance is held are not given.

Burt's dry goods store, Huntington's boot and shoe store, and Smith's saloon, at Saginaw, Mich., were destroyed by fire Monday night. The loss is $5,000, and there is no insurance.

The extensive photographic gallery of John A. Scholton, at Olive and Tenth streets, St. Louis, was burned between 9 and 10 o'clock last night. The loss is about $10,000.

A fire at Davison, Mich., yesterday morning, destroyed the saw and grist mill owned by Charles Flint. The loss is $12,000, and the insurance $3,000.

Cooper's brick block at Paris, Mo., has been burned. The loss is $40,000, mostly covered by insurance.

GRAIN IN WESTERN WAREHOUSES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Chicago elevators contain 5,556,662 bushels of wheat, 1,945,988 bushels of corn, 427,933 bushels of oats, 226,684 bushels of rye, and 1,166,762 bushels of barley, making a total of 9,324,029 bushels, against 9,060,977 bushels a week ago, and 2,800,698 bushels at this period last year. Vessels in this harbor are loaded with 56,085 bushels of wheat, 378,110 bushels of corn, and 25,685 bushels of oats. Milwaukee warehouses are stored with 2,567,385 bushels of wheat, 32,980 bushels of corn, 191,428 bushels of oats, 94,013 bushels of rye, and 551,655 bushels of barley.

WESTERN PASSENGER RATES REDUCED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 31.—The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company has made sweeping reductions in passenger rates, to take effect to-morrow. The rate is reduced to 4 cents a mile on the main line and all branches in Kansas, Colorado, and New-Mexico. This is a reduction of over 33 per cent.

FAVORING CHARTER REPEAL IN MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 31.—At an adjourned mass-meeting of citizens to-night resolutions favoring the unconditional repeal of the city charter were passed.

CRUSHED BETWEEN TWO CARS.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Dec. 31.—Thomas Toomey, a laborer in a coal-yard here, was crushed between the bunkers of two cars to-day, and died in five minutes.

JUDGE DOWLING'S ESTATE.

An application was made yesterday to Surrogate Calvin, by the Administrators of the estate of the late Police Justice Dowling, for the examination of Mrs. Mary J. Keeler, sister of the deceased, who has in her possession bonds of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad of the face value of $50,000, which are registered in the name of the deceased. The application was granted, and Mrs. Keeler testified that her brother gave her the bonds previous to his death. The Administrators claim that the bonds belong to the Dowling estate because, if the deceased had given them to Mrs. Keeler, he would have had them registered so that she could control them.

PASSED OVER THE MAYOR'S VETO.

Alderman Sauer called up the resolution in the Common Council yesterday, which was recently vetoed by the Mayor, authorizing the Harlem, Morrisania and Fordham Railroad Company to extend their tracks across Harlem Bridge to a point near One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street and Third-avenue, so as to connect with the rapid transit road. He presented a petition in favor of the measure, which he said was signed by 4,000 persons, one-half of whom were ladies. The resolution was then passed over the Mayor's veto.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

John Hanley, aged 14, of Seventh-avenue and Fifty-seventh-street, employed at the Ellis Flats, No. 964 Eighth-avenue, was crushed to death last evening between the platform of the elevator and the wall. His body was terribly mangled. Coroner Ellinger gave a permit for the removal of the remains of the lad to his late home, and will hold an inquest.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

THE MANHATTAN BANK.

REDUCTION OF ITS EXPENSES—AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF ITS CONDITION—THE INJUNCTION CONTINUED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 31.—Superintendent Lamb has received a letter from Edward Schell, President of the Manhattan Savings Bank, dated Dec. 28, stating that the officers and Trustees of the bank had declared a reduction of 20 per cent. upon all salaries, to take effect on the 1st of January. It was also determined to dispense with three clerks on the 28th. A further reduction of 20 per cent. was declared, to take effect at the same time. These reductions will be, in effect, a reduction of 50 per cent. upon the expenses of the bank before the burglary. The Superintendent has also been shown a letter to Mr. Schell, from the Controller of the Currency, stating that the Treasury Department will be ready to issue the new registered bonds as soon as the bank can officially inform the Treasury of any assignment of the original bonds, or that none have been assigned. The following circular has been issued by the bank:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1878.

This institution has been forbidden by an order of the Supreme Court from paying out for the present any money for any purpose. The application for this order was made by the Attorney-General, at the instance of the Superintendent of the Banking Department, in the interest of depositors, and it is expected to be temporary. Efforts are being made, with every prospect of success, to duplicate the registered securities which were stolen from the institution on Oct. 27 last. It is expected that as soon as the same shall be so duplicated the institution will resume business and pay its depositors on demand.

Then follows a statement of the condition of the bank, showing a surplus, with the stolen bonds duplicated, of $418,642 92, to which, it is stated, "any part of the stolen bonds ($241,000) that may be recovered will be added."

The order granted by Judge Ingalls on the 23d inst., restraining the bank from paying out deposits and requiring the Institution to show cause at the Special Term to-day why the injunction should not be continued, was brought to a hearing and an order made to continue the injunction until the further order of the court, leave being given to either party to apply to the court to have the injunction modified or vacated. The injunction is only intended to protect the institution, which expects to be in a position to go on with its business by the 20th of January.

A MILITIA CAPTAIN'S SUIT.

HAS THE SUPREME COURT POWER TO REVIEW THE GOVERNOR'S OFFICIAL ACTS.

ALBANY, Dec. 31.—An unusual, though interesting, military case came up in Special Term to-day. In the early part of last Summer Noah L. Cochen, Captain of Company I, Thirteenth Regiment, of Brooklyn, N. G. S. N. Y., was tried by court-martial for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and dismissed. He appealed to Gov. Robinson, as Commander-in-Chief, who affirmed the decision of the court. Cochen then, through his counsel, Mr. Foster, procured a writ of certiorari from Justice Pratt, returnable before the Special Term in this city to-day, in which the Governor was required to make return of his proceedings and decision in the matter for review. When the matter came up Gen. Hughes appeared for the Governor, and presented Justice Learned with a note from his Excellency, in which, with all respect to the court, as stated by Gen. Hughes, he took exceptions to the power of the court to compel him to make return of acts done in his discretion, which were imposed on him by the Constitution. In addition, Gen. Hughes moved to quash the writ, on the ground that it was irregularly issued, and that it showed the action of the Governor was simply the action he was required to take under the Constitution.

Mr. Foster opposed this on the ground that no notice had been served, and then Justice Learned decided that as no return had been filed and there was no affidavit of service of writ, there was nothing before him.

Mr. Cocheu then made affidavit as to service of the writ, and Mr. Foster, waiving his right to notice of motion, Gen. Hughes proceeded with his argument. In his reply, Mr. Foster intimated that if the motion was denied, he would probably, at some future time, move for an attachment against the Governor for contempt in failing to make return to the writ.

After hearing arguments on the motion to quash the writ, Justice Learned took the papers and reserved his decision. A question involved is whether the Governor or Supreme Court is the higher power. Major Timmons, Judge Advocate of the court-martial, appeared for the tribunal.

THE KINGS COUNTY SHRIEVALTY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 31.—In the case of Jacob Worth against Thomas M. Riley, the latter having been awarded the certificate of election to the office of the Sheriff of Kings County, the former to-day appeared before the Attorney-General and made application for a suit to try title to the office, filing his papers. Mr. N. C. Moak, on behalf of Riley, requested a hearing before the issue of the papers, which the Attorney-General granted, and appointed 7th of January as the day for the hearing. In conversation to-day the Attorney-General said that his duty was simply to decide whether there was a case for a suit on the part of the people or not. The prima facie case is shown, it will be his duty to begin a suit, as every citizen has a right of appeal to the courts. If the application is based on mere quibbles he will reject it, though he stated very positively that there was every likelihood that a suit would have to be instituted, if only on the ordinary right of the citizen. On a question of fact, he, as Attorney-General, has no presume to decide. The complaint of Mr. Worth charges false counting.

PORT JERVIS REJOICING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PORT JERVIS, Dec. 31.—Among the more important measures for the prosperity of this place, and one which has caused considerable interest, is the transfer of the Erie repair shops, now at Jersey City, to this place. The report has many times been made public that this change was to take place, but until to-day nothing that has been deemed authentic has been given. An official, holding a high position in this place, stated to-day that ground would be broken upon the company's extensive property here in less than six weeks, and that the work upon the buildings would immediately follow. A large force of men is now engaged in building a culvert over a stream running at this place, and along the track, upon which tracks are to be laid to accommodate the increased freight traffic of the Erie. The culvert will terminate at the present site of the large shop. It is rumored that on the completion of the repairs, the shops are to be removed across the track and upon the unoccupied property of the company, the land made vacant by the removal to be filled with switches, thereby supplying a decided need of the company.

ASKING PAYMENT FOR A DEAD HUSBAND.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Dec. 31.—Action has been commenced in the Monmouth County Court at Freehold, against the Long Branch Pier Company, by the widow of John Syms, of Glen Gardner, N. J., to recover damages for the death of her husband, who was buried alive a few weeks ago, while assisting in excavating the bluff for the approaches of the iron wharf. It is claimed by Mrs. Syms' counsel that the pier corporation is responsible for the death of Syms, as no protection was made by the builder of the pier by bracing the bluff under which Syms and others were at work. The Coroner's jury in the case was three days in arriving at its verdict, one of the jurymen dissenting because it did not censure the contractor.

COAL OPERATORS CONSULTING ON PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31.—At a meeting of the Lehigh Valley coal operators held in this city to-day, it was decided to take immediate action on the question of prices, and a committee was appointed to meet next Thursday to adjust that matter. The Schuylkill operators have also deemed it advisable to issue no January circular at this time, but they have informed their customers that the following figures will rule for the present for line and city trade: Egg and broken, $2 15; stove, $2 25; small stove, $3 50; chestnut, $2. When the present orders are exhausted, it is believed that prices will show another decline.

MONEY MADE AT THE MINT.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31.—The total coinage at the United States Mint for the year just closing was as follows: 22,754,389 pieces, valued at $25,226,278 50. Of this amount there were double eagles, 543,645; eagles, 73,800; half eagles, 131,740; three dollars, 82,324; quarter eagles, 286,260; dollars, (gold,) 3,020; dollars, (silver,) 10,509,550; trade dollars, 900; half dollars, 1,379,400; quarter dollars, 2,260,800; twenty-cent pieces, 500; dimes, 1,678,800; five-cent pieces, 2,350; three-cent pieces, 2,350; cents, 5,799,850.

PAYING THEIR ASSESSMENTS.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Dec. 31.—At a conference of stockholders and directors of the Wrought-Iron ocean pier at Long Branch last evening, the stockholders expressed their entire satisfaction with the action of the board, and to-day have paid into the First National Bank here the amount of the first assessment of 10 per cent. on the capital stock of $60,000.

SWINDLING RELIGIOUS PEOPLE.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 31.—A man purporting to be an agent of the Methodist Book Concern, calling himself Wallace Evans, was arrested at Zanesville, Ohio, yesterday, and placed in jail in default of bail for obtaining money under false pretenses. He had succeeded in ingratiating himself with several prominent Pastors and Sunday-school men, leading the services in the Seventh Street Church Sunday-school on Sunday, and soliciting money, as he said, for subscriptions to Sunday-school papers, &c., before his real character was discovered. He is believed to be the same fellow who successfully practiced the same swindle in Columbus, Ohio, recently.

REDRESSING HIS WOUNDED HONOR.

HORSEWHIPPING A MAN ON THE FLOOR OF THE CINCINNATI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 31.—The Chamber of Commerce had a first-class sensation during business hours to-day in the public cowhiding of one of its members. Charles Maguire, of the grain firm of Mullane & Co., was standing near the quotation-board, when a man approached and struck him in the face, telling him at the same time that he had come to shoot him. The man was J. W. Morgan, from Morgan County, Ky., formerly a resident of Cincinnati. Upon being struck, Maguire turned to run, when Morgan drew a cowhide from beneath his coat and gave chase, laying the whip over his head and shoulders as they ran. The spectators soon rushed in and captured the infuriated Kentuckian and put him out the front door, where he was taken in charge by a policeman and locked up in the station-house. The affair created great excitement on the floor and hundreds of men surrounded the unfortunate grain man with inquiries as to what it was all about. Maguire's only answer was that he did not know; he supposed the offense might have grown out of some business transactions.

Subsequent investigation, however, showed that there was a woman at the bottom of the case. Three years ago Morgan was married to Maguire's house in this city. Since then the families had been intimate, and, according to Morgan's account, there was more intimacy between his wife and Mr. Maguire than was safe. It was hence, Morgan says, an attempt to disgrace Maguire publicly. A loaded pistol in Morgan's pocket showed that he had come prepared to settle the matter in Kentucky fashion if occasion required.

A DRUNKEN MAN'S CRIME.

ARREST OF A FORMERLY RESPECTED RESIDENT OF COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 31.—Much excitement was caused in this city to-day by the arrest of Charles W. Doty, Superintendent of the gas-works at the Central Insane Asylum, charged with committing a brutal assault on a child 6 years of age. About two weeks ago Doty secured rooms at Corgodis' Hotel for himself and daughter, age 14. Yesterday he requested that Mr. Corrodis' child be permitted to room with his daughter, as she felt lonely, Mrs. Doty having gone on a visit to Kentucky. The request was cheerfully complied with. Last night Doty returned to his hotel, occupied the same bed with the children, but the facts were not known until this morning, when the little girl complained of illness. Two physicians were summoned, and from what can be learned it was believed there would be no serious result. The father of the little girl was not told of the facts until after the Police had the criminal safely in the station-house. Mr. Corrodis made an attempt to get at Doty this afternoon, but was prevented by the Police. As a precautionary measure the prisoner was removed to the County Jail this evening.

Doty formerly occupied a high social position. He was popular and had many friends, but of late years he has been in the social scale on account of a too free indulgence in stimulants, although always considered strictly honorable. He is well connected, and 15 years ago married the daughter of Gov. Gruener, who acted in that capacity during the administration of President Taylor. Doty appears completely crushed and attributes the crime to liquor. Doty will be arraigned before the Mayor to-morrow morning on the charge of incest and attempt to commit rape.

MARINE DISASTERS.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 31.—The British steamer Lufra, hence for Baltimore, has put back with her machinery damaged.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The British steamer Royal Minstrel, Capt. Taylor, from Cardiff, for the United States, was passed on Dec. 20, in latitude 46° north, and longitude 25° west, with her machinery broken down.

The British ship King Arthur, Capt. Nelson, from Charleston, S. C., Nov. 25, for Liverpool, is ashore on the rocks at Barrow. The crew was saved.

NEW-YORK, N. B., Dec. 31.—The *Globe*, in its review of the shipping, says that during 1878 45 vessels, of 17,154 tons, owned or registered in St. John, were lost—an increase of 16 vessels and 1,436 tons over the year 1877, and 17 vessels and 6,493 tons over the year 1876. The value of the vessels lost is estimated at $410,000, against $480,000 in 1877, $380,000 in 1876, and $240,000 in 1875.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 31.—The steamer Tunis, before reported ashore at Cape Henry, got off last night, and is on her way to Norfolk, apparently uninjured.

NIAGARA'S BRIDGE OF ICE.

NIAGARA FALLS, Dec. 31.—A bridge of ice formed over the river below the falls on Sunday, and has been crossed by large numbers of people. So fine an ice-bridge has not formed so early in the season for many years, and there is every prospect of its remaining for several weeks at least. The weather is clear and cold, and there is good sleighing. The thickly-frozen spray on trees and buildings, especially at Prospect Point, and near the Cataract House, while it gives it a fairy appearance, detracts from the beauty of which has not been equaled since the similar exhibition in the Winter of 1874.

WHAT A GRAND JURY DID NOT DO.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 31.—The United States Grand Jury, after a brief session to-day, adjourned until Jan. 14. This action was taken partly on account of the holidays, and partly because Judge Kreckel is too sick to hold court. It is stated this afternoon, on what is said to be perfectly trustworthy authority, that the jury has ignored the bill against Capt. James B. Eads, failing to find any evidence against him to justify an indictment; also, that the Jury has not decided to indict any of the Directors of the old Bank of the State of Missouri.

AUBURN PRISON MANAGEMENT.

AUBURN, N. Y., Dec. 31.—The accounts of the Auburn State Prison for 1878 were closed this afternoon. Every item against the prison was paid in full. The estimate by the late management for the December expenses, exclusive of convict deposits, and an item for November expense, was $10,396 86. The actual expenses for the same were $10,024 44. The earnings for the month were $10,147 65. The estimated general expenses for January are $9,768 54, and the estimated earnings for that month, $10,600.

THE SIX-PENNY SAVINGS BANK.

ALBANY, Dec. 31.—T. B. Westbrook, Referee in the case on the Six-Penny Savings Bank, reports that the cash in the hands of the Receiver in November was $194,724 95. The Receiver has disbursed $1,105,480 52, on which he should be allowed $27,637 01. The amount remaining in his hands is $2,583 28, and he should be allowed $5,000 additional.

EMBARRASSED IN BUSINESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Dec. 31.—Lovell Kellogg, druggist, failed to-day. M. S. Converse is the Assignee. The liabilities and assets are unknown. The liabilities of Henry J. Gladke, clothing merchant, are $21,000; assets, $14,000.

MONTREAL, Dec. 31.—James Stenhouse, ferrier, has failed. A writ of attachment has issued against John S. Brazeau, a trader, who has fled.

MYSTERY OF A KIDNAPPING CASE.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 31.—A special dispatch says the kidnapping of Maggie Lehre, at Peoria, Ill., mentioned in Saturday's dispatches, continues to be a mystery. The girl lies in a speechless condition, and communicates what she has to say by means of a slate and pencil. The Police pronounce her story a hoax, and think her crazy. Dr. Johnson, in whose family the girl is employed, says she is perfectly sane, and the victim of foul play.

GALVESTON'S MILITARY VISITORS.

GALVESTON, Dec. 31.—Gen. Trevino, of the regular Army of Mexico, arrived here last night. He was accompanied by his staff officers, Gen. Ord, commanding the Department of Texas, other American officers, and citizens of Mexico and San Antonio. The visitors were received by civic and military committees, and were honored by a salute of 15 guns. The day was spent in visiting public buildings.

MURDER FOLLOWED BY SUICIDE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—Thomas Crosaly, a shoe-maker, residing at No. 954½ Howard-street, shot and fatally wounded his wife, and then cut his own throat with a shoe-knife, causing instant death. Mrs. Crosaly refused to state the cause of the tragedy.

CONTESTING A SEAT IN CONGRESS.

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 31.—Sebastian Duffy, Greenback and Democratic candidate for Congress in the Oswego-Madison district, announces that he will contest the seat of Hon. Joseph Mason on the ground of bribery.

INJURED BY A BOILER EXPLOSION.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 31.—The head of a boiler in the meat-packing establishment of C. Dillman, at Jackson, Mich., blew out to-day, seriously scalding John Lack, the engineer, and injuring William Coulson.

LOUISIANA'S DEBT.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 31.—There seems to be no alternative but for the State to default in the payment of the January coupons on consols. The State authorities express a belief that the entire interest will be paid within three weeks.

A MYSTERIOUS EXPLOSION.

WHAT FOLLOWED A QUEER SMELL OF GAS.

A HANDSOME UP-TOWN MANSION BADLY DAMAGED AND ITS OWNER SERIOUSLY INJURED.

An explosion of gas occurred in the cellar of the residence of Mr. George W. Stanton, No. 24 West Fifty-second-street, last evening, and Mr. Stanton was seriously injured. The lower portion of the house was badly damaged by the explosion, the origin of which is a mystery. It appears that for several days a strong odor of street gas has been perceptible in the houses on both sides of the block in Fifty-second-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, and this odor became so disagreeable that on Monday the Metropolitan Gas Company, whose main runs through the street, was notified. They sent a number of plumbers and laborers, yesterday, to attend to the matter, and an investigation showed that there was a leak in the gas-main in front of the house No. 23 West Fifty-second-street, which is immediately opposite Mr. Stanton's residence. It was also found that the escaping gas had made its way through the earth into the cellars of the houses on both sides of the street, and the domestics in the residences were warned not to enter the cellars with lights, as an explosion might be the result of such imprudence. Before the gas company's workmen had finished stopping the leak darkness had set in, and they departed. When Mr. Stanton returned to his home last evening, he was greatly annoyed by the strong smell of gas which permeated the house, and which seemed to come from the cellar. At about 6:45 P. M. he went into the cellar to look for the leak, which he supposed to be in the service-pipe. The ladies in the house say that Mr. Stanton took no light with him, but in the light of subsequent events, it is evident that they must be mistaken, or that Mr. Stanton struck a match after he had entered the cellar. He had been there but a few minutes when a terrific explosion shook the house, and alarmed the entire neighborhood. The explosion was followed by the sound of crashing timbers and breaking glass. The ladies were greatly alarmed and ran to the front doors and windows calling loudly for help. The servants, who were in the basement at the time, were thrown to the floor by the force of the explosion, and by their screams added to the confusion and excitement.

Patrolman Roe, of the Nineteenth Precinct, who was on Fifty-first-street when the explosion occurred, ran to the house and made his way into the cellar, where he found Mr. Stanton groping about in a dazed manner, endeavoring to make his way out into the open air. With the aid of some of the neighbors, who had flocked to the house, Mr. Stanton was brought out of the cellar and taken to his bedroom. He was found to be suffering severely from the shock, and his clothing was severely burned. His scalp was almost denuded of hair, and his head was cut and bleeding. He had evidently been thrown down by the force of the explosion, and by their screams added to the confusion and excitement.

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The house is a handsome four-story and basement brown-stone residence. The windows of the rear basement, used as a kitchen, and those of the dining-room, which is situated directly behind the parlors, are shattered, and the window-casings are entirely demolished. The stairway leading from the cellar to the basement is partially demolished, and the banisters and casing of the staircase leading from the basement to the parlor floor are destroyed. The rear doors of the basement are blown out, and all the windows on the basement floor are broken. The damage to the premises is estimated at $1,000.

THOMAS IN CINCINNATI.

HIS PERSONAL HABITS—SOME DREADFUL TALK ABOUT NEW-YORK—THE CHRISTMAS PERFORMANCE OF THE "MESSIAH."

Correspondence of the Louisville Courier-Journal.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 27.

In visiting the College of Music in Cincinnati, he who is accustomed to American ideas of the fitness of things will be astonished to find that the affairs of the institution are presided over and attended to personally by two gentlemen of extreme wealth, who give their time and business talents to further the success of the school, and all for glory. Mr. Nichols, the President, a son-in-law of Longworth, evidently works here just for the love of it, and his talk about music, evinces not only enthusiasm, but knowledge. Mr. Neff, the Treasurer, has long been identified with the public benevolences and institutions of Cincinnati. Since the inauguration of the school and the outrageous descriptions of the banquet which were instituted by simon-pure malace, various reports have been circulated that Mr. Thomas had given himself and his talents away to the pleasures of inebriety and drink. We are glad to assure those who feared the truth of this that it is totally false. Mr. Thomas appeared in better health and spirits than ever before. His appearance is further removed from that of one who is addicted to intemperance. He bustled about his work in his private office in a busily and merrily as a man in Spring-time. A talk with him elicited some answers worth noting. Asking how he was pleased with his removal from New-York to Cincinnati, he replied:

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	46	Oil, bbls.	100
S. W. Flour, pks.	255	Oil-cake, pks.	486
Beans, bbls.	541	Oil, Lard, bbls.	50
Cotton, bales.	5,284	Pease, pks.	1
Corn-seed oil, bbls.	623	Pork, bbls.	501
Dried Fruit, pks.	415	Beef, bbls.	80
Eggs, pks.	2,000	Oat-meals, pks.	2,093
Flour, bbls.	19,197	Lard, tcs.	2,351
Corn-meal, bbls.	425	Lard, kegs.	25
Wheat, bushels.	79,700	Butter, pks.	3,102
Corn, bushels.	23,900	Cheese, pks.	2,254
Oats, bushels.	10,160	Dressed Hogs, No.	157
Rye, bushels.	1,450	Rice, tcs.	1
Malt, bushels.	1,626	Tobacco, hhds.	200
Barley, bushels.	1,100	Spelter, pcs.	1,563
Peas, bushels.	3,200	Skins, bales.	29
Pot-ash, bbls.	120	Starch, pkgs.	2,950
Flax, bales.	87	Stearine, pks.	199
Grease, bbls.	131	Tallow, pks.	645
Braan and, bags.	2,000	Whisky, bbls.	116
Hides, No.	500	Tobacco, hhds.	303
Hides, bales.	20	Tobacco, pkgs.	54
Hops, bales.	1,094	Whisky, bbls.	936
Lead, pigs.	4,348	Wool, bales.	123
Leather, sides.	13,558		

ASHES—Pots sell slowly, quoted at $4 50@$4 75; Pearls at $5 50@$5 75 ₱ 100 lb.

BEES-WAX—Yellow quiet within the range of from 26@27½c. for very good to strictly choice ₱ lb.

BISCUIT—Trade has been quite dull since our last in most kinds, with values, however, reported about steady.

CANDLES—Are in limited request, with Adamantine quoted at 12c.@15c.; Paraffine, 19c.@20c.; Sperm, plain, 27c.; do., Patent, 38c. ₱ lb.

COAL—Is quoted about as before, on a restricted movement in most kinds.

COFFEE—Rio fairly active at full prices, with sales of 4,421 bags per City of Rio, 1,108 bags per Laplace, 1,000 bags per Mermon, and 2,101 bags per Great Britain, 60 private terms....Stock in first hands here, 104,608 bags, and at all ports, 171,452 bags. Other descriptions quiet but steady, with sales reported for the week of 6,277 bags San Domingo, 43 bags Jamaica, 247 bags Laguayra, 857 bags Maracaibo, 2,054 bags and 4,000 mats Java....Stocks this evening include 5,870 mats Singapore, 22,507 bags Java, 1,900 bags Maracaibo, 279 bags Costa Rica, 2,622 bags Laguayra, 8,297 bags San Domingo, 800 bags Jamaica, 2,310 bags Savanilla, 1,288 bags Mocha and Jamaica, 1,284 bags Angostura, 300 bags Cera, and 100 bags Curacoa.

COPPERAGE STOCK—A moderate inquiry has been noted for this leading article, with prices firm.

CORDAGE—Has been quiet but firm.

COTTON—Has been quoted weak for early delivery at former quotations, with a moderate movement reported for shipment....Sales were reported for prompt delivery of 1,976 bales, (of which 1,628 bales were on last evening,) including 738 bales to shippers, 522 bales to spinners, 316 bales by speculators, and — bales in transit....Low Middling quoted at 9 1-16c.@9 2-16c.; Strict Low Middling at 9¼@9⅜c.; Middling at 9 7-16c. @9 9-16c.; Fair at 10 1-16c.@10 3-16c....And for forward delivery, Cotton has been less active, but at stronger prices....Sales have been reported since our last of 63,800 bales, (of which 15,500 bales were on last evening, and 47,500 bales to-day,) with 7,400 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, January, 9.52c.; 23,300 bales, prices not given, March, 9.93c.; April, 9.95c.@9.96c.; May, 10.08c.@10.09c.; June, 10.19c.@10.20c.; July, 10.27c.@10.29c.; August, 10.33c.@10.35c., with an advance of 4@8 points, closing firm....The receipts at this port to-day were 5,854 bales, and at the shipping ports 21,943 bales, against 27,382 bales same day last week, and thus far this week, 74,877 bales, against 110,485 bales same time last week....The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1877, have been 2,642,125 bales, against 2,430,299 bales in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (three days) for the week from all the shipping ports, 29,699 bales; to the Continent, 6,526 bales; to France, 4,406 bales; to the Channel, — bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 962,977 bales....Stock in New-York to-day, 100,072 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands,	*N. O.*	*Texas.*
Ordinary	7 9-16	7 11-16	7 11-16
Strict Ordinary	8	8⅛	8¼
Good Ordinary	8	8⅛	8¼
Strict Good Ordinary	8 1-16	8 5-16	8 5-16
Low Middling	8 1-16	8 9-16	8 9-16
Strict Low Middling	8¼	8 11-16	8 11-16
Middling	9 7-16	9 9-16	9 9-16
Good Middling	9 13-16	9 15-16	9 15-16
Strict Good Middling	10 3-16	10 5-16	10 5-16
Middling Fair	10⅞	11	11
Fair	11 11-16	11 13-16	11 13-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	7 11-16	Low Middling	8 1-16
Strict Good Ordinary	8 1-16	Middling	9 1-16

FERTILIZERS—A limited inquiry prevails for most kinds on the previous basis as to values.

FISH—Most kinds have been slow of sale and values have been quoted as a rule, weak.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business in State and Western Flour has been again of very limited proportions, whether for home use or for shipment, and indicate no further important changes in values, like adverse features, continuing in favor of purchasers....Sales have been reported since our last of 11,900 bbls. of all grades....Included in the reported sales were 1,200 bbls. low Iowa, for shipment, within the range of $3 50@$4 10, (mainly $3 75@$3 90); 500 bbls. went at $3 75; 500 bbls. City Mill Extra, mostly for the West Indies, at $4 65@$5, the latter for fancy in new pks., the bulk going at $4 65@$4 75; and for English markets quoted at $5 70@$3 85; 1,500 bbls. Minnesota and Wisconsin clear, (these at $3 50@$5, the latter for fancy, mostly at $3 75@$4 50, of which about 800 bbls. for export, mainly at $3 85@$4 10); 1,850 bbls. straight Extras, (these at $4 25@$5 85 for very choice to strictly fancy, mainly at $4 50@$5 20); 1,100 bbls. Patent, (chiefly at from $5@$7 75;) 2,950 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (these at $3 65@$5 60, largely at $3 90@$5 for poor to choice, of which 1,300 bbls. for export at $4 25@$5, and $5 25@$5 60 for strictly choice to fancy;) 3650 bbls. Patent Extras, (these at $5 75@$7 50;) 1,050 bbls. Superfine, (these at $3 for very inferior to $3 60 for fancy; of which 500 bbls. choice White at $3 50;) 1,000 bbls. Rye Flour at $4 40@$4 90,) mostly at $2 50@$2 85; and sundry lots unsound and Sour Flour at from $3 25@$3 50....Total sales 30,750 bbls., including 5,000 bbls. Southern Flour has been in slack demand here at about previous prices....Sales reported of 950 bbls., chiefly Extras, at $3 75@$5 for Superfine, for very poor to very choice, the bulk within the range of from $4 50@$5 50, part for shipment. And for Baltimore delivery, sales rumored of about 1,500 bbls. at current rates....Rye Flour in limited request, with sales reported of 300 bbls., including about fair to choice Superfine State at $2 80@$3 15, (some fancy brands as high as $3 25,)....Corn-meal in moderate demand, with sales reported of 1,000 bbls. in lots, of which mainly Western Yellow, at $2 15@$2 50, the latter for fancy, chiefly at $2 25, and Brandywine at $3 50@$3 60....Buckwheat Flour quiet, with the range of from $1 50@$1 75 for ordinary to strictly choice ₱ 100 lb., (fancy held higher.)....Buckwheat dull; quoted at 4½c.@5c.

FRUIT—A light movement has been reported since our last at somewhat irregular prices....Sales include 1,200 bxs. Layer Raisins at $1 55@$1 60; 1,000 bxs. Loose, $1 60@$1 65; 2,200 half-bxs. Valencia, 6½c. @6¾c.; 175 bbls. Currants, 3¾c.; 50 qrs. Turkey Prunes, 5¾c., and 250 cases Sardines, quarter-bxs., at 11c.

GRAIN.—Trade in Wheat has been on a very moderate scale, chiefly in Winter grades, which, in the instance of Red and Amber again yielded slightly, though these qualities have not been pressed for sale. Desirable lots of White have been offered with reserve, and quoted nearly, (although no transactions transpired, owing to early arrival at current figures,) but not in urgent request. Spring Wheat has been quoted essentially unchanged as to values, with never more inquiry for export....Sales have been reported to-day of 391,000 bushels, of which 265,000 bushels for early delivery, including 127,000 bushels Extra White, at $1 09¾@$1 11, 2,000 bushels White State at $1 09¾@$1 10; 28,000 bushels No. 1 White at $1 09½@$1 10; 3,000 bushels do., steamer grade, at $1 08; 3,200 bushels No. 2 White at $1 06¾@$1 07; 1,200 bushels No. 1 White at $1 02; 5,800 bushels ungraded White at $1 06@$1 09; 1,600 bushels No. 1 Red at $1 09¾@$1 10; 11,000 bushels No. 2 Red at $1 09¾; 64,000 bushels do., January options, at $1 09@$1 09¼, chiefly at $1 09¼; 3,000 bushels do., same option, car-lots, at $1 09; 24,000 bushels do., February options, at $1 09; 25,000 bushels ungraded Red at $1 02@$1 08½; 21,000 bushels No. 2 Amber at $1 05½@$1 05¾; 16,000 bushels do., January options, at $1 05¾@$1 06; 16,000 bushels do., February options, at $1 07, with 6c. March options quoted at $1 07¾, bid and $1 09 asked; 23,000 bushels ungraded Amber at $1 04@$1 08¼; 8,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, old, on private terms; 16,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at 99c.; 9,000 bushels New-York No. 2 Spring, January option, at 96½c.; 64,000 bushels No. 3 Spring at 89c. @90c.; 16,000 bushels rejected Spring at 78c.; 17,000 bushels ungraded Spring at 90c.@92c.; 12,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring at 84c.....A freer movement has been noted in Corn chiefly in the option line, at about steady prices from early decline, with the opening weaker toward the close rather firmer in the way of options....Sales have been reported of 296,000 bushels, (of which 64,000 bushels for early delivery,) including New-York No. 2 at 47½c.@47¾c., the latter for very choice; do. in store, 16,000 bushels, at 46¾c.; New-York No. 2, January option, 83,000 bushels, at 47c. @47¾c., chiefly at 47¼c.; do., February, 72,000 bushels, at 45¾c.@46c.; new No. 2 January, quoted at 45½c. @46¼c.; do., February, 46½c.@47c.; New-York No. 3 Mixed, December option, 8,000 bushels in settlement at 47c.; do., January, 32,000 bushels, at 44¾c.; do., February, 16,000 bushels, at 44½c.@44¾c.; Mixed Western, ungraded, 46c.@47¾c.; New-York No. 3, 44½c. @44¾c., chiefly at 44¾c., (about 25,000 bushels,) New-York No. 2 White, new, 2,500 bushels, at 46c.; Yellow Southern at 49½c.; Old White Western, 2,000 bushels, at 48c.....Rye quiet but quoted about steady, with prime State quoted at 59c., about; 12,000 bushels sold on private terms; car-lots sold at 57c.; and a load of No. 1 at 58c.; No. 2 Western nominal.....Barley held more firmly, on a moderate demand and lighter offerings; ungraded Canada last sold at $1 02@$1 03, and 5,000 bushels Western rumored sold without reliable particulars....Barley-malt has been in slack demand at about former rates, with closing quotations very nominal, quoted at $1 10@$1 25; six-rowed State at 95c.@$1 05; two-rowed State at 90c.@$1 05 for old, with new do. held at $1 05, (fancy lots of the several grades quoted at a higher figure.)....Canada Peas dull, quoted nominal at about 73c.@75c., in bond.....Oats have been inactive, but without important change in values....Sales have been reported since our last of 24,000 bushels, including New-York Extra White quoted at 33c.@ 33½c.; White at 32½c.; White quoted at 34c.@New-York No. 2, White, 5,400 bushels, at 32c.; New-York No. 2 White, 2,100 bushels, at 32c.; New-York No. 1 quoted at 31½c.; New-York No. 2, at 30½c.; New-York No. 3, at 29½c.; White Western, 4,000 bushels, at 32½c.@ 34½c.; Mixed Western, 3,500 bushels, at 29½c.; White State, 4,200 bushels, at 33c.@36c.; Mixed State, 1,900 bushels, at 31c.@31¼c.; No. 2 Chicago graded, at 30c., and, in store, 29½c. bid, and 30c. asked.....A moderate call has been noted for Feed, which has been quoted about steady, at 40 to 40 2c. affoat, most attention, and selling generally at $14; 80-lb. at $14@$15; 100-lb. weak at $15@$17; Sharps at $16@$20; Rye Feed, $14 50@$15 50....Rye Stock, $18@$19 in demand, the main inquiry being for the better qualities, which ruled about as before.....Seed dull at about previous quotations.

GUNNY BAGGING—Domestic dull at 9c.@10½c. Other kinds neglected and unsettled.

HEMP—Has been very quiet, at irregular prices.

HIDES—A moderate trade has been reported at unchanged quotations. Sales include 2,900 Dry Texas, 350 Dry-salted Texas, 4,400 Central American, 700 Dry California, and 842 Montevideo Seconds, on private terms.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Trade has been light since our last, yet values have been quoted about as before....Eastern Spruce Lumber, $19 @$21 50; White Pine, $12@$21; Yellow do., $12@$23; Eastern Laths, $1 45@$1 50; Lime, 80c.@90c.

METALS, slow trade, except for Copper at unchanged rates. Ingot, 18c.....Iron has been very dull since our last, yet quoted about as before.....Pig Lead inactive, with Domestic quoted at $4 ₱ 100 lb. Spelter quoted 5¼c.@5¾c., and Domestic Sheet at 6¾c.@7c., but quiet.....Tin has been moderately active, with sales of 2,000 pigs, Cake Plates at 26½; 40 tons Straits, on arrive, on private terms, and 20 tons do., here, at 24¼c., all gold.

MOLASSES—In limited request at former figures.

NAILS—Inquiry has been slow in all kinds on the basis of $3 20@$3 25 for common Fence and Sheathing, and $4 25@$5 25 for Clinch, ₱ keg.

NAVAL STORES—Trade has been inactive within the range of $2 45@$2 47½ for Strained to good Strained; $2 55@$2 62½ for No. 1; $2 70@$2 77½ for No. 1; $3 50@$3 60 for No. 2 to Window Glass ₱ 280 lbs. The very quiet; quoted at $2 25@$2 37½.....City Pitch and Tar dull, but on board.....Rosins Turpentine dull and inactive, with merchantable, prompt delivery, quoted at the close at 23c.@23½c.

OILS—Have been quoted generally firm, but without much animation in the dealings.

PETROLEUM—Refined has been sparingly sought after; quoted for early delivery at 8c. in bbls., 8½c. in cases, and 8c. quoted at 8½c. for Standard to strictly fancy brands. Crude at 7½c. @7¾c., in shipping order....Naphtha at 6¼c.@6½c. Crude, Naphtha, Benzine, nominally, early delivery, quoted at 6½c.....At Baltimore, Refined for early delivery, at 8¼c.....At the Petroleum Exchange sales were reported of 60,000 bbls. United, here, and 186,000 bbls. at Oil City, at 96¼c.@96⅞c., closing at 96⅞c. bid.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been very dull for early delivery, opening at nothing doing, and closing nominal, weaker; Mess left off at $7 10@$7 25 for ordinary to choice; sales, 280 bbls., part at $7 10@$7 20; City Family Mess at $8 12½@$8 25; Extra Prime, nominally, $7 50 old, and $7 50@$8 for new; Prime Mess at $9@$9 50. And for forward delivery, here, Western Mess has been quoted quiet, closing heavy on near, for January delivery, $8 30@$8 45, and old at $8 05@$7 02; and for February, $8 35@$8 40 for new, and $7 05@$7 20 for old; and for March, $8 45 bid for new, and $7 17½@$7 45 for old....Sales have been reported of 750 bbls. new Mess, for February, at $8 40, and 1,750 bbls. new, for April, at $8 50@$8 55....Dressed Hogs have been moderately sought after at somewhat higher prices, with City quoted at 3¾c.@4¼c. for heavy to light, and 4¾c. for Pigs; Western quoted 3¾c.@4¼c. ....Cut-meats have been in more demand, with sales reported of 24,000 ₱. Pickled Bellies, 9 to 14 ₱. average, at 4¾c.@5c., and 40 bxs. Rib Bellies, 8 ₱. average, 4¾c.....We quote Pickled Bellies at 5¼c.; Pickled Hams at 5¾c.@8¾c.; Smoked Shoulders at 3½c.@4c.; Smoked Hams at 8¼c.@7¾c. Western Pickled Hams in good demand, and 200 tcs. first were more sought after and quoted firmer, with Long Clear quoted at 4c. held, and Short Clear at 4¼ 20; sales of 500 bxs. Long and Short Clear, February, at 4 27½, and 800 bxs. do., at Chicago, $3 67½.....Western Steam Lard has been in more demand for early delivery at a firm price, closing, however, nominally easier.....Of Western Steam, for early delivery, sales of 1,000 tcs. at $5 80; also 200 tcs., deliverable Jan. 15, for export, $5 87½, free on board, and 200 tcs., first week February, at $5 87½.....And for forward delivery here, Western Steam Lard has been held more firmly, but closed depressed, with, at the close, February, at $5 77½ bid; February, at $5 82½, and March, $5 90; April, $5 97½; May at 36 02½@36 05, on, however, free dealings.....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the extent of 500 tcs., at $5 80; 7,250 tcs. for February, at $5 82½@$5 87½; 4,000 tcs. March, $5 87½@$5 90, and 250 tcs., April option, at $5 97½; City Steam Lard has been in light demand and quoted at the close at $5 75@$5 77½; sales of 300 tcs. at $5 75@$5 77½.....Refined Lard quiet; quoted for the Continent, for early delivery, at the close, at $6 Tallow quiet; sales of 500 tcs. on private terms; West Indies at $6 05.....Of Grease, 13,000 lb. sold at 4¾c.....Beef has been slow of sale; quoted at $11@$11 50 for City Packet, $9 50@$10 for Plain Mess, and $10 50@$11 50 for Extra Mess.....Tierce Beef quoted thus: Philadelphia Extra India, $13 50@$14; and City do., $10@$10 50 and Extra Mess.....Beef Hams in slack request, with new Western quoted at $14 75@$15.....A moderately active movement has been noted in Butter and Cheese, at about former rates.....Eggs in fair demand; quoted at 26¾c.@27½c. for best fresh.....Tallow quiet, with prime to choice quoted at the close at 6¾c.@6 11-16c.; sales of 50,000 lb., in lots, at 6⅝c.@6 11-16c.....Stearine less sought after; quoted, 6¼c. for choice Western and 6¼c.@6¾c. for City. Sales of 15,000 lb. at 6¾c., and 120 tcs. Western at 9¼c.

RICE—Has been in less request, but quoted quite firm, with fair to choice Carolina ranging from $5 75@$7; Fair to strictly prime Louisiana at $5 37½@$6 50 ₱ 100 lb.....Rangoon quoted at $2 75@$3, gold, in bond, ₱ 100 lb. Messrs. Daniel Talmage's Sons & Co., Charleston, S. C., telegraph crop reports, dated Dec. 30, 1878, thus: Receipts, 11,765 cks.; sales, 11,430 cks., and stock on hand, 335 cks.; market strong.

SALT—A moderate movement has been reported in the leading kinds, with Liverpool Ground quoted at 85c. @75c.; Liverpool Fine at $1 10@$2 50, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, 28c.@30c.; Curacoa at 35c.; St. Martin's at 28c.@30c.

SALTPETRE—Crude very quiet at 6c.@6¼c., gold.

SOAP—Has been in less demand, with Castile quoted at 7¼c.@7¾c., gold; Colgate's Family, 7¾c., currency, and Sterling and other brands at proportionate figures, less usual discount.

SPICES—Business has been on a restricted scale, even in the jobbing line, at about unchanged quotations.

STARCH—Corn has been moderately inquired for at 2¾c.@3¼c., in bbls. and bxs., ₱ lb.; Potato at unchanged figures.

SUMAC—Has been very dull, with Sicily quoted at from $30@$35 for inferior to fancy, afloat and from store, and Virginia at from $45@$50 ₱ ton.

SUGARS—Have been more active and firm on the basis of 6¾c. for fair, and 6¾c. for good Refining Cuba, with sales reported of 499 hhds. and 2250 bxs. Centrifugal at 7c.@7 7-16c.; 29 hhds. Porto Rico at 6¼c.; 2,036 bxs. Clayed at 6¾c.; 11,000 bags San Domingo on private terms; 300 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 6c.@6¼c., 700 hhds. New Orleans, to arrive, at 6¼c. ....Refined in fair demand but at easier rates, with Cut-loaf quoted at 9¼c.; Crushed, 9¼c.; Powdered, 9¼c.; Granulated, 8¾c.@8¾c.; Soft White, 7¾c.@8¼c.; Soft Yellow, 6c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been sparingly dealt in, yet quoted as before.

TOBACCO—Trade has been light since our last, but indicative of no important changes as to values.....Sales include 300 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 9c.@12½c., and 300 cases 1877 Pennsylvania, 14c.@20c.; 130 cases 1878 do. on private terms: 64 bales Yara on private terms; 250 bales Havana, 85c.@$1 10.

FREIGHTS—Trade has been on a limited scale in most lines, and rates have been quoted weak.....FOR LIVERPOOL—The engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 3,600 bbls. Cotton at 7-32d.@¼d., nearly all at ¼d. ₱ 100 lbs. (the bulk of the freight, and mostly by outport lines;) 2,850 bbls. Flour, mainly of through freight, at 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d., (by outport lines as low as 2s. 9d.;) 2,000 cases Oil, 2,000 bxs. Cheese, 10,000 bushels Grain, prompt shipment to complete loading, at 5d. ₱ 60 lb.; 3,250 pks. Provisions, at 22s. 6d.@22s., through freight by outport lines, and largely at $3 90 ₱ 2,400 bxs. Cheese at 30s.; small lots of Butter at 30s.; 40 tons Leather on the basis of 35s. for Hemlock; 850 bbls. Oil-cake at 20s.; small lots of Sundry Merchandise Goods, in lots, at 20s.@22s. 9d. ₱ ton; 215 tes. and bbls. Provisions, in lots, at 4s. 9d. and 5s. 6d.; 400 bbls. Apples at 3s. 6d.; 350 bbls. Flour, by steam, from Baltimore, (contracts made there,) 4,000 to 5,000 bbls. Flour (part forward shipment) on the basis of 2s. 3d.; 45,000 bushels Grain on private terms, quoted at 6d.@6¼d. ₱ bushel. And to sail from Montreal, 2,000 bales Cotton at ¾d. ₱ lb. Also a British bark, to American ship, and an American bark, to sail from New-Orleans, reported (as chartered there) on the basis of 11-32d. ₱ lb.....FOR LONDON—By sail, small lots of Flour at 1s. 10½d.; 900 bbls. Alcohol at 5s. ₱ bbl.; 110 tons Measurement Goods, in lots, at 12s. 6d. ₱ ton; and, by steam, 2,200 bbls. Flour, of through freight and for rapid dispatch, at 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d., and 1,000 bbls. at 2s. 9d.@2s. 6d., chiefly at 2s. 6d. ₱ 200 lb

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Considerable business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, Dec. 31, the following sales being made:

Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, J. S. Pot-ter, Esq., Referee, sold the two-story brick building, with plot of land 78 by 120, Nos. 2 and 4 Lafayette-place, north-east corner of Great Jones-st., for $63,172, to Home Insurance Company, plaintiff.

Scott & Myers, foreclosure sale, Daniel J. Hol-lan, Esq., Referee, sold one lot (alley-way) 10 by 63.9, No. 232½ East 36th-st., south side, 150 feet west of 2d-av.; also, the three-story brick dwelling and three-story brick factory building, with lot 20 by 98.9 by 50 by 35 by 10 by 11.1 by 20 by 53.8, No. 230 East 36th-st., south side, 180 feet west of 2d-av., for $10,150, to John Higgins: also the three-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 19.7 by 98.9, No. 544 West 42d-st., south side, 494.2 feet west of 10th-av., sold for $7,500, to Anne A. Morss, plaintiff.

V. R. Stevenson, Jr., foreclosure sale, William H. Ricketts, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land 242 by 74.1 by 100 by 24.8 by 182 by — by —, on East 38th-st., north side, block front between (Nos. 666, 668, and 670) 1st-av. and East River, for $6,000 over and above two mortgages, interest and taxes, &c., amounting to about $58,555, to Abram P. Skid-more, plaintiff.

William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Frederick Smyth, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brown-stone-front dwelling and stable, with lot 21.3 by 98.9 by 40 by 22 by 18.2 by 70.9, No. 271 West 40th-st., north side, 59.11 feet east of 9th-av., for $8,000, to William P. Earl.

Bernard Smyth, foreclosure sale, De Witt C. Graham, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 65, No. 740 Lex-ington-av., west side, 40.5 feet north of 59th-st., for $12,000, to P.M. Smith.

F. G. & C. S. Brown, foreclosure sale, Gran-ville P. Hawes, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 16.8 by 100, No. 175 East 80th-st., north side, 166.8 feet west of 3d-av., for $9,323, to Ira Doying.

C. J. Lyon, foreclosure sale, Patrick H. Jones, Esq., Referee, sold one lot, 25.6 by 90, on 4th-av., west side, 25.6 feet south of 83d-st., for $4,050, to John S. Bassett, a defendant in the legal action.

E. F. Raymond, foreclosure sale, E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, sold four lots, each 25 by 100.11, on East 101st-st., south side, 100 feet east of 1st-av., for $2,650, to William Nelson, Jr.

The foreclosure sale by E. F. Raymond of two buildings, with plot of land, on 2d-av., south of 98th-st., was adjourned to Jan. 14.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Dec. 30.

16th-st. n. s., 162.6 ft. w. of 4th-av., 22.6x 100.5; Andrew Soher to Henrietta Winne-heimer..... $22,500

2d-av., s. e. corner of 5th-st., 24.0½x100; John McCullough and wife to William McCullough. 25,000

Boulevard, w. s. 150.3 ft. n. of 137th-st., 150x172.6, 23d Ward; Margaret A. Campbell and others to Susan A. Mullarkey..... nom.

Benson-st., s. s., 150.3 ft. s. of Morris-av., 50x 106.6; John Lynch to James Lynch..... 2,000

Same property; same to Ann Lynch..... nom.

66th-st., s. s., 141.8 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x100.5; Z. Zacharias to Theodore Harris..... nom.

Harrison-st., No. 10; Philip Embury to Arman Embury..... nom.

48th-st., s. s., 525 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.5; Meta Doscher to William Doscher..... 7,500

2d-av., No. 74, 24.1x100; Jeanetta Mannheimer to John Baier and others..... nom.

47th-st., s. s., 145 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 20x 100.5; James H. Greensward to William H. Arnous..... nom.

Same property; William H. Arnous and wife to David De Venny..... 12,000

1st-av., e. s., 505 ft. n. of 55th-st., 25x75; A. De Witt Baldwin, Referee, to Mary Bolmer..... 5,500

81st-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x102.2; W. C. Traphagan, Referee, to Manhattan Life Insurance Company..... 12,000

Hamilton-st., s. s., 300.6 ft. e. of Catharine-st., 12.8x100; L. M. Doscher, Referee, to Eliza L. Woolmonoy, Executrix..... 22,000

124th-st., s. s., 205 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100.11; G. L. Ingraham, Referee, to Samuel B. Kenyon.

77th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x102.2; also, 77th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x 102.2; Emanuel Bernheimer to Simon E. Bernheimer..... 3,600

Same property; Simon E. Bernheimer to Fanny Bernheimer..... nom.

Broome-st., No. 454; also, Mercer-st., Nos. 65 and 67; Adolph Bernheimer to Elliot C. Cow-din..... 45,000

Delancey-st., s. s., 25 ft. w. of Lewis-st., 25x75; R. D. Hatch, Referee, to Louis Turnauial..... 10,500

Rivington-st., n. e. corner of Canson-st., 50x89; H. E. Woodward, Referee, to Ann Bussing.... 13,600

Baxter-st., No. 66, 23x70; Max Borck to Solo-mon Jacobs..... 1,850

49th-st., n. s., 130.8½ ft. w. of 9th-av., 13.11½ x100.5; C. E. Miller, Referee, to Eliza J. Hayes..... 3,000

84th-st., n. s., 119 ft. w. of Avenue A, 75x 100.2; Catharine Keyser, Executrix, to Eme-line Johnston..... 681

Same property; Mary L. Keyser, Trustee, to Emeline Johnston..... 681

85th-st., n. s., 119 ft. w. of Avenue A, 75x 102.2; Same to Same..... 681

Same property; Catharine Keyser, Executrix, to Emma J. Johnston..... 681

85th-st., s. s., corner of 80th-st., 25.8½x100; Henry E. Howland, Referee, to Henrietta Wa-ters..... 14,200

St. Ann's-av., n. w. corner of Carr-st., 25.1½x 439; Thomas Rae to Samuel M. Purdy..... 1,500

4th-av., w. s., 60.5 ft. s. of 55th-st., 20x60; Vir-ginia Basin and husband to John J. Lyons.

2d-av., s. w. corner of 56th-st., 100x102.2; P. H. Jones, Referee, to William R. Renwick, Executor..... 10,600

114th-st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x100.11; Same to Same..... 2,000

121st-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Morris-av., 75x200; also, 130th-st., s. s., 225 ft., w. of Morris-av., 75x irregular, 23d Ward; Receiver of Security Savings Bank to William H. Payne..... 3,200

Greenwich-st., No. 33; Peter Goelet and others to New-York Loan and Improvement Company. 26,000

81st-st., s. s., 400 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x102.2; John H. Dean and wife to Elias M. Murray..... 2,500

3d-av., n. w. corner of 52d-st., 25.5x106.4; Theodore M. Roche to Elia W. Blake..... nom.

141st-st., W. s., 240, 25x100.5; Harris Ar-onson and wife to Katharine A. Kingsland.... 16,000

48th-st., n. s., 422 ft. w. of 8th-av., 18x100.5; Theresa Sodenkorn to Barnard Goldman..... nom.

Avenue B, s. w. corner of 10th-st.; also, 10th-st., s. s., 93 ft. w. of Avenue D, 25x92.3; ir-regular; Dry Dock Savings Institution to Theodore Levy..... 15,500

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Beck, Fidel, and wife to Xavier Keller; n. s. 4th-st., 300 ft. e. of Avenue A, 1 year..... $6,500

Dary, Anna M., and husband to Henrietta M. Schwab; n. s. 43d-st., s. of 4th-av., 5 years.... 7,000

Dowdin, Elliot C., to Adolph Bernheimer; No. 454 Broome-st., &c., 5 years..... 25,000

De Venny, David, to The Union Dime Savings Institution; s. s. 47th-st., e. of Lexington-av., 1 year..... 11,500

Fardon, Margaret, to Hayman Leopold; No. 337 West 45th-st., 5 years..... 6,000

Fowler, Anderson, and wife to the Germania Life Insurance Company; n. w. corner 4th-av. and 67th-st., 3 years..... 15,000

Same to Same; n. s. 67th-st., 20 ft. w. of 4th-av., 3 years..... 15,000

Same to Same; n. s. 67th-st., 40 ft. w. of 4th-av., 3 years..... 15,000

Same to Same; n. s. 67th-st., 60 ft. w. of 4th-av., 3 years..... 15,000

Same to Same; n. s. 67th-st., 80 ft. w. of 4th-av., 3 years..... 15,000

Same to Same; n. s. 67th-st., 100 ft. w. of 4th-av., 3 years..... 15,000

Same to Same; n. s. 67th-st., 120 ft. w. of 4th-av., 3 years..... 15,000

Same to Same; n. s. 67th-st., 140 ft. w. of 4th-av., 3 years..... 15,000

Same to Same; n. s. 67th-st., 160 ft. w. of 4th-av., 3 years..... 15,000

Same to Same; n. s. 67th-st., 180 ft. w. of 4th-av., 3 years..... 15,000

Hake, Casper, and wife to Laura Mott; w. s. 3d-av., 50 ft. s. of 126th-st., 3 years..... 1,500

Johnston, Emma J., and husband to Charles Bazer; s. s. 85th-st., w. of Avenue A, 30 days. 900

Johnston, Emma J., and husband to Isaiah Keyser and others; same property, 6 months. 7,500

Johnston, Emma J., husband, and others to Isaiah Keyser and others; n. s. 84th-st., w. of Avenue A, 6 months..... 7,500

Levy, Theodore, to the Dry Dock Savings Insti-tution; w. corner of Avenue D and 10th-st., &c., 1 year..... 13,000

McNally, Ellen M., to C. G. Brinkerhoff, guar-dian, &c.; n. s. 57th-st., e. of Avenue B, 5 years. Minnesheimer, Henrietta, to Jeanette Sober; n. s. 56th-st., w. of 4th-av., 1 year..... 17,500

Morton, Margaret F., and husband to William M. Kingsland, Trustee, &c.; No. 426 West 27th-st., 5 years..... 500

Munsell, Sarah B., to F. F. Furnald; n. s. 47th-st., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 2 years..... 4,000

New-York Academy of Music to Joseph Brandon and another, Trustees, &c.; n. e. corner of Irving-place and 14th-st., 5 years, to secure bonds amounting to..... 70,000

Rose, Mary C., to Teresa B. Rose; s. s. 74th-st., w. of 2d-av., 6 months..... 1,350

Schacht, John J., and wife to J. H. Schacht and wife; n. s. 12th-st., w. of Avenue A, 2 years.. 3,000

Specht, Henry, and wife to W. Blackstone Nos. 64 and 66 Wooster-st., 3 years..... nom.

Thain, M. T., to Joseph R. Howard, 1 year..... 4,500

Tilney, Mary L., to Edward Wood and others, Trustees, &c.; Union-av., 24th Ward..... 7,300

Waters, Maria T., and others to A. W. Sprague, Trustee, &c.; s. e. corner of Broadway and 13th-st., 5 years..... 6,747

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Boylan, Michael, guardian, &c., to Terence C. Boylan..... 6,009

Boylan, Terence C., to Michael Boylan..... $1,500

Barnes to Morrisania Savings Bank to Edward S. Fellows. 11,000

Morrisania Savings Bank to Edward S. Fellows. 2,000

White, John S., Executor, &c., to Mary A. White. nom.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

BULKHEAD WATER-FRONTS, NEAR CITY, for chemical works, factories, refineries, &c. Also, blocks for dwellings. For sale low on easy terms. R. A. YOUNG, Civil Engineer, &c., No. 20 Exchange-place.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED for lease and improvement of the premises No. 5 Chatham-square, also fronting on Catharine-st. lot, 25 by 61. Apply to JOSEPH D. PAY, No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON 80TH-ST., BETWEEN MADI-son and Park-avs., a full-size dwelling; finely fin-ished; price only $35,000. Apply to E. F. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED FOR a lease and improvement of the premises No. 190 Chatham-st., (square); lot 20x100. Apply at No. 111 Pulton-st., of PETER A. JACKSON.

HARLEM—RAPID TRANSIT.

Houses, stores, lots, to let and for sale. FOSTER & CO., No. 173 East 125th-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE BY E. F. LUDLOW & CO.

House and lot on 5th-av., near 104th-st., with side lights.

ALSO,

An extra wide corner, 9th-av., near 20th-st.

ALSO,

No. 207 5th-av., near 21st-st., and No. 176 Madison-av., 23.8x80, with extra lot and stable adjoining in rear, on 22d-st.

ALSO,

Madison-square, North, an extra-size house, with or without stable.

ALSO,

No. 10 West 32d-st.; full size and very desirable.

ALSO,

West 36th-st., near 5th-av.; fine large house, with three-story back building.

ALSO,

West 54th-st., near 5th-av.; new and very desirable houses, varying in size; all highly finished.

ALSO,

East 54th-st., near Madison-av.; four stories, very handsome, $25,000.

ALSO,

West 63th-st., just west 5th-av.; two new and elegant houses, superbly finished.

Full particulars of the above and other houses, with lists, sent on application. No charge for registering houses. Sales of stocks and securities, and real estate and furniture, at residences or stores, made by auction.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,

No. 3 Pine-st., and No. 1,130 Broadway, near 25th-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

THE FOUR LOTS WITH THE BUILDINGS THEREON,

Situated at the north-east corner of 41st-st. and Park-av., constituting the southerly portion of the

GRAND UNION HOTEL,

Will be sold at public auction on FRIDAY, Jan. 3, 1879, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

A FINE RESIDENCE, HANDSOMELY FUR-NISHED—Large grounds, stable; all improvements; to let, furnished, with immediate possession. Address OWNER, Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

EXCHANGE.—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT and fruit farm on the Hudson, north of Poughkeep-sie, cost over $60,000; unincumbered; for a full-sized brown-stone house, (unincumbered,) near 5th or Mad-son av., below 53d-st. Photographs and plans at our office. Also others.

T. S. CLARKSON & CO., No. 149 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

New-York City

6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, payable in 1896.

BUFFALO CITY 5 PER CENT. BONDS, payable in 1882.

BUFFALO CITY 7 PER CENT. BONDS, payable in 1890.

ROCHESTER CITY 7 PER CENT. BONDS, payable in 1893.

JERSEY CITY 6 PER CENT. BONDS, payable in 1891.

ALSO, A CHOICE LOT OF FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD BONDS.

FOR SALE BY

DANIEL A. MORAN,

40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY,

WARREN COUNTY

5 PER CENT. BONDS,

MATURING FROM 1880 TO 1888,

FOR SALE BY

GEO. K. SISTARE,

NO. 17 NASSAU-ST., N. Y.

TOTAL DEBT $175,000

ASSESSED VALUATION..... $22,000,000

FINAL NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAIL-ROAD COMPANY.

Under the Plan of Reorganization ratified by the de-cree of the court, the time in which bondholders should be allowed to participate in the benefits of the Plan, by the conversion of bonds into preferred stock, was left to the discretion of the Purchasing Committee. More than three years having passed since this right was given, and more than nine-tenths of the bondholders having converted their bonds, the committee, desirous of closing their labors, hereby give notice that the right of converting bonds into preferred stock will terminate on the 30th day of June, 1879.

Circulars giving information how the conversion is made can be had at the office of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, No. 23 Fifth-av., New-York.

The original stock will be exchanged for stock under the Plan up to the same time.

FREDERICK BILLINGS,
Dec. 18, 1878. Chairman Purchasing Committee.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Nov. 27, 1878.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF ALLEGHENY 4 PER CENT. RAILROAD COMPROMISE BONDS.—In accordance with section third of an act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania approved April 10, 1862, entitled "An act relative to the funded indebtedness of the City of Allegheny," notice is here-by given that the said City of Allegheny is prepared to retire the following outstanding four per cent. railroad compromise bonds, viz: Numbers 17, 34, 42, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 82, 84, and that the said outstanding bonds not surrendered within six weeks from the date of this advertisement will cease to draw interest thereon, and the holder or holders of such bond or bonds shall look only to the deposit in the Bank of Pittsburg for pay-ment of the same.

JAMES BROWN,
Controller.

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. SINKING FUND BONDS OF THE

SCIOTO VALLEY RAILWAY CO. OF OHIO.

Principal due Jan. 1, 1886.

Coupons due January and July.

Issued at $13,000 per mile.

A small amount for sale at 95 and interest, by WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

No. 26 Nassau-st.

ALL CLASSES GOVERNMENT BONDS.

CITY, COUNTY, AND STATE BONDS

FIRE INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,

MARINE INSURANCE STOCKS AND SCRIPS,

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS AND BONDS,

MORTGAGE RAILROAD BONDS,

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS,

HORSE AND ELEVATED ROADS,

CALIFORNIA AND OTHER MINING STOCKS,

bought and sold by us 27 years.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,

No. 48 PINE-ST., N. Y.

For Sale. First-class 10 per cent. Investment Securities.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1878.

NOTICE.—STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREBY NO-TIFIED that on the 31st day of December next the cap-ital stock of this bank will be reduced ($500,000) fifty thousand shares. On and after which date new certif-icates will be issued of the remaining shares, and pay-ment made for the reduction, with interest.

A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the reduced capital has been declared, payable at the same time.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date to Jan. 1, 1879, except for transfer of fractional shares.

By order of the Board.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

GOVERNMENT BONDS, MUNICIPAL AND RAIL-ROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COM-MISSION.

C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

WANTED

The following Kentucky county bonds: Bourbon Coun-ty, Fayette County, Clark County, Montgomery County, Mason County;

Also, Second Mortgage bonds of the Kentucky Central Railroad. Address

RANDAL H. FOOTE, BANKER,
NO. 70 BROADWAY, N. Y.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1879, at 12.30 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, for account of whom it may concern, $12,500 Hicksite-ter and Kensington Railroad Company first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds. (Bonds of $1,000 each.) $10,000 of these bonds have coupons of July, 1878, attached, and $2,500 coupons of January, 1877, attached (by postponement.)

THE NEVADA BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO
Capital, $10,000,000. Surplus, $2,000,000, gold.
NEW-YORK AGENCY, NO. 62 WALL-ST.

Issues commercial and travelers' credits. Remits drafts. Receives orders for mining stocks at San Francisco.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE

Sioux City and Pembina R. R. Co.,

Issued at less than $6,000 per mile of road, and GUAR-ANTEED, principal and interest, by the DAKOTA SOUTHERN R. R. CO.

The road is completed, and the net earnings are in ex-cess of the interest on the entire mortgage debt.

Only a few of these bonds remain for sale at 90 and accrued interest.

WALSTON H. BROWN & BRO.,

No. 34 Pine-st., New-York.

VIRGINIA BONDHOLDERS

Whose interest is not already secured are invited to sign-ing the PROPOSITION FOR PROPORTIONATE FUNDING INTO FOUR PER CENTS SECURED BY PAY-RECEIVABLE COUPONS AND A SINKING FUND. This proposition is believed to meet fully the requirements of the case, and has the approval of many leading members of the Legislature. The indications are that it will become a law, and a prompt co-operation by bondholders will secure its passage. Communica-tions may be addressed direct, or through either of the following houses:

BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.
R. A., CHAS. M. FRY. THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Petersburg, Va.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO. HUGH McCULLOCH.
L. VON HOFFMAN & CO.
THE FUNDING ASSOCIATION, U. S. A., (LIMITED.)
Room No. 93 Drexel Building.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., NO. 65 BROADWAY,

Buy and sell Mining Stocks and other Pacific Coast securi-ties, sell Exchanges Telegraphic Transfers and Credits available throughout the West and Europe, and forward Packages and Valuables to all parts of the World.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

KUNTZE BROTHERS, BANKERS, NO. 13 Wall-st., New-York, issue Letters of Credit or Ci-rcular Notes on the Union Bank of London for the use of travelers in all parts of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD COMPANY, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, CORNER 42D-ST. AND 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1878.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this company, held this day, a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. was declared, payable Jan. 2, 1879. The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 4, 1878, to Jan. 2, 1879, both days inclusive.

W. A. BURROUGHS,
Treasurer.

FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

HANOVER

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. is payable on demand at the office of the company, No. 120 Broadway.

I. REMSEN LANE,
Vice-President and Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1879.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
6TH-AV., CORNER 23D-ST.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1879, there will be paid to depositors a semi-annual interest dividend, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and up-ward, which shall have been deposited at least one month prior to Jan. 1, 1879. Deposits made later than Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

E. N. HAZARD, President.
H. K. THURBER, First Vice-President.
J. S. BARRON, Second Vice-President.
GEORGE C. WALDO, Secretary.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1878.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock, payable on the 1st day of February next, at this office.

The Transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, the 31st inst., and will be reopened on the morning of WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of February next.

R. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1878.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock, payable on the 1st day of Febru-ary next, at this office.

The Transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, the 31st inst., and will be reopened on the morning of WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of February next.

C. VANDERBILT, Treasurer.

SCIOTO VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY
COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 24, 1878.

Coupon No. 6, due Jan. 1, 1879, of the First Mortgage Bonds of this company, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the banking-house of WINS-LOW, LANIER & CO., No. 26 Nassau-st., New-York City.

JAMES P. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 24, 1878.

NASHVILLE AND DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE 7 per cent. coupons.

SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD Company First Mortgage 8 per cent. coupons.

Coupons due Jan. 1, 1879, will be paid on presentation at the offices of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., corner of Wall and Broad sts., New-York, on and after that date.

W. HANNEY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—COUPONS OF THE FOLLOWING bonds, maturing Jan. 1, 1879, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, at the office of Messrs. JESUP, PATON & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York:

Chicago and Alton Railroad first mortgage.

St. Louis, Jacksonville, and Chicago Railroad second mortgage.

Joliet and Chicago Railroad first mortgage.

Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad first mortgage.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 65 BROADWAY, Dec. 16, 1878.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable Jan. 15, 1879, at our office as above.

The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 6, and reopen Feb. 6.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1878.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Bank of America, have this day declared a divi-dend of Four per Cent. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after Thursday, Jan. 2, 1879.

The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Jan. 2, 1879.

ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1878.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METRO-politan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent., payable on the first Monday of Jan. next.

The transfer-books will be closed until Jan. 8, 1879.

GEORGE J. MOGOUBREY, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1878.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent., free of tax, out of the profits of last six months, payable 2d Jan., 1879. Transfer-books will close 21st instant P. M., until 2d January.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1878.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1879. Upon the shares as registered this day. The transfer-books will be closed from this date until Jan. 3, 1879, except for the transfer of fractional shares.

C. V. SANTA, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1878.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Two and a Half per Cent., free of tax, payable on the 2d of Jan-uary next. The transfer-books will be closed on the 21st inst., and will be reopened on the 3d of January.

GEORGE W. PERKINS, Cashier.

OFFICE FLORIDA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 26, 1878.

THE COUPON DUE JAN. 1, 1879, ON THE Florida Central and Peninsular R. R. Co. Bonds, issued in 1877, will be paid on presentation at the banking house of Messrs. Balzer & Liebenstein, No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York.

AARON LEVY,
Treasurer.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1878.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent., free of tax, from the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1879.

The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

The unpaid half of the coupon which matured JAN. 1, 1877, from the SEVEN PER CENT. LAND GRANT BONDS of this company, issued to the extent then in force from coupon certificates, series F, G, and H, will be paid on presentation at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York.

A. MEIER, Trustee.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW FIRST MORT-GAGE BONDS of the ST. PAUL, STILLWATER AND TAYLOR'S FALLS RAILROAD COMPANY, due Jan. 1, 1879, will be paid at our office.

WALSTON H. BROWN & BRO., No. 34 Pine-st.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1878.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Four per cent., free of tax, payable on and after 2d of January next. The transfer-book will be closed until that date.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

FORTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1878.

A dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. out of the earnings of the past six months is payable on demand.

C. M. VALENTINE,
Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1878.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FIVE PER CENT. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under, for the six months ending December 31, 1878, payable on and after Jan. 6, 1879.

By order of the Board.

S. B. HAMILTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK,
CORNER 6TH-AV. AND 14TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1878.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS been declared, payable on the stockholders on and after the 24th day of January, 1879.

W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1878.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS, DUE JAN. 1, 1879, are payable at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York:

Sioux City and Pembina R. R. Co. Bonds, and St. Louis R. R. Company, Jan. 1, 1879.

Sioux City and Pembina Railroad Company.

Union Pacific Railroad and Navassa Railroad Company, Union Pacific Railroad Company, First Mortgage.

City of Rochester.

North-western Telegraph Co.

Peekskill Water Bonds.

St. Louis Municipal Stock Yards.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Registered Interest.

Town of Covington.

Town of Wheatland.

Town of Gainesville.

Town of Bloomingtown.

Town of Wawarsing.

Town of Pavillion.

Town of Middlebury.

Town of German Flats.

JAS. H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1878.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Trustee, will pay, on and after Jan. 1, 1879, TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS in gold upon each coupon matured Jan. 1, 1879, on the bonds of the Union Pacific Railway, Southern Branch, which have been deposited with it for the agreement of compromise of 1876. Coupons must be left over night for examination.

EDWARD KING, President.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILWAY COM-PANY, 92 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—An inter-est payment of Thirty-five dollars on each $1,000 bond of the Southern Minnesota Railroad Company, represented by certificates of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, will be made on and after Jan. 2, 1879, at the office of said Trust Company. The transfer-books will close December 24 and reopen January 2.

CORNELIUS G. BOLTON,
Chairman Executive Committee.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
No. 196 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1878.

FORTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

The Directors of this bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., payable, free of tax, on and after Jan. 2, 1879.

The transfer-books will be closed until Jan. 2, 1879.

H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.

SHELDON & WADSWORTH,

No. 10 Wall-st., will pay interest due Jan. 1, to New-York holders of coupon certificates Little Rock and Fort Smith Railway, on presentation.

W. B. WILBUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1878.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1879, ON THE new First Mortgage Bonds of this company will be paid at the office of the Union Trust Company, No. 73 Broadway, New-York, on and after Thursday, Jan. 2.

C. VANDERBILT, Treasurer.

BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY.
No. 177 MONTAGUE-ST., CORNER OF CLINTON,
BROOKLYN, E. D., Dec. 20, 1878.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THIS company have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable Jan. 6, 1879.

The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 2 to the date of payment.

WM. R. BUNKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1878.

THE COUPONS OF THE EVANSVILLE AND Crawfordsville Railroad Company, due on Jan. 1, will be paid on and after Jan. 2 at this office.

GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

FIRST DIVISION OF THE ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1879, of mortgage the $7,000,000 first-mortgage bonds of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company will be paid on presentation on and after 2d January, 1879, at the office of Messrs. J. S. Kennedy & Co., No. 41 Cedar-st., New-York.

JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Trustee.

CEDAR FALLS AND MINNESOTA RAIL-ROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1879, upon the mortgage bonds of the Cedar Falls and Minne-sota Railroad Company will be paid on presentation on and after the 24 January, 1879, at the office of Messrs. J. S. Kennedy & Co., No. 41 Cedar-st., New-York.

JOHN S. KENNEDY, President.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1878.

FIFTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this bank have declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable, free of tax, on and after Jan. 2 proximo.

The transfer-book will be closed from Dec. 26, 1878, until Feb. 1, 1879.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1878.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2 next, until which time the transfer-books will remain closed.

A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1878.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all tax, payable on the second (2d) day of Janu-ary, 1879, until which date the transfer-books will re-main closed.

GEO. E. SOUPER, Cashier.

INTEREST ON LONG ISLAND CITY BONDS.

The interest on the Long Island City bonds, due Jan. 1, 1879, will be paid on and after that date at the MARINE NATIONAL BANK, corner of Wall and Pearl sts., New-York City.

JOHN B. MORRIS,
City Treasurer.

MISSOURI PACI

OFFICIAL ABUSES STATED.

THE CHARGES AGAINST MR. LOEW.

COPY SERVED ON HIM YESTERDAY—ALLEGED NEGLECT OF DUTY, MISFEASANCE, MALVERSATION, AND EXTORTION—INSTANCES, SPECIFICATIONS, AND FIGURES GIVEN.

Like drowning men catching at straws, the Register's over-sanguine friends have been hinting for several days that the Governor would take no action with regard to the charges presented against Mr. Loew by the Bar Association's committee, or would at least return them to have them made more definite and certain. They were rather shocked yesterday at learning the reverse. At about 2 P. M., Frederick S. Wait, who is in the employ of J. Adriance Bush, the Secretary of the committee, called on the Register at his office and served a copy of the charges on Mr. Loew personally, as well as a notice, from the Governor with regard to the hearing to be had in the case on the 10th inst. The charges thus served are as follows:

To his Excellency, Lucius Robinson, Governor of the State of New-York:

We, the undersigned, citizens of the City, County, and State of New-York, residents of said City, and counselors-at-law of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, hereby respectfully charge Frederick W. Loew, Register of the City and County of New-York, with neglect of duty in office, with misfeasance in office, with malversation in office, and with extortion.

First—In this to wit: Upon information and belief, that he, the said Frederick W. Loew, then and there being the Register of the City and County of New-York, in duty bound to keep in his office a book in which should be entered all fees charged or received by him for official services, the time of rendering the same, the persons, if known to him, for whom the same were rendered, and a brief statement of the nature of the services for which any fee is charged or received, and said book should be open for inspection, without fee or reward, at all times when the office of said Register is open for the transaction of business, did not during the period between the 1st day of January, A. D. 1878, and the day of the date hereof, or did not on each and every business day during such period, or particularly did not on the 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th days of August, A. D., 1878, and on the 3d, 4th, and 5th days of October, A. D. 1878, or on some one of said days, keep such book, or any book conformable to the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided, but wholly failed and neglected to keep such book or books during the period above mentioned, or on some one of the days when the office of said Register was open for business purposes during such period, or on some one of the days more particularly hereinbefore specified; or if he, the said Loew, then and there being the Register of the City and County of New-York, did keep, or cause to be kept, in his office such Register, the book so as above set forth by the statute required by him to be kept, such book was not open for inspection at all times when said office was open for the transaction of business during the period between the 1st day of January, A. D. 1878, and the day of the date hereof, or was not so open for inspection on each and every business day of said period, or was not so open for inspection during the business hours of the 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th days of August, A. D. 1878, or was not so open for inspection on the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th days of October, A. D. 1878.

Second—In this, to wit: Upon information and belief, that said Frederick W. Loew, then and there being the Register of the City and County of New-York, upon some day or days during the first 15 days of the month of January, A. D. 1878, fixed or established, or caused to be fixed or established, or permitted to be fixed or established, a certain scale of prices, or tariff, under and according to which fees or compensation should be taken or received for recording in the books or public records of his office certain instruments or legal documents, which said scale of prices or tariff was in substance as follows:

For recording power of attorney, 10 folios or less	$1 25
Revocation power of attorney, 10 folios or less	1 25
Deed, bargain and sale, 17 folios or less	2 25
Mortgage, interest, and insurance clause, 20 folios or less	2 50
Quit-claim deed, 12 folios or less	2 00
Warranty deed, 17 folios or less	2 25
Assignment of judgment, 10 folios or less	1 25
Referee's deed on foreclosure, 12 folios or less	2 00
Lease, 17 folios or less	2 25
Mortgage, interest, and tax, 20 folios or less	2 50
Deed, covenant against grantors, 12 folios or less	2 00
Agreement, 10 folios or less	1 25
Executors' deed, 17 folios or less	2 25
Executors' quit-claim deed, 17 folios or less	2 25
Ordinary lease, 10 folios or less	1 50
Ordinary lease, with extra covenant, 12 folios or less	2 00
Ordinary lease, with extra covenant, 17 folios or less	2 25
Assignment mortgage, 10 folios or less	1 25
Mortgage, without insurance clause, 17 folios or less	2 25
Mortgage, with insurance clause, 20 folios or less	2 50
Mortgage, with tax, insurance, and interest, 24 folios or less	3 25
Mortgage to Emigrant Savings Bank, 24 folios or less	3 25
Mortgage to Mutual Life Insurance Company, 24 folios or less	3 25
Columbia College lease, 28 folios or less	3 25
Sailors' Snug Harbor lease, 26 folios or less	3 75

And furthermore, upon information and belief, that the said Frederick W. Loew, then and there being the Register of the City and County of New-York, in disregard and contravention of the statutes of this State providing and commanding that no officer whatsoever, or other person to whom any fees or compensation shall be allowed by law for any service, shall take or receive any other or greater fee or reward for such service than is in said scale of prices allowed by the laws of this State, during the period between the 15th day of January, A. D. 1878, and the 10th day of September, A. D. 1878, or during one or more of the months included in said period, habitually took or received, or caused or permitted to be taken or received, fees or compensation according to the foregoing tariff or scale of prices for rendering official services, to wit, for recording in the books or public records in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, the legal instruments or documents mentioned in said foregoing tariff or scale of prices.

Third—In this, to wit, upon information and belief, that said Frederick W. Loew, then and there being the Register of the City and County of New-York, in disregard and disobedience of the statutes of this State, on or about the several days hereinafter mentioned, took or received or demanded or charged, or caused to or permitted to be taken and received or demanded or charged, for recording in the books or public records in the office of said Register, the legal instruments or documents of the titles and contents hereinafter mentioned, the several sums set opposite thereto, to wit:

1878.		
Feb.	18—Assignment, Hesse to Ahrens, 24 folios or less	$3 00
Feb.	18—Lease, Numan to Alexandar, 15 folios or less	2 00
April	2—Mortgage, Appell to Arnheiter, 22 folios or less	2 75
April	2—Mortgage, Lester to Allen, 17 folios or less	2 50
May	7—Referee's deed, Toone to Arnold, 12 folios or less	2 00
May	7—Mortgage, Althause to Althause, 15 folios or less	2 50
May	7—Assignment, Union Dime Savings Bank to Ahrens, 8 folios or less	1 25
June	15—Mortgage, Doeper to Adrian, 17 folios or less	2 50
June	15—Four mortgages, Kilpatrick to Aspinwall, each 17 folios or less	10 00
June	19—Power of attorney, Johnston to Arnold, 8 folios or less	1 50
July	28—Power of attorney, Oliver to Asop, 8 folios or less	1 50
July	15—Power of attorney, Wagner to Arnold, 8 folios or less	1 50
July	17—Quit-claim deed, Blunt to Abrahams, 6 folios or less	1 25
July	17—Quit-claim deed, Levi to Abrahams, 8 folios or less	1 25
Nov.	24—Power of attorney, Eisner to Ameux, 8 folios or less	1 50
July	27—Mortgage, Uhlmann to Appel, 17 folios or less	2 50
Jan.	23—Deed, Sweeny to Bradley, 24 folios or less	3 00
Jan.	23—Deed, Brown to Buchanan, 17 folios or less	2 00
Jan.	31—Deed, Banks to Banks, 5 folios or less	1 25
Feb.	19—Deed, Kenny to Brien, 15 folios or less	2 00
Feb.	19—Deed, Gale to Bush, 15 folios or less	2 00
Feb.	19—Deed, Achilarius to Bonnett, 17 folios or less	2 25
Feb.	19—Deed, Samo to Sama, 22 folios or less	2 75
Feb.	19—Deed, Henry to Block, 15 folios or less	2 00
Feb.	19—Deed, Brown to Bonner, 12 folios or less	2 00
March	14—Six deeds, Turner to Redlow and others, each 45 folios or less	39 00
March	14—Two deeds, Patterson to Bonney, each 15 folios or less	4 00
March	14—Deed, Brown to Bonney, 17 folios or less	2 25
March	14—Deed, Johnson to [illegible] 17 folios or less	2 25
March	14—Two deeds, Fray to Bond, each 12 folios or less	4 00
March	14—Deed, Van Rensselaer to Bywater, 12 folios or less	2 00
April	1—Deed, Herminer to Bergman, 12 folios or less	2 00
April	1—Deed, Bernheimer to Bernheimer, 15 folios or less	2 00
April	1—Deed, Moon to Bonner, 15 folios or less	2 00
April	1—Deed, Brown to Bitan, 15 folios or less	2 00
April	1—Deed, DeForest to Bell, 15 folios or less	2 00
April	2—Deed, Bliss to Brown, 15 folios or less	2 00
May	2—Deed, Ledwith to Bradley, 12 folios or less	2 00

(Then follow 379 similar cases.)

We, the undersigned, moreover respectfully inform your Excellency that at a meeting of the Association of the Bar of the City of New-York, held in said City on the 24th day of September, A. D. 1878, said association duly adopted a certain resolution in the words following, to wit:

Resolved, That within the knowledge of the members of this association here present fees or charges not authorized by law, or in excess of those allowed by law, are, and for many years have been, habitually charged and collected in the offices of the Sheriff, County Clerk, and Register; that the fact of such excessive charges is notorious, and within the constant and almost daily experience of the members of the legal profession; that these excessive charges herein more or less of the character of extortion, and in some cases can be defined by no other term; that a committee of five be appointed by the Chairman, to be charged with the duty of receiving any charges of extortion against the above-named officers which may be made to said committee by any member of this association, and to further the presentation of the same to the Grand Jury.

That under said resolution the undersigned were duly appointed to compose such committee, and that at said meeting, at a meeting of said Association of the Bar of the City of New-York, held at said City on the 16th day of December, A. D. 1878, was duly resolved by adopting thereto the words following, to wit:

"That the committee be empowered and directed to make a careful investigation into the management and conduct of the offices of the Register, Sheriff, and Clerk of this County, and the observance by said officials and their subordinates of the provisions of law relating to said offices and their duties; that said committee take such action as shall most summarily correct the abuses found."

ARTEMAS H. HOLMES,
GEORGE DE FOREST LORD,
CHARLES T. MACLEAN,
HENRY E. KNOX,
J. ADRIANCE BUSH.

Dated New-York, Dec. 28, 1878.

The charges are verified by all of the members of the committee, each of whom deposes that he has read the foregoing charges and statements and knows the contents thereof, "and that the same are true to his own knowledge, except as to the matters therein stated to be alleged upon information and belief, and that as to those matters he believes the same to be true." The notice served upon Mr. Loew yesterday, the order of the Governor, and the certificate of service are as follows:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, Dec. 30, 1878.

To Frederick W. Loew, Register of the City and County of New-York:

SIR: Take notice that Artemas H. Holmes, George De Forest Lord, and other citizens of the City and County of New-York, have preferred charges of official misconduct, neglect of duty in office, and malfeasance and malversation in office against you as the Register of the City of which is hereto annexed, and that an opportunity of being heard in your own defense will be given you in accordance with an order of which a copy is hereto annexed. Yours, &c.,

D. C. ROBINSON.

Whereas, Artemas H. Holmes, George De Forest Lord, and other citizens of the City and County of New-York have preferred charges of official misconduct, neglect of duty in office, and misfeasance and malversation in office against Frederick W. Loew, Register of the City and County of New-York, and upon such charges have requested the removal of the said Frederick W. Loew from his said office; now, therefore, it is hereby ordered that the said Frederick W. Loew do make answer, in writing and on oath, to each of the said charges and specifications, and show cause before me, in the Executive Chamber, in the Capitol, in the City of Albany, on the 10th day of January, 1879, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why he should not be removed from his said office, in accordance with the statute in such case made and provided.

[SEAL] L. ROBINSON,
By the Governor.
D. C. ROBINSON, Private Secretary.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Frederick S. Wait, of the City and County of New-York, do hereby certify that on the 31st day of December, 1878, at the City of New-York, in said County, I personally served the within order and a notice, of which the annexed is a copy, upon Frederick W. Loew, Register of the City and County of New-York, by delivering to and leaving with him said notice, and a copy of said order, and that at the same time and place I delivered to him a copy of the charges mentioned and recited in said complaint.

FREDERICK S. WAIT.

Dated Dec. 31, 1878.

KILLED BY A BEAR.

HORRIBLE DEATH OF A BOY AT PAREVILLE, LONG ISLAND.

A great many visitors were drawn to one of the minor hotels on Coney Island during the past two Summers by the antics of two trained bears chained to stakes in front of the house alluded to. One peculiarity of the bears, and one which provoked much mirth and proved most profitable to the proprietor of the hotel, was their inordinate capacity for beer. The male bear, an animal of unusual size and beauty, for a bear, who was known as Big Ben, has frequently drank as many as 50 bottles of lager-beer a day. He used to stand on his hind feet and holding the bottle with his fore paws swallow its contents. Like many animals of a higher order, Big Ben never knew when to stop, and would often become very drunk. While in this condition he was frequently kicked and cuffed about by the men who had given him the beer. In the Winter time the bears were taken to Parkville and chained in a yard opposite Thom's Road House. On Monday afternoon a party of boys commenced snow-balling the bears, and were driven away by Mr. Thom. About half an hour afterward a lad named Samuel Stretch, 13 years of age, who had frequently played with the bears, approached the larger of the animals for the purpose of petting him. When within reach of the apparently near, Big Ben suddenly sprang on him. Rendered furious by the snow-balling which he had received some time before, the animal clasped the boy with his fore paws, and, hugging him, crushed in his ribs. At the same time the bear sank his teeth into the boy's neck, severing the jugular vein, and inflicting a wound which proved almost instantly fatal.

When young Stretch first found himself being drawn into the fatal embrace of the bear he cried out in terror. A stable man working near by heard the cry, and, armed with a pitchfork, rushed to the lad's assistance, but the hug and bite which sealed the boy's life were the work of an instant. The tragedy occurred in full sight of the neighboring hotels, and in a moment a crowd of men came running toward the bear. Mr. Thom furiously and abused a disposition to fight. Mr. Thom, armed with a hatchet, struck the brute on the head, and Mr. Peter Ravenhall plunged a dirk-knife into Big Ben's body several times. When young Stretch was carried to Thom's hotel he was quite dead. Notwithstanding the stabs from the dirk-knife and the blows from the hatchet, it took five shots from a revolver and two shots from a shot-gun to kill the bear. The female bear, which was chained some distance away, exhibited no excitement during the attack on the boy or the subsequent killing of her mate. The deceased boy resided in the Village of Parkville, about two miles south of Prospect Park, and was the son of a porter employed in this City. Justice McMahon impaneled a jury last evening and will hold an inquest.

THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

RECEIVER SHARPE'S ACCOUNT OF HIS STEWARDSHIP DURING THE PAST YEAR.

Receiver Sharpe, of the Long Island Railroad Company, his submitted his annual report to the State Engineer and Surveyor, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1878. He was appointed Oct. 23, 1877, and took possession three days later. The floating debt was then, as nearly as can be ascertained, $1,103,309 91, exclusive of interest. Since his appointment, the Receiver has been at a large expenditure, made by order of the court, for the payment of real estate mortgages, additional rolling stock, opening of Front-street, and alteration of depot at Hunter's Point and depot at Bushwick. To make a connection for the Brighton Beach business, a track was constructed connecting the Long Island Railroad with the Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad at Berlin. On Atlantic-avenue additional gates were required and constructed, and at Flatbush-avenue it was necessary to acquire more real estate and extend the depot facilities and tracks to accommodate the increased business at that point. The capital stock paid in equals $3,260,600, the funded debt $1,881,750, an increase of $27,900 over last year, and the floating debt $1,157,860 70, an increase of $194,493 39. Included in the funded debt are 7s of 1900 Atlantic-avenue certificates, held as collateral security for a portion of the floating debt. The cost of road and equipment is set down as $6,160,059 43, an increase of $43,747 52. The receipts from all sources were $1,497,914 30, an increase over last year of $24,736 39, and the expenditures, $1,593,314 92, a decrease of $765,453 83. The expenditures included: Transportation, $1,060,019 02, against $1,060,477 04 in 1877; interest, $196,606 41, against $174,134 22; rentals of other roads, $145,614 20, against $435,891 04; construction and equipment, $126,366 56, against $688,286 45; account of funded debt, $20,000; account of floating debt incurred previous to Oct. 1, 1877, $104,688 73. Taxes were $40,596 74, an increase of $13,414 07, and legal expenses, $13,991 65, an increase of $11,041 45. The net earnings were $497,895 28, an increase of $85,194 41. The floating debt and expenditures on account of construction and equipment for 1878 will be credited with the proceeds of the sale of valuable property at Bedford Station, which it is proposed to sell to the Brooklyn, Flatbush and Coney Island Railroad for their depot and connection with the Long Island Railroad. The balance on hand is left of $371,508 72, against a deficit in 1877 of $275,565 58. The number of passengers carried during the year was 4,157,715, an increase over 1877 of 1,094,284, and the amount of freight transported was 254,580 tons, a decrease of 17,501 tons. There have been added to the line 6 engines and 13 first-class passenger cars. The number of second-class cars has been decreased by 17, and of freight cars by 76. The total number of miles owned or leased by the company is 323, of which 63 miles are double track.

A NEGLIGENT BRIDGE-TENDER.

Coroner Croker held an inquest at Harlem yesterday in the case of Thomas E. Stevenson, who lost his life on Christmas Eve by walking off the Harlem Bridge while the draw was open. Mr. Stevenson was a salesman in the linen department of A. T. Stewart & Co.'s store, and was on his way to his home in One Hundred and Forty-sixth-street when he met his death. The evidence at the inquest showed that when he reached the Harlem Bridge the draw was just being opened, and the gate on the Harlem side of the bridge was shut, so that he and a number of other people had to wait a few moments. The gates were opened either by Police Officer Kavanagh or Bridge-tender Daniel Kelley before the draw was fairly closed again, and Mr. Stevenson stepped forward and plunged into the river. No life-saving apparatus of any kind is kept at the bridge, and before help could be given to Mr. Stevenson he received a shock from which he died shortly after being taken from the water. In charging the jury, Coroner Croker called the bridge "a perfect man-trap," saying that several lives have already been lost there. The jury rendered a verdict blaming the bridge-tender for opening the gates before the draw was closed, and thus causing the death of Mr. Stevenson. They recommended that an extra man be employed to attend to the gates, and that proper life-saving apparatus be procured and kept on the bridge. The Coroner ordered the arrest of Daniel Kelley, and held him in $1,000 bail to answer. Mr. Stevenson leaves a widow and six children.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

THE NEW CITY GOVERNMENT.

MAYOR COOPER TO GO INTO OFFICE TO-DAY—THE COMMON COUNCIL TO ORGANIZE MONDAY NEXT.

Mayor Cooper will take formal possession of his office in the City Hall at noon to-day. He will be received by Mayor Ely and other officials, and will probably remain to receive the congratulations of his friends until 2 o'clock. Many, if not all of the heads of departments, will doubtless call upon him, but he does not intend to hold a public levee. Mr. James E. Morrison, Col. Tracy, and others will accompany the Mayor, and it is well understood that they will be appointed by him to fill prominent positions on his clerical staff. The venerable Peter Cooper is likely to be present when the Mayor takes his seat as chief magistrate of this City. Many applications have been made for the positions which are directly in the gift of the Mayor, but he has very few to bestow. It is reported that he will retain Marshal John Tyler Kelly, and also Major Hart, the Superintendent of the Permit Bureau, their friends having been prominently connected with the great movement which resulted in his election. Mr. Schroeder, a clerk in the same bureau, is also considered likely to escape the axe, as rumor has it that he has a patron in a prominent German Democrat. These three positions represent some of the best among the comparatively few which the new Mayor has in his gift. And yet the pressure brought upon him to obtain office is as great as if he were the head of a department with a large number of places. All the employes who served under Mayor Ely, except Chief Clerk John Hardy, and Mr. Lloyd, an assistant clerk, have made efforts to be retained. Last evening, the subordinates who knew that their fate was sealed were engaged in packing up their books and papers and sending them by express to their homes. Indeed, the offices which they occupied presented just such a spectacle as may be seen when a dry goods firm, about to move to new stores, are packing up their goods for transportation. The Mayor will, on Monday next, send his first Message to the new Common Council, which will organize on that day. By a singular provision of the charter, the old Board of Aldermen remains in office until the first Monday in January, while the Mayor assumes office on New Year's Day. The new board is composed of six Republicans, seven Anti-Tammany Democrats, and nine members of Tammany Hall. Below is a list of the Aldermen—Republicans in SMALL CAPITALS, Anti-Tammany Democrats in *italics*, and Tammany Democrats in roman:

MICHAEL W. BURNS,	*Joseph P. Strack,*
FREDERICK FINK,	*Robert Hall,*
JOHN W. JACOBUS,	William R. Roberts,
JOHN J. MORRIS,	Thomas Carroll,
HENRY C. PERLEY,	John Cavanagh,
MATTHEW STEWART,	Robert C. Foster,
Jordan L. Mott,	George Hall,
Nicholas Haughton,	Patrick Keenan,
John W. Hyatt,	William Sauer,
Terence Kiernan,	Thomas Sheils,
Bernard Kenney,	James J. Slevin.

The six Republicans and the seven Anti-Tammany Democrats on this list intend to co-operate, and as they form a majority of the board they will be able to confirm any nominations to fill vacancies in the departments that the Mayor may submit to them. Efforts have been made by some of the Tammany politicians to say that the Mayor has promised to be governed by the "combination," as it is termed, so as to create a dead-lock in the board, but they proved unsuccessful. The Anti-Tammany members met on Monday night in the Monument House, and decided that Mr. Jordan L. Mott shall be their choice for President and Mr. Jacob Patterson Clark. These nominations are to be approved at the caucus of the Republican and Anti-Tammany Aldermen to be held in the Westminster Hotel on Friday evening.

THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1879.

FINAL ACTION OF THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT—THE AMOUNT ALLOWED EACH DEPARTMENT.

The Board of Apportionment took final action yesterday on the estimates for 1879. Below is a comparative statement of the appropriations made for 1878, the appropriations asked for by the departments, and the appropriations made for 1879:

Objects and Purposes.	*Appropriations Made for 1878.*	*Appropriations Asked by Departmental Estimates for 1879.*	*Appropriations Made for 1879.*
Common Council	$107,500	$114,500	$118,250
Mayoralty	46,000	42,000	46,000
Department of Finance	225,000	242,500	252,500
State Taxes	3,911,326	3,751,062	3,751,062
Interest on City debt	9,164,383	8,790,153	8,790,153
Redemption of City debt	1,155,297	1,165,599	1,164,446
Armories and drill-rooms—Rents	62,037	62,250	62,250
Judgments	300,000	400,000	450,000
Taxes—Losses in force	70,175	61,200	61,200
Law Department	148,000	143,000	155,500
Department of Public Works	1,611,100	1,796,500	1,576,880
Department of Public Parks	341,000	667,920	479,000
Department of Public Buildings	70,000	75,000	71,500
Department of Public Charities and Correction	1,160,000	1,355,541	1,257,000
Health Department	190,000	218,416	190,000
Police Department	3,999,895	4,106,611	4,048,100
Fire Department	1,220,870	1,291,842	1,254,970
Department of Taxes and Assessments	108,900	106,800	107,900
Board of Education	3,400,000	3,584,000	3,400,000
College of the City of New-York	135,000	140,000	140,000
Advertising, printing, stationery and blank books	133,000	164,200	137,200
Salaries—City Courts	329,800	336,400	329,800
Salaries—Judiciary	853,225	864,025	865,485
Coroners' fees	70,000	80,000	70,000
Sheriff's fees	30,000	40,000	40,000
Election expenses	135,000	143,500	135,000
Miscellaneous	170,726	92,870	117,920
Asylums, reformatories, and charitable institutions	948,840	1,120,181	935,000
Total	30,104,077	30,956,072	30,007,098

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After some discussion, the resolution and substitute were incorporated into one motion, and in that shape were unanimously adopted.

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OVERLAND FREIGHTS.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST THE PACIFIC RAILROAD AND STEAM-SHIP COMPANIES.

The result of the recent agreement between the Pacific Railroad Companies and the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company has, it is alleged, developed a policy on the part of those companies to drive the clipper ships out of the carrying trade, and thus secure a monopoly of that business to themselves, and merchants and shippers are very indignant at what they consider an oppression. The following memorial, which is now in circulation in this and the other Atlantic sea-board cities, and has already received the signatures of many of the most prominent jobbing and shipping houses of those places, sets forth the alleged methods which the companies pursue in furtherance of their object:

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

The memorial of the undersigned, merchants and ship-owners residing and doing business in the United States, respectfully represents:

That the bill to regulate inter-State commerce and to prohibit unjust discrimination by common carriers, which has passed the House of Representatives, and is now before your honorable body, would, if it should become a law, have results beneficial to the country, to the highest degree, commercial, and other interests of the country.

It has heretofore been the custom of merchants shipping goods from the East to California and Oregon to send the finest goods by rail at high rates of freight, via mediums of steamers, via the Isthmus of Panama, and the coarser goods by clipper ships, via Cape Horn, at lower rates of freight. That the Pacific Railroad Companies have now entered into a combination with the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company and with all the railroads connecting with the Pacific Railroads to divert the carrying of freight entirely from the clipper ships, and have also entered into contracts with many merchants, whereby all such merchants are bound and compelled to ship all their goods to the States of California and Oregon by those roads, and unless they do so, or in case they send a portion only of their goods by the said railroads, a higher rate of freight from them than from those shippers who send all their goods by said railroads is exacted, thus rendering it impossible for those shippers from whom the higher rates of freight have been exacted to compete in the market in the said States with those merchants and shippers who have paid a much lower rate of freight; that is to say, the merchant who pays 12 cents per pound freight would have no chance successfully to dispose of his goods as against the merchant who only pays half that rate.

That, furthermore, to compel the aforesaid merchants and shippers to keep good faith, and to send all their goods by the boards they will be able to confirm any nominations to fill vacancies in the departments that the Mayor may submit to them. Efforts have been made by some of the Tammany politicians to say that the Mayor has promised to be governed by the "combination," as it is termed, so as to create a dead-lock in the board, but they proved unsuccessful. The Anti-Tammany members met on Monday night in the Monument House, and decided that Mr. Jordan L. Mott shall be their choice for President and Mr. Jacob Patterson Clark. These nominations are to be approved at the caucus of the Republican and Anti-Tammany Aldermen to be held in the Westminster Hotel on Friday evening.

THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1879.

FINAL ACTION OF THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT—THE AMOUNT ALLOWED EACH DEPARTMENT.

The Board of Apportionment took final action yesterday on the estimates for 1879. Below is a comparative statement of the appropriations made for 1878, the appropriations asked for by the departments, and the appropriations made for 1879:

Objects and Purposes.	*Appropriations Made for 1878.*	*Appropriations Asked by Departmental Estimates for 1879.*	*Appropriations Made for 1879.*
Common Council	$107,500	$114,500	$118,250
Mayoralty	46,000	42,000	46,000
Department of Finance	225,000	242,500	252,500
State Taxes	3,911,326	3,751,062	3,751,062
Interest on City debt	9,164,383	8,790,153	8,790,153
Redemption of City debt	1,155,297	1,165,599	1,164,446
Armories and drill-rooms—Rents	62,037	62,250	62,250
Judgments	300,000	400,000	450,000
Taxes—Losses in force	70,175	61,200	61,200
Law Department	148,000	143,000	155,500
Department of Public Works	1,611,100	1,796,500	1,576,880
Department of Public Parks	341,000	667,920	479,000
Department of Public Buildings	70,000	75,000	71,500
Department of Public Charities and Correction	1,160,000	1,355,541	1,257,000
Health Department	190,000	218,416	190,000
Police Department	3,999,895	4,106,611	4,048,100
Fire Department	1,220,870	1,291,842	1,254,970
Department of Taxes and Assessments	108,900	106,800	107,900
Board of Education	3,400,000	3,584,000	3,400,000
College of the City of New-York	135,000	140,000	140,000
Advertising, printing, stationery and blank books	133,000	164,200	137,200
Salaries—City Courts	329,800	336,400	329,800
Salaries—Judiciary	853,225	864,025	865,485
Coroners' fees	70,000	80,000	70,000
Sheriff's fees	30,000	40,000	40,000
Election expenses	135,000	143,500	135,000
Miscellaneous	170,726	92,870	117,920
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The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVIII.....NO. 8521. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1879. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

NEW CAPITOL AND NEW GOVERNOR.

INAUGURATION CEREMONIES IN THE NEW MICHIGAN STATE-HOUSE—ADDRESSES BY SEVERAL EX-GOVERNORS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 1.—The new State Capitol of Michigan, just completed at a cost of $1,375,000, was formally dedicated to day at Lansing. There was a large attendance of representative men from all parts of the State, and all the proceedings were witnessed by crowded audiences. The exercises propor took place in the new Representative Hall. Gov. Croswell occupied the chair, supported on either hand by Lieut.-Gov. Sessions and Bishop Gilespie, of the Episcopal Diocese of Western Michigan. Ranged in front were Chief-Justice Campbell, ex-Govs. Felch and Greenly, Blair, Baldwin, and Bagley—all the living ex-Governors of this State, except Gov. McClelland, of this city, whose health is very infirm. Facing these gentlemen were the State Building Commissioners and other State officers. At 9:40 A. M. Gov. Croswell called the assemblage to order, and the exercises began with music by the Lansing Knight Templar Band, followed by prayer by Bishop Gillespie. Judge Campbell, in an impressive manner, then administered the oath of office to Gov. Croswell and Lieut.-Gov. Sessions.

Ex-Gov. Felch was then introduced as the oldest living ex-Governor and Senator of Michigan. He said the occasion was an extraordinary one. The inauguration was to him an impressive ceremony, imposing duties neither light nor trivial. Citizens of a great State joined in an official oath to support the United States Constitution faithfully, and perform each the duties of his station. Heretofore, the Michigan Government had dwelt in tents, but it now went into a grand temple. He spoke feelingly of Stevens T. Mason, the first Governor of this State. Marked changes had occurred since then. The population had increased from 90,000 to 1,500,000, with noble institutions springing up all over the State for their education and care. No State led Michigan in education. Its grand university had a bright future before it. All honor to the early legislators of the State and their successors for this. Those who saw the early organization of the State could best understand the great progress of Michigan during her first 40 years as a State. Since Michigan was admitted, the United States had vastly expanded, and was now among the foremost of the nations of the world. Gov. Felch said it was his fortune to take the Governor's oath 33 years ago, and this occasion carried him back to the fountains whence flow the sweet waters of our prosperity. He spoke reverently of Govs. Mason, Woodbridge, and Barry, and paid a high tribute to their capacity and labors for the State. He closed by expressing great faith in the perpetuity of free government.

Brief music followed, and then ex-Gov. Greenly, who, in 1847, signed the bill making Lansing the State capital, related the history of its transfer from Detroit to Lansing. He also spoke of the progress of the State general y. Ex-Gov. Blair followed, and was intro uced as Michigan's "War Governor." He was received with great applause, and said it was not often that six ex-Governors got a day together for honors. He spoke of his pride upon having been elected on a ticket with President Lincoln, the mention of whose name was greeted with enthu iasm. He said so great was Lincoln's character that it was an honor to have ever stood near him. He hoped the new Capitol would show a more liberal era—better salaries for Governors and Circuit Judges. He hoped also to see a mansion at Lansing for the tovernor. The State now had a grand Capitol, but to be useful it should be occupied by good administrators of government. Legislators should give their attention to public business as well as private scheming. The laws and Constitution should be changed to fit the exigencies of the present. Ex-Gov. Baldwin, who suggested the new Capitol, followed, and recalled the history of the State territory before and after becoming American property, from 1805 to the present time. Ex-Gov. Bagley also spoke in a pleasant vein, thanking God for the prosperity enjoyed by the State: "Let poor and rich alike enjoy its blessings, and may peace be within these walls," he said.

Hon. E. O. Grosvenor then read the report of the Building Commissioners, who then presented the building to the people, through Gov. Croswell, who briefly spoke in acceptance and complimented the Commissi ners. Rev. T. P. Prudden, of Lansing, pronounced the benediction, the band played another stirring air, and thus closed the dedicatory exercises, at 11:55.

The State Legislature organized for a biennial session at noon. The House re-elected its officers of last term, and the Senate chose as its Secretary the assistant of last term, E. S. Hoskins, of Bellevue. Nothing was done to-day but organize and adjourn. The Governo.'s M sage will be read to-morrow. One Representative elected by Nationals acted with the Republicans and entered their caucus. Gov. Croswell is to-night holding a reception, largely attended, in the new Capitol.

OHIO'S NEXT CAMPAIGN.

MR. FOSTER'S CHANCES NOT CONSIDERED GOOD—SECRETARY SHERMAN THOUGHT TO BE THE "COMING MAN"—THE POWER OF THE ANTI-HAYES PARTY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 1.—There has been much written and said in reference to the Ohio Governorship on the part of the politicians and the press at the national capital. The nomination by them of Hon. Charles Foster as a candidate, months before the convention assembles, is looked upon as a piece of unwarranted assumption on the part of a few, who seem not to realize that they form only a small fraction of the voters of the State. In conversation with a number of prominent Republicans on the subject of Mr. Foster's candidacy, the almost universal opinion has been expressed that his nomination would not be advisable; that while Mr. Foster is popular in his own district, an able man and pleasant gentleman, he could not draw out the full Republican vote. A prominent Republican State officer is of the opinion that the coming man will be Secretary Sherman. He believes that should Thurman be compelled to make the fight for the Governorship, which at present seems quite probable, then Secretary Sherman will be the unanimous choice of the Republicans. In speaking of Gen. Garfield in connection with the Governorship, the officer referred to said he was a warm supporter of that gentleman, but he hoped he would remain in the House of Representatives. As a member of Congress he was the leader as well as the ablest man on the Republican side, and he believed his opportunities for doing himself honor and the country service were far greater than they would be were he Governor or Senator.

Gen. Beatty did not desire to express an opinion on the subject, stating that he had little to do with politics. He, however, said there could be no doubt of Republican success next Fall if the party was true to itself and put in nomination a man of character, ability and a Republican true to Republican principles. When questioned as to the talked-of nomination of Mr. Foster, he said: "Mr. Foster could not be elected. There are enough Republicans who will stay at home and not vote, as was the case in 1877, to lose the State. No," said the General, "the people will demand a Republican, a man with an unblemished reputation, and not a man who has sold us out." He believed there were plenty of men in the party who would draw out a full vote and defeat any man the Democracy might put in the field. Among those mentioned were Hon. Aaron F. Perry, of Cincinnati, who he believed would defeat even Thurman. Judge Alphonso Taft, ex-Secretary of War, he believed, would be a most formidable candidate. Congressman Jones, of Delaware County, would also be an acceptable man. "These men," said the General, "are well known to the people of the State, and their Republicanism has never been questioned." Should Senator Thurman be the Democratic standard-bearer, he thought it probable that Secretary Sherman would be the choice of the Republicans. If such was the case, he believed the campaign would be one of the most bitterly contested that had ever taken place in Ohio, if not in the United States. Gen. Beatty thinks the contest of 1880 is too far distant to discuss at present. He will support any good man, but is not favorably impressed with the proposed renomination of Gen Grant, although he believes the Republican candidate will carry every Northern State, and meet the solid South with a North fully as firm.

There can be little doubt that the Republicans who formed the anti-Hayes party in 1877, and defeated Judge West, the Republican candidate for Governor, still exist, and that they are a power cannot be denied. In fact, they are numerous enough to turn the State over to the Democracy at any time. It seems probable that should Mr. Foster or Senator Matthews be nominated by the Republicans, the anti-Hayes party will again come to the front and defeat the ticket. A large number of Republicans who are not prominently connected with political affairs strongly favor Gen. Garfield as Senator and Sherman as Presidential candidate in 1880. It is hardly necessary to add that Gen. Beatty will oppose the renomination of President Hayes.

Senator Thurman telegraphs that he will be present at the banquet on the evening of the 8th and respond to the toast—"Jacksonian Democracy."

MAINE'S GREENBACK-DEMOCRATS.

A HARD-MONEY RESOLUTION TABLED—GARCELON PROBABLY TO BE CHOSEN GOVERNOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 1.—The Democrats had an opportunity more closely to ally themselves with the Greenback men to-day. A hard, honest money resolution, which passed the Senate, came down to the House, where it was laid on the table by a vote of 80 to 66. The "eating crow" process was resorted to by the Democrats, all the members of that party, with the exception of two, voting in opposition to the resolution, so that by this act the Democrats have become subservient to the Greenbackers, and the union is perfect. There will be a necessity for only one candidate next year and one platform. The combination had a convention this evening and harmonized in the selection of candidates for State officers. It appears that the Greenbackers have the lion's share. The eastern portion of the State fares poorly in the distribution, and there is some grumbling. There seems to be no question that Garcelon will be chosen Governor.

A caucus of Greenbackers and Democrats combined to-night nominated the following candidates for offices: Secretary of State, E. H. Gove, of Biddeford: Attorney-General, William H. McLellan; Adjutant-General, Samuel D. Leavitt.

The Republicans nominated the following: S. J. Chadbourne for Secretary of State; Henry B. Cleaves, of Portland, for Attorney-General; George L. Beal, of Norway, for Adjutant-General.

NEW-ENGLAND GREENBACK MEN.

A CONFERENCE TO BE HELD AT BOSTON AND GEN. BUTLER TO ATTEND.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—A private conference of representative Greenbackers of New-England is to be held here to-morrow, at which it is expected that Gen. Butler will be present. It is called in response to a recommendation from the head-quarters of the National Party, at Toledo, Ohio, that a general convention should be held here at an early day. The leaders of the remnant of the party here are reticent when asked concerning the objects of the conference. The general statement is made that it is to afford an opportunity for the discussion of the proper methods for conducting the campaign and to arrange for the most prompt distribution of campaign documents. Some of the leaders here are free to say that they do not care to coalesce with the National Party, and they appear to take very little interest in it.

THURMAN'S "FIRST INSTALLMENT."

WHAT HE KNOWS ABOUT ELECTION FRAUDS IN THE NORTH—NEWSPAPER EXTRACTS GRAVELY SENT TO THE TELLER COMMITTEE—THE SENATOR DISCLAIMS PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE OF CORRUPTION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The following letter is self-explanatory:

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 1, 1879.

To Hon. H. M. Teller, Chairman of Select Committee of Investigation:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 21st ult., inclosing a copy of a resolution adopted by your committee, requesting me to furnish in writing such facts and such evidence as may be in my possession, touching the matter involved in the amendment, made on my motion, to the resolution under which the committee is acting.

Of course the committee does not suppose that the matters embraced in that amendment are within my personal knowledge or that of any one man. They relate to the elections in every part of the Republic, and the allegations are, for the most part, to be found in the public press. In the opening of his speech in support of his resolution (Dec. 11) the Senator from Maine distinctly stated that the resolution was based on accounts given in the press. Well, the press has teemed with statements, which, if true, require the investigation proposed by my amendment, and as I have no doubt that the members of the committee read the newspapers quite as diligently as I do, it is probable they know where to look for the sources of information as fully as I do; and that they are charged with the responsibility of making the investigation, and I am not. I beg leave respectfully to say that I take no part of it upon my shoulders.

Nevertheless, as the amendment was offered in perfect good faith, and with a firm belief that, as the matters it embraces require investigation quite as much as the matters contained in the original resolution, it will be proper for me, especially since the committee has requested it, to furnish such information touching the subject as may, from time to time, come under my observation. I therefore send herewith "instalment No. 1," consisting of:

First—An editorial article cut from this morning's Washington *Post*.

Second—A copy of a petition of sixty odd citizens of New-York to the House of Representatives, complaining of the illegal and oppressive conduct of John I. Davenport and other Federal officials, at the late election in New-York City, and I am authorized by Hon. Fernando Wood, who presented the petition, to say that its statements are proved by sundry affidavits in his hands, and that he will, if required, furnish the names of the affiants and other witnesses to the same facts.

Third—A copy of an opinion of Judge Freedman touching the rights of certain naturalized citizens of New-York, which rights were grossly violated by said Davenport, as set forth in said petition.

Fourth—I respectfully refer you to that portion of the speech of Senator Wallace, (one of your number,) delivered in the Senate Dec. 17, 1878, which relates to the last election in Pennsylvania. (see *Congressional Record* of Dec. 18, page 28.) I also beg leave to refer you to a published letter of Hon William D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, showing the means employed by Federal officials and others to defeat his nomination and election. You have, no doubt, seen the letter in newspapers. If not, I will have a copy procured for you.

Fifth—An editorial article from the *Argus and Patriot*, newspaper, of Montpelier, Vt., touching the election at Bennington, in that State.

Sixth—A copy of the President's civil service order of June 22, 1877, and, as showing what attention has been paid to it, and also what means were resorted to by the Republican Congressional Committee of 1878, I inclose a circular of that committee signed by George S. Gorham, its Secretary. This circular, it is said, was sent to nearly every person in the civil service of the Government, and to public contractors and others having relations with the Government.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. G. THURMAN.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATORS.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—The State Legislature met this morning. The Senate elected J. B. D. Cogswell President, and the House Levi C. Wade, of Newton, Speaker. Stephen Gifford was elected Clerk of the Senate, and George A. Marden Clerk of the House. Oreb F. Mitchell, of Bridgewater, was elected Sergeant-at-Arms.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 1.—Sailed, steam-ship Pennsylvania, for Philadelphia. Arrived off Holyhead, steam-ship City of Bristol, from Philadelphia.

THE LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLISH LABOR DISTRESS.

NO CHANGE FOR THE BETTER IN THE INDUSTRIAL CENTRES—STRIKES OF DOCK-LABORERS AND MASONS—END OF THE OLDHAM STRIKE.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The distress among the poorer populace seems about stationary at the great industrial centres. The Lord Mayor of London writes that he considers it inadvisable to start a central fund for London, as he learns that the distress is not at present so exceptionally heavy as to overpower the local relief organizations. The Mayors of Manchester, Preston, Sheffield and Blackburn, replying to official inquiries, state that the local resources are sufficient to meet the distress. This report, however, has provoked indignation in the case of Blackburn, where 14,000 persons are unemployed.

The Mayors of Bolton and Oldham have informed Home Secretary Cross that the local resources are able to cope with the distress at those localities.

Over 1,000 dock-laborers have struck work at Hull.

Contrary to expectation, nearly all the masons at Sheffield have struck against the reduction which they were informed, on Dec. 24, would take effect to-day.

It is expected that the journeymen builders of Sheffield will submit to the reduction of which notice was given by the master builders on the 24th of December, and that a strike will be avoided.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The Oldham cotton strike has terminated. At a conference between the employers' and operatives' committees yesterday the latter unconditionally accepted the proposed reduction. It is expected that work will be fully resumed on Monday.

The Oldham masters, at yesterday's meeting, refused to pledge themselves to restore old hands to their former places or exempt carders from the reduction. The loss in wages by the strike amounts to £60,000, besides the expenditure of the union funds and loss of capital by the stoppage of 4,000,000 spindles. The Sun Mill, which is the largest limited company, in Oldham announces a loss of £2,200 during the last three months. This is the greatest loss ever sustained by any company since the cotton famine.

THE AFGHAN HOSTILITIES.

PRELIMINARY MOVEMENTS FOR AN ADVANCE ON KANDAHAR.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The Viceroy of India telegraphs that Gen. Stewart reports the completion of a good road, suitable for heavy artillery, over the Ghorazin Pass. Advances were commenced by both the Ghorazin and Kojuk Passes to-day, with the intention of concentrating at Takht-i-pul for the final advance on Kandahar. The most trustworthy reports state that only three or four weak Afghan regiments and a few hundred irregulars, destitute of artillery, are at Kandahar. There is no news from Kabul or from Yakoob Khan.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent with the Quettah column says the artillery has safely passed the Kojuk Pass. The bulk of Gen. Biddulph's division is now in the plain of Kandahar.

The *Telegraph's* correspondent at Jalalabad states that four regiments have deserted Yakoob Khan, because of a dispute about pay.

CURRENT FOREIGN NOTES.

GREAT FLOODS IN ENGLAND—THE COMING FRENCH ELECTIONS—RUSSIA TO HAVE A NATIONAL EXHIBITION—THE TARTAR REVOLT SUPPRESSED.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The recent sudden thaw has caused numerous floods in England and Scotland. At Nottingham the flood is the greatest which has occurred for 14 years. The country around Darlington and Wrexham is flooded for miles. Much damage is reported at Berwick and Aberdeen.

A dispatch to the *Times* from Paris says: "Though the coming elections do not endanger the Cabinet, the Ministers have perceived that they ought to ask a kind of reinstatement from the new majority in the Senate, and have agreed upon a programme which will be submitted at the opening of the session, and which will insist that no reform shall be adopted without full discussion."

The *Times* to-day, in its discussion of the revenue returns, concludes that if no further foreign disturbances ensue, Lord Northcote may, on the whole, be but little worse off than he anticipated.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 1.—United States Consul-general Heap has obtained £300 for Romer's expenses. Romer will leave for America on Jan. 2.

A further enormous depreciation of Turkish paper money has occurred. As a consequence, numbers of bakers' shops have been closed.

MOSCOW, Jan. 1.—A grand national exhibition will be held here in 1880, which will probably be accompanied by great festivities, as it will be the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Emperor's accession to the throne.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 1.—The revolt of the Tartars at Kazan has been suppressed. Two hundred rioters have been publicly flogged.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The *Standard's* Dublin correspondent says the rumor has been revived that the Duke of Connaught will become Viceroy of Ireland, and meets with rather more credence than formerly.

The *Times'* correspondent at Berlin says: "A majority of the Federal Council are friendly to the general principle of Prince Bismarck's financial scheme. It is thought that Prince Bismarck's measure for the support of the poorer members of the Reichstag by protecting native corn and cattle. Although the Liberals will determinedly oppose the measure, they are probably aware that their protest will be little more than formal."

A special dispatch to the *Times*, from Vienna, says: "Reports relative to arbitrary plans for the conversion of paper money raised the price of gold at Constantinople last week to 420, but Government purchases of paper and Police interference reduced this to 176."

MARINE DISASTERS.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The British steamer Laurestina, Capt. Iliff, last reported as having arrived at Reval, Dec. 12, has stranded near Stockholm.

The American ship Cromwell, Capt. Barstow, last reported at Antwerp from Baltimore, stranded at Flushing to-day.

The American bark Rums, Capt. Begna, from Philadelphia, Nov. 5, for Ancona, arrived at Fayal Dec. 16, leaky.

PROVIDENCE AND WORCESTER EARNINGS.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—The annual report of the Directors of the Providence and Worcester Railroad for the year shows the income of the road to have been $670,876 19; the expenses, $591,041 10, and net earnings, $279,835 07.

THE NEW CONNECTICUT STATE-HOUSE.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 1.—Controller Hubbard opened the new State-house to the public to-day, and the edifice was visited by thousands of people. The legislative halls and all public offices were thrown open to visitors.

DEATH FOR A BRUTAL ASSAULT.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 1.—The jury in the case of Joseph Benstein, who was on trial for a brutal assault upon Annie Dugan, an orphan, 13 years of age, to-day returned a verdict of guilty. The penalty is death.

DANGER OF SLIDING DOWN HILL.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Jan. 1.—At Shenandoah, yesterday afternoon, a horse attached to a sleigh ran away, and struck a sled on which some boys were coasting, fatally injuring a boy named Hayes.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG DIRECTORS.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 1.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company was held to-day, and the following were elected Directors for the ensuing year: August Belmont, Samuel J. Tilden, Charles Lanier, and F. T. Walker, of New-York; S. E. Jones and J. N. McCullough, of Pittsburg; Thomas A. Scott and William Buckwell, of Philadelphia; E. M. Ferguson, of Cincinnati; R. P. Ranney, James F. Clark, and J. V. Painter, of Cleveland. Owing to the absence of several Directors the board did not organize.

NEW YEAR'S DAY AT WASHINGTON.

THE RECEPTIONS AT THE WHITE HOUSE AND OTHER OFFICIAL RESIDENCES—SIR EDWARD THORNTON AND THE FAMILIES OF GENERAL AND SECRETARY SHERMAN IN MOURNING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—New Year's Day in Washington was passed in accordance with a custom as firmly established and as rigidly followed as though regulated by statute. The weather even was of the kind usual upon the first day of the year in this locality. The snow, which began falling about noon, continued throughout the day, with brief intervals of drizzling rain, making pedestrianism unpleasant as well as unsafe. The storm did not, however, discourage the "callers," who were as numerous as upon any previous New Year's Day. All the prominent officers of the Government, including those of the Army and Navy stationed here, and the foreign Ministers, with the exception of Sir Edward Thornton, entertained all who chose to call with liberality, and in many cases with exceptional elegance.

At the White House the usual New-Year ceremonies were observed. At 11 o'clock, the foreign Ministers, arrayed in the glittering costumes prescribed for occasions of grand ceremony by their respective Governments, their breasts covered with the badges and jewels of ancient and honorable orders, and accompanied by the ladies of their families, were admitted to the blue parlor, where the formal reception took place. The absence of Sir Edward Thornton and family from the Diplomatic Corps was particularly noticeable, and was owing to the recent death of the Princess Alice. The place of Sir Edward as Dean of the Corps was supplied by the German Minister, Mr. Von Schlozer. Members of the Cabinet and their families preceded the foreign Ministers, who were followed by the officers of the Army and Navy in full dress uniform. At 1 o'clock the doors were thrown open to the general public, and for an hour a steady stream of callers passed through the parlors, and were received by the President and his family and Vice-President Wheeler. Mrs. Hayes was dressed in a beautiful ivory-tinted silk dress, with a train skirt and high waist. The neck was cut in the shape of a V in front, and filled in with lace. The sleeves and draperies of the skirt were of the same embossed white gauze. She wore no jewelry, her only ornaments being a white plume and ivory comb, which showed to marked advantage in her black hair. Upon her right stood Mrs. Jewett, of Chicago, who wore a lemon-colored silk train skirt and high waist, with a deep fall of point lace. Beyond was Mrs. Gen. Hastings, who were a princess dress, with blue silk ground, brocaded with delicate flowers, through which ran a silver thread, and trimmed with a fringe, into which all the colors were blended. The ladies of the Cabinet and those of the foreign Ministers were costly and magnificent dresses. Gen. Sherman, who leads the Army men upon New Year's Day, made great preparations for calling and his wife for receiving. At 1 o'clock this morning news was received of the death of his brother, ex-Judge Sherman, of Ohio, and this put an end to his calling and closed the reception-rooms of Mrs. Gen. Sherman and Mrs. Secretary Sherman.

CHARTER OAK'S TROUBLES.

OPENING ARGUMENT FOR THE ACCUSED OFFICERS—TECHNICAL AND ACTUAL INSOLVENCY DEFINED—FURBER'S RIGHT TO THE FUNDS HE DREW MAINTAINED—ALLEGED DEFECTS IN THE INFORMATION POINTED OUT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Jan. 1.—As Judge Foster's illness continues, he will not be able to make an argument for the State in the Charter Oak trial, and as he drops out of the case, the prosecution can only have two arguments, one of which was made by Mr. Buck yesterday. It was arranged this morning that only two of the counsel for the defense should be heard. Mr. Perkins, who had been assigned to follow Mr. Buck, was therefore relieved, and Mr. Swett began the opening argument for the accused, and spoke from 10 o'clock till nearly 1, when the court adjourned to to-morrow morning. His address was an exceedingly able one, and attracted the closest attention of a large number of spectators.

At the outset Mr. Swett explained minutely to the jury the difference between the technical standard of solvency applied to a life insurance company by State law and the commercial standard, showing that, while arbitrarily a company could be held on a 4 per cent. reserve to be technically insolvent, yet at the same time it might be abundantly able to pay all its debts. The Charter Oak was impaired under the State law to an extent where $500,000 would, as the Insurance Commissioner told Furber, make it perfectly good. Not that it needed money, for it had enough to pay all its obligations, but the amount named would make it solvent according to the mathematical basis of solvency established by the department under the law. Furber came in with his contribution, which was, by the terms of the contract he made, not a liability, but a contribution to the assets, such as could be held in case of the intervention of the Commissioners and courts for the benefit of creditors. The contract expressly stated that it was not a liability, as affecting any of the assets of the company, which were computed in the department calculations as tests of solvency; but it was to be paid back out of the future profits, such as in no way the Commissioner would take into account in determining the financial status of the company. In point of fact, as the books showed, Furber took out during the 20 months of his management just about the sum which he had contributed—a little short of the whole amount put in and interest added. What the condition of the company was prior to his going in makes no difference in this case. So far as his contribution was concerned, he only drew out what he put in and was entitled to under his contract.

Mr. Swett read the two counts in the information, and held that the second one, which charges that the accused officers conspired to cheat and defraud three policy-holders, who are named, and 20,000 others, unknown, and others who might become policy-holders, was fatally defective, because their legal identity had not been proved. It was just as defective, he said, as if an allegation to cheat the Charter Oak Life Company had not been fortified by proof of the existence of such a company. He quoted extensively from English and domestic authorities on this point, and requested Judge Hovey to charge the jury that all evidence under the second count must be thrown out.

He then took up the statement of the company for 1875, which, it is charged, contained misrepresentations as to the "amount and value" of the assets of the company, and went over it, item by item, to show that the report was only a statement of property taken from the books, and in no sense could be accepted as a presentation of values. As the allegation set out definitely the valuation of assets, and as the report did not purport to show anything of the kind, the pleader had evidently written his information without connecting the report, which was at variance with his pleadings. Moreover, there was no occasion for Furber and the other officers to make any misrepresentations to deceive, as the Commissioner had said that the $500,000 which was put in, and which was included in the assets, made the company perfectly good; and, in fact, the testimony showed that they had nothing to do with making the report, which was left to the employes in charge of the assets.

It is expected that Mr. Swett will occupy an hour to-morrow to finish his argument, when State Attorney Hammersley will follow, and Mr. Hyde will sum up for the defense. The case will be given to the jury probably on Friday.

A CLERK'S DISHONESTY PROVED.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1.—The jury in the case of Isaac Mulock, until recently a clerk in the Water Department, charged with embezzlement, this morning returned a verdict of guilty.

CALEB CUSHING SERIOUSLY ILL.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Jan. 1.—Hon. Caleb Cushing is quite ill to-day. As he is 79 years of age, his sickness causes much anxiety among his friends.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 1.—The proprietors of the Saunders Print Works, in Southbridge, Mass., have failed, with liabilities to five Fall River mill firms amounting to $55,500, and to persons in Providence amounting to $18,000.

SEARCHING FOR ARSENIC.

PROF. C. A. DOREMUS' TESTIMONY AT MRS. COBB'S TRIAL.

THE COURT-ROOM AND WHO AND WHAT IT CONTAINS—TESTIMONY ILLUSTRATED BY EXPERIMENTS—PROF. DOREMUS EXPLAINING HOW HE FOUND THE POISON—HE THINKS THERE WAS ENOUGH ARSENIC IN THE BODY TO FORM A FATAL DOSE.

NORWICH, Conn., Jan. 1.—One of the principal witnesses for the State in the Cobb murder case has been on the stand to-day, giving testimony of great interest. A brief description of the scene in the court-room may not be without interest. The rail which separates the public from the court runs the longest way of the apartment, allotting rather less space to the spectators than to the court. Only the centre one of the three short aisles which thread the region beyond the pale is accessible from outside, and at the lower end of this the gateway in the bar was closed by a cord. The court sits in comfortable easy-chairs instead of upon the old-time bench, behind a rich French walnut, gilt-ornamented desk, overhung by an immense light bronze chandelier. At the immediate right of the Judges are the diminutive pulpit-like witness-box and a small table, at which are seated the court stenographers. Still further to the right, raised upon a low dais, are the 12 chairs of the jury. Stretching out from the stenographers' desk nearly to the bar stands the long table about which are seated the counsel for the State and defense, with the heavily-veiled prisoner, and her mother, sister, and brother beside her, and in the corner, near the door to the Judges' room, is the elevated desk of the High Sheriff, whose dignity is heightened by a buff vest and dark-blue coat. Directly in front of and close to the Judges' desk stretches the table especially reserved for the press. The area behind the reporters, back to the rail, is filled in with chairs and benches, yesterday occupied by the talesmen, but now taken up by members of the Bar.

At the immediate left of the Superior Court Judges is a desk, temporarily occupied by Judge Kellogg, of the City Court, near whom stands its proprietor, Webster Park, brother of the Chief-Justice, whom he somewhat resembles, and Clerk of the Court, with witnesses and other privileged persons grouped near by. Still further to the left, beside the door which opens into the apartments of the State's Attorney, is the prisoner's dock, with its balustrade, thus far left vacant. White, hard-finished walls, chestnut doors and casings, with walnut trimmings, high windows, handsome chairs, a light-colored Axminster carpet with a pretty design, a few large chandeliers, and a large ground-glass rotunda light in the ceiling, complete the room. As was the case yesterday, the seats allotted to the public were crowded when the Judges, a little late, came in, and the trial was resumed, and even the standing-room in the aisles was fully occupied.

The roll of the jurors having been called—seven of them come from the two adjoining towns of Stonington and North Stonington—a brief delay ensued, while the State's next witness, Charles A. Doremus, Professor of Chemistry at Buffalo Medical College, and Assistant Professor at Bellevue College, New-York, was preparing to give his testimony. Col. George C. Ripley, City Attorney, who is assisting the State's Attorney, began the examination, the witness being occasionally interrupted by Mr. Thresher, of the counsel for the defense. Mr. Thresher is the only one of Mrs. Cobb's counsel who seems to follow the scientific thread closely.

The witness first told of his experience in analyses for poison, his general practice as a chemist, and the certainty with which metallic poisons, like arsenic, copper, antimony, &c., could be detected after death, and the less accuracy with which vegetable poisons, except strychnine, could be detected. A minute description was given of the condition in which the vital parts of Cobb were received. Rarely, he said, were specimens put up so securely and so well designed to make analysis trustworthy. The stomach was first taken out. It was tied at both ends. Its contents were pulpy, and amounted to about seven fluid ounces, not bitter to the taste. These were put in one jar, the washings of the stomach in another, and then the tissue of the stomach itself, which was pale, with no signs of severe inflammation. The intestines were treated in the same manner, amounting to 12½ ounces, were alkaline, and some were darker, or greener, or more yellow than those of the stomach; no signs were noticed of severe inflammation. The vessels used in these processes were carefully cleaned, and bought for the occasion. The other organs all seemed to be in a normal condition. The post-mortem examination of June 26 was then described, as was done yesterday, at some length, without any new evidence of importance being elicited. The contents of the bladder were very carefully removed and bottled. The few drops with which a little blood was mingled, found after the bladder was opened, was put in another bottle. All these several packages were specially sealed, and all were deposited and tested in a special apartment kept under lock and seal. The witness also received from Dr. Perkins two vials of morphine and a small box of powdered bismuth. There was also a sample of bismuth, from which this was said to be taken. The course of arsenic in the system was then traced. After being taken into the stomach part of it is absorbed into the blood; there are two kinds of poison, vegetable and metallic; pains must first be taken in tests to separate the former, and then the tissue may be destroyed, which will leave the metallic poison, if it exists which have been used; the tissue being destroyed, the metal remains. The precautions taken to insure the purity of the chemicals used were detailed.

A recess was then taken to allow of apparatus to be brought in for illustrative tests. These were conducted on the table in front of the jury—employed also by counsel—and within 10 feet of Mrs. Cobb, the prisoner, to whom they were doubtless quite as full of interest as to any one else in the crowded room. Her heavy veil so completely concealed her features that any revelation of the emotions which the exhibition excited in her bosom were hidden from the public. Her sister, during the earlier proceedings, manifested a most indifferent composure, but later she put her hand about her chin and lips at times as if in unnatural self-restraint. Prof. Doremus is the son of Prof. Robert Ogden Doremus. He is tall, of young appearance, with dark hair and full Prince of Wales beard, and winning manners. He was assisted in his tests by Prof. Withouse, a gentleman of more advanced years, medium height, yellowish Dundreary whiskers, and eye-glasses. The array of colored solids and liquids in the vials, and of retorts, test tubes, and other apparatus, looked like a cross between a small confectionery shop and a glass-blowing exhibition. These having been arranged, a rubber tube was attached to a gas-burner of the fixture at the end of the Judge's desk, to furnish a flame for the lamp which afforded heat.

Soon after the dissertation on the nature and properties of poison and the processes for detecting it began, Prof. Johnson, of Yale, an expert summoned for the defense, came into the court-room. After the pretense made yesterday that no expert could be procured, the Professor's prompt appearance provoked a smile. He seated himself opposite the witness, observed him closely, and took ample notes. For a single instant Prof. Doremus' face flushed, but if he was really disconcerted he showed it in no other way and quickly recovered his self-possession. The main object of this series of experiments and their explanation was to show with what unerring certainty the presence of arsenic can be proved, and the particular nature of the tests employed.

The witness first went on to tell about the practical application of these processes which he made in the pending case. He took the contents of the stomach, then of the intestines, then the tissue of stomach and intestines together, then a third of the liver and a half of one kidney together; then half the liver, an entire kidney, and the whole spleen, then the brain, then the urine, all in turn, for test. This order of treatment would show whether the poison was recently received or long absorbed. In treating the contents of the stomach he put them into alcohol with a trifle of acid, to extract any vegetable or organic poison. The liquid was then separated, the solids were converted into a solution of hydrochloric acid. Then sulphuretted hydrogen was used, which gave a brownish precipitate. This was saved, washed thoroughly, dissolved in ammonia, filtered, then sulphur, nitric acid, and other materials used in these processes were driven off, and a solution was obtained, and subjected to the pure hydrogen test with the Marsh apparatus. A perfect test for a stain of arsenic was found, showing only a trace of arsenic in the contents of the stomach. The washings of the stomach also showed only a trace.

The contents of the intestines, the washings, and accumulated drippings from all other organs were next tested. All possible vegetable poison was removed by bone-black, the alkaline character being first reversed by tartaric acid. The charcoal was then properly put aside. Alcohol was used to take up such vegetable poison as had not been thus eliminated. The residuum was then purified of organic matter, and was treated to discover arsenic, which was found in a yellow precipitate. This was subjected to processes already described, and yielded a white powder, which was put to the cyanide test, and rendered stains on glass, which he showed the jury. A liquid separated in one of these processes was also subjected to another test, which also gave a red stain, not exhibited. Neither was the trace of poison obtained from the washings of the stomach shown. The Professor had a shallow wooden case, measuring about 19 by 30 inches, in which were contained the bits of glass tube and cards on which the poison was deposited in the several experiments. These were all carefully labeled. The case was carried around and shown to the jurors, with explanations. Only the results of two tests, however, were introduced at this stage of the proceedings.

The noon recess here occurred. Chief-Justice Park presided to-day, taking proper precedence of Judge Culver. Both waived their magisterial dignity so far as to step down and watch the processes and examine the proofs of the poison found. During all of these illustrations, the audience manifested much eagerness to watch them, and it was necessary for the Sheriff to rap the assemblage to order and compel the over-curious sight-seers to sit down.

The Judges returned soon after 2 o'clock, and Prof. Doremus was again called to the stand. He gave the process by which he treated the tissue of the stomach and intestines. He obtained from them, by the same process heretofore described, a yellow precipitate—sulphide of arsenic—weighing eight-hundredths of a grain. He then showed the invariable proportion of arsenic in sulphide of arsenic, and thus knew that the eight-hundredths grain of sulphide contained sixty-four thousandths grain of white arsenic. By Reinsch's test, with a piece of copper, he obtained the arsenical stain which can be proved to be arsenic. The witness here exhibited to the jury the glass tube containing the stain. During the description of the process, Col. Ripley unreflectingly asked Prof. Doremus if oxygen was poison, which elicited a smile. Doremus answered no; that oxygen was the life-giving property of the air. Col. Ripley blushed and sat down. The next step was the examination of one-third of the liver and one-half of one kidney. The witness detailed the process by which four-hundredths grain sulphide of arsenic was found, which contained thirty-two thousandths grain of arsenic. By Marsh's test, he obtained the stain of arsenic. This was the first stain of arsenic he obtained in his investigation; other stains were found subsequent to this. Next he examined one-half of the liver, the whole spleen, and one kidney, obtaining a dark-colored precipitate. Finding it troublesome to wash it free of chlorine, he repeated the process, and obtained four-hundredths grain of the sulphide, or thirty-two thousandths grain of white arsenic.

The witness called attention to the fact that although a very much larger amount of liver was treated, a very little more sulphide was obtained. By the Marsh test a clearly-defined stain of metallic arsenic was obtained. The black stain was then changed to white, which exhibited characteristic crystals of arsenious oxide. This was a most important and distinguishing feature of arsenic. At this point the jury, Judges, and others, looked at the crystals through a powerful microscope. Some jurors took a brief glance, others looked more intently and intelligently. The next step was the analysis of the brain. Prof. Doremus used about two-thirds of the whole brain, and obtained a very small amount of sulphide. This was exhibited on a watch-

that also gives the name to the pass through the chain. A small boy, with a pail of piñon nuts, was the only intruder of the vendor order from La Veta. He said he bought his wares from "the Mexicans," who gathered them in the mountains. The nut is a part of the cone of the fir the Mexicans call piñon, and tastes like the beechnut of the North. The Mexicans in seasons of scarcity live largely on these sweet little nuts, and a passenger on his way to some of the mining camps volunteered the information that he and his party lived three days on piñons while lost in the mountains. There was an unpleasant shade of contempt in the tone in which the small vendor said he had bought the nuts from the Mexicans, which was afterward explained by the remark of a person who spoke of the inhabitants as Mexicans and "whites." Evidently our predecessors in the sovereignty of the soil are not regarded as "white" people; and to be white means more than the mere color of the skin, for to do anything that is not "white" is to earn the contempt of the tawniest muledriver on the road. In the strain and hazard of mining life—almost the only life in these mountains—the laws of the survival of the fittest is illustrated with grinding severity on the Mexican. His luxurious nature shrinks from toil unless stimulated by hunger, and having earned a few days' supply of food and a blanket he is disposed to rest until his store is exhausted. He is doomed by nature to be the menial wherever he comes in competition with the "white," as understood here.

The slow progress of the train and the upward tilt of the car showed the steepness of the ascent from La Veta, the grade being about 211 feet to the mile for 22 miles. The smoking car was dropped off as a superfluous weight to haul through the pass. Eight miles of this brought us to Ojo, a side-track station at the entrance to the pass, which is also the mouth of the Abata Cañon, the route of the old Abata and Sangre-de-Christo toll-road across the range. This route has been superseded by the railroad, but cattle from the San Luis Park are still driven through by the toll-road. At Ojo a freight train on the siding sent a stream of light from its head-lamp down the valley we had just ascended, lighting up the rocks and trees on the slopes on both sides for some distance. The ascent of the Mule-shoe Bend, which is an aggravation of the ordinary Horse-shoe Bend, in being longer and narrower, began at Ojo, and the train moved along the right side at the foot of La Veta Mountain, which rises from the railroad track in a broad, straight slope about 3,000 feet high. The mountain side was flooded with moonlight, the crescent of the first quarter skimming the tops of the lower mountains on the south side of the road so closely as to be half hidden at times. In fact, before reaching the summit the moon had set and risen several times on the mountain-tops, with flashing effects through the fringe of straight evergreens. Turning the sharp curve of the bend—so sharp as to grind the rails of the platforms and the hoods of the cars together with a pressure that bent them—the ascent of the other side was begun over a rocky cut in the side of Dump Mountain just wide enough for the train to pass. Having reached the point on Dump Mountain opposite the side track, the lights of the freight train were seen 800 feet below, and although the distance across from track to track was only about two or three Broadway blocks, we had actually advanced five miles on the road. The progress now was along a shelf cut in the mountain sides, from which the view down the moonlit slopes to the dry bed of La Veta Creek, a thousand feet or more below us, was impressively grand, leading the imagination along the ages in which with persistent toil the now silent stream—the pioneer engineer of the Creator—had scooped out the passage in these everlasting hills, and made man's work so much easier. At length the summit of La Veta Pass was reached, and a short stop permitted the travelers, to step out and breathe the fresh, cold air, 9,339 feet above the sea. The wind drove through the pines with the rush of a water-fall, and the chill of midwinter prevailed everywhere, with half a foot of snow on the ground. A solitary stone building, two or three wooden huts, half covered with earth, and a shed large enough to protect one or two locomotives comprise La Veta Pass Station. The stone building is the railroad depot and Western Union Telegraph station, and consists of one room, with walls bare of ornament, unless flaming railroad advertisements pass for such. Across the track from the station a peak of the Sangre-de-Christo range rises 2,000 feet, with an expansive slope of evergreens up to the tree line, and terminating in masses of bare rock seamed with snowy defiles. The descent of the western slope of the range, along the bed of the Sangre-de-Christo Creek, presented little of interest, being comparatively straight and in the valley of the stream. It was made tedious, however, by the constant check on the headway of the train required by the grade, which is almost as steep as on the eastern side. The promptness with which the train obeyed the law of gravitation when the wheezing escape of air announced the removal of the brakes was alarming to the nervous, in view of the consequences of any derangement of machinery that would prevent the instant action of these checks. The train was allowed to move freely about half a minute, when it was "slowed down" to almost a stand-still, and this continued through the whole descent. Five minutes' freedom of the brakes would place the train beyond control, and disaster would be inevitable in the sharp curves of the eastern slope.

SAN LUIS PARK AND ITS TOWNS.

After descending through 22 miles of mountain slopes in this halting way the level of San Luis Park, 8,000 feet above the sea, was reached. Fort Garland, once a military post of some consequence, and soon to be abandoned by the fragments of two infantry companies stationed there, and one or two small clusters of very new houses were passed in the dark. The Rio Grande, which rises in the mountainous region to the west and northward, and flows through the San Luis Park, was crossed at Alamosa, a four-months-old town of 1,500 or 2,000 inhabitants on the right bank of the river. This is the present western terminus of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad. The town may be said to have begun its history at Garland, six miles east of Fort Garland, and about 30 miles from its present site, where, about eight or nine months ago, it had a population of 1,500, but where its career will end is difficult to predict, the ultimate destination of this branch of the railroad being at present involved in some uncertainty, owing to the recent transfer of the control to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Company. The town will probably slide along until stopped by the snowy range of mountains between it and the San Juan mining country. Most of the buildings once stood in Garland, and on lots which were held at high prices while that was the end of the road and the active centre of mule-freighting and trade with points north, west, and south. But suddenly the edict went forth—the section of the railroad to the western bank of the Rio Grande was about to be opened, and Garland would no longer be the terminus! Lots for which hundreds of dollars were paid could not be given away. There was nothing to be done but to carry the buildings—stores, dwellings, and hotels—still further westward, and set them down in the new town. Garland could not have been so completely obliterated had an earthquake visited it; but Alamosa strange from the ruins, and bears the traces of the process in the seams made in roofs and walls in cutting them into sections for transportation. A walk along the principal streets, lighted by the stars that in the still rare atmosphere flashed so as to give to the entire firmament something like a quivering motion, revealed gaps between the buildings that doubtless represent fortunes in the imagination of investors in building sites. The only sounds were the hoarse rush of steam from the locomotive whose toil for the day was over, and the notes of the harp, piano, and violin in two or three concert saloons, into which the braying of a bronchitic cornet, mingled with the sharp calls of the leader of the music in a neighboring ball-room, broke at short intervals. The world, even in this remote spot, must have its amusements, but the absence of the dancing-master might be inferred from the distinctness and minuteness with which the leader called the changes in the dance.

SUNRISE IN THE PARK.

Thanks to the early start to recross the Spanish Range, the San Luis Park, or Valley, as it is sometimes called, was seen at its best. But little of interest is to be seen ordinarily on a level plain of about 200 miles long north and south, and 100 wide east and west, covered with coarse, rocky sand, sage-brush, and a few other scrubby shrubs; but in the light of the rising sun, after a cold night that had covered the shrubs with a feathery hoarfrost, the plain was transfigured, every twig bearing a thousand sparkling diamond points. It was absolutely too brilliant to be looked at, and the eye sought the relief of the pink and opal of the fringe of mountains that encircle the plain. On the east the great bulk of the Sierra Blanca and other peaks of the Spanish Range cast deep shadows far out into the plain, and on the west the Sierra San Juan and Sierra Mimbres caught the light, and sent back soft colors through the thin mists of the morning. The northern part of this valley, however, has one remarkable feature to boast of in the Saguache (pronounced *Sawatch*) or San Luis Lakes, a number of marsh-bordered lakes, without a known outlet, which receive the waters of 19 streams from the mountains bordering the northern half of the park. The margins of the lakes produce luxuriant crops of hay and are excellent grazing lands. The streams of the southern half of the valley empty into the Rio Grande, which enters the park through a gorge in the western mountains, flows south-eastward to the middle of the valley, and then turns due south on its tortuous course to the Gulf of Mexico. The coarse sand of this part of the park is driven by the winds in drifts high up the base of the mountains and into the passes to a depth to make some of them impassable. There is a legend that in one of these sand-storms a thousand sheep and a boy who was herding them perished in a pass near the Sierra Blanca. The principal towns of the valley are Saguache, the county seat of Saguache County, in the northern part, and Conejos, the county town of Conejos County, and San Luis, of Costilla County, in the south; besides which there are several smaller places, such as La Garita, Rito Alto, Carnero, La Loma, Del Norte, and others. La Loma, which is on the left bank of the Rio Grande, as it debouches into the plain opposite Del Norte, has a history peculiar to mining towns. It was a thriving place before the Leadville excitement attracted its population into the mines of that region, and it is now deserted, with dwellings and stores enough for a population of 1,500 standing empty and its streets silent. From Alamosa westward, northward, and southward transportation is by stages and mule and ox teams, until the narrow passes of the San Juan Mountain mining region are reached, when *burro*, or Mexican donkey trains, alone can be used. The ore from the mines is "packed" down the passes in sacks on these patient little animals, and merchandise of all kinds carried back to the mining camps by the same process. The expense of freighting from the railway terminus is estimated by traders at the mines to equal the original cost of the goods and all other charges to that point. Silverton, the chief mining town in the San Juan district, is 125 miles from Alamosa by the most direct route, and 25 miles of this distance is over a trail through passes accessible only to *burro* trains and horsemen. During the Winter this region is cut off from the outer world by the deep snow in the passes.

AN ILLUSION DISPELLED.

One of the most ardently cherished beliefs in the mind of the devoted Coloradan has received a rude shock within the past few weeks. Pæans to the climate have been sung since the earliest days of the history of the State—not a very remote period, it is true—and even the sand-blasts of Denver are explained away as sanitary zephyrs to the dyspeptic, introducing the alkali of the soil into his depraved stomach to aid digestion. Disbelief in the possibility of a severe Winter has prevailed to such an extent that no provision for feeding or sheltering the herds on the ranges has been thought necessary. The juicy buffalo grass of Uncle Sam's great unoccupied farm could never be covered with snow long enough to starve the cattle—according to the views of these great national deadheads, the grazers. This comfortable belief is not tenable with a large part of a snowfall of two feet that fell on the 11th inst. still cumbering mountains and plain, and sheep and cattle suffering and dying from want and exposure. One sheep rancho, within three miles of Colorado Springs, has lost 150 or 200 sheep since the snow-fall, and the survivors are rapidly "eating their heads off" at the present prices of hay and grain. The thermometer ranges from 15° above to about zero, in the night, but during cloudless days the sun shines hot on the snow, and a week of such days would dissipate it and restore the russet hue of the Plains and the drooping hopes of cattle-owners and all dependent on them.

WHAT THE FIREMEN ARE OFTEN DOING.

From the Chicago Journal, Dec. 30.

The probabilities are that Lieut. Ener C. Anderson, of Engine Company No. 17, will, at an early day, be promoted to a Captaincy in the Fire Department. Marshal Benner received an official report Saturday afternoon from Capt. Cook, who commands the company to which Anderson is attached, giving details of the heroic conduct of the young man at the Barnes House fire, and highly recommending him for promotion. The report says that at the fire at the Barnes House Friday afternoon the flames communicated to the stairways leading to the upper story and cut off all retreat from it. There were three women in that part of the house at the time, and their frantic cries, for help were heartrending. The entire floor was filled with smoke, and all efforts of the firemen to reach the women by the stairways were baffled, the men being driven back exhausted. One of the women came to a window with the intention of jumping to the ground, but her courage failed her. At this juncture Lieut. Anderson procured an old "scantling ladder," as Capt. Cook calls it, and placing one end of it on a balcony, climbed the rickety thing and attached it firmly to the window above the risk of his life. He was followed by Capt. Crowley, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, and together they rescued the women. Every fireman who was present says that if it were not for Anderson's heroism the women would have been suffocated.

A CALIFORNIA CENTENARIAN.

From the Santa Cruz (Cal.) Courier, Dec. 19.

On the Laguna Calabero ranch, in this county, there is living at the present time an old Californian named José María Amador, who was born at San José in the year A. D. 1778, and is consequently 100 years old this year. He has been married five times, has had 40 children, 80 grandchildren, and 20 great-grandchildren. In his youth he entered the Mexican Army, and on account of the brilliancy of his uniform and his skill with the riata rose to be a Brigadier-General. Returning to California, he founded the Pueblo of Sonoma and became possessor of the beautiful Amador ranch. The old gentleman is now living with his fifth wife, is erect and sprightly in his gait, and laughs at his grey-haired sons of 70 and upward. Judging from present appearances Mr. Amador must have been a high-toned caballero in his day.

THE ROMAN FEVER NEST.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE CAMPAGNA.

A BILL FOR THE PURPOSE PASSED BY THE ITALIAN CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES—REPORT OF A COMMISSION ON THE SUBJECT—SUSPICION OF A SUBTERRANEAN LAKE—PROPOSED METHODS OF IMPROVEMENT.

Rome Correspondence of the London Standard.

The bill for the amelioration of the Roman Campagna, respecting Dr. Baccelli's report of which I gave you some account in a former letter, has been passed in the Chamber of Deputies by a majority of 120 in a house consisting of 239 members. We must not, however, flatter ourselves that this means that anything will forthwith be done in the matter. The probabilities are that, for a considerable time, we shall hear no more of the subject. Apart, however, from any prospect there may be or may not be of the immediate adoption of any measures for the long-talked-of improvement of the Campagna, the subject is one of such wide-spread and popular interest that I return to the subject for the sake of laying before your readers some of the considerations set forth in Dr. Baccelli's report, which want of space prevented me from speaking of in my former letter.

"It would be an hypothesis rather than a hyperbole," says Dr. Baccelli, "to affirm that Rome and its surrounding district has a lake beneath its surface, or, as may be said, rests upon a hidden lake." Such a singular and, as far as I am aware, unique geological phenomenon would suffice to explain some otherwise very puzzling circumstances of the malaria. The soil of the Campagna, as Dr. Baccelli remarks, is for the most part excessively arid on the surface, save where absolutely marshy, while at the same time the subsoil is charged with water, so that it would be necessary, in order to render such lands healthy, and at the same time fertile, to subdrain so deeply as to reach the bottom of the *tufa* formation for the purpose of getting rid of the subterraneous water, and at the same time to provide a system of irrigation for the surface. And the extreme undulation of the surface would make it necessary that the canals supplying such irrigation should be exceedingly long and tortuous. The special conformation of the surface of the Campagna combines with the nature of the soil to increase the difficulty of getting rid of the waters. The *tufa* is very little permeable, and the steep slopes of the wave-like undulations, rather than hills, of the Campagna, and the frequently lusseless valleys, all tend to cause the accumulation of water in the hollows. Dr. Baccelli thinks, too, that the enormous masses of water which were poured into ancient Rome by the old aqueducts became, when the population was immensely diminished and the aqueducts went to ruin, a means of saturating the subsoil with water which there was no normal means of getting rid of. Added to these causes, there are to be taken into consideration the frequently-recurring inundations of the Tiber and the surplus waters of the Pontine Marshes, and of those of Ostia and the Maccarese, nearer still to Rome; the special and peculiar nature of the coast from Porto d'Anzio to Terracina, an extent, that is, of about 120 miles, which renders it especially liable to infiltration; the low level of the neighboring plains, in some places absolutely below that of the sea level; and, lastly, the mixture of stagnant fresh with salt water which sometimes occurs. "In fact," Baccelli says, "a hydrographic condition of our Campagna more disconcerting than that of any other district with which it could be compared." "Yet, from the considerations of these facts," he goes on to say, "these great truths emerge indisputably, and must be our guide in the work of amelioration viz., that the malaria is the product of the locality where it exists; that we tread upon it with our feet; that it does not diffuse itself to great distances from its sources; and that it does not rise to any great height from the soil;" all which circumstances indicate, continues Dr. Baccelli, "that we ought to confine our works to limited zones in proximity to the city, and to defend ourselves from specially noxious invasions of the miasma by plantations where the predominance of the winds requires such a protection; but not to dissipate vast sums in work at a distance for the sake of combating a hypothetical enemy, when we have a real one before us. I am afraid that the condition of all parts of the Campagna is such as to forbid talking about the evils of any portion of it as hypothetical. But it may be admitted that all the phenomena and circumstances of the case seem to point to the possibility and the expediency of combining the projected works in the first instance to the immediate neighborhood of the city, with the ultimate intention of extending them, and making each zone of land reclaimed a basis of operations for the recovery of more.

The means which the commission, by the medium of its reporter, Dr. Baccelli, recommends for the attainment of this object in view is, firstly, the passing of a law *obbiging* [the italics are mine] all the proprietors of lands within the zone to be operated upon to undertake cultivation to a high degree—*la coltura* being, after the attainment of this provision ought, before all else, to be made for improved means of communication, for the rigorous application of the sanitary forest law, and the replantation of the "sacred groves" where they have perished; for the institution of a penal agricultural colony for the execution of the works in the immediate vicinity of the sea, and for the establishment of a Bank of Agricultural Credit, into which the Government should pay the first two millions, for the granting of loans to landowners, and for premiums to such of them as should with the least delay undertake the prescribed operations of cultivation. This Bank of Agricultural Credit should proceed to the establishment of a model farm, where nurseries of plants and abundance of seed, and agricultural machines and cattle for sale or to make good his claim, and it is probable that such proprietors as might prefer assistance of this sort to advances of money. Besides these provisions it would be also desirable to remit the taxes on the land under treatment during the period of its transformation.

It is then suggested in the report presented to the Chamber that, if it should be found—as, in my opinion, it unquestionably will be found—that the proprietors, or any of them, should neglect to act in accordance with the provisions of the law, despite all the encouragements to comply with them, then a special tax should be imposed on the lands so neglected, the proceeds of such tax to be paid into the before-mentioned Agricultural Bank for the aforesaid purposes. Should that measure not succeed in compelling compliance with the law, then absolute prohibition of using the lands in question for the purposes of pasturage would follow. Lastly, if any owner of land should be still obdurate, recourse must be had to forcible expropriation "of the superficies." The first thing to be found is a thoroughly good system of means of communication, the want of this the National Government, the Province from its own provincial fund, the communes benefited, and the land-owners whose property will be immediately improved, must contribute. But the works are to be executed by the Government. The 20 ancient roads, which, as is well known, traversed the Campagna in former times, should be retraced and supplemented by as many cross-roads as may be needed to render every particle of the soil easily and rapidly accessible. And "If the Roman legions constructed the ancient roads in great part, no one would see any objection to the employment of the Army in so urgent and necessary a work."

The bill has been passed, as has been said. It remains to be seen whether it will be allowed to become a dead letter. There can be no doubt, I think, that the matter is practicable, and that it would be found efficacious. It is evident, from the anxiety manifested by the reporter in returning again and again to justify the measures of compulsion indicated in the above schema, that there were opposition to this part of his measure. But surely there is no need of so much insistance. No expropriation *pro bono publico* was ever more completely or more evidently justified by the paramount desirability of its object than would be the expropriation of the owners of the soil of the Campagna, whose neglect of their property causes it to become an ever-active source of pestilence and death to their neighbors. But the extreme anxiety of the reporter on this point is possibly caused by the untoward circumstance that the soil of the Campagna is in very great part possessed by persons "whose adhesion to the Throne, the Church, and the old order of things makes them hostile to the King of Italy's Government and to all its measures. And the Commissioners, whose report I have been examining, have evidently been influenced by the anticipation that the very first word to be raised against the Government by the "Black party" and their adherents. The case, however, is not one, as it seems to me, in which any such outcry could justly forbid the execution of the law, and the all-important necessity of the end in view is too manifest, and comes home to the understanding and personal interest of too great a number for the Government undertaking such a work to have ought to fear from such an opposition. And there is one rather eminent member of the "Black party" whose good wishes, if I mistake not, the improvers of the Campagna would assuredly carry with them—his Holiness Leo XIII. I am persuaded that the Pope, properly appealed to on the subject, would deem the opportunity of showing that he was prepared to find cordial friendship with the Italian Government as should tend to the real and indisputable advantages of the Roman people a very acceptable one.

BUFFALO HORN'S HEAD-DRESS.

From the Ashland (Oregon) Tidings.

A gentleman who is now in Lake County has the head-dress of Buffalo Horn, who was killed last Summer in the Bannock war, having taken it himself from the head of the chief, whom he found with two other Indians dead in a cave. It must have given the wearer an aspect of much ferocity, judging from the description we have been given of it. Its most prominent features are two large buffalo horns fixed at the top. Surrounding the head are rows of weasels' feet and other attractive objects, woven together in such a way as to make a kind of capote or hood, which reaches to the shoulders.

THE PAPER-MAKERS TO RESUME.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, Jan. 1.

The paper-mills, which have been shut down since the 21st ult., in accordance with the agreement made last November, will generally begin running again to-morrow. It is thought that the manufacturers have lived up to the agreement pretty faithfully, and that the mill-wheels have stood still altogether about a month, thus practically taking 2,000 tons of paper out of the market. The result has been to make prices firm, rather than to advance them, and the dealers profess to be highly satisfied. The manufacturers of fine writing-paper will have another conversation in this city on the 16th to talk up the interests of the trade. The men who have been thrown out of work by the present stoppage have been thankful for this much at least, that their vacation came during the holidays.

A WONDERFUL CURE.

HOW A YOUNG GIRL, LYING AT DEATH'S DOOR, WAS PERSUADED TO GET UP AND EAT—HER APPARENT COMPLETE RECOVERY.

Correspondence of the Utica Herald.

WATERVILLE, Dec. 30, 1878.

News reached Waterville this morning of considerable excitement in Deansville about what was said to be a remarkable cure that had just been effected in that village. The case, as reported, was so unaccountable that many regarded it as little short of a miracle, and the circumstances entire were so peculiar that your correspondent has taken the pains to learn from David W. Barton, the father of the sick girl, the story of the cure. All the parties concerned are reputable and well known, and are not Spiritualists. Mr. Barton says that his daughter Gertie, aged about 14 years, has been sick for several months with a chronic disease of the stomach, which has baffled the physicians. Latterly she has been under the care of Drs. Munger and Allen, of Waterville. For the past fortnight she has been running down, and has not taken any nourishment in nine days. Mrs. C. T. Pooler, wife of the ex-School Commissioner, a lady who claims to be a "Perfectionist" in religious matters, had incidentally remarked to her husband lately that she believed she could cure Miss Barton. "Why don't you try it?" was the reply. "The time has not yet come," said Mrs. Pooler. Yesterday, after the regular visit of the physician, Mrs. Pooler started up and went to the house of Mr. Barton, entering rather unceremoniously, and made her way into the room where the sick daughter was in company with her nurse, Mrs. Hatheway.

"Jesus Christ has sent me here to cure you," said Mrs. Pooler, "do you want to be cured?"

The somewhat wild appearance of the comer startled all parties in the house, and the event, it was feared, would prove fatal to the sick girl. Mrs. Pooler grasped the hands of the invalid, shook them violently, and permeated her with what Mr. Barton terms "mesmerism" or "magnetism," and, after the mesmeric flutter, told her to get up and eat. Though she had not been able to take a bottle of milk for simple nourishment for days, she roused, dressed herself, and has eaten hearty meals since.

Miss Gertie is about the house to-day for the first time in months, has to-day eaten a hearty dinner, and is comparatively "a well girl." Her home has been visited by many to-day, but only a few have been allowed to see the convalescent girl.

A leading Spiritualist remarked this afternoon that Mrs. Pooler had effected the cure "by the essence of Spiritualism," but there is not one of the parties concerned but what is opposed to Spiritualism and deny any association with what are called spiritual manifestations. The case is at least a remarkable one, as the decease of Miss Gertie had been expected hourly—indeed, the rumor of her death had reached Waterville yesterday. Dr. Munger states that the disease was as above stated, but that the case is not more surprising than other cures on record. He says her pulse was good yesterday, and that he made the remark that all that was needed for recovery was an ability to take nourishment. The story of her recovery was not, in view of her recent condition, credited in Waterville till the testimony of Mr. Barton was secured. The case is on every one's lips, and Mr. Barton is a happy man, though at a loss to account for the sudden transition.

A THREE MILLION ESTATE IN COURT.

From the St. Louis Republican, Dec. 30.

On Saturday last, unless some unforeseen event occurred to delay it, a trial was begun in one of the Federal courts at Houston, Texas, which may be vastly beneficial in its result to one St. Louis citizen—Mr. Benjamin W. Clark, who lives at No. 3,549 Pine-street. This suit involves an estate of about $2,700,000, which is at present vested in the State of Texas by sequestration, but which a number of claimants are endeavoring to prove a good title to. A *Republican* reporter called yesterday at the residence of Mr. Clark to make some inquiries. That gentleman said that he was not at all posted as to the details of the litigation, only a general idea of it. About 40 years ago Mr. John C. Clark, his father's uncle, who was then but a youth, left his home to seek his fortune. He went from Virginia to North Carolina, where he lived for many years, and then made his way down into the Southwest, finally reaching Texas. There he entered upon the life of a ranchman, and by stock-raising began at once to acquire wealth. He lived a bachelor and gave to his relatives no intimation of his whereabouts. He proved an excellent man of business, prospered well, and about 13 years ago he died, leaving lands, money, and notes amounting to nearly $3,000,000. As nothing was known of his relatives by the Texas authorities, and as the relatives had no suspicion of the great success accomplished by the wanderer, there was no claim presented for the estate, and, after the lapse of the time fixed by law for forfeiture, the wealth of the heirless millionaire was taken possession of by the State. For several years nothing more was heard of the matter, when, about four years ago, and nearly ten years after the death, the father of our St. Louisan accidentally heard of the circumstances of the case. A little investigation convinced him that the Texan was his uncle, and he secured legal proofs of the relationship. The suit to secure litigation resulted in the discovery of several other heirs, and suit was entered to recover the estate from the Commonwealth. After an immense amount of the lawyer's delay, the case was set for Dec. 28, and it was agreed by all parties that it should go to trial without fail on that date. Mr. Clark, Sr., started for Texas last week confident of his ability to make good his claim, and it is probable that by the end of the present week the matter will be determined, so far as the trial court is concerned. Whatever the result, it is safe to presume that the case will go to an appellate court. The lands in litigation comprise a large portion of the counties of Richmond and Wharton.

NEIL BRYANT AT LIBERTY ONCE MORE.

From the Buffalo Express, Dec. 31.

A motion was made yesterday afternoon, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, Judge Daniels, presiding, for the discharge of Neil Bryant, the minstrel. It will be remembered that on the 10th day of November last Mr. Bryant was placed in durance in the Erie County Jail, in pursuance of an order of arrest issued against him. Lew Benedict was a member of the minstrel company which Mr. Bryant was in charge of in 1873. Benedict claimed that there was due him under this engagement $650. The claim was assigned to Albert B. Benedict, his brother, who instituted suit. Mr. Bryant has remained in jail since the issuing of the body execution. Upon an examination of the papers in the case a technical error was found, in that the judgment had been entered two days after the report of the Referee was obtained. The Code provides that judgment shall not be entered until four days after the Referee's report, and that this provision the prosecuting parties in their apparent hurry to get Mr. Bryant in jail seem to have overlooked. A motion was accordingly noticed for yesterday. Mr. John T. Gardner, of counsel for Mr. Bryant, argued in favor of the motion. Judge Daniels granted it, and an order was accordingly entered setting aside the entire proceedings on the ground of irregularity in the entry of the judgment, also setting aside the execution and discharging the defendant from custody. A stipulation was required to be given by Mr. Bryant that he would not bring an action against Benedict for false imprisonment. Mr. Bryant was accordingly released from custody.

PROTECTION NEEDED FOR THE LOBSTERS.

From the Portland (Me.) Press, Dec. 31.

In conversation with several dealers in lobsters yesterday, the statement was made that if our Legislature did not desire to see that delicious shellfish entirely banished from our waters, and become a far greater rarity, although one, than any other fish, they should pass an act, with severe penalties attached, prohibiting lobster catching during the months of August, September, October, and November in every year. During these months the lobster is very thin, its meat dry and poor, and it takes several to weigh as much as an ordinary good-sized lobster. The factories, however, catch them by the quantity, and that the fishermen have to seize the fish wherever they can get them to get a living. It would be better for the factories, as well as for the fisherman, if they would allow the lobster to remain undisturbed for a few months, and make as much in one year, but what they now gain this year they lose in the multiplication of years, and if this wholesale extermination goes on much longer, lobster salad, or fresh, sweet lobster will be an almost unknown dish in Maine.

ANOTHER DOG'S SAGACITY REVEALED

From the Portland Oregonian, Dec. 20.

During the past several months M. S. Hart, who, it will be remembered, was severely injured by a fall in Capt. Love's building last July, has visited Dr. Plummer's office almost daily, his faithful dog Beau being always at his heels. Last evening Hart missed his dog, whistled, and was answered by a howl from Beau, who did not go to him as usual, but insisted upon his admission into Plummer's drug store, at the same time showing by his howls and moans that he was in pain, and was in search of the Doctor. An examination disclosed the fact that a sharp-pointed wire nail had been stepped upon and forced almost through his hind foot. When removed the sensible animal made quite a demonstration of gratitude for his relief.

A WISCONSIN FARMER'S FIND.

From the Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel, Dec. 30.

On Saturday, Julius Bleyer, a farmer, resident about two miles south of the Village of Fredonia, Ozaukee County, brought to this city and left with Botha, at No. 232 Grand-avenue, a piece of virgin copper weighing 28½ pounds. He stated that he plowed up the specimen in one of his fields last Fall, and that he was until recently unaware of its value. The piece is flat, oblong, and presents several features of interest to the naturalist. Though finds of this kind of copper are not unusual, it is claimed that this particular one, not being of nugget shape, is a curiosity rarely met with.

IN THE HANDS OF VANDALS.

A HISTORIC RESORT THREATENED.

THE FAVORITE HAUNT OF POETS AND ARTISTS —WELL-WALK OF HAMPSTEAD—VILLAGE VANDALS AND HALLOWED MEMORIES.

From the London Telegraph, Dec. 18.

A case, which may be qualified as that of the Lovers of the Picturesque and the Memories of the Past versus Vandalism is just now causing intense excitement among the inhabitants of the pleasant and historic village—or rather town—of Hampstead; nor does it concern alone the dwellers on the ascent to the breezy heath or the denizens of the Vale of Health. It comes home to the general heart of London much closer than even Thirlmere does; for every Londoner is proud of Hampstead, and is jealously solicitous for the integrity of the "sylvan groves," for which it has so long been famous. But the fine old avenue of lime-trees in Well-walk is threatened with demolition, and Hampstead is up in arms against the proposed act of barbarism. In order to stay the fall of the axe now ruthlessly uplifted, it will be necessary briefly to state the facts of the case. Toward the end of the seventeenth century, the honorable Susanna Noel, mother of Baptist, Earl of Gainsborough, gave six acres of waste heath-land, "encompassing the well of medicinal waters," in trust for the sole use and benefit of the poor of Hampstead. The object of the beneficent donor was obviously that the well should not be encroached upon, and the spring lost; and that sick people coming to drink its salutary waters should have some space for walking exercise after imbibing the health-giving draughts. For several years the intentions of the honorable Susanna Noel appear to have been scrupulously respected, and Dr. John Soame, writing in 1734, speaks rapturously of the well as "an inexhaustible fountain of health." The spring then yielded about five gallons of water in about four minutes; but in 1678 the outflows have become reduced to a miserable dribble insufficient to fill a half-pint measure in the course of five minutes. The spring, indeed, is said to have been virtually lost through the blundering of a builder employed some years ago to change the position of the basin, and the existing conduit is more like a sink than a fountain. Still worse remains behind. Not only has the well been unjustifiably neglected, but much havoc has been wreaked in Well-walk, and more outrages are threatened. It is true that one of the parochial magnates, at a vestry meeting held sometime since, denounced Well-walk in language more forcible than elegant as "the nastiest, beastliest place in Hampstead;" but different views on the subject appear to be entertained by other residents of the district. Certainly, the energetic vestryman's verdict would not be indorsed by the many invalids who frequent the avenue in Winter time, and who are grateful for it as a sanatorium, seeing that it is raised some feet above the level of the road, and is therefore always dry; that it is open to the South, and consequently enjoys the full warmth of the mid-day sun in Winter; that it is sheltered from the north and north-east winds; and, lastly, that its 200 yards, or nearly one-eighth of a mile, it has a perfectly level stretch, which, to many valetudinarians, is considered as a great boon in a hilly place like Hampstead.

It would be impossible to learn that the Trustees of the Wells Charity, utterly ignoring not only the claims of the picturesque and the manifest tenderness for the wants of the poor and afflicted implied in the bequest of Hon. Susanna Noel, are bent on cutting down the ancient and wine-smelling limes in Well-walk, leveling the embankment, and lining the devastated roadway with brand new houses. At the last meeting of the Trustees it was carried by a majority of 7 to 6 to fell the avenue of trees, and thus irrevocably ruin Well-walk; but a petition against this monstrous project has been signed by the influential inhabitants of Hampstead, and it is most earnestly to be hoped that the Trustees at the meeting, which takes place to-day, wiser councils will prevail, and this disastrous scheme will be abandoned. That the Walk should, if necessary, be repaired, and that the well should be cleared out, and, if new, to a few to the regeneration of its chalybeate resources, seems feasible enough; but not a single bough of the venerable limes should be touched. The trees are interested belong to the social history of England, and it is ill meddling with them. When the illustrious Lord Erskine lived at Hampstead, hard by the "Spaniards," he loved to relax from his arduous forensic labors by planting and transplanting operations on his demesne. "Then he would return," writes William Howitt, "with tenfold renewed vigor to his pleadings and his parliamentary conflicts." At one period, Lord Erskine essentially benefited from an attack of Wells Charity Trustee purblindness, contemplated cutting down a clump of old and noble elms, nine in number, which flourished in rustic beauty close to his residence, but saved the entreaties of his faithful old gardener, John Barnett, the great lawyer happily desisted from his fell purpose. The escape of the fine old trees was poetically commemorated by Cowper, although the poet, who had already celebrated "Hampstead Hill" in the "Task" as the chosen resort of Pope and Mansfield, ascribed the rescue of the threatened elms, not to the pleadings of old John Barnett, but to the interposition of the nine Muses indignantly disarmed "Erskine's sacrilegious hand." Be it as it may, the poet's soul should not needlessly be vexed, any more than the historic trees should be ruthlessly laid low. Will posterity forgive that most Ostrogothic parson, Rev. Francis Gastrell, of Stratford-on-Avon, who, not content with demolishing Shakspeare's house at New-Place, in order that he might not have to pay poor-rates while he resided there, did not inhabit, positively cut down the poet's famous mulberry-tree on the ground that "he was weary of showing it to boobies!" There would be, in degree, analogous desecration in destroying the trees in Well-walk. The charming avenue is closely associated with the most distinguished among modern poets and painters. In Well-walk, between the "Long Room" and the "Wells Tavern," lived and died John Constable, the Jupiter Pluvius of English landscape painters. He was the monarch of the rain-clouds and the "brimming" rivers. "Gif me mine ombrella," old Fuseli used to say; "I am going to see Mister Constable's bigtures." Like Constable and Old Crome, Constable was enamored with Hampstead. "I love," he said, "every stile and stump and lane in the village; and as long as my hand can hold a brush I shall never cease to paint them." Clarkson Stanfield and "Well-walk." Alfred Tennyson must needs love it; for close by the mother of the most illustrious of living English poets died. Mrs. Barbauld lived in Well-walk. Joanna Baillie liked to enroll it its Summer shade. Samuel Taylor Coleridge often came thither to visit a "poor invalid" who took lodgings in Well-walk, just before his last pilgrimage to Rome, where his ashes molder, hard by the Pyramid of Caius Cestius, his name not "written in water," as he himself despondingly for-told, but graven for ages on the hearts of his countrymen. Hone, of the "Catechism" and the "Table Book," saw the "poor consumptive invalid" as he sat pleasantly fondly toward the quiet landscape he had delighted in so much, and musing as in his "Ode to the Nightingale." Yes, the "poor consumptive invalid" was he who wrote the story of "Isabella and the Pot of Basil," he who in his quiet lodgings in Well-walk penned "Endymion" and the "Eve of St. Agnes." Rise up, John Everett Millais! —rise up, William Holman Hunt, noblest of graphic illustrators of those rare gems of English poetry!—rise up, and protest against the action of these "Charity" Trustees who would outrage the memory of John Keats!

No language could be too strong in which to inveigh against this monstrous proposal. It is not only Gothic architects who build cathedrals. Nature builds them; and it was perchance in a vista of towering elms or limes, with their interlacing boughs, that the earliest man found the first inspiration for the Gothic arch. To cut down the trees in Well-walk would be, comparatively speaking, as senseless an act of iconoclasm as to "restore and beautify" Canterbury Cathedral by the object of turning it into a Ritualistic chapel. Not all Salviati's mosaics, not all Triquetti's marbles, not all the stained glass that Munich could furnish would compensate for the disappearance of the memorial of Baptist Noel Turner, or of the plain blue-gray flagstone with its terse but touching legend, "O Rare Ben Jonson!" Not all the "eligible villa residences" that speculative builders could run up on a leveled and treeless Well-walk could atone for the spoliation of an *al fresco* Poet's Corner. There is not a rood or perch of Hampstead, from Caen-wood to Lower Flask-walk, that is not worth while fighting for, tooth and nail. It is classic ground throughout. It is our Campo Santo of social memories. For the preservation of the heath itself we have had to fight in years gone by a very stout battle indeed, over and over again did the Lords of the Manor of Hampstead, conceiving that they were the owners of the soil, and that the public were mere trespassers and interlopers, attempt the inclosure of the heath. Have the public forgotten the late Sir Thomas Wilson, and the interminable suits of litigants, and his oft-contested "Pinchley Road bill?" That worthy Baronet was doubtless conscientiously convinced in his own mind that Hampstead Heath was exclusively his private domain, whereas the contention of the public was that he could neither alienate nor inclose it nor build upon it, and that the fee simple was in them. In the end the public got the best of the struggle, and the immortal rights of the Wilsons were recognized by the Court of Chancery to the extent of compensation being granted to the amount of £45,000; but it was decreed that thenceforward

THE NEBRASKA MURDERER.

A COOL CONFESSION OF HIS MANY CRIMES.

THE PERPETRATOR OF SIX BRUTAL MURDERS —HIS INDIFFERENCE TO THE THREATS OF LYNCHING.

From the Omaha (Neb.) Republican, Dec. 26.

Stephen D. Richards, the murderer, who has gained notoriety since the discovery of his diabolical crimes, three weeks ago, passed through Omaha yesterday morning, en route to Kearney Junction, in charge of Sheriff Anderson, of Buffalo County, and Sheriff Martin, of Adams County. A two hours' conversation with the man, as the Union Pacific train carried him and the writer to Valley Station, developed a tale of wickedness that sounds more like the stories of bloodthirsty pirates of days long ago than of anything that could be dreamed of in this nineteenth century. Imagine a man 24 years old, well brought up, tolerably educated, with a pair of eyes that generally gaze from under his eyebrows peacefully and gently, but which at times flash spitefully, and you have Richards as he was yesterday. Throw in any amount of profanity and *sangfroid*, and you also have him, only more so. And yet he rode out over the road yesterday afternoon in a car which contained a number of gentle ladies and rough and gentle men, and was more an object of pity and wonder than he was of contempt and disgust.

Getting into the passenger coach while it remained in the depot here, the writer found the aisle blocked with a crowd that jammed and jostled each other and craned their necks to get a better view of Richards and to better hear the words he voluminously spoke to a reporter in the seat beside him. It was impossible to get close enough to speak to the brute, and we waited till the train was about ready to start. Sheriffs Anderson and Martin were just finishing a hasty lunch as we left them and entered the car and took a seat just made vacant by the side of Richards.

Constable Frank Hanlon occupied the seat opposite, and spoke the formal words that broke the ice for the shake of hands and what followed. And about then Conductor Kelly shouted his "all aboard," and Hanlon's seat was taken by Sheriff Anderson.

Yes, Richards was the one who committed the murders. How did he feel about it? "Bully." What had he got to say for himself, anyhow? "A — big pile." And with a wave of introduction of this sort the torture began. Richards didn't care much about being interviewed. He had met no one but reporters, it seemed, since his arrest, and whenever he told them anything he deliberately garbled it. He wrote two articles himself for the Steubenville papers, but they mixed in a lot of slush and lied about him. He didn't want any great notoriety, but he wanted the papers to tell the truth, and it was only on a solemn promise to stick to the truth that Richards consented to answer questions, which resulted substantially in the following story:

He was born in Waseling, West Va., and is 24 years old. He was brought up in Quaker, and stuck at home in Jefferson County, Ohio, where his father lives, till about three years ago. Then the desire to come West took possession of him, and he went to Iowa, where he got a situation in the insane asylum at Mt. Pleasant. His occupation there was "handling stiffs," he called it—that is, attending to the burial of patients and other work of an easy character. Here it was that he became accustomed to dead bodies, and had his finer senses blunted. He remained at the asylum about a year, and then went to Kansas, where he got work of various kinds, having no regular occupation. In this State he committed his first murder.

He got into a dispute with a man whose name he did not recollect—in fact, never troubled himself to learn—and "got the drop on him," killing him instantly, and going off and leaving the corpse lying in the sand-hills where it fell. He remembers that he was never troubled by any pursuit for this crime. The thought of having committed murder didn't bother him. He had no conscience, or if he had, he didn't know where it was.

He left Kansas and roamed through Colorado, finally bringing up at Kearney Junction in February last, where he first made himself famous as a desperate character by his general desperate bearing. About the 1st of March he committed the first offence that landed him in the Kearney Jail. That was when Sheriff Anderson made his acquaintance. In the jail a short time before were the train-robber, Underwood or Sixkiss, brought to Nebraska from Texas a year ago last night, and Haroldson, the horse-thief, husband of the woman Richards killed. One night these two worthies broke jail and escaped to Texas. Mrs. Haroldson was suspected of complicity in the delivery, and was arrested and jailed. While she was in custody Richards was arrested, and there he made her acquaintance. When, in a short time, the woman was released, she invited Richards to go home with her at her home in Kearney County. The first thing Richards did when he got out was to go there. His next visit was two weeks later, and after that he got to going frequently.

Well, one day he made up his mind to kill the whole family. He was undecided as to the time, but when Mrs. Haroldson expressed a desire to sell out and remove to Texas, where her husband was, he was sure the time had come. About the 15th of November last the woman was to go. Richards was assiduous in his attentions, and did all in his power ostensibly to hasten her departure. He was to take them over to Hastings and help negotiate the sale of the property. The neighbors were informed of the intended departure, but thought it not strange. The night of Oct. 31 Mrs. Haroldson and Richards worked all night in their preparations, coming to them early the next day. On the night of Nov. 1 Mrs. Haroldson, intending to leave next day, put the children to bed early, and along toward midnight threw herself on the bed without undressing, for a few hours' rest. Then it was that Richards looked upon the sleeping woman and went outside and deliberately dug the trench for the bodies of his intended victims, carefully lining it down and sides of the cavity with hay. This job done, he entered the house, seized a flat-iron, and, with a couple of blows, smashed in the poor woman's skull. She died with only a low moan. Still holding his bloody weapon in his hand, he advanced to the bed in which the two little girls were sleeping, and, with a single blow for each, he crushed their little skulls. The baby awoke and began to cry, and, with the devil's own deliberation, did this fiend incarnate fan with it to the bed in which the dead mother and living babe were lying, and, grasping the poor little innocent child by a leg, he swung him high overhead and brought the little boy's skull down against the floor with a crash that completely destroyed all vestige of human resemblance, and covered himself and all the surroundings with a spray of brain and blood.

"And when you think that poor little creature's life is that manner, didn't you have a spark of pity for it?"

"Pity be ——," was the reply. "The brat was making too much noise to suit me. Then, with no living witness to his foul crime, did this monster drag the four bodies to the sepulchre he had provided, and placed them in their resting-place. A grim sense of something for which we can find no name impelled him to go after the house and the stock, all of which he spread over the bodies. Then to pile a stack of straw into a mound was but short and easy for the monster, and his night's work was over. Before daylight he hitched up the Haroldson team of mules, loaded the wagon with whatever he thought of value, and was off to Hastings.

In a few days he returned with a team of horses and a new wagon. To the neighbors he brought kind messages from Mrs. Haroldson, and to a few he paid some of the murdered woman's minor debts. On the day of the murder he persuaded the woman to sign a voluntary relinquishment of her homestead in blank to leave it with him to negotiate. On his return from Hastings he filled this blank out in his own name, and, or there sent to Bloomington, presented the paper, and filed his claim for the homestead. Everything was now looking exceedingly well for the fiend. Possession of the homestead gave him the dignity of a citizen, and he was on the road to prosperity.

A few miles away lived a bachelor Swede named Peter Anderson, with whom Richards had become intimate. The latter proposed to the Swede that they live together during the Winter, and the unfortunate man consented. One of the arrangements was that Richards should be cook for the establishment. On the 8th of this month he told the Swede that he would get up an extra good dinner. He did so, using poison for seasoning. Anderson in the afternoon felt sick, and went to a neighbor's, and said he believed Richards was trying to kill him with poison. The neighbor doctored him, and when he returned he told Richards his suspicions. A quarrel ensued, and during it Richards killed Anderson by crushing his skull with a hatchet. That evening a party of neighbors came up to inquire for Anderson, and found Richards hitching up the Swede's team. He told them to go into the house and see, and then threw off the harness from one of the animals, mounted him, and made for Bloomington.

In the sand-hills on the southern edge of the divide the horse gave out and Richard left him there to die, going to Bloomington on foot. There he procured a conveyance to take him to Riverton, where he arrived near daylight Monday morning. He could not gain admission to the Riverton House, so he again hired a team to take him to Red Cloud. At that place he remained all day Monday, the 9th. Next morning he took the train to Hastings, where he arrived safely and remained, until the morning of Friday, the 13th, when he boarded the Burlington and Missouri River train for Omaha.

He says he reached this city that afternoon, lounged around the depot platform walle waiting for the Union Pacific to take him over the river, and freely conversed with our officers and others concerning the very crime for which he was fleeing. The next morning he reached Chicago, and passed through ticket to Baltimore, but got off at Wheeling Sunday night and walked over to Bridgeport, Ohio, remaining there till the next day, when he went to Lake Pleasant, and remained in that neighborhood till he was arrested.

This is the story he tells in a disconnected way. At one time in the interview Richards said he did not care to say any more statements. When he reached his destination, he said, he would make a general statement.

"But suppose you don't have a chance to do so—you know what I mean!"

"Well, I don't give a ——."

In answer to a request for the names of the women with whom he has been connected, he refused to divulge. He didn't want them to become known. "They married women, though," said he, with an air of pride.

"If Anderson hadn't been so quick in coming," said Richards, "he wouldn't have got me. The day I was caught I was going to start back for Nebraska. Why? Because they never would think of me coming West again, and would have gone on East, while I would have passed by here and gone to the mountains. Just a week to a hell the night before I was caught, and if it hadn't been for that—but, anyhow, if I hadn't had the two girls with me, I guess the constable, McGrew, who arrested me, would have been a dead man—either of us would, for I'd have shot."

Richards denies the report that he has confessed to three more murders, as well as that which says he threatened vengeance on the man who arrested him.

Sheriffs Anderson and Martin have had a lively time in the pursuit, and were almost worn out. To Anderson, by reason of his long experience, belongs a great deal of the credit for the capture. The two officers paid over the reward to the Ohio constable, and their own expenses have been over $500.

THE VINEYARDS OF CALIFORNIA.

STATISTICS OF THE HARVEST OF THE PAST YEAR—AN UNREMUNERATIVE SEASON.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

The sharp, nipping frosts of the past week remind us that the harvest truly is past in a most literal sense, and that the Summer is actually ended. It may not, therefore, be amiss or untimely to reckon up the results of that finished Summer, and the fruits of the completed harvest. As yet, the data for a thorough review of the field are not at hand, but it is possible to present an approximate statement of the season's yield in at least one conspicuous and important branch of industry, and one, too, that probably promises as much in the early future for the prosperity and renute of the State as any other, however greater in bulk and value the others may now appear. The allusion is to the grape harvest and the wine product. California now produces more grapes than any other State in the Union, and nearly as many as all the others combined. In good seasons her product of wine alone has aggregated about 7,000,000 gallons, which is as much as is claimed for all the States east of the mountains. Besides this product, she has put large quantities of the product of her prolific vines into raisins, has distilled a considerable quantity of the juice into brandy, and at the same time has furnished the tables not only of this coast, but those of the East, to a large extent, with their choicest fruit. And yet our grape culture is but in its infancy. Our vineyardists are only beginning to learn the peculiar adaptedness of their soils, the best variety of vine plant, the proper treatment to give them, and the best means of improving the quality of the fruit produced. Our wine-makers are still experimenting with the various grapes at their command; are only learning the relations of our peculiar climate to the product of the vine; are just beginning to understand the science of properly blending the different varieties of grape to produce the most excellent qualities of wine; are gathering experience in the manner of treating wines in order to adapt them to the average palates of our customers. In raisin-making we are also as yet but beginners, notwithstanding that our State is the source of the increase of thousands of boxes that are put upon the market by our manufacturers. Thus it is evident that when the experimental era shall have passed, this industry, already so considerable in extent, will become one of the most prominent and important on the coast.

Grape culture for the season now closing has not been remunerative in this State; first, because of a short crop, and, secondly, because of the low price the fruit has commanded in the market. Taking the wine product as the basis of calculation, it is shown that the yield is less than one-half what it should have been. In the Sonoma Valley the yield is but one-third of a crop, and in the Napa region about the same. It is estimated by the most competent judges that there are 40,000,000 vines in bearing in the State. These vines ought to yield not less than 12,000,000 gallons of unpressed juice, or more exactly, every three vines should yield one gallon of wine. But this yield has never yet been secured. Three years ago, when our wines were much more immature, and our cellar imperfect, the production was 7,000,000 gallons, which was found to be in excess of the demand. That was, in many respects, an unfortunate yield. It forced upon consumers a large quantity of wine that would hardly bear comparison with the average of the imported article, and which was offered for sale at their command, and was sold at prices much below what good wine should be worth. Nevertheless, the effect was to establish a price for California wines, whereas, heretofore, on account of the improvement since made in their quality, it has been found impracticable to advance. So that now, when we are making wines which challenge the highest commendations of the most critical Eastern experts, and are even preferred before the choicest connoisseurs beside their own most approved products, our producers are compelled to accept prices for their wines which barely pay the cost of production.

But with this capacity for producing 12,000,000 gallons, the product will be only about the same as last, about 5,000,000 gallons, or less than half a crop. This is partly owing, undoubtedly, to the heavy volume of rain that fell last Winter, but more, doubtless, to the unexplained causes which forbid a full yield of any fruit, and grapes especially, except at intervals of three years. Should the climatic conditions prove favorable during the coming year, California may expect to astonish the world with her product of the delicious fruit.

There is, however, not withstanding the short crop of this year, a very great satisfaction derived from the quality of the fruit. Never before have the grapes of California been so rich and excellent, especially for wine-making. The light red wines are pronounced not only superior to any heretofore produced in the State, but the most competent tasters pronounce them equal to the best French productions. The fermentation is excellent and the quality really splendid. The white wines are also much improved over the product of former years, though probably not to so great an extent as the red. This improvement is attributable to the increase in age of the vines, and also to the greater knowledge of the vineyardists in treating them and in handling the grapes. It is also traceable in a considerable degree to the improvements that are constantly going on in the vineyards, as suggested by experience and observation. Thus it is noticeable that the most intelligent growers are rooting up their old Mission and other comparatively useless vines, and substituting better varieties, more carefully adapted to the soil and climate, and at the same time those bearing fruit of tried excellence and approved flavor. They are also paying greater attention to location, and availing themselves of acquired experience in selecting the proper exposure and other items which perform so important a part in securing the most delicious juice from their vines. Thus it is that the standard of California wines is so steadily improving, and has already attained such an enviable repute. And while the crude wine as received from the first hands is thus of greater excellence this year than ever before, the blended wines will be proportionately advanced in character.

The increase in the demand for California wines is very marked this year, especially for export. It is estimated that, with the close of the current year, the State will have exported 2,000,000 gallons, against 1,500,000 gallons last year. The prospects are now favorable for a still larger foreign trade for the year to come, provided our dealers are able to supply the demand. The short crop of last year, and, owing to the short crop of last year and the brisk demand for the product that has prevailed, the country is practically drained, and there is no old wine remaining on hand in the State, from which even the foreign demand may be increased, it will hardly be possible to export much more of this year's produce than of last year's.

The prevailing price for crude wines during the season now closing has been from 14 to 25 per cent. higher than in former years. The benefit of this advance has been mainly enjoyed by the producer, the dealer, for reasons stated above, not having been able to realize more than in former years. He looks for his profits in the future, when the demand shall become stable and the supply assured. And certainly the prices realized this year must go far to encourage production, notwithstanding the unsatisfactory yield of the vines, which has operated to withhold any actual profit from the producer.

Allusion has been already made to the superior excellence of the clarets of this year's vintage. The knowledge of this superiority is already abroad, and the demand for them is very brisk, both for home and foreign consumption. At the East our red wines are preferred to those of France, while in our own State the consumption is almost exclusively of the home product. The demand for these wines promises to be beyond the supply.

Sweet wines are very scarce this year and command a high price in the market. Wines of this class, which last year sold for 40 cents a gallon, now readily command 55 cents, and are hard to find at that. The makers are holding them firmly, and are not at all anxious to sell.

Taking it all in all, the wine interests of California are considered to be in a very satisfactory and promising condition, and the industry has reached a stage where it is capable of taking care of itself, if it can only be let alone. But there is no disguising the fact that there exists an anxious watching toward Washington and a fear of some unwise tinkering of the tariff, which might seriously disturb, if not destroy, the interest altogether. Or, if this fear should prove groundless, as it doubtless will, there remains a keen apprehension of the threatened or long-talked-of secret combination of railroads, by which the immense products of that country shall be admitted into the United States, duty free, to compete with our younger industry before it shall have acquired strength to encounter such a formidable rival. This apprehension is doing more than at present appears to retard the development of our resources as a wine-producing State; and not until the question is set at rest in some official manner will our vine-growers feel easy and free to extend their operations.

MORE REVENUE FOR ALABAMA.

From the Mobile (Ala.) Register, Dec. 29.

The State needs more revenue. If the taxes were honestly collected we would have no trouble, but it seems impossible to devise any system of tax enforcement which will compel men to pay. The result of the Revenue bill of 1876 has been to throw millions of acres of land upon the hands of the State, and shut them off from the assessment list. The field of taxation has diminished, and the laws for enforcement have grown more and more odious. The General Assembly upon reassembling after recess must look the situation square in the face. They must remember that before another Assembly meets, two years hence, the rate of interest upon the public debt will have advanced from 2 per cent. to 3. We have already suggested one source from which a larger revenue should be collected—the railroads. There is another source which promises a large income—the Moffett register. Dr. Nicholson, one of the Montgomery members, at an early day in the session, introduced a bill to collect revenue by means of the Moffett register. That bill has slept, because defects were found in the Virginia law which originated the scheme, and which it was hoped would be corrected by closer observation. A more perfect enforcement of the tax against railroads would add not less than $75,000 to our revenue. The Moffett register, imperfect as it is, would add not less than $50,000 to our revenue.

BOTH ALIVE AND HONEST.

WILLIAM WACKERLE REAPPEARS.

THE MAN, WHOSE WIFE INSISTS THAT HE IS DEAD CLAIMS THAT HE IS VERY MUCH ALIVE AND THAT IT IS NOT TIME FOR THE INSURANCE COMPANY TO PAY.

From the St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer-Press, Dec. 28.

A most exciting and remarkable experience is that which William Wackerle, formerly of Carver, Minn., has had during the past few years. He has been pursued and hunted for by his wife, who would not be satisfied until she had killed him herself or hired some one to strike the fatal blow. The origin of this passion to get rid of her husband's life is from a most extraordinary cause. It doesn't appear that Wackerle wronged his wife by being false to her, or that there was any foundation for jealousy on her part. He is an ordinary, quiet, and well-disposed looking person, who has worked hard to secure a competency, but who finds his life nearly blasted by the unnatural conduct of her who should be a wife to him. The secret of her intense hatred and her murderous designs seems to be founded in a desire to obtain $7,000 insurance upon the life of her husband, which now amounts, with interest, to nearly $10,000. The *Pioneer-Press* reporter met Wackerle yesterday, accompanied by Mr. Joseph Wehman, of Faribault, an attorney, and for some years a resident of Carver, where he was County Attorney. He tells his story frankly, and it is one of the most startling recorded for many a day. For some years Wackerle lived on a farm just out of Carver, in the very limits of the Etna and removed to Milwaukee. He has been married to his wife for 10 years, and while living together they had seven children born to them. All but one or two of them died when very young. Besides this unhappy product, she has put large quantities of the product of her prolific vines into raisins, has distilled a considerable quantity of the juice into brandy, and at the same time has furnished the tables not only of this coast, but those of the East, to a large extent, with their choicest fruit. And yet our grape culture is but in its infancy. Our vineyardists are only beginning to learn the peculiar adaptedness of their soils, the best variety of vine plant, the proper treatment to give them, and the best means of improving the quality of the fruit produced. Our wine-makers are still experimenting with the various grapes at their command; are only learning the relations of our peculiar climate to the product of the vine; are just beginning to understand the science of properly blending the different varieties of grape to produce the most excellent qualities of wine; are gathering experience in the manner of treating wines in order to adapt them to the average palates of our customers. In raisin-making we are also as yet but beginners, notwithstanding that our State is the source of the increase of thousands of boxes that are put upon the market by our manufacturers. Thus it is evident that when the experimental era shall have passed, this industry, already so considerable in extent, will become one of the most prominent and important on the coast.

Grape culture for the season now closing has not been remunerative in this State; first, because of a short crop, and, secondly, because of the low price the fruit has commanded in the market. Taking the wine product as the basis of calculation, it is shown that the yield is less than one-half what it should have been. In the Sonoma Valley the yield is but one-third of a crop, and in the Napa region about the same. It is estimated by the most competent judges that there are 40,000,000 vines in bearing in the State. These vines ought to yield not less than 12,000,000 gallons of unpressed juice, or more exactly, every three vines should yield one gallon of wine. But this yield has never yet been secured. Three years ago, when our wines were much more immature, our cellar imperfect, the production was 7,000,000 gallons, which was found to be in excess of the demand. That was, in many respects, an unfortunate yield. It forced upon consumers a large quantity of wine that would hardly bear comparison with the average of the imported article, and which was offered for sale at their command, and was sold at prices much below what good wine should be worth. Nevertheless, the effect was to establish a price for California wines, whereas, heretofore, on account of the improvement since made in their quality, it has been found impracticable to advance. So that now, when we are making wines which challenge the highest commendations of the most critical Eastern experts, and are even preferred before the choicest connoisseurs beside their own most approved products, our producers are compelled to accept prices for their wines which barely pay the cost of production.

But with this capacity for producing 12,000,000 gallons, the product will be only about the same as last, about 5,000,000 gallons, or less than half a crop. This is partly owing, undoubtedly, to the heavy volume of rain that fell last Winter, but more, doubtless, to the unexplained causes which forbid a full yield of any fruit, and grapes especially, except at intervals of three years. Should the climatic conditions prove favorable during the coming year, California may expect to astonish the world with her product of the delicious fruit.

There is, however, not withstanding the short crop of this year, a very great satisfaction derived from the quality of the fruit. Never before have the grapes of California been so rich and excellent, especially for wine-making. The light red wines are pronounced not only superior to any heretofore produced in the State, but the most competent tasters pronounce them equal to the best French productions. The fermentation is excellent and the quality really splendid. The white wines are also much improved over the product of former years, though probably not to so great an extent as the red. This improvement is attributable to the increase in age of the vines, and also to the greater knowledge of the vineyardists in treating them and in handling the grapes. It is also traceable in a considerable degree to the improvements that are constantly going on in the vineyards, as suggested by experience and observation. Thus it is noticeable that the most intelligent growers are rooting up their old Mission and other comparatively useless vines, and substituting better varieties, more carefully adapted to the soil and climate, and at the same time those bearing fruit of tried excellence and approved flavor. They are also paying greater attention to location, and availing themselves of acquired experience in selecting the proper exposure and other items which perform so important a part in securing the most delicious juice from their vines. Thus it is that the standard of California wines is so steadily improving, and has already attained such an enviable repute. And while the crude wine as received from the first hands is thus of greater excellence this year than ever before, the blended wines will be proportionately advanced in character.

The increase in the demand for California wines is very marked this year, especially for export. It is estimated that, with the close of the current year, the State will have exported 2,000,000 gallons, against 1,500,000 gallons last year. The prospects are now favorable for a still larger foreign trade for the year to come, provided our dealers are able to supply the demand. The short crop of last year, and, owing to the short crop of last year and the brisk demand for the product that has prevailed, the country is practically drained, and there is no old wine remaining on hand in the State, from which even the foreign demand may be increased, it will hardly be possible to export much more of this year's produce than of last year's.

The prevailing price for crude wines during the season now closing has been from 14 to 25 per cent. higher than in former years. The benefit of this advance has been mainly enjoyed by the producer, the dealer, for reasons stated above, not having been able to realize more than in former years. He looks for his profits in the future, when the demand shall become stable and the supply assured. And certainly the prices realized this year must go far to encourage production, notwithstanding the unsatisfactory yield of the vines, which has operated to withhold any actual profit from the producer.

Allusion has been already made to the superior excellence of the clarets of this year's vintage. The knowledge of this superiority is already abroad, and the demand for them is very brisk, both for home and foreign consumption. At the East our red wines are preferred to those of France, while in our own State the consumption is almost exclusively of the home product. The demand for these wines promises to be beyond the supply.

Sweet wines are very scarce this year and command a high price in the market. Wines of this class, which last year sold for 40 cents a gallon, now readily command 55 cents, and are hard to find at that. The makers are holding them firmly, and are not at all anxious to sell.

Taking it all in all, the wine interests of California are considered to be in a very satisfactory and promising condition, and the industry has reached a stage where it is capable of taking care of itself, if it can only be let alone. But there is no disguising the fact that there exists an anxious watching toward Washington and a fear of some unwise tinkering of the tariff, which might seriously disturb, if not destroy, the interest altogether. Or, if this fear should prove groundless, as it doubtless will, there remains a keen apprehension of the threatened or long-talked-of secret combination of railroads, by which the immense products of that country shall be admitted into the United States, duty free, to compete with our younger industry before it shall have acquired strength to encounter such a formidable rival. This apprehension is doing more than at present appears to retard the development of our resources as a wine-producing State; and not until the question is set at rest in some official manner will our vine-growers feel easy and free to extend their operations.

MORE REVENUE FOR ALABAMA.

From the Mobile (Ala.) Register, Dec. 29.

The State needs more revenue. If the taxes were honestly collected we would have no trouble, but it seems impossible to devise any system of tax enforcement which will compel men to pay. The result of the Revenue bill of 1876 has been to throw millions of acres of land upon the hands of the State, and shut them off from the assessment list. The field of taxation has diminished, and the laws for enforcement have grown more and more odious. The General Assembly upon reassembling after recess must look the situation square in the face. They must remember that before another Assembly meets, two years hence, the rate of interest upon the public debt will have advanced from 2 per cent. to 3. We have already suggested one source from which a larger revenue should be collected—the railroads. There is another source which promises a large income—the Moffett register. Dr. Nicholson, one of the Montgomery members, at an early day in the session, introduced a bill to collect revenue by means of the Moffett register. That bill has slept, because defects were found in the Virginia law which originated the scheme, and which it was hoped would be corrected by closer observation. A more perfect enforcement of the tax against railroads would add not less than $75,000 to our revenue. The Moffett register, imperfect as it is, would add not less than $50,000 to our revenue.

owner, distant some half a mile from the depot, where he always safely delivers it. No matter what the state of the weather may be the animal is always found on the platform, and only for this particular train. He was formerly the property of Mr. Elmore, who gave him to some of his Lakeville friends, by whom he is highly prized.

JUDGE DANFORTH.

HIS REMARKS AT THE DINNER GIVEN HIM BY MEMBERS OF THE ROCHESTER BAR.

The Rochester *Democrat* gives the following condensed report of the response of Hon. George F. Danforth to the toast in his honor at the dinner given him in that city, on Monday evening, in consideration of his election as Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals:

"I thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the kindness with which my name has been proposed by yourself, and you, gentlemen, for the kindness with which it has been received. I infer, after all, from the remarks of the Chairman, that I am one who has eaten and am to be dismissed from further service. I need not say how deeply grateful I am for this expression of your regard; but I feel, after all, humiliated by the compliment, when I call to mind the names of the many eminent lawyers who have practiced at the Rochester Bar. In 1840 there were fewer members of the Bar in Monroe County than are here present to-night. Then Frederick Whittlesey was City Attorney, Isaac Hills, Recorder. Samuel L. Selden, Clerk in Chancery. Perhaps six of the lawyers then in active practice are still with us. Judge E. Darwin Smith then adorned, as he now adorns, the profession. Judge Jasper W. Gilbert, now a Justice of the Supreme Court in the Second District, was practicing at the Bar. These, with Eastman and Chamberlain, are all that remain. The rest are either dead or or have removed to other localities. From that time to this the courts of the State have been conducted, in some measure, by the representatives of this profession from Rochester. Judge Gardiner, who was early transferred to the Bench, is still vigorous in body and mind. Samuel L. Selden went upon the bench of the Supreme Court and from thence to the Court of Appeals. Henry R. Selden went upon the latter bench. The present Chief-Justice, Sanford E. Church, resided in Rochester when he was nominated for the position he now occupies. In each instance the Bar was bereft, although the Bench was adorned. I am grateful for the evidence of good feeling exhibited this evening, but I begin to fear that there is a little too much good feeling. It seems a little as if the good-bye was not to be long enough. If, in entering upon the duties of the Bench, I left the Bar, I should feel very sad. We feel the profession of the law to be the highest recognized in the State, to which all other professions defer. There is also none lower, for it extends its hand to aid the lowest. We have seen in the career of those who now adorn and honor the Bench that the change of the advocate from the Bar to the Bench is like turning the ring upon the finger—the glitter of the stone is lost, but more of the gold is seen. Gentlemen, I do not intend to detain you. As I have always had an agreeable intercourse with you, and as I am indebted to you more than to any one else for the honor that has been conferred upon me, I render you hearty thanks. If it shall happen that you do not regret your action, I shall be doubly fortunate."

A PATHETIC LETTER FROM FLORES.

AN EARNEST CRY FOR HELP FOR A STARVING PEOPLE.

From the Bridgeport (Conn.) Standard, Dec 31.

The following letter to Mr. P. T. Barnum will be found of interest. It was written by a Spanish gentleman who has acquired a considerable knowledge of English, but evidently does not fully understand the idiomatic structure of our language. The letter is printed verbatim:

FLORES, (Azores,) Oct. 5th, 1878.

Phineas T. Barnum, Esq., Waldemers, Bridgeport:

SIR: After I have read the advertisements of your wonderfull life and enterprises, and seen the innumerous times you have devoted, in the midst of your busy life, your cultivated faculties for the benefit of your fey

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AMUSEMENTS—Seventh Page—8th and 7th cols.
AUCTION SALES—Seventh Page—7th col.
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BOARD WANTED—Seventh Page—5th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Fifth Page—7th col.
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CITY REAL ESTATE—Seventh Page—1st and 2d cols.
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STORES, &c., TO LET—Seventh Page—1st col.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—Seventh Page—7th col.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 2, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION-SQUARE.—The Banker's Daughter.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—Rip Van Winkle.
BROADWAY THEATRE.—Uncle Dan'l.
STANDARD THEATRE.—Almost a Life.
WALLACK'S THEATRE.—At Last.
BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Evangeline.
PARK THEATRE.—Baree, in the Wood.
COMIQUE.—Christmas Jobs and Sorrows.
THE AQUARIUM.—Afternoon and Evening.
SAN FRANCISCO HALL.—Love's Endurance.
NIBLO'S GARDEN THEATRE.—Peep o' Day.
MASONIC HALL.—Tom Thumb Troupe. Matinée.
ASSOCIATION HALL.—Lecture.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12 00
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum.....2 50
The Weekly Times, per annum.....1 00

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.

The Times Up-town Office—No. 1,258 Broadway.
Paris Office of The Times—No. 39 Rue de Lafayette.
The Times is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand, W. C., from Henry F. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Stevens', No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, increasing north-east winds, cloudy weather, with light rain or snow, followed by cooler westerly winds, and possibly by rising barometer.

It is announced to be the intention of Mr. Sherman to devote his energies, which are in a measure released by the successful attainment of redemption, to the funding of the remaining 6 per cent. bonds. The work is a very important one, and the time is exceedingly favorable, probably more so than it will be in a year from now. The credit of the Government is vastly strengthened by the way in which the Redemption law has been carried out, and in the present condition of the money market its 4 per cent. bonds furnish as desirable an investment as it is possible for the holders of called bonds to obtain. The influences which may at some future period reduce the currency of the country to the silver standard are for the present firmly held in check, and so long as they are so the opportunity for refunding the 6 per cents is an extremely good one.

Gen. Sheridan, it must be admitted, does not shine in controversy. His "supplementary report," made in answer to Secretary Schurz's demand that he should substantiate his charges against the Indian Bureau management, is a rambling and inconclusive document. In his original report, Gen. Sheridan said that the Indian border troubles were due to a want of sufficient appropriations, or to "the wretched mismanagement" of the Indian Department. As he subsequently added that "the amounts appropriated by Congress ought to be sufficient," it necessarily followed that the General meant to charge that "wretched mismanagement" was the real cause of the difficulties. And the General cannot escape the imputation of having been indiscreet and reckless in his charges by now claiming that these sweeping remarks were intended only for the eye of his superior officer, Gen. Sherman. It is very doubtful if an officer in any department of the Government has any right to go out of his own sphere of duty to criticise the doings of another department of the Government. Even civilians have some rights which an eminent military man is bound to respect. And Gen. Sheridan, in his "supplementary report," does not seem to realize that he has made charges which he cannot, in the nature of things, make good.

The controversy between Gen. Sheridan and Secretary Schurz has developed considerable ill feeling on the part of the former officer, to say the least. The General is betrayed into using some phrases which remind one more of the manners of the camp than of the usages of polite debate. In one place he refers to the Secretary's saying, "disingenuously," that the General had made random charges; and in another place he refers to the Secretary's letters demanding proof as being inconsiderate. And finally, in a fit of petulance, he complains that he will not be "lectured by the honorable Secretary of the Interior." All of this is amusing reading, but the dispute is not only unseemly, but unnecessary. It is evident that Gen. Sheridan blundered in going out of his way to "pitch into" the Indian Bureau, and he now feels obliged to maintain his ground at any cost.

The report of commercial failures in New-York City for the year just closed shows 917 in number, with liabilities amounting to nearly $64,000,000, and assets estimated at about $19,000,000, or a trifle under an average of 30 per cent. This is, on its face, a bad showing. The number of failures is greater than in any previous year, the amount of liabilities is enormous, and the ratio of assets is disgracefully small—so small, in fact, that it involves a very considerable element of downright rascality. But it must be remembered that the past year witnessed the expiration of the Bankrupt law, and that the number of failures, as well as the amount of reported losses, was very greatly increased by the clearing away of rubbish in connection with that event. The field is now comparatively free, and it ought to be possible to show a very much better record for 1879. It remains true, however, that credit is still too loosely granted, and that it is frequently made, instead of a wholesome aid, a temptation to dealers in extending their business. With our currency on a solid basis, we should learn to give an equally solid one to credit, to the mutual advantage of lender and borrower, seller and buyer.

Disastrous floods in England and Scotland are increasing the distress which prevails among the poorer classes. Large districts are inundated, and, as usual, those who can least afford to sustain loss are the sufferers. The working people in various parts of England take the proposed reduction in wages with great reluctance. The singular spectacle is presented of men quitting work, in a time of scarcity and depression, rather than accept reduced wages. In many cases these workmen belong to trades-unions, and their reliance is upon the treasury of their association. There is certainly something wrong in a condition of industrial affairs in which a portion of the working men, voluntarily idle, are maintained in their idleness, while thousands of unemployed laborers vainly beg for work and bread.

MOVEMENTS OF INDUSTRY AND CAPITAL.

Englishmen are not in the habit of speaking despondingly of the future of their country. As a people, they have an abiding faith in its vitality, and in their own capacity for surmounting whatever difficulties may arise. Lord Carnarvon accompanies his protest against the tendency toward imperialism with the declaration that "there is no duty which our country need ever decline; there is no burden, however great, which it ever need be afraid to bear." Of late, however, exceptions to this hopeful rule have multiplied. And they embrace thoughtful men, whose misgivings are rooted deeper than financial disaster, or the accidental causes of a competition which is to some extent misunderstood. Mr. Bright is probably the last man who would admit that any connection exists between passing disasters and the policy of free trade; he is prompted as strongly by his instincts as by his prepossessions to look confidently behind the dark cloud which envelops the fortunes of vast industries. Yet even he gave utterance, more than a year ago, to the belief that England is losing some forms of its commercial supremacy. More recently Mr. Gladstone has vaguely expressed the same apprehension. He admits that in the long industrial race England will be outstripped by the United States.

More suggestive than either of these expressions of opinion is the line of thought pursued by writers of repute who, starting from the liberal point of view, have undertaken to discuss the industrial problem in the light derived from the prevailing depression and the attendant conflict between labor and capital. The depression is not, in their judgment, the transient evil which superficial observers suppose it to be. In a large degree it is the result of a series of causes involving a permanent change in the relation of English producers to the foreign world. Following this process of reasoning, the wages-struggle is an indication of difficulties so deep-seated that mere reductions will not remove them. Employers proceed on the asumption that England's competing power is impaired by comparative dearness of production, the remedy for which is lower wages. Mr. John Morley, addressing the representatives of the Trades-Unions, urges that the remedy is inadequate. Manufacturing industry, he argues, has been unduly developed. Markets are glutted. To go on producing, even at lower cost, will simply be to prolong the glut. Diminished production, therefore, is the remedy he prescribes. To the working men the prescription cannot be encouraging. Shorter hours of labor imply less pay, and the class concerned must either submit to deeper poverty or devise methods of transferring themselves to more fortunately situated fields of labor.

In the current number of the *Fortnightly Review* Mr. L. H. Courtney pushes the argument further. Discussing "the migration of centres of industrial energy," he finds in the past the best means of elucidating the possibilities of the future. Industries, he sees, decline permanently when the conditions favorable to their prosecution disappear. Within the memory of the present generation Cornwall was renowned for the production of copper and tin. Now, copper-mining has almost disappeared and tin-mining declines so steadily that the same result approaches. Why? Not because the Cornish supplies of copper and tin are exhausted, but because the cost of production has so increased, that supplies can be obtained more cheaply elsewhere. The gradual abandonment of these industries in Cornwall has led to the emigration of its mining population. More slowly, perhaps, but quite as surely, the same causes are operating in the iron and steel manufacture, and the mining of coal. Mr. Hussey Vivian, during his brief visit to the United States, saw enough to convince him that his own country can never again send iron or steel hither; and in our gigantic coal-fields he recognizes the basis of future manufacturing greatness. England's coal-fields are far from exhausted, but the conditions of working them yearly grow more costly. When the coal becomes dear England's manufacturing supremacy will be at an end. The evil as Mr. Courtney presents it is, that while the consumption of coal increases geometrically, the stores of force which coal supplies are expended in an excessive production of other commodities to keep pace with a limitless competition. The competition cannot be kept up, and when the need of force is greatest coal production will be dearest. Prof. Jevons contends "that many among the present generation may live to feel the pressure of the gradually increasing difficulty of obtaining coal force." Mr. Courtney insists "that the dangerous expansion of national industry should be kept under." He would even repress by arbitrary measures the consumption of coal as a means of keeping the development of England's industrial organization within narrower limits.

All this points to important changes in the geographical relations of manufacturing industry. If the argument of Messrs. Morley and Courtney is sound, the strait of English manufacturing capital is as serious as the strait of labor. Reduction of wages cannot bring lasting relief to employers who are confronted with comparatively unfavorable conditions of production; nor can strikes, even though successful, avert the deterioration in the value of labor which is inseparable from a diminished demand for its products. The experience of Cornwall will be shared by other of England's industries. Capital will seek other fields, —and nowhere are they so accessible as in the United States. The ordeal in store for labor is a terrible one,—all the more terrible because labor cannot at will follow the example of the emigrating Cornishmen, if it were disposed to do so. The proposal of the workers in the iron trades to expend an accumulated quarter of a million of dollars in a bootless struggle against diminished wages shows how imperfectly the English working men realize their precarious position or the more profitable use to which their fund might be applied. It is a question only of time. The coming immigration will differ from its predecessors. Capital will migrate more freely than labor.

These contingencies involve probable changes in some of the industrial centres of the United States. We are familiar with the effect of the migration of industrial energy as applied to the production of wheat. A generation ago, the Genesee Valley was the great wheat centre. To-day the centre is the Red River Valley of Minnesota and Dakota. The expansion of manufacturing enterprise has been quite as marked, though less precise in relation to the older centres of industry. The West, which was altogether agricultural, is strong in the diversity of its manufactures. It will be the fault of the Southern people if their region fail to attract the migrating forces which the restoration of confidence will set in motion here, and which seem likely, at no distant day, to prove still stronger on the other side of the Atlantic.

SOUTHERN NEGROES ORGANIZING.

Too many triumphs, victories to which they were not entitled, have not tended to strengthen the position of the Democrats in Louisiana. On the contrary, the outrageous frauds which were perpetrated by the leaders of the regular organizations—frauds which in New-Orleans at least seem to have been directed quite as much against the so-called independent Democrats as against the Republicans—appear at last to have aroused the fair-minded people of the State to some sense of the tyranny and injustice of the little clique of demagogues who seek to control the destinies of the commonwealth. This feeling, and there is reason to believe that it is a growing one, has certainly led to the recent exposure of Democratic frauds practiced in the city election and to the establishment of a number of independent and influential white organizations, with the publicly avowed object of guarding the ballot-box against the corrupt practices of those who control the dominant party.

While these better elements are gradually breaking away from the Democracy, however, there are many indications that the colored people, who, of course, form the great bulk of the Republican Party in Louisiana, are daily becoming more firmly united, more alive to the responsibilities of citizenship and the rights which belong to freemen. An evidence of this is to be found in the recent organization of the Young Men's Progressive Association of Louisiana, a union of influential young colored men who have come together for the purpose of exposing outrages which may be committed upon men of their race for political effect, and to secure as far as may be, fair elections and honest counts. In a moderate, but none the less effective, address to the country, which has just been issued by the association, it is shown that the conciliatory policy which was adopted by President Hayes toward the South has not diminished the number of crimes committed by the White League for political purposes, but, on the contrary, by supporting the belief among lawless men that the National Government has neither the power nor the will to punish their transgressions, has made it more dangerous than ever for a Republican to openly express his opinions, or to exercise the rights which are popularly supposed to be guaranteed to him by the national Constitution. To remedy these evils, and others of a like character, it is well suggested by the address that the Federal office-holders in the South, but particularly in Louisiana—officers who are charged with the enforcement of the laws—be held to a strict accountability for all their official acts, and be made responsible for a plain and fearless enforcement of all the laws and constitutional enactments which have been passed for the protection of colored voters. There can be no doubt that the carrying out of this suggestion by the National Government would be productive of many good results. As they are at present administered in many parts of the South, notably in South Carolina, the United States laws afford absolutely no protection to the black men and have no terrors for the White League. With such men as District Attorney Northrup acting the part of prosecutors, the Democratic wild riders, who break up Republican meetings, beat and kill Republican voters, and stuff ballot-boxes, can with impunity snap their fingers in the face of justice and defy the power of the Government.

In this connection it is well pointed out by the address to which we refer that crimes against citizens of the United States can be checked in the South as well as in the North, if the laws are enforced with the same energy and diligence. For these reasons the association, representing, as it does, some of the best elements in the Republican Party of Louisiana, strongly protests against any scheme looking toward a disfranchisement of the colored voter. It is argued, with no little force, that the right of suffrage was conferred upon the freedmen as the result of a great achievement; and that it should be as sacredly preserved to them as it is sacredly pledged in the Constitution, there can be no doubt. It may be questionable whether it was wise in the beginning to call nearly a million of ignorant men, who had lived a life of chattel slavery, to take part in the councils of the Republic, but there can be no doubt that every effort to deprive them of rights thus guaranteed should be firmly resisted. The negroes of the South have learned with a rapidity which, considering their opportunity, is little short of marvelous. To-day they are no longer the half-civilized beings they were when the war broke out. The knowledge that they are citizens and have a right to share in the administration of the Government has elevated and enlarged their minds as nothing else could have done, until now, in many parts of the South, notably in the large cities and towns, they are quite as well-informed in all matters which concern the State as are their white neighbors. What they have long needed is intelligent organization, an organization controlled, not by designing leaders for their own selfish ends, but by men who have the real interests of their race at heart and the power and courage to thoroughly expose the wrongs committed by the shot-gun Democracy. There is reason to believe that the Young Men's Progressive Association will in some degree supply this want. The beginning is certainly a good one, and should lead to the most satisfactory results.

THE FRENCH SENATE.

The Senatorial elections which occur in France next Sunday constitute an event of extraordinary moment to that Republic. Ever since the constitutional provisions of 1875 went into effect the final consolidation of the Government has been hindered by an upper chamber in which the majority, though composed of discordant monarchical elements, has been held together by a common hostility to the Republic. In sympathy with that majority was the chief executive officer of the nation, and together they could seriously embarrass the efforts of those who desired to settle the institutions of the country on a permanent basis of liberal principles. Perhaps this hindrance, so long as it could not amount to an absolute prevention of progress, was not altogether a disadvantage. In spite of it there has been a steady advance in the sentiment of the country and in the growing strength of the Republic, and it may have prevented action that would have proved hasty or ill-advised. When it came to a struggle between the opposing forces last year, beginning with the dismissal of the Simon Ministry on the 16th of May, and running through the dissolution of the Chambers and new elections, the result was a triumph for the Republicans, and since that time the monarchical elements have been in a state of almost hopeless quiescence. They are doubtless prepared to accept as inevitable the definitive establishment of the Republic, controlled by those who believe in it.

Although the bulk of the electors who are to name the new Senators were chosen on the 27th of October, nothing more definite is known of the result than that it is certain to give the Republicans the control of the upper chamber, and probably by a majority of 20 or 25. That this should be attained at the first triennial election after the Senatorial law went into effect is a cause of congratulation for the friends of the Republic, the more so as the complicated indirectness of the mode of choosing Senators was intended to prevent it, and to make that body a permanent barrier to a complete control of affairs by genuine Republicans. Of the 300 members composing this chamber, 75 were to be chosen for life, in the first instance by the Chamber of Deputies, and afterward, as vacancies occurred, by the Senate itself. Here was a Conservative nucleus, which has been somewhat strengthened by the changes of three years. The other 225 members were to be elected by Departments for nine years, but so classified that one-third should go out every three years. The electors in each department were to be the Deputies who represented it in the lower chamber, the Council-General, or administrative body of the department, the Councilors of Arrondissements, and delegates chosen by the Municipal Councils of communes. Thus, the total number of Senatorial electors for the entire country was over 40,000, of whom more than 35,000 were delegates of municipalities. Those who take part in the election of next Sunday consist of 173 Deputies, 877 General Councilors, 1,175 Arrondissement Councilors, and 12,186 Municipal Delegates. They meet in the chief town of their several departments to make their choice. The last elections of Councils-General and Councils of Arrondissements was largely influenced by a consideration of their functions as Senatorial electors, and these elections, as well as the choice of Municipal Delegates on the 27th of October, have indicated a steady advance toward a full Republican supremacy. The device of 1875 has given way before the power of public opinion. The unmistakable will of the people has made itself felt through all the complicated machinery of the Senatorial election, and next Sunday's work will place the French Republic in the hands of French Republicans.

But it must be admitted that they have been favored by fortune in this matter. The classification of Senators at the beginning of 1876 was determined by lot. The departments, taken alphabetically, were divided into three categories, entitled to an equal number of Senators, and the lot decided that those from G to P should have the short term. It is, therefore, in those alone that the elections are now to take place. It so happens that their present representation in the Senate is strongly Conservative, and that the chance of gain was considerably greater than it would have been in either of the other sections. These 29 departments, running alphabetically from Haute-Garonne to Oise inclusive, have now only 19 Republican Senators to 38 Conservatives, 14 of the latter being Bonapartists. There are also seven vacancies among the departmental Senators to be filled at the general election next Sunday. As it is expected that the present Conservative majority of about 20 will be changed to one equally large on the other side, it is plain that a decided change has taken place in the sentiment of the people of these departments in the last three years, but what is made still more certain is that they have gained control of their local administrations, so that the choice of Senators becomes at last a choice by the people.

Of the consequences of the change which will come into effect at the new session of the Chambers on the 14th of the present month little need be said, as their general character must be obvious. Since the failure of MacMahon and his reactionary friends to carry things their own way last year, there has been a grumbling acquiescence in an Administration undoubtedly faithful to the Constitution and its principles. There is no ground for anticipating any radical change in the character of the Cabinet, though its *personnel* is very likely to be modified. But it will have a firmer support, and, with the power more fully in Republican hands, responsibility will rest more completely on the Republican Party. As the President has no power to dissolve the Deputies without the consent of the Senate, there is likely to be a harmonious working of the different departments of the Government, Marshal MacMahon consenting to act as a mere official figurehead. The changes of political significance which are likely to precede the year 1880, when the Constitution will become subject to revision and the Septennate will expire, will mainly affect the magistracy and the military service, which are filled with monarchical sympathizers who have taken little pains to conceal their contempt of the Republic. There can be little doubt that something will be done to bring the administrations of these departments of the service into fuller harmony with the Government and strict subserviency to the established institutions. That accomplished, there is good reason to believe that the year 1880 will witness the definitive establishment of the French Republic on a basis that will bid fair to be permanent, in spite of the ominous vaticinations of its enemies.

THE AGE OF BRIC-A-BRAC.

Books and pictures as holiday gifts have this year given place to bric-à-brac. Usually, when a purchaser in search of a suitable present for young or old, was at loss in the matter of selection of the fittest, a book was finally bought, almost in despair. There is such an infinite variety of books, as of tastes and degrees of education, that that person is indeed an anomaly who does not find pleasure in a book. The range is without limit, from Josh Billings to Goethe, and from Eli Perkins to George Eliot. And they who do not care to read will find pleasure in illustrations and gay bindings. The bookstores this year have held their own, but the bric-à-brac shops have done a great business. The invasion of bric-à-brac is shown most strikingly in the designs of fancy goods. Elegance is not now so much sought for as oddity; and it must be confessed that much of the holiday display is inexpressibly ugly. It is the fashion. Even the detestable pug-dogs are "bred down," as the fanciers phrase it, so as to be as ugly as possible. The pugger the dog, the more "swell" he is. And one of these hapless beasts, compelled against his will to stand up and gaze from a carriage-window, when he wants to take his ease on the cushions, is a spectacle to move the pity of mankind.

It will be observed that we use the word "bric-à-brac" in a very liberal sense. The popular idea of bric-à-brac is "anything that is quaint and ugly." In this sense, pug dogs are certainly to be included in the general classification. And when an average person is at a loss to characterize an object which is artistically hideous, it is said to be quaint. Since the decorative art craze has turned our homes topsy-turvy, we are consoled for the banishment of our comforts by the quaintness of the bric-à-brac furniture which has replaced them. Drawing-rooms are curiosity shops, and there are none so poor and mean but he (or she) may furnish forth a room adorned with Japanese jugs on sawed wall-brackets, at the very least. This all-devouring passion for things unique and grotesque has filled the shops with models of hideousness. Caricatures in porcelain, biscuit, and terra-cotta crowd the shelves and windows. Vases are no longer made in graceful forms, but goblins, dragons, toads, and other monstrous shapes do duty as flower-holders and ornaments. Fancy runs riot among the products of the potter's wheel, and toy-makers seem to be laboring under the influence of some such nightmare as that which Fuseli was wont to invite when he began work on one of his horrible pictures.

The Japanese fever shows signs of abatement. Perhaps the Eastlake, Queen Anne, and renaissance disorders have driven it out. These three great troubles have revolutionized household art. Indeed, household art has revolutionized the household. What with painting and patching, glueing and morticing, our homes are wholly given over to the demon of unrest. Her ladyship receives her friends to-day in a bower of beauty made up of cabinet-maker's rubbish and Oriental pots and pans from the bazaars of Faraway Moses and his tribe. But, on the whole, Queen Anne and the rest of her period whelm the show from Japan and China. The pleased exporters of Canton and Yokohama must shortly feel a refluent tide. Already, it is said, the commoner articles of Chinese and Japanese manufacture can be bought more cheaply here than in the place of their origination. This is a pity, if it indicates that the demand for such goods is falling off. Nothing could be more thoroughly bric-à-brac in general effect, if ugliness is bric-à-brac, than the Japanese wares made for the American market. The cunning Asiatics gave us native designs corrupted by French trifling and English clumsiness. The result was a hybrid ugliness quite wonderful to behold.

While the fashion for decorative art, in its various phases, endures, we must expect that real art and literature will suffer. Books on household art sell readily when other books do not. And these works, costly as skill and ingenuity can make them, are for rich people only; and, we may add, the preachers of household art address themselves chiefly to those who find in this art, as they do in polo, a recreation and a pastime. Meantime, picture-buyers are few, and some men begin to think that they must give up their easels and hire themselves to the prosperous cabinet-makers. Young lovers improve on *Claude Melnotte*, and say, "We will read no books but those which tell of household art." Literature has no place in a society which dotes on old armor, rugs, curios, and the cast-off clothing of Egyptians, Turkomans, and Bengalese. A few years since, there was a similar craze for pictures. Many rich people bought in haste and repented at leisure. But home industry was encouraged, and, though many very bad pictures were produced, the effect was, on the whole, good for American art. If the bric-à-brac age, through which we are now passing, develops anything—even a taste for ethnology and history—it will be surprising. Thus far the outcome is chiefly costly rubbish.

At Christ Church, the oldest religious edifice in Boston, built in 1723, and next to the oldest public building in the city, New Year's night was observed with much of the old-time spirit. It has been the rule since 1744, when its chimes of bells, the first in America, cast in Gloucester, England, were put in the tower, from which Paul Revere hung the lanterns to warn the country of the march of the British troops to Concord and Lexington, to ring the bells every night for one week before and one week after Christmas, and on the last night of the year until midnight. These bells have done duty in this way for nearly a century and a half, and the old church, whose quaintness is rightly protected from the improving desires of profane hands, has such strong attractions for Bostonians, that it is always filled with devout people, who watch the old year out and exchange "happy New Year" in its venerable courts. There is something thrilling to one in crossing the threshold of a point in time in a structure upon which time itself has made an impression. The Bible and Prayer-book are the same which were used by the first Rector in 1733, and were presented by King George II. The first Sunday-school in America was gathered within these walls in 1815, and the chandeliers were taken from a French vessel by the Captain of an American privateer, and given to the church. These associations, which take one back to the colonial period, have given a special character to the New Year's midnight services held in this historical building.

The commercial hurricane which, suddenly though not altogether unexpectedly has swept down over Stockholm is playing fearful havoc in the business of the city. Many of the largest banking-houses have suspended, such as Asp, Berger & Co., Hoglund, Guillemot & Weylandt, &c. In one case, that of Asp, Berger & Co., great mismanagement and scandalous irregularities have taken place, but else the common cause of all these failures is the general depression of business all over the world, and the scarcity of foreign credit. The worst feature, however, of this crisis is the baneful influence it will exercise on the Swedish industry, between which and the foreign markets these houses acted as middle-men. Sweden has great natural resources in its forests, mines, powerful streams, &c., but it lacks capital, and its industry cannot be carried on without steady advances from other countries. Petre Brothers, probably the greatest iron manufacturers in the country, have already been compelled to stop working. But an industrial crisis means quite another thing in Sweden than in England or America, on account of the peculiar relation which exists there between the employer and the employes. A Swedish *brugspatron*, the owner of vast tracts of forest, of extensive mines, of numerous blast furnaces, rolling-mills, &c., lives among the men who work his forests, mines, mills, &c., pretty nearly as, in the Middle Ages, the lord of the castle lived among the villagers settled before the gate. He does not simply pay them the wages on which they subsist, but he builds their cottages, plants trees in their gardens, erects schools for their children, appoints and pays the minister, the physician, the apothecary, the preacher, &c., and, nearly in every kind of distress the working man looks to the *brugspatron* for relief. This relation, continued through centuries without any appreciable modification, has, of course, completely molded the character of the Swedish working man. He is industrious and cunning at his work, kind and joyous in his home, loyal and respectful to his employer, but beyond these three fields or spheres he is not only inexperienced, but ignorant. In an emergency he is entirely unable to shift for himself, and when his master fails, it seems to him that the whole and sole foundation for his own life has given way, and he can do nothing but abandon himself to vagabondage and rascality, or sit down with the Prayer-book in his hand and starve to death.

Just now the parks are alive with many thousands of skaters, both experts and novices, males and females, who are making the best of the stout frost which has fallen over all the land. This popular Winter exercise has a long history of its own, which, however, has not yet been written. According to the best recognized authority on the literature of the subject, blunt skates have been in use from time immemorial in Scandinavia, Denmark, England, and the whole north-west of Europe. Binding firmly to his feet pieces of polished wood, bone, or iron, two or three times the length of his foot, and shaped like a keelless eight-oared boat, the skater, keeping both feet on the ice, would propel himself along by the aid of a sort of alpenstock. When, and by whom, the keel, or cutting blade, was first introduced is matter now lost in the mists of antiquity. There has been a steady progress in skating, although the sturdy *mynheers* and equally sturdy *vrouws* of Holland still use the old-fashioned skate with a long, straight blade, a square heel, and in front a point rising high over the toes, and even sometimes curling back like the prow of a Burmese war canoe. It is astonishing how rapidly an experienced skater can make his way over good ice. For short distances, at the top of his speed, a good skater can, under favorable conditions, accomplish a mile in 2:20, and two miles in 4:47. For 20 miles the average ought to be about 16 miles an hour. Everything depends, however, as practiced skaters know, on the condition of the ice, the state of the wind, and the weight and height of the skater. In the meantime, if the ice lasts, we know of no reason why parents should not encourage their boys and girls to turn the frost to good purpose. Skating upon sound ice is, for the young, who fall lightly and with little risk of broken bones, a pastime as safe and free from all perils as dancing itself, and certainly more wholesome and invigorating. For those who are not afraid to face Winter weather there is no exercise more pleasant or graceful, nor is there a prettier sight than that of a young girl gliding easily, and almost without perceptible effort, over a clear stretch of ice. The rapid passage through the air quickens the pulse and sends the blood coursing rapidly through the veins, while the exertion is far less than that of waltzing, or even of walking at an ordinary pace. Of boys—well, it would be impossible to keep them off the ice, even if we wished to do so.

Is man a poisonous animal? It would seem so when he is very angry, and that he poisons those he bites, as other beasts often do. Every once in a while the press records a case of somebody dying from the bite of a man, and the cases appear to be well authenticated. The latest instance was in Washington, where Peter McNamara died from the bite of one Danaher, with whom he had had a fight two months before. The physicians discovered poison in his blood, and amputated the finger on which the brute had fastened his teeth. The poison had spread, however, to the arm, which would also have been removed had the sufferer been able, in the opinion of the surgeon, to endure it. Deaths of this sort demand investigation of the ablest physicians. If we can impart mortal poison by our bite, as dogs and other animals can, we ought to know it. Fortunately, it is not our habit to bite; but, if it were, we might be as dangerous as mad dogs. There has been a vast deal of discussion latterly on the subject of hydrophobia, some medical authorities maintaining that no such disease can be engendered by the canine species. Can hydrophobia or aught approaching it be communicated by the human species? We certainly need light on this point. If man is capable of rabies and of conveying it by a bite, it would appear to be a new argument in favor of evolution.

We have heard many, but few satisfactory, reasons given for the great increase in number, during the past half century, of those who lose their hair at an early age. Baldness in former times used to be looked upon, in common with wrinkles, failing eye-sight, and loss of teeth, as a mark of old age; but nowadays no one would think of judging of a man's years by the absence of hair from the top of his head. In a fanciful essay on the probable development of the human race, published a year or two ago, it was asserted that men of the future were to be hairless creatures, the writer doubtless arguing that human beings had already become partially denuded, when compared with their possibly less than human progenitors. However this may be, it furnishes no explanation for the sudden change that has taken place within the memory of many now living. If such a transformation in structure should occur, it would come as the result of centuries of slow development, and not in a single generation. Youthful baldness, as we see it among our acquaintances, must unquestionably be traced to a disregard to certain necessary conditions whereby the healthfulness of the hair and the scalp are maintained. It has been suggested that bodily cleanliness, which has become a paramount virtue with Americans of refined training, has much to do with the falling of the hair, and the idea is certainly worthy of consideration. There are tens of thousands of persons living in this City who would feel uncomfortably dirty all day if they were obliged to forego their morning bath, and hence the body is now with many subjected to a thorough washing at exceedingly short intervals. Without denying the many advantages to be derived from this treatment, it must be added that it puts the lubricating functions of the skin to a severe test, and one which in most instances they cannot maintain. The dislike to smear one's self over with oil after a bath is reasonable enough, but the failure to do so is none the less detrimental to the complete healthfulness of the skin. Deprived of a nourishment that is absolutely essential, the hair, it is claimed, is the first to suffer. This theory is certainly a plausible one, and closely tallies with what must have been the experience of a great many. It is not to be denied that in those countries where the Biblical custom is still retained of "anointing the head with oil," the men do not often lose their hair until they are nearly three score years old.

If any of our fish dealers are enterprising enough to go to the exhibition of fish which is to be held a year hence in Germany, they may be paid for their trouble by acquiring an insight into the method of preserving fish by means of salicylic acid. The great objection to the use of salt in curing fish is that it not only deprives them of certain highly-desirable virtues, but imparts to them qualities which to many palates are by no means attractive. There is not, for instance, the least resemblance between a fresh No. 1 mackerel and a fish of the same species that has been pickled, and hence, as far as taste is concerned, they might be classed as two utterly distinct articles of food. But by means of the process of curing referred to above, which has been used in Germany for more than a year, fish of all kinds can be preserved so as to retain nearly all of their original excellences. It is understood that the expense of preparing fish by the use of this acid is not much greater than the cost attendant on the older method, while the result is infinitely more satisfactory. But another improvement in the fish business which this discovery seems likely to produce is the saving which can by its means be effected in the cost of sending fresh fish to market. At present our fishing vessels go out laden with ice, in which what they catch is stored, but at no distant day this may be replaced by a far more economical outfit.

GENERAL NOTES.

Philadelphia lost $1,534,518 worth of property by fire last year, the number of fires being 739.

The Maine Democratic State Committee has organized by the choice of Edmund Dana, of Portland, as Chairman, and Charles Hersey, of Bangor, Secretary.

Ex-Gov. Hendricks says he has no intention of spending the Winter in Washington, and that he will probably remain only about a week in attendance upon cases in which he is engaged in the Supreme Court.

The Vicksburg (Miss.) *Herald* of Saturday remarks: "Ex-President Jefferson Davis arrived Thursday night by the steamer R. E. Lee, and will spend a few days with his relatives here. We are informed he is in excellent health."

An oil portrait of the late Hon. William H. Y. Hackett, presented by his family, is to be placed in the Senate Chamber in the Capitol of New-Hampshire. Mr. Hackett was several times a member of the Senate, and its presiding officer.

Some Western Republican papers of good standing, notably the Cincinnati *Gazette* and the Indianapolis *Journal*, are urging that the representation in the next National Convention be based upon the number of Republican votes cast in the several States rather than upon the Electoral vote of the State.

According to the Washington correspondent of a Michigan newspaper, a Democratic member of the Pennsylvania delegation said to a Michigan Congressman the other day: "If your folks act with discretion you will see lively times at the organization of the next House, for there are six Democrats to my certain knowledge who will, under no condition of circumstances, vote for Sam Randall for Speaker."

Bishop Bedell, of the Diocese of Ohio, explaining the ceremony of the parent or guardian "giving away the bride" in the marriage ceremony, said: "The father reverently presents his daughter, whom he has affectionately and carefully reared, to the Church, and the minister of the Church, by a certain interchange of hands, gives the woman to the man, who pledges his troth to the woman by the presentation of a ring."

The Texas Senators and Representatives in Congress have united in an appeal to the people of that State to contribute to the fund for the proposed statue of Robert E. Lee in Richmond, Va. It is recommended that they organize, in the several towns and counties, auxiliary Lee Monument Associations, and through them canvass every house in Texas, and especially that they have concerts, or some similar entertainment, on the 19th inst., the anniversary of Lee's birth.

The *American Protestant* has kindly completed its tickets for the election in 1880, and presents them gratuitously as follows: Republican—For President, U. S. Grant, of Illinois; Vice-President, Richard W. Thompson, of Indiana. Democratic—For President, Theodore Randolph, of New-Jersey; Vice-President, William Gaston, of Massachusetts. Greenback—For President, B. F. Butler, of Massachusetts; Vice-President, William D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania. But there must be some mistake here. Ohio isn't provided for in any one of them.

In denial of certain malicious reports, Col. R. W. Johnson, who is one of the ten or a dozen Democratic candidates for the United States Senate in Arkansas, has printed a card in the Little Rock *Gazette*, in which he says: "In reply to the charge, I now state that in no case have I subsidized to my support, by money or promises of it, or by any other corrupt means, any one or more of the public press of Arkansas, nor have I attempted to bribe any individual in any manner, to get his support or assistance in this contest, and I brand the charge that I have done so as a falsehood. I make the denial broad and positive. If any one has any proofs let him produce them."

AMUSEMENTS.

GENERAL MENTION.

The programme of the Symphony Society of New-York, as modified in consequence of the inability of Herr Wilhelmj to appear, will be publicly rehearsed to-day at Steinway Hall. Miss Anna Drasdil and Mr. Franz Rummel are the soloists. The third concert of the society will take place on Saturday evening.

Preparations are being made for the first of the series of operas to be given by the excellent company which Mr. Strakosch has brought together. The opening work will be Verdi's fine spectacular opera "Aida," which is pretty certain to have a most effective representation. The cast will at all events include both Miss Kellogg and Miss Cary, our two most popular singers. The season will commence on Monday, Jan. 6, and on Tuesday evening "Lucia di Lammermoor" will be given with a strong cast. "Faust" is the opera for Wednesday, "Martha" will be presented on Thursday, and "Ballo in Maschera" on Friday. There will be also a grand matinée on Saturday. The sale of seats begins to-day at Booth's Theatre.

DEATH OF A VETERAN.

From the Schoharie Republican, Jan. 2.

Dr. Peter Crispell, father of Rev. Cornelius Crispell, formerly Pastor of the Reformed Church of this village, died at his home, at Hurley, Ulster County, Dec. 19, in the eighty-fifth year

DEATH'S NEW YEAR VICTIMS

HON. ROBERT W. MACKEY.

PENNSYLVANIA'S NOTED POLITICAL CHIEFTAIN GONE—HIS SHORT BUT SUCCESSFUL CAREER AS A CLERK, BANKER, STATE TREASURER, AND POLITICIAN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1.—Hon. Robert W. Mackey, one of the most prominent leaders of the Republican Party, died here this morning after a protracted illness. His disease was pulmonary consumption. Mr. Mackey had been ill for a couple of years, and had been confined to the house at various times, but about six weeks ago his sickness became alarming. He took an active part in the campaign of November last, and through his intervention many differences which existed between the Republican local leaders were healed, and a number of legislative districts which were uncertain were made sure for the party whose acknowledged leader he was. A week after the sweeping victory for the Republican Party had been announced, Mr. Mackey retired to his house, and has been confined to his bed ever since. On Tuesday morning, about 5 o'clock, he began to fail, and it was thought he was dying. He called his sister to his bedside, and told her what disposition he wanted made of his estate, and then said: "I hope God will take me away now. No one knows how I'm suffering." From that time death claimed him. Mr. Mackey retained consciousness until 7 o'clock this morning, when he relapsed into a seemingly deep slumber, and at a few minutes before 10 o'clock the spirit left the body. Financial services will be held at his late residence, Sixteenth and Master streets, to-morrow at 1 o'clock. The body will then be removed to Pittsburg, where the final interment will take place on Friday or Saturday. It has not been definitely determined which.

Robert W. Mackey was born in Pittsburg, Dec. 22, 1837, and therefore was a few weeks past 41 years of age. His father was of Irish and his mother of English descent. He attended the public and private schools of Pittsburg, and completed his education in the Western University. He entered into active business as a clerk in a banking house in Pittsburg, where he remained for a considerable time, till he accepted a similar position in the Allegheny Bank of Pittsburg, in which he was promoted to Teller, subsequently was made Assistant Cashier, and then Cashier, which position he held till 1871, when he was chosen Vice-President. He was a good financier, and an adept in money matters, and being a trustworthy man, his rapid promotion followed as a matter of course. When almost a boy he took an active part in politics, and was a stanch Republican when before he was entitled to vote. He was elected to the City Councils of the "Iron City" as a representative from the Third Ward, and after serving in that position with credit he became ambitious of taking part in the politics of the State, and being on friendly terms with the Camerons, they brought him forward for political honors, and in 1869 secured his nomination as State Treasurer, and his election against John Irwin by the State Legislature before that office was filled by popular vote. The friends of Irwin felt sore over his defeat, and nourished their revenge against Mackey till the next year, 1870, when, after Mackey had received the Republican caucus nomination by a vote of 52 to 10, and was almost confident of re-election, he was defeated by a coalition of dissatisfied Republicans with the Democrats, and Irwin was elected for the succeeding year. Mackey was re-elected again in 1872 for another year, and a clause in the Constitution making the office an elective one, by the people, instead of the Legislature, as formerly, rendered an election in January, 1873, unnecessary, and an act was passed by the Legislature extending his term until May, 1874, or until a successor was elected and qualified. He received the Republican nomination in 1873 for the same office, and was elected, in October of that year, for two years, from May, 1874, and was succeeded by Hon. Henry Rawle. The State Treasurership in 1873 was made an elective office, and the vote that year stood Mackey, (Rep.,) 244,668, Hutchinson, (Dem.,) 219,435.

Mr. Mackey had resided in Pittsburg up to this time, when he changed his place of residence to Philadelphia. He was a single man, of delicate frame, and a predisposition to consumption. His vitality was great, and as a party leader, in which position he made his great reputation, he was shrewd, calculating, and uniformly successful. His personal power was great, and to secure the favor of Mackey was a boon which all aspiring politicians longed for. He was a Director of the People's Bank and President of the Citizens' Passenger Street Railway. The death of Mr. Mackey will prove a heavy blow to the Republican Party of the State.

EX-JUDGE CHARLES T. SHERMAN.

THE ELDEST BROTHER OF GENERAL AND SECRETARY SHERMAN DIES AT CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 1.—Ex-Judge Charles T. Sherman died at 1 o'clock this morning at his residence, in Prospect-street, Cleveland, of rheumatism of the heart. He has been in very poor health for several months, but was better during the last few weeks, and his death was thus very sudden. He complained of feeling very sick at midnight and at 1 o'clock was dead.

He was born in Norwalk, Conn., on Feb. 3, 1811. He was a son of Charles R. Sherman, and the oldest of 11 children. He went with his father to Lancaster, Ohio, when only 3 years old. His father was a prominent lawyer, and became one of the Supreme Judges of the State. Charles was graduated at the Ohio University in 1832. He studied law with Henry Stoddard, of Dayton, Ohio, and, in 1832, went to Mansfield, Ohio, and began practice. He practiced law in Mansfield up to the time his brother John went to Congress. In 1862 he was appointed by Gov. Tod as Colonel of Militia. Near the close of the war he was appointed by Lincoln one of the Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad. In the Spring of 1867 he was appointed Judge of the United States District Court at Cleveland, which office he held for two years, or until 1873, when he resigned on account of certain irregularities which came to light in regard to matters outside of the office tainting his reputation. He has lived constantly in Cleveland since that time. He leaves five children, William T., Senator Sherman, Senator Cameron, Mrs. Colgate Hoyt, Henry S. Sherman, of Cleveland, and John Sherman, Jr., United States Marshal of New-Mexico. The funeral will be held on Saturday, at which time Gen. W. T. Sherman and wife, Secretary John Sherman and wife, Senator Cameron and wife, Gen. Miles and wife, and many other prominent persons are expected to be present. Judge Wiley, who became well, said of him last night: "He was a Judge of considerable ability, a man of genial manners, kind and considerate, and generally liked by the Bar throughout his district."

PRINCESS MARY OF LICHTENSTEIN.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The Princess Mary of Lichtenstein, formerly Miss Fox, the adopted daughter of the last Lord Holland, and the author of *Holland House*, died recently in Styria.

REV. SAMUEL C. AIKEN.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 1.—Rev. Samuel C. Aiken, *D. D.*, for 30 years Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, died at his residence this morning, aged 88 years.

CHARLES COURTER.

COBLESKILL, N. Y., Jan. 1.—Charles Courter died this afternoon. The funeral will take place at 1 o'clock on Saturday in Cobleskill.

CONVICT LABORERS ESCAPING.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 1.—Information was received here this evening of the escape of 10 convicts who were at work on the James River and Kanawha Canal, near Lexington, Va. The prisoners, who were all white men, broke out of the stockade in which they were confined last night. They were fired upon by the guard, but none were so seriously hurt as to result in their capture.

DETAILED AS ACTING ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—Gov. Robinson, owing to the absence of Adjt.-Gen. Townsend, has detailed Brig.-Gen. John B. Woodward, Inspector-General, as Acting Adjutant-General. Gen. Townsend, owing to ill-health, has been granted a two months' leave of absence.

GLOUCESTER FISHERMEN'S LUCK.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Jan. 1.—About 13,000,000 pounds of codfish and 11,000,000 pounds of halibut from the Banks, and 23,000,000 pounds of codfish from George's were landed at this port during the year just closed.

ONE OF GEN. GRANT'S COMPANIONS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1.—Ex-Secretary of the Navy A. E. Borie will sail from here to-morrow in the steam-ship Illinois for Liverpool to accompany ex-President Grant on his trip around the world. He expects to join Gen. Grant in Paris.

ON THE SOUDER'S RAFT.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 1.—Mrs. Crosby, now at Newport, has information from Kingston, Ga., that her son, Rutgers Crosby, was with the Captain on the raft that put off from the steamer Emily B. Souder.

FATAL EXPLOSION OF THREE BOILERS.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 1.—An explosion of three boilers occurred at 3:30 P. M. to-day at the distillery of Hulman & Fairbanks. William Day, colored, fireman, and Frank Hughes, a boy aged 14 years, were instantly killed. The damage is about $5,000. The three boilers were torn to fragments. A piece of one was thrown across the Wabash River. The ruins of the distillery caught fire, which, however, was soon subdued. The exploded boilers were new ones. Three other batteries of three boilers each remained uninjured. The cause of the explosion is not known. A Coroner's inquest on the bodies of Day and Hughes will be held to-morrow.

FIGHTING FOR EASTERN TRAFFIC.

THE BOSTON, HOOSAC TUNNEL AND WESTERN RAILROAD NOT DAUNTED BY AN ADVERSE DECISION—ITS PLANS FOR THE FUTURE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 1.—Gen. Burt, President of the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel and Western Railroad, is in this city. He says that an appeal will be taken from the decision rendered yesterday against his road and in favor of the Troy and Boston Road. Security will be given, pending the final decision, and trains will be run in the meantime.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—The announcement of the decision of Judge Osborne, of Troy, against the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel and Western Railroad and in favor of the Troy and Boston Road, on the question of the rights to a portion of the old road-bed of the Albany and Northern, created some commotion in railroad and business circles here to-day. The managers of the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel and Western, which connects the tunnel with Schenectady and the Erie Road, claim that the decision does not compel a withdrawal on their part from the disputed road-bed. The case was to question the title of the Troy and Boston. The Troy and Boston entered into an agreement some years ago with the Albany and Northern Road to lease its neglected road-bed, which runs from Schenectady to Eagle Bridge, a distance of 17 miles. Seven miles of this is the portion in dispute, between Hart's Falls and Eagle Bridge. The Boston, Hoosac Tunnel and Western Road, wanting this, has paid damages to land-owners by private negotiations, and as awarded by Commissioners, anticipating the decision just rendered. The Boston, Hoosac Tunnel and Western managers have rushed ahead with their work, and the trains, since Monday, have been running between Mechanicsville and Eagle Bridge, a distance of 20 miles. The seven miles of disputed road-bed are being used to-day by them, and they declare that they cannot be compelled to vacate their possession when they have paid land damages and are prepared to pay further damages or furnish bonds.

Further work is being pushed with rapidity. The Boston, Hoosac Tunnel and Western Road is building 1,000 freight-cars for the service alone of Boston freights, and two powerful consolidated engines, besides several smaller cylinder locomotives, to be ready for delivery next month. The larger engines will haul 1,000 tons of freight 15 miles an hour over the road, at an estimated cost of 1½ mills per ton per mile.

MR. POTTER LEAVES NEW-ORLEANS.

SECRETARY SHERMAN DECLINES TO OFFER FURTHER TESTIMONY, AND THE SUB-COMMITTEE ADJOURNS TO MEET IN WASHINGTON.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 1.—At to-day's session of the Potter Committee John Ray, counsel for Secretary Sherman, filed a communication setting forth that he had no intention of offering further evidence on the subject of intimidation in the elections of 1876.

Ex-Gov. Michael Hahn corroborated the statement of ex-Secretary of State Desloude, to the effect that blank commissions of appointment for Supervisors of Registration and clerks had been furnished to George L. Smith for use in the Fourth Congressional District. Hahn, at the time, was State Registrar of Voters. This witness testified that while Superintendent of the Mint here he appointed Thomas D. Jenks to a position. The only recommendation Jenks had was a verbal one, and he was reluctantly declined to make down the name of the gentleman who made the recommendation.

Chairman Potter announced that, inasmuch as several witnesses wanted by the committee were in Washington, the committee would adjourn to meet in that city next Tuesday. In the meantime John Ray, representing Mr. Sherman, would remain in New-Orleans and take whatever testimony might be offered in the matter of the evidence already taken by the committee. The committee then adjourned. Mr. Potter says that Col. F. C. Zacharie will probably be appointed to act with Mr. Ray in taking testimony after the departure of the committee.

After the committee had adjourned Mr. Potter remarked in conversation that the object of this visit of the committee to New-Orleans was to give Secretary Sherman an opportunity of producing any further evidence in support of his charges of intimidation in the elections of 1876, and inasmuch as Mr. Ray, counsel for Mr. Sherman, had communicated to the committee that he had no further evidence to offer on that subject, the object of the committee was accomplished. The members of the committee left for Washington this afternoon.

HALF A MILLION IN COTTON BURNED

DESTRUCTION OF A WAREHOUSE AND PRESSES IN CHARLESTON, S. C. — THE LOSSES NEARLY COVERED BY INSURANCE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 1.—The large cotton-press and warehouses of the Union Cotton-Press Company were destroyed by fire at 3 o'clock this morning, with 10,121 bales of cotton. The property comprised four cotton-presses, with a capacity of pressing about 2,500 bales of cotton a day, and storage room for over 10,000 bales. Only two of the presses were running. The buildings and presses were valued at about $100,000; insured for $60,000, as follows: New-York companies, $12,000; San Francisco, $2,000; Hartford, $3,000; Franklin and Philadelphia, $4,000; foreign companies, $27,000; Charleston, $12,000.

The loss on cotton is estimated at $475,000. On this there is an insurance to the amount of $472,250. The losses are: Knoop, Hanemann & Co., 3,305 bales, insured for $155,000; J. H. Hale & Co., 5,888 bales, insured for $267,000; Street Brothers, 839 bales, insured for $46,500; A. M. Pollitzer, 33 bales, insured for $3,500; Peizer, Rodgers & Co., six bales, insured for $250. Several frame dwelling-houses near the warehouse were damaged to an extent aggregating about $5,000, most of which is covered by the insurance. The fire was the work of an incendiary. A man was hailed by the watchman a few moments before the fire was discovered running from the place where the fire started. The watchman, Gibbon's him, but he escaped.

OTHER LOSSES BY FIRE.

A large flowering mill at Rockdale, two miles west of Dubuque, Iowa, was burned to the ground early yesterday morning. As no other cause can be ascribed for its origin, it is believed that the fire originated from flour-gas in the patent flour apartment. There was a large quantity of grain and flour in the mill, all of which was destroyed. The mill was valued at $25,000, and was insured for $17,000.

A fire at Tuscarora, Nev., Tuesday night, destroyed nearly a block of buildings in Main-street, including the Young American Hotel-ing-World. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin. The loss is estimated at $40,000.

The Minnesota Hotel and eight smaller buildings were burned at Portland, Oregon, Tuesday night. The loss is $20,000.

THE YIELD OF GOLD AND SILVER.

THE TOTAL PRODUCT FOR LAST YEAR OVER $17,000,000 LESS THAN THAT OF 1877.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 1.—Wells, Fargo & Co.'s annual statement of the precious metals produced in the States and Territories west of the Missouri River, including British Columbia, and the receipts in San Francisco from the west coast of Mexico during 1878, shows the aggregate products to be as follows: Gold, $36,956,231; silver, $38,746,391; lead, $3,452,000; the total being less by $17,267,132 than for 1877. California shows an increase in gold of $2,068,000, but a decrease in silver, &c., of $1,323,000. Nevada shows a total falling off of $16,398,341, the yield from the Comstock being only $21,295,043, as against $37,911,710 for 1877. Montana shows a marked increase, all in silver. Utah shows a falling off of over $2,000,000, but nearly $1,000,000 of it is caused by reduced valuation of silver and lead bullion. Although Colorado shows $1,680,802 less than for 1877, the yield has been really greater, as the reports for 1877 duplicated the product of certain places, but the duplication was not discovered soon enough to be corrected in the statement for that year. The production by States and Territories is as follows:

California	$18,920,451	New-Mexico	$455,813
Nevada	35,181,949	Arizona	2,287,983
Oregon	1,213,726	Dakota	2,216,804
Washington	73,311	Mexico, (west coast)	1,594,995
Idaho	1,864,123		
Montana	2,763,640	British Columbia	1,283,460
Utah	6,064,613		
Colorado	6,293,747		

The bullion from Comstock Lode contained 45 per cent. of gold and 55 per cent. of silver. Of the so-called base bullion from Nevada 30 per cent. was gold. Of the whole product of the State 35 per cent. was gold.

SHOT, ROBBED, AND NEARLY DROWNED.

EASTON, Penn., Jan. 1.—Christopher Dittler, a citizen of this place, was shot through the left lung at 2 A. M. to-day by an unknown man, and robbed of $100. He was then thrown down an embankment into the Bushkill Creek. He is now in a critical condition.

SHERIDAN AND SCHURZ.

FACTS IN REGARD TO INDIAN MANAGEMENT.

SECRETARY SCHURZ'S RIGHT TO DEMAND EXPLANATIONS DENIED — THE DATA ON WHICH SHERIDAN'S CHARGES WERE MADE IN THE INDIAN BUREAU.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The following is the supplemental report to the annual report of Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan for 1878, with reference to Indian affairs, and in response to the request of Secretary Schurs that specifications be furnished in support of the statements made by Gen. Sheridan in his annual report:

HEAD-QUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI, CHICAGO, Dec. 22, 1878.

To Gen. W. T. Sherman, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: In consequence of a law-suit in the United States Circuit Court in the City of New-York, I was compelled to go to that City shortly after the receipt of a communication from the honorable Secretary of the Interior, of Nov. 16, 1878, indorsed by you Nov. 20, and forwarded to me. In this communication the Secretary took exception to certain conclusions arrived at and stated in my annual report of this year, as follows:

"The Indian situation at the present time is, I am sorry to say, unsatisfactory. The Indian Department, owing to want of sufficient appropriations or from wretched mismanagement, has given to the settlements in the Western country constant anxiety during the last year, and in some places loss of life and loss of property, attended with dreadful crimes and cruelties. There has been an insufficiency of food at the agencies, and in the case of Little Powder-River hunger has made the Indians, in some cases, desperate, and almost any race of men will fight rather than starve. It seems to me, with wise management, that the amounts appropriated by the Northern Department would be sufficient, if practically applied to the exact purposes specified, and if the supplies are regularly delivered; but the reports of the department commanders, forwarded herewith, would indicate a different result, except in the case of the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail bands of Sioux, who, although threatening in their conduct, have been the best supplied, and have been humored until their increasing insolence constantly threatens to bring about a breach of the peace."

As this report was made for the information of the General of the Army and the honorable Secretary of War, I do not feel it incumbent on me to answer any questions in reference to it, unless there should be some doubt on the part of the General of the Army or the honorable Secretary of War as to the correctness of any statements or conclusions therein. If such doubt exists, it has not been made known to me. But as the General of the Army has forwarded to me the communication of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, with his own indorsement and that of the honorable Secretary of War, and as I presume further action on my part may be desired, I have to say that I am ready to it by a supplemental report, in which I hope to fully sustain the conclusions arrived at in the report first named.

As this supplemental report is from data in my possession at the time the annual report was rendered, and on which the report was based, and as those facts have been forwarded to the honorable Secretary of War from time to time, I ask only to be furnished with the Interior Department copies of all papers relating to Indian affairs, in which he sees what action the Secretary of the Interior has taken for the disagreeable allusion made in his second letter of Nov. 29, 1878, namely:

"You will, therefore, oblige me by calling once more upon Gen. Sheridan for detailed specifications to the sweeping charges made in his official report that at all the agencies in the Military Division of the Missouri, except the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Sioux Agencies, the appropriations made by Congress for the support of the Indians, which, in Gen. Sheridan's opinion were sufficient, had been, during the last year, either not applied at all or partly diverted from their purpose. If Gen. Sheridan has such knowledge it is very much to be regretted that he did not produce it before, so that the information given could have been acted upon. I make this demand in good faith, and in the interest of the service. In order that abuses which have not yet been corrected may be corrected promptly, I hope Gen. Sheridan will make his revelations without delay—which he must be able to do, for it cannot be assumed that he would subscribe to the necessity, after having pronounced the verdict first, to look for the evidence afterward."

The object I had in view in my annual report was to show that Indian wars came from two causes, (see report,) but that while the first war could not be avoided by the Government, the second was clearly within its control and resulted from the bad management of Indian affairs. I made no charges against the honorable Secretary of the Interior, nor any charges against any one. I desired simply to call the attention of my superior officers to the causes that produced discontent and outbreaks, and that from the inadequacy of our military force, resulted in the massacre of officers, soldiers, and citizens, and the horrible and unmentionable barbarities perpetrated on women and children, and to state my belief that these disasters might have been avoided by better organization, a more complete system, and more integrity in the agents and employes. The Secretary of the Interior saw fit to take this up, and by disingenuously saying that I had made charges as to corruption at every agency in the limits of this military division, challenges me for facts, to prove a charge he has himself put into my mouth. His inferences are warranted by the language of the report, but I respectfully did not, and say, I respectfully submit the data accompanying this supplemental report. The question of justice and right to the Indian is past, and cannot be recalled. We have occupied his country, taken away from him his hunting domain, destroyed his means of game, penned him up on reservations, and reduced him to poverty. For humanity's sake, then, let us give him enough to eat and integrity in the agents over him.

To show how inconsiderate the honorable Secretary of the Interior was in his first and second letters, of Nov. 16 and Nov. 29, respectively, it is only necessary for me to call attention to the reports of the Secretary of the Interior to the fact that since 1874 I have carefully retained copies of Indian reports coming to my office, the briefs of which are herewith inclosed, and it was on this information that my report was made. Surely, the honorable Secretary of the Interior cannot impute untruthfulness to the officers making these reports. They were on the ground, generally as official inspectors for the Indian Bureau, or in some official capacity, and are among the best in the service, most of them personally known to the General of the Army, and many of them to the country. My object is to call attention to, and if possible prevent, the calamities occurring to frontier settlers, officers, and men of the Army, and to reduce the unnecessary expenses brought upon us. The report of Lieut. Lee, on the contract expedition of Indian management at the Spotted Tail Agency, was obtained since the date of my annual report, but the facts as related were well known to me; the officer ceased to be related to some extent in the detection of the McCann fraud. This report was submitted first, for the reason that it gives a fair and comprehensive idea of Indian management, and I had the same information in explanation of what has occurred at many of the other agencies, and which produced the hunger and discontent described in the accompanying briefs. In this connection, I also call attention to the briefs of correspondence from Lieut. Dougherty, relative to the attempt to force upon him, since he has been acting as Agent at Crow Creek, employes of bad character, and of the loose and criminal manner in which Indian goods were shipped, without bills of lading or invoices. This is true also for the Cheyenne and Brulé Agencies, on the Missouri River, as well as Crow Creek, whose Agent, Dr. Livingston, has recently been indicted on about 124 charges, and as many more that were thrown out under the Statute of Limitation.

The attention of the General of the Army is expressly called to the reports of the Standing Rock Agency, the Indians of which have been under Sitting Bull and Gen. Crook also changed his mind. Now, why did this change of front occur? It was thus. If the Indians went to the Missouri River all the supplies for say 15,000 Indians, would have to be taken a new direction up the Missouri. The line of the Union Pacific Railroad would not then be the base, and all the contractors for hauling from the towns of Sidney, Cheyenne, and other places would lose their business. The matter of trade at these places would be diminished. Then the Indian traders at the agencies would lose much of their business, and, if they followed the Indians, would lose heavy in expenses in the erection of quarters, and the profitable trade resulting from the nomadic life of the Indian would cease, and there were many items of minor detail which made the removal a disagreeable one to them. Then, if these Indians were permanently located on the Missouri River, there would be no use for Camps Robinson and Sheridan and Forts Laramie and Fetterman, and those posts would be ultimately abandoned, and the property of the sutlers disturbed. But, as the law required the Indians to go, there was no recourse left but to work up a dissatisfaction among the Indians. This was successfully accomplished, and a delegation to Washington resulted from it. The President yielded to the importunity of the delegation, and the object was accomplished. I did not say that the Indian Bureau had anything to do with it, and I utterly disclaim any intention of attributing the action of Gen. Crook to any the President. He could not well help himself. In my report I only expressed my regret at what had happened. It is not strange, when we consider the inadequacy of our military force, that I should, in common with other officers, call attention to circumstances like this, that are liable to involve trouble and disaster.

Before closing this communication, I desire to call the attention of the General of the Army to that portion of Lieut. Lee's report which plainly shows that the figures made in Washington, of supplies sent to agencies, may show a different result from the supplies received, and which may account for the discrepancy in the reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the report of Major J. K. Mizner at the Southern Cheyenne Agency, and that of Capt. A. H. Bainbridge, Fort Hall Agency. In conclusion, I desire to say that in my annual report, and in this report, my only object has been to speak in the interest of the Indian, and to the best interest of life, property, and development on the frontier, of the lives of officers and soldiers, and the best economy in the administration of my command. The Indian, surrounded as he is in his own country, is superior to us at any point where we are liable to meet him, and as he takes no prisoners it requires a bold man to attack him with an inferior force, in view of the disasters which happened to poor Custer, Fetterman, and others.

The following are the facts referred to in this communication: We have not here the clerical force to furnish the reports in full, but as copies are in the War Department they can be furnished, having already forwarded to the Indian Bureau. The War Department has also all the similar correspondence extending back from 1874 to 1869, and which, if examined, I think, will show a gradation of more aggravated irregularities than those from 1874 to the present time. I have here also a mass of records, such as telegrams and letters, on the same subject and of the same import, extending back to October, 1871, (at which date the fire consumed our records,) which can be sent, if the General of the Army desires them. They cover where and when we had supplied Indians with rations to prevent outbreaks, sometimes at the request of the Indian Bureau and sometimes for humanity's sake. The briefs appended are arranged, as will be seen, by agencies, extending from 1874 to 1878. I inclose also Gen. Gibbon's and Gen. John E. Smith's reports on the same subject. Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant-General.

LIEUT. LEE'S REPORT.

In addition to the report of Gen. Sheridan, the General of the Army is furnished with a copy of the report of First Lieut. Lee, Ninth Infantry, and recently agent for the Spotted Tail Agency, and a large number of briefs and extracts from reports of Army officers and others relative to fraud and mismanagement in the Indian service. The report of Lieut. Lee, which is dated Nov. 28 last, gives an explanation of how affairs were conducted at the Spotted Tail Agency previous to the time a military officer was detailed as agent. He says that E. A. Howard was there in charge as agent; that he had instilled into the minds of the Indians almost every possible prejudice against the military, but that very little chance was made it was done so adroitly that the good effect was speedily apparent. Lieut. Foot, who preceded Lee as acting agent, found, when he relieved Civil Agent Howard, the supplies reduced, and a starvation allowance for getting supplies from the military to feed the starving Indians, his first official act was to take a census, and he then found that Howard had been issuing on paper to 9,170 Indians, when the actual number was only 4,775. Lee took charge of the Spotted Tail Agency March 3, 1877. In accordance with the treaty, annuities for the Indians should have reached them on the 1st of August of each year, but they did not arrive until November, after much unnecessary suffering. Lieut. Lee then gives a history of the McCann frauds, which had been reported as early as 1875, and says that, notwithstanding these frauds, McCann received the contracts for a very large portion of the transportation for 1877. Lee then relates minutely the McCann and Davis frauds, shows the methods of inspection, states the deficiencies that occurred on account of these, says he reported the facts to the Indian Bureau, and that finally he received a telegram from the acting Commissioner, saying, "We trust McCann no longer." Lee then shows how the method of doing business in the Indian Bureau left the agent in the dark as to the quantity of supplies turned over to contractors for delivery at the agency, and that he could only get at this information by communicating with the military at Omaha. He says the contract for supplying beef cattle had been received at the agency by Howard, and that, when the military took charge, the average weight suddenly dropped from 1,050 pounds to 800 pounds per head, gross. He then says that the greatest difficulty an agent has to contend with is the system of doing business. The agent is at the mercy of the contractors, and owing to the irregularity of supplying the agency is often compelled to receive supplies that are not up to the requirements of the contract. He then proceeds to show that, in opposition to his recommendation, the beef contractor, against the advice of his herds, had succeeded in obtaining a supplemental contract at Washington to deliver all the beef by the middle of December, 1877, on the Missouri River, and the agent was to slaughter and freeze it. Lee protested that he had no facilities for preserving the beef; that if the Winter happened to be an open one it would be a total loss; and he was finally authorized to hold the herd during the Winter. He then proceeds to review the system of management, and shows that while the head of the bureau may do his best, the corruptions that have occurred will unquestionably occur again, and can only be remedied by a more business-like system.

THE KNIFE AND THE PISTOL

A NINETEENTH WARD TRAGEDY.

RENEWING AN OLD QUARREL—A STABBING AFFRAY, FOLLOWED BY THE SHOOTING OF ONE OF THE PRINCIPALS BY A POLICEMAN.

John McKnight, a young man living in a shanty on the rocks, near Seventy-fourth-street and Third-avenue, was dangerously stabbed yesterday by John Clifford, living in a shanty in Sixty-seventh-street, between Second and Third avenues, and the latter while attempting to escape was fatally shot by a policeman. Both young men are termed by the Police "loafers," and they belong to a club called the "Nightingale." This club is an organization made up from among the denizens of the numerous shanties in the neighborhood and the hangers around the horse-markets at the foot of East Seventy-fourth-street. The "Nightingales" had a riotous ball on New-Year's Eve in a hall over the room formerly occupied by the German Up-town Savings Bank, on the southwest corner of Third-avenue and Fifty-fifth-street. McKnight and Clifford both attended it. They were bitter enemies and entertained against each other an old and deep grudge. They met several times during the night's festivities, and each gave tac other many insults. They both drank deeply during tae night, and when they left, at 4:30 o'clock in the morning, each was very drunk and in bad humor. McKnight left the building first, followed by a crowd of his friends. Clifford got together a party of his own adherents and pursued McKnight, who was overtaken a short distance from the hall. Clifford challenged him to an instant settlement of their differences. McKnight agreed and prepared to fight. A crowd of about 50 men and women formed a ring about the combatants and cheered them on in their fight. McKnight squared himself as well as he could for a fisticuff, but he had hardly got into pugilistic position before Clifford drew a large knife and, rushing furiously upon him, buried it twice in his body. One stab was in the right breast, and the other under the right shoulder blade. McKnight fell insensible. Clifford then fled, his escape being covered by his friends. He went to Mrs. King's shanty, on the rocks, near Sixty-seventh-street and Third-avenue. This place is a resort for all the disreputable people of that neighborhood. In the kitchen floor is a trap-door through which descent is obtained to an underground stable. This stable opens at one side into a steep embankment, affording a means of escape for a pursued person. McKnight's friends carried him to the Twenty-eighth Precinct Station-house in East Fifty-seventh-street, where his wounds were attended to. Officer Hickey, who had pursued Clifford, and found him at Mrs. King's shanty. When he saw the officers he ran into the kitchen, threw up the window, and was about to spring out when Roundsman Martin pointed a revolver at him, and compelled him to return. Thereupon, one of his friends sprang the trap-door, and Clifford leaped down into the stable. Officer Hickey, who had remained outside, had noticed the underground means of escape and covered it. When he saw Clifford leaping into the cellar he pursued him and ordered him to stop. Clifford answered with an oath and made for the embankment. Hickey again ordered him to stop, but Clifford told him to go to —, and sprang toward the embankment. As he rushed down the decline Hickey drew his revolver and fired. The bullet entered Clifford's body under the left shoulder-blade, and went through the body to the skin over the left breast, piercing the left lung in its course and stopping just underneath the skin. He threw up his hands, uttered a cry, and rolled down the bank. Officer Hickey made his way to him, and was horrified to find him mortally wounded. The officer's comrades went to his assistance. Clifford received them with an oath, and said to Hickey: "You — — you've done me, and may the curse go you for it." He was taken to the station-house, where McKnight also was. While the two young men lay there, both bleeding terribly, and one of them dying, they cursed each other in the most terms. Dr. Clay probed Clifford's wound and found the bullet. He pronounced the wound fatal, but said that McKnight would probably recover. Both men were then removed to Bellevue Hospital, and on the way Clifford cried out. "You bloody —, and you've killed me, but I'll die like a son of a —."

A LIGHT SNOW-STORM.

WHERE IT CAME FROM AND WHEN IT REACHED THE CITY—THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

The Signal Service officers at the station in this City call yesterday's storm "a light snow," and no doubt it did seem so to them, located as they are on top of the tall Equitable Building, as they watched the beautiful snow-flakes falling past them. But the man who waded through the slush in the street below, with head bent forward and overcoat buttoned up to the chin to keep out the driving snow, thinks otherwise, and even the Weather Office "figures"—which never lie—will not change his opinion. The snow began to fall at 11:50 o'clock yesterday forenoon, and had not ceased at midnight last night. The storm originated in the Tennessee Valley region early yesterday morning, whence it traveled rapidly to the northeast, reaching this City at the time named. The snowfall was accompanied with very light wind, although the latter veered all around the points of the compass during the day. At 7 o'clock in the morning the wind was blowing two miles an hour from the west, and half an hour later it had veered to the north-west. At noon it had gone back to the west again, and had gone up to seven miles an hour. By 2 o'clock the wind had reached the south-west, with a velocity of only two miles an hour, and two hours afterward it was blowing from the north-east, where it remained the rest of the day, never having risen itself to an increase in its velocity. Its success was moderate, it having got up to only 10 miles per hour at 11 o'clock last night, and it did not go very much above that point anywhere in the country. The temperature was somewhat lower than it has been yesterday, standing at 29° above zero nearly all day, and getting up to 30° for a short time in the afternoon. The barometer stood at 30.06 inches at 7 o'clock in the morning, and fell steadily during the day, reaching 29.77 at 11 o'clock last night, with a fair prospect of going still lower before morning. The afternoon reports from the various stations in the country received that light snow prevailed yesterday at Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati, Keokuk, Louisville, and Philadelphia, while heavy snow was reported at only one place—Grand Haven, Mich. Elsewhere the weather never seems to be in accord with that of the rest of the country. Elsewhere the weather was generally cloudy. "fair" being reported from only a few places. The thermometer ranged moderately high all over the country, except in the State of Minnesota, where the new year was ushered in with very cold weather. At St. Paul 2° below zero was reported in the afternoon, and 5° below at Duluth, while at Breckenridge the unusual temperature of 20° below zero was recorded. The authorities at Washington attach to their daily reports a statement that for the month of January in the Middle Atlantic States the chances are decidedly in favor of more rain are those from the south-east and north-east, and points between these two directions. With the wind in the north-east at midnight last night, and the barometer falling, therefore, there seems to be a fair prospect that New-York is not yet through with some kind of a "light" storm.

TEMPERANCE CONVERTS' REUNION.

The converts of Mr. C. W. Sawyer, the temperance orator, had a reunion yesterday afternoon and evening in one of the parlors of the Young Men's Christian Association Building. The attendance was large at the evening meeting. Mr. Sawyer presided, and Mr. McBurney opened the services with an invocation. Then Mr. Sawyer called for what he styled "half-minute guns," and the several members told the stories of their conversion. One elderly man said that it was the first New Year's Day in 33 years on which he had been entirely sober. A German said that yesterday was his "birthday," because he had been converted on that day. Mr. Sawyer inquired if anybody present had been saved, and a man with a strong Scottish dialect said that he had passed the first pleasant New Years in his life yesterday. Calls were made for representatives of the several countries of the globe, and many responses were heard. The speeches were interspersed with hymns from the Sankey collection, and the exercises were closed with the impromptu recitation of verses of Scripture by the audience.

DON'T STOP TO SEE A STREET-FIGHT.

Edward McCauley, of Cincinnati, passed through Canal-street last night and was attracted by a crowd at the corner of Sullivan-street. He mingled with them to see a fight which was going on, and a bullet fired from a revolver by some one engaged in the fracas struck him in the left forearm, producing a deep and dangerous wound. He could not find out who fired the shot, and made his way to the Eighth Precinct Station-house, where he had his wound dressed by the Police Surgeon. He became so weak from loss of blood that he had to be removed to the Chambers-Street Hospital.

MISS HAUK AND MME. ROZE.

Miss Minne Hauk has so far recovered from her recent ill-health that she was able to leave this City for Boston last evening, and it is now confidently expected that her improved health will permit her to appear there in "Carmen" on Friday evening.

Mme. Maria Röse, however, is unfortunately still unable to leave her room, to which she has been confined by a severe attack of congestion of the lungs. But her physician states that the crisis of her trouble has been safely passed, and unless prevented by unforeseen causes, the gifted prima donna will be able to undertake the journey to Boston next week. Mme. Röse has made hosts of friends since her arrival in America, who will be more than pleased at the intelligence of her speedy restoration to health. If successful in being able to go to Boston next week, Mme. Röse will probably make her appearance there either in "Les Huguenots," or "The Magic Flute."

Some time ago Mme. Röse was engaged to sing at a musical festival in Potsdam this week. Mr. Henry Mapleson, her husband, received a telegram from the manager to the effect that Potsdam was crowded with people who had come from a distance to hear Mme. Röse sing, and asking that her place be filled by Miss Hauk or Mme. Gerster "without fail." Mr. Mapleson immediately tendered the services of Mlle. Parodi, Mme. Sinico, and Mlle. Aldo, but up to last evening no answer had been received from Potsdam.

CONSUL-GENERAL COLBURN'S DEATH

GOING TO MEXICO ONLY TO DIE—MARKS OF RESPECT FOR THE DEAD JOURNALIST AND OFFICER.

The death of Justin E. Colburn, Consul-General of the United States in Mexico, which has been announced, took place in that city, at his residence, in Cadena-street, at 4 o'clock on the morning of Dec. 2. The *Two Republics*, published in Mexico, in its issue of

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

RECENT VERSE.

GUATEMOZIN. A Drama. By MALCOLM MACDONALD. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co. 1878.
POEMS. By W. T. WARBURTON. Vol. II. New-York: JESSE HANEY & Co. 1878.
SELECT POEMS. By HARVEY RICE. Boston: LEE & SHEPARD. 1878.

The mills of verse grind on with their accustomed regularity, their accustomed results. Perhaps the year 1878 has been more prolific than ever of watery verse and amateur poetry, introsted, through the good offices of cheap printing and undiscriminating publishers, to the inevitable neglect of a long-suffering public. That no portion of the country is free from this infliction will be guessed from the fact that New-York, Philadelphia, and Boston are equally guilty in giving printed birth to these three volumes. It is fair to Philadelphia, the town of Quakers, manufactures, and protection, to say at the outset that her volume is much the best of the three. *Guatemozin* is one of those ambitious performances that wiser writers produce later in life, after a course in labors less bold has given them some standing in literature. Such reputation as they may then have won serves to buoy up the venture, and often prevents an absolute loss of the cost of printing. The writer of *Guatemozin* cannot write blank verse, and yet can avoid extraordinary errors. His work is not laughable, however much it falls short of good. As the name indicates, the scene is Mexican; Cortez and his officers form one-half the acting staff, Aztecs the other. These latter have nothing distinctively Indian about them, either in speech or action; their cruelty is no worse than that of the Spaniards; their love-making is European. Naturally enough, the strange Aztec names are hard to keep apart in the mind, and the confusion they engender is not improved by the swift change of scenes, by the incoherence of the plot. Philadelphia has always had a tendency toward the chaotically big in literature; this is the latest example, though by no means the worst.

Mr. Washburn seems to be amusing himself by printing a series of volumes of verses as fast as they grow under his hand. There is a deal of hand in them, and that far from a skillful one, but, unfortunately, of brain and heart there is abundant lack. His humorous vein is best seen in delicate stanzas headed "A Literary Editor;" they also afford a good specimen of his idea of what constitutes metre:

"I'm drunk; and this book to review.
What verses! the wretched spalpeen!
I suppose I must read a line through!
These new rules are refreshingly green.

"This writer's a forger, a dun,
A reporter, a boarding-house beat.
Quick, boy, with the manuscript run
To the press ere it loses its heat."

But even the vulgarity of this rhymester is to be preferred to the utter insipidity of the *Select Poems* of William Harvey Rice. Boston is to be condoled with for having produced these correct, but utterly meaningless, platitudes. Better the hopeless striving of the Philadelphian, better the low jocularity of the New-York ringer of jingles, than the fatuous "literary deportment" of the Bostonian. Mr. Rice is sometimes arch, and often expresses that particular shade in his monotone by the use of italics; we can only warn any one who has his prettily printed volume before him, to avoid the page on which italics are seen. The archness of a person who can not be arch is exasperating. Read if you will "Unwritten Music:"

"There's music, music everywhere,
Whose artless notes are sweet;
Anthems that linger in the air,
And in the calm retreat"—

but do not invade those poems which approach the region of *vers de société*; the loves of Frank and Laura might be too much even for one who could stand the comic poems of Mr. Washburn, and wade through the terrific pages of Mr. Macdonald.

THE KITCHEN GARDEN.

THE KITCHEN GARDEN; OR, OBJECT LESSONS IN HOUSEHOLD WORK. Including songs, plays, exercises, and games, illustrations, and conversations. By EMILY HUNTINGTON. Illustrations etched by FREDERIC VOSS. 4to, 138 pages.

Precisely what place music had in ancient education it is not easy to say, for the great classic authors had very confused ideas of what music is, and they do not seem to have distinguished the poets' own words from the voices and instruments that accompanied them. Plato, indeed, says that "musical training is a more potent instrument than any other, because rhythm and harmony make their way into the secret places of the soul, in which they mightily fasten, imparting grace and making the soul of him graceful who is well educated." Yet his common-sense contemporary, Aristotle, makes it out that "music is a pleasant way of being idle, and therefore it is a proper entertainment of free men in their leisure hours." With all the traces of the power of music in public games and social pleasures, in the march of armies and the rites of religion, there is no proof that music was ever used until our time in lightening the task-work of every day upon system. Men and women, indeed, are singing creatures, and they have generally made music wherever they go and in whatever they do. They sing at their work when they can, and we have all heard sailors heaving anchor and farmers busy in the field as full of song as the birds. But only the hint is thus given of what the new education is now seriously doing, to set to music the labor that has too often been consigned to plodding drudgery. Forty years ago Froebel, in Germany, began the movement by the Kindergarten, in which the daily school became a pleasant garden, and, instead of moping over books before their time, children used their eager eyes upon attractive object lessons, and moved their hands and feet in time with cheering songs. The principal trades came into this sort of illustration, and it became good fun as well as sober discipline to play the farmer, the sailor, the carpenter, the weaver, and every other workman in this lively fashion. Miss Huntington has carried the movement one important step further, and taken music into the kitchen, and done what Orpheus of old never attempted, by making the brooms and knives and forks, the cooking and the washing, move to merry tunes. Her book, in its way, is quite unique as a piece of print, paper and illustrations excellent, but, as a work of mind and heart, original as it is admirable. It consists of a cordial dedication to friends, a sensible introduction and six full lessons, a number of supplementary songs, and a programme for public exhibition. This book represents, we understand, the work which is done in six months by Kitchen Garden instruction, each lesson continuing as intervals for a month, and being associated with other forms of instruction in the industrial school. Each lesson has great variety, and has a march or dance, song, and exercise, and play, with suitable toys to represent the implements of the kitchen. A large amount of exact instruction upon household matters is given, and a charming discipline of the temper of the little girls goes with the drill in the routine of house-work. While to poor children and their families the advantages are unspeakable, we cannot but wish that the pets of luxury and fortune, who often know too little of house-work to give proper directions to servants, might enter into these drills and be as merry and wise as these little sisters of industry. The system works admirably, as we can testify from personal observation in the industrial schools.

Mr. Vore has done his work with ingenuity and skill, and Miss Huntington has won good name for fine sense, true courage, and untiring devotion. She is the queen of the Kitchen Garden and Lady Superior of the great mission of reform in house-work.

THE HISTORY OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF RIGHT HON. FREDERICK TEMPLE, EARL OF DUFFERIN. By WILLIAM LEGGO. Montreal: Lovell Printing Company. 1878.

A barrister-at-law of Ottawa, Ontario, and author of several law books, has compiled an exhaustive account of all the services of the late Governor-General to the Canadas. Mr. Leggo regards the administration of the Earl of Dufferin in the light of a carrying out of principles of responsible government developed under Lords Durham, Sydenham, Metcalfe, Elgin, Monck, and Lisgar. With the full-blown reverence of a Canadian for the British form of constitutional government, he looks with some emotion on the unfolding of a plan which George III. hardly knew, George IV. never attempted to check, and William IV. vainly opposed. He, therefore, proposes a higher object than the recital of the mere acts and journeys of Lord Dufferin during the term of his office; the gradual development of the constitutional system is to be followed, with the executive actions of Lord Dufferin as a text.

"To any one but a Canadian, or a person interested in the politics of our northern neighbors, the volume will not recommend itself. It testifies abundantly to the tact and political skill of the Irish lord, as well as to his more than American readiness to get on his legs and make a speech. Perhaps mindful of the Latin speeches Lord Dufferin made in Iceland, so long ago during the trip related in *A Voyage to High Latitudes*, the Chancellor of McGill College dared to address the visiting Governor-General in a Greek speech, which appears both in English and the original in the pages of this history. To the Greek address the versatile Earl replied by a longer speech in the same language. The evolution of historical principles in constitutional government, as applied to Canada, does not prevent Mr. Leggo from attending with a zest smacking, for so serious a historian, of frivolity, to such things as the governor-General's fancy ball in Rideau Hall, Ottawa. In regard to this affair, some journal quoted with aptness the famous Irish verses of Thackeray, which contain the lines:

"There was Lord Fingall and his ladies all,
And Lords Killeen and Gifford,
And Paddy Fife with his fat wife,—
I wondher how he could stuff her in."

Dufferin talked to the *habitans* in French and the Irish in brogue, complimented the Scotch on their thistles and the Germans on their beer, looked after the Russian immigrants, and would, doubtless, had his stay been long enough, have learned several Indian dialects for the purpose of making council-fire speeches to the red men. He appears to have been continuously "swinging around the circle," and the reader, on finishing the 800 or 900 pages of this book, may be pardoned if he affirms that he has learned more about Dufferin and the Canadians than about the gradual development in Canada of responsible government on the constitutional plan. Paper, printing, type, and steel engravings, in fact, the entire make-up of the volume, are products of the Dominion. It need not be said that the sentiments expressed are redolent of that loyalty to the British Crown of which the Canadians enjoy almost a monopoly.

PAUL FABER, SURGEON. By GEORGE MACDONALD, LL. D. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co. 1879.

No new trait other than such as are to be found in former books by George Macdonald is discoverable in this. Religious convictions are held up to admiration with even greater effect, and humanity and manliness were never more insisted upon. Indeed, there is an excess of them in *Paul Faber*, so that the novel takes rank with the serious books having a definite instructive object, rather than with those intended chiefly to amuse.

Paul Faber, the hero, is settled in a small town of England. He is a great horseman, and skillful practitioner besides. Romance begins with the saving of the life of Juliet by the surgeon. He performs the difficult and dangerous operation of transfusion of blood in an off-hand manner which any surgeon might envy, using his own veins as the reservoir from which life is introduced into the inanimate form of his patient. He also objects forcibly, and with a display of much profanity, to the experiments of his young assistant on a live dog; while he is vituperating the cruel young medical man, Juliet passes by and hears his ungodly language. Paul Faber is an atheist, but Juliet is a firm believer. Juliet is introduced as an invalid, saved for the time by Faber. The last scene is where she is again at death's door, and Faber now saves her life to more purpose—the usual result to which a satisfactory novel leads up. Their quarrel is healed and they begin really to live. Clergymen and doctors are the chief actors in *Paul Faber*. Although inferior to some of George Macdonald's novels, it still retains a good many of his happy touches. There is a large audience for books of this sort, books which move forward slowly, with a great quantity of words, and are richer in "moral values" than good dramatic situations. Macdonald is always master of a clear and straightforward style.

LITERARY NOTES.

The *Illustrated Christian Weekly* will begin a new story, entitled "A Thorny Path," early in the new year.

—George Eliot's writings fill 19 volumes in the new cabinet edition now completed by Blackwood & Sons.

—Mr. Wilkie Collins is not engaged, as was reported, in completing Mr. Dickens' unfinished novel, *Edwin Drood*.

—M. Dupont White, a writer on political economy and the translator of some of J. S. Mill's works, is dead.

—The forthcoming *Golden Rule Magazine* has bought in the monthly journal known as the *Cottage Hearth and Home*.

—A complete edition of the works of the late John Critchley Prince, the Lancashire poet, are in preparation for the press.

—The Goodale children's *Apple Blossoms*, published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, is already in its fourth edition. It is a remarkable success.

—John Hodges, London, has published a small volume on *Lord Bacon's Philosophy*, by Rev. W. H. Laing, D. D., the author of *What is Christianity?*

—Rev. Mandell Creighton's *Shilling History of England* is intended to be the introductory volume to the series known as "Epochs of English History."

—*The Game-keeper at Home*, which has called forth a comparison with Gilbert White's *Natural History of Selborne*, is already in its third English edition.

—Early in the new year Roberts Brothers will publish the *Life and Times of Stein*, and a new novel in the "No Name Series," entitled, *Signor Monaldi's Niece*.

—Mr. Gladstone's article on "England's Mission," originally printed in the *Nineteenth Century*, has reached its twenty-seventh thousand in pamphlet form.

—The late Major Whyte-Melville had, a few days before his death, placed in the hands of his publishers, Chapman & Hall, the manuscript of a new three-volume novel.

—Carlyle, to whom the late G. H. Lewes dedicated his *Life of Goethe*, reached his eighty-third birthday on the very day that the friend of his earlier years was laid in the tomb.

—George Augustus Sala received a valuable service of plate from the proprietors of the London *Telegraph*, on his fiftieth birthday, in recognition of his brilliant service as a journalist.

—The Swedish poetess, Maria Dorothea Alén, died at Stockholm on the 30th of November. She was born in 1799, and was the author of several dramas that enjoyed success at the beginning of the century.

—Mr. Thomas Bailey Aldrich leaves Boston for several months or a year of foreign travel on the 8th of January. He will visit Quebec, St. Petersburg, and other points in Eastern Europe, and will stay as long as the humor suits him. Mrs. Aldrich will accompany him.

—Mr. George William Curtis' oration on "The Life, Character, and Writings of William Cullen Bryant" will be published in a few days by Charles Scribner's Sons, in both pamphlet and book form.

—The Zürich poet, Heinrich Leuthold, has two volumes in preparation. The first, a collection of original poems, is just ready; the other, a number of translations from the English and Italian, will appear later.

—Even early English dramatists afford study for sympathetic savants of Moscow. Robert Greene: *His Life and Works*, is the title of a work just brought out in the ancient seat of the Czars by Prof. Storojcuka.

—Mr. Patrick Donahoe, the former publisher of the Boston *Pilot*, has began the publication of an Irishman's eclectic miscellany, which is named *Donahoe's Magazine*. Its selections are fresh and admirably edited.

—A considerable edition of Prof. Fraser's *Selections from Berkeley* has been sold in about three years, which indicates that metaphysical studies are not yet dead among us. A new edition of the same book is in preparation.

—One of several new features to be introduced in the *Literary World* for 1879 is a series of "Short Studies of American Authors," by Mr. Thomas W. Higginson. The papers will be both critical and descriptive.

—P. G. Hamerton gives an unusually large installment of his work on Turner to the December number of *The Portfolio*, sold in this City by J. W. Bouton. The fac-simile etching from the great masters is the "Christ Preaching," by Rembrandt.

—The autobiography of the Duke of Grafton, the Prime Minister of George III., from which Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice drew so largely in his *Life of Lord Selburne*, has been placed by the present Duke in the hands of Lord Carlingford for publication.

—The admirers of the late George Henry Lewes will be glad to learn that he left behind him as much manuscript as will fill two additional volumes to his last work, *Problems of Life and Mind*. These volumes will be published under the supervision of George Eliot.

—While the memory of Bryant is still being refreshed by lectures and addresses, G. P. Putnam's Sons call attention to the *Bryant Memorial Meeting* of the Goethe Club of this City, whose proceedings have been daintily printed in pamphlet form, and issued with a fine steel portrait of the distinguished poet.

—The publishers of *The Magazine of American History* publish complimentary letters on the efficiency and success of their venture from Francis Parkman and Sidney Howard Gay, the historians, and from John Jay, James Parton, Gen. De Peyster, William L. Stone, and others, whose interest in American history makes their word important.

—The late Sydney Dobell was an earnest member of the Church of "Free-thinking Christians," and much of the volume entitled *Thoughts on Art, Philosophy, and Religion*, recently published, was devoted to his theological speculations on the off-side of religion. His opinions on these matters are also freely strewed along the pages of the *Life and Letters*, just issued.

—*The Connection of Ireland with the Holy See* is the title of a new book by Mr. Willis Nevins. It will endeavor to show the wisdom of the support by Rome—first, of the Danish, and, secondly, of the Norman conquest of Ireland, and will be illustrated by several translations of important Papal documents, first published in Theiner's *Monumenta Vetera Hibernorum*.

—Etchers follow closely on the bolder and broader style of portrait-painting, which is obtaining more and more of late years. For *The Portfolio* of December, one of W. G. Orchardson's portraits, entitled "Conditional Neutrality," has been etched by L. Richeton. It follows the broad slashes of paint with the utmost fidelity. Orchardson is among the few most promising English painters.

—Mr. Albert Laighton, of Portsmouth, N. H., has published a volume of *Poems* through A. Williams & Co., Boston, consisting chiefly of delicate tributes to friends and short swallow-flights of song. Mr. Laighton is a cousin of Mrs. Celia Thaxter, to whom he dedicates his book. He is a great poet for a small town, and has done much for the literary interests of Portsmouth, which is his native city.

—The Hebrew Book Union issue the prospectus of a new *Lexicon to the Talmuds, Targums, and Midrash*, compiled by F. De Sola Mendes, Ph. D. It is to be issued in four parts, octavo, and will be the first dictionary of the mingled Rabbinical dialect ever published in the English language. The Hebrew words are printed with all the points, derivations given, and the Greek, Syriac, Arabic, or Persian originals stated.

—The best guide to what is modern in Boston will be found to be King's *Hand-Book*. It is fully illustrated with pictures of ancient and modern buildings, and the letter-press is well written, and shows careful attention to details. Mr. Moses King is his own publisher, and a student in the Sophomore Class at Harvard. He is already favorably known by the publication of an entertaining book, of which he is the author also, entitled *Harvard and its Surroundings*.

—The latest addition to the Harpers' Franklin Square Library is a narrative by Grattan Geary of a journey from Bombay to the Bosphorus *Through Asiatic Turkey*. Mr. Geary gives careful reports of what he saw and lives special stress on what Pashas and officers of state, bankers, merchants, shopkeepers, and peasants had to say of the situation. He has attempted to sift their conflicting statements and arrive at some conclusion as to the real drift of things in the Ottoman Empire.

—A small compendium of facts about England, its history, Government, and antiquities, is published by A. S. Barnes & Co. *English History in Short Stories* forms a convenient text-book for schools or private instruction. About 70 pages are given to each King or Queen from Egbert (A. D. 827) to Victoria. Some account of the Britons and Romans forms the introduction, and an appendix contains brief descriptive sketches of those counties of Great Britain and Ireland the names of which recur continually in history.

—The usual price paid by the *Nineteenth Century* for contributions is $10 a page, though Mr. Gladstone has $50. It is understood that the *Princeton Review* pays $10 a page, the *North American Review* from $5 to $10, the *International Review* nearly the same rate, and the *Nation* from $10 to $15 a page. The highest price paid for contributions in the monthly magazines is $10 a page. *Harpers'* rate is up to this, and most of the other magazines fall below it.

—The portrait of James Russell Lowell, which goes with the new subscriptions to the *Atlantic Monthly*, is much more successful than those of Whittier, Bryant, and Longfellow. Mr. J. E. Baker, the artist who made the companion pictures, has in this instance, caught the glow of the countenance, the bright gleam of the eye, and the shading is such that the strong lines of the face stand out clear and distinct. It is the portrait of a poet all over, and will be highly prized by those who enjoy Mr. Lowell's poetry.

—The late Dr. Walter Farquhar Hook was accustomed to say that the ablest men in the old Trastarian party had gone over to Rome, and that the residuum, which he called the "Trastarian Ruins," contained the most part of fanatics and fools. His own party, the High-Churchmen of 1825 to 1840, have practically disappeared, and there is very little in the *Life and Letters of Dr. Hook*, recently published, which accounts for his prominence as the Vicar of Leeds. His most conspicuous piece of literary work was his *Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury*.

—The *Magazine of American History* opens its third volume with the January number. The editor, John Austin Stevens, supplies a paper—"Birth of the Empire State"—on New-York, and J. Hammond Trumbull, one of the few men who even pretend to know anything of American Indian linguistics, has a communication on the origin and meaning of the name Oregon. Among the original documents is a facsimile of a rhyming letter signed by Jefferson, William Stephens Smith, and Richard Peters, while on a frolic, in 1786. It belongs to Mr. Charles Bruff, of Brooklyn.

—E. & F. N. Spon, No. 446 Broome-street, have the following works just ready for issue: *Girder-Making and the Practice of Bridge-Building in Wrought Iron*, by E. Hutchinson; *The Manufacture of Cast-Iron Pipes*, by J. Benedict; *A Lecture on Coal*, by Rev. T. Wiltshire; *Town and Country Mansions*, by William Young; author of *Picturesque Architectural Studies*; *A Practical Treatise on Warming Buildings by Hot Water, Steam, and Hot Air, and on Ventilation*, by Charles Hood, and *A Treatise on Natural and Artificial Concrete, its Varieties and Constructive Adaptations*, by Henry Reid.

—Mr. Robert C. Winthrop was recently saying of the late Edward Everett's four volumes of orations and addresses that they were the best and freshest introduction to the history of the American people; but what Mr. Winthrop said of Mr. Everett may also be said of himself. He has just brought out a final collection of his own orations and addresses, including the remarkable one on the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims and the one delivered in this City at the unveiling of the Webster statue in Central Park. Besides these greater efforts of the venerable Massachusetts orator, the volume is enriched with numerous short addresses on many men known to fame, who have passed away during the last 10 years. Mr. Winthrop is the master of graceful and truthful compliment, and his new volume shows him remarkably happy in saying the single word which emphasizes character. If these addresses are not exactly a passport to fame for their author, they are no mildrew of their kind that they hardly come short of it.

—Prof. Pasquale Villari's *Niccolo Machiavelli and His Times*, though the two volumes now translated into English by Prof. Villari's wife, and published by C. Kegan Paul & Co., London, only comprise the general introduction, covers the period of the Italian Renaissance and the section of Machiavelli's life dating from his birth to his dismissal from the office of the Secretary of Ten. Its chief value is that it is a restatement of the events in the life of the great Florentine Secretary, based upon more thorough studies of the life and times of Machiavelli than have heretofore been possible. The literature of this subject has been prolific during the last few years, and the question whether Machiavelli was a saint or a devil, though Prof. Villari does not claim to write either a apologist or accuser, approaches an intelligent solution in the new matter introduced into his book. It is not yet far enough advanced (1469–1512) to much more than indicate what the treatment of the subject is to be.

—Dr. Richard F. Littledale says that the late Major Whyte-Melville, who met with sudden death in the hunting-field, "was the one writer of the day who was able so to describe a hard run with hounds as to enable non-sporting men to understand what it means, and to understand something of the delight and excitement it proves to those whose favorite pursuit it is, and yet so as also to satisfy the critical requirements of those to whom all its technicalities are familiar. * * * He was a remarkable figure in this way, that he was the most complete representation in the nineteenth century of that old type of Scottish gentleman, half soldier and half scholar, of which the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries supplied so many examples." Dr. Littledale regards the *Gladiators* as, perhaps, his best story, and adds: "He does not belong to the highest grade of writers of fiction, even would he be entitled to such rank for himself; but within the sphere to which he belonged there are very few who have done so well a like quantity of such diversified work, and it will not be easy to replace him."

—*A Latin Commentary on the Psalms of David*, attributed to the age of Charlemagne, and believed by many to have been written by the Irish Saint, Columbanus, although erroneously ascribed to St. Jerome by the text itself, is announced for publication by Signor Ermann Loeschor, of Rome, Turin, and Florence. A curious feature is a running, interlinear gloss or interpretation of the text in the old Irish language. The task of editing this interesting document is intrusted to Signor Graziadio Ascoli, one of the leading Italian philologers of our time, who, in a learned preface accompanying the prospectus, points out the use already made of the manuscript by eminent Irish philologers. It is proposed to issue the work in parts of not less than 16 pages of type, the whole to be comprised in two octavo volumes, and completed during the course of 1880. The first volume will contain the text and the gloss; the second, an account of the gloss, together with contributions to an Irish grammar and lexicon furnished by it and other Celtic sources. Annexed to the first part, issued at Turin last June, is a photo-lithographic fac-simile of a page in the Ambrosian manuscript and of another in the St. Gal copy. The edition is dedicated to Signor Nigra and Prof. Max Müller.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Held by Davis, P. J.

Nos. 13, 78, 158, 176, 193, 198, 245, 257, 289, 291, 295, 298, 310, 311, 315, 318, 321, 324, 325, 326, 327, 329.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Barrett, J.

No. 580—French vs. Mason. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by Van Vorst, J.

Demurrer—No. 16—Platt vs. Platt. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Freedman, J.

No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Van Hoesen, J.

No day calendar.
All other State courts have adjourned for the term.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 1, 1879.

This day being observed as a holiday, there were no sales of live stock reported. Fresh arrivals on this forenoon will be announced in our next daily report. Gross arrivals at the Hudson River yards for week ending Dec. 29, 1878: 1,009 head of horned Cattle, 1,893 Sheep and Lambs, 34 Veals and Calves, 6,578 Hogs.

BUFFALO, Jan. 1.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,887 head, making the total for week thus far, 6,168 head, against 8,884 head for the same time last week, and signed through, 230 cars; increase in the receipts for the week, 135 cars; fair shipping demand for good Steers; common stock fully 25@50c. lower; sales of extra Beeves, $4 95@5 25; choice do., $4 65@4 85; good shippers, $4 20@4 50; medium shippers, $3 85@4 10; stockers very dull at $2 25@2 75; extra Canada, $2 75@3 80; Yearlings, $1 75@2; Bulls, $2 50@3 25. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 4,400 head, making the total for the week thus far, 8,500 head, against 7,500 head for the same time last week; consigned through, 14 cars; market moderately active; prices inclined to be useful lower; sales of good quality; fair to good Western Sheep, $3 35@3 80; extra selected Wethers, $4 25@4 75; Western Lambs, $4 25@4 35; Canada do., $4 75@5 37½. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 5,865 head, making the total for the week thus far 15,345 head, against 20,060 head for the same time last week; consigned through, 68 cars; demand fair; prices stronger, but only owing to light supply; quotable: Yorkers, $2 75@3 90; heavy grades, fair to choice, $3 60@3 90; extra, $3 95; Store Pigs, $3 55@3 75; best grades disposed of. There was no Grain market to-day.

EAST LIBERTY, Penn., Jan. 1.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,088 head through and 986 head local; total for two days, 1,988 head through and 986 head local; prices are unchanged from yesterday's quotations. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 4,620 head; total for two days, 6,095 head; Yorkers, $2 75@3 80; Philadelphias, $2 90@3. Sheep—Receipts to-day, 800 head; total for two days, 4,800 head; selling $3 25@4 50.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 1—6:30 P. M.—The rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market is 5⅛ per cent. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £167,000. India Council bills allotted to-day at a decline of ½d.; rupees. Produce—Refined Petroleum, 10¾d. per gallon. Linseed-oil, £23 10s. per ton. Tallow, 38s. 6d. per cwt. Spirits of Turpentine, 21s. 3d.@21s. 6d. per cwt.

THE BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 1.—Wool—There has been very little change since last week; the demand was steady but moderate, and desirable Fleeces were held with firmness at the current low prices. There has been no pressure to buy or sell, and not much improvement is expected for a week or two, as buyers will move cautiously until it is seen what turn things are likely to take with the new year. The sales comprise Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces at 34c@35c. for X and XX, and 36c.@38½c. for choice and No. 1; Michigan and Wisconsin Fleeces at 32c.@33c., and Combing and Delaine Fleeces at 34c.@40c. for coarse and medium. In California Wool sales were made at 12½c.@22½c. for Fall and Spring; Super and X Pulled Wools were in moderate demand at 28c@40c.; choice supers are selling at 38c.@40c.

THE TIMES SPANISH-AMERICAN EDITION.

SECOND EDITION.

In accordance with the requests of several advertisers, another eight-page edition of THE TIMES *printed in Spanish and specially prepared for circulation in Central and South America, Spain, Mexico, and the West Indies, will be issued shortly. Intending advertisers should have their notices prepared at once. The distribution of the edition will, as before, be intrusted to the United States Agency for Promoting Foreign Trade, No. 54 Broad-street.*

The following firms have already secured space in the Spanish-American Edition, and those who have not yet sent in their names should lose no time in doing so, as the available advertising space in this edition has been nearly filled up.

IN NEW-YORK.

T. KINGSFORD & SON, starch.
FROTHINGHAM & BAYLIS, cotton duck.
WRIGHT, BLISS & FABYAN, cotton goods, commission.
HAGERTY BROS., druggists' glassware.
JAMES TALCOTT, hosiery and underwear, commission.
JOHN P. JUBB & CO., wheels, springs, and axles.
WHITALL, TATUM & CO., druggists' glassware and sundries.
C. POTTER, Jr., & CO., power printing-presses.
MILES BROS. & CO., brushes.
NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY GLOBE GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, automatic gas apparatus.
HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY.
THE J. M. BRUNSWICK & BALKE COMPANY, billiard-tables.
KARL F. WITTE, felt.
JOHNSON & WILSON, Portland cement.
EDWARD GODDARD, emery-wheels.
HARRIS FINISHING COMPANY, show-card mounting and picture framing.
R. FOULD, toys and fancy goods.
GEORGE PLACE MACHINERY AGENCY, new and second-hand machinery.
J. W. JARBOE & SON, sheet-iron works, Sugar-cooling iron cars a specialty.
BILLMEYER & SMALL COMPANY, manufacturers of narrow-gauge-railway rolling-stock.
GARNER & CO., madder prints.
FRANK MILLER & SONS, blacking and harness oil.
J. TRAGESER, copper works.

IN BUFFALO, N. Y.

JOHN T. NOYE & SON, burr mill-stones and portable mills.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

CONTINENTAL WORKS, T. F. Rowland, Proprietor, complete gas-works, Duc's spherical elevator buckets, sugar machinery, and roofs.

IN GREENPOINT.

UNION PORCELAIN WORKS, manufacturers of China table-ware and Porcelain trimmings.
IRON-CLAD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, metallic shingles and stamped ware.

IN JERSEY CITY.

P. LORILLARD & CO., tobacco manufacturers.

IN NEWARK, N. J.

L. LELONG & BROTHER, gold and silver refiners and assayers.
J. S. MUNDY, hoisting-engines.
PHINEAS JONES & CO., choice wheels for vehicles.
AUGUST BUERMANN, saddlery hardware, special for Mexico and South American trade.
M. STRAUS, patent and enameled leather.
MURPHY & CO., varnish makers.
EDGAR FARMER & CO., trunks and valises.
JOSEPH BALDWIN & CO., saddlery hardware.
CONDIT, HANSON & VAN WINKLE, electric machines and electro-platers' material.
E. KINGSLAND SARGEANT, steam-boiler detergent.
I. S. & J. W. HYATT, wire-bound school slates.
BLESS & DRAKE, smoothing and sad irons.
J. M. QUINBY & CO., carriage builders.
P. HAYDEN, saddlery hardware.
SAMUEL HALSEY & SON, superior patent and enameled oak-tanned leather.
CHARLES M. THEBERATH, saddlery hardware.
CYRUS CURRIER, machinist, iron and brass founder.
LOWERRE & TUCKER, fluting machines.
FISHER VARNISH COMPANY, fine coach and railway varnishes.
HUNTINGTON MACHINE WORKS, turbine wheels and wood-working machinery.
C. S. OSBORNE & CO., fine saddle and harness tools.
OSCAR BARNETT, malleable and gray iron castings.
C. G. ROBERTSON, superior copal varnishes.
S. STONE & CO., engravers to calico printers.
JAMES R. SAYRE, Jr., & CO., manufacturers and shippers of building and fire brick.
WATTS, CAMPBELL & CO., steam engines and machinery.

IN PATERSON, N. J.

ROGERS LOCOMOTIVE AND MACHINE WORKS.
DANFORTH LOCOMOTIVE AND MACHINE COMPANY.
THE PASSAIC ROLLING MILL COMPANY, bridge-builders and iron manufacturers.

INSTRUCTION.

BENJAMIN MASON'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, TONKERS, NEW-YORK.
Established 1853.
A KIND CARE.
FIRM DISCIPLINE.
STEADY PROGRESS.
MODERATE CHARGES.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.
The Fall session of the 26th year of this well-appointed Day and Boarding School for young ladies will commence on the 18th of September. For terms, courses of study, &c., circulars will be sent on application to CHARLES E WEST, LL. D., Principal, Nos. 138 and 140 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MISS COMSTOCK, NO. 34 WEST 46TH-st.—Collegiate Department; classes in Greek, Latin, and mathematics; boys received daily. Miss Comstock will receive applications from date for admission; Greek and general supervision, Mr. T. T. Timayenis.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, ON CENTRAL PARK, NEW-YORK CITY.
Boarding and Day School for Boys and Young Men of 7 to 20.

MRS. KATHARINE SEDGWICK VALLERIO.—Lessons in elocution, French, and Italian; hall and parlor recitations; best references given. Address No. 101 West 49th-st.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY—THOS. HANLON, D. D., Pennington, New-Jersey, for both sexes: we excel in healthfulness, convenience, discipline, thorough teaching, home comforts, and moderate charges.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.—A SCHOOL for young ladies. The best advantages are afforded in all departments of education. For circulars and particulars, address Mrs. & J. LIPE, Principal.

ROOM FOR MORE PUPILS, AFTER THE Holidays, at Canning Institute for Young Ladies, Sing Sing, N. Y.; first-class advantages. Rev. C. D. Rice, Prin.

GARDNER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES and Misses, 4 West 47th-st.—21st year commences Sept. 26. Rev. Dr. & Mrs. C. H. Gardner, Principals.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK, N. Y., reopens its Winter session Jan. 6. Both sexes. Popular prices. Send for catalogue. T. H. BANNISTER, A. M.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss Emily Nelson.

STATIONERY.

DIARIES FOR 1879.—ALL KINDS. EXPENSE Book. Bank Books. Stationery and Printing. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—PAIR GOLD SLEEVE BUTTONS REAR Lenox Library. A liberal reward will be cheerfully rewarded. Address G. A., No. 31 West 24th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,238 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT PERson; willing to assist in anything else required; four years' City reference. Call at No. 19 West 30th-st.

COOK, CHAMBER-MAID, AND WAITRESS.—By two sisters, together; both good laundresses; will do work of private family if required; competent and obliging; City or country; best City references. Address K. W., Box No. 310 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN to cook, wash, and iron; country preferred; has good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 140 West 19th-st., candy store.

COOK.—FIRST CLASS; THOROUGHLY UNDERstands her business; best City references from last place. Address K. M., No. 292 3d-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMan, for house-work; good cook, washer, and ironer, and good baker; best City reference. Call at No. 132 3d-av., rear, between 14th and 15th sts.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A YOUNG AMERIcan girl to assist in house-work and make herself generally useful. Address Capable, Box 198 *Times* Office.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman wishes gentlemen's or family washing; 50 to 75 cents per dozen. Call at No. 122 West 33d-st., near 6th-av.

WET-NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married woman, first baby 3 weeks old, as wet-nurse. Apply, for two days, at No. 121 9th-av.; ring third bell.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, A Scotchman; lifetime among first-class horses and carriages in Europe and this country; has a thorough knowledge in training ladies' and gentlemen's horses to saddle or harness; leaving on account of employer going abroad; references from former and present employer good. Address Private Stable, No. 104 West 56th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN; Protestant; competent in every respect; several years' experience in this City; excellent testimonials for strict sobriety, honesty, industry, and capability. Call or address Henry, care present employer, E. M., No. 66 Lispenard-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PRACTICAL MAN; SKILLED in the treatment of horses, carriages, and harness; neat, careful, and attentive driver; will work solely for his employer's interest; remuneration moderate; excellent testimonials from eminent men in this City. Call or address J. D., No. 215 East 46th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable young Englishman; understands thoroughly his duties; will make himself useful in a gentleman's service; highest testimonials. Call or address W. M., No. 13 East 27th-st., saddlery store.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN AS COACHman and groom; is willing to make himself useful; first-class City references. Call or address H. B., No. 216 West 29th-st., Room No. 8.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHman and groom; Protestant; single; thorough horseman; experienced in the business; excellent City driver; best reference given. Call or address J. G., 50 West 10th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GOOD FRENCH COACHman in a private family; best City reference: 10

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

In reviewing the transactions in real estate during the year just closed, we are forced to the conclusion that those who were by necessity compelled to sell did so invariably to the advantage of the purchaser, and the sales at the "Exchange" show this, for they were principally confined to the sale of property where the mortgage was in default or where it became a matter of necessity, as in the closing up of an estate. In the first instance, the holder of the mortgage, as a rule, was compelled to secure his investment by buying in the property, and in the second, the highest bidder, in nine cases out of ten, was some one pecuniarily interested. The old theory for so many years entertained by capitalists that there was no security like landed security, if not exploded, has, at least for the time being, been suspended. During the days of inflation, a City lot was sent up, by the enthusiasm of speculators, "like a rocket," but to the chagrin, if not the ruin, of the shrewd, or supposed to be shrewd, operator "came down like a stick." The memory of most of our readers will recall many instances of this kind, but they can also remember that in the flush times exaggerated values were attached to real estate all over the country—unmistakably in this locality. Operators expended their money in margins and spread themselves extensively, and when the trouble came and would-be sellers were abundant and buyers scarce, interest and taxes swallowed up fortunes and bankruptcy was the natural and inevitable result. Now, in this business as in others matters are becoming settled and the prospects are brightening. Those who resisted the temptations presented by professed opportunities for margins can now safely indulge in investigating the whole field and in selecting such property as promises a legitimate return for investment, with the assurance of an increased return in the future. A healthy improved feeling has been reflected within the past few months and a degree of confidence shown which bids fair to blossom into a better and also a safer business in the coming Spring than we have had for years past. Building operations during the year have been quite extensive and numerous private sales of late have been effected at fair prices, a fact encouraging to those who can afford to hold on until confidence is fully restored. Those who must sell must suffer. Those who can wait will assuredly secure the advantage. The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the year 1878 was $20,486,145, as against $20,382,740, the figures for the year 1877.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—THE DESIRABLE business corner property, Nos. 40 Franklin and 76 Elm st., New-York City, will be sold by RICHARD P. HANCOCK, Auctioneer, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on THURSDAY, Jan. 16, 1879, at 12 o'clock. For particulars apply to A. W. LEGGETT, No. 39 Pearl-st. or WM. S. SYME, Attorney, No. 170 Broadway.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED for lease and improvement of the premises No. 5 Chatham-square, also fronting on Catharine-st; lot, 25 by 91. Apply to JOSEPH D. FAY, No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—CHEAP HOUSES.—10 NEW HOUSES, accessible by street cars, taken for mortgages, $1,250 and $1,800; less than cost. Apply to R. A. YOUNG, No. 20 Exchange-place.

A CHARMING PARK-AV. FULL SIZE HOUSE, near 86th-st; bargain. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine-st., 35 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.

HARLEM—RAPID TRANSIT.

Houses, stores, flats, to let and for sale. PORTER & CO., No. 173 East 125th-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE IN PARTITION. VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY, NORTH-WEST CORNER OF 6TH-AV. AND 14TH-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, JAN. 7, 1879, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of S. S. Williamson, Referee, the five four-story brick buildings (with stores) and lots, on the north-west corner of 6TH-AV. AND 14TH-ST., and the four-story brown-stone front dwelling-house and lot, on 14 st., in rear of 6th-av. stores. It is seldom that so desirable a piece of real estate, situate on the corner of one of the most thriving avenues in this City, is offered at public sale. The property is very accessible from almost any portion of the City, the following railroad lines stopping at this corner, viz.: Metropolitan Elevated Railroad, Sixth-Avenue Railroad, and Fourteenth-Street and Christopher-Street Ferry Railroad. ALSO, at same time, house and lot, No. 237 East 10th-st., houses and lots, Nos. 23, 25, and 27 Tompkins-place, Brooklyn, and about 10 acres of land in the City of Oswego, N. Y.

THE SALE WILL BE ABSOLUTE.

60 PER CENT. ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

Maps and particulars at office of auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., or at office of the Referee, No. 9 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

EXCHANGE.—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT and fruit farm on the Hudson, north of Poughkeepsie, cost over $40,000; unincumbered; for a full-sized, brown-stone house, (unincumbered,) near 5th or Madison av., below 53d-st. Photographs and plans at our office. Also others.

T. S. CLARKSON & CO., No. 149 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—A FOUR-STORY HOUSE, between 26th and 60th sts., in good neighborhood, for occupation 1st March: rent not over $1,200. Address B, C. G., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S.C., FLORIDA PORTS, AND ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY, Jan. 4
CHARLESTON.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8
PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination at lowest rates of premium. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and through bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, Office on the Pier, Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent. Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

PALMETTO FREIGHT LINE.

VIA STEAM-SHIP TO CHARLESTON, S. C., and the SAVANNAH and CHARLESTON RAILROAD to all points in the South and South-west. Freight rates and Insurance at lowest figures. Bills of lading signed at Pier No. 27 North River. CHAS. B. OWENS, General Agent. Palmetto Freight Line, No. 315 Broadway.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO.

Connecting at St. Thomas with German steamers for Porto Rico and Spanish Main. The new first-class iron steam-ship CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO, Capt. WEIR, will sail for the above ports on Saturday, Jan. 4, at 2 P. M.

Positively no freight received after 2d. Freight must be paid in advance. Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at Roberts' Dock, Brooklyn. Insurance less than by any other line. Shippers desiring insurance can effect same under our open policy. For freight engagements or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to H. B. HALLORY & CO., Agents. Office, Pier No. 20 East River.

FLORIDA RAILROAD AND STEAM-SHIP LINE.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FLORIDA.
SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
LOWEST RATES OF FREIGHT AND PASSAGE.
Steamer ASHLAND, Saturday, Jan. 4.
And every SATURDAY thereafter.

For Fernandina direct, from Pier No. 12 N. R., at 3 P. M. Only line in connection through tickets and bills of lading to all points in Florida, and on Chattahoochie, Appalachicola, and Flint Rivers, and BRUNSWICK, Ga. Insurance ½ per cent. Bills lading signed on pier. For further information, through bills lading and passage rates, apply to J. K. ROBERTS, No. 177 West-st., up stairs.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

CITY OF COLUMBUS, Capt. NICKERSON, Wednesday, Jan. 1, at 12 M.
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. MALLORY, Saturday, Jan. 4, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River, connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, Georgia and Florida Steamboat Company, and with the new and elegant iron steamer ST. JOHNS.

GEO. YONGE, Agent
C. D. OWENS, Ocean S. S. Co. and
General Agent A. & G. R. R. Central R. R. of Ga.,
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
Steamer SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....WED., Jan. 8
Steam-ship.....SATURDAY, Jan. 18
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ, Calling at Progreso, Campeche, and Frontera.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Jan. 11
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only.) Thurs., Jan. 16
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Saturday, Jan. 25
Steamer leaves New-Orleans Jan. 8 for Vera Cruz, connecting with steamer for Havana, New-York, and above ports.

T. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 51 and 53 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

Dealers in United States Bonds, and Stocks of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn.

Buy and sell on Commission, for cash or on margin, all securities dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange.

Interest allowed on deposits, subject to draft at sight.

JAMES A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH.

New-York City

6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, payable in 1896.

BUFFALO CITY 5 PER CENT. BONDS, payable in 1882.

BUFFALO CITY 7 PER CENT. BONDS, payable in 1890.

ROCHESTER CITY 7 PER CENT. BONDS, payable in 1893.

JERSEY CITY 7 PER CENT. BONDS, payable in 1891.

ALSO, A CHOICE LOT OF FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD BONDS.

FOR SALE BY

DANIEL A. MORAN,

49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE

Sioux City and Pembina R. R. Co.,

Issued at less than $6,000 per mile of road, and GUARANTEED, principal and interest, by the DAKOTA SOUTHERN R. R. CO.

The road is completed, and the net earnings are in excess of the interest on its entire mortgage debt.

Only a few of these bonds remain for sale at 90 and accrued interest.

WALSTON H. BROWN & BRO.,

No. 34 Pine-st., New-York.

STATE LINE,

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From Pier No. 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st, as follows:
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Jan. 2
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Jan. 9

First Cabin, $55 to $70, according to accommodations; excursion tickets, $100 to $120. Second Cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage at lowest rates.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
Company's pier foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.
ODER.....Sat. Jan. 4 | RHEIN.....Sat. Jan. 18
DONAU.....Sat. Jan. 11 | NECKAR.....Sat. Jan. 25

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
LABRADOR, SANGLIER.....Saturday, Jan. 4, 5:30 A. M.
AMERIQUE, DELORD.....Wednesday, Jan. 22, 5:30 A. M.
FRANCE, TREDELLE.....Wednesday, Feb. 5, 3:30 P. M.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passage apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Jan. 4, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Jan. 11, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Jan. 18, 2 P. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.
CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 31 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW
From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.
Anchoria.....Jan. 4, 2 P. M. | Circassia.....Jan. 18, 2 P. M.
Bolivia.....Jan. 11, 7 A. M. | Devonia.....Jan. 25, 7 A. M.
Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.
Victoria.....Jan. 4, 2 P. M. | Victoria.....Jan. 18, 2 P. M.
Cabins $50 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
WIELAND.....Jan. 2 | SILESIA.....Thurs., Jan. 16
SUEVIA.....Thurs., Jan. 9 | HERDER.....Thurs., Jan. 23

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; second cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents. General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers leave Jersey City, near Pavonia Ferry.
SCHIEDAM.....Saturday, Jan. 11
ROTTERDAM.....Wednesday, Jan. 22

Cabin, $65-$70. Intermediate, $45-$50. Steerage, $23.
R. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.
FUNCH, EDYE & CO., Agents, 27 So. Wm-st., Freight Agts. 50 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

NATIONAL LINE.—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R. —FOR LONDON. (Victoria Docks:)—
Greece, Jan. 4, 1878, 2 P. M. | Italy, Jan. 18, 1879, 3 P. M.
—FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—
Spain, Jan. 4, 1879, 1 P. M. | England, Jan. 18, 1 P. M.

Cabin, $50 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upwards issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY.....Friday, Jan. 10, noon
Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.
For SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steamship COLON.....Monday, Jan. 20, noon
Connecting for South and Central America and Mexico.
From San Francisco, for
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKIN.....Sat., Jan. 4, 1879, noon
From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship AUSTRALIA.....Monday, Jan. 20, noon

For freight or general information apply to Company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River, and for passage at Company's Ticket Office, No. 257 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER 16 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodation for passengers.
S. S. SARATOGA, (new).....Thursday, Jan. 2, 12 M.
S. S. NIAGARA.....Saturday, Jan. 11

Tickets issued also for VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS in connection with French and English S. S. Lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO. No. 113 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE SILVER ISLET CONSOLIDATED MINING AND LAND COMPANY, No. 52 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1878.

PROPOSALS IN WRITING ARE INVITED and will be received until 3 o'clock P. M. of Wednesday, the 15th day of January next, for the sale to the Trustee for cancellation of $75,000 of the bonds of this company, or portions thereof, naming numbers of the bonds offered.

No proposals as a price exceeding par can be accepted under the trust authority by purchase; interest accruing to Jan. 15 only will be allowed.

Proposals to be addressed to C. P. Dixon, Trustee, at the office of the company.

EDWARD LEARNED, President.

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. SINKING FUND BONDS OF THE

SCIOTO VALLEY RAILWAY CO. OF OHIO.

Principal due Jan. 1, 1896.
Coupons due January and July.
Issued at $12,000 per mile.
A small amount for sale at 105 and interest, by
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 26 Nassau-st.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1878.

NOTICE.—STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS BANK ARE NOTIFIED that on the 31st day of December next the capital stock of this bank will be reduced ($500,000) five thousand shares. On and after which date new certificates will be issued for the remaining shares, and payment made for the reduction, with interest.

A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. out the reduced capital has been declared, payable at the same time.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date to Jan. 1, 1879, except for transfer of fractional shares.

By order of the Board. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

KIMBALL, HOWELL & CO.,

MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE,
No. 17 New-st. and No. 68 Broadway,

Buy, sell, and carry on margin all active stocks dealt in at the Exchange. Special attention given to

LOTS OF 5, 10, 20 SHARES OR MORE.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

We offer some choice bonds bearing 7 and 8 per cent., issued for municipal purposes. First-class securities for investment always to hand.

A. W. BRADLEY & CO.,
No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.

ALL SPECULATIVE ACCOUNTS DECLINED.

J. HARMANUS FISHER,
(Member of Baltimore Stock Exchange for past 24 years.)
BANKER AND STOCK BROKER,
Post Office Box No. 60, Baltimore, Md.

Solicits correspondence and orders. Refers by permission to Messrs. Hollgarten & Co., Messrs. G. T. Bonner & Co., John B. Manning, Esq.

THE NEVADA BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO
Capital, $10,000,000, gold. Reserve, $3,500,000, gold.
NEW-YORK AGENCY NO. 62 WALL-ST.
Buys and sells exchange and telegraphic transfers. Issues commercial and traveilers' credits. Executes orders for mining stocks at San Francisco.

DIVIDENDS.

FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

HANOVER

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. is payable on demand at the office of the company, No. 120 Broadway.

I. REMSEN LANE,
Vice-President and Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1879.

NEW-YORK CITY INSURANCE CO.,

NO. 100 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1879.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 6 inst.

WM. M. RANDELL,
Secretary.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF REXTOR-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1878.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Trustee, will pay, on and after Jan. 1, 1879, TWENTY DOLLARS on each bond of the Union Pacific Railway, Southern Branch, which have been examined, subject to the agreement of March 1, 1876. Coupons must be left over night for examination.

EDWARD KING, President.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1878.

NOTICE.—COUPONS OF THE FOLLOWING bonds, maturing Jan. 1, 1879, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, at the office of Messrs. JESUP, PATON & CO., No. 52 William-st., New-York:
Chicago and Alton Railroad first mortgage.
St. Louis, Jacksonville, and Chicago Railroad second mortgage.
Joliet and Chicago Railroad first mortgage.
Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad first mortgage.

NOTICE.

THE NEW-YORK ELEVATED RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 7 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1878.

The interest due in January next on the bonds of this company will be paid on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 2, 1879, on presentation of the coupons at the Corn Exchange Bank, corner of William and Beaver sts.

J. A. COWING, Treasurer.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1878.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE Bank of America, have this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after Thursday, Jan. 2, 1879.

The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Jan. 2, 1879.

ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1878.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent., free of tax, out of the profits of last six months, payable Jan. 2, 1879. Transfer-books will close 21st instant. F. M. JOHNSON, Cashier.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1878.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1879, upon the shares as registered this day. The transfer-books will be closed from this date until Jan. 3, 1879, except for the transfer of fractional shares.

C. V. SANTA, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1878.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., free of tax, payable on the 2d of January next. The transfer-books will be closed on the 21st inst., and will be reopened on Jan. 3.

GEORGE W. PERKINS, Cashier.

OFFICE FLORIDA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 28, 1878.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1879, ON THE Florida Railroad Company's FIRST MORTGAGE bonds, issued in 1877, will be paid on presentation at the banking house of Messrs. Baltzer & Lichtenstein, No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York.

AARON MARKS,
Treasurer.

FIRST DIVISION OF THE ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1879, upon the $700,000 issue of mortgage bonds of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company will be paid on presentation on and after 22d January, 1879, at the office of Messrs. J. S. Kennedy & Co., No. 41 Cedar-st., New-York.

JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Trustee.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1878.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a dividend of Three per Cent., free of tax, from the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1879.

The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

The unpaid half of the coupon which matured JAN. 1, 1878, from the SEVEN PER CENT. LAND GRANT BONDS of this company, also the coupon due same date from coupon certificate, series F, G, and H, will be paid on presentation at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York.

A. MEIER, Trustee.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE ST. PAUL, STILLWATER AND TAYLOR'S FALLS RAILROAD COMPANY, due Jan. 1, 1879, will be paid at our office.

WALSTON H. BROWN & BRO., No. 34 Pine-st.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1878.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Four per cent., free of tax, payable on and after 2d of January next. The transfer-book will be closed until that date.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1878.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. from the net earnings of the past six months, payable Jan. 2, 1879.

R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

OFFICE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 259 CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1878.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) per cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1879.

A. C. MILLER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THE INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS ON THE following bonds and stocks are payable at the banking house of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 26 Nassau-st., on and after Jan. 2, 1879.

Allegheny Valley R. R. 7 3-10 per cent. bonds.
Allegheny City, Penn., Compromise bonds.
Augusta, Ind., bonds.
Aurelius County, Ohio, bonds.
Cincinnati, Richmond and Chicago R. R. 1st Mtge. bonds
Columbus, Ind., City bonds.
Danville, Ind., School bonds.
Dayton and Michigan R. R. 1st Mtge. bonds.
Frankfort, Ind., School bonds.
Grant County, Ind., bonds.
Hamilton County, Ind., bonds.
Howard County, Ind., bonds, called in.
Indianapolis, Ind., bonds, various issues.
Indianapolis, Ind., Car Company bonds.
Kokomo, Ind., City bonds.
Marion, Ind., Water-works bonds.
Madison County, Ind., bonds.
Massillon and Cleveland R. R. 1st Mtge. City of, bonds.
Monroe County, Ohio, bonds.
Peru, Ind., City of, Water-works bonds.
Pitts., Ft. W. and Chicago Railway 1st Mtge. bonds.
Pitts., Ft. W. and Chicago Railway 2d Mtge. bonds.
Pitts., Ft. W. and Chicago Railway Construction bonds.
Scioto Valley R. R. 1st Mtge. bonds.
St. Johns Railway Co., Florida, 1st Mtge. 10 p. ct. bonds.
Scioto County, Ohio, coupons from Treasurer's office.
Scioto County, Ohio, R'w'y bonds, principal and interest.
Scioto County Children's Home bonds.
Tipton County, Ind., bonds.
Terre Haute, Ind., bonds issued to E. T. H. and Chicago Railway Company.
Wheeling, West Va., Compromise bonds.
Pitts., Ft. W. and Chicago Railway Company, Special Guaranteed Stock. Quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent.
Second Dividend of 4 per cent. on Stock of the Louisiana National Bank of New-Orleans, La.
Jan. 7, 1879.—Pitts., Ft. W. and Chicago Railway Co. Guaranteed Stock. Quarterly Dividend of 1¾ per cent.
Jan. 15, 1879.—Richmond, Ind., 5 per cent. bonds.
Jan. 20, 1879.—Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R. R. Co., 2d Mtge. bonds.
Jan. 25, 1879.—City of Fort Wayne, Ind., 8 per cent. bonds.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF REXTOR-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1878.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS, DUE JAN. 1, 1879, are payable at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York:
Indianapolis and St. Louis R. R. Company. Jan. 1, 1879. Series A.
Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Company.
Union Pacific Railroad Company, First Mortgage.
City of Rochester.
North-western Telegraph Co.
Peekskill Water Bonds.
St. Louis National Stock Yards.
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Registered Interest.
Town of Covington.
Town of Wheatland.
Town of Gainesville.
Town of Stephentown.
Town of Warsaw.
Town of Pavillion.
Town of Middlebury.
Town of German Flats.

JAS. H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1878.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable on the 1st day of February next, at this office.

The Transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, the 31st inst., and will be reopened on the morning of WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of February next.

R. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1878.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable on the 1st day of February next, at this office.

The Transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, the 31st inst., and will be reopened on the morning of WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of February next.

C. VANDERBILT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 24, 1878.

NASHVILLE AND DECATUR RAILROAD Company First Mortgage 7 per cent. coupons.
SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD Company First Mortgage 8 per cent. gold coupons.
All due Jan. 1, 1879, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., corner of Wall and Broad sts., New-York, on and after that date.

W. BANNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 9 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1878.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, the Western Pacific Railroad Company, and the California and Oregon Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1879, will be paid in gold at the office of FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

Holders presenting 10 or more coupons will leave them for examination, in which case a receipt will be given and payment made on the following day.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, No. 196 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1878.

FORTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

The Directors of this bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., payable, free of tax, on and after Jan. 2, 1879.

The transfer-books will be closed until Jan. 2, 1879.

H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.

SHELDON & WADSWORTH,

No. 10 Wall-st., will pay interest due Jan. 1, to New-York holders of coupon certificates Little Rock and Fort Smith Railway, on presentation.

W. B. WILBUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1878.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1879. ON THE new First Mortgage Bonds of this company will be paid at the office of the Union Trust Company, No. 73 Broadway, New-York, on and after Jan. 2, 1879.

C. VANDERBILT, Treasurer.

BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY, No. 177 MONTAGUE-ST., CORNER OF CLINTON, BROOKLYN, E. D., Dec. 30, 1878.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THIS company have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable Jan. 6, 1879.

The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 2 to the date of payment.

WM. H. BUNKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM-ST. NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1878.

THE COUPONS OF THE EVANSVILLE AND Crawfordsville Railroad Company, due on Jan. 1, will be paid on and after Jan. 2 at this office.

GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

CEDAR FALLS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1879, upon the mortgage bonds of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company will be paid on presentation on and after the 2d January, 1879, at the office of Messrs. J. S. Kennedy & Co., No. 41 Cedar-st., New-York.

JOHN S. KENNEDY, President.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1878.

FIFTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this bank have declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable, free of tax, on and after Jan. 2, proximo.

The transfer-book will be closed from Dec. 26, 1878, until Feb. 1, 1879.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1878.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1879, until which time the transfer-books will remain closed.

A. W. APGAR, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1878.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all tax, payable on the second (2d) day of January, 1879, until which date the transfer-books will remain closed.

GEO. E. SOUPES, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1878.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent., free of tax, out of the profits of last six months, payable Jan. 2, 1879. Transfer-books will close 21st inst. F. M. JOHNSON, Cashier.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1878.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1879, upon the shares as registered this day. The transfer-books will be closed from this date until Jan. 3, 1879, except for the transfer of fractional shares.

C. V. SANTA, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1878.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., free of tax, payable on the 2d of January next. The transfer-books will be closed on the 21st inst., and will be reopened on Jan. 3.

GEORGE W. PERKINS, Cashier.

OFFICE FLORIDA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 28, 1878.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1879, ON THE Florida Railroad Company's FIRST MORTGAGE bonds, issued in 1877, will be paid on presentation at the banking house of Messrs. Baltzer & Lichtenstein, No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York.

AARON MARKS,
Treasurer.

FIRST DIVISION OF THE ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1879, upon the $700,000 issue of mortgage bonds of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company will be paid on presentation on and after 22d January, 1879, at the office of Messrs. J. S. Kennedy & Co., No. 41 Cedar-st., New-York.

JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Trustee.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1878.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HA

KEEPING NEW YEAR'S DAY.

THE CELEBRATION IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

A THRONG OF CALLERS IN THE STREETS—AN UNUSUAL NUMBER OF PERSONS "AT HOME"—THE DAY AT BLACKWELL'S ISLAND INSTITUTIONS—OBSERVANCE IN BROOKLYN.

The last echo of the chimes that welcomed 1879 has died away; the braying of the discordant tin horns has ceased; the customary rounds of New Year calls have been made, and now the new year is already old, familiar, a year to all appearances very much like that which ended on Tuesday night, and 40-day men go back to their different tasks, scarcely stopping to think that anything worth mentioning has happened. The day began with pleasant skies overhead, but with a rawness in the atmosphere that seemed a sure forerunner of storm. The streets were full of callers as early as 10 o'clock. They traveled in all sorts of ways. Some walked, others were driven about in hacks, and here and there were found bodies of callers who had engaged stages to carry them about to the houses of the friends of one or more of the party. The pedestrians found no fault with the walking until after noon, when, from the clouds that had crept over the face of the sun, know began to fall, dampening top-coats and sidewalks, and driving many persons into the street-cars and into high-priced carriages. When the full tide of callers was in motion, at 2 o'clock, the streets were dotted with men, young and old, who went from place to place armed with their lists of places at which to call. Ladies were rarely met with. Along Fifth-avenue and in the streets crossing it, it was found that nearly everybody was "at home," and not in many years have so few baskets been hung at the outer doors to give notice that the inmates did not desire to receive callers. In spite of the urgent efforts of temperance advocates to effect a reform in the use of wines on New Year refreshment tables, the decanters and glasses were universally retained, and "best wishes" for happiness and success were exchanged over the sherry or port. The effects of this custom were observable late in the day, and it has probably come home to many a caller this morning with disagreeable sensations in head and stomach.

The observance of the day was more general than for several years. Families that have adhered to the custom of holding a long levee had many more callers than usual, and the greetings exchanged seemed to be more cheerful than they were a year ago, inspired, perhaps, by a feeling of growing confidence in the belief that the day marked the beginning of a year of greater business prosperity, of financial stability, and of a better public sense of the necessity for strict economy and moderation in political management. To those ladies who were compelled to entertain parties of political rounders, the friends near or remote of their husbands or fathers, the day was not without its unpleasant features; for, reasonably, these jovial rioters, who, after a full partaken of the hospitality of ten or a dozen tables, were inclined to be rude and boisterous, creatures to be tolerated, but denounced as unmitigated nuisances.

The business of liquor saloons, as usual, suffered in consequence of the agreeability afforded to the pantries of those who received callers. The elevated railroads were overrun with travelers, and the quickness with which trips could be made to Harlem led an unusually large number of visitors to the upper part of the City. Many of these travelers went to the lake in the Central Park. There was business enough for the surface roads, and the street-cars were constantly loaded with callers who had short distances to travel.

Toward night the snow-storm increased in strength, and the temperature becoming lower the snow accumulated until there were several inches of it in the streets. With the coming of nightfall the glare of lights from long rows of brilliantly illuminated parlors gave to the streets an unusually cheerful aspect which the storm could not destroy. Through this storm late callers hurried along from house to house until nearly midnight, when the lights began to disappear, and belated and too convivial stragglers labored along through it on their way to their homes.

Owing to the fact that the holiday festivities at the charitable institutions are, as a general rule, confined to Thanksgiving and Christmas, the first day of the new year was not specially observed at any of the various homes, asylums, and hospitals scattered throughout the City. At the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island a musical mass was celebrated at 10 A. M. in the chapel, by Rev. Father Fetter, assisted by a choir selected from one of the City churches. Between 400 and 500 male prisoners, and 100 females, attended, the latter being hidden, as is the custom at the prison, behind drawn curtains at both sides of the simple altar. A large number of the prisoners of both sexes received communion, and a sermon appropriate to the occasion was preached by the celebrant of the mass. Although the Commissioners of Charities and Correction added nothing to the ordinary prison fare, the majority of the convicts were the recipients of many delicacies from their friends. It was estimated that between 800 and 1,000 pounds of meats, fruits, and confectionery were received and distributed during the forenoon. When the steamboat Minnahanonck left the dock at the foot of East Twenty-sixth-street, at 10 A. M., her saloon and decks were well filled with visitors to the Penitentiary, Work-house, Lunatic Asylums, and the other institutions on the East River islands. Nearly all the passengers were shabbily attired, and evidently belonged to the poorer classes, yet there was scarcely half a dozen who did not carry well-filled baskets and packages of substantial and dainty edibles for their friends. Between 11 and 2 P. M. the Warden's office of the Penitentiary was filled with fathers, mothers, wives, and sisters, who conversed in subdued tones with the prisoners, while the latter partook of the good things brought to them. More than one instance the greetings were very affecting, and now and then tears stole down the weather-beaten cheeks of the youthful convicts as the drift of the conversation served to recall scenes and incidents of other and doubtless happier New Year's Days. Among the prisoners called from their cells to receive friends was a man of middle age, with dark, regular features. Failing to recognize any of the throng as he entered the office, he stood for an instant with bowed head. A pale, young woman, of delicate physique, who had been seated in an obscure corner of the room, expectantly watching the door, approached him from behind, and, softly laying her hand on his arm, said in a low voice, "Happy New Year, Jim." The man's features lighted up with apparent joy as he turned, and replied, "Same to you, Kate; but I hope it will be happier next year." His wife, for such she proved to be, produced her little store of dainties, and did not leave her husband's side until the shrill whistle of the Minnahanonck announced the time for the return to the City. Several visitors with special passes crossed during the afternoon in the steam-launch William H. Wickham, from the foot of East Fifty-second-street. All outdoor labor was suspended for the day on the Island. The various wards at Bellevue Hospital were filled during the afternoon with friends of the patients, but, aside from a few slight changes in the customary diet, nothing unusual marked the observance of the day.

The year was ushered in at St. Vincent's Home for Friendless Boys, in Warren-street, with the celebration of mass by Rev. Father Drumgoole, who preached a practical sermon to the inmates, numbering nearly 400, in the Chapel of the Immaculate Virgin. The boys were treated to an ample breakfast of beefsteak, bread, butter, and coffee, and permitted to enjoy themselves for the remainder of the day. In the afternoon they had various amusements, including recitations and the singing of songs. A number of excellent speeches were made by gentlemen belonging to the Home, and members of St. Joseph's Union, in each of which Father Drumgoole was deservedly complimented and wished many happy returns of the festive season.

To all appearances the custom of making New Year's calls was as fully observed in Brooklyn as in years past, notwithstanding the snow-storm which set in early in the day. Mayor Howell received calls from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. in his office in the City Hall. Gen. Steinmetz, the newly-elected Controller, and City Auditor Ammerman, who also took office yesterday, received calls. At the theatres, afternoon and evening performances were held, and at the charitable and penal institutions good things were bountifully provided for the inmates.

NEW YEAR'S ACCIDENTS.

Patrick Boyle, of No. 204 West Twenty-seventh-street, fell on the sidewalk at Thirty-sixth-street and Ninth-avenue, yesterday afternoon, and dislocated his left shoulder. He was removed to Roosevelt Hospital.

Edward Atwood fell into the Hudson River, yesterday afternoon, from the pier at Bogart-street, and saved himself from drowning by clinging to the dock until rescued.

Michael Talley, of No. 252 West Nineteenth-street, while ascending a flight of stairs in his residence yesterday afternoon, fell down them and broke his right arm above the elbow. He was sent the New-York Hospital.

Theresa Rosenbaum, of No. 128 Seventh-street, hearing the noise of a New Year's procession in front of the house yesterday afternoon, threw up the window and looked out to see what was the matter, and while leaning out of the window she received a pistol bullet in the left cheek, fired by one of the riotous processionists. The wound is very painful, and will cause a permanent disfiguration.

A SUICIDE IDENTIFIED.

The man who on Tuesday committed suicide by jumping overboard from the ferry-boat New-Jersey, while she was on her trip from Jersey City to her slip at the foot of Cortlandt-street, is believed to have been Charles A. Lewis, a resident of Hudson, N. Y., who had been missing from his home since the 30th ult. Lewis was employed as a bookkeeper in the finishing mill of C. H. & F. H. Stott, at Stottsville, near Hudson. He was a married man, and had a son 14 years old. He was known to be financially embarrassed, but his employers, who have an office in Worth-street, in this City, said yesterday that his accounts with the firm were all right, and his books, which had been examined since his disappearance, were found correct. He left home on Monday without giving any intimation to his wife that he intended to absent himself, and when he did not return home on Monday night she became uneasy, and on making inquiries learned that he had taken the train for this City. He was traced to the Ashland House, where he slept on Monday night, but no further clue to his whereabouts was obtained until the detective heard of the suicide from the ferry-boat on Tuesday. Yesterday Mrs. Lewis called at Police Head-quarters, and, on obtaining a description of the man who had jumped overboard, became convinced that he was her husband. The hat which was picked up was similar to the one he wore when he left home, and the name "A. L. Croft," in the lining, was the name of the hatter in Hudson with whom her husband dealt. The identity of the drowned man is therefore almost positively established.

LAST YEAR'S FAILURES.

NINE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEEN REPORTED IN THIS CITY, WITH LIABILITIES AMOUNTING TO $64,000,000.

During the past year 917 failures were reported in this City, with liabilities to the amount of $63,958,403, and assets valued at $18,695,531. This exceeds the record of any former year, but the large number is mainly due to the repeal of the Bankrupt act, for during the last quarter the failures have been fewer than usual. Most of the weak firms have been wiped out, and the prospect in trade for the coming year is much brighter than a year ago.

Many well-known firms were compelled to suspend during the year who were regarded as perfectly solvent, and their failure was received with the greatest surprise, some of them having been in business for over half a century. Among them were Joseph Foulke's Sons, Olyphant & Co., Booth & Edgar, B. L. Solomon & Sons, Bryce & Smith, John F. Henry, Curran & Co., Henry Lawrence & Sons, J. C. Dayton & Co., James Reid & Co., J. L. Adams & Co., Jewell, Harrison & Co., Josl Hayden & Co., W. A. Ransom & Co.

The largest number of failures was in the liquor trade and among the bankers and brokers, 40 being ascribed to each. The liabilities of the bankers and brokers amounted to the large sum of $4,929,801, while their assets were only $559,073. Among the victims were S. M. Mills & Co., Haar & Co., J. R. Cecil & Co., and Davidson & Jones.

The liquor-dealers had liabilities to the amount of $1,958,251, and assets $475,569, the largest failures being Bryce & Smith, J. C. Dayton & Co., James Reid & Co., and Bayard & Perrenond.

The largest amount of liabilities in any single trade was among the carpenters and builders, the total being $9,246,352, while the assets were only $223,224. Among the prominent failures were ex-Register John McCool, ex-Alderman Terence Farley, Cockerill & Spaulding, James E. Cobyrn, and James Fettretch. Thirty-nine failures occurred in the boot and shoe trade, the liabilities being $2,159,599, and assets $792,180; among the firms were W. A. Ransom & Co., Whitney & Co., Powers & Gaston, and Cammeyer & Nason. Thirty-nine manufacturers also failed, owing debts to the amount of $2,829,104, and having assets valued at $2,655,917. The grocers come next, 38 having failed, with liabilities amounting to $1,071,375, and assets $438,865.

Among the hatters there were 29 failures, the liabilities aggregating $1,483,000 and assets $541,694, the largest firms being Jehial Read & Co., Joseph Mercy & Co., Baldwin & Flagg, and Blunt & Dusenbury. In the clothing trade there were 26 failures, with liabilities to the amount of $895,589, and assets $374,525. Nine merchant tailors failed, owing $70,122 and having assets $18,632. There were only six failures in the cloth and woolen goods trade, the total liabilities being $495,304 and assets $313,827. In the produce trade there were 23 failures, to the amount of $529,640, and assets $58,042, and in the provision line there were 24 failures, the liabilities amounting to $505,555, and assets $142,484. Among the firms were Jewell, Harrison & Co., L. D. Snell & Co., Gould H. Thorp & Co., and S. W. Lewis & Co. Twenty-six dealers in fancy goods failed, owing $810,316, and having assets to the amount of $348,280. In the dry-goods trade there were 14 failures, the total debts being $775,643 and assets $342,020.

Twenty failures were reported in the jewelry trade, in which the liabilities amounted to $734,811, and assets, $174,688; among the firms were Fellows, Forester & Co., Joseph Bochman & Son, Hamann & Koch, and Post & Spelz. Among the bankers there were 18 failures, to the extent of $606,838, and assets $117,439. Nineteen furniture dealers failed, owing $979,670, and having assets valued at $544,871. Twenty-one cigar dealers had like liabilities amounting to $202,519, and assets $56,891. The tobacco trade had eight failures, in which the aggregate liabilities were $405,226, and assets $185,351. Among the publishers and booksellers there were seven failures, the indebtedness being $272,578, and assets, $67,679. In the coal trade the general depreciation caused 10 failures, the total liabilities being $581,752, and assets $303,723. Among the firms were Wallace, Delaney & Co., and Robinson & Sons. The drug trade had its failures early in the year, and were precipitated by the failure of E. J. Dunning, Jr., the note broker; nine were reported, with liabilities amounting to $1,605,719, and assets $527,393. Among the firms were John F. Henry, Curran & Co., Downer & St. John, Hegeman & Co., and Day, Hoagland & Stiger. Ten fur dealers suspended; liabilities, $313,373, and assets, $91,667. The metal trade had eight failures, the liabilities reaching the large sum of $4,363,342, while the assets were valued at $2,667,218. In the hardware trade 13 failures were reported, on which the liabilities amounted to $4,220,770 and assets $184,560. Sixteen lumber dealers went under, owing $2,541,877, having assets $268,887; among them were Russell W. Adams & Co., J. C. Cameron & Co., and Biglin & Co. Fourteen stationers and printers failed, with debts to the amount of $324,885 and assets $86,469. Real estate agents and operators to the number of 14 failed, with liabilities amounting to $2,527,319 and assets of $866,607; among them were V. K. Stevenson, Jr., and John Fettretch. Twelve failures occurred in the millinery goods line, the total liabilities being $294,450, and assets $150,053; the principal firms were B. Travis & Co., A. W. Ketchum & Co., and Andrews & Sanford. In the paper trade there were 11 failures, the liabilities aggregating $169,302, and assets $63,164. Six shipping merchants suspended, owing $1,491,582, and having assets $699,520. Joseph Foulke's Sons were the most prominent. Six railroad contractors failed, to the amount of $1,510,682, while their assets were worth only $25,000. In the straw goods trade there were six failures for $589,914, and assets $381,632. Among them were Vandenhoff & Beatty, C. Dord & Co., and Henry F. Hills & Co. In the tea trade eight failures were reported, amounting to $536,057, and assets $126,275. Eight manufacturers of suits and skirts gave up business, owing $242,263, and having assets $82,809. Among the professional men who availed themselves of the Bankrupt act were 17 lawyers, who owed $536,376, and had assets $42,216; eight physicians, whose liabilities amounted to $304,269, assets $104,700; two clergymen, with debts to the amount of $99,000, and no assets; two editors, who owed $289,114, and had no assets; two actors, with debts of $75,000, assets $850. Two ex-Judges, a Police Commissioner, and a State Senator were among the bankrupts.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A LADY.

Mrs. Sarah C. Adams, of No. 131 Meeker street, Brooklyn, died in a carriage in front of the New-York Hospital on Tuesday night. Mrs. Adams belonged to a good family, and had very respectable connections in Boston, Mass. Her son was married to a Boston lady. Mrs. Adams had been ailing for some time. She went to Boston three weeks ago for her health. She there became worse. It was concluded to have her removed to New-York Hospital, and she arrived in this City last evening, reaching the Grand Central Depot at 6:15 o'clock. A carriage was procured, and she was placed in it and driven to the hospital, accompanied by her son, J. E. Adams, and his wife. When the hospital was reached, Mr. Adams went up the steps, rang the bell, and asked for the house-surgeon, who went to the carriage to see the lady. He was horrified to find her dead, sitting rigid in her seat beside her daughter-in-law, she having died on the way from the depot. The body was taken into the hospital. It was believed that Mrs. Adams had been suffering from epilepsy. Yesterday Deputy Coroner Goldschmiedt performed an autopsy on the remains, and found the lady's death was caused by a tumor of the brain. A permit was issued for the removal and interment of the body.

HEAVY WEATHER AT SEA.

The steam-ship Anchoria, of the Ancher Line, which arrived from Glasgow yesterday, had a very stormy voyage, head gales, with extremely heavy, irregular seas prevailing during the entire passage. Huge seas were frequently shipped, and the vessel rolled and pitched violently. On Sunday last the storm was at its height, and the steamer was obliged to force her way through the irregular seas which flooded her decks fore and aft. The men were stretched across the decks, for the safety of officers and seamen. No accidents occurred.

The Norwegian bark Ankathor, which arrived from Sables des Loia yesterday, experienced a gale on the 9th of December, and shipped a sea which carried away her port bulwarks and floated everything movable on her decks. She was off the Highlands on the 22d, and was driven off the coast by the head winds. The schooner Hattie E. Smith, from Aux Cayes, was off the Highlands on the 24th, and was also driven off the coast. The schooner Joseph G. Stover, which arrived yesterday, was 14 days north of Hatteras, and was twice driven back across the Gulf Stream.

THE POST OFFICE REVENUE.

Postmaster James has prepared his report of the financial operations of the General Post Office during the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1878. The amounts received during that period were: For postage stamps, stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers, newspaper and periodical stamps, and postal cards, $756,535 98; postage collected on letters, $14,218 90; box rent, $16,269; sale of waste paper, dead newspapers, printed matter, and twine, $797 95; total, $787,760 93. Deducted from this sum were the cost of transmitting letters, &c., insufficiently stamped, and the aggregate of minor expenses of the office, which leave a balance of $593,070 98 for the United States.

HARD ICE AND KEEN STEEL.

THE SKATERS' NEW YEAR'S.

THE PARK LAKE CROWDED—THE ICE IN SUPERB CONDITION—NEED OF MORE ACCOMMODATIONS—THE SKATING IN BROOKLYN.

The snow-storm was too light to seriously interfere with the skating yesterday, and the opportunity to indulge in this invigorating exercise was taken advantage of by thousands. As early as 7 o'clock in the morning very many little boys were frolicking on the upper park lake, and by 11 A. M. the ice was crowded with as many as it could hold and afford comfort of movement to the skaters. So it continued throughout the afternoon and evening up to 10 P. M., when the tired policeman drove the reluctant lingerers homeward. The throng was not nearly so great as on last Sunday, but it was much more pleasant for the skaters. Then it was literally impossible to see the ice on account of the multitude that covered it. Yesterday one could twist and turn about to his heart's content without necessarily barking the shins of those around him. The ice itself was incomparably better than on Sunday. Then there were spots about the edges which were not sufficiently thick to bear the weight of the crowd, and several of the more venturesome went home with wet feet in consequence. Yesterday the upper portion of the lake presented a hard, smooth surface from shore to shore, without a spot anywhere on which the overlying water, forced up by the pressure, indicated danger. After dark the scene was an animated and unusual one. Owing to the conformation of the surroundings, the lake is shut out from view until the top of the hill, whose slope encircles the water, is reached. Bunches of lights, placed at intervals about the edges of the hollow, cast a ghostly glare through the haze of the falling snow-flakes, rendering dimly visible the darting hither and thither of thousands of dark spectral forms on the whitened surface of the broad sheet of ice. The unceasing roar of merry voices rising upon the air told a tale of enjoyment, however, well calculated to dispel uncanny feelings in the breast of the wayfarer. Comparatively few women or girls had the courage to brave the weather; or, perhaps the attractions of the New Year's receptions proved superior to those of the winged steels. Boys and young men formed the vast majority of the skaters, but there were many of more adult age, who, having proved the hollowness of annual "calls," wisely chose the better part of vigorous exercise, exhilaration of spirits, and improved health instead. The walks were thronged with persons coming and going all day, and it is estimated that between morning and night at least 50,000 persons visited the lake. The Police report that not an accident or a disturbance occurred during the entire day. Inclosed Park carriages did a rushing business in carrying people from the Eighth-avenue entrance to the lake and back again at 5 cents a head. This was a great convenience, and there seems to be no reason why similar privileges should not be extended to the Fifth and Sixth avenue entrances, which admit a majority of those going to the Park. The restaurant, saloon, and chair keepers began their year's business with an excellent balance on the credit side of their books. The lower end of the lake is still kept closed, the connection underneath the bridge being insufficiently large to permit it to be crossed in safety, but a day or two even of the present temperature must remedy this. There are 21 acres of ice in the upper lake, of which about 15 are now in use. The additional six acres will be a great relief to the present overcrowding. Proper accommodations, however, will still be lacking to enable the public to enjoy to the utmost this healthful and delightful exercise. The miserable shanty that does duty at the upper lake is entirely inadequate to the needs of those for whose use it is intended. The lower lake and the Harlem lake, both of which now present beautiful sheets of ice, are closed because the Park authorities have no buildings to place upon them, and no means to erect any and to keep the ice in order. It is a shame that this should be the case just at this time, when the season promises to be one of the best for skating New-York has ever known.

In the inclosed grounds of the Manhattan Athletic Club, at Eighth-avenue and Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets, there was a perfect surface of ice a block in dimensions, without flaw or blemish, and entirely free from snow, being constantly swept. The attendance was not large, an admission fee being charged, but from a skatorial point of view it was very select. Some of the members present gave exhibitions of their skill during the day, which were astonishing to those who have not indulged in the graceful art for some years past. The variety of new and intricate figures displayed was as wonderful as the perfect command the skaters exhibited over their skates. In the morning there was a race of one mile for boys of 15 years and under for a gold medal. The contestants were H. L. Calman, J. Becker, H. Winslow, R. R. Perkins, and Coleman, and A. G. Sullivan. Master Perkins was the winner in 4:35. In the afternoon a 10-mile race between adults was contested, the prize being also a gold medal. The contestants were D. Phillips, E. D. Phillips, E. G. Gurnee, F. Sherwood, G. Vetterlein, and C. E. J. Queckberner. Mr. Phillips came in first in 43:53¼. Mr. Sherwood was second in 46:53, and Mr. Griffin third in 47:12. A number of impromptu races were also indulged in, and skating was kept up until 10 P. M.

The skating was excellent on the Prospect Park lakes, Brooklyn, and the crowds began early, and was not greatly impaired until nightfall, the great number of skaters—moving with difficulty because of their number—receiving most of the flakes upon their heads and shoulders, and thus keeping the surface of the ice comparatively clear. The lakes were crowded from morning until after dark. The Park Police estimate the number of visitors in the neighborhood of 35,000—20,000 on the morning and 15,000 in the afternoon. For the use of this immense number of pleasure-seekers there were about 60 acres of strong, clean, and firm ice, tempered to the steel of the sharpest-bladed skate. The field for the skaters was stretched from the eastern end of the lake to Duck Island and the well-house, which is on the northern shore, near the west end. Beyond this space was that alloted to the use of base-ball players, curlers, and ice boat sailors, while several special games of ball were played. Some enthusiastic curlers endeavored, in the afternoon, to play their favorite game, but were driven away in disgust by the snow-ball which made the work of keeping the ice clean with their brooms altogether too great. The space allotted to the use of the skaters was broken under the bridges, where there was no ice. The strong drafts beneath those structures "play" the water in constant motion and thus prevent it from freezing. A board fence has been built under Lullwood Bridge, at the west side, and it is expected that two or three frosty days and nights will make strong ice there, and thus connect the lake by ice at the eastern end of the lake, which are most favored by the skaters. Yesterday the skaters who wished to go from the surface of one bay to that of the other were compelled to take a fatiguing walk by an improvised causeway over one of the two little hills that separate the two ice-fields. The crowd on the ice and on the shores, although of the holiday character, was jolly, and no disturbance occurred during the day.

On the Capitoline Lake, in Brooklyn, the ice was in first-class condition. About 2,000 persons visited the lake during the morning and afternoon, many of whom continued there after dark. When the snow began to fall, sweepers were set at work to keep the surface clean, and the skaters were therefore not impeded in their efforts to cut "pigeon wings" and carve mystical Roman characters. A band furnished music to animate the skaters during the afternoon. There was a scene of jollity from early morning until nightfall on the ice at the Union grounds, Williamsburg. Fifteen hundred skaters enjoyed themselves, and were harmonized by music.

LOSS OF THE BRIGANTINE EMPRESS.

The steam-ship Pomona, which arrived from Montego Bay yesterday, had on board Capt. Mahimann and the crew of the brigantine Empress, which was driven ashore at Montego Bay in a terrific gale on the morning of Dec. 11. On the afternoon of the 10th the Empress had arrived with a general cargo from this port, and under the direction of the pilot had let go her port anchor. During the night the wind increased into a gale, and the vessel surged violently on her cable. Early in the morning the Captain had all hands called so as to be in readiness for any emergency. At about 4:15 o'clock the cable parted, and the Empress drifted rapidly toward the beach, which fortunately was a sandy one. The starboard anchor was let go when she had almost reached the breakers, but it proved of no avail, for a few minutes later the vessel was driven ashore and the crew, eight men in all, made their way through the surf and escaped. After the gale had subsided, the cargo, which was not materially damaged, was unloaded, and the brig was stripped of her spars and sails, which were sold, but the hull still lies on the beach. Capt. Mahlmann having been unable to find any one to purchase it. The crew took passage on the Pomona, which was the first vessel to leave for this port. The Empress was from Boston, and registered over 200 tons.

MURDERERS IN THE TOMBS.

Twelve persons charged with homicide are confined on the second tier of the Tombs Prison. Cell No. 38 is occupied by Frank Story, a bartender, charged with causing the death of a street-musician by throwing him out of his saloon. Philip Whitney, the vagrant, who stabbed his benefactor, Malloy, occupies cell No. 41, and has for a companion John Brown, the perpetrator of the Christmas night murder in No. 16 Baxter-street. Angelo Spagnolo, who carved John Drake, the Maltese cigar-maker, to pieces in Chatham-square, occupies cell No. 42, and John S. Dowling, who kicked his wife to death is placed in cell No. 43. Peter O'Rorke, the longshoreman who threw a stone at a little boy who was teasing him, and knocked the lad from the string-piece of the dock into the river, where he was drowned, is the occupant of cell No. 44, and feels his position keenly. William Kennedy, who shot his friend and companion Mahoney in Cherry-street, occupies cell No. 54. William Fools and Joseph Lafonte are charged with beating a man named Ryan to death in Leroy-street. They occupy cells Nos. 56 and 70. Michael Marara, who is charged with the murder of another Italian in Roosevelt-street, and Francisco De Jean, who stabbed the husband of his mistress in York-street, occupy cell No. 68.

MAYOR COOPER TAKES OFFICE.

MR. ELY SURRENDERS HIS PLACE TO HIS SUCCESSOR—A BRIEF RECEPTION IN THE MAYOR'S ROOM.

The ceremonies incidental to the inauguration of Mayor Cooper, yesterday, were exceedingly simple. Neither the ordinary routine, embodied in the formal surrender of books and papers by one official to another, nor the customary introduction of a retiring chief magistrate to his successor, was observed. At 11 o'clock, Mayor Cooper, accompanied by his predecessor, and his private secretary, Mr. James E. Morrison, entered the City Hall and proceeded to his office. Then ex-Mayor Ely said: "There is my desk, Mr. Cooper, and here is the one that was used by my secretary, Mr. Vanderpool." At this time quite a number of persons had entered the chamber and were awaiting an opportunity to pay their respects to the new chief magistrate. While Mr. Ely was talking to Mr. Cooper, one gentleman asked Mr. Ely if he had surrendered to the new Mayor the marriage ritual which he had used in uniting many couples. Mr. Ely replied that the book was in the adjoining room, and that he had occasion to read the marriage ceremony out of it about six times a week during his term. He added that it was within the new Mayor's reach when he required it. Mayor Cooper then commenced to receive visitors. Among the first who called upon him were Collector Merritt, Corporation Counsel Whitney, Commissioner Campbell, Deputy Commissioner Hubert O. Thompson, John Tyler Kelly, Tax Commissioner Wheeler, and Alderman Jordan L. Mott. Senator Ecclesine was next received, and had a brief interview with Mr. Cooper. It is said that he told the Mayor that he would do whatever lay in his power, either here or at Albany, to strengthen his administration. The significance of this remark can be realized when it is known that Mr. Ecclesine is regarded as a representative of Tammany. After this brief interview, a great throng of people came in and shook hands with the Mayor, expressing at the same time their satisfaction at his accession to office. Among those received by him were Judge Kilbreth, John Fox, ex-Judge Ackert, Thomas J. Barr, Aldermen Haughton, Hyatt, Kiernan, Stewart, and Perley, Maurice J. Powers, Police Commissioner Erhardt, ex-Aldermen Billings and Cooper, Edward L. Parris, Capt. Brackett, Rufus F. Andrews, Commissioner Townsend Cox, Orlando B. Potter, Sheridan Shook, Col. Drake DeKay, John Y. Savage, Timothy Shea, John Staeom, and others.

The reception lasted until 1 o'clock, after which Mayor Cooper retired with his secretary, Mr. Morrison, and Col. Tracy.

THE CHAMPION RUNNER.

FAST TIME MADE AT GILMORE'S GARDEN—NORMAN TAYLOR, OF MASSACHUSETTS, DEFEATS A. B. SPRAGUE, OF ILLINOIS.

Norman Taylor, of Carlisle, Mass., who claims to be the champion runner of the Bay State, and A. B. Sprague, of Chicago, who makes a similar claim in reference to Illinois, engaged in a contest at Gilmore's Garden yesterday afternoon, in which the Western man made a most ignominious failure. Sprague is a young man, scarcely 30 years old. He is tall and well formed, with large and well-developed limbs. Taylor is 45 years old, and almost the opposite of Sprague in physique; in fact, a spectator of yesterday's match very aptly described him when he referred to him as a "dried-up Down Easter." He is of about medium height, straight as a gun-barrel, and without a pound of spare flesh.

The contest yesterday was a run of 20 miles for $200 a side and the gate-money, but the receipts from the latter source were not large. The contestants made their appearance at 2 o'clock. Sprague dressed in the little cabin occupied by "old Sport" during the recent walking match, and Taylor in the cottage occupied by O'Leary. The former appeared with pink tights, scarlet trunks, and white shirt. Accompanied by a man who was supposed to be his trainer, he took a few turns around the track "to get warmed up." Taylor wore loose linen trousers, held up with suspenders, and an unbleached cotton shirt. A scarlet ribbon was tied across his bosom, apparently for the purpose of keeping his suspenders in place. Sprague wore heavy walking-shoes, while Taylor was in his stocking feet.

When the word was given, Sprague started off with a heavy lope and Taylor with a light, tripping gait. Sprague took the outside track and Taylor the inside, the first requiring eight laps and the latter nine laps to the mile. Taylor took the lead and kept it. He carried his right hand at his hip, holding a small whip, and his left at his breast. Sprague carried his hands squarely at his side. Taylor ran with scarcely any apparent effort, and held his wind with remarkable tenacity. Sprague had a bad "stitch" for five miles when he began to show signs of weakness. He was accompanied for some distance by his trainer, and resorted to various expedients to keep up his strength. Taylor was unattended from first to last, and took no refreshment whatever. He made his first five miles in 30:45, the fifth mile being made in 6:25. Sprague made his first five miles in 34:31. Before he had accomplished his sixth mile, however, he threw up the sponge and reeled on the judges' stand. "Gentlemen," said he, "I took a bad cold yesterday. If you don't believe me, you may call a doctor to examine me," and he staggered to his cabin, followed by the backers of both contestators. Taylor's first 10 miles were accomplished in 1:03:04. In the meantime Sprague had been induced to go upon the track again, and for some time braved the laughter and jeers of the crowd, in alternating between walking and running. Taylor kept up his gait, and made 15 miles in 1:39:42. At the end of two hours he had made 17¾ miles. Sprague left the track a second time, and was again urged on, but finally retired, and was not seen afterward, having made a little more than 11 miles. Taylor forged bravely ahead, even without the incentive of competition, and made his 20 miles in 2:28:26. He was once or twice seen to wipe his forehead as he ran; otherwise he showed no signs of fatigue. When he left the track he was breathing as easily, apparently, as he had been when he started, and was heartily cheered. Taylor is an old runner, but hitherto has been but little known outside of Massachusetts. His best time is said to have been 20 miles in 2:03:06. Sprague is well known in Chicago as a pedestrian, having once challenged O'Leary. His best running time is said to have been 20 miles in 2:07:05.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

FIRST NOTE OF PREPARATION OF THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

The Council of the National Academy of Design yesterday issued the usual circular of instructions and conditions of admission preliminary to the fifty-fourth annual exhibition, which will be opened to the public on Tuesday, April 1, and closed on Saturday, May 31. The reception of works will commence on Monday, March 10, and continue until the Saturday following, (including that day,) after which no works will be admitted. In all instances the expense of transportation must be paid, or the cases, no matter from whom coming, will be refused. Works intended for exhibition should not be addressed to any particular person or official, but simply to the National Academy of Design, Twenty-third-street, corner of Fourth-avenue, New-York. Only the Union grounds, William-sburg, Fifteen hundred skaters enjoyed themselves, and were harmonized by music.

WHAT THE POST OFFICE CLERKS DECIPHER.

From the Concord (N. H.) Monitor, Dec. 31.

A Post Office official hands us the following list of directions on letters, which illustrates what the railroad clerks have to wrestle with in the performance of their duties:

Enlcuir, N. H.—Henniker, N. H.
Celem, Mass.—Salem, Mass.
Woisse Raindoffe, Kermointe.—West Randolph, Vt.
Onsett, New Amchir.—Hooksett, N. H.
Postforme, N. Y.—Potsdam, N. Y.
Les, Tins Rivires, Mass. U. S.—Three Rivers, Mass.
Lidielonne Tille, Tement.—Lyndonville, Vt.
Nard Broy (ill, Massuchuset.—Supposed to be North Brookfield, Mass.

A MATE FOR THE FLY IN AMBER.

From the Adrian (Mich.) Times, Dec. 28.

Conductor D. C. Smith is the pleased recipient of a fly imbedded in a small piece of Zanzibar gum. This gum, as Mr. Smith explains, is found in the sand on the Zanzibar coast. It is the product of a tree, but no such tree is now known, and history makes no mention of it. How far back in the prehistoric past this unfortunate fly became enshrined in this gum nobody knows. But he is there, as large as life and perfectly natural. We have heard of the "fly in amber," but here is one in this rare and singular gum.

A PEACEFUL ARMY OF MENNONITES COMING.

From the Winona (Minn.) Republican, Dec. 28.

It is authoritively stated that 15,000 Russian Mennonites will leave Russia this Winter, and that the majority of these will settle in colonies in Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, and Dakota. These people, as a class, are industrious, honest, and peacefully inclined. They leave Russia not because of persecution, but because, like the Quakers, they are opposed to war, and because in Russia such scruples are not respected, but all men are alike subjected to conscription.

AN EXTENSIVE PIGEON ROOST.

From the Joplin (Mo.) News.

Such a scene as is presented at the great wild pigeon roost in the Indian Territory, some 50 miles south-west of this city, is very uncommon and has no equal anywhere in America. The "roost" includes a space of about 50 acres in the timber, and when they return to the roost in the evening the trees are quite black with them. The Indians who own the land will not permit other parties to take advantage of the game, but hire men who sit at the roots of the trees and shoot and throw clubs all night, and the next morning the ground is literally covered with pigeons. They are gathered up, loaded into wagons, and hauled to this city, where the Indians realize from 10 to 25 cents per dozen for them. During the day only now and then can a pigeon be seen in the vicinity of the roost, but they return at night. Those who own the land say they have killed dozens of wagon loads this Fall, and still the number does not seem to diminish nor does the nightly slaughter seem to intimidate them.

THE FIRST SEWING-MACHINE

Invented was not more inferior to the perfect machine of the present day than is the common porous plaster when compared with the new BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER, which is now sold by all druggists. Price, 25 cents.—ADVERTISEMENT.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A vessel dismasted and abandoned was passed in latitude 42° 20′ and longitude 59° on the 6th of December by the bark Olaf Kyrre, which arrived from Bergen yesterday.

John Bryan, the young Englishman who attempted to commit suicide on Tuesday evening by taking laudanum in the house of Dr. Hobbie, No. 211 East Thirteenth-street, has fully recovered from the effects of the poison.

Mrs. Sarah Hayden, aged 16, of No. 56 Centre-street, the young bride who was shot by her lover Felix Lavelle, of No. 43 Park-street, at Centre and White streets, on Christmas Day, died from her wound at Bellevue Hospital yesterday.

The schooner Sarah Quin, which went ashore at Point Pleasant in a westerly gale a few days since, was hauled off at 11 o'clock Tuesday night, and the tug-boats J. B. Webster and Henry A. Crawford towed her to the Wrecking Company's dock at Staten Island.

At noon yesterday, a boy about 16 years of age, with dark hair and eyes, plaid coat and vest, striped pantaloons and blue flannel shirt, fell into the Hudson River at Pier No. 34, and was drowned. His body was recovered, and sent to the Morgue for identification.

Two Italians, Guiseppi Palacci and John Romaine quarreled last night in Mott-street, and the former stabbed the latter with a stiletto in the left shoulder. Palacci was arrested, but Romaine refused to make a complaint against him, and he was discharged.

Mary Reardon, of No. 361 Cherry-street, while lighting up the Christmas tree for the children in her house, last evening, had her clothing set on fire by one of the wax candles on the tree and was dangerously burned on the body. She was removed to Chambers-Street Hospital.

John Christian, of No. 160 Orchard-street, was stabbed in the hand and received a serious scalp wound by Joseph Sali, of the same number, during a quarrel yesterday afternoon. The Police Surgeon of the Tenth Precinct dressed Christian's wound, and Sali was locked up.

While Edward Anspach, aged 17, of No. 88 Ridge-street, was passing through Essex-street, at 12:30 yesterday morning, he was shot in the hand by a stranger who was celebrating the advent

The New-York Times.

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HOW RESUMPTION WORKS.

THE GOVERNMENT UNABLE TO GET RID OF ITS GOLD.

LARGER SUPPLY ON HAND AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS THAN AT THE OPENING—A SUDDEN AND COMPLETE FALLING OFF IN THE DEMAND—INCIDENTS OF THE DAY—GENERAL REJOICING—THE GOLD ROOM AND GOLD EXCHANGE BANK ABOLISHED—WHAT THE BANKERS SAY—ACTION OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Sixteen years ago a financier well known in connection with Western railroad enterprises had framed for his office a United States legal tender note. Under it was inscribed "Irredeemable. The child is not born who will live to see the promise to redeem performed." The framed promise to pay having ornamented the wall over its owner's desk long enough, was one of the first to be exchanged, dollar for, in coin, early last week. Only six months ago, when the debate in Congress on the Silver bill elicited many prophecies of the failure of the Government to resume specie payments on Jan. 1, 1879, the President of a prominent Wall-street bank declared at a meeting of bank Presidents that, should the United States Treasury persist in its endeavors to resume, he would give $50,000 for the first place in the line of those who would present themselves on resumption day to exchange their legal tenders for gold. Fortunately perhaps for him, he was absent from business on account of sickness yesterday. He thereby escaped the mortification of acceptance of his ill-advised offer. As a matter of fact, although a financial revolution of far-reaching influence and import was in progress, the only difference apparent in the events of the day from those of the past fortnight was in the general disinclination manifested by the public to receive gold in payment of acceptances. Financial men were confronted with a new and unforeseen difficulty—that of getting rid of their cumbersome piles of gold without submitting to a discount. A bank officer said: "It is the old story over again of the Dutchman and the savings bank upon which there was a run. Having excitedly demanded his savings, the sum was promptly handed out to him. He gazed at it in astonishment for a few moments, and then pushing it back, said: 'Vell, of you can pay me I don't want id; bud of you can't pay me, den I do want id.'"

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning—the hour for opening the Sub-Treasury—a salute was fired from the Brooklyn Navy-yard in honor of the event that was formally to take place. Simultaneously flags were run up on the staffs surmounting nearly every bank in the City, all the commercial buildings, and all the Government offices. The vicinity of Wall and Broad streets was gay with bunting. Almost every building in every direction as far as the eye could reach displayed its separate banner on roof or from window. The top of the Custom-house was covered with flags. The Stock Exchange alone remained bare. Men looked up to its flag-staff and first wondered and then grew indignant. Shortly before 2 o'clock the murmurs of adverse comment had become so loud and general that they reached the ears of the officers of the Exchange, and a hurried scramble was made to remedy what proved to be an unintentional oversight. As the flag arose and spread its folds to the breeze, it was greeted by a hearty cheer from the throats of the passers-by. Owing to the death of George J. Whitney the flag of the Produce Exchange was at half-mast, but the officers hastened to express their doubly-deep regret at the event which prevented them from doing proper honor to the occasion. The Cotton Exchange was suitably decorated—but to give a list of the other buildings in the same category would be to reproduce a large portion of the appendix to the Directory. Among the members of the various commercial and financial bodies and among business men generally the sentiments expressed in these outward tokens of rejoicing met with the most hearty sympathy. There was no excitement, but rather a deep-seated feeling of satisfaction and of confidence in the Government and in the future. Resumption as a practical fact was looked upon as having been accomplished weeks ago, and not the faintest shadow of a doubt remained in the mind of any one regarding its permanency. In this view, the beginning of a prosperous business future founded on a stable basis was an easy thing to hope for.

At the Sub-Treasury every preparation suggested by prudence was made to carry out the law. In the vaults of the building yesterday morning were $110,000,000 in gold coin, for, notwithstanding the predictions of shrewd financiers that the metal would be found to be held valuable in proportion to the difficulty of obtaining it—prediction whose soundness has been foreshadowed dur ng the past three months—the Secretary deemed it best to guard against unpleasant surprises. A special clerk was assigned o the coin-room, well equipped with bags of gold eagles and fractions thereof, with instructions to pay them over for legal tenders on demand. His position was almost a sinecure. In place of the expected crowd of exchangers but one man was in an appearance at the counter at the opening of business, and was promptly given $210 in gold for a similar sum in greenbacks. A full half hour passed and nobody else appeared. Then came several, evidently attracted by curiosity to experience the workings of the law, for they wanted less than $50 worth of coin apiece, the limit that the law makes redeemable at the Sub-Treasury. In two hours but $2,500 had been paid out, $1,000 of which was taken by one man. The experience of the clerks in the other departments was almost exactly similar. Of every one who presented drafts or checks of any kind for redemption the clerks asked whether gold or greenbacks was wanted. The almost invariable answer was, "Greenbacks, of course;" or, "Greenbacks are good enough for me;" or, "Give my bills; what do I want of gold?" One excited German created much amusement by exclaiming in a tone of consternation, as the question were a puerile one: "Pills, pills, pills?" Another man thought he would take gold, and a $5,000 bag was handed to him. He hefted it a moment, and, catching the spirit of the amused look on the countenances of the bystanders, smiled broadly and flung the bag up in the air. Coming down it slipped through his fingers. The concussion with the marble pavement burst the string confining its neck, and its contents rolled all over the floor. Amid a general laugh the mortified owner got down upon his hands and knees and gathered the glittering pieces. After spending 15 minutes in counting the coin he found that it was all there, he took the bag in both hands, and once more approaching the counter said to the clerk: "Here, I've changed my mind. Give me something that won't roll, instead of these." So it went on during the entire day. Superintendent White said, with a look of perplexity at the pile of gold behind him, "It looks as though the Government would be unable to get rid of its coin. Nobody wants it." During the day only $130,000 in gold were paid out in exchange for United States notes, and $400,000 in gold were received in exchange for United States notes, leaving the Sub-Treasury with $270.000 more gold on hand last night than it had in the morning. The banks started the day in business by turning into the Sub-Treasury $300,000 in gold certificates, in exchange for which they took Clearing-house legal-tender certificates. This mark of their confidence in the success of resumption speaks volumes. Another fact that affords food for reflection to the silver men was that not a dollar in silver was paid out at the Sub-Treasury yesterday. On the Street subsidiary silver was offered freely at 2 per cent. discount. Gen. Hillhouse telegraphed the good news to Treasurer Gilfillan, at Washington, as soon as business closed. Early in the morning, acting on instructions from Washington, he issued the following:

OFFICE UNITED STATES TREASURY, } NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1879. }

By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, called bonds will not be redeemed at this office.

THOMAS HILLHOUSE, Assistant Treasurer.

This is explained by the fact that the custom has always been to pay called bonds in Washington until it was modified by the Secretary during the prevalence of a gold corner in this City, when the Sub-Treasurer was authorized to redeem them in order to relieve the gold market. There being no further danger of a corner in gold the permission is now revoked.

At the Custom-house the record of the day's receipts stands: Gold notes, $30,000; silver certificates, $26,000; gold coin, $35,000; silver coin, $1,000; United States legal tenders, $102,000; total, $194,000. The first money received for duties in the morning was three $1,000 legal-tender notes. This shows that a majority of those who had been accustomed to keeping gold deposits in banks for payment of duties had drawn them out in currency. Until the gold and silver certificates are all in, the Customs authorities will continue to make detailed returns as above. On Tuesday the cart in which coin is carried made five journeys from the Custom-house to the Sub-Treasury. Yesterday one was enough.

The Gold Room was deserted yesterday morning. The only transactions that took place were the settlement of old transactions. On the blackboard was written in great letters in chalk the word "Par." At noon there had not been a sale or a quotation, and then word came that the Governing Committee had ordered the department abolished and forbidden an transactions in it in the future. During the afternoon the dial which has indicated the changes in the gold premium for so many years was taken down.

The department of the Bank of the State of New-York devoted to gold clearances was kept open yesterday for the settlement of the business of Dec 31. Henceforth it will be closed, and the bank as a gold clearing-house will cease to exist.

At the Bank Clearing-house an enormous business was done, as is usual after a holiday, but it was in strict conformity with the law, gold, legal tenders, and standard silver dollars being accepted indiscriminately in settlement of balances.

The banks generally reported that they were receiving more gold than they were paying out. Nearly all had discounted the probabilities, and for several days had been exchanging their gold certificates for legal-tender certificates used for settlements at the Clearing-house. All had provided their Paying Tellers yesterday with stacks of gold enough to satisfy any possible demand, and they all turned in those stacks practically untouched. Nobody seemed to want it when crisp and portable legal tenders could be had. This was notably the case in the First National Bank. Its resumption was an accomplished fact a week ago, when they met average daily demands for gold of $100,000. Yesterday, gold drafts upon them by country banks aggregated but $40,000, while the gold paid out over their counter amounted exactly to $42. The same state of facts, coupled with confidence in the permanence of the financial revolution, is reported by private bankers. Indeed, dealers in bullion say that for weeks past there has been steadily flowing in to them a stream of silver coin of old date, showing that the hoarders are becoming convinced that coin is no longer the only safe shape of money.

"There is nothing to distinguish this day from any other business day," said Mr. Vail, President of the Bank of Commerce. "There has been practical resumption for weeks past. If a customer wanted small sums of gold for the payment of duties we gave it to him on his currency checks. Of course, we would not pay it out for speculative purposes, but many persons wanted gold for holiday uses—presents or pocket-pieces. If their experience with it is the same as mine they will be glad to exchange it again for legal tenders. I put two or three coins into my pocket for pocket-pieces, and there is hardly an hour of the day that I don't take them out to make sure that I have not paid them out for dimes. We sent all our gold depositors notice that after Dec. 31 their gold balances would be transferred to their currency accounts. That results in diminishing our ledger accounts, and with that exception we hardly notice the change one way or another."

"Do you think that it will be permanent resumption?" the reporter asked.

"I don't know why it should not be," Mr. Vail replied. "It could not have been better timed. We have passed through every stage of financial straits, and every industry and avocation is reviving. The balance of foreign trade is altogether in our favor. Exchange is in our advantage, and will remain so as long as we sell less than we buy. As soon as they find they can have gold or paper just as they choose, everybody will want paper, and not gold. To-day we are paying off $600,000 of Western city bonds, which were payable, principal and interest, in gold. Every person who has presented the bonds so far has preferred our currency checks."

"We are paying off Government coupons, and the presenters prefer currency in almost every instance," said the Cashier of the First National Bank. "There is practically no movement in gold so far as we are concerned. That was settled last week, during which we practiced resumption to an extent much greater than we are called upon to do to-day. There is a considerable movement in silver with us. Our corresponding country banks have been delaying their drafts of silver coin as far as they could until after Jan. 1. They now escape the express charges. Before that date they had to pay the expressage; but now, if a bank draws on us for silver, we remit a draft to the Treasury at Washington, and the silver is forwarded to the bank free of charge."

President Thompson, of the Chase National Bank, said: "It has always been my theory that the Government ought to have no less balance of specie on hand than it has to-day in order to make resumption a permanence. My bank this morning had $126,324 in greenbacks and $167.070 in gold on hand. We deposited $100,000 of the latter in the Sub-Treasury, first, to contribute our mite to the success of resumption, and, second, because we had no use for it. There is practically no demand for it for shipment, and our recent disbursements in coin have not exceeded $5,000, even for the holiday demand."

Mr. Franklin Chandler, President of the Mechanics' Banking Association, said that his bank had not been called upon to pay out any gold. Nobody wanted it if they could get greenbacks. was coupon day for certain Western bonds, but the holders invariably preferred greenbacks to the promised gold. He saw no reason to doubt the permanence of the new departure. Natural causes had undoubtedly done much to bring it about, but the latest difference in the prices of gold and greenbacks had arisen from the demand created by the requirement of gold in payment for Customs. The Government having ceased to discriminate against its own promises to pay, there was no longer a chance for speculative fluctuation, and the triple currency ought to remain permanently equal in public esteem.

President William Dowd, of the Bank of North America, said: "I have no doubt that specie payments can be maintained. With prosperous crops, manufactures and commerce, we must continue to have the balance of trade in our favor for years to come. I have no apprehension of any variation between legal tender and gold. Some fluctuation may arise if the present silver coinage should be largely increased, but that would merely result in the opening of separate accounts for deposits of silver, just as we had in gold until to-day. That, however, would be an event of trifling moment, and would in no way affect the balances between the other mediums of exchange. We now have a gold balance of $100,000, but I don't see that we need it. Nobody wants it, even those who come here for funds to meet Customs dues take greenbacks in preference."

The representative of a leading firm of German bankers said: "A great revolution has never before been accomplished with such complete absence of jarring or discord. Bankers have turned their gold deposits into currency, and their clients are doing the same. No gold is needed for export, since the balance of trade lies with this country. Europe is worse off to-day than the United States was during the panic. Even with universal bankruptcy staring Americans in the face, the people always had enough to eat. In Europe it seems as though both famine and bankruptcy are threatened. In my judgment, very brisk times are in store for the United States, and the settlement of the currency question is the prime factor of the improvement."

Congressman L. P. Morton said: "It is resulting just as was anticipated. Everything is working smoothly—not a hitch nor a jar. Instead of diminishing the gold balance, the first day of resumption has increased it, and that, I believe, will be found to be the result six months and a year hence."

At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, Hon. Elliot C. Cowdin from the Executive Committee, excused himself from reporting anything on the subject of the return to specie payments, which was such a matter of paramount importance just now. He said that his committee had given way in the matter to the Special Committee on International Coinage, which had given much attention to the question and he called upon Mr. A. A. Low to speak in behalf of that committee. Mr. Low addressed the Chamber as follows:

"GENTLEMEN OF THE CHAMBER: To-day the law of resumption takes legal effect, and it seemed to me that as we were to come together on this day, it was fit that we should take some action on an event of such importance to the community, and that our minutes should contain some record of such action. We have approached this day amid grave doubts and wide-spread distrust, but latterly with confidence that no disturbance whatever would result. Yet it may be well to remark that so far as my own impression is concerned, we have had a very greatly improved tone of public feeling in respect to the future in consequence of this fact. We have had a much better public feeling than it was to be expected we would. Resumption is a matter of the greatest interest to commercial men as a convenience for the transaction of business. Now we will be able to keep our accounts in one currency, instead of two or three, as heretofore. Great credit is due to Secretary Sherman for the faithful persistence with which he has carried out the law of which he was the author. He has met in a temperate spirit the doubts that have been expressed out of Congress, and he has answered fully every objection that has been expressed in Congress. You all know that the action in Congress has not been by any means favorable to the measure. I apprehend that the time has arrived when no danger need be feared for the success of resumption. I do not believe that specie payments will again be interrupted in our time. I have confidence that nothing will occur in our relations with other countries to disturb the payment of all our obligations in coin. Since the close of the war we have been gradually fixing the relations between gold and paper, and now the quantity of gold coming from our mines is such that it is more abundant than it has been in years. To-day between $200,000,000 and $300,000,000 are added to the volume of our currency. I see on the wall before me a portrait of Alexander Hamilton. It is not the fashion to speak well of our public men, but I hope the time will come when our walls will also be adorned with a portrait of John Sherman. [Applause.] I don't think it would do a great deal of harm to the properties to place on one side of Hamilton John Sherman and on the other Carl Schurz, whose luminous explanations of a subject which has perplexed many people have done much to clear up doubts and make resumption possible." [Applause.]

In conclusion Mr. Low offered the following:

Resolved, That this Chamber deems it a fitting occasion to felicitate the community of which it is the representative, and the country at large, upon the consummation of an event which has been so long and ardently desired—the resumption of specie payment. [Applause.]

Resolved, That this Chamber tenders its congratulations to the Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury, at once the originator of the law of 1875, upon the success which has attended his administration of the national finances; as well in the funding of the public debt as in the measures he has pursued to restore a sound currency. [Applause.]

Resolved, That this Chamber deems it proper, at the same time, to recognize the prompt and judicious action of the banks of our City in uniting upon a plan to co-operate with the Treasury Department in sustaining specie payments.

Resolved, That this Chamber would further recognize its obligations to the Congress of the United States for the establishment of a National Banking law, which has given to the country a safe currency, of uniform value, in every State of the Union, vindicating from the first the wisdom of its founders.

Resolved, That, while contemplating, with pleasure and satisfaction, the success of Congressional law in the facilities it has given to the transaction of business, and to the restoration of a sound currency in the manner referred to, it nevertheless, devolves upon this Chamber to call the attention of Congress once more to the incongruity of two standards of value—one of gold, which conforms to the universal judgment of the civilized world; the other of silver, which is almost as widely condemned; the one stable, the other so accepted, the other unstable, because rejected as a standard by the principal commercial nations of the globe; the one true, the other false; and this Chamber respectfully urges the duty of guarding the danger attending the adoption of silver as a measure of values. Congress will amend existing law by further limiting the coinage of the silver dollar, and its use as a legal tender. [Applause.]

Mr. William E. Dodge, in seconding the resolution, said:

"I accept these resolutions with all my heart, but I think they are so entirely in harmony with the feelings of every member of the board that no further remarks are needed at this time."

A vote was taken and they were unanimously adopted. On motion of Mr. Low the Secretary was instructed to send official copies to the President, President of the Senate, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Secretary of the Treasury, and other prominent officers of the Government.

The following dispatch was received at the Produce Exchange yesterday:

MANCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 2, 1879.

To Produce Exchange, New-York:

To-day our nation honors its promises by paying in gold. Our flags are out. H. K. SLAYTON, Secretary Manchester Board of Trade.

The following answer was returned:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1879.

To Board of Trade, Manchester, N. H.:

Telegram received. Thanks. It is an occasion for rejoicing and congratulations by all the people.

FRANKLIN EDSON, President.

RESUMPTION AT WASHINGTON.

GRATIFYING RESULTS OF THE FIRST DAY OF COIN PAYMENTS—THE TREASURY'S RESOURCES INCREASED INSTEAD OF BEING DIMINISHED—LARGE SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE FOUR PER CENT. LOAN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The Assistant Treasurer at New-York to-day telegraphed to Treasurer Gilfillan that the result of the day's transactions under the Resumption act was as follows: There were presented and redeemed in gold coin legal-tender notes amounting to $130,000, and there was paid out in exchange for gold certificates legal-tender notes amounting to $400,000. Thus the net result of the day's redemption at New-York adds $270,000 in gold to the coin balance. The Assistant Treasurer also reported that the large proportion of persons presenting matured coupons and checks for registered interest were paid at their own request in United States notes.

At the Treasury Department about $20,000 was disbursed to-day on account of interest, and of this amount only $2,800 were demanded in coin checks on New-York. These coin checks were obtained by banks, in order to settle balances at New-York, or to add to their coin account in that City. In every instance individual claimants willingly accepted United States notes, and most of them expressed a preference for that form of money. All the banks of Washington to-day paid in coin checks drawn by their depositors when coin was demanded, and in several cases coin was paid out in exchange for greenbacks and national bank notes.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent. bonds today amounted to $8,590,150, of which sum $5,000,000 were subscribed by the First National Bank of New-York. It is believed that the recent circular of Secretary Sherman, graduating the commissions for the sale of these bonds according to the sum subscribed, has stimulated subscriptions. The circular went into effect to-day, and it is probable the banks have been holding back their subscriptions that they might obtain the increased commissions. Another cause that operates in favor of subscriptions at this time is the fact that the bonds can now be purchased at par in United States notes, and that interest on them began Jan. 1. Bonds purchased now can be obtained free from accrued interest.

Treasurer Gilfillan to-day said: "If the experience at other points is similar to that here nearly all of the interest remaining unpaid will go out in legal tenders. The amount that will go to New-York in coin checks will be very small, indeed, compared with the amount of interest due."

Orders for 32,000 standard silver dollars were received at the Treasury Department today. They will be delivered free of cost under the circular which went into effect yesterday.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day opened the weekly bids for the purchase of silver bullion, and secured 400,000 ounces at satisfactory prices. The number of bidders to-day was not so large as usual, but the quantities offered were larger than in previous bids.

To meet the inconvenience caused to merchants by the discontinuance of the issuing of coin certificates, it has been determined to issue such certificates for the special purpose of paying Customs duties until Congress can act upon the subject. The following circular has accordingly been sent to the Treasurer and the several Assistant Treasurers:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, } WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2, 1879. }

To facilitate the payment of duties on imports the Treasurer and the several Assistant Treasurers of the United States are hereby authorized to receive deposits of gold coin in sums of $100, or multiples thereof, on account of such payment, and to issue the usual certificates of deposit therefor in denominations of not less than $100, in the name of the Collector or Surveyor of the port at which the duties are to be paid; and any Collector or Surveyor in whose name the certificate is issued is hereby authorized to accept it at par for duties on imports payable at his port, treating the transaction in his accounts as if the money had been collected and deposited by him in the usual manner.

JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary.

THE EFFECT ELSEWHERE.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 2.—A visit to the national banks here to-day showed that no change whatever has occurred in business on account of resumption. All were prepared to pay out specie if demanded, the First National having $45,000 and $350,000 in available legal tenders; Second National, $50,000 in gold; Commercial National, $41,000; Ohio National, $10,000; Merchants' National, $20,000, and National City, $25,000. Bankers all talk hopefully. They say the only demand for gold will be for foreign trade, and so long as the balance of trade is so decidedly in favor of the United States this demand will be very small. The amount of available securities which can be used as gold is much greater than the sums given above.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.—This was the first day upon which the operation of the Resumption act could be tested in this city. No perceptible difference in the business of the banks was noticeable, because the act of resumption had been discounted several days ago, and practically, while not theoretically, had gone into effect. There is very little gold here in comparison with what might be expected, and the bank officials stated they had plenty to meet any demands which might be made upon them. The request for gold in payment of checks were few and far between, people preferring currency. The only cause for complaint made by the bankers and financial men here is that instead of gold being paid out at the Sub-Treasury, coin checks on the New-York Sub-Treasury are issued. Concerning this, Assistant Treasurer Eyster said: "No order has been received here yet from the Government to pay gold for notes. By the Resumption act New-York is made the redeeming point, merely, I suppose, because that is the great commercial centre of the country, and because there is more gold there. We have only $500,000 of gold here, while there are $100,000,000 of it in New-York. When persons want gold for interest, we issue checks on New-York. At present there are very few people, though, who care about them." Further than being compelled to pay the freight on gold from New-York to this city when wanted, there is nothing noticeable in the resumption of specie payments here. These reasons for not sending gold here and the course which has been pursued are fully understood as being a part of the plan to prevent a run being made on the banks and making a corner in the precious metal.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 2.—Specie payments were resumed to-day by the Cincinnati banks without the least excitement or trouble. Nearly all the banks had made preparations for the event, and were ready to pay gold to those desiring it. Nobody, however, seemed to want it. The entire amount paid out is ascertained to have been $3,000, and a portion of this was taken for special purposes, such as paying off employes in manufacturing establishments. One merchant was offered $5,000 in gold, in payment of a check, but he refused it, preferring currency. Some dissatisfaction was heard at the Sub-Treasury at the refusal of the Government to pay interest on bonds in gold as heretofore. This was in pursuance of the recent order of Secretary Sherman, which requires bondholders who want their interest in gold to apply to the Sub-Treasury in New-York. All coupons presented to-day were paid in greenbacks. One banker was heard to express an opinion to-day that the banks had overdone their preparations for paying in gold, and were likely in some cases to have more of it on hand than they could conveniently dispose of.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—The taking effect to-day of the Specie Resumption act did not create the least sensation, not even a ripple, either at the United States Sub-Treasury or the banks of this city. It is probable that scarcely $1,000 in gold was passed over the counters of Chicago banks to-day.

CONGRESSMAN GARFIELD'S PLEA.

WHY HE BELIEVES THAT RESUMPTION WILL BE SUCCESSFUL—THE FINANCIAL EVILS THROUGH WHICH THE COUNTRY HAS PASSED.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—The Honest-Money League listened to an address this evening by Hon. James A. Garfield upon resumption. The principal points of the speech were as follows:

The resumption of specie payments closes the most memorable epoch of our history since the birth of the Union. Eighteen hundred and sixty-one and 1879 are the opposite terms of that period of time whose storms so seriously threatened with shipwreck the prosperity, the honor, and the life of the Republic.

If the resumption now declared by law be maintained against all assaults, then, indeed, so far as our finances are concerned, the war for the Union is ended; the victory is complete. Will our great sovereign, the people of all these States, make the decree irreversible? Will resumption be maintained? Believing that, in the long run, the matured and deliberate judgment of this nation is honest and intelligent, I answer, "yes," it will be maintained; and for two reasons. First, because national honesty, good government, and the prosperity of all our people demand it; and second, because we are able to maintain it.

Bad faith on the part of an individual, a city, or even a State, is a small evil in comparison with the calamities which follow bad faith on the part of a sovereign government. The United States is still a debtor nation, mainly, it is true, a debtor to our own people, but also, to a great extent, a debtor to the people of other nations. We are still in the market, soliciting loans with which to refund our great debt at a lower rate of interest. Every dollar thus refunded reduces the annual burden of interest; and, to that extent, the Government ceases to be a competitor of private citizens in securing loans. Any act of bad faith, therefore, tends to prevent refunding, tends to prevent the reduction of the public burdens, and keeps up the rate of interest, both public and private. Our bonds have become the basis of private interests, involving hundreds of millions of dollars. The vast aggregate of investments by people of small means in savings banks, in fire, marine, and life insurance, and the estates of thousands of widows and orphans depend largely for their value upon the security and steady value of Government obligations; and any law or policy which tends to depreciate these obligations, is communicated through all the channels of private business, carrying loss and disaster to millions of citizens. No arithmetic can compute the injustice and loss which the fluctuations of the currency have inflicted upon the people and business of this country. The chief mischief resulted from two unequal and varying qualities of the greenback as a currency: its debt-paying and its purchasing power. The first was arbitrarily fixed by Congress at 100 cents on the dollar, but the second was controlled by laws which no human legislation can set aside—the laws of value; and the value of the greenback as a purchasing power suffered all the changes of the market. In July, 1864, a citizen who had loaned his neighbor $100 in coin three years before, was compelled by law to accept as a discharge of the debt a handful of paper notes, which he could purchase for $38 in coin. That is, the same note which paid a debt of 100 cents, would buy in the market only 38 cents' worth of merchandize, valued in real money. This difference between its debt-paying power and its purchasing power carried confusion and injustice into every department of business. During the whole period of decline, the creditor was wronged by underpayment; and during the whole period of appreciation, the debtor was wronged by being compelled to make overpayment. During the 17 years of suspension the payment of every debt inflicted a wrong, either upon the creditor or the debtor; and thus the whole machinery of credit was converted into an engine of injustice. This will always happen when the two functions of currency are of unequal value.

The first great opportunity for putting an end to these evils occurred soon after the close of the war. Under the combined influence of the expanded volume of depreciated currency, and the enormous expenditure of the Government, prices had risen to an average of 90 per cent. above those of 1859-61. They could not continue to rise without great danger to trade, and still greater danger to the interests of labor. We had a surplus revenue of $100,000,000 per annum, and were abundantly able to retire, gradually, the excess of legal-tender notes, and thus bring the business of the country safely down from the dangerous height to which war and inflation had carried it. Congress should not have compelled the new and aspiring industries of peace to put to sea in a crazy craft which was all sail and no anchor. The Government had itself produced the condition in which business was placed; and to withdraw from its interference, to undo the mischief it had caused, by allowing business to be governed by the natural laws of trade, was the immediate and imperative duty of Congress. The fluctuations between the debt-paying and the purchasing power of our currency created the new trade of gold gambling. The Gold Exchange and the Gold Clearing-house of New-York will be remembered in history as the Germans remember the robber castles of the Rhine, whose brigand chiefs levied black-mail upon every passer-by. But gambling was not confined to gold. The habit engendered by a fluctuating currency which led men to sell what they did not own, and borrow what they sold was carried into every department of trade. Bright, ambitious young men, lured from the farm and workshop, sought their fortunes in the seductive chances of the stock board, or in the mysteries of "options," sales, and "corners" in wheat. The population of many agricultural districts actually decreased. The cities and manufacturing centres were overcrowded. Some leading industries, notably railroad-building and iron-making, were greatly overdone. As speculation increased and credits expanded, the cry was raised that there was not currency enough, that the small measure of contraction, effected by Secretary McCulloch, had destroyed the people's money and crippled their business. It was the fiend's cry for more rum to the steady his nerves already shattered by drink. Nothing could resist the downward tendency; and the wild dance went on until, at last, when no more could be borrowed, the inevitable pay-day came, and with it the deluge of 1873.

Four years ago Congress saw another opportunity to place the business of the country again on a stable foundation. The law of 1874 fixed the date when the promise of the war should be redeemed. It was a great act of national faith, too long delayed, but made doubly necessary by the sufferings of our people. The effort to keep this promise has been fiercely resisted at every stage. Orators in Congress and out of Congress have demonstrated to their own satisfaction that resumption was impossible, and the demonstration has been repeated even as late as two months ago. That assumption can now be maintained, intelligent men no longer doubt.

But we must not assume that all danger is past. Resumption can be defeated in one of two ways; first, by great and unexpected calamity, like war, or the general failure of our crops, which should turn the balance of trade against us; or, second, by the hostile legislation of Congress. The probability of the former is too remote to be seriously considered; the danger of the latter must be prevented by the intelligence of our people. Though the opposition to resumption was great and powerful in Congress, even down to a very recent date, yet, now that par has been reached, I do not believe it will be longer assailed by direct legislation. The instinct of self-preservation will prompt leading politicians to abandon such efforts. The real danger lies in indirect assaults, which may be made in several ways. If the expenditures of the Government should be increased by large appropriations for the various schemes which are urged upon Congress, so as to produce a deficit in the revenues, rather than levy additional taxes, Congress will be tempted to issue more greenbacks, and carry expansion to a point at which resumption must break down. Rigorous economy, and a persistent maintenance of revenue sufficient for necessary current expenses, and for the sinking fund, will be our safeguard in this direction. The most dangerous assault upon specie resumption is the attempt to abolish the national banks, and substitute additional greenbacks in place of bank-notes. This effort will call into support the sentiments which, to some extent, prevails against moneyed corporations. Should the attempt succeed, it will inevitably result in suspension of specie payments. While the Treasury, aided by the banks, can now easily maintain at par the outstanding greenbacks, resumption would unquestionably break down if the volume were increased $320,000,000. We must debate the bank question with our eyes open to the certainty of its results. Even the decline of gold is against the measure. But besides destroying resumption, it would be a most radical and dangerous revolution in our system of government. During the period of war and reconstruction, many good people were alarmed at the tendency to centralize power at Washington; but the proposition we are now considering would result in a centralization of power without a parallel in our history. We are told that the people of each section of currency are sufficient for the wants of trade. So they do. But what man or set of men is wise enough to measure these wants, and declare the exact volume of currency that will meet them. The national banking system is that part of our financial machinery by which the volume of paper currency may increase or diminish in obedience to the laws of trade. If the volume becomes excessive, their notes are returned to the banks for redemption; in order to issue more they requires them. The abolition of the national banks means the destruction of this indispensable self-adjusting principle of our currency system.

Successful resumption will gradually aid in bringing into the murky sky of our politics what the signal service people call "clearing weather." It puts an end to a score of controversies which have long vexed the public mind and wrought mischief to business. It is the cessation of contention over the difference between the money of the bondholder and the money of the plowholder. Prosperity, which has long been waiting, is now ready to come. If we do not unduly spoil her she will soon revisit our people, and will stay until another periodical craze shall drive her away.

The speech of Gen. Garfield was frequently and heartily applauded. Upon its conclusion the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That our thanks are hereby tendered to Hon. James A. Garfield for the able exposition of the sound financial views to which we have just listened, and we hope that such practical and enlightened statesmanship may be extended until the entire people of the Republic are educated in questions of political economy, and until false and delusive theories are banished from our midst.

Resolved, By the citizens of Chicago here assembled, on behalf of the great North-west, that we congratulate Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury, on the successful return to specie payments, in the accomplishment of which great work he has borne so distinguished a part.

TWO BROKEN SAVINGS BANKS.

CLOSING THE SETTLEMENT OF THE NEW-AMSTERDAM INSTITUTION'S ACCOUNTS—A RECEIVER TO BE APPOINTED FOR THE HAVERSTRAW BANK.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—An order made by Justice Westbrook was to-day filed with the Clerk of Albany County, passing the accounts of Richard M. Bent, Receiver of the New-Amsterdam Savings Bank, and directing the cancellation of his bond. Bent was appointed in September, 1876, and since that time he has collected all the valid assets of the bank, terminated all the litigations in progress at the time of his appointment and arising out of the settlement of the estate, and has paid to depositors over $391.000, being a dividend of 77 per cent. of their original deposits. This is the first settled of the estates of the many moneyed institutions that failed by reason of the panic of 1873, and the consequent depreciation in value of mortgages on land and other securities held by them. Considering that this depreciation has often been as great as 50 per cent., the showing made by Mr. Bent is considered a very satisfactory one to the creditors of the bank. Mr. Bent has in his hands a balance of $1,268 53, which the depositors have not as yet called for.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 2.—Attorney-General Schoonmaker to-day made application in the Supreme Court for the appointment of a Receiver in the case of the Haverstraw Bank. Judge Barnard granted the motion, but the Receiver has not yet been named.

FAILURE OF A BANKING-HOUSE.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Jan. 2.—The banking-house of Bennett, Phelps & Co., of this city, made an assignment this morning. The following statement is made by the firm: "We regret to announce the necessity of suspending business, and have closed our doors. The necessity was not suspected until last night, and is caused by the present inability of the Forty Fort Coal Company, the Riverside Coal Company, J. H. Swoyer, and others, to meet their obligations. The firm has made an assignment of the firm's property, and each of the partners has made an assignment of his personal separate estate, for the benefit of the firm's creditors, to the Miners' Savings Bank. The estate of our late senior partner, Zebulon Bennett, is entirely unincumbered, and is liable for any deficiency; and we feel confident that our creditors will be paid in full without great delay."

ROBERT W. MACKEY'S FUNERAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.—Funeral services were held at the residence of the late Hon. Robert W. Mackey in this city this afternoon, to afford his many friends an opportunity of paying their last respects to his memory, previous to the removal of the remains to Pittsburg, where the interment will take place. The attendance of prominent men was large, among others being Postmaster Snowden, Hon. William H. Kemble, Congressman O'Neil, Col. R. Wilson Norris, Secretary of Internal Affairs-elect Dunkel, James McManus, Henry Burnm, William R. Leeds, John L. Hill, State Senators George Handy Smith and John Reyburn; A. J. Cassatt, Vice-President; J. P. Green, assistant to the President, and J. J. Bentley, private secretary to the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; Hon. Elisha W. Davis, William M. Singerly, Hon. Cornelius Walborn, Hamilton Disston, and Col. A. E. McClure. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Dr. P. S. Henson, Pastor of the Memorial Baptist Church, who has been a constant attendant upon Mr. Mackey during his illness. The remains were sent to Pittsburg on the 6 o'clock train in a special car furnished by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The party who accompanied it were Mrs. Galway, the sister of the deceased man, who attended him during his sickness; Mr. and Mrs. James McGregor, Mrs. Jewell, and two nieces of Mr. Mackey. The funeral will take place at Mrs. Galway's residence, East End, Pittsburg, on Saturday afternoon.

A SCOTCHMAN'S LOST BONDS.

THE REMARKABLE STORY CONNECTED WITH $5,000 WORTH OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—A novel and interesting case has been presented to First Controller Porter for decision. A wealthy Scotch gentleman, while traveling by rail in his native country, in 1876, lost his portmanteau, containing $500,000 in bonds of various nations, among which were $5,000 in United States 6 per cent. coupon bonds. Some time ago the Police of Scotland arrested two men and one woman upon suspicion of having stolen the portmanteau. Upon being arraigned they confessed the theft and related a singular story about the disposition of the property. They explained that, not being able to read, they were not aware of the value of the papers, and, fearing to retain them, they were burned. A relative of the Scotchman residing in this country now comes forward with an application for the issue of duplicates for the bonds stolen, a full description of which is given. Similar applications to European Governments whose bonds were among those alleged to have been burned have been granted. A transcript from the records of the Scotch courts sets forth these facts and attests the respectability of the gentleman who lost the bonds. The First Controller intimated to-day that if, upon a thorough examination, the facts are found to be as stated, he will approve the application. Should the duplicates be issued they will have to be deposited in trust with the United States Treasurer in order to secure the Government against loss. When those particular bonds are called for redemption the amount will be paid the owner, and in the meantime he can regularly draw the interest.

FOR AND AGAINST FURBER.

THE CONFLICTING CLAIME OF COUNSEL IN THE CHARTER OAK CASE—PROBABILITY THAT THE TRIAL WILL BE FINISHED EARLY NEXT WEEK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 2.—At noon to-day Mr. Swett closed his argument for the defense in the Charter Oak case, having spoken altogether about five hours. He took up the argument where he left off yesterday, and held that in the reports to the Insurance Commissioner in 1875 and 1876 the value of the assets was not given, though in the schedule accompanying, a market value was placed in 1875 on the Valley

THE DEBT OF THE NATION.

AN APPARENT INCREASE DURING DECEMBER.

HEAVY EXECUTIVE DEMANDS SWELL THE DEBT TEMPORARILY BY $1,233,785—AN AGGREGATE DECEASE DURING SIX MONTHS OF OVER $7,000,000—A LARGE COIN BALANCE AVAILABLE FOR REDEMPTION PURPOSES—INDICATIONS OF PROSPERITY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The December debt statement, which was published to-day, shows an increase in the public debt for the month of $1,233,785, and an aggregate decrease for the past six months of over $7,000,000. The increase in the debt for December is caused by the heavy requisitions made upon the Treasury by the executive departments in that month. This is usual in December, and each year an increase is shown in the debt statement for that month. This is, however, an apparent and not a real increase, because there must be a corresponding decrease in the amount of disbursements made during the ensuing six months of the fiscal year. The aggregate decrease in the debt for the past six months is over $7,000,000 below the figures for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1877. It must be remembered, however, that $5,500,000 was paid this year to satisfy the Halifax Fishery award, and adding that sum to the surplus of this year, would place the aggregate reduction in the debt for the past six months within $1,500,000 of the aggregate reduction for the corresponding six months of the preceding fiscal year.

The total coin balance is $224,865,478, which includes coin certificates, the amount held to redeem called bonds, and the amount due for interest on Jan. 1. Deducting these amounts, leaves the actual coin balance, against which there are no outstanding current obligations, $154,250,691. This sum represents the amount of coin which is now available for the redemption of legal-tender notes under the provisions of the Resumption act. Of this amount, $16,648,624 are standard silver dollars, and $6,031,804 are subsidiary silver coins. The currency balance, exclusive of the $10,000,000 held to redeem fractional currency, is $4,515,550, a decrease of $154,000 as compared with the November statement. During the month the special fund held to redeem legal-tender certificates has decreased $2,500,000.

The total number of standard silver dollars coined to Jan. 1 is 22,111,500, and of this number $16,648,624 are still in the Treasury and Mints. It was recently stated in a New-York paper that Secretary Sherman rescinded his September circular providing for the issue of standard silver dollars because it was discovered that the syndicate, which in September owed $50,000,000 for called bonds, would have been able to pay that amount in silver dollars. The absurdity of this statement is made apparent by the figures given above, showing the total number of standard silver dollars coined to date. When the circular referred to was rescinded the aggregate coinage of silver dollars was about $18,000,000, or less than one-third the amount at which the debt of the syndicate at that time was placed in the publication alluded to.

The Customs receipts for December were $8,454,518, and the internal revenue receipts, $6,093,140. Compared with December, 1877, there was an increase of over $71,000 in Customs receipts, and a falling off of $233,000 in internal revenue receipts. Compared with the six months ending Dec. 31, 1877, there was for the past six months an increase in Customs receipts of $1,654,027, and in internal revenue, $1,142,520.

For the 12 months ending Nov. 30, 1878, the value of our exports was $740,000,000, an increase of $117,000,000 as compared with the 12 months ending Nov. 30, 1877. The value of imports for the 12 months ending Nov. 30 last was $482,000,000, against $430,000,000 for the 12 months ending Nov. 30, 1877. The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement:

Debt Bearing Interest in Coin.	
Bonds at 6 per cent	$657,846,200 00
Bonds at 5 per cent	703,266,650 00
Bonds at 4½ per cent	250,000,000 00
Bonds at 4 per cent	198,700,000 00
Total principal	$1,809,812,850 00
Total interest	34,281,862 94
Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.	
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent	$14,000,000 00
Interest	210,000 00
Debt on Which Interest has Ceased Since Maturity.	
Principal	$22,446,460 26
Interest	395,531 99
Debt Bearing no Interest.	
Old demand and legal-tender notes	$346,743,051 00
Certificates of deposit	34,515,000 00
Fractional currency	16,539,354 62
Coin and silver certificates	24,076,830 00
Total principal	$421,443,035 62
Total unclaimed interest	8,197 03
Total Debt.	
Principal	$2,267,702,345 88
Interest	34,941,892 96
Total	$2,302,644,138 84
Cash in the Treasury.	
Coin	$224,865,477 62
Currency	4,515,550 13
Currency held for redemption of fractional currency	10,000,000 00
Special deposit held for the redemption of certificates of deposit as provided by law	34,515,000 00
Total	$373,896,027 75
Debt Less Cash in the Treasury.	
Dec. 2, 1878	$2,027,414,325 79
Jan. 2, 1879	2,028,648,111 09
Increase of debt during month	$1,233,785 30
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1878	7,138,720 73
Bonds Issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, Interest Payable in Lawful Money.	
Principal outstanding	$64,623,512 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,938,705 36
Interest paid by the United States	39,835,039 86
Interest paid by transportation of mails	10,571,102 71
Balance of interest paid by the United States	29,263,937 15

The payments from the Treasury by warrants during the month of December, 1878, were as follows:

On account of civil and miscellaneous	$3,537,206 86
On account of war and miscellaneous	2,872,510 73
On account of Navy and miscellaneous	1,015,730 91
On account of Interior (Indians and Pensions)	4,746,429 51
Total	$12,171,878 01

The above does not include payments made on account of the interest or principal of the public debt.

The following is a statement of the coinage at the United States Mints during December, 1878:

Double eagles, 153,632 pieces, $3,072,640 value.
Eagles, 14,994 pieces, $149,940 value.
Half eagles, 70,270 pieces, $351,350 value.
Quarter eagles, 4,200 pieces, $105,000 value.
Dollars, 300 pieces, $300 value.
Total gold, 283,896 pieces, $3,681,430 value.
Standard silver dollars, 2,057,000 pieces, $2,057,000 value.
Five cents, 450 pieces, $22 50 value.
Three cents, 450 pieces, $13 50 value.
Cents, 933,450 pieces, $9,334 50 value.
Total minor, 934,340 pieces, $9,370 50 value.
Total coinage, 3,275,246 pieces, $5,748,300 50 value.

A WOOD-CUTTER'S SINGULAR DEATH.

Jacob Folk, of Roseland, near Newark, N. J., was missing from his home New Year's night. In the morning he started out to cut some timber. As he did not return at night a search was instituted by his neighbors. At midnight his dead body was found about half a mile from his house, with a large pole lying across his head and the skull badly crushed.

THE MARITIME REGISTER'S PROSPERITY.

The *Maritime Register* has been increased in size, and the number dated Jan. 1, 1879, is a bulky journal. Moreover, it is printed from new type, and has a prosperous appearance. The *Register* is printed weekly, and is an invaluable journal to shipping merchants and other business men.

WAS THIS MAN CLUBBED TO DEATH?

Frederick Petrie, aged 42, of No. 150 East Thirtieth-street, died yesterday afternoon at Bellevue Hospital, from a fracture of the skull under circumstances which call for a searching investigation. He was arrested on Monday by a police officer of the Twenty-first Precinct, at Third-avenue and Thirtieth-street, and was taken to the police station, in East Thirty-fifth-street, in charge of intoxication was entered against him, and he was locked up. The next morning he was taken to the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court. He there complained of a severe pain in the head, and as he appeared to be sick he was sent to Bellevue Hospital. On Wednesday Petrie became paralyzed, and died yesterday. An autopsy showed that death was the result of a fracture of the skull. It was stated at the hospital last night that Petrie, soon after being admitted, informed one of the attendants that he had been clubbed by a policeman. Superintendent Walling has been notified of the case, and with Coroner Ellinger, will make an investigation.

GREENBACKERS IN CONFERENCE.

WENDELL PHILLIPS TELLS THEM WHAT THEY SHOULD WORK FOR—A LETTER FROM CHARLES ATWATER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—The conference of New-England Greenbackers here to-day was attended by about 100 men, representing each New-England State. Of these, 66 represented Massachusetts, seven Rhode Island, and less than half a dozen, Connecticut. The proceedings were public, instead of private, as first intended. The business done was to arrange for the union of Eastern Greenbackers and for systematic work, under the direction of an executive committee consisting of one member from each Congressional district of the New-England States, and the Chairman and Secretaries of the several State committees. This committee's duties were defined to be "to work for the advancement of the Greenback Party in all honorable ways that they can devise, especially to facilitate the distribution of documents, the supplying of speakers, and the dissemination of its principles among the people." This business, simple as it appears, was not concluded until after a great deal of idle talk and an occasional wrangle. Wendell Phillips was one of those present, and he, being called upon, made a speech of some length, the burden of which was that attention should be given to one thing at a time. He did not take any ground, he said, for the present, on bonds, or gold or the rate of interest. The one thing now, the essential dividing line between the minds of forty millions of people to-day, was whether the nation shall exclusively issue its currency or let the banks issue it. The real question the public was ripening on, and was now ready for, was whether the nation would resume its sovereignty or whether it would part with it in a measure.

"When we put this as the immediate question of the Greenback Party," Mr. Phillips continued, "we sweep in all the progressive mind of the North as well as the South, and we make the strongest movement in the world. I do not mean to ignore the other issues. I mean in due time to place them in front of the people, but one thing at a time. I always, as an Abolitionist, intended that the negro should have a vote, but up to 1860 we never claimed a vote for him. We simply claimed one proposition—that no man had the right to own another—and on that proposition we forced the South into a war and freed the slaves. So we said nothing at first about 40 acres and a mule for every free man, but he ought to have had it, [laughter] and if he had, Hayes wouldn't have been in existence. I think if the negro had had a mule and 40 acres, Butler would have been President to-day. [Applause.] All that was in our minds, but we made the movement impossible for only that one thing—that a negro should be free.

"So this movement," continued Mr. Phillips, "should be responsible only for the claim that the nation should issue all the currency, and the masses its flag. The labor question lies within this question. I began the labor question in 1863, as soon as we saw the negro out of the woods. I labored to make a labor party, but it could not be, and, thank God, it cannot be, because no sharp line can be drawn between capital and labor; because labor and capital, like the spots of color on a dove's neck, are intermingled and inseparable. We are not against the manufacturers or the merchants. We are against the men that live by making corners; that live by making a tail of the nature of the currency. There are money chokers on the one side and the ignorant capital behind it, which, in due time, will see that its own interests are identical with ours. The moment we get on the plane where we shall be, by this movement, upon the national currency, I do not fear any agitation, no matter how deep or wide, no matter how much political economy it tears to pieces. Let the types be as free as the wind. Let every man's theories be ventilated."

The following letter from Charles Atwater, the late Greenback candidate for Governor in Connecticut, was read:

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 31, 1878.

Alexander Troup, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I am prevented from meeting the friends of the National Party at Boston on the 2d of January next. I desire to express the great interest I feel in the success of the principles of that organization, and to counsel co-operation in such wise measures which may be devised for a thorough concentration of all influences which will promote financial reform. The mistake which we have heretofore made in discussing the various financial principles ought to be corrected, and the canvass should be conducted on the general issues which are confined to these propositions: First, the issue of all money by the General Government and the prohibition of bank paper, the money of the Government issue to be a full legal tender; second, the maintaining and illustration of the constitutional doctrine that private rights are paramount to corporate monopoly. The latter proposition is the fundamental principle of the old Jeffersonian party, from which the two old political parties have radically departed. The masses of the Democratic Party, as well as a large number of the Republican Party of the States, are with us on theses issues, and it is possible, I think, by wise and prudent action, to have but two parties in the next canvass, viz., the party of the people, based on private rights and financial reform, and the party of capital, based upon corporate monopoly and the supremacy of wealth.

Yours very truly, CHARLES ATWATER.

Gen. Butler was not present, and it was given out that he was ill at his home in Lowell. The Executive Committee to-day created is authorized to call a New-England convention of Greenbackers in Portland, Me., on the last Wednesday in August.

MICHIGAN'S HAPPY FINANCIAL CONDITION.

NEAR EXTINCTION OF THE BONDED DEBT—PROSPECT OF TOO MUCH MONEY FOR THE SCHOOLS—THE GOVERNOR'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 2.—Gov. Croswell read his biennial Message to-day to the Legislature in joint convention. It opens with some pleasant allusions to the meeting of the Legislature in the new Capitol, and is devoted exclusively to State affairs. The Treasury, he says, presents a satisfactory condition. The cash on hand, Sept. 30, 1876, was $1,064,005; the bonded debt the same date in 1878 was $954,149, a reduction of $433,000 in two years. Deduct United States bonds, the sinking fund balance, and $46,000 in the canal fund, held applicable to paying the bonded debt, and the total is reduced to $234,898, which sum is further reduced to $123,071, if there are taken into account the unpaid specific taxes due on call. It may be expected that the receipts of the sinking fund during the next two years will be sufficient to pay off the entire remainder of the bonded debt. Under the constitutional provision, as soon as the bonded debt is provided for, the school fund will absorb the large yearly surplus from specific taxes in the sinking fund, and as many school districts are now nearly sufficiently supplied by the school fund already provided, if such provision remains unchanged, they will soon have too much money, a result not likely to be beneficial. An amendment to the Constitution carrying this surplus, when ascertained, into the general fund is, therefore, recommended.

As to the State institutions, the Governor recommends a new prison for female convicts and a reformatory for girls, and approves the suggestion that the blind shall no longer be taught with the deaf, but have a separate institution. The number of children in the State in 1878 between the ages of 5 and 20 years was 474,990, of whom 357,815 were enrolled in the public schools, with an attendance of 61 per cent. There were 6,060 school districts, 310 graded schools, 6,129 school houses, and 13,378 teachers employed at an aggregate in wages of $1,774,013, while the total cost for all public schools in 1878 was $2,986,193. The recommendation of Gov. Bagley that provision be made for a more careful examination and scrutiny of the savings banks of the State is renewed, and owing to the fact that money can now be obtained on good security at 7 and 8 per cent., and that real property in the State has now no uncertain value, the provision authorizing contracts at 10 per cent. interest should be repealed, and the maximum of interest throughout the State be limited to 7 per cent. The Message recommends the strengthening of the penalties of the Prize Fight law, the requiring of heavier bonds from officers holding large pecuniary trusts, the expansion of the State Militia system, and the erection of an executive mansion at the State capital.

The Governor says: "A quarter of a century has elapsed since ground was broken for the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal. Since 1855 the tonnage passing has increased sixteen-fold, and its gross yearly revenues ten-fold. The tonnage in 1878 was 1,667,136 tons; gross revenue, $49,437. During the past two seasons the passage of vessels has averaged one every two hours and ten minutes. The enlargement of the capacity of the Canal by the Government promises to be fully completed within two years. The canal debt is fully provided for, and will be extinguished as it falls due, or before, if the bonds can be purchased. The change relieving the Canal Superintendent from the financial management and the appointment of a collector of tolls has proved a desirable one. It would be a fitting crown to the achievements of the early settlers of Michigan if the canal were made forever free."

THE DEFEATED FACTION.

TAMMANY'S GENERAL COMMITTEE.

ITS ORGANIZATION FOR THE ENSUING YEAR—SENATOR ECCLESINE AVOWS HIMSELF A SUPPORTER OF THE GOVERNOR.

The Tammany Hall General Committee for 1879 met last evening to organize, and was called to order by Grand Sachem Augustus Schell. Mr. Frederick Smyth, the defeated candidate for District Attorney at the last election, was made temporary chairman, and on taking the chair he made a speech, in which, after stating that he felt honored by "being stricken down" on Nov. 5, with the other candidates on the Tammany ticket, he highly eulogized Judge Blatchford for his decision sustaining the legality of the naturalization papers issued in 1868. After the speech of Mr. Smyth, a committee of one from each district on permanent officers was appointed, and a recess was taken to allow the committee to make selection. A glance around the hall revealed the fact that but few changes have been made in the committee. There are a number of new members, to be sure, but the majority consists of the same men who have blindly followed "Boss" Kelly since he succeeded "Boss" Tweed, and who have been his subservient tools in the various Assembly districts. There were few, among the 1,134 men present, who were not either office-holders, office-seekers, or persons in search of some means of drawing money out of the City Treasury. When the recess was over Grand Sachem Augustus Schell presented a report, in which the officers for the year, including Mr. H. D. Clinton for President, were named, all of them having received a unanimous vote from the committee, except Mr. Clinton, who had been opposed by Senator P. C. C. Ecclesine. This report, in the committee Senator Ecclesine had urged the nomination of Mr. John E. Develin, and, continuing, he argued that the Democratic Party had always been successful when it had been guided and administered simply for the spread of Democratic ideas and theories. But when it had sought to impose the personal wishes of a leader for the common voice of the people; "whenever it has been run on the theory of personal dislikes; whenever the gratification of private ambition or personal spite has been the moving motive that sought to control the policy of the party, sectionalism divided its councils and disaster set upon its banners." "Let us then unite," he said, "as Democracy, and let us begin the work now. The Governor of this State is a Democrat; let us put ourselves in hearty accord with the Governor of this State as a preliminary step in the right direction, and let the people of the State that we mean what we say in the nominations for officers that we make today. Let us invoke the aid of the mature judgment of men whose minds are unobscured by passion and unswayed by prejudice, whose names will recall the memories of Democratic triumphs rather than of Democratic defeats. Let us nominate for Chairman one who, while he is in hearty accord with this organization, is at the same time a warm personal friend of the Executive, a sound Democrat, wise counselor and able lawyer, albeit not the *amicus curia* of the Surrogate's Court, a man of intelligence, integrity, and popularity, Mr. John E. Develin."

Mr. Ecclesine's remarks were wasted. Mr. Clinton was Mr. Kelly's choice, and Mr. Develin's name was not heard outside of the committee.

The officers named other than Mr. Clinton consisted of 22 Vice-Presidents and 22 Secretaries, a Reading Secretary, William H. Quincy; a Recording Secretary, Joel B. Stevens, and a Treasurer, Richard J. O'Gorman. Mr. Clinton was conducted to the chair by Grand Sachem Schell and Mr. Ecclesine. He delivered one of his usual long addresses, which, carefully prepared beforehand, had been sent to one of the Tammany journals, and which had been printed before he had been elected. The speech was generally a eulogy of the Democratic Party and an apology for his own political inconsistency in changing on one time been a bitter foe of Tammany, and now one of its most zealous adherents. He said:

I am sometimes accused of inconsistency, because when I was a boy John Kelly and I were in the hope and prospect of reform at that time inside of Tammany Hall. I went outside and took the lead in denouncing the thieves who had broken in and assumed control. An address I delivered at Apollo Hall in February, 1870, and certain resolutions I then and there offered on that occasion, denouncing Tammany Hall as *then* constituted, are occasionally referred to by our political opponents and a hostile press, as though the Tammany Hall of 1870 and that of the present time were one and identical. That address and those resolutions have no application to the present condition of affairs; they described a state of things which existed during the reign of Tweed, Sweeny and their confederates. If there were inconsistency, when the Tweed Ring were at the height of their power, in publicly exposing and denouncing their nefarious plots and conspiracies, in doing my full share in bringing upon them political ruin, in aiding in their prosecution afterward, and in returning to Tammany Hall when it had become the foremost reform organization in our City—when it was the only organization that accomplished or had the power to accomplish much in the way of reform—if there were inconsistency in all this, I shall not shrink from whatever responsibility may be involved. The difference between me and some of my assailants is this. When the leadership of Tammany Hall was corrupt and infamous they gave the organization their cordial support, while I turned my back upon it and became its open opponent. Destroy this organization, and the Democratic Party throughout the Union would be consigned to the grave which has closed over so many political parties.

Continuing he said, "Let us make this organization in a better condition than at the present time. The few thrown overboard, who afterward became leaders in the assault upon Tammany Hall, have no interests and purposes identical with the Republican Party. The great Republican whale has swallowed these political Jonahs, and, like the whale that swallowed the scriptural Jonah, finding them hard of digestion, has cast them up on dry land. The thousands of honest Democrats, who at the last election followed their lead, and without intending it, aided in the success of the Republican Party, are flocking back to the support of the regular Democratic organization. You find them returning in such numbers you must—

"Hang your banners on the outward walls.
The cry is, still they come."

In the name of the Democracy; in the best interests of the great party to which we all belong, let them come. Receive them with open arms. The doors of Tammany Hall are open to all true Democrats. Family feuds are bitter and unseemly, and to the outside world appear unwise.

Speaking of the City expenditure, he said: During the year 1877, the expenses of the City Government, so far as the city officials had control over them, were 20 per cent. less than in 1873, under a Republican and Anti-Tammany administration. During the past year the expenditures of the same department were 22 per cent. less than in 1874, under Republican and Anti-Tammany rule. In the other departments, where expenditures are fixed by acts of Republican Legislatures, there has been no reduction.

The remainder of the speech was a eulogy of Kelly, a denunciation of the Republican Party and the Anti-Tammany Democrats for their combination with the Republicans in the last local election, and an exhortation for a union of all Democrats in this City to elect a Governor of the State, and a President in 1880 in place of Mr. Hayes. It was resolved that the new Executive Committee should be each assessed $10 and the members of the Committee on Organization $15 when elected, and that each member should be taxed $5 for a ticket to the ball of the Tammany Society on Jan. 8, in celebration of the Battle of New-Orleans.

REV. DR. BELLOWS' ANNIVERSARY.

From the Providence Press, Jan. 1.

One of the truly pleasant anniversaries close at hand is that of Dr. H. W. Bellows, who within a few days will have been the Pastor of 'All Souls', New-York, for 40 years. That is an event of interest not only to the Pastor and the denomination, but to New-York and the country. Dr. Bellows as a preacher, Pastor, author, and citizen combines in a singularly happy manner the honest fashion of a past age with the spirit of our own time. And were it not so, the country would yet be unwilling to forget his services as the President of the Sanitary Commission during the war. As the celebrant is very generally known and esteemed in this State, it is probable that Rhode Island will be represented at this interesting occasion. In a fast age it is well that there are still some leaders left who make haste slowly, and who know how to keep their heads clear, their hearts fresh, and their minds vigorous.

NOBODY THOUGHT IT TO BE AS BAD AS THIS.

From the Boston Transcript, Jan. 1.

On the whole, we do not envy the New-Yorkers the hurly-burly they are "into," as they would say, to-day, with their New Year's calling. It may be "fun for the boys," as was the sport with the frogs, but there are many hearts as well as many heads that will ache in consequence of the reckless revelry licensed for this one day in the best society. It is an old Knickerbocker custom in the immediate ancestry, but we should trace its kinship further back to that state of mankind which survived till a few years ago in the Sandwich Islands, and which an annual festival returning with the Hawaiians for the time being to the state of beasts still strives to commemorate.

THE END OF AN UNFORTUNATE.

Kate Norris, a young woman who was suffering from oedema of the lungs, was removed from a disreputable resort in Wooster-street to Bellevue Hospital on Tuesday evening last. She died soon afterward, and the body was removed to the Morgue, where it remained unclaimed until yesterday, when it was ascertained that the dead woman had given a quantity of diamond jewelry to Mrs. Sanden, an inmate of the same house, upon her promise to pawn it and pay the funeral expenses with the proceeds. The jewelry was sent to the office of the Public Administrator. The antecedents of the dead woman are unknown.

DISTINGUISHED PHYSICIANS EULOGIZED.

The monthly meeting of the New-York Academy of Medicine was held at No. 12 West Thirty-first-street last evening. In spite of the bleak weather, the attendance of physicians was good. The principal object of the meeting was the delivery of eulogies on the late Drs. George Wilkes and John Rauner.

A STORM OF WIND AND SNOW

THE LOWEST TEMPERATURE OF THE SEASON.

ONLY FOUR DEGREES ABOVE ZERO—THE MARCH OF THE COLD WAVE—DETENTION OF MAILS—THE WEATHER ELSEWHERE.

The snow-storm in this City, which began on New Year's Day, and ended abruptly yesterday afternoon, was "browed" three days previously in Texas, and coming to this City in a north-easterly direction, passed onward in a straight line, and terminated in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. In the wake of the storm was a cold wave, accompanied by a high wind, which attained a velocity of 26 miles an hour, and sent the mercury from 32° rapidly down to 4°—the point at which it stood at midnight yesterday. Soon after daybreak yesterday morning the snow, which had ceased for a time, began to fall steadily, and so densely as to give promise of much detention of the mails and many blockades on surface railroads. The several horse railroads got out their snow-plows and all their extra teams and drivers, and ran them at brief intervals until the end of the storm. The elevated roads were well patronized all day. So frequently did their trains run that the tracks were kept clear, and there was no delay at any time. The ferry-boats were not impeded in their progress and made their regular trips on schedule time. The North River was full of floating ice during the early part of the day, but the ebb of the tide carried it out to sea in the afternoon before it had had time to unite with any degree of solidity. The barometer in Dr. Donhauser's tower began to rise at 2:30 P. M. yesterday, when it stood at 29.45, and at 11 o'clock last night it had attained an elevation of 29.71, an indication that the extremely cold weather will not last after the passage of the storm-centre. The thermometer at 10 P. M. was at the cautionary signals were ordered to fly on the Equitable Building all day. At 7 A. M. the mercury stood at 28°; at 2:30 P. M., 32°; 5 P. M., 27°; 9 o'clock, 10°; 11 o'clock, 5°, and midnight 4° above zero.

At 5 P. M. yesterday the mercury was 14° below zero at Milwaukee, 12° below at Madison, Wis., 9° below at Chicago, 5° below at Cleveland, 2° below at Detroit, 1° above at St. Louis, 3° above at Louisville, and 3° below at Leavenworth.

The mails were not so badly overdue as might have been expected. The northern mail by the Hudson River Railroad, which was due at 11 A. M., was reported until 1:40 o'clock this morning; the Washington mail arrived 40 minutes late; the Boston and Shore Line was one hour behind time, and at midnight the New-York and Dunkirk, due at 11, and the Pittsburg mails had not been heard from, the trains being blockaded by drifting snow.

THE STORM OUTSIDE THE CITY.

A COLD WAVE AT THE WEST—SNOW AND WIND—TRAINS AND STEAM-BOATS DELAYED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 2.—A cold wave came down from the north-west last night and lowered the temperature 40° or more during the night. At 6 o'clock this morning the mercury marked 6° below zero, and although it is clear, with bright sunshine, the temperature continues to fall. There is no change in the river. Ferries continue to run and the harbor is kept clear of ice.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 2.—There has been a remarkable change in the weather here in the last 24 hours, the mercury falling 31°. Navigation is entirely suspended.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 2.—The weather was very cold at 6 o'clock, the thermometer being 7° below zero. There was a driving snow-storm in the afternoon. The night is clear and cold. All the railroads are clear of snow. Passenger trains are from one to five hours late. The passenger train due here at 7 P. M. left Buffalo five hours late. The Lake Shore Road has abandoned all freights east of here. Three trains of stock were sent to Painesville to unload and wait until the yards are clear in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 2.—The wind is blowing a gale, and the light fall of snow to-day has drifted badly. Trains on the Buffalo, New-York and Philadelphia Railroad are all annulled all day long along nearly the entire length of the Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad. There are 18 inches of snow on the ground, and the railroad cuts are full. All trains on the road have been abandoned. The trains on the Erie and Black River Roads are still running.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 2.—The gale is so severe at Newport that the boat for New-York will not go out until the weather moderates.

TORONTO, Jan. 2.—A severe snow-storm, with high wind from the west, is now raging throughout the western portion of Ontario. The thermometer is 4° above zero.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 2.—The storm which commenced to-day has increased in violence, and all railroads leading to this city are again blockaded. No steamers left here or arrived here to-night.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 2.—Various thermometers registered from 26° to 30° below zero last night.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 2.—At 7 o'clock this morning the thermometer registered 20° below zero.

YANKTON, Dakota, Jan. 2.—The mercury dropped to 25° below zero last night. This is the coldest weather experienced here since 1862.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 2.—The weather has been growing cold since last midnight, and at 11 o'clock to-night the mercury on the hill-tops marked from 9° to 12° below zero, and was still falling.

GOVERNMENT WEATHER REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3—1 A. M.—An area of high pressure, with very low temperatures, has extended rapidly eastward to Pennsylvania and Virginia, and southward over the Gulf States. An area of very low pressure has moved south-eastward to the St. Lawrence Valley and developed into a storm centre, now off the coast of Maine. High north-west winds prevail from Maine to Virginia and westward over the lakes. The rivers rose on Thursday at Augusta and Nashville, but fell at Shreveport, Cincinnati, Cairo, Memphis, and Vicksburg.

INDICATIONS.

For the Middle and South Atlantic States, the lower lake region, Tennessee and the Ohio Valley and East Gulf States, rising barometer, colder, westerly winds, and clear weather.

For the West Gulf States, northerly winds, rising barometer, colder, cloudy weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and the upper lake region, stationary or rising barometer, stationary or lower temperature, generally clear weather, with diminishing north and west winds.

For New-England, rising barometer, colder north and west winds, and clear weather.

For the Pacific States, cooler, clear, or partly cloudy weather.

The rivers will generally fall.

Cautionary signals continue at Lewes, Grand Haven, Milwaukee, Ludington, and cautionary off-shore signals at Cape May, Atlantic City, Barnegat, Sandy Hook, New-York, New-Haven, New-London, Newport, Wood's Hole, Boston, Section Eight, Portland, Section Seven, Eastport, Indianola, Galveston, Port Eads, Mobile, Macon Cape Lookout, Cape Hatteras, Kitty Hawk, Cape Henry, Norfolk, and Baltimore.

HOW A TROUT TAKES A FLY.

INSTANCES WHERE TROUT DID TURN THE TAIL SOMERSAULT FOR A FLY.

From the Rochester Express.

Considerable discussion has lately taken place in regard to the manner of a trout taking a fly, authorities appearing to differ in their views of the matter. From the following communication on this subject, by our townsman, Mr. French, an angler as noted for his modesty as for his skill in the "gentyl art," it appears indisputable that the *salmo fontinalis* occasionally does perform the gyration, in rising to a fly, of first slapping it with his tail, ere taking it in the mouth. The Doctor is specific, and mentions three instances, in his own angling and in different waters, where he was an interested witness of the performance, at the end of eight ounces of lancewood:

To the Editor of the Evening Express:

In Saturday's edition of the *Express*, under the above heading, you say, "It was W. C. Prime who first put the nonsense into print that a trout, on rising to a fly, before taking it into the mouth, first hits it with his tail." What Mr. Prime says is this, on page 112 of his book: "It is not often on still water that a trout takes a fly with his mouth before striking it with his tail; but they sometimes do it on a white fly in the evening." Again, on page 149, he says: "I speak, of course, of trout as I have known them. In all that I say of trout-fishing, I beg my reader to bear in mind, what I have above tried to make plain, that the habits of trout vary with their local habitations, and there are many waters full of them of which I know nothing, and when their customs may be quite different from those which I have learned."

Almost any trout fisherman knows that the habits of trout vary almost as much as do the habits of those who fish for them, and this, too, in waters not remotely distant from each other, so that what Mr. Prime says may be true in regard to the localities in which he has fished. I know that they sometimes strike a fly with their tail before taking it in their mouth, as I have seen them do it in three several localities, but I do not believe it is their general custom.

In 1876, while fishing for trout in Lake Ely, in the Adirondacks, I saw this done several times, and it was the first time I had ever seen it, I watched it with a good deal of interest. The water was very clear, and my cast from 30 to 40 feet, so that I could see all their movements distinctly. I had taken several trout of one-half pound weight which first struck with their tail, and made another cast, when a large fellow rose and struck the tail fly, a red Ibis, with his tail; I struck hard at the same time, and hooked him firmly. Finding the point of the tail, when he immediately had business at the bottom of the lake and with his first rush took nearly 50 feet of line before I could snub him. How that reel did whiz! Then followed a series of rushes and jumps that make my fingers tingle to think of. He leaped into the air again and again, trying to shake himself loose, but he was firmly hooked, and that hook evidently spurred him to put forth his best efforts continually, for he kept me busy for nearly half an hour, and still seemed as fresh as ever, when I determined to see which was the stronger, his tail or my tackle, and began reeling in. The rod—an eight ounce one—bent and quivered from tip to butt, and the line would occasionally twang like a bowstring as he jerked it taut in some of his fierce plunges; but rod, line, and tail all held, and as I landed him on my raft—a plump beauty weighing a little over two pounds—my shout of triumph awoke the echoes in the old woods for miles around.

I do not wish to be understood that all the trout in this lake struck with their tails first, but that I have done so several times. I also saw it done several times about 10 miles above Albany Bridge, where Perrine's Creek empties into the Oswegatchie River, and also saw chub do the same thing, while fishing elsewhere than below the dam. I could, probably, have never witnessed it in any of the other lakes or streams in that vicinity. What I have seen convinces me that trout do sometimes take a fly in this way, but not generally.

F. FRENCH.

A PRIEST FALLS IN LOVE WITH A WIDOW.

A letter from Kilburn City, Wis., to the Chicago *Times* says: "The people of this usually quiet village are in a state of extraordinary excitement. The following will explain: For some time Rev. Father J. E. Becket has been Pastor of the Catholic church. He is young, smart, and a handsome man.

Mrs. Lintner is a widow, and a daughter of one of our oldest, wealthiest, and most respected residents. She is a strict Presbyterian, and the intimacy of the priest and widow met. On the part of the woman it seemed to be a case of love at first sight. Of course, the priest did not think of such a thing as love at first. But there came a time when he did. He found himself deeply in love with the handsome widow. He looked at his profession, Church, and congregation, and then at the pretty woman. He finally decided to give up the priest's office, leave his pleasant church and kindly congregation, and become a happy husband. About four weeks ago, soon after dark, the couple sought the home of a Justice, were married, and left that night, going to Chicago, where they remained a day or two, and then took a night train for Chicago. The father of the widow, thinking they had departed as single people, prepared to follow them, but just before starting he thought to call on the men who do marrying. He soon found that his daughter was lawfully married, and as he did not particularly object to the priest for a son-in-law, he let the matter drop. The friends of both bride and groom succeeded in keeping the matter from the general public until yesterday, and now that the public has heard the news it is full of talk and excitement. This, it is believed, is the first instance of a Catholic priest in Wisconsin taking to himself a wife. The happy couple are now in Ohio. Both are comfortably off in this world's goods."

IN DEATH NOT DIVIDED.

From the Baltimore Sun, Jan. 1.

At the Thistle Factory, two miles from Ellicott City, Dec. 28, Mrs. Annie Thompson, aged 73 years, died suddenly of paralysis. Her funeral was set for Dec. 31, when she was joined "over the river" by her husband, Mr. John Thompson, aged 75, who that day died of paralysis also. Mr. Thompson had been for 20 years Supe intendent of the Thistle Factory. In November, 1876, he and his wife celebrated their golden wedding, or fiftieth anniversary of marriage. At dinner, Dec. 27, the aged wife was first seized with her fatal illness. At supper the same day the husband was stricken, and their deaths occurred subsequently as stated. Together they will be buried, Jan. 2, at Loudon Park Cemetery. Mr. Thompson had spent 46 years of his life in three mills, Union, Gray's, and Thistle, on the Patapsco. He was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, and came with his family to this country at an early age. He at first engaged in the manufacture of cotton mill machinery at Paterson, N. J. In 1842 he came to Maryland and took charge of Gray's factory. In 1844 he went to the Union Factory. In 1851 he went to Nashville and superintended large locomotive works; in the same State he subsequently had charge of a cotton mill at Franklin, and in 1859 he returned to Maryland as the Superintendent of the Thistle Factory, where he remained until his death.

REV. DR. BELLOWS' ANNIVERSARY.

From the Providence Press, Jan. 1.

One of the truly pleasant anniversaries close at hand is that of Dr. H. W. Bellows, who within a few days will have been the Pastor of 'All Souls', New-York, for 40 years. That is an event of interest not only to the Pastor and the denomination, but to New-York and the country. Dr. Bellows as a preacher, Pastor, author, and citizen combines in a singularly happy manner the honest fashion of a past age with the spirit of our own time. And were it not so, the country would yet be unwilling to forget his services as the President of the Sanitary Commission during the war. As the celebrant is very generally known and esteemed in this State, it is probable that Rhode Island will be represented at this interesting occasion. In a fast age it is well that there are still some leaders left who make haste slowly, and who know how to keep their heads clear, their hearts fresh, and their minds vigorous.

NOBODY THOUGHT IT TO BE AS BAD AS THIS.

From the Boston Transcript, Jan. 1.

On the whole, we do not envy the New-Yorkers the hurly-burly they are "into," as they would say, to-day, with their New Year's calling. It may be "fun for the boys," as was the sport with the frogs, but there are many hearts as well as many heads that will ache in consequence of the reckless revelry licensed for this one day in the best society. It is an old Knickerbocker custom in the immediate ancestry, but we should trace its kinship further back to that state of mankind which survived till a few years ago in the Sandwich Islands, and which an annual festival returning with the Hawaiians for the time being to the state of beasts still strives to commemorate.

THE END OF AN UNFORTUNATE.

Kate Norris, a young woman who was suffering from oedema of the lungs, was removed from a disreputable resort in Wooster-street to Bellevue Hospital on Tues

INTERESTS OF COMMERCE.

DISCUSSING NEW PROJECTS.

PROPOSED RADICAL CHANGE IN THE METHODS OF COLLECTING THE REVENUE—THE ADULTERATION OF SUGARS—NAMES CALLED FOR—THE YORK-ANTWERP RULES TO RECEIVE FURTHER CONSIDERATION.

At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, an invitation from Commodore Nicholson to visit the training-ship for boys, Minnesota, was accepted. Copies of the annual report of the Chamber were ordered to be sent to 72 commercial bodies in Germany in response to a request to that effect from the United States Consul-General to that country. A communication from the Chamber of Shipping of Great Britain complaining bitterly of New-York's port charges was referred to the Committee on Foreign Commerce. Mr. Barbour sketched the progress of the movement to permit of the payment of duties in certified checks, already published in THE TIMES, and said that such a consummation is only a few weeks removed. On motion of Mr. Snow, from the Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws, resolutions were adopted asking Congress for the establishment of a signal station on the south-eastern shore of Block Island.

Mr. Barbour, from the Special Committee on Reforms in the Customs Service, presented a long report, in which the committee say they have deemed its advisible to postpone urging upon Congress the proposed modifications of the present tariff until after the assembling of the new Congress in March d. Meantime they desire to present to the Chamber for its action a proposition involving a radical change in the methods of collecting the revenue. In lieu of the present cumbersome, vexatious, and uncertain methods of ascertaining "dutiable value," it is proposed to substitute "home valuation." The administrative machinery that will be necessary to carry this system into effect will, in the judgment of the committee, be far less complicated and much more satisfactory in its results than the present method. The new plan contemplates that the importer present to the Collector an accurate descriptive invoice of his goods, containing, first, the commercial name or classifica ion of the merchandise; second, the port or country from which the goods are received; third, the marks and numbers of the cases, with a comprehensive descriptive list of the contents of each; fourth, the estimated cash valuation at either of the five principal ports of entry, viz.: Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New-Orleans. On receiving goods, invoices, with such detailed information in addition to the above as the Secretary of the Treasury may require, the Collector of the port shall direct an examination and estimate of value; and if his estimate shall materially vary from that of the importer or consignee of the goods or merchandise, then it shall be optional with him, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to take said invoice for the account of the Government at the invoice price, adding such commission as the act may provide, which may vary from 5 to 10 per cent., according upon the character of the merchandise. This is the general plan. In regard to the forms necessary to carry it into effect, the committee say they are not prepared to indicate details, but they suggest that these should be established by the Treasury Department an account with "forfeitures." All goods or merchandise taken by the Government should be paid for and charged to this account, and all proceeds of sales of goods abandoned to the Government at the end of each fiscal year, the net results of the "forfeiture account" would be known, and according as this account resulted favorably or otherwise for the Government would the intelligence and efficiency of the administration be regarded. The goods and merchandise taken by the Government should be sold at public auction, for cash, within 30 days from time of seizure. Within five days after sale, the importer should be credited and paid the amount of his invoice, with interest and commission as provided. Some of the advantages of this system are stated as follows: First, the importer will be obliged to disclose, at once, the source or conditions on which he obtained his goods. Under the present system, this seems inquisitorial, and often leads to loss of trade; second, it places the responsibility of ascertaining dutiable value upon parties who should know; third, the Appraisers' Department, under this system, will require the services of experts the most practical and efficient obtainable; fourth, all delay and dissatisfaction would cease between the merchant and the Government, since the Government would be furnished with a direct and responsible method of enforcing its penalties; fifth, no amendment to invoices, when once offered, should be permitted, thus shutting out all possibility of collusion between merchant and Appraiser.

Mr. Robbins, another member of the committee, made a strong speech in favor of the proposition. He said that repudiation had never been attempted by any State largely commercial, and in this connection he contrasted favorably the action of the United States Government with that of various other Governments in its reliance upon the integrity of the merchants. [Applause.] The new plan would do away with the necessity of a return to the old moiety system. It was a disgrace to a Government to have to employ a secret service. The Presidents of the committee being absent, Mr. Robbins moved that the consideration of the report be postponed until a special meeting to be held on Friday, 24th inst., which was adopted.

A letter was received from Secretary Clark, of the Board of Health, giving the result of the recent chemical analysis made of sugars in response to a resolution adopted by the Chamber at the previous meeting. Extensive adulterations were found, as has been already published in THE TIMES. Mr. Hugh N. Camp offered a series of resolutions recognizing the labors of Messrs. Chandler and Leeds, commending the action of the Board of Health. Mr. Thurber did not think the report of the board sufficiently specific. It leaves the entire sugar-refining interest under a cloud. The guilty parties should have been named. He offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Chamber of Commerce are hereby tendered to the Board of Health for its prompt response to the resolutions of the Chamber relative to sugar adulterations, and that the Secretary be requested to again communicate with the board asking for more specific information as to the names of the parties engaged in the adulteration, and that the Secretary be requested to again communicate with the board asking for more specific information as to the names of the parties regarding the particulars of the examination upon which the recent report of the board was founded, such as the size of the sample drawn, &c. Resolutions were then extracted from one sample; also the names of refineries whose products were examined, and the result in each case, so that the responsibility of any adulteration may be placed where it belongs, and those refineries who have not practiced injurious adulteration may be relieved from the odium attached thereto. Also, the opinion of the board as to whether the adulteration of sugars and New-York refined sugars generally, and whether, in the opinion of the board, there is sufficient cause to justify prohibition on the part of the public of ill effects arising from the use of refined sugars.

There was considerable discussion. Mr. Camp insisted that there was no trouble in finding sugar on sale in which tin could be readily traced. He was opposed to whitewashing guilty refiners. Mr. Thurber said that no whitewashing was intended. On the contrary, the resolution was designed to make the guilty parties known. Mr. William E. Dodge said that the Chamber of Commerce certainly is a matter where the honor of a large manufacturing interest was involved. Mr. Thurber's substitute was finally put and carried.

On motion of Mr. Ward, the action taken at the recent special meeting in regard to the York-Antwerp rules of general average was reconsidered, on the ground that the subject had been too hastily acted upon in view of its importance, and further consideration was postponed to a future meeting, when the directors of the Produce Exchange will be invited to be present and give his views. The Chamber then adjourned.

THE NEW PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

On Sept. 17, the President of the Produce Exchange appointed an advisory committee, consisting of 15 gentlemen not members of the Board of Managers, to confer with the board as to the proper steps to be taken to provide for the future wants of the Exchange. On Dec. 16 this committee reported in favor of the purchase of real estate whereon to erect a new building and the appointment of a permanent advisory committee with power to act in connection with the Board of Managers. The report was referred to a special committee, with instructions to report a plan for the adoption by the Exchange of the views therein expressed. The latter committee has prepared their report, and it has been approved by counsel. It recommends that a majority of the Board of Managers, with the approval of a majority of the permanent advisory committee have power to invest in such of the sinking fund of the Exchange in real estate as they may deem necessary to provide for its wants, and that an election shall be held at once for an advisory committee of 15 members from the membership of the Exchange, who shall not be members of the Board of Managers, or who, on becoming members of the board, shall cease to be members of the committee, and whose term of service shall be as follows: The five receiving the highest vote to continue in office three years, the five next highest, two years, and the remaining five one year, (provided, however, that in case of a tie vote between any five or more members, such members shall decide, by lots, to which class they shall belong,) and each year thereafter, until otherwise ordered by a meeting of the Exchange, an election shall be held for five members to take the place of those retiring. Any vacancies occuring to be filled by the committee, from the membership of the Exchange, for the unexpired term of the resiring member. This plan will then be submitted to a vote of the Exchange, to be taken on the 21st inst.

MR. SEWELL AND THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Arthur L. Sewell, Lester Wallack's son-in-law, and the former partner of John Bonner, applied to the Superior Court recently for an injunction to restrain the President and other officers of the Stock Exchange from excluding him from the Exchange-room. The facts are set forth succinctly by Judge Freedman, who heard the argument, in the following decision, handed down yesterday:

"The plaintiff, as a member of the New-York Stock Exchange, was tried and found guilty of 'obvious fraud' by the Governing Committee of that association, and thereupon expelled. The trial, conviction, and expulsion took place under the constitution and by-laws of the association, which had been subscribed to by the plaintiff on his admission. By article 20 the Governing Committee is made sole judge of what constitutes obvious fraud, and the clear intent and object of the article is to secure and enforce honest dealing among a class of men exposed by the very nature of their business to unusual temptation. This being so, the article, though providing a summary remedy, should receive the sanction of the courts as long as existing rules of law will permit. The objections urged against the plaintiff's conviction and expulsion are not based upon his innocence, but upon an alleged misconstruction and even invalidity of article 20. They are therefore of a somewhat technical character, and as their determination not only involves considerable labor, but the whole issue, they should be determined upon a regular trial, and not upon a mere motion. The granting of an injunction before trial always rests in the sound discretion of the court, and upon the whole case as it appears at present I can find nothing which calls for summary interference. Motion denied, with $10 costs."

AN INSANE WIFE'S DEED.

SHE MURDERS HER HUSBAND BY A TERRIBLE BLOW WITH AN AXE WHILE HE IS KNEELING IN PRAYER.

From the Boston Journal, Jan. 1.

A shocking tragedy occurred yesterday morning in the Parish of Byfield, Newbury, about five miles from Newburyport, which created a painful sensation in the farming community in the neighborhood of the locality. The victim was Mr. John H. Caldwell, who was assaulted with an axe by his wife, Mrs. Lucy Caldwell, and instantly killed. Mr. Caldwell was a well-to-do farmer, living about three miles from Byfield Station on the Danvers and Newburyport Railroad, and opposite the country residence of Moses Colburn, Esq., of Boston. About 15 years ago he married Miss Lucy Brown, of Ipswich, who taught school in the Byfield Parish, and with whom he has since lived happily. It is, however, whispered that in disposition the husband and wife differed materially, Mr. Caldwell being a very devout man, attached to his home and disliking company, while his wife, though an estimable woman, was exceedingly high spirited and fond of society. Some three years ago Mrs. Caldwell began to manifest signs of insanity, suddenly leaving home, without announcing her intentions to any one, and visiting her friends in Inswich. About a year ago, on one of the coldest nights of the season, she started on foot for Ipswich and was overtaken in Rowley by parties who went in search of her. She has suffered at different times from slight attacks of insanity, but has not been considered at all dangerous. She has recently been visited by her sister, Miss Mary Brown, of Danvers, who was present when the murder was committed.

On Monday Mr. Caldwell was engaged in cutting wood, and at night he placed his axe near the stove in the kitchen to keep the frost out, a common practice among farming people, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell and Miss Brown, had breakfasted in a room which was occupied as a dining and sitting room, and were engaged in religious devotion. Mr. Caldwell was kneeling in front of an old-fashioned rocking-chair, Miss Brown was in a similar position on the opposite side of the room, while Mrs. Caldwell was seated on a lounge near the window. The faces of both Mr. Caldwell and Miss Brown were turned from Mrs. Caldwell. Mr. Caldwell was engaged in prayer, when Mrs. Caldwell stepped cautiously to the kitchen and seized the axe, with which she approached her husband and struck him on the back of the head as he was bowed in the chair. The blow was repeated, and the victim fell to the floor, the thick carpet upon which was drenched with his blood. At the first blow the axe cleaved the skull and penetrated both lobes of the brain to the depth of 5¼ inches.

The fall of the victim startled Miss Brown, who, seeing what her sister had done, exclaimed, "Why, Lucy, I shouldn't have thought you would have done that," and ran into the road, followed by Mrs. Caldwell, both women screaming violently. They proceeded to the house of Mr. Alfred S. Ambrose, the nearest neighbor, who met them, and to whom Mrs. Caldwell said: "He threatened to kill me, and I struck him with the axe. You had better go up and see how he is." She appeared quite self-possessed, and did not betray the slightest emotion.

The murder was committed at about 8:30. Mr. Ambrose hastened to the house, and found Mr. Caldwell lying as he had fallen, quite dead. Intelligence of the sad affair was immediately forwarded to the authorities of Newburyport, and State Detective Ayers and another officer repaired to the scene, accompanied by a medical examiner. Upon examining the room in which the murder was committed, the axe was found where Mrs. Caldwell had placed it at the end of the lounge. The wounds in the dead man's head were dressed and the body prepared for burial. Mrs. Caldwell was taken into custody and conveyed to the jail in Newburyport, of which Capt. Ayres is keeper, where she was comfortably provided for, to await a judicial investigation of the case. Mr. Caldwell was about 45 years of age, a son of Mr. David S. Caldwell, and had no children. His wife is about seven years his junior.

DEATH OF DANIEL VIRGIL GATES.

From the Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise, Dec. 25.

Daniel Virgil Gates, a resident of Virginia City for years, and previous to that, of Sacramento, died at Leadville, Colorado, on the 8th inst., aged 50 years. Deceased was born in Rochester, N. Y., and, having good elocutionary talent, gave public readings and imitations when but 13 years of age. He was educated at the New-Brighton Collegiate Institute, Staten Island, and studied medicine, but, having a fondness for the stage, took to it as a profession. He made his first appearance at Albany (N. Y.) Museum as *Cateby* to the elder Booth's *Richard*, Mr. Venua doing *King Hen-ry*. He traveled through 26 States before coming to California, and made his bow to the patrons of the drama on the coast at the American Theatre, Sau Francisco, appearing as *Ds Mauprat* to Stark's *Richelieu*. Subsequently, he was a leading stock actor for a long time with Edwin Booth, D. C. Anderson, Wm. Wallam Barry, and others on their first tour through the mountain towns. After tiring of the stage, he joined his brothers in business, and traveled throughout the coast in that line. His trip was to the Black Hills in June, 1877, and on his return to Colorado in last Spring proceeded to the rich regions near the summit of the Rocky Mountains. The Fall weather coming on, he took a severe cold, which caused pneumonia, and died shortly after his arrival. He was attended by Masonic friends, and received a Masonic funeral, being a member of Washington Lodge, No. 20, of Sacramento.

FOREFATHERS' DAY IN SAN FRANCISCO.

From the San Francisco Alta, Dec. 25.

The preliminary dinner of the New-England Society in this city, in commemoration of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth Rock, on the 22d of December, 1620, took place on Monday at the Cosmonolitan Hotel, ex-Gov. Frederick F. Low presiding. Rev. Horatio Stebbins responded to the toast, "The Day we Celebrate." Toasts were proposed and responded to as follows: "The United States of America," Major Gen. McDowell; "The State of California," ex-Senator Cole; "Massachusetts," Stephen Phillips; "Connecticut," Prof. Kellogg; "New-Hampshire," George Bancroft; a poem by Mr. Severance, "The Pilgrim Fathers;" "Rhode Island," Col. Potter; "Maine," George C. Perkins; "The City of San Francisco," Mayor Bryant; "The Press," H. H. Wentworth. The following telegram was received during the evening in response to one sent by President Low:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1878.

To the New-England Society, San Francisco:

The New-England Society of New-York returns your fraternal greeting. The New-England spirit knows no barrier of space or time between her and her children, but "one touch of nature makes the whole world kin."

THE ENGLISH SPARROWS IN QUEBEC.

From the Quebec Mercury, Dec. 28.

These little birds who have now been among us for some time have recently had a good deal to contend with in our inhospitable climate, their supplies having to some extent been suddenly cut off by the heavy snow-falls. They seem, however, to get along nicely, and to increase in numbers. Large crowds of them are always visible about the Archbishop's palace, the basilica, and in the square and gardens of the seminary, attracted no doubt by the kind care bestowed on them by the clergy. The little birds had a monster meeting yesterday afternoon on the top of the basilica and adjoining telegraph wires being literally crowded with them, congregated together in rows. What the object of the convention was has not transpired, but in their chirpings and unanimous votes of thanks to the kind friends who so liberally supply them with food and otherwise assist them through our rigorous Canadian Winter.

CATHOLICS LABORING WITH THE NEGROES.

Correspondence of the Petersburg Index-Appeal.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 31.

Right Rev. Bishop Keane will inaugurate a series of meetings at the Cathedral, commencing Sunday night next, for the especial benefit of the colored people of this city and the vicinity. This is the first organized movement that has ever been put on foot to convert the colored people in this State to the Catholic faith. There are now but a few compartive small number of colored persons who have united themselves with the Catholic Church. The meetings, the first of which will be held at the Cathedral Sunday night, will be continued every Sunday night so long as the colored people manifest an interest in them. It is the purpose of the Bishop to inaugurate similar meetings in the other cities and towns of the State, if the effort here meets with the success it is hoped that it will.

DOESN'T KNOW ANYTHING.

C. G. Memminger has addressed the following card to the editor of the Charleston (S. C.) *News and Courier*:

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 30, 1878.

To the Editor of the News and Courier:

Senator Blaine's confidence must have been sadly abused when he put my name among the witnesses to prove fraud in the recent election, as published in your paper of this morning. I had not returned from my Summer residence in the mountains when the election took place, and I had been there all the Summer, so that I know no more of the election than Mr. Blaine himself does. If you think it worth while to have my name removed from his list, please say what you think best. Respectfully yours,

C. G. MEMMINGER.

MR. GUMBLETON SNUBBED.

A PEREMPTORY MANDAMUS GRANTED

CHIEF-JUSTICE DAVIS ORDERS HIM TO LET THE BAR ASSOCIATION'S COMMITTEE INSPECT HIS BOOKS—HIS CONDUCT DECLARED EVASIVE AND DISINGENUOUS.

Chief-Justice Davis, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday rendered a decision granting a writ of peremptory mandamus against County Clerk Gumbleton, to compel him to exhibit his books for the inspection of the committee of the Bar Association. The manner in which, and the times at which, the inspection is to be made will be determined on the settling of the order at 10:30 o'clock A. M. today. The decision, which is an interesting one, is appended:

"This matter was brought before the court by motion founded upon petition and affidavits. It was met at the outset by counter-affidavits on the part of the respondent. It is well-settled practice that the court, on motions founded upon affidavits, has the widest discretion in respect to the extent to which it will receive supplementary affidavits from either or both parties, or adopt other appropriate modes of satisfying itself whether the motion ought to be granted or denied. In the exercise of that discretion, in this case, the court has allowed both of the parties to bring before it all such affidavits and papers as the counsel of either have thought it proper to present, and, animated solely by the hope that what seemed to it to be an unnecessary and intensive amount of controversy might be amicably terminated, it gave, on its own motion, an opportunity to the respondent to allow the books mentioned in the statute to be examined, with the intimation that if such permission was allowed, to at once terminate the proceedings. The respondent has refused to avail himself of such opportunity, and affidavits on the part of the relator, showing such refusal, and on the part of the respondent, stating the grounds he has also, in the discretion of the court, been received. Upon all the papers and proceedings now before the court I am unwillingly forced to the conviction that the conduct of the respondent has been from the outset disingenuous and evasive, with intent not to permit the books to be examined, but to prevent such examination so far as in his power.

"When the relators made their first application the books should have been promptly exhibited, as required by the statute. They were not only not produced, but their examination was refused for various unfounded and insufficient reasons. The statute was then clearly violated, and the right of the relators plainly denied to them. The subsequent written attempt at negotiations between the relators and the respondent does not, in any way, affect the rights of the relators, founded upon the prior legal acts of the respondent; because it is manifest that the delay of the respondent in not sending his letter until after the business hours of the following day, and until after the relators had been apprised that a writ was put through the board. There was some doubt about Moran's re-election, but Mayor Howell, who is an ex officio member of the board, but who rarely attends, was present to throw out the casting vote to date. The Republican nominee for Chairman protem. was John L. Ryder, who has represented the town of Flatlands in the board for 23 years.

A BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY.

The stockholders of the Kings County Elevated Railroad Company met yesterday, and elected the following Board of Directors: Hiram G. Bond, of Brooklyn; J. Eustene Baum, of Brooklyn; Moses Kimball, of Boston; Nathaniel S. Simpkins, Jr., of New-York; John Sherwood, of New-York; Mason Jones, Joseph E. Gay, of New-York City; James H. Frothingham, of Brooklyn; Willard T. Sears, of Boston, and Appleton D. Palmer, of Orange, N. J. The Directors then met and elected the following officers: President, J. Bond; Treasurer, W. T. Sears, and Secretary, J. H. Frothingham.

A WIFE'S DOWER RIGHT.

Charles G. Clark brought an action in the Supreme Court against Charles W. McIntyre and others to foreclose a mortgage. Several years since Mrs. McIntyre obtained a decree of divorce from her husband, and she defended this suit on the ground that when she signed the mortgage she was an infant, and she has never since she became of age ratified it. Judge Barrett, at Special Term, rendered a decision, yesterday, holding that she did not by signing the mortgage surrender her dower rights in her husband's estate, and dismissing the complaint as against her.

A BANK THIEF IN WALL-STREET.

Chauncey Johnson, one of the oldest and most expert bank sneak thieves in the country, was seen by Detectives Thompson and Adams, of the Central Office, in Wall-street, in the neighborhood of the Mechanics' Bank, yesterday. Johnson was taken before Superintendent Walling, at Police Head-quarters, and was discharged, after having been cautioned to avoid Wall-street in the future.

ANOTHER BLOODLESS DUEL.

From the Charleston News.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 30.

Information has been received here to-night that a duel was fought this morning near Bishopville, the principals being Mr. Cantey, of Camden, and Mr. Cash, of Cash's Depot. Two shots were exchanged without effect. The nature of the quarrel is not known.

POLITICAL PARTIES IN CALIFORNIA.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Dec. 24.

There is no Greenback Party of any consequence in California. The great political phenomenon with which we have to deal is the disintegration of the Democratic Party. This has been brought about by a mutiny of the rank and file. The masses seem to have lost all confidence in the old leaders. In the last election there was none to uphold the standard but the old Captains and drill Sergeants. But this breaking up was mainly confined to this city and the Bay counties. It did not extend in force to the circumference. It may be said to have cast from 30,000 to 35,000 votes. But there were polled 155,000 votes in the Presidential election of 1876. There will probably be that number of honest votes in the State at the next election, though it is a question as to whether there were more than 140,000 in 1876. Evidently on the basis of the political facts of the Constitutional election the State is Republican beyond any doubt or cavil. The Republicans lost only a few votes by the Working Men's movement, which they will be very likely to recover when the lines are again drawn. But it must not be supposed that the Democracy is making no effort to close up the ranks again. The place in which the preliminary work is being done is the convention at Sacramento. It is evident from the course of Terry, Howard, and others of the old Democratic leaders that a common standing-ground is now being eagerly sought out. But the gathering up of the *disjecta membra* may be productive of more disastrous consequences than the present disintegration. There can only be a homogeneous reorganization in the State on a basis more or less agrarian and communistic. If the Democratic Party should begin to formally assume that position, the Republicans will come to the front as the upholders of property and civilization; as well as the party of a sound currency, national honesty, and humanity. There are no materials by which an accurate calculation can be made, but the chances are in favor of the Republicans in the State at large, no matter whether the present disorganization in the Democratic ranks continues, or the jarring factions are brought together under a truce which is sure not to last long, appear to be equally good. The only obscurity that prevails in the political future hangs over this county. San Francisco was carried in the Constitutional election by the Working Men's Party. But the vote was light. The Working Men did not have a clear majority of what may be regarded as the real political strength of the county. In fact, even supposing that all the old Democratic elements of opposition can be effected, mixed results may be anticipated. But the question of fusion is one that is beset with considerable difficulty. It may be set down as a political fact that if at the next local election there are two Working men's ticket and three opposition tickets in the field, the first-named will win as easy victory. There does not seem to be much chance here for the Democratic reorganization which is likely to occur in the State at large. If there was, the problem would not be as difficult as it is at present, for a fusion against the Democracy in that form would be easy enough. But the question of fusion is the knotty point. Shall the opposition be to all non-partisan or to all Republican? The near approach of the Presidential election, which always throws a national shadow, more or less well defined, on local affairs, will weigh heavily as an argument on the latter side. Besides, such a policy would secure the benefits of the Republican reaction which so strongly manifested itself in the November elections.

DECISIONS IN THE COURTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Brady.

Koehler vs. Wheelin.—Order settled.

Merchants' Bank of Canada vs. The New-York Life Insurance Company.—Order settled.

In the Matter of the Society Life Assurance Company.—I am inclined to the opinion that the policy secured by the petitioner did not lapse and that she is entitled to the same benefit as if the policy had been issued with others, to Mr. Walker to be treated as kindred claims. Ordered accordingly.

The People ex. rel. Godley vs. Reilly.—Opinion. Order granted.

Arnold vs. Seaman.—Decree settled.

By Judge Lawrence.

Cuppia vs. Zarate.—Order granted.

By Judge Donohue.

Harkins vs. Fiske.—Both parties consenting that Receiver is necessary, Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., is appointed; security in the sum of $5,000.

By Judge New York.

Morrell vs. Morrell.—Order granted.

Motions Granted.—Dillon vs. Dilion et al.; Flagg vs. Fuitna.

The Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company vs. Patterson.—Reference granted.

McDonnell vs. The Mechanics' and Binders' Hoisting-machine Company.—Motion decided. Memorandum.

Moore vs. Council.—Motion decided.

Gesas vs. New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company.—Judgment.

In the Matter of Marciel.—Opinion.

Ayers vs. Ayers et al.—Memorandum.

Cashin vs. Sayles.—Memorandum. Referring cause to Judge Van Brunt.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Barrett.

Opinions.—Forstman et al. vs. Schulting; Lydd vs. Kensey; Gould vs. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; Berrian vs. Duffy; Horton vs. Brodhead; Stockwell vs. Mizell; Best vs. Best; McCormack et al. vs. Voris et al.; Peters vs. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company; Clark vs. McIntyre; Conner, &c., vs. Garrison; Smith vs. Riley; First vs. First; Lupton vs. Fletcher.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Smith et al.—Upon the requests to find submitted by the plaintiff and the defendant Bowers-ad. I decline to find affirmatively or otherwise, or differently from what I have already found. I allow exceptions to refusals.

Notice.—Special Term is assigned to Chambers in January, he will be unable to take up until February cases where briefs have not as yet been handed in.

By Judge Van Vorst.

McKeon vs. Kearney.—Findings and decree settled and signed.

Foster vs. Wilson et al.—Findings and decree settled.

The People of the State of New-York vs. The Bleecker-Street and Fulton-Ferry Railroad Company.—Motion for new trial denied. Opinion.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Madan vs. Covert et al.—Case and exceptions settled.

By Judge Freedman.

Scovill vs. Iron, President, &c., of New-York Stock Exchange.—The plaintiff as member of the New-York Stock Exchange, was tried and found guilty of obvious fraud by the Governing Committee of that association, and thereupon expelled. The trial, conviction, and expulsion took place under the constitution and by-laws of the association, which had been subscribed to by the plaintiff on his admission. By article 20 the Governing Committee is constituted the sole judge of what constitutes obvious fraud, and the clear intent and object of the article is to secure and enforce honest dealings among a class of men exposed by the very nature of their business to unusual temptation. This being so, the article, though providing a summary remedy, should receive the sanction of the courts as long as existing rules of law will permit. The objections urged against plaintiff's conviction and expulsion are not based upon his innocence, but upon an alleged misconstruction and even invalidity of Article 20. They are, therefore, of a somewhat technical character, and as their determination not only involves considerable labor, but the whole issue, they should be determined upon a regular trial, and not upon a mere motion. The granting of an injunction before trial always rests in the sound discretion of the court, and upon the whole case as it appears at present I can find nothing which calls for summary interference. Motion denied, with $10 costs.

McCarthy vs. Bennet.—As the plaintiff did not proceed under sections 853 and 855 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and by order to show cause, but by summons, to comply with section 780. This he has not done; moreover, the order obtained having been made returnable before a Judge, and not before the court, it confers no jurisdiction upon the court to hear the adjudication of contempt under section 14. The motion must be denied, with leave to renew upon proper papers, and upon payment of $10 costs.

Van Aller et al. vs. Wright.—Motion for new trial denied, with costs.

Chandler vs. Stevens.—Motion granted upon payment of costs of judgment and Sheriff's fees on execution.

Thomasilli vs. Stevens.—Motion denied.

Van Dycke vs. Mitchell.—Neither interrogatories allowed.

Oesterreicher vs. The Photo Plate Company et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Van Dycke vs. Mitchell.—The proposed amendments should be transformed into cross-interrogatories and handed up as such.

Herbert et al. vs. Hopkins.—Motion granted so far as to allow the petitioner to be substituted so as to come in and defend upon payment of $10 costs, and judgment to stand as security.

Oesterreicher vs. The Photo Plate Company et al.—Plaintiff should be left to establish whatever rights to equitable relief he may have upon the trial. Motion denied and injunction dissolved, with $10 costs.

Thomasilli vs. Stevens.—Findings settled.

Conover et al. vs. Conover et al.—Order signed.

Phillips vs. Bynesmer.—Ordered on special calendar for Jan. 10.

Chandler vs. Stevens.—Order vacating judgment and allowing defendant to answer.

Kelsey vs. Wenderpohl.—Order of discontinuance.

Franke vs. Eppenteiner.—Order appointing Gustave A. Caius, Esq., Receiver, &c.

Kearney vs. Carroll.—Replevin bond approved.

In the Matter of the Application of Soring, &c.—Order granting motion for leave to be substituted, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Fischer vs. Rosh.—The commitment should be amended by inserting therein the provisions of the order of Dec. 4, 1878, as to payment of Referee's fees to John A. Dinkel, Esq., Referee.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Davis, C. J.

Nos. 45, 99, 245, 268, 282, 288, 291, 294, 304, 305, 307, 311, 312, 316, 322, 323, 327, 328, 329, 331.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Demurrer—No. 16—Platt vs. Platt. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Freedman, J.

No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

No day calendar.

All other State courts have adjourned for the term.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 2.—Cotton firm; Middling, 9½c.; Low Middling, 9c.; Good Ordinary, 8½c.; net receipts, 2,120 bales; gross, 2,170 bales; exported coastwise, 1,810 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 58,614 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 2.—Cotton quiet, firm; Middling, 9c.; Low Middling, 8½c.; Good Ordinary, 8c.; net receipts, 2,120 bales; gross, 2,170 bales; exported coastwise, 1,895 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 61,781 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 2.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 9c.; Low Middling, 8½c.; Good Ordinary, 8½c.; net receipts, 2,400 bales; exports, coastwise, 889 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 115,015 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 2.—Cotton steady; Middling, 9¼c.; Low Middling, 8¾c.; Good Ordinary, 8¼c.; net receipts, 6,772 bales; gross, 9,729 bales; sales, 7,000 bales; stock, 250,170 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 2.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 9c.; Low Middling, 8½c.; Good Ordinary, 8c.; net receipts, 3,695 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 90,698 bales.

THE NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 2.—Spirits of Turpentine nominal at 25c. Rosin nominal. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 25 for Hard; $1 85 for Yellow Dip; $1 85 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 75. Corn unchanged.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 2, 1879.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	23	Crude Turp., bbls.	5
B. E. Peas, bushels	110	Spirits Turp., bbls.	319
B. W. Flour, pks	80	Rosin, bbls.	1,163
Beans, bbls.	235	Tar, bbls.	48
Cotton, bales	6,418	Oil-cake, bbls.	268
Cott'n-seed-oil, bbls.	799	Oil-cake, pks.	1,828
Copper, bbls.	16	Oil, Lard, bbls.	20
Dried Fruit, pks.	100	Oil, Lard, bags	177
Eggs, pks.	724	Pecans, pks.	42
Flour, bbls.	30,956	Pork, pks.	1,493
Grass-seed, bbls.	91	Beef, pks.	217
Wheat, bushels	124,200	Oat-meals, pks.	5,277
Corn, bushels	52,400	Lard, tcs.	7,057
Oats, bushels	15,750	Lard, kegs	443
Rye, bushels	450	Butter, pkgs	3,405
Malt, bushels	2,175	Cheese, pks.	3,932
Barley, bushels	14,300	Dressed Hogs, No.	2,052
Peas, bushels	4,000	Rice, bags	500
Oat-meal, bbls.	2,581	Sugar, hhds.	572
Oat-meal, bags	240	Spelter, cs.	1,105
Starch, pks.	4,000	Grease, pks.	114
Grass-seed, bags	1,035	Starch, pks.	1,537
Hemp, bales	3	Stearine, pks.	183
Hides, No.	2,732	Stearine, bbls.	110
Hides, dressed	200	Tallow, pks.	983
Iron, tons	1,140	Tobacco, hhds.	17
Lead, pigs	1,136	Tobacco, bbls.	119
Leather, sides	19,203	Tobacco, pks.	439
Moss, bales	31	Whisky, bbls.	2,425
Molasses, bbls.	6,102	Wool, bales	1,000

ASHES—A very quiet week, within the range of from 26c.@27½c. for very good to strictly choice ♀ lb.

CANDLES—Sell slowly, with Adamantine quoted at 12c.@13c.; Paraffine, 19c.@20c.; Sperm, plain, 27c.; do., Patent, 38c. ♀ lb.

COAL—Has been generally dull, and values have been quoted weak and more or less unsettled.

COFFEE—Has been in fair request, 1,000 bags Rio by the City of Rio, and 500 bags by the Graf Bismarck, sold on private terms; also, 1,225 bags Maracaibo on private terms. Rio is quoted at 13½c. for cargoes ordinary, 14c. for fair, 14¾c. good, 15¼c. prime, 15¾c.@16¼c. gold, ♀ lb., 60 to 90 days' credit; Rio, in jobbing lots, 14c.@17½c., gold; Mocha, 25c.@28c. ♀ lb.; Java, 20c.@21c. gold, ♀ lb.; do., ordinary to choice, job lots, 11c.@17c., gold....Java in store, 22c.@24c.; Singapore, 18c.@17c.; Ceylon, 15c. @19c.; Costa Rica, 15c.@17c.; Guatemayra, 14c.@15½c.; Mexican, 15c.@16c.; Jamaica 14c.@15c.; Savanilla, 13c.@17c.; Costa Rica, 15c.@17c.; San Domingo, 10c.@11c.; East Angostura, 14c.@15c. ♀ lb.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been in very moderate request at former quotations.

COTTON—Has been rather lightly dealt in, yet quoted firm.

COTTON—Has been inactive for early delivery at unaltered figures....Sales were reported for prompt delivery of 600 bales, of which 350 bales were on Tuesday evening, including 100 bales to shippers, 527 bales to planters, 47 bales to speculators, and no bales in transit....Low Middling quoted at 8¾c.@8 15-16c. Strict Low Middling at 9¼c.@9¾c.; Middling at 9 7-16c. @9 11-16c.; Fair at 10 1-16c.@10 7-16c....And for forward delivery. Cotton has been moderately active at higher prices....Sales have been reported since our last of 54,000 bales, (of which 19,400 bales were on Tuesday evening,) including 2,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales on the call, on the basis of Middling, January, 9.69c.@9.70c.; February, 9.83c.@9.84c.; March, 9.98c.@9.99c.; April, 10.12c.@10.13c.; May, 10.29c.@10.30c.; June, 10.43c.@10.44c.; August, 10.49c.@10.50c., showing an advance of 14@17 points, closing steady. Consolidated receipts at the ports of Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 44,945 bales; to the Continent, 24,281 bales; to France, 9,337 bales; to the Channel, ——— bales; total stock of cotton at the ports, 851,300 bales....Stock in New-York to-day, 103,273 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

| | *Uplands.* | *N. O.* | *Texas.* |

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 3, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION-SQUARE.—The Banker's Daughter.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—Rip Van Winkle.
BROADWAY THEATRE.—Uncle Dan'l.
STANDARD THEATRE.—Almost a Life.
WALLACK'S THEATRE.—At Last.
BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Evangeline.
PARK THEATRE.—Babes in the Wood.
COMIQUE.—Christmas Joys and Sorrows.
THE AQUARIUM.—Afternoon and Evening.
SAN FRANCISCO HALL.—Love's Endurance.
NIBLO'S GARDEN THEATRE.—Peep o' Day.
MASONIC HALL.—Tom Thumb Troupe. Matinée.
CHICKERING HALL.—Dramatic Readings.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12 00
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum.....2 50
The Weekly Times, per annum.....1 00

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.

The Times Up-town Office—No. 1,238 Broadway.
Paris Office of The Times—No. 39 Rue de Lafayette.
The Times is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand, W. C., from Henry P. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Stevens', No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, rising barometer, colder, westerly winds, and clear weather.

Resumption of specie payments became an accomplished fact yesterday, not only without a jar, but with a positive gain of gold at the Sub-Treasury in this City. There was only $130,000 in notes presented for redemption, while $400,000 in gold coin was received in exchange for legal tenders. The banks had a similar experience, and bond-holders, as a rule, preferred notes to coin on drawing their interest. This state of things will continue just as long as the ability of the Treasury to redeem its notes in gold coin continues unquestioned, and just as long as the amount of depreciated silver coin in hand bears a small enough proportion to the gold as not to interfere with its proper place as a subsidiary element in the circulation. The power of the Treasury to retain an adequate stock of gold must obviously depend very largely on the limit assigned to its obligation to continue the coinage of silver. The present limit must be very materially abridged if resumption is to be a permanent success.

It will be seen from the monthly debt statement, as elucidated in our Washington dispatch, that the total coin balance in the Treasury is $224,865,478, of which amount $154,250,691 is available for the redemption of legal-tender notes. Of standard silver dollars and subsidiary silver coin, $22,680,428 form part of the coin balance in the Treasury. Of the $22,111,500 of silver dollars coined up to the end of the year, only $5,462,876 have found their way into circulation. The foreign trade statistics are complete up to Nov. 30, and show a gain in exports for the twelve months closing on that date of $117,000,000, or about 16 per cent., and an increase of exports of $52,000,000, or 12 per cent. During the first six months of the fiscal year there has been an improvement over the corresponding period of last year in Customs and internal revenue receipts aggregating $2,798,847.

Gov. Talbot, of Massachusetts, in his inaugural address, yesterday, went into economic questions with great thoroughness; he favors a retrenchment which shall be something more than "a delusive show." If the salaries of State officers are to be reduced, as he thinks that they should, he offers to give up his own salary, or so much of it as the Legislature shall require, in order to be consistent. It is not every Governor who volunteers to have his own emoluments reduced, rather than shelter himself behind the constitutional provision prohibiting any such reduction during his own incumbency. Gov. Talbot also proposes a consolidation of State boards, the abolition of the State Detective force, and various radical changes, all of which are to save money and simplify the Government. One of the lately defeated candidates for Governor of Massachusetts—Butler by name—said that if he was elected he should like to clean the State-house so that men could go up its steps without being defiled. Perhaps Gov. Talbot has taken the hint, and has begun to clean off the State-house steps.

Judge Davis has administered a much-needed rebuke to the County Clerk and a much-needed lesson to our public officers generally, in his decision on the motion to compel the County Clerk to open his books for public inspection. The Judge expresses his conviction that the conduct of Mr. Gumbleton has been "from the outset disingenuous and evasive," and he reflects very pointedly on the motives which led the County Clerk to insist on violating the very plain statute governing his office. It seems a very obvious rule that "an officer is never the representative of the majority that elects him or the power that appoints him," but that "his services are altogether due to the people, and not to any other body or power." But officials who owe their appointment or election to Tammany Hall are, in the nature of things, totally incapable of either understanding or observing such a rule. When the Bar Association committee are done with the Register, Sheriff, and County Clerk, they will find a promising field of investigation and some new illustrations of Tammany methods in the office of the Corporation Attorney.

Mr. Henry L. Clinton made a heroic effort last night to give a rose-colored view of the future of Tammany Hall. The sanguine imagination of Mr. Clinton sees victory already perched on the banners of the State Democracy, and thousands of honest Democrats, who, "without intending it," aided the Republican Party last Fall, flocking back to the support of "the regular Democratic organization" in the City. Mr. Clinton put forward a somewhat ludicrous defense of his own consistency in denouncing the despotic methods of Tammany in 1872, and approving of them now. He repeated the stale falsehoods about Municipal expenditure having decreased under Tammany administration, the fact being that all expenditures pertaining to the City Government proper have been increased, as compared with those of five years ago. Altogether, Mr. Clinton's address gave evidence of exhaustion, both in spirit and inventiveness. He has lived to verify his own remarks about Tammany Hall presenting to its own adherents the cold entertainment of a political grave-yard.

CHANGES IN THE FEDERAL SENATE.

When the framers of the Constitution provided that the term of Senators of the United States should be six years, and that one-third of their number should go out every two years, their motive was obvious, and was a sagacious one. They desired and intended that the Senate, elected indirectly, having a term three times as long as that of the popular branch of Congress, and retaining at all times two-thirds of its members who should have had at least two years' experience in working in common, should be a body removed in a marked manner from the currents of transient passion which might pass over the political affairs of the country, and should apply to legislation, the sober, mature, and independent thought necessary to avoid rashness and to give it consistency and dignity. The design of the authors of the Constitution has only partially succeeded. Forces arising from a national development which they could not foresee have proved stronger than the checks which they invented. The indirectness of the mode of election no longer has any special value. Senators are chosen with nearly, if not quite, as much immediate reference to partisan strength in the various States as are the members of the House, the selection of a Senator usually proving the main issue in the election of the State Legislature which is to elect a Senator. Occasionally, men like the lamented Ferry, of Connecticut, or the independents, Booth, of California, and Judge Davis, of Illinois, or men other than the caucus nominees, such as Cameron, of Wisconsin, and Christiancy, of Michigan, are brought into the Senate in defiance of the party machinery; but these instances are hardly more numerous than similar ones in the Congressional districts. For the most part, the choice of Senator follows the same influences as that of a Representative.

The provision for a Senate measurably continuous in its character has encountered less serious obstacles, and has had its effect. The upper house has heretofore generally yielded more slowly than the lower to political changes, and its proceedings have been, on the whole, decidedly more consistent in consequence. But it would hardly be true to say that party feeling has been notably less bitter or unreasoning in the Senate than among the Representatives. It has been, perhaps, less violent in its forms of expression, but it has made up for this by being more rigid, and having even a more obstinate persistence than in the larger body. It is a matter of history that the most dangerous and most reckless and unrelenting leaders were furnished the rebellion by the Senate, in which they had long been plotters of treason.

At the present moment the Senate is about to pass from the uncertain control of a small Republican majority to that of one decidedly Democratic. The terms of twenty-five of its members expire with the present session. Looking over the elections so far held and regarding those which are yet to be made and the probable results of which are known in advance, it cannot be said that the Senate will be found to be any better exponent than it now is or than the next House will be, of the well-grounded political sentiment of the people. Seven Republicans will be replaced by Democrats; one Democrat will give way to a Republican; in seventeen States there will be no political change. Of the entire number, fifteen will be Democrats and ten will be Republicans. Comparing these results with the elections for members of the House since 1876, it is plain that the Senatorial elections do not tend this year to bring that body into harmony with the more stable and conservative tendency of political opinion, notwithstanding the roundabout methods invented to accomplish such a result. The contrivances which it was fondly hoped would preserve the independence of the Senate from purely partisan influences have, grotesquely enough, made it exceptionally subservient to a peculiarly transient phase of such influences.

In only three instances in the ten elections which have already taken place, have the sitting Senators been returned—Senator Gordon, Democrat, of Georgia, and Senators Allison, of Iowa, and Justin R. Morrill, of Vermont, Republicans. To these may be added Senators Conkling, of New-York, and Cameron, of Pennsylvania, Republicans, and Senator Voorhees, of Indiana, Democrat. In the cases of Messrs. Conkling and Morrill, the re-election continues a long and influential career in the Senate; but, outside of these special instances it is difficult to point to any in which the peculiar mode of election exercises any marked influence in retaining the leaders of the Senate.

There is another element in the Senatorial scheme which has by no means answered the expectations of the founders of the Government. It is the integral State representation. This was originally intended to protect the smaller States from aggressions by the larger. The danger proved to be an imaginary one from the start. With the exception of some questions of minor importance touching the disposition of the Western Territories, there have been no subjects of legislation on which there has been even a tendency to divide on the line of large and small States. On the other hand, especially in the case of the new States, the equal representation in the Senate has strongly influenced the character of that body for the worse. The Senatorial seats have been brilliant and lucrative prizes for unscrupulous politicians, and the struggles for them have produced a number of most discreditable scandals. Taken in connection with the evil growth of Senatorial power over patronage, it is safe to say that equal representation for the States in the Senate has done more than any one other cause to demoralize our political system. This, with the other facts to which we have referred, are brought out in considerable prominence by the pending biennial Senatorial elections. They indicate difficulties in the working of this branch of the Government which will some day, perhaps not far distant, demand serious attention.

LIFE INSURANCE STATEMENTS.

Managers of life insurance companies may prove their sagacity or their want of it. They are preparing the annual statements for publication, and upon the thoroughness of their work a great deal depends. Whether their respective exhibits remove or confirm the distrust from which the business suffers depends on the extent to which they take the policy-holders and the public into their confidence. A mere technical conformity to the requirements of the law is not enough. An ordinary balance-sheet, with items generalized according to custom, conveys little of the information that is essential to an accurate conception of a company's condition. The manager who has ugly facts to hide will do no more than the law compels him to do. If he is conscious of the soundness of the interests in his keeping, and has faith in others' capacity for discrimination, he will do more than comply with legal demands; he will voluntarily furnish the specific facts which he would himself look for if called upon to judge of another company's affairs.

Without going out of its way to court publicity, every solvent company now has the opportunity of showing the groundlessness of much of the prejudice from which all companies suffer more or less. During the last few months life insurance has so frequently challenged public attention that there is a proper desire to learn more concerning it. The popular opinions are not favorable. Rightly or wrongly, it is believed that the business has suffered. Some months will elapse before the regular report of the Superintendent throws light upon this point. Meanwhile, each company should avail itself of its advertised statement to tell what its own experience has been. What is the number of new policies issued last year, and what the amount of new premiums and new insurances? What were the totals—number, amount, premiums—on the 1st of January, 1878, and the 31st December? A little arithmetic will enable any one, with these data, to ascertain how many policies, and how much insurance, have disappeared from the books. An explicit statement, however, will not leave these particulars to be inferred. It will show the number and amount surrendered, and the consideration given the policy-holders in cash or commuted policies; and it will also show the number and amount wholly lost by the holders. This is one of the items which cannot be omitted without provoking comment. The controversy excited by the new method of the Mutual Life has developed the fact that under the law of this State no equitable rule governs the treatment of policy-holders who for any reason desire to drop their policies. One company deals harshly, even unjustly; another acts justly, perhaps liberally. The details we have suggested will set this question at rest as between the companies.

Expenses are another point that needs elucidation. The defectiveness of the law enables managers to keep out of sight the information required to determine whether their business is conducted economically or extravagantly. New business and old are thrown together, to reduce the average of expenses. The cost of acquiring business is merged in the cost of carrying on the rontine. A manager who has the courage of honesty will abandon this evasive method. One of the excuses offered for the "new departure" is that it is intended to reduce the cost of getting business. The falsity of the pretense has been exposed. But we have still to encounter the systematic concealment which makes impossible an estimate of the price paid for the business acquired during the year. The information is needed because in behalf of the company which, affecting reform, increases the commission paid to agents, it is alleged that other companies are spending more than itself under the influence of the competition to which its action has given rise. For obvious reasons, therefore, the published statements should this time be explicit. So much is expended for salaries, commissions, and fees. What are the salaries? What the fees? What proportion of the commission is on new business and what on renewals? The minuteness should extend to other items. Ordinarily, nothing is more striking in these statements than the succession of large amounts. Things are so "lumped," that one wonders at the credulity which accepts them without a question. If companies undertake to "run" lobbies and Legislatures, and to mix in the intrigues of office-getting, we can hardly expect that they will frankly state what the luxury costs them. But those of them which do not find this outside business necessary may dispose of slander by itemizing their disbursements. These huge amounts are suspicious. Well-managed companies ought not to be afraid of setting forth their disbursements.

The same fullness of statement is desirable on the other side of the balance-sheet. In the reports transmitted to Albany the assets and securities held on account of loans are presented with an approach to minuteness. Even in this form it is far from satisfactory. Take the real estate owned as an illustration. Clearly, a distinction should be made between real estate held in regular form, in connection with business, and real estate acquired by foreclosures. Classification is equally necessary under the head of mortgages. To be told that any number of millions are represented by mortgages, is not enough. Some clue should be given to the character of the property mortgaged, to the amount under process of foreclosure, and the amount in default not under foreclosure. In regard to this information the reports to the Superintendent are as defective as the statements published in newspapers. The latter, however, omit much other information which is buried in the Albany volume. Policy-holders would be more vigilant, and the public more critical, if they could see some of the schedules of assets and collaterals in which millions on millions are buried. Railroad stocks, bank stocks, the stocks of manufacturing and other companies, may serve very well the purposes of a private person, but they are out of place among the assets of a life insurance company. Instances might be pointed out in which assets of this nature are held to an extent which no prudent investor would sanction in his own practice. The partiality shown in some quarters for the bonds of petty and defaulting municipalities is equally objectionable.

This is the time, then, when the consciously sound companies will subject their affairs to the test of publicity from which weak and unsound companies naturally shrink. Judging by previous years, it may be safely said that many of the statements supplied through the newspapers are worthless as the bases of intelligent criticism. All of them will now be scanned more carefully than ever, with reference to the objectionable features of management which controversy has brought into prominence. The wise manager is he who discards secrecy, and prepares his statement on the supposition that the public are quite capable of separating the good from the bad.

OHIO POLITICAL METHODS.

The candid discussion of candidates which is going on in Ohio furnishes a capital example of our political methods. In Ohio, the Democrats are bothered by two opposing principles—expediency and personal claims. For various reasons, the next Gubernatorial election in that State is regarded as likely to exert great influence upon the Presidential canvass of 1880. It is not worth while now to discuss the soundness of this opinion. It is very generally entertained by eminent politicians—who are supposed to know everything. Even President Hayes, who once entreated Gen. Garfield to remain in the House, where he could better serve the Administration than in the Senate, is said to have expressed, lately, a desire that Gen. Garfield should be the next Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio. In the previous instance, Stanley Matthews was chosen Senator, by request; and, unless the next Gubernatorial contest yields something better for the Administration than that, people will begin to say that the weight of the Presidential office is not favorable to the development of the highest political wisdom.

But nothing could be more vicious than the methods of the Ohio Democrats. Bishop is Governor now, and he desires to be renominated. In Ohio Democratic politics it seems to be a settled axiom that a man shall have at least two terms of office, unless he has done something so very bad that his re-election is impossible. Bishop, it is said, has done nothing of this sort, and, therefore, his friends reluctantly concede that they really do not see how he can be refused a renomination. But Senator Thurman, it is thought, would be a much stronger candidate, if he would run. He has said that he will not run. It is well known that he is to be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President in 1880. He is like a jockey who is reserving himself for the grand handicap; a half-mile dash does not interest him. But Mr. Thurman is not to be allowed to say just what he will do in this crisis of his party. His political friends say that Bishop is not a strong man, and that Thurman is the only possible candidate who could insure success to the Democratic ticket. They argue thus: If Thurman does not care enough for his party to come out and help us now, what right has he to ask that Ohio shall support him for the Presidential nomination in 1880?

We have just said that Ohio Democrats reluctantly admit that Gov. Bishop has done nothing during his term which could be used to defeat his renomination. Precisely what constitutes a political offense in Ohio we do not know. The unfortunate O'Connor, who was convicted of having been a bounty-jumper and an offender of various grades, was expelled from the Legislature by his fellow-Democrats, it is true; but they took good care not to take a vote on his case until they did not need his vote any longer. When he had been used to further Democratic schemes sufficiently, the Democratic Party had a sudden qualm of conscience and he was spewed out of the Legislature. In like manner, the offenses of Gov. Bishop (if they are such) have been committed in the interest of the party as much as in his own interest. The members of his party who support him cheerfully concede that he has organized the State institutions in such a way as to make himself popular with his own party. Not long ago, the Assembly openly complained that the Governor and the Senate were carrying off all of the official patronage in the State, and a resolution of inquiry and implied censure was introduced and adopted by the Democratic members of the lower house. It was openly charged that Gov. Bishop had disregarded every consideration which ought to influence a high executive officer in making appointments, had made a clean sweep of the offices in the State institutions, and had replaced men of experience and integrity with political hacks and wire-pullers. No Democratic newspaper has ever denied these charges. It is not likely that they think it worth their while to notice them, except with approval. These things are common enough in Ohio. They cannot be used successfully to prevent Bishop's renomination by the Ohio Democracy.

It will be interesting to disinterested students of politics to observe how this dispute will end. On the one side is a trading politician who claims that he is entitled to another Gubernatorial term, because he has been convicted of no flagrant violation of his oath of office. And on the other side is a crafty politician, who has faced both ways on the most important question now before the country, and who declares that he does not want to be Governor of Ohio because he is saving his strength to secure the nomination for President. The Ohio Democrats do not want Bishop, but they are afraid that they will have to take him. They do want Thurman, but they are afraid that they cannot get him. If Bishop persists in running, they will support him with an ill grace, wishing that they could prove something against him which would put him on the shelf. If Thurman will not run, they will lay it up against him when the canvass opens for the Presidential nomination, knowing that he cannot win without the support of his own State. Nevertheless, there are people who say that American politics are lifted upon a higher plane than they were twenty or thirty years ago.

FEMALE FREEMASONS.

Some of the Atlantic coast members of what is perhaps the largest and most powerful secret society in existence are discussing the old question whether or not a woman was ever made a Mason. There does not seem to be a great difference of opinion on the subject, for only those who are best acquainted with Masonic lore dare to speak at all knowingly concerning a mystery which very few have ever been able to explain. It seems to be pretty generally assumed that by no possibility could such an event ever have taken place. While it is only fair to admit that members of the Masonic fraternity should know more about these matters than any one else, in this one instance at least most of them are certainly ignorant of the real facts in the case. Once, and once only, is it recorded that one from the outer world penetrated unbidden, unprepared, and unobserved into the temple while the craftsmen were at labor, and on that occasion the intruder was a woman. Toward the middle of the eighteenth century, Irish Lodge No. 44 held meetings at Doneraile House, Arthur, second Lord Doneraile, being the Worshipful Master. His sister, Hon. Elizabeth St. Leger, who afterward married Mr. Aldworth, of Newmarket, in the County Cork, determined on a certain occasion to discover what Freemasonry really was. According to one account, says the *Masonic Cyclopedia*, "she concealed herself in a clock;" and according to another, "she saw the proceedings of the lodge through a crevice in the wall." That she was made a Freemason is undoubted; though when so made does not quite clearly appear, nor are we informed as to which degree she was advanced to. However, there is no denying that Mrs. Aldworth alone of her sex, during modern times, gained certain of the mystic signs, symbols, grips, and passwords, and witnessed the imposing and instructive ceremonies which we have reason to suppose are performed within the lodge-room.

In the earlier days of Masonry, as shown by some ancient manuscripts, there were "Dame Masons" as well as "Master Masons." The "Apprentice" is charged in one manuscript that he "shall not steal or pick away his master's or dame's goods," and in another manuscript that "he shall not disclose his master's or dame's counsel or secrets," whence it may be inferred that at one time the widows of Masons were permitted to carry on work under the guild, and in that case the apprentice would serve out his time. "It may be," adds the editor of the work on Masonic history to which we are indebted for this information, "that this rule was even enlarged so as to admit the widows and daughters of Masons," a supposition which may well suggest misgivings about the secrets imparted to those who knew anything about the order. Formerly, both in France and Germany, there existed—and now exists in the United States—systems by which women could be made acquainted with certain signs and mysteries, thus enabling them to make themselves known to members of the craft. Concerning the German "Mopses" a good deal of doubt prevails, inasmuch as it is even a moot point whether the word "mops" signifies "the wife of a Freemason," or a "Dutch mastiff or pug dog"—or both. At any rate, nothing has been seen of the "mopses" for over a hundred and fifty years. In France "Maçonnerie d'adoption" flourished during a considerable part of the eighteenth, and was revived in the early years of the nineteenth, century. Between about 1740 and 1760 the French nation boasted of many, what some Englishmen are pleased to call, "Androgynous" orders of Freemasonry. Among these were "L'Ordre de la Félicité, ou les Félicitaires," "L'Ordre des Chevaliers et Chevalières de l'Ancre," "L'Ordre des Chevaliers et Nymphes de la Rose," "L'Ordre des Dames Ecossaises de l'Hospice du Monthaba," and "L'Ordre de la Persévérance." Later on, that is for fifteen or twenty years before the outbreak of the revolution, secret societies were the rage with all classes, even with the great ladies of the court. Under the patronage of Cardinal De Rohan, the notorious and infamous Cagliostro established his system of "Egytian Masonry," installed himself as Grand Cophte, and opened lodges for sisters, as well as brethren, at Strasburg, Lyons, and Paris, of which lodges the two principal ones were named "La Sagesse Triomphante" and "Les Philathètes." Another order received the particular protection of the Duchess de Bourbon and the Princess de Lamballe, and in the Lodge St. Antoine one of them, as Grand Maitresse, was in the habit of conferring the four degrees of "Apprentie," "Compagnonne," "Maitresse," and "Parfaite Maitresse." But the new sisterhood passed away with the old régime, and, although it was partially revived under Napoleon I., and again under the Bourbons, it gradually came to an end, and does not now exist.

In our own country, an adoptive rite—the term adoptive seems to be the Masonic equivalent for female—was instituted in 1855, consisting of five degrees: Jeptha's Daughter, or the daughter's degree; Ruth, or the widow's degree; Esther, or the wife's degree; Martha, or the sister's degree; and Electa, or the Christian martyr's degree, the whole assemblage being called the Eastern Star. Now, this body is not Freemasonry, never can be Freemasonry, and is not, of course, recognized by Masons in good standing. Nevertheless, it embraces only the wives, widows, mothers, daughters, and sisters of Master Masons, and all the male persons who are members in this adoptive rite must necessarily be Masons. The origin and progress of this rite is not even familiar to most Masons. It was first brought out in 1850, and the degree was first conferred in this City in April, 1853; but the order in its present form was not introduced until in October, 1868, when the system of ceremonies for opening, closing, and initiating candidates was exemplified for the first time before Alpha Chapter. Since then it has spread all over the country, and in almost every State and Territory chapters have already been established. The order now numbers nearly 20,000 members in this country alone. But there are signs of discord even in this excellent order, and the chief matter under dispute is, whether man or woman shall wear the apron of authority, and whether that apron shall or shall not have a bib to it. It seems not to have been intended by the originators of this order that woman should be its leading executive officer, but rather as an assistant. Nevertheless, the lovely creatures have succeeded in many jurisdictions in securing control of the lodges, and now hold the leading offices.

In the meantime, the outside world is called upon to stand and wonder while these "female Freemasons" settle the question, not only of authority, but of uniformity in the clothing to be worn in subordinate chapters. Shall they wear seal-skin or Astrakhan jackets, aprons with or without bibs, skirts with or without ruffles, and long or short pants—that is to say, shall there be uniformity, and thus create harmony and goodness? Perhaps Miss Nilsson, who has just been elected to the highest grand office of the order in England, can solve this question.

The death announced by cable yesterday of the Princess Marie of Lichtenstein recalls a very curious episode. The late and last Lord Holland died leaving no issue by his wife, who survives him, but at his death there had for some time been domesticated in his family a child known as Marie Fox. Lord Holland, although for some years not on particularly happy terms with his wife, left her at his death his whole fortune, including Holland House and Charles Fox's delightful retreat, St. Ann's Hill, in Surrey, absolutely. The little girl Marie continued with Lady Holland after her husband's death, and it came to be generally supposed that she would inherit most of the property. Lady Holland, some twenty years ago, joined the communion of the Church of Rome, and the child was brought up in the same faith, and so it came to pass that the young Marquis of Bute, who, almost immediately after quitting Oxford, joined the same communion, was very much at Holland House, and presently was credited with a desire of making Lady Holland's very attractive protégé a Marchioness. There is good reason to suppose that he did at one time seriously entertain this intention, but found an insurmountable obstacle in the refusal of Lady Holland to give him any precise and satisfactory information as to the parentage of his proposed bride. Meanwhile, Miss Fox was presented at court, and it was averred that before the presentation took place Lady Holland had in strict confidence informed the Queen all about her. Shortly after, Lady Holland gave publicity to a statement that Miss Fox was the daughter of the Marquis de Montague, a French nobleman of lofty lineage, whose wife had died in giving birth to this child, and that in consequence the Marquis could not endure ever to see her face. This account was more or less accepted, though it occasioned great astonishment, until there appeared a letter in the London *Standard* from the Marquis, dated from France, in which he utterly and entirely repudiated in vigorous terms the whole story. On learning this, Lady Holland burst into tears and said she had been deceived. From that time no one has ever heard more about the matter, and a few years ago a husband was found for the young lady in the person of a semi-royal German Prince, who, in view of the personal attractions and large dot of his wife, was content to ask no question, but to rest and be thankful. Lord Holland left one sister, Lady Lilford, who has several sons, but they are not usually regarded as being "in the running" for their late uncle's property. The elder branch of the Fox family is still represented in the male line by the Earl of Ilchester. His ancestor and Lord Holland's were descended from the second wife of the celebrated Sir Stephen Fox, (who rose from the ranks, and died, at the age of 89, in 1716,) and were born when their father was over 77.

It is a very serious matter for a well-meaning penitent who has left sufficient money to balance his accounts with the Church, and thus get his remains out of purgatory, to remain for years in durance simply because the priests cannot attend to their duties. Good Catholics will soon have to demand a guarantee that when they pay for a mass they shall really get it. The traffic in these prayers for the dead has finally resulted in a quarrel between the Belgian Chamber of Representatives on one side, and the Romish priesthood of France, Italy, and Belgium on the other. Out of this quarrel a curious scandal has arisen, the truth of which is vouched for by the Belgian Minister of Justice. It has been shown that at least a hundred times more masses are paid for in France than the entire clergy of the country could celebrate. A priest must only offer up one mass a day—except on certain high festivals, when he may perform two—so that even in the largest city churches, where more than a dozen *vicaires*, or curates, are employed, and where there are many side-chapels, twenty masses are the greatest number that can be said in one day. What becomes, then, of the money of pious testators and dutiful heirs? An abuse not known to all religious persons has been disclosed in the case of a "mass agent" who was recently proved to have cleared not less than $17,000 within three months by contracting with the clergy to have masses said for them at half price or quarter price, by rural priests. Thus, the city clergy eased their consciences, the ecclesiastical commercial traveler pocketed a good commission, and the rural father earned a few sous. Very properly, the Belgian Chamber now insists that the clergy shall not receive large sums of money under pretense of saying masses which are not said.

An attempt is now making to teach the Colorado Indians agriculture. An agency has been established on the White River, farms marked off, and seeds, books, implements, and all aids to agricultural instruction introduced. The experiment has not been very successful thus far; but it may be that too much has been expected. Ages of nomadic life have bred a dislike of any regular or permanent occupation which cannot be overcome in a year or two. Douglas, chief of the tribe, has become an ardent believer in the benefit of agriculture to his people, and is doing his utmost to encourage and further it among them. In Colorado, irrigation is necessary to farming, and much labor is required to bring water by canals to the growing crops. The latest reports from the White River Agency are that Douglas and 25 of his tribe had in five weeks dug a canal 6 to 10 feet wide and 4 deep, and were still diligently at work. They were averse to beginning, but they have grown fond of it. The general public will feel interested in the result of the experiment. If the Indians can be persuaded to adopt and pursue agriculture, the vexed Indian question will not be very far from solution. Douglas is represented as a man of unusual intelligence, perspicacity, and force of character, to have the good of his people so much at heart, and to exercise such influence over them, that there is reason to believe that the Colorado aboriginals will in time embrace many of the ways and pursuits of civilization.

Another verdict of "a farthing damages" has been rendered in favor of an American citizen by a British jury, in a case where the libel was of the grossest character. The plaintiff was Col. Frank Church, a civil engineer, who served in the Northern Army with distinction during the rebellion. Lately he has been engaged with others in a scheme to establish communication between the Republic of Bolivia and the Atlantic Ocean. In 1867 he visited that country and obtained a concession from the Government for the formation of the National Bolivian Navigation Company, which was to start a line of steamers on the proposed route. As there was the difficulty of several falls and rapids on the way, it was intended to overcome it by making a railroad of 150 miles in length in Brazilian territory, and the Colonel also obtained a concession from the Brazilian Government for the construction of that road. He further took steps in this City to form the navigation company, and procured a special charter from Congress for its incorporation. Soon afterward the Bolivian Government brought out a loan in London for the purpose of carrying on the undertaking, but Col. Church's efforts were counteracted by one H. C. Batchelor, a merchant in the City of London, who happened to own a few of the bonds. He finally went so far as to accuse the Colonel, not only of making false representations with regard to the loans, but of trying, with his friends, to lay hold of the $3,000,000 already subscribed. "However, there is not much danger," he wrote to the *Anglo-Brazilian Times*, "of the Americans being able to succeed in doing this, and 98 poor devils, sent to sea in an unseaworthy ship, have already fallen victims to Church's efforts to give an air of reality to this mad scheme. He may yet sink many more of his countrymen before he sinks our cash." The ship thus referred to was the *Metropolis*, lost in December, 1877. Col. Church brought suit at Guildhall, before Baron Cleasby and a special jury, against Batchelor for this gross libel. The case was on for two days, and then the jury gave a verdict for the Colonel, with a farthing damages, with costs.

The great loss of life occasioned by the recent steam-ship disasters in English waters has turned the minds of naval architects in that country to the necessity of devising some more comprehensive life-saving apparatus than has yet been put to use. Under ordinary circumstances a life-buoy or a cork-jacket is of limited utility, as the temperature of the water is too low to allow a person to safely remain in it for any length of time, and it is, therefore, desirable to have a floating structure sufficiently large to prevent those who may be on it from being wholly immersed in water. The plan suggested is that the upper deck of a passenger steamer should be so put on that when the hull sank this would float off, and would be buoyant enough to support those who were so fortunate as to get on it. Of course, a raft of this character would be of service only in tolerably calm weather, but then it should be remembered that the last two great accidents of this character have occurred under conditions highly favorable to the success of this device. The main obstacle in the way of putting such an invention into execution is the peculiar construction of English-built steamers. These have very little light top-hamper, and the upper deck is usually bonded with great firmness to the iron frame. With our river and Sound steamers, on the contrary, the plan suggested could not only be easily carried out, but in most cases it has been practically accomplished already. If one of the steamers plying on Long Island Sound should happen to sink in consequence of a collision, the hurricane deck would in all probability prove to be the safest place of refuge that a passenger could go to. The chances would be largely in favor of a great portion of this floating off when the vessel went down; while it is almost certain that the boats would be mismanaged in consequence of the want of previous training on the part of the crew, and to float for an hour or more in the water clinging to a life-buoy would, except in midsummer, prove in most instances a fatal experiment.

It is impossible to attribute the sudden and irregular changes in weather and temperature that have taken place of late to the commonly-selected cause for all atmospheric perturbations, that is, the spots on the sun, for it is hard to conceive of a moving agent so far distant, and acting with so much force, that could confine its operations to narrow belts of territory upon the earth's surface. Grant that a violent whirling about of solar patches may have produced the snow-storms which have almost buried out of sight the central and northern portions of this State, and you still have to explain why its influence stopped just west of the Hudson, so that the inhabitants of the New-England States are talking about the long continuance of their Indian Summer. But these anomalies in the East are not a circumstance when compared with recent experiences in the far West. When the Pacific Railroad was first opened, it was the opinion of settlers and railroad hands stationed along the line that that portion of our country had a calendar system of its own, for it was found that up to the middle of February the weather was delightful; cool, possibly, at times, but wholly free from storms. Yet the unfortunate travelers who undertook to cross the Plains in March or in the early days of April were almost sure to be completely blockaded by snow. But this season the old condition of affairs has been reversed, and Winter has set in there three months before its accustomed time. California, in everything relating to the barometer and thermometer, has always been an erratic State; for while one man might be strolling along Montgomery-street, San Francisco, on a bright January morning, feeling thoroughly comfortable in his Summer clothes, another, who happened to be at Benicia, 30 miles up the river, would likely enough be shivering under a great coat and blanket. But during the past few weeks a cold wave has submerged the entire State, not omitting such previously favored places as Santa Barbara and Los Angeles. Isothermal lines have by these experiences been sadly disturbed, and may have to be drawn out anew; especially so, if it should turn out, as many people think that it may, that these seeming eccentricities in climate are simply attempts on the part of local nature to conform itself to the general system of Spring, Summer, Fall, and Winter, as known to all the rest of this country. It is certain, whatever the reason may be, that the range of temperature in California is each year coming into more accord than it has been with States occupying the same latitudinal position.

GOV. TALBOT'S INAUGURAL.

METHODS OF ECONOMY STRONGLY URGED—THE GOVERNOR WILLING TO HAVE HIS OWN SALARY REDUCED—THE BUSINESS OF THE HOOSAC TUNNEL.

Boston, Jan. 2.—Hon. Thomas Talbot was inaugurated Governor to-day, with the usual ceremonies. In his inaugural address he says:

"So far as the actual power and the rightful influence of the chief executive can reach, within the bounds of official courtesy and constitutional prerogative, I shall conform my future policy to the methods of economy I have advocated in the past. I shall insist that faith be kept with the people; that they shall not be mocked with a delusive show of retrenchment; and that all needed reduction shall be effected in every branch of the public service, so far as it can be done without crippling its efficiency or adding to the sum of human suffering.

The following statement shows the present funded debt, with its appropriate classification:

Amount outstanding Jan. 1, 1878	$33,220,464
Matured and paid during the year, Union Fund loan of 1862	200,000
Total funded debt Jan. 1, 1879	$33,020,464
Classification.	
Railroad loans	$17,738,996
War loans	10,468,188
Loans for public buildings, &c.	4,813,280—$33,020,464

The estimates for the current year are as follows:

Payments from revenue, ordinary and excentional, including taxes returnable	$4,240,250
Ordinary revenue, cash on hand	2,917,643
leaving an apparent deficit, to be provided for by taxation, of	$323,643

The gross expenditure for 1878 was, in round numbers, $4,000,000. Before examining separately each branch of expenditure, I invite careful scrutiny of the expenses of the Governor and Council, which were $25,700 for 1878, a reduction of $6,000 from the preceding year. It seems to be conceded that, under the provisions of the Constitution, the Legislature cannot reduce the salary of a chief magistrate while in office, but may establish in advance that of his successor. I desire to remove all embarrassment on this point, by suggesting that this salary should be made to conform to the standard existing before the war, and by stating that the present Executive will content himself with the sum you may deem "honorable" and "sufficient" for his successor.

Gov. Talbot discusses the subject of charities at considerable length, and recommends the abolition of the Board of State Charities, with all its bureaus

THE LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

EXTENSIVE STRIKES THREATENED.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN THE ENGINEERING TRADE OWING TO A PROPOSED INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF WORKING HOURS—DETERMINED RESISTANCE EXPECTED—COAL MINERS OBJECTING TO REDUCED WAGES—THE FAILURES OF 1878.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Great excitement has been produced in the engineering trade regarding the resolution of the London Iron Trades Employers' Association to increase the number of working hours. The Employers' Association will meet on Tuesday next to arrange the preliminaries for the resumption of 57½ hours as the weekly quota of labor. District meetings of the operative engineers have been arranged to pronounce the opinion of the workmen on the question of resistance. Outside the trades-unions stand a very large number of non-society men, and it appears from what transpired yesterday at informal meetings of the workmen, that following the precedent made in 1871, when the non-unionists for the most part acted with the unionists, the former will adopt the policy of resistance. It is stated that the decision of the employers will depend to some extent on the result of the arbitration on the proposed reduction of 5 per cent. in the wages of iron-workers, which has been commenced at Darlington. The award of the arbitrators is expected to be received by the end of the present week, so that the Iron Trades Employers' Association will have the decision before their conference next Tuesday. The Amalgamated Society of Engineers has, according to the last annual report, £250,000 in hand. It is recognized as the union which, numerically and financially, leads the other trades-unions of the Kingdom.

The number of business failures officially announced in the Kingdom (Great Britain and Ireland) during the year 1878, was 15,059, of which 3,843 were in the financial and wholesale and manufacturing branches of trade, and 12,416 among retail trades, professional pursuits, builders, publicans, working classes, &c., against 2,172 and 8,850 under the respective headings in 1877, showing an increase of 4,037 failures last year over the preceding year.

BARNSLEY, Jan. 2.—Answers were received this morning at the offices of the South Yorkshire and North Derbyshire Miners' Association from a majority of the miners' lodges, to the masters' demands for a reduction of wages. The lodges are unanimous for resisting the proposed reduction.

According to information received from West Yorkshire, no notices of the reduction of wages have yet been given by the coal-owners there, and they will not follow the course pursued by the South Yorkshire masters. Large meetings of miners, held in West Yorkshire, have decided to support the colliers of this district in resisting a reduction of wages.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The meeting of the engineering masters has been postponed until after Jan. 10. They are very determined.

The *Times* says: "There is said to be a general movement at Liverpool for a reduction of wages in all branches of the engineering and ship-building trades. The movement is likely to extend to the shore gangs of the great steamship companies."

ASIA AND EASTERN EUROPE.

SHERE ALI SENDS WORD THAT HE WILL RETURN TO AFGHANISTAN—THE KHYBAR PASS STILL CLOSED—TROUBLES IN THE BRITISH CAMP—THE GREEK FRONTIER QUESTION.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Calcutta says: "News from Kabul is to the effect that Yakoob Khan required his officers and soldiers to swear on the Koran to stand by him, but finally withheld their pay, as their General declined to become security for their fidelity."

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The *News'* Calcutta dispatch says: "Before leaving Kabul Shere Ali wrote to the Viceroy of India stating that he would return to Afghanistan after laying his case before a congress at St. Petersburg."

Major Cavagnari is instructed to receive any peaceful overtures in a very friendly manner. So far Yakoob Khan has made no sign.

Gen. Stewart will reach Kanhabar on the 5th inst.

A dispatch from Peshawar to the *News* states that the turbulence of the mountaineers has closed the Khybar Pass for the last three days, except to strongly-escorted convoys. This condition of affairs has compelled the abandonment of the project of constructing a telegraph line through the pass. There is great confusion between the commissariat and transportation departments. One Sikh regiment has been withdrawn from the field because of fever. Half of the men are sick, and 64 have died. One English regiment has been withdrawn from Ali-Musjid because of sickness among its members.

The *Times* of Vienna dispatch says: "Nothing has occurred to disturb the relations between Austria and Italy. The former has no apprehensions that Italy is intriguing in Albania.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 2.—The Sultan gave a reception to-day to the members of the diplomatic body headed by Count Zichy, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to Constantinople.

The Greco-Turkish Frontier Commissioners will carry on their negotiations at Athens. The Grand Vizier states that he accepts the principle of the rectification of the frontier upon condition of Turkey retaining a strategical line, and the powers engaging to observe neutrality in the event of Greece raising any further claims, or attempting invasion.

THE THRONE OF BULGARIA.

RUSSIA MASTER OF THE SITUATION—A MAJORITY OF THE ASSEMBLY SAID TO BE OFFICERS UNDER THE RUSSIAN GOVERNOR.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—A Vienna dispatch to the *Times* says: "As the time for the election of a Prince of Bulgaria approaches, fresh candidates make their appearance. Prince Vogorides, who, although belonging to a Greek family, claims Bulgarian descent, has been put forward, and it would not be surprising if an attempt should be made by the Porte and the Greeks in Constantinople to set up Prince Vogorides against the Russian nominee. But Prince Dondoukoff Korsakoff, the present Russian Governor of Bulgaria, according to all accounts, has taken care to be master in the Bulgarian Assembly, and make it elect whom Russia pleases. The Assembly has not been elected by a direct vote of the population, but by an indirect election, and care has been taken that a large proportion of the members of the Assembly should be persons holding official positions under the Russian Governor. Prince Battenberg is said to be the candidate put forward by Russia, but there are those who believe that some one else is kept in reserve."

CURRENT EVENTS ABROAD.

FRANCE SENDS AN ULTIMATUM TO THE BEY OF TUNIS—DR. STROUSBERG ACQUITTED—MONCASI'S DEATH-WARRANT SIGNED—TERRIBLE EXPLOSION ON THE BRITISH IRON-CLAD THUNDERER.

PARIS, Jan. 2.—*La France* states that an altimatum was dispatched to the Bey of Tunis on Saturday. The German Consul at Tunis refused to countenance the Bey's hostile attitude to France. The Consul has been instructed to further the wishes of the French Government.

La Liberté says the conflict between France and Tunis will soon be settled by diplomatic means.

BERLIN, Jan. 2.—The Emperor William, in receiving the Ministers yesterday, said he was not fatigued by attention to public affairs, although he has not yet regained his former strength. The painful impressions of the year have been softened by many proofs of loyalty. The Emperor said that the efforts of the Ministry to combat the dangers to the State, indubitably were not without results, but that their full activity must still be directed to this object.

The Town Court has decided that Dr. Strousberg was bankrupted in consequence of the outbreak of the French war and of unforeseen losses, and that he is, therefore, not blamable. The court approved the agreement of the creditors to accept 3 per cent. in settlement of their claims.

ROME, Jan. 2.—Signor Depretis, President of the Council, is ill with bronchitis. Lieut.-Gen. Medici, first aide-camp to the King is also seriously ill.

MADRID, Jan. 2.—After a long Cabinet council to-day, the King reluctantly signed Moncasi's death-warrant. The execution has been fixed for Saturday morning. Moncasi will spend Friday in the chapel with his confessor.

The reported disappearance of an armed band in Catalonia is denied.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—A Rome dispatch to the *Standard* says the Pope will shortly inform Germany of his readiness to consent to a compromise in regard to the appointment of the German clergy.

The *Standard's* Copenhagen dispatch states that Prussia has strongly expressed her displeasure at the Duke of Cumberland's prolonged residence in Denmark. The Duke leaves Copenhagen on Saturday.

The *Post's* Berlin dispatch says: "The Government has determined to give notice of the termination of all treaties of commerce by the end of the present year."

A dispatch to the *Standard*, from Ismid, says a 38-ton gun burst during practice on the British man-of-war Thunderer. The vessel's turret was destroyed, seven men were killed, and 40 wounded.

AMUSEMENTS.

GENERAL MENTION.

This evening Mrs. Scott-Siddons will give her new readings at Chickering Hall.

Three important engagements have been effected by the Park Theatre management, namely, with Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. John E. Owens, and Miss Ada Cavendish.

The last three performances of the present programme at Booth's Theatre—including the best portions of "Evangeline" and "The Babes in the Wood"—will be given to-night and to-morrow. The second-named piece in its entirety may still be seen at the Park.

The popular English burlesque, "H. M. S. Pinafore," to which Mr. Arthur Sullivan wrote some charming music, and which has met with great success in London, will be produced at the Standard Theatre at the close of Miss Kate Mayhew's engagement, which begins next Monday evening.

Owing to the illness of Miss Sara Jewett, her part in "The Banker's Daughter" was recently intrusted to Miss Sara Cowell. Miss Jewett is now playing as usual, and her acting is full of delicacy and sympathy. This lady is uncommonly able in depicting the ideal side of a character—a merit obvious enough in these days of realism.

Mr. Dalziel's translation of Emile Augier's now celebrated play, "Les Fourchambault," will be produced at the Broadway Theatre on the 13th inst., with a cast including Mrs. Alice Lingard, Miss Dickie Lingard, and Mr. W. H. Lingard. It is claimed that Mr. Dalziel's English version of the play is faithful to the original, in this respect differing from Mr. Albery's, recently produced in London under the title of "The Crisis."

Dr. Damrosch, with the superb orchestra of the Symphony Society, and the assistance of Miss Anna Drasdil, contralto, and Mr. Franz Rummel, pianist, drew a large audience at Steinway Hall yesterday afternoon, notwithstanding the inclement weather. The programme included Schubert's unfinished symphony in B minor, and Schumann's symphony No. 2 in C, for orchestra, a concerto by Greig, for piano and orchestra, and an aria from Handel's "Xerxes," and "La Captiva," by Berlioz, for Miss Drasdil. This programme will be repeated at the concert of Saturday evening, and cannot fail to attract a full house, as the attendance of yesterday showed. Miss Drasdil has increased the reputation she has previously enjoyed by her performances this season, and is not the least attraction of this exceptionally good concert.

A GOVERNMENT SAFE ROBBED.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS STOLEN FROM THE PRINTING OFFICE AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Between 11 and 1 o'clock to-day a thief entered the Government Printing Office, and, watching his opportunity, took from the safe of the disbursing clerk a package of currency containing $10,000, intended for paying off the employes and for the purchase of material, and made his escape without observation. Detectives were immediately put to work, and it is thought the money will soon be recovered. One of the most remarkable circumstances connected with the robbery is that the door leading into the chief clerk's room, adjoining, was open during the whole time, and that room was filled, as usual, with clerks. The money taken was sorted in envelopes ready to be paid out to employes, each envelope bearing the name of the person to whom it was to be given. The whole amount was in notes ranging from $50 to $1. Persons of a suspicious character have been hovering about the building in the vicinity of the disbursing clerk's room for two or three days, and it is known that they succeeded in getting a wax impression of the look to the disbursing clerk's safe and had a key made to fit it. Detectives are at work to-night, but thus far without result. There were so many persons passing in and out of the building about noon that the thieves could easily escape without observation.

Superintendent Walling received a dispatch last night informing him of the robbery and giving a description of one of the men supposed to have been engaged in the theft. On the receipt of this telegram Inspector McDermott and Detective Williamson and McConnell to the railroad depot to await the arrival of the train from Washington, but no such person as described in the dispatch was seen among the passengers.

REVENUE OFFICES TO BE EXAMINED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue this morning issued the following circular to Collectors:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 2, 1879.

You are informed that immediately after the closing of the present fiscal year a careful examination will be made of all the Collectors' offices throughout the country, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the public business has been transacted according to law and regulations, and whether the public funds have been duly accounted for. This examination will include the accounts of all Deputy Collectors intrusted with the sale of stamps and the collection of taxes, and also the accounts of all persons who are agents for the sale of adhesive stamps. The fidelity with which the public money has been accounted for during the past two years leads me to believe that the fiscal year 1879 will be signalized by an exhibit showing that every dollar of internal revenue collected during the year was accounted for. I hope it will be found that every office in the United States, in respect to its organization, the manner in which the public business is transacted, the style in which the accounts are kept, and the neatness and order that prevail in the office, will rank No. 1. The Government is entitled to the earnest faithful services of its officers, and I trust that Collectors and all other officers of internal revenue will commence the new year with increased zeal for the promotion of the interests of the public service. Respectfully, GREEN B. RAUM, Commissioner.

LATEST NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2.—The steam-ship Australia, Capt. Cargill, brings news from Australia, to Dec. 8: The minister of Public Works has recommended extensions of the railways of the colony of New South Wales, which would increase them by 1,000 miles. The Government has assumed control of the proposed International Exhibition of 1879. The Australian cricketers received an enthusiastic welcome at Sydney on their return. The strike of sailors continues at Sydney. The men demand the dismissal of Chinamen as sailors on merchant vessels. In the colony of Queensland 55 members of Parliament were elected, 30 of whom belong to the Opposition.

PURSUING HIS FATHER'S MURDERERS.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 2.—A special dispatch says that two men were taken on Tuesday to McMinnville, Tenn., heavily guarded, and lodged in jail, charged with a murder committed during the war. They belonged to Tinker Davis' command, and killed a man named Sparkman and County Judge Baker's son was a child when his father was killed, and, having now attained manhood, intends to see his father's murderers punished.

FUNERAL OF EX-GOV. STEARNS.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 2.—The funeral of the late ex-Gov. Onslow Stearns took place to-day, and was attended by a large number of persons from abroad. Many of the leading officials of the State, and a large delegation of leading railroad men from various parts of New-England, were present. The funeral sermon was delivered by Rev. Mr. Woodbury, of Providence.

DESTRUCTION BY A TORNADO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2.—A dispatch from Santa Barbara says: "About 9 o'clock last night, in the midst of a storm of wind and rain, a tornado struck this city from the south-east, and, occupying a narrow path, tore through several blocks, unroofing and demolishing houses and outbuildings and uprooting trees. William Goss was killed by a falling chimney. About 90 feet of the steam-boat wharf was carried away.

DEATH OF CALEB CUSHING.

END OF AN EVENTFUL LIFE.

THE CAREER OF A GIFTED AND LEARNED MAN, WITHOUT FIXED PRINCIPLES OR CONSISTENCY—HIS PART IN THE MEXICAN WAR—THE NOMINATION TO THE CHIEF-JUSTICESHIP—MINISTER TO SPAIN.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Jan. 2.—Caleb Cushing failed rapidly during the day. His stomach refused all nourishment, and at noon his friends gave up all hope and saw that his end was near. He was speechless at 9 o'clock this evening, and died at 11:14.

CALEB CUSHING'S LIFE.

To write of Caleb Cushing as the truthful necrologist must write, if he writes at all, would, in the case of almost any other man, seem harsh and cruel, and in open disregard of the restraining and merciful precept that bids us be silent concerning the dead unless we would speak good of them. But the man and his career were so astonishing and exceptional that all restraints of classic precept or common consideration are loosened, and we may write of him, with all the serenity of a commo-place biographical recital, what would seem like intemperate calumny had not the whole world, Caleb Cushing included, known for more than 40 years the grave moral defects of this learned man and great jurist. The evil that can be said of him, however, must be relieved and offset by high commendation. The nation has leaned on this man while it distrusted him; it has gone to him as to an oracle for counsel, and has been guided in grave complications by his great wisdom, though conscious that principle and consistency had never been his guides.

His life began with the century. He was born at Salisbury, Essex County, Mass., Jan. 17, 1800. The wealth his father had acquired in an extensive shipping business relieved him from the necessity of spending the receptive years of youth in labor, and the lad began, what the man kept up, that all-devouring habit of reading and study that made his retentive mind a storehouse of miscellaneous, but well-digested, learning. He graduated at Harvard at the age of 17, which shows how early his intellectual powers were capable of serious and sustained work. He remained at the university for two years as tutor of mathematics and natural philosophy. But law was to be the occupation of his life, and his preparation for it was elaborate. Sumner studied deeply the theory and history of jurisprudence, and listened to the ablest law lecturers in Paris, 40 years ago, but when he returned to Boston and opened an office, he found both that the petty details of practice were distasteful to him, and that he was by no means well versed in statute law or informed in methods of procedure. To Caleb Cushing neither theory nor practice was foreign. He learned all law, from that of the municipal court to that of the international conference, and then set about practice with a facility of application that quickly won him success and local fame. He opened his office in Newburyport in 1822, and by 1825 the young lawyer had made such a reputation that he was sent to the Legislature, or General Court as it was more frequently called. The next year he was a member of the State Senate. Law or politics did not absorb all the powers of his active mind, however, for, young as he was, he was one of the principal contributors to the *North American Review*. Americans did not go to Europe for their Summer vacations in those days, as they do now, but Prescott and Ticknor had brought home tales of life beyond the seas that charmed all the Boston literary circle. This influence reached and moved young Cushing, and in 1829 he was off for Europe. He traveled two years on the Continent, but France and Spain chiefly attracted him, and on his return he published *Reminiscences of Spain*—in which he showed a thorough acquaintance with the history and literature of that country—and *Review of the Revolution in France*—the revolution of July, 1830, which placed Louis Philippe on the throne. His fellow-townsmen were still in need of his legislative services, and in 1833 he returned to the Massachusetts Legislature. But in mere State politics he was hardly outside the domain of private life. His public career began with his election to Congress, as a Henry Clay Whig, in 1835. By three successive re-elections his term of service as a Representative was prolonged for eight years, ending in 1843.

He had hardly crossed the threshold of the chamber of Congress before his peculiar moral constitution began to show itself. Members were forced to admire his splendid intellectual gifts, while they wondered at his total lack of consistency; to marvel at his eloquence while they deplored his want of fixed principles. Elected by Clay men, and relied upon by them to support the Man who "would rather be right than be President," he betrayed them and went over to the John Tyler party as soon as he saw his way clear to greater personal gain or advancement. He voted for four acts that President Tyler vetoed, and then argued in support of the vetoes; but what most astonished his associates was to see his vote again recorded in favor of the acts when the House came a second time to consider them. Mr. Granger, a member from New-York, said of him, in 1843, that, like the circus clown, he would ride any horse that was brought out to him. "First he rode the bank pony; and that having run to death, he mounted the veto charger, and the second bank roadster; then the tariff palfrey, and lastly the stout-limbed tariff hunter were mounted in their turn." Is it strange that when President Tyler, in 1843, nominated him for Secretary of the Treasury, the Senate rejected him? Had he died then, he would have been remembered only as a facile trickster and time-serving politician.

Rejected as manager of the nation's finances, he was accepted as Minister to China, and in 1843 he set out for that country aboard the United States steam-ship Missouri, which, by the way, was burned in the harbor of Gibraltar, where she had put in for fuel. The next year he negotiated an important treaty—the first between China and the United States. He returned to Newburyport in 1846, and the welcome of his admiring fellow-citizens took the form of a re-election to the Legislature. His position upon the questions whose agitation led to the Mexican war was opposite to that of the Whig Party. The Massachusetts Legislature having rejected a bill to raise funds to equip a regiment for that war, Mr. Cushing furnished the means from his own pocket, and went to the seat of war as Colonel of the regiment in the Spring of 1847. President Polk gave him a Brigadier-General's commission on the 14th of April of that year, and he was attached to the army of Gen. Taylor. His espousal of their cause gave him title to the homage of the Democrats, and while still in Mexico he was nominated by that party for Governor of the Bay State, but the party was not united in his favor and he was defeated. In 1850 he was for the fifth time sent to the Legislature, and in 1852 was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. When Franklin Pierce was elected President, he made Mr. Cushing his Attorney-General, and he held the place through Pierce's term. He served again in the Massachusetts Legislature in 1857, 1858, and 1859. Caleb Cushing was a leader among the passionate men who met in Charleston, S. C., in April, 1860, to nominate a Democratic candidate for the Presidency. He was, in sympathy and action, a member of the ultra-Southern wing of the party, which was determined to uphold the slave power at all hazards, and in order that his skill as a wily tactician might be of the most service, he was made permanent President of the Convention. The fire-eaters failed to control the convention, however, and Douglass, not Breckinridge, was nominated. When the seceders from the Charleston Convention met in Baltimore, two months later, Mr. Cushing was again President of the convention, and, as is well known, the slave power party named their candidate Breckinridge. Whether or not he intended the logical consequences of his utterances and acts at this time, Mr. Cushing was certainly in full co-operation with the secession party. In December of 1860 he was sent by President Buchanan to confer, as a secret Commissioner, with the secessionists of South Carolina. It is needless to add that the mission amounted to nothing.

The more honorable period of Mr. Cushing's career, and the portion that will shed a certain lustre on his name, began in 1866. In that year he was appointed by President Johnson one of three Commissioners to revise and codify the laws of the United States. The great work these Commissioners undertook was finished in 1873, and the result was reported to the Senate Dec. 10, 1873. Gen. Grant appointed him as one of the counsel for the United States at the Geneva conference for settling our dispute with England over the Alabama claims. On his return from Geneva Mr. Cushing wrote a review of the question, entitled *The Treaty of Washington*, in which he severely criticised Sir Alexander Cockburn, the arbitrator on behalf of Great Britain. From this time on Mr. Cushing was a constant and valued adviser of the Department of State, a service for which his intimate knowledge of international law and his diplomatic tact well equipped him. President Grant had the greatest confidence in his judgment. When the inhuman massacre of the Virginius prisoners sent a thrill of horror and indignation through the country, and there was a deep popular desire for vigorous measures against Spain, Mr. Cushing's wise counsel shaped the policy of our Government, and all through that anxious period, when our relations with Spain were in a state of high tension, he was in constant consultation with the President and Secretary of State. Gen. Sickles, our Minister at Madrid, misinterpreting our indignation and demands for the surrender of the Virginius and the punishment of the murderers, into a determination to go to war with Spain and set Cuba free, had surrounded himself by entanglements from which there was no escape but by resignation. His resignation was at once accepted, and on Dec. 27, 1873, President Grant nominated Caleb Cushing as his successor. The nomination gave wide-spread satisfaction, and was at once confirmed by the Senate. Mr. Cushing had packed his celebrated carpet-bag, and was about to sail for Madrid, when another affair of state, and an unfortunate one for him, intervened to delay his departure. The Senate, not sharing Gen. Grant's desire to elevate Attorney-General Williams to the office of Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court, then vacant, nominated Mr. Cushing. On Jan. 9 the name of Caleb Cushing was sent to the Senate for the Chief-Justiceship. The nomination was at once referred to the Committee on Judiciary and the Senate adjourned. Everybody was thunderstruck. In the subsequent debate Senator Conkling was a conspicuous supporter of the nomination, and Senators Sumner and Boutwell favored it. But on Tuesday, Jan. 14, in the course of the Republican Senate, Senator Sargent, of California, made public a letter from Caleb Cushing to Jefferson Davis, written March 28, 1861, and recommending to Mr. Davis a young man named Archibald Roane, who had been a Government clerk. This letter spoke of the overthrow of the Union as an accomplished fact, and its publication at once decided Mr. Cushing's fate. His name was withdrawn by Gen. Grant, and shortly afterward he proceeded on his way to Spain. Since his return from Madrid, when he was succeeded by Mr. Lowell, he has held no office, having declined to run on the Butler ticket in Massachusetts last Fall as the candidate for Attorney-General. He was a man of great cultivation, speaking French, German, and Spanish fluently, and was brilliant in conversation. But he held low ideas of morals, that there was no higher law than self-interest. He could argue, with all the ingenuity and force of his gifted mind, either side, or both, of any question, but was utterly unable to tell which was the right one.

GEN. PORTER'S TRIAL RESUMED.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE INTRODUCED FOR THE GOVERNMENT—A HITHERTO UNKNOWN FACT BROUGHT TO LIGHT.

WEST POINT, Jan. 2.—The Board of Inquiry in the case of Gen. Fitz John Porter reassembled this morning, the members being all present, together with the petitioner and his counsel, Messrs. Bullitt, Choate, and Maltby. The proceedings were opened by the Judge-Advocate, Major Gardner, who stated that some witnesses he expected had failed to arrive on account of the storm, but would arrive later in the day. He then proceeded to offer a large amount of documentary evidence, including telegrams, letters, reports, and other records. There were objections made to the reception of nearly all of them by Porter's counsel. One fact appeared which was new to all connected with the case, including Gen. Porter himself. It was that President Lincoln, on the 5th of September, 1862, ordered a Court of Inquiry as to the conduct of Gens. Porter, Franklin, and Griffin, in August of that year, which was convened three times, and then adjourned, without doing any business. This was about the time of the battle of Antietam, and two months before the court-martial which tried Porter was ordered. Several letters which passed between Gen. Pope and President Grant in 1874 were also admitted. Gen. Pope wrote, hoping that Grant would order an investigation as requested by Porter and his friends, and Grant replied that he had examined into the case, but did not think it called for any action on his part, and he believed on such an investigation would be of doubtful legality.

In the afternoon William Dyer, a farmer of Fayette County, Ohio, was called. He was a member of the First Ohio Cavalry, and an orderly at Gen. Pope's head-quarters; he was one of six orderlies who accompanied Capt. Pope when he carried the "4:30 order" to Gen. Porter on the 29th of August, 1862; he saw Col. Ruggles deliver the order to Capt. Pope, and indicate the direction he was to take to reach Porter, but did not hear what was said; in his opinion, it was somewhat before 4:30 o'clock when they started; the distance between Pope's and Porter's head-quarters he estimated to be about five miles, and the time occupied in the ride did not exceed three-quarters of an hour. He marked on the map the route he remembered the party made both going and returning. Adjourned.

EVIDENCE OF ELECTION FRAUDS.

THE CLERKS OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE COPYING OFFICIAL REPORTS FOR THE TELLER COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The President has received a copy of the resolution passed by the Teller committee requesting him to furnish to the committee all the information in his possession relative to the violation of the rights of citizens in the States named in his annual Message. As the official information on which he predicated his remarks came through the Attorney-General, the President has sent the resolution to that officer for a response. The committee also made a call on the Attorney-General for similar information. The few copying clerks of the Attorney-General's office have been busily engaged for several weeks in copying reports of United States Marshals, District Attorneys, and others, in South Carolina and Louisiana, in regard to the Southern outrages. The copies were made to be transmitted to the Senate in reply to the resolution of that body adopted on the 9th of December. On motion of Mr. Cameron, of Wisconsin, calling upon the President for "copies of reports of United States Marshals and other officials, and such other correspondence as he may have relative to the recent elections in the States of South Carolina and Louisiana." Since the adjournment of Congress for the holidays, the Teller investigating committee having passed a resolution calling upon the President and Attorney-General for information upon the same subject, the Attorney-General will probably forward to the Teller committee the copies already made to be sent in response to the Senate resolution. These documents are copies of reports from United States Marshals and others in the States named, reporting outrages, nearly all of which were published during the campaign preceding the recent elections. Other copies can be made for the Senate, but the Attorney-General, should he transmit the copies to the Teller committee, will probably inform the Senate of his action.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2, 1879.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $710,115 10, and from Customs $348,318 56.

Secretary and Gen. Sherman left here to-night for Cleveland, Ohio, to attend the funeral of their brother, ex-Judge Sherman, on Saturday. They will return Sunday evening.

Secretary Sehurz received to-day from the Secretary of War a copy of the letter of Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan on the alleged frauds and mismanagement in the Indian service, and will prepare a reply to it within the next 10 days.

A statement from the Internal Revenue office shows a loss from the tax on tobacco during the month of December, as compared with the corresponding month of 1877, of $49,315, which is attributed to the agitation of the tobacco tax question. Although there was a decrease in December, the books show a net gain on the first six months of the present fiscal year of $922,470, as compared with the first six months of the previous fiscal year.

A circular issued by the Treasury Department to-day makes the eight-florin gold piece the monetary unit of Austria, instead of the silver florin as heretofore. This will require the invoices of merchandise shipped from Austria to this country, purchased in the depreciated paper florin, to be certified by comparing the value of the paper with that of gold instead of silver, and will relieve the trouble for some time existing, by which Austrian imports appear to have been considerably overvalued.

MARINE DISASTERS.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The British steamer Laurestina, before reported stranded near Stockholm, has become a total wreck. The crew was saved.

The British bark Lotus, Capt. Gould, from Liverpool Dec. 19, for Tybee, put into Crookhaven to-day with her pumps choked and a foot of water in her hold.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2.—The British bark Warwickshire, which arrived yesterday from Manila, reports that the British bark Allen was wrecked on Island Tortuleva, one of the Soochoo group, Nov. 2, while on a voyage from Tokio to Kobe. The crew was saved and remains on the island.

MINERS KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2.—A Virginia City (Nev.) dispatch says: "W. M. Solomon and D. W. Small were killed yesterday by an explosion of giant powder in the Occidental Tunnel.

HOW POISON WAS FOUND.

PROF. DOREMUS' TESTIMONY IN THE COBB TRIAL.

UNMISTAKABLE EVIDENCES OF STRYCHNINE AS WELL AS ARSENIC—PROF. DOREMUS CROSS-EXAMINED—TESTIMONY OF PROF. JOHNSON FOR THE DEFENSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NORWICH, Conn., Jan. 2.—The usual crowd of curious spectators were present this morning when the Judges, with more than usual promptness, came in. The jurymen were already in their places, and the prisoner, with her friends. For the first time during the trial she sat with her veil up. It was stiff and voluminous, and had the effect of making her face look small as well as pallid. Her countenance was quite composed, but her large eyes were downcast at first, and only quick, stealthy, occasional glances were stolen at Prof. Doremus. The veil of the prisoner's mother, Mrs. Waterman, was up too, which revealed a face of far more ghastly paleness and seriousness. For the first time the child of Mrs. Cobb, a girl of perhaps 12 years, was at her side.

Prof. Doremus began by detailing the methods usually employed to detect vegetable or organic poisons, and their applications in the present case. He dissolved the seven fluid ounces of contents of stomach in alcohol, allowed it to stand, then filtered and slightly acidulated it. The alcohol was evaporated. The residue had no bitter taste. It was diluted with water and shaken with ether, which latter took off in solution certain poisons. The ether was taken off, after standing; part of it was volatilized, and the rest gave the unmistakable reaction of strychnine. The presence of strychnine is known in this way. It placed on a white dish, and a little sulphuric acid added, it remains colorless; but when any substance very rich in oxygen is added the combination goes through a series of colors, blue, violet, red, and yellow. This result is remarkable, not only for the colors, but also for the succession of colors. The quantity obtained was small, but it was strychnine beyond a doubt. Next a test was made with the contents of the stomach and the blood-ooze from all the organs in the jar. In the former case the Stass method was used. In the present experiment the animal charcoal or bone-black method was used. This was unsatisfactory in its results. So he repeated his analysis of the same matter by the alcoholic method, which resulted in showing strychnine in largest quantity. Thirdly, he subjected a third of the liver and half a kidney to the Stass test, but the high color of the liquid obtained interfered with a completion of the experiment; and so he reserved the liquid for an analysis for arsenic, which he described yesterday. Finally, he took the rest of the liver, the heart, and kidney, and by the charcoal test obtained strychnine unmistakably.

At this point the witness was called upon to recapitulate the mere results of yesterday's testimony, which showed the variety of tests for arsenic, all of which showed that substance, and indicated that it had been in the system a long time. The prisoner, during this recital, fixed her gaze on Prof. Doremus, following him with evident interest, but without emotion beyond a faint smile of contempt on her thin but high-colored lips. Col. Ripley, for the defense, objected to the term arsenic would kill. The witness answered that such as is found in the stomach does not kill, but such as is absorbed into the tissue. The amount actually found in the remains need not be enough to kill: it is only necessary to find what is left after a portion may have been eliminated. This theory being questioned by the defense, a number of books were submitted by prosecution under the State Attorney's table and passed up to the witness. He then read from Elwood's *Malpractice*, page 491; *Taylor on Poisons*, page 138, and *Wormley on Poisons*, page 52, in corroboration of this position. In each case the conclusion to which the tests in the authorities quoted were the most eminent, and their declarations among the most recent findings of science. A slight sensation was produced when Wormley was quoted; said Col. Ripley: "Yes, we have heard of him before;" for Wormley was one of the Philadelphia experts whom the defense wanted to get to break down Prof. Doremus' testimony; it was generally regarded as a piece of strategy; the witness still further quoted *Tarvieu on Poisons*, page 125. The text was in French, and the witness translated as he went along, prefacing it with a remark that he construed liberally rather than literally. These authorities applied equally to all poisons. As a climax, the testimony of Prof. George F. Barker, of Philadelphia, another expert whom the defense had designated for the trial of Lydia Sherman, the "Connect-cut Borgia." He found but one-tenth of a grain in the stomach, and yet this was made the basis for conviction.

The State here asked the witness to tell briefly the results of the analysis of Mrs. Bishop's remains. He said he obtained, by a test of 10 ounces of liver, two and a half of kidney, and 2 of muscle, a slight brown arsenic stain. He weighed the amount and found one-eighth of a grain. From the heart, spleen, and more muscle he got a larger quantity, but could not state the weight, as he had it in the French standard, and could not immediately convert it. There was enough, though, to indicate in his judgment that a fatal dose had been administered. He had nearly completed his tests for morphine, but two or three hours' work was necessary. He had not yet found morphine, but could tell by the remainder of the experiment whether there was any. When this part of the examination, which seemed to take the prisoner by surprise, began, she dropped her eyes, and a moment later, evidently as a bit of by-play, leaned down to whisper with her child, whose high hat thus concealed her face from observation. The direct examination was then briefly rested, and a brief recess was given for the counsel for defense, who satirically said they didn't propose to make any show of words to consult with their expert, Prof. Johnson, of Yale. Prof. Johnson is a slight figure, almost colorless face of quiet, scholarly, and positive cast, and little mustache and imperial. From him the cue was obtained and Mr. Thresher proceeded with the cross-examination of Prof. Doremus. The latter was questioned as to ascertain whether the yellow sulphide of arsenic obtained, and made the basis of estimate of equivalent in white arsenic, was fully separated from pure sulphur which might have been combined with it mechanically in the process. This involved many questions relative to the processes employed, and whether the accuracy of the method rested on his own word or recognized authority. The latter was established. Then the weight of the various stains obtained was examined, to see if they could be actually determined. In some the weight was estimated, but not ascertained. He could weigh them if desired. He could weigh so infinitesimal an amount as 1-6400 of a gramme or 1-1280 of a grain. Even the slightest quantity of arsenic would show a stain. It was then attempted by the defense to find out whether or not minute quantities of arsenic might not have been in the chemicals employed. This led the witness to describe the tests he made to prove their absolute purity. He said he tried harder to find arsenic in the chemicals than in the body.

The witness was then examined as to the constituents of Paris green, perhaps to test his own information, and at some length as to the origin, modification, trustworthiness, and use of the Marsh or electric test. This brought out the statement that the invention was sometimes attributed to Bloxom, of England, but was used by the witness' father, Prof. J. Ogden Doremus, nearly 20 years ago. The trustworthiness of the Proscenius, or cyanide test was next subjected to investigation, as also the Reinsch or copper test; this latter might not be trustworthy, as the copper might contain arsenic. In this case, though the witness had tested his copper slip to prove its purity, he had not completed the test, though, the arsenic was deposited on the slip, but had not yet been converted into the white form. He could do it with chemicals on the table before him if desired. He was not asked to, however.

The next topic of cross-examination was as to the evehness of the rate with which arsenic would pass off with the urine. This, the witness said, might be variable, as there was no telling how much had already been eliminated. And then the quantity voided daily was touched upon. Nominally it would be 40 or 50 ounces. Cobb might have been passing 60 or 70 daily, and less than 30 or 40. Sickness by poisoning might reduce the quantity. Circumstances affected the secretion. A man might sleep, and so secrete less. Another basis of estimating the total amount of arsenic in the system was now considered, namely, whether the rest of the body, especially muscle, would have also contained arsenic. The witness said all past experience justified this conclusion. In the 15 or 20 pounds he analyzed, he found nearly or quite a grain, and in the rest of the body he was sure there was quite as much more. Recurrence was had as to the smallest quantity of arsenic which would give a stain. The witness thought 1-64,000 of a grain would give a stain. He quoted Wormley to the effect that 1-50,000 would give a distinct stain. The question whether the amount actually found was an index of the amount taken was also taken up again. The witness agreed with authorities that it was no accurate index, but afforded some idea; certainly, more must have been taken than was found; yet a man may have died from arsenic without any trace being found.

A slight delay occurred at the commencement of the afternoon session, owing to a long consultation between the counsel for defense and Prof. Johnson. The cross-examination of Prof. Doremus occupied only a short time more, and its only substantial fruits were to show that arsenic-eating is confined almost exclusively to the Styrians, and that Taylor regards it as next to impossible for a man to accustom himself to taking large and continuous doses of arsenic. A little while afterward Prof. Doremus was recalled by the State to testify as to the quantity of strychnine contained in a vial of medicine used by Cobb. At the utmost the vial could have contained only about a grain of that poison when full, and if the directions had been followed it could not have produced a fatal result.

Prof. Rudolph A. Witthaus, of New-York, who occupies the chairs of chemistry and toxicology in the universities of New-York and Vermont, was next called by the State and testified for nearly an hour. He had been present with Prof. Doremus during all his tests for this trial, and was confident that his methods were trustworthy and his chemicals pure; he was satisfied that Cobb's death was caused by arsen

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 2.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11:15 A. M.

U. S. 6-20s '67. $10,600 ..... 107⅛
U. S. 5s '81. R. 1,000 ..... 105⅞
U. S. 5s '81. C. 10,000 ..... 104⅞
U. S. 6-20 C. '67. $10,000 ..... 107⅛
U. S. 6-20 C. '67. $1,000 ..... 107⅛
U. S. 5s '81. R. 1,000 ..... 105⅞
U. S. 5s '81. C. 37,500 ..... 105⅞

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

La. 7s con. $5,000 .. b. 69	K. P. 1st 6s, F. & A., with cp. ser. 1,000 ..... 109¾	Union Pacific. 200 ..... b. 66⅝	U. S. 6-20 C. '67. $1,000 ..... 107⅛
N. J. C. 1st con. m. 5,000 ..... 72⅛	C. C. C. & I. con. 5,000 .. b. 91⅛	100 ..... 66⅞	U. S. 6-20 C. '67. $1,000 ..... 107⅛
26,000 .. s15. 72⅛	C. C. C. & I. con. 1,000 92	100 ..... 66⅞	U. S. 6-20 C. '67. $1,000 ..... 107⅛
10,000 .. b. 72⅛	T. P. & W. 1st, W. D. 1,000 97	100 ..... b. 120¼	U. S. 6-20 C. '67. $1,000 ..... 107⅛
1,400 .. b. 72⅛	P. C. R. 1,000 92	100 ..... s. 120	U. S. 6-20 C. '67. $1,000 ..... 107⅛
15,000 ..... 72⅛	L. & S. 1. 1st, s. p. 10,000 92	Chi. & N. W. 700 ..... b. 80⅞	U. S. 6-20 C. '67. $1,000 ..... 107⅛
N. J. C. conv. as. 6,000 ..... 71⅛	L. & S. 1. 1st, s. p. 5,000 92	500 ..... 80⅞	U. S. 6-20 C. '67. $1,000 ..... 107⅛
N. J. C. Adjm's. 5,000 63	W. U. T. C. 1900. 1,000 110	700 ..... b. 80⅞	U. S. 6-20 C. '67. $1,000 ..... 107⅛
C. R. I. & P. 6s, 1917 C. 10,000 .. int. 108⅛	L. & Nash. 2d. 1,000 ..... 91⅛	Chi. & R. I. 200 ..... b. 111¼	U. S. 6-20 C. '67. $1,000 ..... 107⅛
R. I. & P. 6s. M. 1st. 1,000 89	Cent. Ex. Bank. 10 118	100 ..... 112⅜	U. S. 6-20 C. '67. $1,000 ..... 107⅛
500 ..... 68⅜	Delaware & Hud. 150 ..... b. 34⅜	C. C. C. & I. 100 ..... b. 34⅜	U. S. 6-20 C. '67. $1,000 ..... 107⅛
M. & S. P. 1st D. con. 27,000 .. int. 100	Western Union. 300 ..... b. 38¼	Del., L. & West. 100 ..... b. 34⅝	U. S. 6-20 C. '67. $1,000 ..... 107⅛
C. B. & Q. 7s con. 2,000 .. int. 114	Pacific Mail. 300 ..... b. 34⅜	Del., L. & West. 100 ..... b. 34⅝	U. S. 6-20 C. '67. $1,000 ..... 107⅛
C. B. & Q. 8s con. 1,000 .. int. 114⅜	Erie Railway. 2000 ..... b. 22⅞	Central of N. J. 300 ..... b. 34⅝	U. S. 6-20 C. '67. $1,000 ..... 107⅛
C. B. & Q. 8s con. 5,000 .. b. 114⅜	2000 ..... s. 22⅞	100 ..... 34⅝	U. S. 6-20 C. '67. $1,000 ..... 107⅛
C. B. & Q. 8s con. 1,000 .. b. 114⅜	500 ..... b30. 23	200 ..... 34⅝	U. S. 6-20 C. '67. $1,000 ..... 107⅛
Mor. & Es. 2d. 1,000 108	1500 ..... 23⅛	300 ..... 34⅝	U. S. 6-20 C. '67. $1,000 ..... 107⅛
N. Y. Ela. 1st. con. 1,000 ..... 91⅜	1500 ..... 23⅛	300 ..... 34⅝	U. S. 6-20 C. '67. $1,000 ..... 107⅛
N. Y. Ela. 1st. con. 2,000 92	800 ..... 23⅛	300 37	U. S. 6-20 C. '67. $1,000 ..... 107⅛
10,000 .. b. c. 10 ⅛	2000 ..... 23⅛	C. M. & St. P. 1000 ..... s. 77	U. S. 6-20 C. '67. $1,000 ..... 107⅛
15,000 .. s3. 104	Canada Southern. 800 .. b3. 23	Rock Island. 1000 ..... s. 77	U. S. 6-20 C. '67. $1,000 ..... 107⅛
D. & H. C. 1st. 5,000 .. s. 92	1700 23	500 ..... 77⅛	U. S. 6-20 C. '67. $1,000 ..... 107⅛
15,000 .. b. 92⅜	700 ..... b3. 22⅞	500 ..... s3. 76⅞	U. S. 6-20 C. '67. $1,000 ..... 107⅛
26,000 .. b. c. 92⅜	Wabash. 700 ..... b3. 22	Del., L. & West. 1000 ..... b. c. 84	U. S. 6-20 C. '67. $1,000 ..... 107⅛
7,000 .. s. 92⅜	Michigan Central. 100 ..... b. 73⅜	500 ..... 43⅜	U. S. 6-20 C. '67. $1,000 ..... 107⅛
50,000 .. b3. 92⅜	100 ..... b. 73⅜	1000 ..... 43⅜	U. S. 6-20 C. '67. $1,000 ..... 107⅛
M. K. & T. con. as. 5,000 74	200 ..... 74⅛	Morris & Essex. 300 ..... b. c. 76	U. S. 6-20 C. '67. $1,000 ..... 107⅛
4,000 .. b3. 51⅜	200 ..... 74⅛	100 ..... 76⅛	U. S. 6-20 C. '67. $1,000 ..... 107⅛
Can. So. 1st g'd. 2,000 .. b. 74⅜	600 ..... 74⅛	100 ..... 76⅛	U. S. 6-20 C. '67. $1,000 ..... 107⅛
Western Pacific. 2,000 .. int. 103	200 ..... 74⅛	300 ..... b3. 76⅛	U. S. 6-20 C. '67. $1,000 ..... 107⅛
Can. Pac. guar. 2,000 .. b. 74⅜	300 ..... 74⅛	200 ..... 76⅛	U. S. 6-20 C. '67. $1,000 ..... 107⅛
2,000 .. int. 105⅜	L. S. & M. S. 1800 ..... b. c. 62	Canada Southern. 100 ..... b. c. 84⅝	U. S. 6-20 C. '67. $1,000 ..... 107⅛
1,000 ..... 105⅞	2000 ..... b. c. 62	100 46	U. S. 6-20 C. '67. $1,000 ..... 107⅛
C. P. 1st. S. J. Br. 2,000 .. int. 92⅜	2100 62	100 46	U. S. 6-20 C. '67. $1,000 ..... 107⅛
C. P. 1st. S. J. Br. 5,000 .. s. 94⅜	500 ..... b. c. 62	New-Jersey So. 200 ..... b. c. 73	U. S. 6-20 C. '67. $1,000 ..... 107⅛
Un. Pac. 1st. 2,000 .. int. 105⅜	200 ..... s3. 63⅞	St. L. K. C. & N. pf. 100 ..... b. c. 74⅜	U. S. 6-20 C. '67. $1,000 ..... 107⅛
Un. Pac. 1st. 5,000 .. b. 74⅜	Illinois Central. 100 ..... b. c. 90	Han. & St. Jo. 100 ..... 74⅜	U. S. 6-20 C. '67. $1,000 ..... 107⅛
10,000 .. b. c. 88⅞	160 ..... 90⅛	130 ..... b. c. 13⅞	U. S. 6-20 C. '67. $1,000 ..... 107⅛
C. C. & I. C. 1st. 3,000 .. b. 94⅜	200 90	Ohio & Miss. 200 ..... b. c. 74	U. S. 6-20 C. '67. $1,000 ..... 107⅛
2,000 .. b. 94⅜	C. C. & I. C. 100 ..... 80⅜	C. C. & I. C. 100 ..... b. c. 6	U. S. 6-20 C. '67. $1,000 ..... 107⅛
N. Y. C. cs. '83. 1,000 .. 104⅛	700 ..... b. c. 84⅜	300 ..... 84⅜	U. S. 6-20 C. '67. $1,000 ..... 107⅛
	300 ..... s3. 84⅜	700 ..... b. c. 6	U. S. 6-20 C. '67. $1,000 ..... 107⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1:30 P. M.

U. S. 5-20 C. '67. $75,000 ..... 102⅜
U. S. 10-40 R. $35,000 ..... 108¼
U. S. 5s s. '81. $50,000 ..... 105⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:30 P. M.

U. S. 5s C. '81. $10,000 107
U. S. 4½ C. '91. $10,000 ..... 104⅞

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

La. 7s con. $16,000 .. 67⅞	Western Pac. 12,000 ..... 103⅝	Chicago & Alton. 500 ..... b3. 79⅛
N. J. C. Adjm't. 10,000 83	Amer. Ex. Bank. 29 ..... 100¼	500 ..... s3. 79⅛
M. K. & T. C. G. 7 1,000 104	Western Union. 1100 .. b. c. 98⅞	Han. & St. Jo. pf. 100 ..... b. c. 34⅞
30,000 ..... 103⅞	Pacific Mail. 100 .. b. c. 39⅜	Central of N. J. 100 ..... b. c. 34⅞
K. & D. M. 1st. 5,000 ..... 86⅞	Delaware & Hud. 1,000 39	100 ..... b. c. 34⅞
D. & R. G. 1st. 21,000 .. int. 92⅜	Erie Railway. 10,000 ..... 22⅞	700 ..... 34⅞
3,000 ..... 92⅞	100 .. b. c. 22⅞	500 ..... 35⅛
Mich. So. s. f. 4,000 ..... 109¼	100 .. b3. 22⅞	700 ..... 35⅛
M., K. & T. c. s. f. as. 4,000 .. b3. 51⅞	Michigan Central. 100 .. b. c. 74⅜	Chi. & N. W. 200 ..... b. c. 111¼
R. & St. P. 8s. as. con. 1,000 ..... 101⅜	L. S. & M. S. 1000 .. b. c. 68⅜	100 ..... 112⅜
Can. So. 1st g'd. 5,000 ..... 76⅛	Cent. Ex. Bank. 10 118	S. L., I. M. & S. 100 ..... b. c. 34⅜
M. & St. P. 1st D. con. 27,000 .. int. 100	Delaware & Hud. 300 .. b. c. 38¼	Del., L. & West. 100 ..... b. c. 34⅜
2,000 100	Western Union. 1000 ..... s30. 38⅝	Central of N. J. 300 ..... b. c. 34⅜
C. B. & Q. 7s con. 2,000 .. int. 114	Pacific Mail. 200 ..... s. 34⅜	300 ..... 34⅜
C. B. & Q. 8s con. 1,000 .. int. 114⅜	Erie Railway. 200 .. s3. 23⅛	1000 ..... 34⅜
C. B. & Q. 8s con. 5,000 .. b. 114⅜	2000 ..... b3. 23⅛	800 ..... 34⅜
C. B. & Q. 8s con. 1,000 .. b. 114⅜	1000 ..... 23⅛	1000 ..... 34⅜
Mor. & Es. 2d. 2,000 108	2000 ..... s3. 23⅛	800 ..... 34⅜
N. Y. Ela. 1st. con. 1,000 92	1000 ..... 23⅛	1000 ..... 34⅜
N. Y. Ela. 1st. con. 2,000 92	2500 ..... 23⅛	300 ..... 34⅞
Wells-Fargo Ex. 55 96	1300 ..... 23⅛	100 ..... 34⅞
Sutro Tunnel Co. 1,500 ..... 4¼	800 ..... 23⅛	300 37
Pull. Pal. Car. 50 74	900 ..... 23⅛	1000 37
30 ..... s3. 74	900 ..... 23⅞	Rock Island. 400 ..... 119⅞
At. & Pac. Tel. 10 29	600 ..... 23⅞	Union Pacific. 100 ..... b3. 66⅝
Delaware & Hud. 100 ..... 74⅜	2000 ..... 23⅞	St. Paul. 500 ..... s3. 37⅛
200 ..... 39⅛	Michigan Central. 100 ..... s3. 74⅛	500 ..... 37⅛
200 ..... 39⅛	Canada Southern. 100 ..... 74⅜	500 ..... 37⅛
100 ..... 39⅛	100 ..... 74⅜	500 ..... 37⅛
100 ..... 39⅛	100 ..... 74⅜	500 ..... 37⅛
100 ..... 39⅛	500 ..... s3. 74⅜	500 ..... 37⅛
100 ..... 39⅛	500 .....

JAN 1879

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

No business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, Jan. 2. The sale announced by Bernard Smyth, of the dwelling, with lot, No. 408 West 26th-st., west of 9th-av., was adjourned sine die. The following auctions are noticed for to-day:

By Louis Meyer, foreclosure sale, S. H. Olin, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick building, with plot of land 98.9 by 53. No. 383 and 385 Bowery, north-west corner of 23d-st. Also, similar sale, Charles M. Marsh, Esq., Referee, of the five and six story brick buildings, with plot of land 97.3 by 85. Nos. 337 to 343 Park-av., north-east corner of 41st-st.; a portion of the Grand Union Hotel property.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John C. Bushnell, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brown-stone front dwelling, with lot 16.9 by 100.5. No. 5 East 49 2-3 ft., north side, 162.6 feet east of 5th-av.

By Horatio Henriques, foreclosure sale, John D. Lewis, Esq., Referee, of one lot 25 by 100, on Avenue A, west side, 70.4 feet south of 71st-st.

By Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, Carlisle Norwood, Jr., Referee, of the four-story brick building, with lot, 25 by 75. No. 1,517 1st-av., west side, 51.8 feet south of 81st-st. Also, similar sale, William P. Kreiser, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 24.7 by 110.2 by 140.9 by 100, on Clinton-av., north-west corner of 1st-st., 24th Ward; also, two lots, each 25 by 200; on Clinton-av., north side, 250 feet west of 2d-st., running through to Willard-av.; also, a plot of land, 50 by 126.8 by 53.2 by 144.10, on Clinton-av., south side, 300 feet west of 2d-st., running through to Grand-av.; also, two lots, each 25 by 100, on 2d-st., north-east corner of Willard-av., and two lots, each 25 by 100, on Willard-av., north side, 275 feet east of 2d-st., and two lots, each 25 by 200, on Willard-av., south side, 186.11 feet west of 1st-st., running through to Clinton-av.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, Henry E. Rogers, Esq., Referee, of the three three-story brown-stone-front dwellings, with lease of lots, each 25 by 100.8. Nos. 219, 221, and 223 East 87th-st., north side, 325 feet west of 2d-av.; leased Oct. 23, 1873.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, William W. Brackett, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25.2 by — by 86.9 by —, on Boulevard, west side, 50.4 feet north of 122d-st., running through to Bloomingdale road.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Jan. 2.

68th-st., s. s., between 4th and 5th avs. Lots Nos. 286 and 287; Henry G. Freeman to Manufacturers' National Bank..... $2,600

Ed-av., w. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 59th-st., 20x60; Louisa J. Morgan and husband to Louis Schoolherr..... 25,500

63d-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 10th-av., 18.9x90; John O'Neill to Patrick Taggart..... nom.

57th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 11th-av., 50x100.5; Thomas McGuinness and wife to Frederick Aldroom..... 36,000

84th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 2d-av., 24.2x100.5; Thomas McGuinness and wife to Frederick Aldroom..... 100

Prince-st., s. s., 47.6 ft. e. of Mott-st., 108.9x 115.2; Samuel Zeimer and wife to John Bonsoel..... 22,500

Rivington-st., n. s., 20.1 ft. w. of Eldridge-st., 58.10x75; Same to Same..... 5,000

Duane-st., n. s., No. 207; S. Jones, Referee, to Bank for Savings..... 10,000

Riverside-av., s. s., 51.1½ ft. e. of 115th-st., 25x 99.7; P. O. Bowman, Referee, to Catharine Carrigan..... 1,000

115 1-st., s. s., 94.4 ft. e. of Riverside-av., 25x 100.11; Same to Same..... 800

Riverside-av., s. s., 75.1½ ft. s. of 115th-st., 25 x100; Same to Same..... 1,000

128th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20.6x103.3; O. A. Jarvis and wife to Maurice Ahren..... 11,000

1st-av., No. 153, 23.1x100; Henry Gucker and wife to Henry Kaumreyer..... 13,250

8th-av., s. w. corner 74th-st., 100x102.2; Mary A. Tucker and wife to Edward Clark..... 40,000

135th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 10th-av., 18.9x90; Patrick Taggart and wife to Mary Fitzsimons..... 8,000

81st-st., s. s., 292 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 18.6x 100.5; Jennie C. Cremmins to Thomas M. Fernandez..... 20,000

33d-st., n. s., 146.1 ft. e. of 10th-av., 39.8x25x irregular; S. B. Hubbard, Referee, to Mary Jones, Executrix..... 3,200

56th-st., n. s., 235.7 ft. e. of 9th-av., 19.7x98.9; Same to Same..... 4,000

9th-st., s. s., 99.2 ft. e. of 30th-st., 19.5x76; Same to Same..... 6,700

9th-av., s. e. corner of 30th-st., 19.5x76; Same to Same..... 6,700

9th-av., s. e. corner of 30th-st., 19.5x76; Same to Same..... 11,000

150th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Mott-av., 25.2x 125; Elizabeth R. Taylor and husband to William R. C. Chapman..... 4,500

Greenwich-s., Nos. 27 and 29; Edward Burke and wife to New-York Loan and Improvement Company..... 44,000

Amity-st., s. s., 20 ft. e. of Greene-st., 20x75; Mary E. Little to J. B. A. A. Chatain..... 7,000

White-st., No. 40, 25.2x76.1; Samuel Baron and wife to Henry Christe..... 50,500

West 33d-st., No. 24, 20x75; Jesse A. Marshall and wife to J. B. A. A. Chatain..... 20,000

21-st., No. 113, 20x100; Per Cent. for the current six months, free; Joseph Schaeffer and wife to Peter Weber and wife..... 14,500

2d-av., w. s., 98.9 ft. s. of 42d-st., 24.8x100; Julius Gilsey and wife to Paul Weber..... 14,000

121st-st., n. s., 243 ft. e. of 4th-av., 17x100.11; John Barry and wife to Sarah E. Scofield..... 6,250

50th-st., s. s., 140 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100.4; A. H. Holmes, Referee, to F. C. Ackham..... 2,200

LEASES RECORDED.

65th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x100; also, 64th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25 x100.5. 15 years; James F. Brush to Benjamin D. Merritt, Jr..... $150

83d-st., West, No. 311, 3 years; Theresa Stidenberg to Simon Goldsmith..... 600

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Berman, Mary, and husband to Michael C. Mosbach; w. s. Attorney-st., s. of Houston-st., 1 year..... $5,000

Bieber, Jacob, and wife to William Hillmann; w. s. Willett-st. Lot No. 106, 5 years..... 3,700

Chatain, J. B. A. A., to Jesse A. Marshall; No. 24 West 33d-st., 3 years..... 18,000

Christe, Henry, and others to Samuel Baron; No. 40 White-st., 3 years..... 15,000

Connolly, John, to Hannah S. Dimon; No. 101 Greenwich-st., 1 year..... 1,500

Same to Same; No. 59 North Moore-st., 1 year.. 1,500

Dudier, George, and wife to Alphone L. Fauchier; E. 9.91st-st., 3 years..... 1,000

German Evangelical Lutheran, St. Luke's Congregational, to John H. Wersing; n. s. 42d-st., 6 2-3d-av., 5 years..... 10,500

Gunther, William H., and wife to the Manhattan Life Insurance Company; Nos. 51 and 53 Greene-st. and Nos. 467, 471, 473, and 475 Broome-st. (in lieu of mortgage for $125,000 cancelled to-day.)..... 1 year..... 75,000

Hachmann, John H., and wife to John D. Hinrichs; s. e. corner of 42nd-st. and 6th-av., 3 years..... 6,000

Heyl, Adolf, to Edward F. Schmedler; s. e. corner of 8th-av. and 44th-st., 8 years..... 15,000

Howe, Sarah, to the Equitable Life Assurance Company of the United States; No. 133 East 21st-st., 1 year..... 12,000

Kammerer, Henry, to Henry Gucker; w. s. 1st-av., s. of 10th-st., 1 year..... 4,250

Lawrence, Amelia, to Henry Morrison, s. s. 22d-st., corner of Avenue B, installments..... 1,677

Logeling, Guillaume, and wife to The Mutual Life Insurance Company; Nos. 239 and 241 East 57th-st., 1 year..... 10,000

McKenzie, William B., and wife to Albert Boogert, Jr.; n. s. 132d-st., w. of 6th-av., 1 year.. Schlesinger, Josephine, and husband to Peter Nayler, Jr., and another, Trustees, &c.; No. 13 John st., 5 years..... 1,000 5,000

Van Sandick, James, and wife to Alexander Massie; s. s. 19th st., s. of 8th-av., 5 years..... 7,500

Weber, Peter, and wife to Joseph Schaeffler; s. s. 2d-st., Lot No. 206, 1½ years..... 500

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Bernhart, Hartman, to Abraham Heidinger..... $3,020

Carpenter, Leonard J., to S. T. Cannon..... 4,000

Doscher, L. M., to Isabella Higgins..... 5,075

Higgins, Isabella, to Same..... 5,075

Lindheim, John L., to William Orth..... 5,000

Meigs, Perverll, to Frederick C. Marschall..... 6,000

Reed, Horatio, guardian, &c., to Ella Reed..... nom.

Rogers, Bernhard, to Samuel Barnett..... 4,500

Rosenstein, Frederick, to John M. Canda..... 1,000

Rosenstein, Frederick, to Theodore P. Jenkins.. 875

Same to Same..... 875

Silver, Jonas, and another, Trustees, &c., to Linda Frankenthal..... nom.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT CABINET FINISH house, No. 14 East 45th-st. For terms and particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

24TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-SQUARE.

A hands me full-size four-story brown-stone house, for sale, in the above location, at a very low price. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED FOR a lease and improvement of the premises No. 190 Chambers-st. Possession 25th inst. Apply at No. 111 Fulton-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

A CHARMING PARK-AV. FULL SIZE HOUSE, near 36th-st.; bargain. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine, 35 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.

HARLEM—RAPID TRANSIT.

Houses, stores, flats, to let and for sale. PORTER & CO., No. 173 East 125th-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

THE FOUR LOTS WITH THE BUILDINGS THEREON,

Situated at the north-east corner of 41st-st. and Park-av., constituting the southerly portion of the

GRAND UNION HOTEL,

Will be sold at public auction on FRIDAY, Jan. 3, 1879, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—WILL BE SOLD BY THE Assignee, ASHFORD WILMERDING & MOUNTS, bankrupts, at public vendue, at the Globe Hotel, Red Bank, Monmouth County, New-Jersey, on SATURDAY, January 11, 1879, at two o'clock P. M., all that tract of and well known as the Mount property, situate on the Highlands of Navesink, in Middletown, County of Monmouth, State of New-Jersey, lately belonging to Wm. S. and Andrew Mount, bounded on the east by lands of Gilbert Giles and others, on the south by Hartshorne, Patterson, and others; on the west by Mrs. —— Worrall and others, on the north by the Raritan Bay, containing 250 acres, more or less; also, at same time, place, 1,102 shares of the Townsend Universal Printing-press Co., &c., of Wilmerding & Mounts.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Jersey, Dec. 30, 1878.

ja3-1aw3wF* EZRA A. OSBORN, Assignee.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

A DESIRABLE FLAT IN THE WINCHESTER, Broadway above 31st-st. Apply before 11 A. M. and after 3 P. M.; rent low.

TO LET—3D-ST., JUST OUT OF 5TH-AV.—Four story full-size house, partly furnished. T. & CLARK & CO., No. 149 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

BOREEL BUILDING, Nos. 113, 115, 117, and 119 Broadway. OFFICES TO LET.

This Building is now and first-class in all its appointments; perfect ventilation; light on all sides, and large courts. 51 feet square in centre.

Four passenger elevators, and all the conveniences appertaining to a building of its class.

It is strictly FIRE-PROOF.

The rooms are so arranged that they can be rented singly or in suites.

Plans can be seen at our office, No. 5 Pine-st. E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

BOREEL BUILDING.

Large corner office on first floor, 22.6x140 feet, to let. Also, Smaller office adjoining, on Broadway. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 5 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIVE-STORY IRON-front building, Nos. 739 and 741 Broadway. Also, No. 533 Broadway. Apply to ROBERT GORLEY, No. 557 Broadway, or E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 68 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—A FOUR-STORY HOUSE, between 20th and 60th sts., in good neighborhood, for occupation 1st March; rent not over $1,200. Address B. C. G., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

CITY OF NEW-YORK

5 PER CENT. CONSOLIDATED SINKING FUND BONDS.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN.

30-50 YEARS TO RUN.

Coupon Bonds in sums of $500 and $1,000, convertible at any time into Registered Stock.

A limited amount for sale at 106½ and interest.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

New-York City

6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, payable in 1896.

BUFFALO CITY 5 PER CENT. BONDS, payable in 1882.

BUFFALO CITY 7 PER CENT. BONDS, payable in 1890.

ROCHESTER CITY 7 PER CENT. BONDS, payable in 1893.

JERSEY CITY 7 PER CENT. BONDS, payable in 1891.

ALSO, A CHOICE LOT OF FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD BONDS.

FOR SALE BY

DANIEL A. MORAN,

40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,

NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

CHARTERED 1822. CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

TRANSFER AGENTS AND REGISTRARS OF STOCK.

LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEY.

Capital and surplus invested in Government securities.

PARTIES DEPOSITING MONEY WITH THIS INSTITUTION will receive INTEREST from date of deposit, and may make and withdraw the same at pleasure.

EXECUTORS, TRUSTEES, AND OTHERS will be accorded every attention.

This Company is authorized to act in every position of trust.

R. G. ROLSTON, President.
G. F. TALMAN, Vice-President.
R. C. BOYD, Second Vice-President.
G. P. FITCH, Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

MOSES TAYLOR, G. F. TALMAN,
J. J. ASTOR, SAMUEL SLOAN,
ISAAC BELL, EDWD. MINTURN,
R. G. ROLSTON.

VIRGINIA BONDHOLDERS

Whose assent is not already given are invited to examine the PROPOSITION FOR PROPORTIONATE FUNDING INTO FOUR PER CENTS SECURED BY TAX-RECEIVABLE COUPONS AND A SINKING FUND. This proposition is believed to meet fully the requirements of the case, and has the approval of many leading members of the Legislature. The indications are that it will become a law, but a prompt co-operation by bondholders will secure its passage. Communications may be addressed direct, or through either of the following houses:

BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.
B. A., CHAS. M. FRY, Pres. THIRD NATIONAL BANK,
Pres. BANK, N. Y.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO. HUGH McCULLOCH.
L. VON HOFFMANN, & CO.

THE FUNDING ASSOCIATION, U. S. A., (LIMITED.)
Room No. 93 Drexel Building.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER.
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Nov. 27, 1878.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF ALLEGHENY 4 PER CENT. RAILROAD COMPROMISE BONDS.—In accordance with section third of an act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania approved April 10, 1868, entitled "An Act relative to the railroad indebtedness of the City of Allegheny," notice is hereby given that the said City of Allegheny is prepared to retire the following series of 4 per cent. railroad compromise bonds, viz.: Numbers 17, 34, 42, 72, 73, 74, 75, 79, 82, 54, and that the said outstanding bonds not surrendered within ten days from the date of this advertisement will cease to draw interest thereon, and the holder or holders of such bond or bonds shall look only to the deposit in the Bank of Pittsburg for payment of the same. JAMES BROWN, Controller.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad-st., New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,

PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA AUSTRALIA AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., BANKERS,

EQUITABLE BUILDING, BROADWAY CORNER CEDAR-ST.,

Do a General Banking business; allow interest on deposits, buy and sell municipal and other investment bonds, and all securities dealt in at the Stock or Gold Exchanges. LETTERS OF CREDIT AND MORTGAGE securities, yielding 9 and 10 PER CENT. INTEREST, for sale at PAR.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

GOVERNMENT BONDS, MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. SINKING FUND BONDS OF THE SCIOTO VALLEY RAILWAY CO. OF OHIO.

Principal due Jan. 1, 1886.
Coupons due January and July.
Issued at $13,000 per mile.
A small amount for sale at 95 and interest, by WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 26 Nassau-st.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, New-York, Dec. 14, 1878.

NOTICE.—STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that on the 31st day of December next the capital stock of this bank will be reduced ($500,000) five thousand shares. On and after which date new certificates will be issued for the remaining shares, and payment made for the reduction, with interest.

A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the reduced capital has been declared, payable at the same time.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date to Jan. 1, 1879, except for transfer of fractional shares.

By order of the Board. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the New-York, Catskill, and Albany Steam-boat Company, "Limited," will be held at Cash Hill, Greene County, N. Y., on Monday, Jan. 13, 1879, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of amending or adding to the by-laws.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. H. MORTON, President.

Dated ALBANY, Dec. 31, 1878.

FINANCIAL.

CITY BONDS AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON THE 18TH OF JANUARY, 1879, THE CITY OF KINGSTON, N. Y., will sell at the City Hall, in Kingston, N. Y., at 12 o'clock M.

$88,000 COUPON BONDS,

issued in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, chapter 276, passed Feb. 16, 1878.

The bonds bear interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually on the 15th of January and 7th of July each year, and have 30 years to run, with the option of the City to pay them after 10 years. Five per cent. of the purchase money will be required to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance, with accrued interest, on or before the 28th day of February next—the cash payment of five per cent. to be forfeited on failure to complete purchase.

Further information can be had by addressing any of the Presidents of the several banks in Kingston, N. Y.

THOS. CORNELL, } Committee.
C. D. BRUYN, }

JERSEY CITY BONDS.

7s, DUE 1893, 1894, 1897, 1900, 1906.

(COUPON OR REGISTERED.)

CITY OF HOBOKEN BONDS.

6s, Due 1889, 1894.

WARREN COUNTY (N. J.) BONDS.

5s, Due 1881 to 1888,

FOR SALE BY

GEO. K. SISTARE,

NO. 17 NASSAU-ST., N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1879.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, of the City of New-York, as Trustee under the Sinking Fund of the Construction and Equipment bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, hereby give notice that, in accordance with the provisions of the said sinking fund, they have drawn by lot the following numbers of seventeen (17) of said bonds, viz.: Nos. 15, 22, 160, 311, 334, 633, 850, 911, 899, 974, 914, 981, 1,153, 1,151, 1,206, 1,300, 1,320, and that on presentation and delivery to them of said 17 bonds, or any part of the same, they will be redeemed at the par value thereof, and that from and after the said 17 bonds, not presented for redemption on or before the 1st day of July next, will cease from and after that date.

R. G. ROLSTON, President.
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

WANTED

The following Kentucky county bonds: Bourbon County, Fayette County, Clark County, Montgomery County, Mason County.

Also, Second Mortgage bonds of the Kentucky Central Railroad. Address

RANDAL H. FOOTE, BANKER, NO. 70 BROADWAY, N. Y.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, NO. 18 Nassau-st., members of the New-York Stock, Gold, and Government Bond Exchanges.—Securities (in fractional or large quantities) bought and sold on commission; also carried as long as required on 5 per cent. margin; advances made on approved collateral at market rate; deposits received subject to check at sight: 4 per cent. interest allowed on balances; orders executed at the San Francisco and London Stock Exchanges.

THE NEVADA BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

Capital, $10,000,000, gold. Reserve, $3,500,000, gold.
NEW-YORK AGENCY NO. 62 WALL-ST.
Buys and sells exchange and telegraphic transfers.
Issues commercial and travelers' credits.
Executes orders for mining stocks at San Francisco.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, BANKERS, NO. 12 Wall-st., New-York, issue Letters of Credit or Circular Notes on the Union Bank of London for the use of travelers in all parts of the world.

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 1 and 3 Third-av.
FIFTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1878.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FIVE PER CENT. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under, and at the rate of Four per Cent. on amounts over $1,000, which have remained on deposit during the three or six months ending Jan. 1, 1879, will be paid according to the by-laws on the 7th inst.

DIVIDEND not withdrawn will be added to the deposit and draw interest from Jan. 1.

DEPOSITS made on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from Jan. 1.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

G. N. CONKLIN, Secretary.

61ST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

East River Savings Institution,

No. 3 Chambers-st., New-York, Dec. 30, 1878.

Interest for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1878, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum on sums of $3,000 and under, and at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. on the excess, has been declared, and will be payable after Jan. 10, 1879.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

W. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,

New-York, Dec. 23, 1878.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE ORdered interest to be paid to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws at the rate of five (5) per cent. per annum on sums of $400 and under, and at the rate of four (4) per cent. on sums over $400 and not exceeding $3,000, and payable on and after Jan. 20, 1879.

Deposits will not be received from any one depositor to an amount in excess of $3,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

HENRY BOGARDUS, President.
CLINTON GILBERT, Treasurer.

SAM'L B. VAN DUZER, } Assistant
ALEX. McLEOD AGNEW. } Secretaries.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No 96 WARREN-ST., New-York, Dec. 30, 1878.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have ordered interest to be paid on all sums that have remained on deposit for the three and six months ending Dec. 31, 1878, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable on and after Jan. 20.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to the principal and draw interest from Jan. 1. Money deposited on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

C. D. HEATON, JOHN CASTREE,
Secretary. President.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV. and 14TH-ST.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE ORDERED a dividend to depositors entitled thereto, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum was declared Jan. 1, 1879, on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000, interest commencing the 1st of each month. Money deposited on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Assets..... $3,519,126 16
Surplus..... 518,413 77

RICHARD H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Broadway, 32d-st., and 6th-av.

Interest on deposits from $5 to $3,000, at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum; and on all sums exceeding $3,000, at the rate of Four Per Cent. on the excess, payable on or after Jan. 20, 1879. JNO. W. BRITTON, GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. President.
CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, Secretary.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY, TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 21, 1878.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Wabash Railway Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company, at Toledo, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of February, 1879, at 10 o'clock A. M.

As this meeting will be submitted, as required by law, the execution of a mortgage to secure the bonds of the Hannibal and Naples Railroad, to secure the bonds of this company to be issued in payment for said railroad in the sum of five hundred thousand dollars.

The transfer-books will be closed twenty (20) days prior to said meeting. W. B. CORNEAU, Secretary.

OFFICE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, BROADWAY, CORNER OF 46TH-ST. NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1878.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the company's office on MONDAY, Jan. 13, 1879. Polls open from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. The stock transfer-books will close Saturday evening, TUESDAY, Jan. 28, 1878, and reopen Tuesday morning, Jan. 14, 1879.

C. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1878.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, JAN. 14, 1879.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order of the Board, C. V. SANTA, Cashier.

DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 605 Grand-st. NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1879.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this company, and for inspectors of next election, will be held at its office on Tuesday, Jan. 14 inst., from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

R. KELLY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1878.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1878.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this bank and for inspectors of the next succeeding election will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14 next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1878.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1879, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1879.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the company's office, No. 24 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., commencing at 12 o'clock M. and closing at 1 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of amending or adding to the by-laws.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. H. MORTON, President.

Dated ALBANY, Dec. 31, 1878.

DIVIDENDS.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF EXCHANGE-ST. NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1878.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS, DUE JAN. 1, 1879, are payable at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York:

Indianapolis and St. Louis R. R. Company, Jan. 1, 1878, of Series A.
Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Company.
Union Pacific Railroad Company, First Mortgage.
Erie and Pittsburg Railroad Company.
Grand Rapids, Newago and Lake Shore Railroad Company.
Michigan Central Air Line Railroad Company.
Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad Company.
Grand River Valley Railroad Company.
City of Rochester.
City of Syracuse.
North-western Telegraph Co.
Holliday Coal Company.
Peekskill Water Bonds.
St. Louis National Stock Yards.
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Registered Interest.
Town of Covington.
Town of Wheatland.
Town of Gainesville.
Town of Stephentown.
Town of Warsaw.
Town of Pavilion.
Town of Middlebury.
Town of German Flats.
Town of Leroy.
Town of Chesham.

JAS. H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE PAYAble at the FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 Exchange-place, on and after 2d January, 1879:

Burlington & Missouri R. R. Co.
Buffalo, New-York & Philadelphia.
Ohio Coal Co.
Cleveland & Pittsburg R. R. Co.
City of Evansville, Ind.
City of Pittsburgh, N. Y.
Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R. Co.
Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville R. R.
Evansville & Crawfordsville R. R. Co.
Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago, 2d coup.
Houston City St. R. R. Co., coupon of July, 1878.
Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago R. R. Co.
Indiana Block Coal & R. Co.
Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis R. R. Co.
Syracuse & Northern R. R. Co.
The Thomas Iron Co.
Alabama & Great Southern R. R. Co.
Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R. Land Grant Coupons.

FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. is payable on demand at the office of the company, No. 120 Broadway. I. REMSEN LANE, Vice-President and Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1879.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF EXCHANGE-ST. NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1878.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Trustee, will pay, on and after Jan. 1, 1879, TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS in gold upon the coupons maturing Jan. 1, 1879, on the bonds of the Union Pacific Railway, Southern Branch, which have been stamped, subject to the agreement of March 1, 1876. Coupons must be left over night for examination.

EDWARD KING, President.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 24, 1878.

NASHVILLE AND DECATUR RAILROAD Company First Mortgage 7 per cent. coupons.
SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD Company First Mortgage 8 per cent. gold coupons.

All due Jan. 1, 1879, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., corner of Wall and Broad sts., New-York, on and after that date.

W. BANNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 65 BROADWAY, Dec. 16, 1878.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable Jan. 15, 1879, at our office as above.

The transfer-books will close Jan. 4, at 2 P. M., and reopen Feb. 6. H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILWAY COMPANY, 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—An interest payment of Thirty-five dollars on each Consolidation bond of the Southern Minnesota Railroad Company, represented by certificates of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, will be made on and after January 2, 1879, at the office of said Trust Company. The transfer-books will close December 24 and reopen January 2.

CORNELIUS G. HOLT, Jr. Gen'l Manager.
CORNELIUS K. G. BILLOTT, Chairman Executive Committee.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1878.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Bank of America, have this day declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after Thursday, Jan. 2, 1879.

The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Jan. 9, 1879.

ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1878.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent., free of tax, out of the profits of last six months, payable Jan. 2, 1879. Transfer-books will close 21st instant P. M., until 2d January.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY, No. 177 MONTAGUE-ST., CORNER OF CLINTON, BROOKLYN, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1878.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THIS company have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable Jan. 6, 1879.

The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 2 to the date of payment. WM. B. BUNKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, Nos. 6 AND 6½ TRINITY BUILDING, New-York, Jan. 2, 1879.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared a dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share, payable Jan. 22, 1879.

The transfer-books will be closed Jan. 10 and reopened Jan. 16. WM. S. JACQUES, Secretary.

OFFICE FLORIDA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 28, 1878.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1879, OF THE Florida Central Railroad Company's 8 per cent. gold bonds, issued in 1877, will be paid on presentation at the banking house of Messrs. Baltzer & Lichtenstein, No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York. AARON MARSH, Treasurer.

FIRST DIVISION OF THE ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1879, upon the $700,000 issue of mortgage bonds of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company will be paid on presentation on and after 2d January, 1879, at the office of Messrs. J. S. Kennedy & Co., No. 41 Cedar-st., New-York. JOHN S. KENNEDY, Trustee.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1878.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Three (3

A MEMORABLE MARRIAGE.

YESTERDAY'S WEDDING IN TRINITY CHURCH.

THE UNION OF REV. JOSEPH BLOOM WETHERILL AND MISS KATE ANNIE SMITH—MAGNIFICENT FLORAL DECORATIONS OF THE CHANCEL—THE NOTABLE GUESTS PRESENT—THE COSTUME OF THE BRIDE—A DESCRIPTION OF THE TROUSSEAU—AN LIST OF THE PRESENTS.

A choral wedding occurs so seldom in this City as to rank as an event of public importance. More than this, the near relation of the bride to Mrs. A. T. Stewart, and the fact that gossip has designated her as Mrs. Stewart's heir, combined to render the wedding ceremony at Trinity Church yesterday morning a fashionable occasion. It was known, too, that the floral decorations would be something unexampled, and the ceremony one of the most imposing that ever occurred in this City—a parallel at Trinity to the two or three princely weddings that have taken place at St. Patrick's Cathedral. The snow fell in showers of feathery flakes as the gardener of Trinity parish and his three sturdy assistants placed the last dwarf fern and begonia for the magnificent marriage ceremonial that was announced to take place at 11 o'clock. The work of floral decoration, under the superintendence of Rev. Joseph Bloom Wetherill, the groom, was begun immediately upon the conclusion of the afternoon service on Wednesday, but it was no bit of holiday pastime to bank the whole vast altar space of Trinity waist deep with flowers, as those persons who saw it last Easter are sufficiently well aware. The plan of the decoration—one that was seen to be extremely artistic from the organ loft, but was scarcely visible from the main floor—was that of creating a floral vista from the massive stone railing that shuts off the congregation from the chancel to and beyond the low but finely-carved railing that encircles the inner sanctuary. Upon the altar itself, relieved by the carved background and saints of the reredos, stood four colossal bouquets composed of carnations, violets, and daphnes. Along the cornice of the reredos, as if springing from dainty nooks in the carving, rested masses of the *Ageratium purpura* and purple primroses, relieved as occasion required with white daphnes. Beneath this floral cornice were trails of ivy and swinging festoons of green smilax, with its pale, delicate leaves. From this point the design slowly opened out so as to form a widening causeway for the passage of the bridal procession. And here the resources of the Trinity conservatory had been exhausted for varieties of the graceful palm. For starting points, at the corners of the table, rose two gigantic broad-leaved palms of an Eastern variety, two smaller ones standing next them. The less lofty *Dracena Braziliensea*, *Dracena pustifolia*, and *Strelitza*, the fish-tail, fan, and rare fern palm composed the rest of the pyramid, amid the deep green verdure of which nestled two specimens of the *Euphorbia Poinsetta*, with palm-shaped and widely-separated scarlet petals and orange-colored stamens. The latter were in the full bloom of that strange, almost goblin blossom that once seen is always remembered. The drooping leaves of the Panadame—one of the rarest and most expensive plants, not to be duplicated for less than $200—ferns in a dozen exotic varieties, pots of *Magnolia elongata*, and a pair of waxy-leaved India-rubber trees, furnished the lining and filling in of these gigantic floral pillars, and sloped gradually down to the causeway of smaller plants that opened outward in two curving lines toward the congregation. On one side, this avenue was composed of a dense thicket of scarlet begonias; on the other, of white. At the slightly wider opening of the chancel railing stood two of the largest india-rubber trees ever seen in this climate, their thick, waxy leaves and unyielding trunks serving as the basis for clumps of daphnias, camellias, primroses, and jessamines—all of that pale purplish white that the eye of the botanical student knows so well. From the foot of each of these extended long ribbons, composed of carnations, ageratiums, and raphellas, with occasional clumps of the *Yuca variegata* and *Americana*. The gilded candelabra formed the basis of two more pyramids of flowers, still taller and more parti-colored than their predecessors just mentioned. At the very top, their leaves enswathing the golden arms of the candelabra, climbed two gracefully drooping ferns with variegated foliage. Against these rose bushes of begonias massed with white arbutilum, beneath which were deep thickets of *Dracena*, with india-rubber trees. From the base of the mass peeped forth the long, lance-like leaves of the *Iris sticata*, and the broad base of the whole was planted deep with calla lilies, one of the specimens of every conceivable variety, and other exotics of strange name. Besides this, the massive stone railing was heavily festooned with smilax. Mr. Owens observed, when the last garland had been placed, and having slept since Tuesday night, that the resources of the Trinity conservatory had never before been so severely taxed. Finally, across the central aisle, a few feet from the altar, was looped a white silken cord, which was intended to shut off the spectators from the front pews reserved for the favored few, and two stalwart policemen were placed at each entrance to examine cards of invitation and maintain good order.

The doors of the church were opened at 10:45 o'clock, and almost in the twinkling of an eye the vast interior was crowded with people—mostly general spectators, representatives of the best circles of society, and music-lovers attracted by the magnificent choral service that had been arranged. At 11 o'clock Mr. Henry Carter entered to the organ loft, to which a few favored spectators, among them Mrs. Dix, the wife of the Rector, had been admitted. The services were opened with a movement of Raff's "Lecopore" symphony, and continued with a special composition by Mr. Carter—the "Mareh Placida." The famous march from Wagner's "Tannhauser," the "Scherzando" from Beethoven's eighth symphony, Jansen's "Bridal Song," "Lachner's Marche Festive," and a selection from Meyerbeer's "Prophete," occupied the half an hour that intervened between the opening of the services and the entrance from the left of the choir of Rev. Dr. Dix, the venerable Bishop Littlejohn, Rev. Dr. Rylance, and Rev. Mr. Hitchings. Then, at a signal from the sexton, the organ broke into the solemn notation of the processional hymn, No. 212 of "Hymns Ancient and Modern." The massive door at the left swung open, and the white-robed choristers, preceded by the sexton, entered, two by two, singing:

> "The voice that breathed o'er Eden
> That earliest wedding day,
> The spiritual marriage blessing,
> It hath not passed away."

Dr. Dix, accompanied by Bishop Littlejohn and the assistant clergy of the parish, followed, the Bishop, Deacon, and assistant priest taking their places in the chancel, the former in the middle of the altar, the second on the epistle, and the last on the Gospel side. Dr. Dix stood aside while the choristers were taking their seats, and then advanced to the entrance of the chancel, and took a position at the top of his three steps to await the advance of the bridal party. The processional finished, the organ strain merged suddenly into the music of Mendelssohn's "Sommernachtstraum" march, and all eyes were turned toward the main entrance. Ladies leveled their glasses, gentlemen turned in their pews, the vast mass of people were on their feet, trying to obtain a glimpse of the bride. Positively ladies took opera glasses into the toilet. It is the good or evil fortune of bridegrooms that they are of no consequence at their own weddings.

Those who obtained a satisfactory glimpse, saw a tall and graceful lady, with an intellectual head and graceful carriage. A bridal veil that simply threw an illusion over the face, but did not conceal it, fell nearly to the floor, as Miss Smith walked composedly down the aisle, leaning upon the arm of her father. The costume consisted of a white satin princess robe, with sleeves in the Marie Antoinette style, elaborately trimmed with point gaze lace; square neck. Her head was wreathed with a tiara of white orchards and orange blossoms. The veil was three yards of gleaming satin; the veil was real point lace, fastened to the hair with a gold pin set in real pearls. Her ear-rings were of pearls; her necklace, a gift of the groom, consisted of seven strings of pearls around the throat, having a diamond pendant, to which was fixed a diamond cross. The fan was of point lace, satin, and pearls set in brilliants on silver and gold. It was fastened to a pearl chatelaine. The *bainpeuse* of the train was deep valenciennes lace. The bodice was double pointed, the postilion being of point lace. The small veil worn over the face during the ceremony was of snow white, the point lace handkerchief, and a diamond necklace, the gift of Mrs. Stewart, of very curious and exquisite design, overlaid with laurel leaves in such a manner as to form a laurel wreath, the berries of which were of pearls and diamonds, completed the toilet. At the throat the necklace supported a double pendant, composed of two clusters of large diamonds, inclosing an emerald of the rarest lustre and size. The lower part of the pendants was fixed a diamond dove, supporting in its beak a third pendant composed of a diamond cluster inclosing a very large emerald. Two bridesmaids in white satin followed on the arms of their escorts. At the altar the groom and bride knelt for an instant upon the velvet cushion at the feet of Dr. Dix, then rose and stood before him, Judge J. Lawrence Smith, the bride's father, the bridesmaids, Miss Ella B. and Miss Bessie Smith, his remaining daughters, and their escorts falling back and forming a circle around the pair.

Everybody had had a glimpse of the bride by this time; opera-glasses slipped back into their morocco cases, and the ceremony was commenced by Dr. Dix with the usual prefatory ritual and exhortation of the Protestant Episcopal service. At the words "Who giveth this woman to be married to this man?" Judge Smith stepped forward, took the hand of his daughter, and placed it in that of the groom, who turned to receive it. At this juncture the low murmur of the organ, in the overture to "Euryantha," swelled once more into a diapason that made the air tremulous. The choir took up the note, and the interior of the building rang with the anthem. "God be Merciful!"—while the bridal pair, hand in hand, followed by the two bridesmaids, arm in arm, advanced through the long avenue of begonias to the communion railing. The venerable Bishop Littlejohn rose to receive them and recited the remainder of the service, concluding with the benediction, uttered with an impressive depth and fervor of tone that for the moment stopped every whisper. The responses, which were given at the chancel railing, were uttered in low, subdued and indistinct tones by the groom, but very clearly and distinctly by the bride, whose extraordinary self-possession, by the way, was the subject of many a complimentary murmur. While Bishop Littlejohn was performing the last part of the marriage service, the organ had continued reciting, in low tones, an "andante" of Wely; but scarcely had the last word of the benediction melted into silence than it pealed forth the notes of a sounding anthem, while the groom and bride walked slowly down the central aisle, the bridesmaids and their escorts following. A triumphant military air was the last piece on the programme, save that, as the party were driven home, the bells in Trinity steeple sounded all the permutations in their repertory. The ceremony was over. Two by two the choristers filed into the vestry again, led by the gray old sexton, singing the Recessional Hymn, No. 213:

> "How welcome was the call,
> And sweet the festal lay,
> When Jesus deigned in Cana's hall
> To bless the marriage day."

Dr. Dix and Bishop Littlejohn followed, the deacon and priest completing the procession. The notes grew more and more remote; the iron door closed with a clang. This broke the spell, but many of the spectators, particularly the ladies, still lingered, as if they expected that the imposing spectacle was to be repeated. One begged a sprig of begonia from good-tempered Gardener Owen; another a fern leaf; a third a leaf of palm. But there was one palm, a gigantic fleshy-boled sago, with not a leaf of which the old man would part. "The next time that is cut," he said, "it will be to strew the coffin of some dead parishioner. It has been a fashionable wedding to-day; it may be present at a fashionable funeral to-morrow."

As this marriage has been one of the events anticipated in society for some weeks, a great deal of gossip has obtained currency. The groom, Joseph Bloomfield Wetherill, is an Episcopal clergyman by profession, and has been stated to be an assistant of Dr. Dix. Such is not the case, however. He was at one time connected with Trinity Parish, and officiated at old St. Paul's, but never at Trinity. He has no parish at the present time, and will not probably find it necessary to assume such duties hereafter. Mr. Wetherill is about 33 years of age, of dark complexion, with full black beard, black eyes, and black hair, and is a High Church clergyman. He is descended from an old and wealthy Philadelphia family, and has a very ample fortune of his own. Gen. Bloomfield, of Revolutionary fame, was one of his ancestors. Mr. Wetherill has lived for some years in Newark, N. J., where he owns a fine home. He was formerly secretary of Bishop Doane, of New-Jersey.

The bride, *nés* Kate Annie Smith, is the daughter of Judge J. Lawrence Smith, formerly of Smithville, Long Island, but now occupying a City residence at No. 537 Fifth-avenue. Miss Smith is the grand-niece of Mrs. A. T. Stewart, and has resided with her for so long that gossip has credited her with being the heiress to Mrs. Stewart's fortune. This may be, but it is unauthenticated, and rests wholly on a popular rumor, denied in authoritative quarters. Among those who were present as invited guests were Mrs. A. T. Stewart, Judge Hilton and wife, Prescott H. Butler and Mrs. Butler, brother-in-law and sister of the bride; ex-Secretary Bristow, Mrs. Gouverneur Ogden, Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Hewson, of Philadelphia; Mrs. George Riche, of Philadelphia; Miss Bissell, Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter, Hon. Clarkson N. Potter, Mr. W. H. Wickham, Mr. Floyd Jones, Mrs. Edwin Stevens and her two daughters, of Hoboken; the Misses Shippen, Mrs. Robert L. Stuart, Mrs. Orme, and Mrs. Strong. The ushers were Edward B. Hilton, son of Judge Hilton; James Smith, William Haight, Delancey Nicholls, William Hunston, James W. Vitali, Hilborne L. Roosevelt, and Frederick K. Lawrence. They were all in full dress, distinguished by badges at the button-hole. The groom was in a simple, half-dress clerical suit.

After the ceremony the bridal party went to the house of the bride's father, at No. 537 Fifth-avenue, where an informal reception was held until the middle of the afternoon. A wedding breakfast awaited the party, prepared and served by the caterers. The centre pieces of the table were two large nougats, one representing a railroad bridge, with full train of cars, about 6 feet long. Among the relatives of the bride present were Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hewey Smith, brother and sister-in-law of Judge Smith; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Thomas Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, sister and brother-in-law of the bride; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Osborne, of Chicago, sister and brother-in-law of the bride; James C. Smith, brother of the bride; the Misses Clinch, half-sisters of Mrs. Stewart; Mrs. Anne Clinch, daughter of Charles P. Clinch; Edward H. Smith, son of R. B. Smith; the Misses Harriet and Josephine Hilton, Judge Henry Hilton, his sons Edward B. Hilton, James B. Hilton, and Henry G. Hilton, and his daughter, Mrs. John M. Hughes and her husband, of Cleveland, Ohio; Samuel Mitchell, Mrs. and Dr. Hewson, of Philadelphia, sister and brother-in-law of the groom, and George Bryce Wetherill, of Philadelphia. There were also present Judge Gilbert and family, of Brooklyn; Judge and Mrs. Pratt, of Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. John Bigelow, Bishop Littlejohn, wife and daughter; Mrs. Wesson, Rev. Dr. Howland and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Jones, Judge Henry E. Davies, Mr. Stevens, of Castle Point, Hoboken, and Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Carpender and her sister, Miss Floyd-Jones; Mrs. Edward Livermore, Mr. and Mrs. Horatio Lawrence, and about 300 others. After the reception the bride and groom started on a trip of a month's wedding tour in this country. In two weeks they will sail on the Celtic for England. Mr. and Mrs. Wetherill will pass the Winter in Southern Europe. During the reception at the bride's home one entire room was devoted to the exhibition of the many and costly presents, among which were the following:

A diamond, pearl, and emerald necklace and pendants, a camel's hair shawl, and a certified bank check from Mrs. A. T. Stewart; a diamond necklace and pendant worn by the bride during the ceremony, a pearl throat-pin and pendant, and ear-rings to match, from the groom; a pearl and gold throat-cross and pendant, ear-rings to match, from John M. Wetherill; a full set of jewelry from Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Wetherill, of Walnut-street, Philadelphia; a rare majolica vase from Mr. and Mrs. Wetherill, of Chestnut-street, Philadelphia; a gold bracelet, from Mr. and Mrs. John M. Hughes; a solid silver tea-set of seven pieces—sugar-bowl, slop-bowl, coffee-urn, tea-urn, pitcher, water-pot, sewing over lamp, all gold-lined, and waiter from Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hilton; a solid gold scarf pin, with six pendent jewels, from James B. Hilton; a silver pitcher and stand from Henry G. Hilton; a carved case containing full set solid silver cutlery, including 60 pieces—one dozen knives, one dozen forks, one dozen tablespoons, one dozen dessert-spoons, and one dozen teaspoons, the spoons all gold-lined—from Edward B. Hilton; a marble bust of Psyche, on variegated alabaster, surmounted by a clock, and bronze vases, from Mr. and Mrs. Horace Russell; a pair of Royal Worcester mantel vases, from the Misses Clinch; a jewel-box, solid silver, gold-lined, Japanese chasing on outside, lid swung on massive gold hinges, from Mr. and Mrs. James Moir; a solid gold chain bracelet from Dr. and Mrs. Haight; a large solid silver ladle from Mrs. T. T. Nicoll; a silver paper-knife from Mrs. Charles A. Miller; a silver tray from Mr. and Mrs. J. Brooks Fenno; a gold-lined silver ladle from E. W. Lawrence; a pair of card-plates, Japanese design, from Mr. and Mrs. H. Penniman; a Japanese plaque china basket, from Helen and Rossiter Johnson; a piece of Satsuma crackle, from Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Riché; a cut-glass perfume barrel, swung on a gold derrick, and with a gold spigot, from Mr. and Mrs. H. Decker; a tea-kettle, from Mr. and Mrs. Caleb Cressou; a French toilet mirror, with gold candlesticks, from Mr. and Mrs. William Hoes; a majolica dish from Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Whipple; a pair of rare China mantel-pieces from Mr. and Mrs. Carpender; a Satsuma vase from Mrs. Edwin A. Stevens; a tortoise-shell fan, from Mrs. Joseph F. Barnard; carving cutlery fan from Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bell; Satsuma dish from Mr. G. F. Lawrence; gold writing set from Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Uhlerbrook; two Cypriote glass urns from Mrs. F. B. Lord; silver candlesticks, with painted candles, in Russia case, from Mr. and Mrs. John D. Jones; silver urn and tray from Mr. and Mrs. De Witt; silver ladle, gold lined, from Mr. and Mrs. Folsom; silver scent-bottle and clasp from Mr. J. W. Walsh, Jr., pearl and point lace fan, in case, from Mr. P. H. Butler; silver ladle from Mrs. Thomas Bailey; gold chain bracelets from Mr. and Mrs. S. Wetherill; toilet-set from Dr. and Mrs. Howson; gold shawl-pin from Mrs. C. E. Wilson; silver ice-cream set from the Misses Harriet and Josephine Hilton; cloisonné enamel tea-set from E. B. Smith, and a china tea-set from Mrs. R. W. Grumbes.

The following is a description of the bride's trousseau: One black silk dinner-dress, trimmed with satin and jet, with corsage cut in low, heart-shaped neck, and two-and-a-half-yard trail; neck filled in with real Valenciennes lace of the most elaborate pattern and narrow satin ribbon; entire dress trimmed with pure Valenciennes lace, and has deep basque, and is belted at sides with narrow satin ribbon. One rich black silk walking-dress, trimmed with black satin ribbon en cascade. One moonlight-blue satin and brocade dinner-dress, with elbow sleeves and square neck; neck and front are trimmed with white point de Venise lace around the neck. From throat to waist on each side of the bosom is a jabot of point de Venise lace, the bosom being otherwise quite plain. The same lace, with light blue satin ribbon to match, is put in torsade from the waist to the feet in front. The sides of this dress are quite plain. The train and the back is a princesse of brocade, trimmed with plaitings of blue satin half way up. The train is two and a half yards long, and the dress buttons are all silver. One dark trimmed dress, with gold silk dress, with duchesse train; two and a half yards long, high neck and three-quarters sleeves. This dress is trooped on one side with bows of silk, inlaid with brocades, and has buttons on waist of pearl inlaid on turquoise of blue shade to match general tone of dress. The sleeves and neck are trimmed in duchesse lace. The rest is pointed, back and front, and is made in Louis XIV. style. One velvet and silk robe dinner dress, with round-square neck, three-quarter sleeves, and square train two and a half yards long. The vest is pointed, back and front. The front of the skirt opens over a plaited front of satin, the sides of the front being faced with velvet and satin, and trimmed in real laces held with solid gold buckles. The waist is buttoned in front with solid gold buttons. One brown real India cashmere silk and velvet walking dress, with outside garment and vest of coffee-color damask, with pearl and silver buttons inlaid in shades to match. One blue and black cashmere and silk walking dress, with plaited waist and kilted skirt and sash, buttons of dark-blue pearl. One royal blue velvet reception dress, trimmed in cream satin and duchesse lace, with surplice neck and elbow-sleeves, and square train two and a half yards long. This has a revers of silk across the front, trimmed in straps and real pearl buttons. Twelve other dresses of cashmere, silk, velvet, and satin. With each dress there are one dozen point lace handkerchiefs, one dozen hose in pure silk to match the dress, and one dozen of each of the articles that go to make up a suit of ladies' lingerie. The trousseau also includes a bonnet and a hat for each dress to match it, all in the latest style, and of material and quality to suit. It also includes one dozen kid gloves for each dress, of a shade to match; also, one dozen morning robes for each dress, of the softest and richest goods, trimmed in pure laces.

THE LATE HENRY WELLS.

FUNERAL SERVICES AT HIS HOME IN AURORA ON THE LAST DAY OF 1878.

The body of Henry Wells, who died in Glasgow, Scotland, on the 10th of December last, reached his home in Aurora, N. Y., Friday, the 27th ult., and the public funeral services in his honor were held on Tuesday, the 31st. Among the friends of Mr. Wells present were Gen. H. W. Perkins and William Brookfield, of this City; Hon. C. J. Folger, of the New-York Court of Appeals; Hon. C. B. Sedgwick and Rev. Dr. Chester, of Syracuse; Hon. T. M. Pomeroy, Gen. William H. Seward, Gen. J. N. Knapp, of Auburn; Dr. Henry Foster, of Clifton Springs, N. Y., and many other gentlemen of distinction. The pall-bearers were Hon. William G. Fargo, Hon. E. B. Judson, Gen. William R. Seward, A. Higgins, Esq., representing the American Express Company, and Messrs. William H. Bogart, Henry Morgan, T. Delafield, and Rev. Dr. E. S. Frisbee, all of Aurora. The College for Young Ladies at Aurora, which Mr. Wells founded, and which bears his name, was represented in part only by teachers and students on account of the holiday vacation. A memorial service, however, with an address by President Frisbee, was held at the college previous to the separation for home. On Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, a brief service, at which only the nearer friends beside the family were present, was held at the house, conducted by Rev. William Aikman, D. D., Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Wells was a member. An hour later the church was thronged by friends and neighbors, to pay their last respects to him whom they delighted to honor. After the procession had entered the church, four young ladies, students of the college, advanced to the casket in front of the pulpit, and placed upon it a wreath and an anchor of exquisite flowers, and a sheaf of wheat entwined with a sickle of flowers. Among the other floral decorations was a pillow of immortelles, which displayed the first line of Mr. Wells' favorite hymn, 'Nearer, my God, to Thee.' At the close of the organ voluntary the choir sang an adaptation of Himmel's Battle Prayer, "Father, I bend to Thee." Rev. William H. Casey, Rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Aurora, read selections from the 15th chapter of First Corinthians, after which, led by the choir, all united in the hymn "Nearer, my God, to Thee." Rev. Charles Hawley, D. D., Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Auburn, in accordance with the wishes of Mr. Wells long ago expressed to his family and others, delivered the commemorative address, an unexaggerated, impartial estimate of a man whose life was a power for good. After the address the services at the church were concluded with prayer by Rev. Dr. Aikman.

HEAVY WEATHER AT SEA.

ACCIDENT TO AN OCEAN STEAMER—THE CREW OF A SCHOONER RESCUED—A BARK 100 DAYS OUT.

The steam-ship Alsatia, of the Anchor Line, which arrived from London yesterday, sailed from that port on the 18th of December, and met with heavy weather. Head gales, with frequent squalls of terrific force, made the seas extremely irregular, and the vessel was frequently compelled to drive through them, and the result was that she was almost submerged at times. On Christmas Day the storm was terrible, and tremendous seas were shipped. The vessel labored so violently that on the following day, when 600 miles from this port, it was discovered that the intermediate shaft was cracked. It was temporarily repaired by means of clamps, and the vessel was able to proceed at half speed. Fortunately, the weather was fine afterward, and the Alsatia arrived yesterday, only three days overdue, and was towed up to her pier. She has on board a new intermediate shaft, which will be put in here.

The bark Crown Jewel, which arrived from Hamburg yesterday, passed the Banks of Newfoundland 27 days ago, and since that time up to her arrival in port she experienced heavy gales. Her foremast was sprung and the rudder-head split. The ship Josephine, from Cardiff, which is found to the Clerk to-day, has been 4600 miles, and has had terrific weather. The Themis is bound from London for this port, and has been already 100 days out.

The schooner Mary Ann Guer, while leaving Fire Island inlet for this port on Wednesday, ran ashore. There was a very heavy surf on, and being in great danger, Capt. Ward hoisted a signal of distress, which was seen by the crew of the Fire Island station, No. 25. Mr. Leander A. Jeffrey ran to their assistance, and with his help the crew got her off. Capt. Ward said, on his arrival yesterday, that he would certainly have been lost, with his whole crew, but for Mr. Jeffrey's timely assistance.

THE LIABILITY OF SURETIES.

The trial of the suit brought by the City of Hoboken against Louis Budenbender, William C. Harp, Charles Clinton, Philip Heramer, William Stahr, August Semrad, Henry C. Reiche, and Charles Cohen to recover $60,000, was begun in the Hudson County Circuit Court, before Judge Knapp, yesterday afternoon. John C. Besson, formerly City Attorney of Hoboken, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendants were represented by Gilbert Collins. John Kamena was for many years City Treasurer of Hoboken. He filed bonds annually for the faithful discharge of his official duties. The defendants became his sureties in June, 1877, and continued in that capacity till he was compelled to resign in December of that year. When he went out of office a deficiency of $60,000 was discovered in his accounts. He was indicted for embezzlement a year ago, but his trial, postponed from term to term, has never yet been taken place. Suit was finally commenced against the latest bondsmen to recover the amount of the deficiency, and it is the trial of this suit which was begun yesterday.

The defendants allege that Kamena's defalcations occurred before they went upon his bond, and that during the time covered by their undertakings he faithfully disbursed the city's moneys. They claim, therefore, that the responsibility should rest, if it is to rest anywhere, upon the earlier sureties.

The City, through its counsel, claims, on the other hand, that, when at the opening of the fiscal year, for which the defendants became Kamena's sureties, Mr. Kamena entered upon his duties, he charged himself upon his books with his deficiency; that whatever moneys he collected during that time, were appropriated to the payment of that deficiency, and that the latest set of bondsmen are, therefore, liable. The case presents an interesting legal question.

The witnesses sworn yesterday afternoon testified only to the making of the bond by the defendants and its acceptance by the Common Council, on the 1st half of the City. The trial will be resumed to-day, and will probably consume the remainder of the week.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH BRAZIL.

The increased trade and facilities of communication between this country and Brazil have called the attention of merchants and capitalists to the need of direct commercial relations between the two countries. In the present condition of affairs, bills of exchange on Brazil must be procured by way of London, with the payment of a double commission to the London banker. To save this commission, as well as time and annoyance, a movement is on foot to establish a banking-house in this City, with a branch at Rio Janeiro. The capital is to consist of 2,000 shares, $500 each, or $1,000,000, described in this City, $500,000 in Brazil. A gentleman of high reputation as a financier of ability and integrity is at the head of the project here. Little doubt is entertained as to its success, since more than $300,000 have already been subscribed in this City, and in Brazil the movement is greeted with equal interest and readiness to provide the capital. The establishment of such a bank would remove one of the chief disadvantages with which American merchants have to contend in their efforts to build up such a trade with Brazil as justly belongs to a country which purchases yearly more than one-half of Brazil's entire production.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN BROAD DAYLIGHT

John Beck, of No. 308 East Forty-sixth-street, kept New Year's Day in a sober manner, and was walking on the street near his house at 3 o'clock in the afternoon when a young man and a boy ran up against him. The former seized Beck's arms and held them securely, while the boy took his silver watch and chain from his pocket and ran away with the booty. Beck tackled his assailant, and struggled with him until an officer arrived. At the Forty-seventh-street Police Court yesterday the robber gave his name as John H. McGill, of No. 300 East Forty-sixth-street, and his age as 19. He had no defense to make, and was held by Justice Kassaire in $1,000 to answer at the General Sessions.

SEEKING AID FOR THE POOR.

A committee representing the several charitable institutions of this City, recently organized at the call of the Mayor, has issued circulars announcing that it will send wagons through the City, accompanied by agents, who will collect articles of clothing and provisions for the poor from those desirous of contributing them on Tuesday, Jan. 14. Each person soliciting donations will be provided with a certificate bearing the signatures of Rev. C. T. Woodruff, Willard Parsons, and Charles A. Bunting.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

STATE COURT NATURALIZATIONS.

JUDGE BLATCHFORD DECIDES IN FAVOR OF THE LEGALITY OF THE 1868 PAPERS FROM THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Among the persons arrested by John L. Davenport in October for having alleged fraudulent naturalization papers was Peter Coleman, whose certificate of citizenship was one of the many issued by Judge McCunn, in the Superior Court. Coleman used his certificate in getting registered as a voter in the Eleventh Election District of the Second Assembly District. His arrest was on the complaint of Supervisor Mosher. Coleman was held by Mr. Davenport to await the action of the Grand Jury, the charge being that the prisoner had used his certificate of naturalization knowing it to have been unlawfully issued or made. Though Coleman was discharged from custody on the ground of want of guilty knowledge on his part, a test case was made up by agreement between the prosecutors and Coleman's counsel in order to have the legality of the 1868 papers legally determined by the Federal courts. The argument was had before Judge Blatchford, who rendered his decision yesterday. Perhaps the only point seriously discussed was the one whether a formal entry on the regular minutes of the court is necessary to make the naturalization legal, the prosecution maintaining the affirmative, and the defense contending for the negative. It is well known that from 1858 to 1874 the only record of naturalizations kept in the Superior Court—outside of the judgment-rolls in such cases—consisted of entries in a book entitled "Naturalization Index," containing an alphabetical list of the names of the persons naturalized, or supposed to have been naturalized. Judge Blatchford is of opinion that an applicant for citizenship is not responsible for noncompliance with any conditions other than such as he has the power to comply with. The applicant can declare his intention, take the prescribed oath, and make the prescribed renunciation of allegiance to the foreign Government of which he was a subject. He can produce a witness as to his residence and character, and can appear in person in the proper court, and be sworn there in open court, with his witness, as to the matters prescribed in the statute. When this is done, says Judge Blatchford, the applicant can do nothing more except to receive such certificate from the court as that which Coleman received from the court. The evidence produced on the subject from the files and records of that court show that the certificate sued on claim the right to hold that a person appeared in the court and applied to it to become a citizen, and produced to it such evidence, and made such declaration and renunciation, and took such oaths as the statute required. Besides the three oaths of Coleman, embracing also the necessary declaration and renunciation by him, and the oath of the witness as to his residence and character, are all sworn to in open court, and are on one and the same piece of paper, at the head of which is a title showing that all the proceedings are in the matter of the application of Coleman to the Superior Court to become a citizen of the United States. The original page of paper is on file in that court, and bears the mark of having been filed on the same day on which the certificate was issued. This filing was a recording within the meaning of the statute. The evidence in this case shows very clearly that the Superior Court regarded what is found in the "Naturalization Index" in regard to Coleman, in connection with the paper, oaths, &c., and the initials of the Judge on such paper, as sufficient to make an order for the admission of Coleman to be a citizen. The evidence shows that there was no other record or entry of any order for the admission of Coleman; but it equally shows, not only that it was understood that there was an order for his admission, but it shows what it was that was understood by the court to be an order for his admission. Judge Blatchford adds that there is no foundation in fact for the suggestion that the United States District Attorney that the "Naturalization Index" was not regarded by the Superior Court itself as a sufficient record; "that, on the contrary, the certificate of the Clerk of the Court, presenting it as the basis of naturalization, showed that the court regarded the book as one of its records, and knew of its existence, and that it was not a private, unofficial book, and that it was kept by the authority and direction of the court, and of its Clerk, and that it was not the property of some deputy. So, too, it was a proper legal conclusion on the same evidence that the entry in the book was made at a proper time and by proper authority. So, also, it is to be presumed, from the initials of the Judge in connection with the other evidence, that he did hold the court, and that he wrote his initials as an authority to the Clerk to do what had already been done, namely, to enter the name of Coleman in the 'Naturalization Index' as admitted to citizenship, with the date and the other matters found in the book kept, and as authority to file the oath and affidavits, and as an assertion that the court held by him, and he, while holding the court, had received the application of Coleman, and acted judicially in the matter covered by the oaths or affidavits, and by the evidence of the witnesses as to residence and character of Coleman, and had admitted him thereupon to be a citizen of the United States. It is to be presumed, in the absence of evidence, that Coleman and his witnesses gave the necessary facts to the satisfaction of the court. None of the objections taken in respect to the affidavits are regarded as tenable. It therefore appears that Coleman was duly admitted a citizen of the United States, and that the legality of his admission was not invalidated by any act or omission which occurred either prior or subsequent to his admission. As he was legally admitted, it was proper for the court to give him the right to hold that certificate was not unlawfully issued or made. On this ground he is entitled to be discharged from arrest." Judge Blatchford also reiterates the opinion expressed by him when he discharged Coleman from actual custody, that the latter, when he used his certificate of citizenship for the purpose of registering, did so not believing it to have been unlawfully issued or made, and hence was not subject to arrest and punishment.

The United States election officials are of opinion that this decision does not affect the legality of all the disputed certificates of naturalization issued from the State courts in 1868, but only about 12,000 of them. The remainder of the 50,000 or 60,000 they still consider to be in force, and as not coming within the purview of the rule laid down by Judge Blatchford.

AN OLD COPARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

The oldest billiard copartnership that existed in the City, that of Peter Marron and Timothy Flynn, better known as "Tim," was dissolved on New Year's Day, after an existence of 17 years. When the firm was established in its present site, so long and favorably known, "Tim" and "Pete" bought out Roberts, since deceased, who had employed "Tim" as a game-keeper. The future pool expert was very popular with the public, and drew a large and fashionable patronage to the cosy rooms of himself and partner, "Pete." Nearly every billiard expert that has come to America or made his reputation here has been a visitor at the rooms, and customers in by-gone years were often entertained by exhibitions of skill by Phelan, Dudley Kavanaugh, "Mike" Dee, and other old celebrities, who swung the cues during the reign of the American four-ball game. When the latter gave place to the more scientific French game of three-ball caroms, and "Tim" used frequently to cross cues with Vignaux, Ubasy, and Albert Garnier, and Sexton, Dion, Slosson, Gallagher, Daly, Rudolphe, "Joe" Dion, and his brother Cyrille were frequently seen in the rooms. "Tim" employed Jacob Schaefer about three years ago, and backed him during the engagement in the Delaney championship tournament, when but few of the public knew him as a billiard expert. Mr. Flynn's popularity rests not a little upon a reputation, only too true, as billiard circles, of never having thrown a match game, or played in the "pool-box" interest. Peter Marron bought out Flynn's interest, and will in future conduct the business of the late firm as usual. The fun and jovial "Conn" Flynn, who so long presided over the pool-room, where he was rather inconsistently called the "skeleton," leaves with "Tim" Flynn.

REHYPOTHECATION OF STOCK.

William R. Gould and another brought suit in the Supreme Court against the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company and others, and the plaintiffs demurred to the answer. The plaintiffs borrowed from Bonner & Co. $15,000, pledging with them stocks worth about $19,000. Bonner & Co. took these stocks and some stocks pledged with them by other persons and pledged them to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company for a loan of $35,000. Subsequently Bonner & Co. borrowed, over and over, upon their collaterals, various sums of money, and on one day in particular they borrowed a sum, pledging collaterals which were declared to be insufficient. Their agent, however, made a remark to the effect that the collaterals on the other loans, with these, were sufficient, and thereupon the loan was made. The plaintiffs now claim the return from the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of their proportion of the excess of the value of the collaterals pledged at the one particular time with them. The defendants claim the right to hold that surplus to meet deficiencies on subsequent loans. Judge Barrett decides, however, that the pledge was a single transaction, and that the subsequent reference to the pledge did not in any way impair the lien of the defendants on it, and that they gave no additional credit upon it. He therefore gives judgment for the plaintiff.

A MAN WHO WANTED TO DIE.

Yesterday morning the passengers on the ferry-boat Commodore Barney, of the Grand-street line, while on her 9 o'clock trip from Brooklyn, noticed a young man on the bow of the boat acting in a very strange manner. He walked up and down the deck talking wildly to himself. Suddenly, when the boat was within 10 feet of the slip, he sprang overboard. The pilot rang the bell to reverse the engine. When the would-be suicide rose to the surface one of the deck-hands threw him a rope, but he refused to take hold of it, and made no effort to keep afloat. He drifted into the slip, and Patrolman Lefay Schulum obtained a boat-hook and brought the drowning man ashore. He was taken to the Thirteenth Precinct Station-house, where he gave his name as Frank St. Clair, a clerk, residing at No. 45 Johnson-street, Brooklyn. He was divested of his wet clothing and wrapped in blankets, and was permitted to sit near the stove in the sitting-room, as he was chilled by being so long in the water. During the temporary absence of the doorman St. Clair again attempted to commit suicide by hanging himself to a clothes-peg in the room with a woolen scarf. He was discovered and cut down before he had received any injury, and he was subsequently taken to Bellevue Hospital. St. Clair is believed to be insane.

THE HARKINS-FISKE SUIT.

WHAT THE DEFENDANT HAS TO SAY ABOUT THE FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE'S MANAGEMENT—GUNNING S. BEDFORD MADE RECEIVER.

The application by Daniel H. Harkins against Stephen Fiske, for an injunction and for the appointment of a Receiver of the affairs of the present management of the Fifth-avenue

The New-York Times.

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THE LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

AFFAIRS IN THE TROUBLED EAST.

THE DISTRICT OF GHOST IN AFGHANISTAN OCCUPIED BY THE BRITISH—THE COUNTRY AROUND KANDAHAR FLOODED—OPPOSITION TO THE BERLIN TREATY IN PODGORITZA.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The *Standard's* Hazarapir dispatch says: "Gen. Roberts, with a large force, has entered the district of Khost, which he intends to occupy, to overawe the mountaineers. No opposition is expected."

The *Telegraph's* correspondent with the Quettah column reports that the Afghans have flooded the country around Kandahar, and that all non-combatants are leaving that city.

A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Paris says M. Waddington has informed the Council of Ministers that the Tunis affair is in a fair way of settlement.

The *Times'* Vienna dispatch states that Prince Dondoukoff Korsakoff has made a special request to the Czar asking his intervention in behalf of the Bulgarians in Macedonia, who declare that 120 of their villages have been burned and 6,000 persons massacred during the suppression of the insurrection. The Bulgarian fugitives have petitioned the foreign Ambassadors for deliverance from Turkish rule.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 3.—The Porte has advised the Bey of Tunis to come to an amicable arrangement with France.

VIENNA, Jan. 3.—The *Political Correspondence* says intelligence has been received from Scutari that the inhabitants of Podgoritza have telegraphed to the Sultan their determination not to submit in any case to the enforcement of the Berlin treaty. Simultaneously with this notice the authorities of Podgoritza demolished the dwellings of those inhabitants of Spuz who had gone to tender submission to Montenegro.

THE MAN-OF-WAR DISASTER.

TEN MEN KILLED AND THIRTY-THREE WOUNDED ON THE THUNDERER — THE TURRET OF THE SHIP DISABLED.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The following telegram has been received from Admiral Hornby, commanding the British fleet in the Sea of Marmora: "One of the 38-ton guns of the turret-ship Thunderer burst this morning, (Jan. 2,) killing Lieuts. Coker and Daniell, two petty officers, four seamen, and a marine. The gun burst just in front of the trunnion, the muzzle blowing overboard. The gun had been fired with a blistering charge, but when it burst it was loaded with a full charge and an empty shell. A boatswain and 32 men were wounded. 12 of them very badly. The turret was disabled, but the ship is otherwise uninjured."

Three petty officers were killed by the explosion on board the Thunderer, instead of two, as previously reported.

GEN. GRANT IN IRELAND.

A HEARTY GREETING IN DUBLIN—THE GENERAL PRESENTED WITH THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY AND GIVEN A BANQUET.

DUBLIN, Jan. 3.—Gen. Grant arrived in Dublin this morning. He was accompanied by Gen. Noyes, United States Minister to France, and was met by the Lord Mayor, who presented him with the freedom of the city. On arriving at the City Hall, Gen. Grant was cheered by a large crowd who had assembled to see him. The Mayor, in presenting the freedom of the city, referred to the cordiality always existing between America and Ireland, and hoped that in America Gen. Grant would do everything he could to help a people who sympathize with every American movement. The freedom of the city is inclosed in an ancient carved bog-oak casket. Gen. Grant replied that no ceremony had given him such satisfaction as the present one. He was proud to belong to a country containing many Irishmen. He said he was not an eloquent speaker. He could only thank them for the honor done him. Three cheers were given for Gen. Grant, and three more were called for and given for America. Dr. Butt, as the first honorary freeman of the city, made a speech highly complimentary to Gen. Grant.

Two hundred guests were present at the banquet given in honor of Gen. Grant this evening. The Lord Mayor presided. Gen. Noyes returned thanks for a toast to President Hayes' health. Gen. Grant, replying to a toast to his health, commented upon the cordiality of the popular reception accorded him. He believed and hoped that the trade depression in America would soon be over. He said Americans strove to be honest and to pay their way as they became prosperous; so, also, would England. His speech was loudly cheered.

CORK, Jan. 3.—The Corporation of this city has received an intimation of an approaching visit from Gen. Grant. A strong feeling is manifested against giving him a public reception because of his supposed hostility to Catholicism.

CURRENT EVENTS ABROAD.

APPEARANCE OF A PLAGUE IN ASTRAKHAN—THE DANISH ELECTIONS—THE THREATENED ENGINEERS' STRIKE—A DIPLOMATIC RUPTURE BETWEEN GERMANY AND DENMARK FEARED.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 3.—A plague has appeared among the Cossacks of Astrakhan. The sufferers are isolated. Many doctors have been summoned to their relief. Of 195 persons attacked since the 1st inst., 143 have died.

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—The *Post*, discussing the attitude of the Danish Court toward the Hanoverian Separatists, says it considers itself justified in asking whether the relations between Germany and Denmark are about to undergo a change.

MADRID, Jan. 3.—Conformably to traditional usage, Moncasi was handed over to-day to the brotherhood charged with accompanying condemned persons to execution. A chapel has been erected in his cell, where he will remain 24 hours in prayer. His execution will be by the garrote.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 3.—In the elections for members of the Folkething the Moderate Left has lost 14 seats, of which the Right gained seven. The Radical Left lost six seats to the Right, and the latter lost two seats. The Radical leaders, Hansen and Berg, were defeated. The final results show 36 members of the Right, 33 Radicals, 28 Moderate Left, and 2 of unknown opinions. Two elections will be held later.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says: "A full pardon has been granted to 24 Communist exiles in New-Caledonia for their services against the insurgents in that colony."

LONDON, Jan. 4.—A common understanding was reached yesterday by all the societies connected with the engineering trade, to resist to the utmost any increase in the number of hours of labor. It is stated that the Clyde and the great ship-building districts of Greenock have virtually dropped their demand to correspond with that of the London masters.

The cotton masters at Hudderafield are considering the advisability of reducing wages in the same proportion as at Oldham.

The *Standard's* dispatch from Copenhagen says: "The attacks of the anti-official Prussian press threaten to cause a diplomatic rupture between Germany and Denmark.

The *Journal D'Alsace* states that the greatest destitution and distress prevail throughout Alsace and Loraine.

A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Paris says: "It is reported that the wound received by Signor Cairoli, the Italian ex-Prime Minister, at the hands of the would-be assassin of King Humbert, is festering, and that he is about to undergo a dangerous operation."

The *Times'* Paris correspondent telegraphs as follows: "The Police have prohibited an intended manifestation in the streets in favor of the imprisoned Communists. The Government seems to have decided to grant individual pardons to all the Communists except about 400 of the ringleaders and participators in massacres."

A strike has occurred among the freight train guards of the Midland Railway against prolongation of the hours of labor. Demonstrations have been made at London, Bradford, Bedford, Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield, Nottingham, and Leicester. Disturbances are feared at Leicester.

MAINE'S NEW GOVERNOR.

GARCELON CHOSEN — ELECTION OF OTHER OFFICERS, ALL DEMOCRATS.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 3.—A vote for Governor was taken in the House to-day, as follows: Alonzo Garcelon, 85; Joseph L. Smith, 85; Selden Connor, 64; Frederick Robie, 64. There was one member absent on each side. The House having chosen the names of Joseph L. Smith and Alonzo Garcelon as candidates to be sent to the Senate for Governor, the Senate appointed a committee of three to receive, sort, and count the votes for Governor. They reported as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 31; necessary to a choice, 16; Alonzo Garcelon had 21 and Joseph L. Smith 10, every Republican Senator having voted for Garcelon. The President thereupon declared that Alonzo Garcelon, of Lewiston, had been elected Governor for the ensuing political year.

At the convention of both branches of the Legislature, formed at 12:30 P. M. for the election of State officers, the nominees of the Democratic-Greenback caucus were elected, as follows:

Secretary of State—EDWARD H. GOVE, of Biddeford.

State Treasurer—CHARLES A. WHITE, of Gardiner.

Attorney-General.—WILLIAM A. MCLELLAN, of Belfast.

Adjutant-General.—SAMUEL D. LEAVITT.

The caucus then proceeded to the election of the following Executive Councilors: Edward C. Mody, of York; Charles H. Chase, of Portland; Frank M. Fogg, of Auburn; Simon Brown, of Fairfield; Halsey H. Monroe, of Thomaston; John R. Foster, of Bangor; Fred. G. Parker, of Presque Isle. The convention then dissolved. Each branch appointed a committee to wait upon Gov. Garcelon, and inform him of his election. The branches adjourned to Tuesday afternoon. The new Governor will probably be inaugurated on Wednesday.

BURGLARS CAUGHT BY A WARNING.

ONE KILLED AND ANOTHER DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED—BETRAYED BY A PRETENDED ASSOCIATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

VINCENNES, Ind., Jan. 3.—A very exciting capture of a gang of burglars was made last night at Oaktown, a thriving village nine miles north of this city. On Wednesday the Postmaster received a letter from the Postmaster of Bloomfield, Ind., giving him notice that a gang of burglars from Bloomfield would visit Oaktown for the purpose of plundering its stores; also describing a young man, Mont John, who would accompany the gang, but who was to be protected, as he was playing the part of a detective. That night five men were stationed in each business house, but no attack was made. These precautions were repeated last night. About 11 o'clock the men in Madigan's saloon heard a noise at the door, and immediately prepared for work, so that when the door yielded to the force of a pinch-bar the burglars, three in number, found themselves looking into the muzzles of four revolvers. Quick as a flash they fired and fled, the saloon party immediately firing in return. Noah Williams ran about 200 yards and fell, fatally wounded, his jugular vein being severed. He expired in 15 minutes. Gainey reached the railroad track and followed it, pursued by a large crowd, who, upon the first noise of the firing, had come to the assistance of the saloon men. The firing was continued for the distance of a quarter of a mile. Henry Norton, one of the pursuers, received one of Gainey's bullets in the mouth. Gainey, already suffering from a shattered arm, returned the fire until all but one chamber in his revolver was gone, when he fell exhausted. Dr. Warner, one of the pursuers, stooped over him and asked him if he was hurt, whereupon he turned and pulled the trigger of his revolver, which descended on the last cartridge, but fortunately failed to explode.

Another party during this time had pursued and captured Dick Baird, who proved to be Mont John, and who had miraculously escaped bullets which passed in close proximity to his ears. His story is as follows: About a year ago Gainey approached him, endeavored to induce him to unite with himself and Williams in robbing places in Bloomfield. John refused, but upon warning several citizens, was advised to enter into the plans and lead on the burglars until they were successfully entrapped. A general attack upon Bloomfield was given up, and plans were laid for the extensive burglary at Oaktown, with which place Gainey was familiar. Mont John immediately gave notice to the Postmaster, who wrote the letter, with the results mentioned above. Noah Williams, alias Dixon, the burglar who was killed, lived at Oaktown one year, but had returned to Bloomfield. He was a large man, about 25 years old, and had served two terms in the Penitentiary. Adam C. Gainey, son of W. H. Gainey, a wealthy merchant of Bloomfield, has been a terror to that place for years. He has served three terms in the Penitentiary, having been sent there for 10 months when only 16 years of age. The second time was for 8 months, and another for 11. He is a desperate ruffian. His wounds are dangerous, but not necessarily fatal.

ACCOUNTING FOR YELLOW FEVER.

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE COMMISSION—A PHYSICIAN WHO BELIEVES IN THE GERM THEORY.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 3.—Mr. Silas Weeks, Agent of the Dominion Steam-ship Line, was examined to-day by the Yellow Fever Commission in regard to the present quarantine system. Dr. Carrington, Quarantine Physician, was examined in regard to the steamer Emily B. Souder. He said he had had some experience in yellow fever, but had not practiced since 1855. He was doubtful of the case of Clark, whom he saw on the Souder; he had left that steamship to his assistant, a very good young physician, but with very little experience in yellow fever. Dr. F. Loeber, a practicing physician, and member of the Board of Health, testified in regard to the case of Elliott, of the Souder, who was treated by him. The case was one of congestive fever, and this diagnosis was concurred in by Dr. Boyer, of the Hotel Dieu, who saw Elliott before death. Dr. Loeber said, in the course of his examination: "I believe yellow fever to be indigenous, because it has never been satisfactorily proved to me to have been imported, but at the same time I cannot say that it has always been indigenous. If the conditions, atmospheric and others, are not present, or are not favorable, the disease is not generated from the germ, and in this way I account for years in which we have escaped yellow fever in an epidemic form. I also believe germs to be indigenous to Mobile and Galveston. As regards Vicksburg and Memphis, I believe it to have been imported from New-Orleans. I believe that the best means of prevention are by a thorough hygienic system in this city, such as is in operation in New-York and Baltimore, where I also believe germs to have been indigenous and where I believe these were eradicated by strenuous sanitary regulations. The necessary conditions are heat, long continued inviscerature, a lack of efficient hygienic measures, improper drainage, and a general low condition of sanitary regulations. I think that the first genuine case of yellow fever I saw was in consultation with Dr. Axson on July 7. The case was on Annunciation-street. I made a careful inquiry in the vicinity, but failed to discover any cases from which this one might have originated, and, indeed, I fail to connect it with any other case in the city, as the patient had not left the house for some weeks previous. Dr. Axson agreed with me that the case was one of genuine yellow fever. In some regions of this city which were extremely filthy, I account for the absence of fever by the absence of the germ. Had the germ been present I think the fever would have been present in an aggravated form. I believe in atmospheric influences to the extent that the germs may be transmitted by currents of air, but to what distance I cannot say."

At the evening session Dr. Joseph Jones, member of the Board of Health, was examined. He said the yellow fever could be imported, but he could not trace the last epidemic to that source. He believed an epidemic could occur in New-Orleans without importation, provided the causes were favorable. He was in favor of a rigid quarantine. He believed in the germ theory.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS.

NO POPULAR DEMAND FOR GOLD.

THE TREASURY OFFICERS SURPRISED AND GRATIFIED AT THE SUCCESS OF RESUMPTION—THE PET THEORIES OF FINANCIAL DEMAGOGUES PROVED TO BE FALLACIOUS—WHAT MR. EWING SAID A YEAR AGO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The result of the first two days' experience under the Resumption act shows that there is no popular demand for gold, and no anxiety in the public mind about the successful maintenance of specie payments. The Treasury officials are agreeably surprised. It was believed by them that several million dollars would be required to meet the first few days' redemption of legal tenders, but thus far the coin reserve has been strengthened rather than diminished. Even the "bloated bondholders" have manifested an indifference toward coin, and have cheerfully accepted United States notes in exchange for matured coupons and checks for registered interest. This fact deprives the demagogues in Congress of their main source for argument, and the failure of the "bullionists" to rush to the Sub-Treasury for gold demolishes all the calculations of Messrs. Kelley, Ewing, and their followers. It is perhaps too early to pronounce judgment upon the stability of specie payments, but there is certainly good cause for public congratulation upon the exhibition of confidence in the result manifested by the people, and it is very probable that even Judge Kelley is now prepared to change the opinions heretofore expressed by him about the "experiment."

A little more than one year ago the Resumption act was repealed by the House by a vote of 133 to 120, but it is safe to predict that the Repeal bill, if presented now, would not receive 25 votes. In his carefully-prepared speech in the House on Nov. 22, 1877, advocating the repeal of the Resumption act, Mr. Ewing said: "The national banks, the importers, the gold rings in New-York, the desperadoes in Wall-street, the money kings of Europe, to whom we are financially enslaved, will present the greenbacks for redemption and destruction as fast as the gold can be paid over the counters of the Treasury." In view of the experience of the past two days under the operations of "that sum of financial villainies, the Resumption law," which is the way Mr. Ewing characterized the Resumption act, it is probable that that gentleman would like to have the privilege of revising his recorded utterances and modifying his illogical predictions.

A NEW DEPARTURE BY THURMAN.

REPORTS THAT HE IS ABOUT TO RETURN TO THE HARD-MONEY CAMP—HIS PURPOSE TO BE ANNOUNCED IN A SPEECH AT COLUMBUS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Senator Thurman will leave here on Monday night for Columbus, to participate in the celebration of the anniversary of the battle of New-Orleans by the Ohio Democrats. The Senator has prepared a speech for delivery upon that occasion, and it is expected that he will improve his opportunity to give the Democracy of Ohio the reasons that have induced him to decline the use of his name in connection with the Governorship of that State. Mr. Thurman's friends say that he will also, in his forthcoming speech at Columbus, advocate the wisdom of maintaining specie payment, and produce his celebrated speech of a couple of years ago at Hamilton, Ohio, to show that he always favored resumption on the day fixed by law. Senator Thurman is a sagacious trimmer, and he is fully prepared to furl the sail he has been carrying for the past two years. If he makes such a speech at Columbus as is predicted by his friends it will show that he has now a proper appreciation of the direction and strength of the popular gale. Had he been more careful in taking his bearings two years ago it would have been better for him.

THE CHINESE TREATY QUESTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The Chinese immigration question was discussed at the Cabinet meeting to-day, and resulted in its reference to the Secretary of State for correspondence with the Chinese Embassy, with a view to the modification of the Burlingame treaty. It is understood that there is a division of sentiment in the Cabinet upon this question, some members favoring the abrogation of the treaty and others favoring modification, so that only a limited number of immigrants from China may be limited. It is known that the Chinese Government will resist any offer to modify the treaty, but will not formally object to its abrogation should the United States insist upon that course. The Burlingame treaty contains no provision for its abrogation, but should this Government decide to ignore it, the Chinese Government would be forced to acquiesce.

WILKESBARRE BANKERS EMBARRASSED.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Jan. 3.—None of the other banks of this place are affected by the failure of Bennett, Phelps & Co., with the exception of the Miners' Savings Bank, on which there is a slight run, and the 60 days' limit has been adopted. Bennett, Phelps & Co.'s liabilities will probably amount to $500,000. They claim that creditors will not lose a dollar, as their property will more than cover the above sum. The amount due to depositors is $276,000, and to the Miners' Savings Bank about $50,000. The latter amount is covered by the assignment made yesterday. It is said the firm loses about $300,000 by the suspension of J. H. Swoyer and the Riverside Coal Company. Several business houses here are seriously embarrassed by the failure of Mr. Swoyer to meet his obligations, one of which, N. Wolfe & Co., druggists, made an assignment last night. It is believed that the Forty-Fort Coal Company will not suspend, Messrs. J. H. Swoyer and C. F. Shoemer having made an assignment of their interest, and it is now in the hands of other persons.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1879.

Hon. John A. Bingham, Minister to Japan, has arrived in this city.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan to-day amounted to $2,613,180.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $198,744 30, and from Customs $269,187 05.

The Department of Justice was draped in mourning to-day, as a mark of respect for the late Caleb Cushing.

Charles Francis Adams, Jr., has tendered his resignation as Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

It is expected that the Secretary of the Treasury will to-morrow issue another call for the redemption of $10,000,000 5-20 bonds, consols of 1867.

Senators Teller, Cameron of Wisconsin, Kirkwood, Bailey, and Garland, constituting the sub-committee of investigation appointed under the Blaine resolution, left Washington this morning for New-Orleans. They took with them a clerk, two Assistant Sergeants-at-Arms, and two stenographers.

The Springer committee, conducting the "Seward investigation," resumed its sessions to-day. The proceedings were confined to the identification and partial examination of a large number of books received from the State Department, containing letter-press copies of Consular correspondence and records of fees, &c. The committee will meet again to-morrow.

The Mint Bureau yesterday turned into the Treasury $575,000 as profits accruing to the Government from the coinage of the standard silver dollar during the past three weeks. This amount was the net profit after buying the silver for coinage, paying for transportation, and allowing for wasting in the process of coinage. Since the commencement of the coinage of the standard dollar, the Government has profited between the legal-tender value and the real value of the bullion which it contains, to the amount of about $1,600,000.

The delegation from the Ute tribe of Indians, which arrived in this city last night, will have an interview with the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to-morrow. The Utes have agreed to a change of locality in Colorado, and, as part of the land which they will relinquish is valuable for mining purposes, one of the subjects affecting their interests which will be discussed during their present visit is the question of what compensation, if any, should be allowed as representing the difference in value of the two reservations.

All the members of the Cabinet were present to-day, with the exception of Secretary Sherman.

The Treasury Department was represented by Assistant Secretary Hawley, who reported interesting facts concerning the resumption of specie payments. The question of refunding the national debt was discussed as the principal financial aim of the Treasury Department, now that specie resumption has been accomplished. The large increase in the subscriptions to the 4 per cent. bonds, which is a funding loan, was considered a good indication of success in the consummation of such measures.

It is said at the State Department that the Mexican Government has made arrangements for the payment of the third instalment—$300,000—of the indemnity to American citizens, due this month. The previous instalments are being distributed. The department is now engaged in the examination of the Weil and La Abre awards, involving about $1,500,000, to the payment of which the Mexican Government objected on account of alleged frauds, and which awards, by a law of Congress, were excepted from distribution until they could be examined by the department. Various papers have been furnished by the Mexican Government to support its allegations, the Weil case being the first to pass under review. This is the larger of the two awards.

In redeeming the 10-year District of Columbia bonds, Treasurer Gilfillan has discovered that between $8,000 and $10,000 in these bonds presented for redemption do not contain the requirements of the act creating their issue, namely, "that they shall be signed by the Mayor, countersigned by the Registrar, and have affixed the seal of the Corporation of Washington." Being not affixed in the amount above named, the bonds thus wanting were returned to those presenting them, the Treasurer being unable to redeem them unless the seal is affixed as required by law. The District Commissioners have been informed of the defect, and say in reply that they have no power to correct the omission until after the records of their office have been examined. This will be begun at once.

MARINE DISASTERS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The Signal Corps station at Chatham, Mass., reports to the chief signal officer as follows: "An unknown schooner came ashore on Common Flat this afternoon. They have cut away the masts and the crew are considered in a precarious situation. No one can reach her on account of the prevailing gale and the sea."

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 3.—The schooner E. A. Clark, of and for New-York, from New-Bedford, went ashore last night on Rice Rocks, Newport Harbor. She lies easy, and will probably come off.

The steamer Wm. Lawrence, at this port, from Baltimore, supplied provisions yesterday to the ship Herrina, 97 days out from London, for New-York. The steamer fell in with her 20 miles south-east of Absecom.

ST. JOHN, Newfoundland, Jan. 3.—The schooner Ellen was driven ashore on Duck Island on the 22d inst. Two of her crew got ashore. The remaining three, after clinging to the wreck for some time, were weakened by exposure, swept off, and drowned. Their bodies were recovered the next day and buried on the island.

ZETA PSI IN CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 3.—The annual convention of the Zeta Psi Fraternity met in this city to-day. Notwithstanding the storm, there is a large attendance. The session to-day was devoted to the routine business of the fraternity. This evening there were literary exercises and a banquet at the Troy Music House, with an address by Hon. Lot W. Rhodes, of Troy, and poems by Judge Samuel B. Sumner, of Bridgeport, and William H. McElroy of the Albany *Journal*. The convention will finish its labors to-morrow. Seventeen subordinate chapters were represented to-day, and it is hoped, if the storm breaks, that the attendance to-morrow will be largely increased. This account little important business was transacted.

THE WHISKY BELL-PUNCH.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 3.—The General Assembly met to-day pursuant to the order of adjournment previous to the holidays. There was no quorum in the House. The proceedings in both branches were unimportant. Auditor Taylor sent in a report of the operations of the Moffett Liquor law, showing the total receipts to be $472,834, being an excess of $210,638 over the assessments of the preceding year, which, after deducting the rebates allowed under the law, leaves a net balance of $210,161 in excess of the results of the old law. The Auditor says the result of the experiment shows clearly that the law is capable of being made a most powerful agency for raising revenue, and suggests a number of modifications and changes to that end.

MUTUAL LIFE'S NEW PLAN.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 3.—A meeting of policy-holders in the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York was held this evening to consider the action of the board in allotting a portion of the accrued surplus fund to the new insurants. Addresses were made by J. W. McCullough, of New-York, against the new departure, and ex-Judge Fallon and George H. Andrews, of New-York, in behalf of the management. The meeting adjourned for one week.

NAVY AND ARMY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Rear Admiral Le Roy has been detached from the command of the European station, and ordered to proceed home, and report his arrival. Capt. John L. Davis, commanding the flag-ship Trenton, will be left in charge of the station until a successor to Admiral Le Roy shall be designated.

The Richmond will probably leave for the East Indies toward the close of next week.

The President to-day signed about 60 military commissions, for the most part First and Second Lieutenants, recently confirmed by the Senate.

In compliance with the recommendation of Gen. Sheridan, the names of the following Western military posts will be changed: Camp Baker will be known as Fort Logan; Standing Rock will be named Fort Yates; Fort Cheyenne will be changed to Fort Bennett; the post at Lower Brule Agency will be known as Fort Brule; Sidney Barracks to Fort Cramp Brown; Camp Douglass to Fort Douglass, and Camp Robinson to Fort Robinson.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The United States steamer Tuscarora arrived at Madeira on the 24th of December.

BISHOP WHITTINGHAM SERIOUSLY ILL.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 3.—An afternoon paper says Bishop Whittingham, of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Maryland, who has been in very feeble health for several years, is reported to be seriously ill at his residence in this city. For a year past the Bishop has been confined to his room, and some weeks ago became much worse, causing painful apprehensions among his friends. This morning he was not better, and his condition is regarded as critical, though his life is not despaired of. The Bishop is 73 years of age.

THE COLORADO LEGISLATURE.

DENVER, Jan. 3.—The State Legislature completed its organization yesterday. Hon. James P. Maxwell, of Boulder, was elected President pro tem. of the Senate, and Rhad Stranahan, of Boulder County, was chosen Speaker of the House. The Governor's Message will be submitted to-day.

DROPPED TO THE FLOOR AND KILLED.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 3.—Mr. Magrie Hageley, living in Ward-street, Urbana, left her house for a short walk yesterday, leaving her infant on the bed in the care of a daughter 4 years old. The infant beginning to cry, the daughter attempted to take it up to soothe it, when the babe fell upon the floor, breaking its neck.

FITZ JOHN PORTER'S TRIAL.

THE CLOSING ARGUMENTS BEGUN.

STRENUOUS EFFORTS OF THE PETITIONER TO INTRODUCE IMMATERIAL EVIDENCE—IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS OFFERED BY THE GOVERNMENT—GEN. GRANT'S OPINION AS TO THE LEGALITY OF REOPENING THE CASE—ONE OF PORTER'S CLAIMS DISPROVED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WEST POINT, Jan. 3.—The final disposition of the Fitz John Porter case, so far as the military commission appointed by the President is concerned, will not probably be arrived at before the end of next week. The sessions of the commission were resumed yesterday in the library of the Military Academy, Gens. Schofield, Terry, and Getty being present. There were a few persons present yesterday to hear the fag-ends of the evidence, but nothing material was offered. William Dyer, of the First Ohio Cavalry, detailed as an orderly at Gen. Pope's head-quarters in August, 1862, corroborated the evidence of Capt. Douglass Pope and Orderly Duffy as to the route taken and the hour of delivery of the famous 4:30 order on Aug. 29, which instructed Gen. Porter to make an attack. Porter's counsel introduced two witnesses to rebut the testimony of Dyer in certain minor particulars.

The counsel for the petitioner offered in evidence this morning the correspondence of Gen. Pope with the Count de Paris as to the conduct of the campaign in August, 1862, which terminated in the battle of Manassas. It was claimed by counsel that Gen. Pope had made certain statements in this correspondence which were material to their view of the case. The document was admitted and handed to the stenographer. The petitioner next offered in evidence a letter from Gen. Pope to Gen. Sherman, dated Oct. 23, 1878, in which the former explains the manner in which the blunder of transferring a paragraph of "Stonewall" Jackson's report of the engagement of Aug. 30 to Aug. 29 occurred. Gen. Pope gives substantially the same explanation of the mistake that McDowell did in his evidence before the commission. In Jackson's report the three days are connected in narrative form, and no special attention is paid to the dates. Hence, at a cursory reading, such a mistake was very likely to occur. Gen. Pope did not, moreover, make the extracts personally, but intrusted the work to a subordinate. When the correctness of the rendering was first questioned, long previous to the formation of the present commission, Gen. Pope sent his extracts to the War Department to be verified by comparison with the original narrative on record there; and they were returned with some verbal corrections, which did affect their general import. He speaks very frankly respecting the matter, which, by the way, although endlessly harped upon by Porter's counsel, is wholly immaterial, if not utterly irrelevant; for it is not denied that Gen. Porter's corps behaved gallantly on the third day of the battle, and Jackson's testimony to the fact in no way strengthens the petitioner's cause. Again, as Recorder Gardner has repeatedly explained, although if the reference of Jackson were to the first day's battle it would be corroborative of the statements of Gens. Heintzelman, McDowell, Sigel, and a host of minor witnesses—the Government loses nothing by the correction, and regrets as sincerely as the petitioner possibly can that the error was ever committed. Gen. Pope gives a satisfactory explanation of the manner in which the passages from the reports of Longstreet and Stuart were obtained for his "Brief Statement," namely, that they were copied by a subordinate, and afterward verified at the War Department.

Finally, by way of closing their case, the petitioner's counsel introduced Gen. George H. Gordon to show the disposition of the corps of Gen. Banks on Aug. 20, and to refute the evidence of Col. Dobson and Prof. Andrews, of the United States Military Academy. Gen. Gordon, who commanded a brigade in Gen. Banks' corps, contradicted the official report of the latter in several particulars, and described the disposition of the brigade under his command. The Recorder did not cross-examine the witness at any length, not seeing exactly how the position of Gen. Banks on that day was relevant to Gen. Porter's failure to obey orders. This closed the case for the petitioner.

Recorder Gardner offered some important documents for evidence, a few of which were admitted, and the most weighty, excluded. Copies of the papers of Col. Ruggles, Gen. Pope's Adjutant, with reference to Piatt's telegram; the official report of the condition of Gen. Morell's division (Porter's corps) on the morning of Aug. 31, 1862; a letter from Rev. F. Stringfellow, one of the petitioner's witnesses, asking that his evidence be stricken from the record; the returns of the second corps [Bank's] for the month of August, 1862, and the correspondence between Gen. Pope and President Grant in April, 1874, relative to the proposed re-opening of the Porter case, were all admitted. The following is the correspondence alluded to. Gen. Pope writing to President Grant in the first instance, and the President in reply giving his reasons for declining to appoint a commission:

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1874.

Gen. U. S. Grant, President of the United States:

MR. PRESIDENT: It is no doubt known to you that Gen. F. J. Porter claims to have procured evidence since his trial, yet attainable at the time, which would have secured his acquittal, for which he stands convicted, or greatly modify the finding and sentence of the court-martial before which he was tried, and that he has embodied in a printed pamphlet what he claims to be a portion of this evidence, and what he expects to establish by it, together with an appeal for a rehearing of his case. It is widely asserted by those who are in sympathy with him, and probably believed by many who have no personal interest in his case, that influences hostile to him have restrained you from examining this statement of his case, and have thus worked great injustice, by preventing the exercise of power from considering statements of evidence which might vindicate his reputation. It is needless to say to you that I have never used any influence with you, personal or other, to prevent the investigation of his statements, nor even intimated to you in any manner that I objected to any action you might think proper to take in the premises. Nevertheless, as I am not willing even to seem to consent to any additional misconception concerning me or my action in this case, I beg, if you have not already done so, that you will yourself, Mr. President, examine as fully into the question as you think justice or mercy demands, or that you will order a board of competent officers of high rank, unconnected with the armies or transactions involved, to investigate fully the statements of this new evidence made by Gen. Porter, and report to you what bearing, if any, it would have upon the findings and sentence of his court-martial, even if it could be fully established. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN POPE,

Brevet Major-General United States Army.

Gen. Grant held this note under consideration until May 9—about three weeks—and then replied, as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9, 1874.

MY DEAR GENERAL: Your letter of April 18, in regard to your position in the matter of a rehearing of the Fitz John Porter court-martial, was duly received. You are under the apprehension that I had not fully considered the case—or rather, that the public so thought—and that you had used means to prevent me from giving the subject fair consideration. In reply, I will make two emphatic statements: First, that I have no recollection. I have never had but one letter from you on this subject, prior to the one I am now answering, and that simply contained the request that, if I could conveniently reopening the case, I would examine both sides. I read during the trial the evidence and the final findings of the court, looking upon the whole trial as one of great importance, and particularly so to the Army and Navy. When Gen. Porter's subsequent statement was published I received a copy of it, and read it with care and attention, determined, if he had been wronged, and I could right him, I would do so. My second statement is that no new facts were developed that could be fairly considered, and that it was of doubtful legality whether, by the mere authority of the Executive, a rehearing could be given. Yours truly, U. S. GRANT.

As to the allegation of the petitioner that he was on the best of terms with Gen. Pope for several days after the battle, and that his conduct was never called in question except as an afterthought when the disastrous campaign was closed, Major Gardner offered an attested copy of an order from President Lincoln, dated Sept. 5, 1862, directing an inquiry into the conduct of Gen. Porter on Friday, Aug. 29, where he was, and why he did not take part in the action; also, an inquiry respecting the conduct of Gen. Franklin and of Gen. Griffin during the campaign, the former having been four days and four nights on the way from his former position to Manassas. The report of the proceedings under this order were also offered, together with a letter from Secretary Stanton to Gen. Halleck, dated Aug. 28, 1862, as to what orders had been given to the Army of the Potomac to move from the James River; whether such orders had been obeyed with promptness; what orders had been issued to Franklin, and whether such orders had been obeyed as promptly as the imminent peril demanded. The report of Gen. Halleck in response to this request was submitted, together with the materials embodied therein, respecting the failure of Porter to move upon the enemy as several times directed between Aug. 27 and 30, 1862; those respecting the case of Franklin, and those respecting the conduct of Griffin. A controversy ensued, and the documents were not admitted.

Mr. Maltby, of counsel for Porter, then began his argument for the petitioner, which is comprised in a printed pamphlet of 100 pages. He will continue his pleading to-morrow. Mr. Bullitt will sum up on Monday and the Recorder on Tuesday.

FURBER'S TRIAL NEARLY ENDED.

THE CLOSING ARGUMENT FOR THE STATE FINISHED AND THAT FOR THE DEFENSE BEGUN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Jan. 3.—Mr. Hammersley closed his argument for the State in the Charter Oak case at noon to-day, and traversed many points which were covered in his address yesterday. In reply to the legal question raised by Mr. Swett for the defense, that in describing in the information certain named policy-holders without identifying them, there was a variance, he held that the obligation, which embraced also 20,000 policy-holders to the jurors unknown, and others to become policy-holders, who were to be cheated and defrauded, was divisible, the naming of more than three being surplusage. As to the approval of the Furber contract by Commissioner Stedman, he argued that the Commissioner qualified his approval by an understanding requiring certain things to be done which were not done; for in fact, as he claimed to show by figures, more than $100,000 of the money taken out by Furber was taken from the reserve; but whether it was or not, he maintains that whatever money belonged to the company as surplus was the property of the policy-holders, and was a trust in the hands of the officers, to be administered by them for the benefit of the insured. In the contribution of Furber to the company it appears that he did not put in a dollar, but put in a mortgage for $800,000, and on that got a credit of $300,000, above the $500,000 contributed, and thus drew good securities out of the company, or their equivalent in cash, instead of adding anything to the valuable assets. Concerning the value of the New-York real estate, he said he supposed Furber and Mathews knew what it was worth, and they sold it to the company for about $2,000,000, and it went into the assets for $3,000,000. There was an inflation of $1,000,000, and it was for the reason that real estate could be inflated that Furber went into it, when he found that the company had valueless securities like the Valley bonds. The evidence shows that these bonds and certain mortgages were put in by Mathews for $1,200,000, and afterward Furber got them back again for $125,000. In closing, Mr. Hammersley asked the jury to give the accused the benefit of every doubt, and in doing so he believed it would be impossible to award a verdict of guilty.

An argument occupying over an hour was then made by Mr. Hawley in behalf of Mr. Walkley, who, he claimed, had not been shown to have been in any combination of any extent, and under the allegations was found to be innocent.

Mr. Hyde followed in the closing argument for the defense, and attributed the failure of Furber and Wiggin to bring the company out successfully to a persistent purpose which was displayed by certain men—who either wanted to be Receivers or counsel for a Receiver—to destroy public confidence in the company. If they had been let alone, the company would be paying to-day all its obligations in full. Not only were the accused driven out of the company, but they were indicted by a Grand Jury, a thing never done before in Connecticut except in cases where the penalty was hanging or imprisonment for life. To increase public prejudice, the case was complained of by the State Attorney for not having proved their innocence, as if men accused of crime must establish their innocence rather than be proved guilty by the State. Mr. Hyde then reviewed the evidence in

CONFIDENCE SWINDLERS.

HOW THEY GET DUPES IN NEW-YORK

AN OUTLINE OF THEIR SCHEMES—THEIR CIRCULAR TO AGENTS—ANXIETY TO RECEIVE MONEY FOR EXPRESS CHARGES—A PIANO WORTH SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.

The confidence swindlers of New-York are very shrewd people, and very industrious after their own peculiar fashion. Their industry, however, is vicious in the respect that it is exercised only in enterprises made misdemeanors or felonies by statute. No thorough-paced confidence man would demean himself or his profession by addressing his talents to honorable pursuits, although the energy and spowleese of character that he devotes to crime would yeild larger results if honorably directed. It is fortunate for their victims that the class is not numerous, but what they lack in numbers is largely supplied by the versatility they display in projecting what appears to be new and captivating schemes upon communities that have already suffered by very similar devices. It is a notable fact that the methods that yield a rich harvest to-day to the faro banks frequented by the swindlers differ in no essential respect from those that have from time to time for 20 years been exposed in the columns of THE TIMES. It is equally true that the most productive patrons of the faro banks of to-day are the inheritors of the nefarious schemes of 20 years ago. Their prime stock in trade is an unvarying quantity—the natural desire of many people to get something for nothing, to obtain unearned money.

There is no season of the year that compares with holiday times as a harvest for the swindlers. They ground-bait their favorite fishing grounds for weeks ahead with such circulars as the following:

OFFICE OF THE HANCASTER PRIZE ASSOCIATION.

In response to your order of 26th, you will find herewith inclosed one ticket, which we have drawn for you, and circulars of terms, &c.

Having no agent in your locality, we should be glad to have you act in that capacity for us. If you should be one of the fortunate and secure a valuable prize we trust that you will show it to your acquaintances as an inducement for them to favor us with their patronage.

Our stock of jewelry, silverware, imported and domestic fancy goods, embraces all the latest patterns and designs, which we should be glad to have you call and examine when in this City.

Address all orders for prizes or tickets to our cashier, and they will meet with prompt attention. Send all money by *express only*, and it is sure to reach us safely. Peculiar in future, address all correspondence to our cashier, Thomas Smith, No. 24 Ann-street.

All prizes drawn, regardless of value, will be promptly sent as directed by mail or express, on receipt of charges. Soliciting further favors, remain yours truly,

THE MANAGERS.

Be particular to send all money letters by express.

All charges for expressage and packing must be forwarded with the order for the prize. No goods sent C. O. D. or exchanged.

The ticket therein alluded to purports to be a lottery slip which drew some article of value named upon the schedule of prizes which accompanies it. The schedule contains two ruled columns in which are set opposite each article its alleged value and the sum charged the lucky drawer as the price of packing and expressage. The generous managers of the Mercantile Prize Agency demand nothing more than the charges, which usually amount to somewhere between $2 and $3. It makes no difference in the purpose of the holder of the supposed lucky ticket that he never ordered it—the Agency of Thomas Smith have selected him as the most suitable man in his neighborhood to act as their agent—so he swallows the bait, hook and all, and remits the required sum by express. Of course he waits in vain for the promised equivalent. Perhaps when visiting the express office he encounters half a dozen neighbors on the same errand. If they compare notes they come to the conclusion that they are swindled, but they are seldom the less liable to be imposed upon again when Mr. Smith, under a different name, and representing a nominally different agency, presents to them in the same box the same with some similar proposal. The fact is so well known to the swindlers that a man once duped is all the more likely to be gulled again through his desire to "get square," that some years ago, when such schemes were exceptionally productive, the lists of country "customers" commanded high prices from those who were about to undertake that means of relieving the wind.

In one respect these swindlers have been latterly very much embarrassed. Postmaster James has kept a vigilant watch to prevent the mails from being used to promote swindling designs. In the circular given above remittrs are respectfully cautioned to send only by express. Whenever, of late years, registered letters have been coming to one address, and that not in the Directory, the Postmaster has taken the liberty of inquiring of the senders. The express companies have taken similar measures occasionally, but access to their facilities is much more easy, and a slight change of name gives the swindlers renewed lease of income.

A decided improvement on this scheme was lately put in practice by a former employe of the Elias Brothers. His method has been to advertise in the weekly papers as the agent for certain non-existing State lotteries, otherwise gift distributing companies. The concern gathered consideration from the fact that a supposed square dealing jewelry firm was made the agent for the distribution of the watches, which, for some reason, were in the habit of drawing, the company distributed. In consideration for their cashing the prizes the house alluded to claimed 10 per cent. of the alleged value of the prize. The watches are generally valued at $200, and the amount to be remitted by registered letter or express was, consequently, about three times the value of the thinly-gilded brass watch which the firm forwarded. By changes of name this concern managed to have its New York office in this City before it was driven to Camden, N. J., and afterward to Boomfield, in the same State. They are now exhibiting their wares in West Third-street, but have been hit or miss advertising business, in fact, awaiting the result of their numerous notifications of drawn prizes, as well as of the advertisements with which they have liberally patronized the numerous weekly newspapers whose conscience lies in their cash-box.

A not inconsiderable amount of money flows into New-York annually from the source of certain weekly or monthly newspapers. Every year brings a recurrent crop of these alleged educators, some of which bear names that have grown venerable from long use. Their proprietors promise all sorts of prizes and inducements for clubs, in addition to purchasing bureaus which advertise to furnish subscribers with any desired household or wearing articles at City prices, without commission. The subscription price for these journals is so small that it furnishes a most attractive bait for country folks who trust to their illusive promises. Before any of the latter have been realized the subscribers have occasion first to berate their Postmaster for non-delivery of their papers, and, having ascertained his innocence, they resort to correspondence with some reputable City newspaper, only to find that their weekly treasure never passed beyond its first edition.

Such newspapers are valuable allies for the general dissemination of the swindle about to be described. Long enough before Christmas to make it lucrative country districts were fairly flooded with the following, lastly set-forth as "unparalleled offer," which was limited to 30 days only. Its circular recited "a beautiful Bristol piano, solid black walnut case, ornamented legs, given away free." It emanated, according to the signature, from the Bristol Piano Company, New-Bedford, Mass. Among the promises of their circular was the declaration of their intention that the Bristol piano should reach every part of the country within the next 30 days. It was further stated, however, was only to ship this magnificent article of ornament and use "free" upon the receipt of the names of 20 of the neighbors of the recipient. No price was alleged for this piece of beauty, "turned and ready for use," but it was suggested that the sender of the 20 names would have to pay $2 25 for the packing and shipment of their prize. They might also, it was gently suggested, be called on to pay an additional 75 cents or $1 for the expressage of the same.

A subscriber to THE TIMES thus describes the result of the acceptance of this tempting offer by one of his farm laborers: "The piano was 16 inches long, 8 inches wide, and 4 inches thick. There were 12 pieces of iron laid on two sticks, with blocks to strike them with." In other words, this splendid walnut-cased instrument which figured as the head of their advertisement as a full sized piano was a metallophone which now goes begging at 75 cents apiece. It would be well for all who feel inclined to nibble at such alluring baits to reflect that the citizens of New-York are no more charitably disposed than their own neighbors, and do not habitually give away things for less than their value, much less advertise their generosity to a waiting world.

THE DEATH OF MR. PETRIE.

An investigation was made yesterday in the case of James L. Petrie, whose strange death at Bellevue Hospital was published in THE TIMES yesterday, and showed that Petrie had not been clubbed to death, but that his injuries resulted from his falling heavily to the ground while he was in an intoxicated condition. The autopsy made by Coroner Ellinger and Deputy Coroner Goldschmiedt showed that Petrie died of alcoholism and compression of the brain, the latter being due to a fracture of the skull extending from the base to the forehead. The scalp was not cut, as it would have been had the man been struck by a policeman's club with force sufficient to produce the fracture of the skull, nor was there any other indication of the man having received a clubbing. Petrie's friends admit he had long been in the habit of drinking to excess, and that he was often in the streets in a helpless condition. His family are satisfied that his death was not caused by violence on the part of the Police. The deceased came of a good family, and was a man of culture. His father, James Petrie, was a well-known dry goods merchant of this City, and his brother is married to a daughter of ex-Mayor Wickham.

THREATENING TO KILL HIS WIFE.

Mrs. Lillian Duke, the wife of a well-to-do contractor and builder, residing at No. 221 East Eighty-fourth-street, caused the arrest of her husband and his arraignment before Justice Duffy, in the Harlem Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of assault with intent to kill. Mrs. Duke charged that her husband had made her life miserable for many years, having shot at her within six months of their marriage day, and many times choking and beating her. On Thursday night he first tried to slash her with a chisel, and then threw a dirk-knife, the blade of which was six inches in length. She escaped from the house, and took refuge with some neighbors. Mr. Duke put in as his defense that his wife first stabbed him with a pair of scissors, and that he only wanted to frighten her. Justice Duffy held Duke in $500 bail to keep the peace, and assigned several of the neighbors who were afraid of Duke because they had befriended his wife that he would see they were protected.

MODERN OLYMPIAN GAMES.

THE FLEET OF FOOT AND THE STRONG-LIMBED CONTESTING IN GILMORE'S GARDEN FOR SUPREMACY—SEVERAL EXCITING STRUGGLES—A LARGE ATTENDANCE.

The second annual Winter meeting of the New-York Athletic Club began last evening in Gilmore's Garden. Despite the bitter weather there was a very good attendance, between 4,000 and 5,000 spectators being present. A fair proportion was of the gentler sex. The arrangements for announcing the winners and the time were entirely inadequate, that duty being performed by a gentleman with a thick voice and indistinct pronunciation. A series of blackboards would be a decided improvement. First on the programme was a 75-yards run, divided into a series of five trial heats. Of the five entries in the first heat four started; George E. Payne, of the Astoria Athletic Club, won in 0:8 1-5. Four out of five started in the second heat; I. F. Jenkins, Jr., of the Glenwood Athletic Club, won in 0:8 2-5. Only two out of five started in the third heat; A. B. Wilson, of the Carman Rowing Association, won easily in 0:7 4-15. S. Stern, of the Amateur Athletic Club, had a walk-over in the fourth heat, there being three withdrawals; the time was 0:10. Three out of four started in the fifth heat; A. Noel, Jr., of the Short Hills Athletic Club, won in 0:8 1-5. The winners will run in a final heat this evening.

The second event was a 440-yards run—twice around the Garden—divided into trial heats. Three out of six started in the first. L. E. Meyers, of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club, handily won in 0:57 1-5, with J. H. Booth, of the New-York Athletic Club, second. Five out of six started in the second heat. After an exciting contest W. R. Hewitt, of the American Athletic Club, crossed the line first, in 0:58 2-5. F. W. Janssen, of the Staten Island Athletic Club, being close behind. All six started in the third heat. It was won by Ralph Voorhees, of the Greenpoint Athletic Club, in 0:58 3-5, Henry C. Rommel, of the Triton Boat Club, being second. The firsts and seconds will compete in a final heat this evening.

The third event was a mile walk—eight times around the Garden—open to those who had not previously beaten 8:30. There were two trial heats. This was the only racing event in which the contestants were not handicapped. In the first heat six out of seventeen started. The winner was William O'Keefe, of the Yorkville Athletic Club, James H. Gifford, of this City, being second; James Cameron, of the Young Men's Christian Association, third, and F. A. Lachemacher, of the Clinton Athletic Club, fourth. Time, 8:11½. The entire 16 started in the second heat. W. C. Rowland, of this City, won in 8:21½; W. A. Elks, of Port Henry, N. Y., being second; J. W. Adams, of Newark, N. J., third, and E. H. Bowley, of the Orion Rowing and Athletic Association, fourth. These contests were very exciting, and the young men were frequently greeted with cheers. Many found the pace too much for them and fell out. Others were caught running and were ordered out; if the latter was W. C. Bennett, of the Manhattan Athletic Club, who in the second heat, led almost to the end, and then broke into a run involuntarily on being hard pressed by the winner, O'Keefe, the winner of the first heat, is a little bit of a fellow. He came in 150 yards ahead of all the others. In the second heat George Laing, of the New-York Caledonian Club, a big, powerful man, started off with a rush that carried him far ahead of the ruck, but on the third lap he suddenly stopped and gave up. Albert Forstbauer created much merriment in this heat by walking at the rear behind the others, and only made two laps to finish the mile, after everybody else was through. He was greeted with derisive applause, but paid no attention to it. It is surmised that his action was the result of a bet. The first four in each trial will compete in a final heat this evening.

The next event was a 220-yards run, divided into three trial heats. All six started in the first. M. J. Gilligan, of the Clinton Athletic Club, won in 0:26. W. Dittmar, Jr., of this City, being second. All five started in the second. It was won with the greatest ease by L. E. Myers, of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club, in 0:27. John C. Wetmore, of the Elizabeth Athletic Club, being second. The same order was kept in the third. It was won handily by William H. Douglas, of this City, in 0:27. J. Steele, Jr., of the Scottish-American Athletic Club, being second. The firsts and seconds contested in a final heat at a subsequent stage of the programme, and the race was won by M. J. Gilligan, L. E. Myers being second and William H. Douglas third. Time—0:26.

The tug of war was next in order. There were four entries of teams. The tossing for choice the Scottish-American Athletic team was pitted against the Ninth Regiment team and the New-York Athletic Club team against the Empire City Gymnasium. The Scottish-American boys pulled their opponents over the line, hand over hand, in 2:11¾, amid the yells of the crowd. The second trial was intensely exciting. At the start the Athletic Club men gained inch by inch, an advantage of several feet, but the expenditure of strength required to accomplish this proved fatal. The Empire City men were tough, and kept tugging after their opponents could only lie still and hold on. They did hold gamely, but the others made a supreme effort and gained an inch amid tremendous cheers. Another effort was rewarded with another inch, and so on until the red line indicating the centre of the rope lay squarely over the central chalk mark on the ground. Then the Athletic Club men braced themselves, and the others strained and strained without being able to budge them. Twelve minutes passed and neither had the advantage. Meantime, the crowd became wrought up to a high pitch of enthusiasm that found vent in continuous yells of delight and encouragement and peal after peal of cheers. Then the Empire City men gathered themselves together and gained an inch—two, three, ten inches. At this point the others made a desperate rally, and tugged and tugged, but to no avail. The pistol-shot which was the signal of the 15 minutes' limit was fired, and the Empire City men were declared the victors. The final trial between the latter and the Scottish-American team this evening will doubtless be well worth witnessing.

A mile run, with 26 entries, followed. It was won easily by W. H. Robertson, of Brooklyn, in 4:52¾. C. Horton, of the Scottish-American Athletic Club, being second; F. Noel, of the Short Hills Athletic Club, third; T. K. Hastings, of this City, fourth, and Reginald H. Sayre, of the Columbia College Athletic Association, fifth.

The next event was the Seventh Regiment tug of war. In the first trial, Company's team, commanded by Capt. Waldo Sprague, was pitted against another team from the same company, commanded by Capt. George G. Stow. The former won in 1:41. In the second trial the contestants were Companies B and E, Company B won in 3:29½. Company I's team having withdrawn, the third trial advertised with Company K's team did not take place. The final trial between Capt. Sprague's team and Company B's will occupy this evening.

Sandwiched in between these trials was a 440-yards hurdle race over 20 hurdles, each 2 feet 6 inches in height. It was won by Joseph Lafon, of the Mystic Boat Club, beating four competitors, in 1:13¾. Arthur W. Anderson, of the New-York Athletic Club who came in second, had the lead until the last 100 yards.

The contests were ended by 10:15 P. M. Medals will be given to the first, second, and third in each race, and a set of colors will be awarded to the winning teams in the "tugs of war."

ARTICLE XIV. AGAIN DISCUSSED.

At the meeting of the Sixth Assembly District Republican Association, held last evening, at No. 160 Clinton-street, a written protest, signed by William O. Cloyes, Daniel Crowley, and several others, was presented against the election of John Simpson as President, of Patrick Clark, and John Hunt as delegates to the Central Committee, and of John Fay as Inspector of Election. The signers of the protest claim that the gentlemen named are office-holders under Democratic authority, and that their election was in violation of Article 14 of the constitution and rules of the district association. In the cases of Messrs. Clark and Hunt it was explained that the former had been removed from office two weeks before the holding of the primary election, and that the resignation of the latter, who was a clerk at Police Head-quarters, was in the hands of the Commissioners before the election. On motion the paper was rejected. The appointment of the regular standing committees was postponed until the next monthly meeting. A resolution was unanimously adopted recommending the repeal of Article 14 of the constitution.

WORK OF THE SURROGATE'S OFFICE.

Eight hundred and seventy-four wills were admitted to probate in this County during the past year. The probate of 66 was contested. In 45 of such cases the wills were admitted; three were rejected, and 18 are still pending. The number of foreign wills admitted was 59; 813 letters testamentary, 1,470 letters of administration, 472 letters of guardianship, 37 letters of testamentary guardianship, and 609 decrees of final accounting were granted. The special motions heard and disposed of were over 5,000; the orders granted, signed and entered were 4,230, and the collectors and Receivers appointed, 20. A great deal of clerical work, in arrears for many years, has also been done during the past year.

ANGELL, THE DEFAULTER.

The Pullman Palace Car Company have received a cable dispatch from Lisbon saying that the Portuguese Government has formally turned over to Henry Starring, the company's agent, Charles W. Angell, the defaulter, together with the $30,000 in money and securities found in his possession. Mr. Starring says that he will take a prisoner direct to the United States on a skipper-ship in order to avoid complications which might arise by touching at ports of other countries.

PROBABLE WIFE-MURDER.

A BAD CASE OF WIFE-BEATING.

THE TROUBLES OF THE DENNEDY FAMILY—A WOMAN FOUND IN AN UNCONSCIOUS CONDITION—HER INJURIES OF A DANGEROUS CHARACTER.

Mrs. James Dennedy, of No. 502 West Thirty-second-street, was removed to Roosevelt Hospital yesterday morning in a dying condition, suffering from injuries inflicted by her husband, James Dennedy. The woman is Dennedy's second wife. The Police say that when she married Dennedy she had quite a sum of money. Her husband, it is alleged, after the marriage induced her to surrender a portion of her savings to set his son up in the liquor business in Brooklyn. It is also said that she subsequently refused to part with any more of her money despite the persuasive efforts of her husband, and that this resolution on her part was productive of a bitter difference between the couple, and lately of many quarrels. On New Years Eve Thomas Gregory and Peter Sheridan, living in the same house, heard loud cries issuing from the Dennedy apartments, and they went into the hall to listen. They heard Mrs. Dennedy crying, and after awhile heard her say to her husband, "Oh, James, for God's sake, please don't beat me any more with that club!" After that the two men heard the noise of several blows in the room quite distinctly. Then everything remained quiet. They were accustomed to similar occurrences, and retired. Yesterday morning at an early hour, Mrs. Gregory, not having seen Mrs. Dennedy for two days, went to her rooms to call upon her to ascertain if she was ill. She found her insensible and covered with blood. Horrified, she ran from the room, and told her husband, who, with Peter Sheridan, went to the Twentieth Precinct Station-house and related all that had come to their knowledge. Capt. Washburne sent Roundsman McCarthy and Officer Hanrahan with Gregory and Sheridan to investigate the case. The officers found Dennedy's door locked. They rapped, and Dennedy, in a surly tone, demanded to know "who they were, and what they wanted." McCarthy ordered him to open the door. Dennedy said "he'd be d—d if he would." He was then told that if the door were not at once opened, it would be broken in. The officers were told to go ahead, and the door was at once burst in. Mrs. Dennedy was found lying unconscious on the outside of the bed, her clothes all torn and bloody, her body covered with bruises and discolorations. There was no fire in the room. Dennedy was underneath the bed coverings with his boots and hat on, as if he had quickly jumped in there in a stupid attempt to deceive. He was dragged out and told he was under arrest. An ambulance was telegraphed for, and the insensible woman was removed to Roosevelt Hospital. Dennedy said he had no idea that his wife was injured, and supposed she was merely drunk. While the officers were not watching him he rushed over to a small bureau in a corner, and, drawing from a drawer a heavy club, made a furious onslaught with it on both officers. McCarthy, by a dexterous blow with his mace, disarmed the man and sent him to the floor. When he was seen he was standing in his night-dress, and said he would go to the station-house quietly. When about to be taken out, a new idea struck him, and he asked the officers, as a favor, to be allowed to get his overcoat. Permission was granted, and he went over to a stand in the kitchen. Instead of getting his overcoat, he drew from a place of concealment behind the sink a long, heavy, old, and rusty sword, and with this he made a second assault on his astonished jailers, which, as it was irregular, required all the agility of the policemen to escape being hacked to pieces, and it was only after a prolonged and fierce fight that Dennedy was overpowered and disarmed. He was then locked up in the Twentieth Precinct Station-house and locked up.

When questioned about his wife's injuries, Dennedy said he had no idea how she received them. He said she was accustomed to drink, and probably hurt herself while intoxicated. She prepared his breakfast and dinner on Tuesday, and was then all right. When he went home to supper he found her standing in the hall in a dazed manner, apparently drunk. He was surprised, and asked her what she was doing there. She said she was going home. He told her that was her home. She denied it, and said she was going home to get her husband a supper. He then took her to a seat. The first time that happened afterward, but he was sure he had not beaten her.

At the hospital, all efforts to revive the unfortunate woman proved fruitless. She lay unconscious, and gave no sign of life except by heavy and labored breathing. Her body was literally covered with bruises and discolorations. Her face was mashed into shapelessness. The Surgeon of the hospital made a careful examination of her wounds, and found her to be in an extremely critical condition, suffering principally from concussion of the brain and from a contused wound on the temple. She is also injured by violent kicking, or jumping heavily on that part of her person. It is believed that Dennedy, in a quarrel with his wife about her money, beat her senseless, kicked and jumped upon her, and thought he had found how dangerously he had injured her, locked himself in the room with her to await her death, intending to then flee. He is a laborer, is little known to the Police of the Twentieth Precinct, and is very rough and uncouth in personal appearance.

Officer McCarthy last evening took a certificate about Mrs. Dennedy's dangerous condition from the Roosevelt Hospital Surgeon to Justice Plummer, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, and obtained from the court a commitment against Dennedy, authorizing his detention in the station-house to await the result of his wife's injuries.

VANDERBILT'S NEW LINE.

ARRIVAL OF TWO OF THE STEAMERS—AN UNUSUALLY TEMPESTUOUS VOYAGE.

The Lottie, the first steamer of the new Unicorn Line to be run in connection with the New-York Central Railroad, arrived at Quarantine on Thursday evening from Sicily with a general cargo of green fruit consigned to the Fruit Merchants' Association of New-York. Yesterday morning she went up to Pier No. 41 North River to unload, and will thence proceed to the foot of Sixty-fifth-street to take her first cargo of American produce for Hamburg. She will sail as soon as possible after the 11th inst. She had one of the stormiest voyages which Capt. Weddell says he ever experienced. She left Catania on Nov. 23, Messina on Nov. 26, Palermo on Nov. 29, Malaga on Dec. 7, and Gibraltar on Dec. 8. She had hardly started from the latter place when she met strong head winds, which continued during the first third of the voyage, growing stronger every day. When off Bermuda she encountered a series of gales veering from south-west to north-west, but always coming from the west, and consequently always ahead. The sea was unusually heavy all the time. All her sails except the jib and square forecourse were split, and the forecourse and staysails were carried bodily away. The steering gear broke, but a spare steering gear which was on board was with difficulty rigged up, and this held. The worst weather of all was met with on Dec. 27 and 28. On the latter day, the weather which had looked very dirty, and the wind gradually increased until 4 P. M., when the rapidly-falling barometer and a sudden change in the direction of the gales gave every evidence of the approach of a cyclone. Soon it came from the west-north-west. Capt. Weddell caused his ship to heave to, but was not able to avoid getting into the centre of the cyclone. It rained in sheets, so that the ship's lights did not show at a distance of two feet. After passing out of the centre of the cyclone she felt the force of the gale for an hour and a half. She went ahead under a single sail, that double-reefed. Then the wind struck her from the other side of the compass. While passing the centre of the cyclone Capt. Weddell saw, on his port bow to the south-east, a boat 200 yards away, a vessel which showed a light, evidently from her stern, and probably asking for assistance. When he was on the crest of the waves he could see it distinctly, but when in the hollow it was lost to view. From this he concluded that she had no topgear standing. It would have been madness to send out a boat, as the sea was too terrific, and the Captain could not turn the ship around. Subsequently the Lottie passed through a succession of hurricanes in calms, and when off Barnegat she split her main topsail and main gaffsopsail.

The Zansibar, of the same line, was reported last night as coming up the Bay. In consequence of the loss of the State of Louisiana she will be taken off the route which was originally laid out for her, and will make her first voyage to Glasgow.

THE ELMORE DIVORCE CASE.

In October last Henry S. Elmore, a wealthy resident of Brooklyn and a member of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, of which Rev. T. De Witt Talmage is Pastor, was the defendant in a suit for divorce brought by his wife in Monroe County. The trial resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff. Within a few weeks Mr. Elmore was cited to appear before the session of the church to answer to the charge of immorality, the charge being founded on the verdicts procured against him by his wife. He failed to obey the citation issued by the church and a second summons was issued, directing him to appear before the session on Thursday. Failing to respond to the summons, the session, which was presided over by Dr. Talmage, unanimously resolved that the charges were sustained. On Sunday next the Pastor will read the decree of the session suspending Mr. Elmore from membership in the church.

BROWN THE WHISTLER IN TROUBLE.

"Brown the Whistler" was found yesterday a 10-day prisoner in the Jefferson Market Prison.

He returned from Williamsburg yesterday morning, and got on a Houston-street car to amuse the City. The man who sat next to him turned up his nose and said he was a fool for sitting alongside of nine cents." That made the colored artist very angry, and he quarrelled with his insulter. A row ensued, and the conductor put Brown off the car in spite a hurry that the whistler left behind him his fur cap. The conductor wouldn't stop the vehicle to answer to Brown's cries, but drove faster than usual to make up for lost time, and Brown ran after it through the street, uttering dreadful imprecations, to the great scandal of people in the street. He was arrested by a policeman, and committed for disorderly conduct.

PENNSYLVANIA'S POLITICAL LEADER

SOME OF THE PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LATE ROBERT W. MACKEY.

From the Pittsburg (Penn.) Telegraph, Jan. 2.

On the better side of Mr. Mackey's character were generosity to those in trouble, loyalty to friends, liberality, and truthfulness. He did many acts of kindness which will never be forgotten, and he helped many a man to a good start in the world for which he received no return. He always stood ready to help a friend politically, whether he was of his own or the opposing party. He had always friends to help through Democratic conventions, by ways and means similar to those he adopted in Republican conventions. He was as eager sometimes for the nomination of his Democratic cronies as he was for the success of Republicans—would make journeys, lavish money, and write letters. Often this was in expectation of using the Democrat elected by his influence, but again it would be disinterested and because of personal liking. When Gen. Cass was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor some years ago, Mr. Mackey laboured hard and spent a great deal of money to carry delegates for him, without his knowledge. The reason, he said, was that the General, in a turning point of his (Mackey's) career, had aided in securing him a bank position, and he never would forget it. He worked to nominate Gen. Cass, and would have also worked to defeat him at the polls; but if there was to be a Democratic Governor, he wanted the man that had befriended him when a boy.

In his business relations he was remarkable for his sound judgment. An officer of one of the national banks of this city said of him this morning, "I have always considered Mackey one of the best financiers in the country. He always had a smooth way of getting out of difficulties. In times of financial distress Bob had a way of inspiring confidence that more than once saved his bank. In the case of a threatened run on the institution he was the 'forlorn hope,' and he invariably succeeded in bridging over difficulties. As is well known, on several occasions gentlemen connected with the bank met with serious business reverses, but these, owing to the sound judgment, remarkable foresight, and watchful care of the interests of the bank exercised by Mackey, were never permitted to involve it in any of those business troubles. No improper use of the funds of the bank was ever permitted while Mackey had charge of it."

One characteristic strongly marked was his choice of people about him in public offices. Contrary to general public impression, his appointments were always made with a regard to a faithful performance of duty rather than political assistance. He found a man capable and honest he always protected him in his place without regard to his political importance. Some notable instances of this, in this city, might be called, if necessary. He had a great affection for members of his family, and he never suffered them to want for anything that would contribute to their comfort or happiness.

In his dealings with public men he had two methods. For those whom he respected, he showed great consideration; but for those whom he could buy, he had no mercy. He ruled them with a rod of iron, and while they might be the pets of Governors when pacing before the public, he forced them to prompt and unquestioning obedience when he needed them. One secret of his power of later years, was his possession of dangerous secrets, compromising many public men of both parties. He respected the law to such, in his kindly way, but they knew better than to mistake the hand of iron because of its velvet cleaking.

THE FAILURE OF OLYPHANT & CO.

The schedule in the matter of the assignment of William W. Parkin, George W. Talbot, Robart S. Geary, Talbot Olyphant, Tobias Pim, and John F. Seaman, composing the firm of Olyphant & Co., merchants, engaged in the Chinese trade, was filed in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, by Henry M. Olmstead, the Assignee, by reason of two of the members of the firm being in China. The Assignee states that the accounts of Parkin, Talbot, Geary, and Olyphant exhibit large debit balances, but that he believes these arise in consequence of their being drunk. He was surprised, and asked her what she was doing there. She said she was going home. He told her that was her home. She denied it, and said she was going home to get her husband a supper. He then took her to a seat. The first time that happened afterward, but he was sure he had not beaten her.

ASSETS.		
	Nominal Value.	*Actual Value.*
Merchandise	$154,888 00	$104,013 00
Cash	3,181 64	3,181 64
Book accounts	135,800 78	79,066 84
Total	$293,870 42	$186,261 48

LIABILITIES.	
Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company	$18,646 85
Henry M. Faber, (partly secured)	29,000 00
Second National Bank of Cleveland, (partially secured	10,000 00
Ludewig & Co., Lima	13,000 00
Republic of Peru	96,252 59
Prevost & Co	10,000 00
A. Eau	12,100 00
Frances M. Parker	14,508 18
Bird, Savage, Brother & Co	11,040 00
Bazalle & Rennick, (secured)	12,226 95
Drexel, Morgan & Co., (secured)	95,939 86
S. S. Howland & Co., London, (secured)	29,536 00
Brown, Shipley & Co., London	97,285 35
National Bank of the Republic, (partially secured)	15,000 00
Forbes, Forbes & Co., London	150,597 89
Total	$612,143 72

Other small liabilities embraced in the schedule will swell the total to about $645,000.

The schedule on the individual assignment of William W. Parkin gives his personal liabilities amounting to $68,302 48; assets of the nominal value of $70,314 08, and $28,249 02 actual value.

A JUST VERDICT.

Some time ago Crevier Brothers, real estate agents, of Hoboken, rented part of a house to ex-Constable Charles Meuss. The Constable has become much reduced of late, and fell in arrears for rent. Ejectment proceedings were commenced against him, and the dispossess warrant was delivered to Constable John Lewis for execution. When Lewis reached the house he found Mrs. Meuss lying apparently at the point of death, and was satisfied that her illness was not assumed when a doctor's certificate had been shown him, declaring that if she suffered any excitement, she would die. Common humanity forbade the execution of the warrant, and Lewis left the lady and her family undisturbed. The Creviers thereupon sued Lewis for $200 damages in Judge Ogden's Civil District Court. The suit was tried Thursday night before a large crowd of citizens. Judge Hoffman, who defended Lewis, was frequently applauded during the delivery of his address, and every reference to the Creviers aroused a storm of hisses. When the jury rendered a verdict for the defendant, the court-room resounded with cheers.

A NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH.

At 10:30 o'clock last night a fire occurred on the top floor of the two-story frame building at No. 314 E. Broome-street, occupied by Joseph Brooks as a necktie manufactory, causing a loss on the stock of $500 and on the building of $300. At the time of the fire, Hugo Brooks, brother of the proprietor, and 26 other persons, were working in the room which looked very dirty, and the wind gradually increased until 4 P. M., when the rapidly-falling barometer and a sudden change in the direction of the gales gave every evidence of the approach of a cyclone. Soon it came from the west-north-west. Capt. Weddell caused his ship to heave to, but was not able to avoid getting into the centre of the cyclone. It rained in sheets, so that the ship's lights did not show at a distance of two feet. After passing out of the centre of the cyclone she felt the force of the gale for an hour and a half. She went ahead under a single sail, that double-reefed. Then the wind struck her from the other side of the compass. While passing the centre of the cyclone Capt. Weddell saw, on his port bow to the south-east, a boat 200 yards away, a vessel which showed a light, evidently from her stern, and probably asking for assistance. When he was on the crest of the waves he could see it distinctly, but when in the hollow it was lost to view. From this he concluded that she had no topgear standing. It would have been madness to send out a boat, as the sea was too terrific, and the Captain could not turn the ship around. Subsequently the Lottie passed through a succession of hurricanes in calms, and when off Barnegat she split her main topsail and main gaffsopsail.

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A BRASS TWENTY-FIVE-CENT PIECE.

From the Scranton (Penn.) Republican, Jan. 2.

A gentleman connected with one of the banking institutions in this city offered a young man a $5 gold coin as a New Year's present. The young lady abandoned the counsellor's love furiously, and finally declined receiving it, remarking that now was not to be fooled "with a brass 25-cent piece."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

VARIOUS SUBJECTS DISCUSSED.

THE PAST AND FUTURE OF THE COAL TRADE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

When the prodigious sum invested in the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania and the carrying lines leading therefrom to market is considered—for the aggregated investment exceeds $500,000,000—wonder ceases that the staple fuel is a standard topic.

In the consideration of the coal question, however, it is too often overlooked, in the two great cities where the bulk of the coal investments are held, that a war may prevail among the anthracite corporations in the tide-water markets, and yet not extend to the retail coal-yards in Philadelphia and New-York. Hence not a little that is said about cheap coal is stuff and nonsense in its application to the domestic consumption in Philadelphia and New-York. In Philadelphia, the Reading Company occupies 10 coal yards for local distribution, and, as it is lessee of the Schuylkill Canal, it can, with its cars and its boats, substantially command the retail business. To be sure, anthracite is brought here by rail and by boat from the Lehigh and from the Susquehanna, but the quantities are small contrasted with the arrivals via the Schuylkill Valley. Moreover, in recent years, since the development of the Mahanoy coal basin, a white-ash region of coal as hard and as pure as any in Pennsylvania, the old distinction between the Lehigh white ash and the Schuylkill red ash has disappeared, and the old assumption of superiority has passed away, for now all the varieties of antaracite are in the market.

In New-York City the bulk of the local consumption is supplied by the Lackawanna companies, commonly called the New-York companies, while in the adjacencies to New-York there is more competition than in New-York City, as, for example, in Newark, where the Lehigh Coal Company's coal-yard cost $60,000 to fit it for the retail of coal for local consumption. The general sea-board market, particularly in New-England, is most favored by the low prices for coal quoted in the newspapers. And as trade conducted at a loss is sure to go to wreck, the only safety is in prices that afford a moderate profit. It costs Philadelphians and New-Yorkers too much to mine coal and carry it to tide-water to sell at less than cost to consumers, to whom it is indispensable. And wherein is the difference between selling a product below cost and giving a consumer a premium for accepting coal as a gift? One process may reach ruin sooner than the other, but that is all the difference. The combination of the seven companies entered into Jan. 13, for the calendar year 1878, did not advance coal prices above a very moderate profit, and the unanimous vote cast at a meeting of managers held at Long Branch Sept. 17, to continue the compact until April 1, 1879, was very discretionary, to save the market from a break of prices in Winter time, and after the people of New-York and Philadelphia had stored their supply for domestic consumption. That very necessary measure was frustrated by the action of the Lehigh Valley operators, at two meetings held at Bethlehem in November. What followed? A break in prices, and a depreciation in them; the loading of the good work done, and all because one of the party to the combination "wanted more" of the collective tonnage. No doubt, every one of the seven parties would be pleased to have a percentage of tonnage larger than was allotted to it, but what of the seven parties knew and appreciated that the bottom purposes of the combination were to save vast investments from excessive depreciation, and meantime foster

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS

THE ICE-BRIDGE AT NIAGARA.

A SOLID SPAN SIXTY FEET IN THICKNESS.

From the Buffalo Courier, Jan. 2.

A *Courier* reporter was sent to the Falls yesterday, and learned that the ice-bridge became assured fast on Sunday last. It is really a child of the great snow-storm of last week, which accounts for its uncommonly early formation. For some days a large amount of snow-covered ice from Lake Erie has been passing over the Falls, and about the beginning of the present week old inhabitants began to look expectantly for an ice-bridge, though it was at least a month earlier than the usual appearance of this phenomenon. At 8 o'clock Sunday morning the accumulated mass of ice came to a stand-still beneath the new suspension bridge, and the watchers began to hope that there would be a bridge with a smooth surface—a thing unprecedented so far as history or tradition bears record. But the hope was soon dispelled, for the huge dam of ice suddenly began to heave, grind and break up into fragments, with a loud noise which is described as being exceedingly trying to the nerves. At 10 o'clock there was a second stand-still, and it seemed certain that the bridge had been formed, but at 2 in the afternoon there was a third and more severe disturbance, and the imprisoned waters exerted their giant strength in an effort to be free.

The battle was a grand one. Vast quantities of ice and snow were caught in the water's arms and tossed hither and thither like playthings, fighting and struggling with one another, and grinding themselves to fragments in the fierce engagement. Great mountains, weighing tons of tons, were pushed into the air and remained there as monuments of the fearful battle. Large boulders were torn from the shore and swept into the stream, and the solitary tree which was wont to smash the lazy waves into foam became a victim to the warring elements, though ordinarily it stands three feet above high water. The slow, awful strength of the infuriated waters was so apparent that it seemed as if they must, in the great scene of havoc in twain and escape from their thralldom by some new road; but there was only one gateway open for them, and as they could not break the walls-wide dam in two, they lifted it up bodily and swept away beneath, still raging, but completely conquered by the armies of the Frost King. Having thus succumbed to this inevitable humiliation, the water allowed the ice to rest above it, accepting the yoke which it could not break despite its boasted strength. And now the victor rests quietly—torn and ragged, it is true, but invincible; and so it will remain until the mightier beams of the Spring sun bestow it of its strength and once more restore Niagara to its accustomed freedom. The bridge is nearly a mile in length, extending from a line drawn perpendicularly to Point Lookout, in the American Park, half way to the railroad bridge, and filling the gorge from shore to shore.

The ice mountain is still in its comparative infancy, but if the wind and mercury are favorable it will soon be in a condition to form a coasting hill for the people as it did during the Winter of 1875. The great ice-bridge itself is a counterpart in miniature of an Alpine glacier, and fully as interesting as it 10 days of sea-sickness were a necessary preliminary to seeing it. You have to row, broken ice-fields, the hummocks reaching 10, 15, 20 feet into the air, the startling fissures gaping, perhaps, with a depth of 30 feet in the solid ice; and you have the pure snow ice itself in a condition strange and unexpected to you; but there is an association of terror in this place which does not belong to the genuine glacier, and which may come from the muffled roar of the water-fall; the chasms the thongsts of 200 feet of water seething and boiling beneath your feet. Many of our readers have stood on the bank beside the Whirlpool Rapids and seen the wrathful waters mount upward toward the air in a cauldron strange and unexplainable

JANUARY 1879

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 4, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION-SQUARE.—The Banker's Daughter. Matinée.
FIFTH-AVENUE.—Rip Van Winkle. Matinée.
BROADWAY THEATRE.—Uncle Dan'l. Matinée.
STANDARD THEATRE.—Almost a Life. Matinée.
WALLACK'S THEATRE.—At Last. Matinée.
BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Evangeline. Matinée.
PARK THEATRE.—Babes in the Wood. Matinée.
COMIQUE.—Christmas Joys and Sorrows. Matinée.
THE AQUARIUM.—Afternoon and Evening.
SAN FRANCISCO HALL.—Love's Endurance. Matinée.
NIBLO'S GARDEN THEATRE.—Peep o' Day. Matinée.
MASONIC HALL.—Tom Thumb Troupe. Matinée.
STEINWAY HALL.—Symphony Concert.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12 00
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum.....2 50
The Weekly Times, per annum.....1 00

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.

The Times Up-town Office—No. 1,258 Broadway.
Paris Office of The Times—No. 39 Rue de Lafayette.
The Times is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand, W. C., from Henry F. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Stevens', No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day in this region, diminishing north and west winds, backing to south-west, stationary or slightly higher temperature, rising barometer, clear weather.

The Republican Party of the State is more thoroughly represented in the Assembly than it has been at any time during the last five years. We should, therefore, assume that the choice of Speaker would be controlled by influences in harmony with the intelligence and conscience of the majority of Republican voters. Before making the election of Speaker a sort of preliminary skirmish for the struggle over the nomination of a Republican candidate for Governor, it may be well to bear in mind that the question of whether that nomination will be a barren one or not will largely depend on the record of the present Legislature. Railroad and insurance corporations have had in the past a good deal more to say in the election of Speaker, and, consequently, in the make-up of committees, than was good either for the interests of the party or the public. The man to be chosen now should be conspicuous for his independence of all such influences; should be capable of so molding the legislative action of the Republican majority that the work of the session should be at once a valuable contribution to the welfare of the people of the State, and a help, not a hindrance, to Republican success next Fall, and in the still more momentous struggle of 1880. In deciding on the claims of the two prominent candidates for the Speakership, or of any third candidate who may be preferable to either, these considerations should be kept very clearly in mind.

Controller Kelly has issued another of his delusive debt statements, in which it is claimed that the reduction of the City bonded debt since Dec. 31, 1876, has been $6,392,906. The bonded debt payable from taxation and from the sinking fund was $119,631,313 on the 31st of December, 1876. On the 31st of December, 1878, it was $126,128,815, showing an increase of $6,497,502. The assessment bond debt two years ago was $22,371,400; it is now $13,221,200, showing a decrease of $9,149,800. That is to say, some seven millions of a debt which, two years ago, was regarded as a temporary obligation, payable by property-owners, has been converted into bonds payable from 30 to 50 years hence, out of the proceeds of taxation or City revenues, and the net decrease of the bonded debt in two years is $2,752,298, or nearly four millions less than the amount claimed by Controller Kelly.

But the impudent misrepresentation contained in the Controller's statement does not end here. During the last two years, the revenues of the assessment fund have, according to the official statements of the Department of Finance, aggregated, in round numbers, five millions of dollars. During the same period there has been included in the tax levies $2,700,764 for the redemption of the City debt. That is to say, while property-owners assessed for local improvements and the tax-payers at large have contributed, during 1877 and 1878, seven millions and three-quarters available for the reduction of the bonded debt of the City, that debt shows a decrease of but two millions and three-quarters. Add to the debt one million of bridge bonds, the question of whose issue is now before the courts, and it will be seen that the obligations of the City, as represented by bonds, have been increased by six millions during the last two years, instead of being reduced by a similar amount. Even after taking account of the $3,847,540 which have been added to the sinking fund from the proceeds of market, water, and dock rents, and other City revenues, during the last two years, there has still accrued during Controller Kelly's administration a new debt of over two millions of dollars. His claim of having effected a reduction of $6,392,906 is, therefore, an obvious fraud upon the public.

The Maine Greenbackers won a barren victory. In the lower branch of the Legislature they elected 57 members, the Republicans 66, and the Democrats 27, and there was 1 Independent. There being no choice for Governor, the House, under existing law, was required to nominate to the Senate two candidates to be balloted for by that body. The Senate is composed of 20 Republicans, 2 Democrats, 8 Greenbackers, and 1 Independent, or 20 Republicans to 11 of the combined opposition. The Democrats and Greenbackers of the House combined and sent to the Senate the names of Garcelon and Smith, the former being the Democratic candidate for Governor in the late election, and the latter being the Greenback candidate. To the Republican Senators, who hold the final voting power in this case, was presented the hard alternative of choosing a Democratic or a Greenbacker for Governor. Garcelon, the Democrat is a pronounced hard-money man. Smith proposes that the Government shall print "all the notes which the business of the country needs." The Republican Senators yesterday all voted for Garcelon, who received 21 of the 31 votes cast, Smith receiving the other 10. Garcelon was accordingly declared elected, and the Greenbackers are left without the Governor or a majority in either branch of the Legislature.

It is now some two years and a half since the Democratic National Convention which placed in nomination that eminent financier, Mr. Samuel J. Tilden, called for the repeal of the Resumption act because it was a hindrance to resumption. Probably there never was a more impudent piece of platform juggling accomplished in the United States. The cry was taken up, however, by men who ought to have known better, and Mr. Tilden was supported by many from the avowed motive that his election on the platform made for and by him would hasten specie payments. We trust that these gentlemen, some of whom are just now congratulating the country on the easy and complete success of the first stage of resumption, may be induced to review their course in 1876 in the light of existing facts. If Mr. Tilden had been elected, it is nearly certain that the Resumption act would have been repealed and the country would have been left to "grow up" to specie payments. As it is, the law is in successful and quiet operation, and the only obstacles to the permanence of its action lie in the acts of February and May in regard to silver and the reissue of greenbacks, which Mr. Tilden's partisans have forced on the country, but which, for the time being, are practically void.

THE STATE CANALS.

The business done on the canals of this State during the official year, which closes Sept. 30, yielded a less gross revenue to the State than last year, but the expenses have been so much less that the net revenue is nearly a quarter of a million of dollars. Last year it was merely nominal. The loss in gross receipts was $64,700. The decrease in expenditures was $310,580. The former is due to lower tolls; the latter to better management, brought about by the new system of performing the work on the canals. The superiority of this system is still more strongly shown by a comparison between the expenses for the first third of the year, when the canals were under the care of Commissioners on the old plan, and the remaining two-thirds of the year, when they were under the charge of the Superintendent of Public Works. For the first four months the expenditures were $279,296; for the following eight months they were only $297,807. In other words, the Superintendent kept the canals in repair twice as long as the Commissioners for only 6 per cent. more money. This speaks volumes for the system of responsible and centralized control as against divided responsibility and supervision.

But, although under the improved management expenses have been reduced sufficiently, in spite of lower tolls, to turn a quarter of a million into the Treasury, the unpleasant fact remains that this amount does not pay one-half of the annual interest on the outstanding canal debt, while there is a deficit in meeting the charges fixed by the Constitution upon the canal revenues of $950,029. There is a deficiency in meeting the interest and the sinking fund of the canal debt alone of $750,029. It is plain, therefore, that the canals fail at present to carry out the purpose of the Constitution. They are not self-supporting. On the contrary, they impose a considerable annual burden on the tax-payers. To this result the different canals sustain a very dissimilar relation. The Erie Canal alone, of those of any importance, earns anything above expenses. Yielding $900,000 in gross revenue, or more than nine-tenths of the whole, this canal returns $321,403 to the Treasury. The remaining canals, ten in number, (leaving out of the account three insignificant works,) earn only $88,651, and cause to the State a net loss of $236,508. The Erie Canal, together with the Champlain, the Oswego, and the Cayuga and Seneca, (which last three cost the State $84,000 last year,) cannot, by the Constitution, be sold. Of the remainder, four, the Crooked Lake, a portion of the Chenango Canal, the Chemung, and the Genesee Valley Canals have been abandoned at various periods during the last two years. The others are not of sufficient importance to be greatly considered, and what may be called the canal question relates to the four "constitutional canals" which we have mentioned above, which are permanently the property of the State, and which must remain in their present situation unless the Constitution is changed. They cannot be sold, and they must be maintained from their own revenues; and their revenues do not pay the cost of maintenance and the interest on the canal debt.

Mr. George W. Schuyler, the Auditor of the Canal Department, from whose forthcoming report we take the statistics which we have given, recommends that the constitutional provisions regarding the canals shall be amended, and that those among them which are important channels of commerce shall be made free, and maintained at the expense of the taxpayers of the State. He points out that if a proposition of this character were submitted to the present Legislature, and approved by its immediate successor, it could be voted on by the people in the Fall elections of 1880, and, if adopted, could be put in force so as to make the canals free from the opening of navigation in 1881. Should this be done, he further recommends a change in the locks, and in the form of boats, which would enable the canal to carry, with ease, boats of 275 tons burden, the cost to the State being $700,000, or less.

The question will undoubtedly be seriously considered at the approaching session of the Legislature. The position of the canals at present is an anomalous one. They are a burden on the Treasury, which would be increased to about one million of dollars if they were made free. This, Mr. Schuyler argues, would be many times made up to the State by the increased commerce which would be attracted, and by the increased tax-paying capacity which would follow. The argument is a plausible one, but it is not conclusive. By Mr. Schuyler's own showing the advantage which competing routes to Baltimore, for instance, enjoy is but half a cent per bushel on grain. By abolishing tolls this half cent would be placed on the side of the New-York route. But it is by no means certain that this slight advantage would remain with New-York. Her competitors, who have already reduced their charges far more than than this, and who still find their rates profitable, might very probably effect a still further reduction. But the Government of New-York would have exhausted its resources, and unless it was prepared to pay a premium on freight carried on the canals, would still be unable to compete with its rivals. It is extremely doubtful whether the Legislature or the people are prepared to adopt a radical departure from traditional policy, with extreme uncertainty as to results.

TAXATION AND DEBT IN VIRGINIA.

Everywhere, repudiators and readjusters for their own purposes fix a maximum of possible taxation, and as this is uniformly insufficient for aught beyond the current expenses of local government, bonded obligations are unprovided for. The convenience of tax-payers is alone consulted. The hardship inflicted upon creditors is ignored. In some cases, notably in Tennessee, the limit thus arbitrarily established is so ridiculously narrow that the demand for readjustment is palpably dishonest. All that is needed for the fulfillment of oustanding obligations might be raised, and still the rate of taxation would be light in comparison with that maintained in other States. Default, therefore, implies a deliberate disregard of the public credit which according to present appearances will render Tennessee infamous.

Virginia readjusters avail themselves of the same popular prejudice to strengthen their position. They know that however divided are the people in regard to the policy to be pursued toward the creditors of the State, they are all but unanimous in their opposition to any increase of taxation. They have a better excuse for their sensitiveness on this subject than their neighbors, the Tennesseeans. On the part of the latter, default in the payment of interest on the State debt is rascality, pure and simple. On the part of Virginia it is in some degree the result of causes for which the people are not immediately responsible. No State, probably, suffered so severely from the devastation of the war. Apart from the absolute losses inflicted, the productive resources were so grievously impaired that under the best system of local administration, the utmost care would have been essential to the preservation of credit. In reality, however, its revenue system is the worst imaginable. It bears about the same relation to the fiscal systems of well-organized States that the tariff of the United States bears to the tariffs of civilized nations. Its vexatiousness is equaled only by its unproductiveness. Annual deficits were mainly attributable to this cause. And as with each deficit came a clumsy effort to regain lost ground, the revenue system became worse and worse, until it attained its present characteristics.

At the close of the war, the Federal revenue system was a curiosity. Its tariff had been constructed on the assumption that the commerce of a country thrives in proportion to the obstacles which retard its foreign growth. The internal revenue service seems to have been devised with the view of determining how many burdens home industry and trade could sustain, and live. The report of the Auditor of Virginia shows that the same ideas prevailed in the minds of the local law-givers when they gradually built up its system of revenue. There are a capitation tax and an income tax. The State's own bonds are taxed. Banks are taxed on deposits as well as capital. Loan societies and insurance companies are taxed. Sales of land are taxed. The weighing of live stock is taxable. Legal instruments—wills, deeds, mortgages—are all taxed. The merchant pays a percentage on his purchases: if a Petersburg retailer buys from a Richmond wholesale house, the percentage is paid twice. Everybody in business is taxed in the form of a license. Commission merchants, and agents for articles manufactured out of the State; private bankers and brokers; lawyers and doctors; dentists and photographers; land, house, and labor agents; boarding-houses; even "stallions and jacks,"—all must pay tribute. These are but specimens of the objects of taxation which stupid ingenuity has selected. In addition, of course, are licenses for liquor and tobacco dealers, for auctioneers, and for all amusements. Nothing is too great, nothing too small, for Virginia taxation. There is, however, only a very light tax on real and personal property.

The Virginia revenue system, then, has no parallel among the States. The most proper of all taxation—that on real and personal property—is but fifty cents on the $100, and the assessments are notoriously unequal. There is no revision of the assessments—no central power to secure equalization; and flagrant inequality and injustice are the consequences. The tax on merchants' sales drives wholesale trade out of the State. The retailers go to Baltimore for their goods instead of buying them at Richmond. The whole effect of the system is fatal to enterprise. Trades and professions are paralyzed by cumulative taxes, and the masses of the people suffer in every conceivable manner. And, after all, this system is not productive. The income tax yields less than $35,000 a year, and the total product of that wonderfully ramified system of license taxes—including taxes on sales, but excluding those on liquor-dealers and amusements—was (in 1877) only $541,444. The Moffett punch, which sanguine teetotalers have proposed to introduce into other States, proves to be more potent in the hands of knaves than in those of the tax-gatherer; its yield being less than that derived from the ordinary license system.

It is but just to admit that while a majority of the present General Assembly have shown a readiness to readjust the debt by "scaling" it, they have not been unmindful of retrenchment. The adoption of biennial sessions, reforms in the management of public institutions and in the criminal code, and a tolerably sweeping reduction of public salaries, will tell legitimately in the right direction. We can hardly blame the members for being unwilling to cut down the expenses connected with education, though their professions would be more worthy of respect if their morality in the matter of debt were a little better. To preach for the benefit of the rising generation one day, and to attempt to plunder the public creditor the next, is not the way to improve the reputation of the State or the morals of the people.

Gov. Holliday sets forth an unwelcome truth when he insists that if the State would avert the stigma of repudiation it must submit to an increase of taxation. He indicates an increase of the tax on real and personal property as a source of revenue to be opened in the last resort. It should be the first measure employed. But a reform of the revenue system is as necessary as an increase of the revenue, and unless the two go together, it will be idle to look for the fulfillment of the honorable promises which the Governor would have the State make to its creditors. Even on the basis of the propositions submitted by bodies of creditors, the State will be unable, with its present system of taxation, to maintain its credit. On the other hand, if the State simplify its revenue system, abolishing the vexatious taxes, whose collection costs almost as much as they produce, and substituting for them a heavier tax on real and personal property, with provision for its efficient administration, the net result to the Treasury would be all that can be desired, while the effect on the prosperity of the State would be as marked as the effect on its credit. If the Legislature will supplement retrenchment with revenue reform, the State may be spared the disgrace of readjustment.

CALEB CUSHING'S CAREER.

Although Caleb Cushing lived through many of the most eventful years of the Republic, and was closely identified with all of the political movements of his time, his death has not removed a prominent historical figure from the stage of human activity. His career was long, sometimes brilliant, and often picturesque. His entry into public life may be said to have been made when he was elected to Congress as a Henry Clay Whig, in 1835. It had ended when he was nominated candidate for Attorney-General of Massachusetts by the Butler mob, in 1878. Between these two widely-separated points was crowded a career, active, erratic, and unique. During this period Caleb Cushing so intimately concerned himself with public affairs that it would be impossible to write an accurate history of American politics without frequent mention of his name. The civil war has pushed far back into the past many events which marked the middle life of Cushing's age. It seems as if a century had elapsed between John Tyler's veto of the United States Bank bill and the *Virginius* affair. Cushing's peculiar powers were roused when the first of these incidents had astonished the country; and his ripened judgment was required in the adjustment of the latter difficulty.

If we consider the advantages which Caleb Cushing enjoyed, we should expect more of his career than we find. Though born in the harsh climate of New-England, his nature was more tropical than Northern. His fertility of imagination and indomitable audacity were Southern. With a natural talent for study, he never knew the cruel necessity of forsaking his favorite pursuits in order to earn a livelihood. Moved by a restless desire to know everything, he had ample leisure to explore any branch of human inquiry which might allure him. He threw himself with enthusiasm into an almost infinite variety of studies. He enriched his mind by foreign travel; and the value of the theories and precepts of philosophers he tested by applying his shrewd observation to great political revolutions which passed under his own eyes. The coldness with which he discussed the French revolution of 1830 was the coldness of a scientific man wholly removed from human interests and passions. To other rare gifts was added a wonderful memory, and we can readily believe that when he reached maturity his mind was richly stored with acquisitions gathered in every department of human knowledge. An incident in a criminal trial would send him to a study of toxicology, and, in a few days, he would surprise specialists with his intimate and accurate knowledge of poisons. Allured by the charm of a foreign nation, he would apparently master its language and literature in his intervals of leisure. Nor was he merely a smatterer in anything. Art, politics, law, jurisprudence, literature, moral science, and occult mysteries of the under-world by turns engaged his attention. These he mastered, not so much as a thoughtful student, but as an explorer driven by a never-satisfied curiosity.

But, with all his mental endowments and his prodigious acquirements, Caleb Cushing never used his learning to accomplish any great work. He was profoundly versed in the law; he was eloquent; he could pour forth a stream of knowledge and captivate those who listened to him by a display of erudition which was as marvelous as it was varied. Nevertheless, this man never seemed to have any purpose in life, or special aim, or errand. He acquired knowledge as other men gather curiosities, for the gratification of a passing fancy. He was methodical only in his modes of study. His mind was like a vast treasure-house, in which were stored rare gems, curious weapons, the gold of other men's thoughts, and the bric-à-brac of the literature of many nations. But this strange museum was without classification or catalogue. Possibly, its owner knew where to lay his hand on any desired object. But, as he never collected these things for any definite purpose, it was only by accident that any of them were ever used.

It is difficult to understand how such a rarely-equipped person could enter into politics, petty and partisan, with great zest. But he was a politician before he was a voter. When he was 25 years old he was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature. Ten years later he entered Congress, where he staid eight years. From that time forward he was constantly in public life. As Minister to China, when he was 43 years old, he negotiated the first treaty between the United States and the Celestial Empire. In the Mexican war, he showed his contempt for the Whig opposition by raising and equipping, at his own cost, a regiment which he took into the fight. New-England-born and looking to New-England for political support, he threw himself into the cause of the fire-eaters, and, as leader of the Breckinridge men at Charleston and Baltimore, in 1860, he was in the van of the secessionists. Later, when the flag at Sumter had been struck, he calmly recorded his opinion that the Union was finally dissolved; and when, years afterward, this record was used to defeat his nomination for Chief-Justice of the United States, he treated its revival with apparent indifference. As State or national legislator, jurist, Minister, attorney, or politician, he invariably manœuvred for his own personal advantage, with a disregard for consistency that was simply grotesque. No reproof could abash him; no presentment of his piebald record moved him. Probably Lowell, in his famous satire of "John P. Robinson he," fairly summed up the political side of Caleb Cushing's character, thus:

> "Gineral C. is a dreffle smart man,
> He's ben on all sides that give place or pelf;
> But consistency still was a part of his plan—
> He's ben true to *one*, an' that is himself."

It is easy to see why such remarkable acquirements as those of Caleb Cushing's were not utilized as they might have been. It is also easy to see why a man with so many useful talents failed to make a broad mark on the history of his country.

THE ARKANSAS BOURBONS.

The outrageous election frauds in South Carolina and Louisiana have attracted so much public attention that the equally audacious, though it may be not so extensive, crimes against the ballot in other Southern States have been somewhat lost sight of. This is particularly true of Arkansas, in the interior and almost inaccessible portions of which the White League Bourbons, without regard for the laws or fear of punishment, seem to have thrown away even the show of decency, controlled the election absolutely according to their own sweet wills, and utterly without regard to justice, or even that rude sense of fair play which is commonly supposed to exist among thieves. The whole truth respecting the election farce which occurred in that State last November will in all probability never be known, but enough has recently been made public to indicate that the Teller committee would find a good field for investigation in the neighborhood of Helena and Little Rock. Nor would they have to look for their witnesses among "carpet-baggers" or "black Republicans." Native white men—Democrats to the manner born, but who, for good reasons, have rebelled against the regular organization—could, as we are informed upon unquestionable authority, be found by the dozen, not only ready but anxious to testify against the Bourbon leaders, who by fraud and force controlled the election. Foremost among such men may be named Judge J. Cole Davis, a lifelong Democrat, a man who for four years risked his life for the Confederate cause, and who since the war has been prominently identified with the interest of the section in which he lives. When such men publicly sustain the very worst charges yet brought against the Southern White League, it will hardly be possible for even the adroit Senator Garland or the fair-spoken Chalmers to attribute such accusations to "partisan malice." And this is precisely what Judge Davis does. In the most public and detailed manner he accuses the leaders of his party of fraud, violence, and outrage.

The main points of his forcible indictment against the Arkansas Bourbons are well worthy of the most careful consideration. He is, and has been for a long time, a respected citizen of Helena, in that State, and last Fall exercised what is popularly supposed to be the right of every American citizen, by allowing himself to be nominated as an independent candidate for Mayor of his city. It must be distinctly understood that he accepted the nomination in question without any regard to the Republican Party; indeed, he and every one else in Helena knew that the Republican Party as such was dead in Arkansas, dead almost beyond hope of resurrection. He was "an Independent," but none the less a Democrat; yet because he dared to oppose the White League candidate of the regular Bourbon organization, he was treated with very much the same consideration which was accorded to Jere Haralson, the unfortunate black man who ran for Congress in Alabama, or to Messrs. Smalls and Rainey in South Carolina. A few mornings after he was nominated his wife opened the door of their residence to find on the threshold the traditional pine coffin with which the gentlemen of the Kuklux are in the habit of intimidating the families of men who are bold enough to oppose their will in politics. On the day following this little evidence of Bourbon activity, a number of Democratic ruffians, "the wild young men," as they are called, who do the desperate work for the White League leaders, met Judge Davis on the streets, and, holding their "long navy sixes" to his head—pistols, by the way, which were supplied by the Democratic State Government—assured him that if he did not retire from the campaign he would soon be in the coffin which had previously been placed at his door. He still persisted in going on with his canvass, however, and finding that there was every prospect that he would be elected, the Democratic Committee determined that even more desperate means would have to be resorted to. Accordingly, a meeting of the "native and best" was called, and resolutions were passed calling upon him to retire at once from the canvass or "take the consequences." A sub-committee was then appointed to wait on him—it will be noticed that everything was done with becoming order—and he was peremptorily informed that he must cease to be a candidate or he would be forced to leave the State. He at once went to the Court-house, and from its steps tried to inform the crowd which had assembled of the outrageous conduct of the Bourbon leaders. The committee was before him, however. Several of "the wild young men" were already on the ground when he arrived, and with a dozen pistols pointed at his head, he was obliged to seek safety in his home.

In spite of all those violent demonstrations, however, he announced that he was still a candidate, and, with the aid of a few friends, who armed themselves for the purpose, he made the best canvass possible under the circumstances. On election day, however, when he appeared at the polls to encourage his followers, he was seized by twenty-five or thirty of the White League, the Chairman of the Democratic County Committee at their head, and held in close confinement for several hours. His friends protested, but fearing for their lives, neither he nor they offered any resistance. Meanwhile, the election farce went on. Two or more armed Democrats were stationed at every poll. Judge Davis' tickets were taken from the hands of those who desired to vote them; others were taken from his boxes, torn up, and thrown into the streets. Many of his friends were abused and driven from the polls, while others, believing that discretion was the better part of valor, remained at home and did not attempt to vote at all. The result was that the usual city vote of eight hundred and fifty was reduced to two hundred and forty-eight, and, of course, the regular Bourbon candidate was declared elected. These statements will, doubtless, seem almost incredible to many good people in the law-abiding portions of the country, and yet they give but a faint idea of the means by which the Arkansas Bourbons win political victories. Men who, like Mark Gary, think that "there is room for only one party in the South," and there are many such men in Arkansas, stop at no act, no matter how desperate, which promises to bring about the result they desire. How long Judge Davis and the other "Independent" Democrats in the cotton States will allow their rights to be thus trampled upon, however, remains to be seen.

Complaints of the hap-hazard way in which the trains of the East Side elevated railroad are run are loud and frequent. Repeated failures to heat the cars, in such weather as this, are nothing short of an outrage, and the delays experienced above One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, for lack of switching facilities, as well as the capricious fashion in which down-town stations are passed without stoppages, involve a species of neglect which, if persisted in, should be treated as a flagrant violation of the company's charter. The employes of the New-York Elevated Road are earning a character for rudeness and incivility which will not conduce to public indulgence for its manifold shortcomings. In its entire management the corporation seems to have taken a leaf from the book of its surface rival, the Third-avenue car line, and the greater value of the franchise which it has received from the public will merely have the effect of securing for it a proportionately larger share of public odium.

The terrible accident which occurred on the British iron-clad *Thunderer* by the bursting of a 38-ton gun while at practice on Thursday last is not the first calamity that has befallen this powerful vessel. By this last disaster one of the turrets was destroyed, ten men were killed, and thirty odd wounded. The *Thunderer* is one of four heavy turret ships which the English Government has built of late years. Each carries two turrets, in which are a pair of guns, consequently the whole armament is but four cannon. The *Thunderer* carried a pair of 35-ton guns in one turret and a pair of 38-ton guns in the other, firing a 700-pound shot or shell. In one of these turrets the guns were worked by hand, in the other by hydraulic machinery. The other ships of the same series are, The *Devastation*, which has a pair of 35-ton guns in one turret, and a pair of 25-ton guns in the other; the *Dreadnaught*, which is armed with four 38-ton guns that fire 800-pound projectiles; and the *Inflexible*, which is to receive on board the four 80-ton guns now being finished at Woolwich. The *Thunderer* was so named after a 74-gun ship in Lord Howe's fleet in the fight of June 1, 1794, and which was also one of Nelson's fleet at Trafalgar. She was launched in 1872, but did not start upon her trial trip until in July, 1876. On the 14th of that month, while steaming in Stokes' Bay, one of her boilers exploded, instantly killing fifteen persons and injuring many others. There were 500 men on board at the time, of whom thirty were in the stoke-hold at work at the furnaces. All were either killed or fatally injured; and between fifty and sixty others were shockingly scalded. The naval Captain who had been assigned to her command by the Admiralty had one of his fingers blown off and his arm paralyzed by the shock. Sailors are a superstitious set of persons, and hereafter it will be somewhat difficult to keep the ship's crew on board the *Thunderer* up to the required standard in numbers.

Hardly any man of his time was so unwearied and unwearying a student as the late Caleb Cushing. The extent and variety of his reading were prodigious, and his bodily condition was usually so excellent that for a period of 40 years he spent, as he himself often said, 16 hours out of every 24 in intellectual pursuits—writing, studying, and the like. It scarcely seems possible that any man could continue such application—and in Cushing's case it was absorbing—for so long a time, especially without taking in-door or out-door exercise, and yet retain unimpaired health. The closet appeared to be his natural place. He very rarely, if ever, went into the outer air except on some special business, and he never seemed to need recreation. Fine conversationalist though he was, and fond of talking at times, he had no love of society or even of companionship, but found his pleasure and comfort in mental acquisition. His constitution was more German than American—he could spend his life over books and manuscripts, neglect, if not violate, every hygienic law, and remain vigorous and capable of the severest labor nearly up to four-score. A striking evidence of his political inconsistency was that, after the civil war had begun and while he was shut up at Newburyport, (fearing that, on account of his avowed sympathy with the South, he might be mobbed if he should appear in the streets,) he conceived the idea of raising a regiment for the Union cause, and placing himself at its head. After assurance by his friends that he need have no apprehension of violence in a law-abiding town like Newburyport, he emerged from his house, and would have gone into the field, had not the Government naturally considered him, from his antecedents, an unfit person to command Northern troops. He would no doubt have been loyal enough; for, apart from self-interest, which was always his highest purpose, the coldness, not to say rudeness, of his reception at Charleston, S. C., when sent thither by President Buchanan to make some arrangement about Fort Sumter, had materially alienated him from the South, as it necessarily would a man of his extraordinary self-love and egotism.

The strict prohibition at the Naval Academy at Annapolis against smoking seems to be managed somewhat as Roman Catholic indulgences are. It was removed for a time through the mediation of the wife of Admiral Worden, (she was probably regarded by the students as a saint on account of her kind offices,) who had great influence with Secretary Robeson; but it was afterward reimposed. Now Secretary Thompson has again suspended the rule as a recompense to the students for gallantry displayed at the late fire at Annapolis. Those familiar with the capital of Maryland must know that it is anything but progressive, and that the means furnished by the city for extinguishing fires are of the most old-fashioned and least effectual sort. When the fire got well under way, the students went to the aid of the clumsy firemen, and showed them what should be done. They ran their hose down to the River Severn, when the fire-plugs failed to supply water, and put out the flames with becoming energy and promptitude. Therefore are they permitted to smoke. How can it be expected that these young fellows should regard smoking as an evil, if the privilege of smoking be granted them as a reward for good deeds! They must very naturally attach undue importance to a habit which, whether pernicious or beneficial, is associated with honor and honorable achievement. If the Directors of the Naval Academy believe smoking injurious, they have taken the worst way possible to demonstrate their belief.

Horace W. S. Cleveland, landscape architect, of Chicago, was engaged some years ago to lay out the boulevards leading to South Park and the Park itself, in that city. As he has talent, taste, and skill, as well as strict integrity and conscientiousness, he performed the work thoroughly and faithfully. But when it had been finished another set of Park Commissioners had been chosen, and Cleveland not being their man, they refused to pay his very reasonable bill, pretending that it was extravagant; that the work was not properly done, &c. They thought to bully him into compliance with their terms, but he was not of the temper they had imagined. He refused to abate an iota of his charges, and declared he would recover the whole amount at law. He was as good as his word. After various vexatious delays, the case has just come to trial before a jury who have given a unanimous verdict in favor of his full bill—$3,526 90. The jury was out only a few minutes, and its members expressed to the plaintiff personally their regret that they were not allowed to add interest to the amount awarded. The Chicago public has been, from the first, in full sympathy with Cleveland, and it is pleasant to know that once in a while an honest, determined man can get justice in a great city against an incompetent and corrupt political ring. The example is as encouraging as the fact is wholesome.

Considerable excitement of the minor sort still exists in Boston on account of the unwillingness of some of the orthodox churches there to admit journalists into the sacred fold, because they break the Sabbath by working on Monday morning newspapers. It seems that a number of the Boston journalists hold evangelical opinions, and these have taken active sides with their rejected brothers of the quill, believing that any and all of their labor performed on Sunday comes under the head of necessary labor, and that any other view savors of pharisaism. They aver, with pertinency and truth, that clergymen and church congregations are always pleased to see Sunday services and sermons chronicled Monday morning, and that if such chronicling be a sin, the over-pious readers must in some degree share the sin. All the liberal feeling of Boston is evidently opposed to this narrow construction of Sabbatarianism; but some unco righteous persons are stoutly in favor of it. Not much personal interest would be felt in such discussion in other large cities, from the fact that the majority of working members of the press are either occupied with professional duties or compelled to take all the rest they can get the first day of the week. In Boston many of them go to church because it is respectable, and then it does not involve much labor to get up a Boston newspaper on any day of the week. We should suppose that the Boston scribe might have leisure to attend church three times on Sunday, and he ought to, for the benefit of many scribes who cannot.

Now that New Year's has passed, the thousands of men who faithfully discharged, as it is termed, their duty to Society, (as if any man, in any strictness, owes duty to so conventional and indifferent a thing as Society, and as if Society cares for or thinks of any such duty,) must be puzzled at the variety of notions and customs bearing upon cards. At some houses in New-York it is thought etiquette for a caller to present his card, on entering, to the servant at the door, to be carried to the drawing-room, and to wait until it has been delivered. In other instances, he is expected, very awkwardly, to accompany his card. In other houses, he is looked to to leave his card in the basket in the hall on retiring. In other houses, where he has been a frequent visitor, it is held superfluous, affectedly conventional, to send in or leave his card at all, intimacy of acquaintance dispensing on the 1st of January with such formality. There is the same difference of understanding as to sending cards. Many ladies deem it unnecessary to send out cards to their masculine acquaintances before New Year's, unless they have changed their residence or are to receive at a new place. Others think it a social duty to send out cards to all the gentlemen they would like to see. Some gentlemen, not intending to call, send cards before New Year's; some consider it proper to have their cards delivered on the day itself; others, again, count it polite to send cards after the 1st, so that it may appear as if they had tried to call, and had been unable to get round; the special politeness consisting in the untruth it implies. These are very small matters; but it would be well, since New Year's calling is so general, if there were some uniformity of habit and harmony of opinion respecting them. Men well acquainted with society are frequently at a loss just what to do; and no wonder, when they are expected to act differently at nearly every other house they visit. They would be saved much needless trouble if ladies who had decided to receive would send out cards, before the 1st to all the gentlemen they desired to see. Then they would not have to drive—or walk—blocks out of their way to find a basket at the door, or to learn that Miss or Mrs. —— had moved, or was out of town. It ought to be understood that, when gentlemen do not receive cards from ladies, their presence on New Year's is not wished for.

GENERAL NOTES.

Col. William M. Lowe, Congressman-elect from Alabama, now repudiates *in toto* an "interview" the Democratic paper in Washington recently printed. But the paper asserts its genuineness.

Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Mary Anderson are to appear at rival theatres in St. Louis next week, and the *Times-Journal* of that city thinks it will be interesting to observe the kind of audiences, rather than the size of the audiences, that patronize them.

A Virginia newspaper prints a paragraph which says: "A marriage took place at Burkeville on Saturday, the groom being Col. Foster, aged 72, and the bride a Miss Cumings, but three years his junior. They had been affianced since youth, but as the lady insisted on a gift of $30,000 from the Colonel on her wedding day, the event was postponed until the lady compromised."

The Maryland Penitentiary paid $6,356 36 above expenses last year. During the year 498 prisoners were received, making the total 1,355. The highest number in prison at one time was 983, the lowest 857, and the average 939. The average under contract was 717, at trades as follows: Shoemakers, 361; furniture marble work, 161; stoves and hollow ware, 119; shirts and overalls, 55; ready-made clothing, 47. (females.)

Hon. Alfred M. Waddell has written a note to the Raleigh (N. C.) *Observer* in which he says: "Recently, several 'interviews,' purporting to have been held with me, have been copied in North Carolina papers. I have not been 'interviewed,' that I know of, since Congress assembled, but have seen attributed to me conversations which never occurred, and in one instance a perversion of one remark made in reply to a mere salutation from a man whose connection with the press I did not even suspect." Here is a chance for certain Democratic journals to explain.

WINTER'S SUDDEN ATTACK.

COLDER WEATHER THAN FOR SEVERAL YEARS.

WHERE THE COLD WAVE CAME FROM—EXPERIENCE IN THIS CITY—FERRY TRAVEL DELAYED BY ICE IN THE RIVERS—COMPARISONS WITH THE TEMPERATURE OF PREVIOUS YEARS.

"A cold snap like this don't happen twice in 20 years," said an old North River Captain last evening, and the Captain did not greatly exaggerate, as anybody who faced the icy wind yesterday will testify. It was the coldest day New-York has had since Jan. 10, 1875, when the thermometer touched 6° below zero. At 8 o'clock yesterday morning the mercury was down to 2° below zero, having risen 1° since early morning, when it stood at 3° below. After 8 o'clock the mercury rose steadily, but slowly, during the rest of the day and evening, and at 11 o'clock last night it marked 11° above zero at the Signal Service Station on the Equitable Building. The "cold snap" gave a fair warning of its approach on Thursday afternoon. At 5 o'clock on that afternoon the thermometer stood at 27°, near which it had ranged all day. Between that hour and midnight it fell 23°, standing at 4° above zero at 12 o'clock Thursday night. It kept on falling until about 5 o'clock yesterday morning, when it reached the lowest point, 3° below zero. The fall of the thermometer was accompanied by an increase in the velocity of the wind, which blew from the north-west during the forenoon, at a rate of from 20 to 28 miles an hour. In the afternoon it veered to the west ward, and gradually decreased in velocity as the mercury rose.

This cold wave has traveled all the way from the British possessions, where it gathered up its forces for a grand march eastward, about Dec. 31. On its way it passed through Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, and other intervening States, with a temperature varying from zero to 24° below, and at one place, Brecknridge, Minn., the mercury fell to 30° below zero.

The effect of the sudden cold here was especially disastrous to ferry travel on the North and East Rivers, particularly on the former. A large field of pack ice extended along the New-York side of the North River from the Battery up for miles, and all the ferry-lines had trouble in making their trips. As the day advanced this trouble increased, and in the afternoon the ice had become so firmly wedged that hours were sometimes consumed in a single trip of a ferry-boat. At 4 o'clock the Corslandt-Street Ferry-boats were laid up. Later on the Desbrosses-Street line ceased running, and about 8:30 o'clock the last trip on the Twenty-third-street branch of the Pavonia Ferry was made. The other ferries kept their boats going, but only at very long intervals, and with great difficulty. The Hoboken Line had fourboats running, one behind the other, and, when necessary, the boats in the rear of the procession would help the forward one to cut through the ice by pushing it with full steam on. The boats of the Pavonia Ferry Line made trips so nearly regular during the day that no connections with the Erie Railroad trains were missed. In the evening, however, this line was as seri usly delayed as any of the others. Capt. Bloodgood, of the Susquehanna, said: "I've been steam-boating out of New-York for 42 years, and I've seen such an ice blockade as this. Three years ago we had one, but it was only for a short time, while, unless the wind changes, this ice will be so frozen together that no boat can get through it to-morrow." The boat which left Jersey City at 9:30 P. M. reached the foot of Chambers-street just two hours and a half afterward. On the East River the ferry-boats were delayed from 15 minutes to an hour during early forenoon, but in the afternoon the wind and tide carried the ice out enough to enable the boats to make their trips nearly or quite on time.

The Fire Department took special care of the fire hydrants, and no trouble was experienced from their freezing.

All the Police Precinct station-houses were crowded to overflowing last night by lodgers who begged a shelter from the bitter cold. There being 436 lodged altogether throughout the City.

The only vessel which sailed from this port yesterday was the steam-ship Harold, bound for Rotterdam. Several other vessels had cleared, but it was deemed advisable that they should remain at their docks until the weather moderated somewhat. A steam-ship from the Mediterranean and the Fanita, which put back, were the only vessels which arrived and passed Quarantine during the day. The steam-ship Zanzibar arrived, but did not come up to the City. All the sailing vessels have probably been driven off the coast by the westerly gales of Thursday night and yesterday.

The steam-ship Fanita left for Philadelpnia on Thursday afternoon, and while going down the Bay was struck by a furious squall, which carried away the foremast, and as it fell it struck the boat's pilot, Thomas Capt. Smith severely on the foot. She then started to return, an', after a terrific night, reached Quarantine yesterday morning. She came up to the City for repairs and for medical assistance for the Captain later in the day.

Owing to the large quantities of ice in the North River it has been a most impossible to get the furnace fires of the steam-ships during the past week, and there has, consequently, been considerable delay in loading.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, where it is not exposed to the wind:

1878.	1879.		1878.	1879.
3 A. M.	11°	3:30 P. M.	23°	10°
6 A. M.	11°	6 P. M.	20°	9°
9 A. M.	12°	9 P. M.	17°	9°
12 M.	18°	12 P. M.	16°	8°

Average temperature yesterday.....6°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....16½°

The coldest days experienced in this City since the beginning of the year 1872, according to the quotations from Hudnut's thermometer were:

Year.	Date.	Average Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.
1872—	Tuesday, March 5	7½°	4°
1873—	Wedne-day, Jan. 29	6½°	3°
	Monday, Feb. 24	9½°	—2°
1874—	Thursday, Dec. 31	4½°	2°
1875—	Sunday, Jan. 10	5½°	—2°
	Tuesday, Jan. 19	9½°	zero
	Tuesday, Feb. 9	9½°	zero
1876—	Sunday, Dec. 10	11½°	5°
1877—	Thursday, Jan. 4	14½°	11°
1878—	Monday, Jan. 7	15°	8°
1879—	Friday, Jan. 3	6°	zero

In December, 1872, there was a week of steady cold weather, beginning and ending as follows:

Date.	Average Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.
Sunday, Dec. 22	10½°	5°
Monday, Dec. 23	20½°	10°
Tuesday, Dec. 24	19½°	9°
Wednesday, Dec. 25	10½°	9°
Thursday, Dec. 26	11½°	9°
Friday, Dec. 27	11½°	8°
Saturday, Dec. 28	17½°	10°

In 1875, Tuesday, Jan. 19, was a day of remarkable changes. At 6 o'clock in the morning the mercury stood at zero; at 9 A. M. it was 10° above zero, but by 3:30 P. M. it had run up to 22°. From Feb. 5 until Feb. 15, 1875, there was some bitterly cold weather, alternating in a strange fashion with periods of comparatively high temperature, as the following table will show:

Date.	Average Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.
Friday, Feb. 5	15°	10°
Saturday, Feb. 6	20½°	10°
Sunday, Feb. 7	10°	8°
Monday, Feb. 8	12½°	9°
Tuesday, Feb. 9	2½°	Zero.
Wednesday, Feb. 10	12½°	2°
Thursday, Feb. 11	24°	22°
Friday, Feb. 12	17°	11°
Saturday, Feb. 13	22½°	16°
Sunday, Feb. 14	7½°	3°
Monday, Feb. 15	9½°	5°

A youth named Henry McGimpsey, of No. 208 Elm-street, employed as porter at No. 637 Broadway, while splitting wood last evening had his hands so benumbed by the cold that he lost his grip on the axe-handle and struck himself a hard blow with the bit on the instep, producing a painful and serious wound. He was removed home.

Mary Sloane, of No. 248 West Seventeenth-street, was found helpless in the street yesterday evening suffering from the cold, and removed to the New-York Hospital.

Mary McKown, of No. 434 East Thirteenth-street, was found insensible from the cold at Eighteenth-street and Sixth-avenue last night, and removed to the New-York Hospital.

Jane Collins was found lying in the alley-way in the rear of No. 54 Oliver-street last night, insensible from exposure to the cold, and removed to the Chambers-Street Hospital.

James Bell, a homeless man, was found helpless in a barn on Woodlawn Heights last evening, with both feet frozen. Dr. Varian had him removed to his office, and there attended him preliminary to removing him to a hospital.

Mary Dessart, a homeless woman, was found insensible from cold on No. 450 Third-avenue last evening, and removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Lawrence Kenney, aged 40, of No. 406 First-avenue, was found at a late hour last night, at Twenty-first-street and First-avenue, insensible, suffering from a fracture of the skull, produced by a fall on the pavement. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

BELOW ZERO ALMOST EVERYWHERE.

A COLD WAVE EXTENDING OVER THE WHOLE COUNTRY—THERMOMETER FROM SEVEN DEGREES ABOVE TO THIRTY BELOW ZERO—SNOW-STORM IN THE NORTH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—Extreme cold weather still prevails in this city, and over the entire West and North-west. The lowest temperature for years has been experienced here the past three days, and much suffering is reported in consequences. The telegraph wires along the Michigan Central, Illinois Central, and several Western roads have suffered for miles from contraction. Freight and passenger trains on all railroads are much behind time. At an early hour this morning a Cottage Grove-avenue car caught up with a farmer's team that was proceeding at a slow pace in the car-tracks. The driver called for the farmer to him out, but he paid no attention. Upon examination, the man was found frozen to death, sitting upright on the seat, with the lines in his hand. Last evening a team stopped at Armour's packing-house at the stock-yards. The horses stopped of their own accord. No driver was visible. After standing there for some time, one of the men from the packing-house went out, and behind one of the boxes with which the wagon was loaded, the driver was found, dead. It is supposed that he froze to death. The mercury has ranged from 23° below zero at 5 o'clock this morning to 21° at 7, 20° at 8, 19° at 11, and 10° at 1 o'clock. This evening the weather has moderated somewhat.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MILFORD, Penn., Jan. 3.—The cold wave swept down from the north-west yesterday afternoon, lowering the temperature nearly 40° during the night. The mercury marked 10° below zero at 6 o'clock this morning. In the more remote districts, several families in destitute circumstances suffered severely from the cold. The Delaware River is frozen over, and teams can cross with safety at many points. To-night the weather is bitterly cold.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 3.—In this city the thermometer went down as low as 3° below zero during the night, and at noon to-day registered 7° above. At the United States Signal Office, from all parts of the State reports of intense cold are received, the thermometer at an early hour ranging from 4° below at Harrisburg to 8° below at Pottsville. At Wilmington, Del, the mercury showed 5° below zero. At 5 o'clock this morning the thermometer at Germantown marked 6° below, a fall of 40° since noon yesterday. The harbor here is full of ice, but is kept open by the ice-boats. The Schuylkill River is completely frozen from its mouth inland.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 3.—The Signal Service Office reports the lowest temperature during the past 24 hours at 7° below zero. In more exposed parts of the city it fell to 21° below zero. There is great detention of travel on railroads, particularly on the Pennsylvania Central, from the severe weather.

ALTOONA, Penn., Jan. 3.—A heavy storm is raging in the mountains. There is a blockade upon the railroads, and trains are considerably delayed. The thermometer marks 14° below zero.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 3.—The cold snap set in here last evening. The thermometer at sunrise this morning indicated 7° above zero, a fall of 40° since 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A high wind from the west has prevailed during the past 24 hours.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 3.—The weather is extremely cold. The thermometer this morning at daylight had fallen to 6° above zero. The river is filled with floating ice, making navigation above this point hazardous.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—The temperature after midnight gradually fell until, this morning, the mercury stood 22° below zero in exposed places in the city. Several cases of freezing are reported, but only one was fatal. Reports from points north-west show that the cold is continued and severe, with the thermometer recording from 15° to 30° below zero. Trains are delayed on all the roads, but no accidents of importance have occurred. The mails are being moved, but active efforts are being made by the Relief Society to relieve the destitution and discomfort.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Jan. 3.—The westerly gale which commenced about 3 P. M. yesterday has not subsided in the least. The cold is so intense that all out-of-door work is suspended. This morning at 7 o'clock the thermometer indicated six degrees below zero, and it is now growing colder hourly. At Sandy Hook and Shrewsbury Bay the ice is packed as far as the eye can reach. The steamer Jesse Hoyt and the *Herald* yacht are frozen in at the New-Jersey Southern Railroad dock. The latter tried to get out this afternoon, but found a return after getting 200 or 300 yards. There are in sight, fast in the ice, three schooners, two sloops, and two tugs. The embargo is caused by the wind blowing the drift-ice from New-York Bay into the Shrewsbury, where the intense cold freezes it into a solid mass four or five feet thick.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 3.—The storm which commenced yesterday morning in this region is more severe than the preceding one, and traffic on the railroads is almost entirely suspended. Snow-plows are of little use, as the drifts fill as fast as clearances are made. On the New-York Central Road no trains are moving to-day from here. Several passenger trains are delayed at Batavia. The Niagara Falls and Lockport trains are stalled at North Buffalo Junction. The Erie Railway generally is blocked. The last train came in at 1 o'clock this morning. The force of the storm extends from Castile to this place. On the Lake Shore Railroad the snow is very deep in the vicinity of Dunkirk. No trains have started from here to-day. The last train on that road came in at about 10 o'clock last night. A train on the Buffalo and Jamestown Railroad is stalled at Gowanda. The Canada Southern is running trains from 12 to 24 hours irregularly. The Great Western is blocked at Niagara Falls. The Grand Trunk trains have been generally abandoned. It is still snowing slightly, but blowing hard. The snow is drifting badly. It is intensely cold, the thermometer registering about zero. Several cases of suffering have been reported, but no fatal cases at this writing.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 3.—The gale and cold continued, and by to-morrow every ferry-boat on the New-York City will be abandoned. At all points above here people cross the river on the ice, and at Rhinebeck and north of that place teams cross on the ice. Railroad telegrams report more serious detentions of trains than for years. The Albany Division West of Rochester the running of all trains has been abandoned, and west of Utica to Buffalo the situation is worse than during the last storm. Two trains ran as far as the track to-day, but no one was injured. His engine and tender, and was dragged and pulled by the No engines were wrecked. Nick Hagar, engineer of the second engine, was thrown down the embankment with his wrecked engine, and badly bruised. Alexander Girvan, his fireman, was also badly bruised and about the head. Second Engineer James Van Voipt, of the head engine, escaped, but his fireman fell between the engine and tender, and was dragged and pulled by the broke block of feed-pipe, and badly bruised and hurt internally. All these men lived in Albany. The express messenger, George H. Butts, of Syracuse, was overturned with his car, and held down by 3,000 lbs. The car took fire and was consumed, together with its contents. Butts' hand and head were cut, and he barely escaped being burned alive, being entirely surrounded by fire when rescued. Albert Eldridge, a brakeman, had his foot sprained. A train was made up at the wreck, and reached Utica at 9:50 P. M., going east at 10:30. No other train from the west is expected to-night. The engines at Canastota are badly wrecked, but it is thought the track will be cleared by morning. The Rome and Watertown Road is hopelessly snowed under. The Utica and Black River train from Ogdensburg and Watertown made but one trip, and will be run out in the morning at 7:30 o'clock. The Southern Road trains are all right.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 2.—The temperature is notably milder here, the thermometer registering 5° below zero at 10 o'clock. A Bismarck, Dakota Territory, dispatch says the temperature is 33° below zero there. A special dispatch from Winnipeg to the *Pioneer-Press* reports that the temperature is 29° below zero there; 35° below at Fort Reilly, and 60° below at Battleford, the capital of North-west Territory.

FROZEN TO DEATH.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 3.—A brakeman named Opdyke was frozen to death while coming down on a Central Railroad freight train from Easton.

A man is also reported frozen on a North Pennsylvania freight while going over the Central Division. His name is not yet known.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 3.—Mattie Cary, 9 years old, living near Vincennes, started for school a mile distant yesterday morning. Some time afterward she was found lying on the ground insensible and badly frozen.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Jan. 3.—Benjamin Davis was frozen to death at Mill Hollow last night.

MACON, Ga., Jan. 3.—An unknown man was frozen to death near Macon last night. He had been intoxicated. The mercury registers 13½° above zero.

SEVERE WEATHER ABROAD.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—A Dundee correspondent, writing last night, says: "A fresh snow-storm has begun in Scotland. It is falling heavily, and it is not unlikely that there will be a renewal of the railway blockade in the North. The frost is as keen as ever, and the air piercingly cold. All outdoor labor, which had been partially resumed, has again been interrupted."

A Paris correspondent telegraphs that the rivers continue to rise in consequence of the rapid thaw, the Rhone, Saone, and Loire being among the rivers principally affected. The Aube has overflowed its banks in the direction of Nogent.

GOVERNMENT WEATHER REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4—1 A. M.—The area of high barometer and cold west winds has continued slowly moving south and east, and is central in the Lower Missouri Valley. An area of remarkable low pressure has very slowly moved over Eastport into New-Brunswick. North-west gales and high winds have prevailed throughout the lake region, Middle States, and New-England. The rivers rose on Friday at Cincinnati and Nashville, but fell at Augusta, Cairo, Memphis, and Vicksburg.

INDICATIONS.

For the South Atlantic States, rising barometer, stationary temperatures, north-west winds, partly cloudy weather.

For the Gulf States, northerly winds, stationary temperature, increasing cloudiness, possibly followed by sleet or rain in the south-west, slightly higher pressure.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, stationary or higher temperature, stationary, followed by lower barometer, north-west to south-west winds, clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the upper lake region stationary, followed by falling barometer, warmer, cloudy, or hazy weather, diminishing north-west winds.

For the lower lake region and the Middle Atlantic States, diminishing north and west winds, backing to south-west, stationary or slightly higher temperature, rising barometer, clear weather, and over the lower lakes, light snow.

For New-England, rising barometer, stationary or lower temperature, partly cloudy weather and westerly winds.

For the Pacific States, increasing cloudiness, and in the North Pacific, possibly light rains.

The rivers will generally fall where not frozen.

Cautionary signals continue at Lewes, Grand Haven, Milwaukee, and Ludington. Cautionary offshore signals continue at Indianola, Galveston, Port Eads, Pensacola, Mason, Cape Lookout, Cape Hatteras, Kitty Hawk, Cape Henry, Norfolk, Baltimore, Cape May, Atlantic City, Barnegat, Sandy Hook, New-York, New-Haven, New-London, Newport, Wood's Hall, Boston, Section Eight, Portland, Section Seven, and Eastport.

MISS HAUK IN BOSTON.

"CARMEN" AND THE PRIMA DONNA WELL RECEIVED BY A CRITICAL AUDIENCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—The first appearance of Minnie Hauk and the opening performance of "Carmen" to-night attracted a large audience, though the house was not full. It was an audience coolly critical, reserved and slow to express its verdict, either on prima donna or opera. The reception of Mlle. Hauk on her entrance upon the stage was respectful, though quiet, but as the evening wore on the applause was more pronounced, and toward the close of the performance grew at times quite hearty. So it was with the reception of the opera. During the first act the audience was exasperatingly cool, and at its close the majority appeared indifferent and disappointed. But as the work unfolded itself, its interest steadily increased; it grew more and more appreciative, warmer in its applause, and at the fall of the curtain at the close of the third act was almost flattering in its indorsement. But it can not be said that it was heartily enthusiastic. Toward the close of the performance it approached enthusiasm as nearly as at any time during the evening. That the opera gave a good deal of real pleasure to its hearers, and that the prima donna steadily grew in favor was clearly manifest, and considering the mood of the audience, and its disposition to form its own opinion, Mlle. Hauk may well be gratified with her evening's work. It was not a triumph, but it was a success. She succeeded in considerably thawing an icy but very polite company. It was a genuine Boston audience that sat before her, including the closest musical critics.

It is stated that Marie Rôze Mapleson, having recovered from her recent illness, will arrive here to-morrow, and appear in the "Magic Flute" next Wednesday.

RECENT DEATHS.

Roswell C. Brainard, an old and well-known resident of Brooklyn, died late on Thursday night at No. 145 Hewes-street, in that city, at the age of 59 years. In 1853 he was elected Alderman of the Second Ward, his opponent being Senator Frank Spinola, now of this City. He held the position of Corporation Counsel for one term, and was for two years President of the Board of Supervisors. In politics he was a Democrat, and at one time was Chairman of the Democratic General Committee of Kings County. In 1858 he was elected Surrogate and was re-elected in 1864 for four years. At the time of his death Mr. Brainard was head of the law firm of Brainard & Rice, whose offices are at No. 59 Liberty-street, in this City.

James S. Rockwell died at noon yesterday at No. 4 Montague-terrace, Brooklyn, after a short illness of diphtheria, induced by scarlet fever. Mr. Rockwell was 60 years of age, and had been a resident of Brooklyn for 38 years. At the time of his death he was a Director in the Brooklyn Trust Company, and the proprietor of a large morocco factory situated at the corner of Flushing and Classon avenues. Mr. Rockwell was reported to be worth $1,500,000.

COLLISION ON A MICHIGAN ROAD.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 3.—The Michigan Central Pacific express, bound west, ran into the west-bound Kalamazoo accommodation train, at Pokagon, at 8 o'clock this morning. A passenger named Milhan, of Berrien, had a leg broken, and the engineer of the express train and several others were somewhat cut and bruised. The cause of the accident is unknown. It is stated that a severe storm prevailed at the time the accident occurred.

AN INSANE WOMAN'S WANDERINGS.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Jan. 3.—Bridget Tobin, of New-York, who is evidently of unsound mind, was brought to the Police station here yesterday. She stated that she wished to go to Halifax. A ticket was given to her, and she was placed on the train, but returned by a later train. She was arrested, and remanded on charge of vagrancy for further inquiry.

DEATH OF A PROVIDENCE MERCHANT.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 3.—William Whittaker, a retired merchant, died suddenly this afternoon, of apoplexy, at the age of 64 years. He was an Alderman-elect in the Fourth Ward, and Vice-President of the Phœnix National Bank. He was greatly respected.

A HORSE STOPS, NEVER TO GO AGAIN.

From the Elizabeth (N. J.) Journal, Jan. 3.

Last night, at about 6 o'clock, as Martha Keating was driving through Third-street, between Fulton and Franklin, his horse suddenly stopped, like "Grandfather's Clock," never to go again. The animal did not fall, but stood like a statue, almost immovable. An effort was made to start him, but without success. He would move his fore feet a little and try to drag his hind feet, but could not move them. There he stood, his kindlege and a part of his body as stiff as if they were frozen, though that was impossible. For three hours the horse stood there, his hind legs perfectly rigid, and though strenuous efforts were made by rubbing and warming and binding up in cloths, &c., to restore power of locomotion, they proved wholly unsuccessful. At about 9:30 o'clock, when it became evident that the poor horse must freeze to death if left in the bitter cold, he was mercifully shot. It is supposed that the horse was attacked with paralysis, though their usually acts differently, causing the limbs to become limp. The case is a very singular one.

HOW COBB WAS POISONED.

BISHOP TELLS HIS PART IN THE CRIME.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY AS TO COBB'S ILLNESS—MRS. COBB'S PARTNER IN GUILT UPON THE WITNESS STAND—A SHAMEFUL CONFESSION OF ILLICIT RELATIONS AND MURDER.

NORWICH, Conn., Jan. 3.—The Cobb trial was resumed this morning, the crowd being if anything greater than ever before. The first witness called was Dr. Perkins, Cobb's family physician. He testified that Cobb was in good health up to Feb. 22 last, two weeks after Mrs. Bishop's death. That night he was taken ill with symptoms indicating poison of some sort; the symptoms might have been produced by either arsenic or aconite; his first impression was that they might have been caused by accidental lead-poisoning, but later he thought it was aconite; the symptoms were continued during the next few days, and he especially called Mr. Cobb's attention to the possibility of poisoning, and asked him to consider carefully what chance of accidental poisoning he remembered; Mr. Cobb was unable to think of any possible means by which anything of the sort could have happened; he found the water-pipes in Cobb's house all of iron, and that no fresh paint had recently been used; on May 29 Dr. Perkins again visited Cobb, and found him greatly debilitated, with symptoms of numbness and tingling increased. He gave him some bismuth powders. He next visited the house on June 6, after Cobb's death. Up to this time he had only suspected an accidental poisoning, and had never suggested intentional poisoning, either in Mrs. Cobb's presence or elsewhere.

Upon cross-examination, Dr. Perkins said that up to February he knew little of Cobb; he gave him bismuth on the suspicion that the tea was steeped too long; Cobb had taken some medicines of his own notion, without consulting with any physician, among them bitters and elixir of phosphates; the scaly appearance of the skin noticed on Cobb's body at death had been seen some time before death; it was unlike anything he had ever seen in skin diseases; the quinine prescribed as a tonic could not have caused nausea; the elixir of phosphates ought not to have caused headache or distress at the stomach; he considered one-eighth to one-thirtieth of a grain of arsenic a medicinal dose, and from one to three grains a fatal dose; he did not believe a man could accustom himself to the use of large doses.

Dr. Carleton testified that the authorities regarded from one grain of arsenic upward a fatal dose; in exceptional cases one-half a grain had caused death; two grains were generally sure, but there was no definite maximum known; he thought there had been cases where a man had taken five grains and lived; he defined the symptoms of arsenic poisoning; he could not decide whether arsenic or aconite caused Cobb's February illness, but thought it was aconite; the April illness was due to arsenic; the May illness was also due to arsenic; inflammation of the eyes, of the œsophagus and stomach, and dropsy, were almost certain accompaniments of chronic as distinguished from acute arsenic poisoning; they were all absent in the Cobb case; he did not regard Roscoe as an authority on arsenic eating; he did not believe any one could accustom himself to eating the twentieth of a grain of arsenic a day for more than two or three weeks safely; arsenic was neither a cumulative nor an accumulative poison. In the absence of any other cause of death he should say that Cobb's death was caused by arsenic. The falling out of Cobb's beard was not in itself a conclusive proof of arsenical poisoning. He did not believe the story about the Styrians eating arsenic. He knew of one woman who took arsenic to improve her complexion, &c., and it came near killing her. The effect of its continued use was not really to fatten but to bloat.

Dr. Paddock testified as to Cobb's symptoms more definitely than any of the preceding witnesses. He had lost strength; the sense of feeling in his feet was so deadened that he could not regulate his step; his wrists dropped; he was unable to hold his pen, and was generally weak and devoid of sensitiveness; he thought the symptoms at that time (June 2) characteristic of lead poisoning. There were, however, all symptoms also of arsenic poisoning, and several positive symptoms of lead poisoning were absent. After the analysis of Prof. Doremus and the post-mortem examination, he had no doubt that Cobb's death was caused by arsenical poisoning. He did not believe that human lungs could habituate themselves to the use of arsenic. He did not believe the Styrian story.

Dr. Johnson testified that on the morning of the day, but of the trial came this afternoon, when Wesley W. Bishop, already under indictment for killing his wife, and also for complicity in Mr. Cobb's murder, was put upon the stand. He was a tall, well-built scientific interest attached to Prof. Doremus' testimony, but the shocking nature of the facts about which Bishop was to talk awoke the most morbid appetite of the community. Several leading clergymen of Norwich were in the audience. There was a throng of women, neighbors of the prisoner on trial, who crowded into the area within the bar. Bishop is somewhat tall, about 32 years old, with very angular frame, light brown mustache and goatee, a blue eye, and a general look of moral weakness. His manner was composed, and, though he spoke in so low a tone that Judge Park needed to ask him to raise his voice, he told a very straight story. There was no hesitation, no contradiction, no emotion. He even corrected the counsel for the State as to one or two dates in his questioning. The story harmonized, wherever he alluded to the case of Cobb, with the testimony of the local physicians as to the times of Cobb's illnesses. There was considerable sparring again over the introduction of certain parts of the evidence, but with one exception Judge Park allowed the testimony. Mrs. Cobb sat directly facing the witness, not 15 feet from him, but did not raise her veil.

Bishop began by saying that he was not actuated in his examination by either promises from the authorities or by hope of saving his life. His acquaintance with Mrs. Cobb began 14 years ago, one year before he married. His own wedding prevented the development of that acquaintance until late in 1876, when he met her at a masquerade ball and danced with her. His calls for orders at Cobb's house, on behalf of the grocery store with which he was connected, promoted their intimacy through 1877. During that year he called every day or two and then grew more frequent though short. Assignations were made at these times for certain public excursions, like that by steamer to Newport on July 4. Then, as tokens of friendship, they exchanged presents. Soon after they began to exchange notes, especially when either of them was out of town, and after a time including poetry to one another. Although most of these letters had been destroyed, the correspondence being clandestine, much of the poetry was preserved and read in court and provoked much laughter. It was of a very sentimental character. Here is a sample of it:

> "Since I have known *his* love was mine,
> How bright the stars above me shine;
> How bright the joy that on me beam,
> Though I awake as though I dream.
>
> "Now night no longer veils the sun,
> For I an endless day have won,
> And life has grown a gift divine,
> Since I have known *his* love was mine.
>
> "Since I have known *his* love was mine
> No longer need my soul repine;
> With joy I lift my eyes above,
> For God is love, and love is love.
>
> "This is no longer earth to me,
> While o'er it flows the glory sea,
> For life has grown a bliss divine,
> Since I have known *his* love was mine."

In the original the word "her" was written for "his" where italics are used, but Mrs. Cobb, in transcribing, made the change to suit the case. Bishop identified many sheets of stuff sent by Mr. Waller, the State's Attorney. Lies were told Cobb about the presents to his wife; she pretended to have bought the mirror given her out of town. A pearl-handled, gold-tipped pencil-case she said she had found on a steam-boat. Bishop also gave her stationery. She reciprocated with a blue silk handkerchief, a watch-charm, and cup and saucer. By October the affair took the way of visitations and exchanging kisses. In November they had got along to embraces and sitting in each other's laps. Late in October he asked the question: "Kate, do you ever expect to be mine?" They decided that, while Bishop could treat his wife so that she would sue for divorce, Mrs. Cobb could only free herself by burying her husband—he was so true. Bishop having no money except what he made by his position, was unsuited to such a step. The next night she declared her purpose to bury Cobb, and asked Bishop to help her. They then talked about various kinds of poisons.

They had secret meetings while Cobb was away at Masonic or Grand Army meetings, and were necessarily short. In December they fixed a time for their marriage. They thought both might be free in March. Bishop's mother was to live with Kate, would be Bishop's birthday. A continuation of presents ensued, and before December was ended Bishop had bought morphine for Mrs. Cobb. During January, 1878, Mr. Cobb was out of town four nights in succession, and Bishop staid with Mrs. Cobb every late each night, but their intercourse was marked only by endearments. They were alone and unobserved. Early in March Bishop's mother was taken ill, Kate would be there, his kind legs perfectly rigid, and though for four days; his wife was then dead, and his mother lived with him; he informed Mrs. Cobb of this and gave her a latch-key to his house; she came each night; the second and third nights they had criminal intercourse. It may be here noted that Mrs. Bishop died on Feb. 7, but no testimony was given in regard to her death or its cause by the witness. During this month, he called with Mrs. Cobb about usually acts differently, causing the limbs to become limp. The case is a very singular one. obtained morphine pills for Mrs. Cobb, but she had had no chance to use them. On the night of Feb. 25 Bishop called on Mrs. Cobb, and she told him that she had given aconite recently, and it had "raised the devil;" next morning she told him about the illness which the Doctors described in the morning's testimony. In March there was an article in a paper about arsenic, which made them think about that poison. Almost immediately Bishop bought half a grain, and Mrs. Cobb expected to use it immediately. Bishop went out of town for two days for appearance's sake, and expected to read of Cobb's death while away, but no chance offered for some time.

The first arsenic was given by Mrs. Cobb in coffee, but without effect. What the witness told of the administration of poison he had from Mrs. Cobb's own lips. He did not see it; he merely bought the poison for her. Mrs. Cobb kept this up, sometimes giving three doses a day, until they thought Cobb was proof against poison. A point was reached when Cobb had a great deal of bowel difficulty and was much exhausted, and Bishop refused so far as to ask Mrs. Cobb whether or not they had better abandon the attempt, but she scouted the idea and resolved to try morphine a while. Arsenic was bought twice again, however, at Bishop's request, but Mrs. Cobb said she would put into her husband's bottle of bitters, which he was taking, and also into his whisky. Bishop bought strychnine on June 4, which was the last poison the stand a long time, from which it is inferred that much more direct testimony will be taken to-morrow, aside from the cross-examination, which will doubtless be very rigid. Great curiosity is felt to see how Bishop will stand this latter test, for it is believed by many that he is suppressed or distorted the truth in some parts of his story, and is a man of no originality or quickness.

BURNED AS SOON AS FINISHED.

DESTRUCTION OF A NEW CHURCH, COSTING $200,000, AT ST. LOUIS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST LOUIS, Jan. 3.—The members of the Second Baptist Church of this city, at the conclusion of the services on Sunday morning, Dec. 22, held a business meeting in order to raise money to clear off the debt on their new church, a barely-completed structure at Twenty-seventh and Locust streets. Forty thousand dollars was required to complete the payment of the $200,000 which the church had cost, and the whole sum was raised on the spot. The church building was acknowledged to be the handsomest in the city, its architecture being of the early English style, with a pleasing admixture of the Gothic. It had a seating capacity of 1,500.

The final touches were being put to the church by the painters this morning, one of whom, a few minutes before 10 o'clock, discovered it to be on fire. The Fire Brigade was soon on the spot, and worked hard to relieve themselves of the odium resting upon them since the serious fire of three weeks ago. Their bad management, had incurred the displeasure of the underwriters, many of whom are clamoring for the removal of Chief Sexton and the reorganization of the department. They could do nothing to save the church, however, which at 10:30 A. M. was doomed to almost total destruction. The flames enveloped the body of the church and crept up the steeple, which, at 10:50, fell across the street.

At about this time the Mary Institute, the leading female educational establishment of the city, and a branch of the Washington University, was discovered to have caught fire from the burning church opposite. The firemen, however, succeeded in saving the institute after little damage had been done. The loss to the church society will reach about $200,000, of which $140,000 is covered by insurance, as follows: Americs, Newark, $5,000; Home, New-York, $10,000; Guardian, England, $2,500; Ætna, Hartford, $5,000; Connecticut, $5,000; Hartford, $10,000; Boylston Mutual, $3,000; American Central, $10,000; Continental, $10,000; German American, $7,500; Franklin, Pennsylvania, $5,000; Phœnix, Hartford, $5,000; Springfield Fire and Marine, $10,000; Manufacturers' and Marine, $7,500. The Board of Trustees, at the head of which is Hon. Nathan Cole, Congressman from the Second Missouri District, met this afternoon and decided to begin the rebuilding of the church to-morrow morning. The cause of the fire is unknown.

OTHER LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire at Portland, Me., at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, destroyed Fling's wool factory, on Grove-street, and four tenement-houses, turning several families into the street. The wool factory was valued at $45,000, and was not insured. The tenement-houses were owned by Elliot F. Clark, and were insured for $3,000, of which $1,800 was in the Niagara Insurance Company in favor of the Portland Savings Bank. The total value of the houses destroyed was $6,000.

At 9 o'clock Thursday night, Dempster Hall, at Evanston, Ill., was discovered to be on fire, and it was burned to the ground in a short time, all efforts to save it being unavailing. The loss is $25,000; insurance, $12,000. The building is a theological home of a large number of the Methodist ministers of the North-west, it being a branch of the Evanston University.

A fire at Reese, Mich., on the Detroit and Bay City Railroad, Thursday night, destroyed the stores of John Westerby, J. L. Hood & Co., J. J. Gies, and the Post and express offices. The total loss is estimated at from $7,000 to $10,000. There is no insurance. The fire originated in Newberry's store, and was caused by a defective stove-pipe.

The new First Presbyterian Church, at Quincy, Ill., caught fire at 9 o'clock Thursday night and was completely destroyed. Loss, $60,000; insurance, $20,000. The church was to have been dedicated next Sunday. The fire caught from the heating apparatus.

The roof of C. A. Rudd & Co.'s grocery, and J. M. Eaton's shoe store, at Columbus, Ga., were burned at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. The damage to the buildings and stocks is $6,000, which is fully covered by insurance.

The two-story farm-house of Benjamin Neal, at Walpole, Mass., was burned yesterday. Loss, $2,000; no insurance. Mrs. Neal perished in the flames. The fire originated accidentally.

A fire at Chatfield, Minn., on Tuesday, destroyed the Post Office Building and its contents and seven other buildings. The loss is estimated at about $12,000; partly insured.

A house at Allentown, Penn., belonging to Mrs. Jones, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss, $5,000, on which there is no insurance.

A fire at Schoolcraft, Mich., Thursday night destroyed five stores on the main street. The total loss is estimated at $15,000; insurance unknown.

Martin Griffin's farm buildings, at Walpole, Mass., were burned yesterday morning. Loss, $5,000; insured.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's railroad depot, at Roure's Point, N. Y., was

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, Jan. 3, 1879.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

B. & P. Pkts. bags	38	Molasses, hhds.	2,621
B. W. Flour, pkts.	4,350	Spirits Turp., bbls.	1,410
Broom-corn, bales	43	Oil-cake, tons	46
Cotton, bales	3,073	Oil, Lard, bbls.	6
Castor-seed-oil, bbls.	200	Oil, crude, bags	1,063
Copper, slabs	16	Pork, bbls.	97
Eggs, pkts.	842	Beef, pkts.	67
Flour, bbls.	15,852	Cut-meats, pkts.	6,779
Corn-meal, bags	396	Lard, kegs	2,195
Wheat, bushels	60,750	Lard, kegs	125
Corn, bushels	19,000	Butter, pkts.	1,503
Oats, bushels	7,875	Cheese, pkts.	3,901
Malt, bushels	1,175	Dressed Hogs, No.	588
Barley, bushels	4,400	Sugar, hhds.	322
Grease, pkts.	298	Stearine, pkts.	50
Grass-seed, bags	58	Tallow, pkts.	76
Hides, No.	283	Tobacco, hhds.	72
Hides, bales	431	Tobacco, pkts.	304
Hops, bales	18	Whisky, bbls.	526
Leather, sides	16,363		

BOOTS AND SHOES—Business in the wholesale line has been very large on the unchanged prices.

BRICKS—Have been held with firmness, on a moderate offering of the leading kinds, but have been quiet.

COFFEE—Rio quoted nominally with sales of 2,545 bags per Graf Bismarck, 619 bags per Kron Prinz, and at Baltimore 1,300 bags per May Queen, and 1,400 bags per Acadjoack, on private terms....Other kinds firm, but quiet.

COTTON—Has been comparatively quiet for early delivery at unchanged quotations, closing dull.... Sales are reported for 3,073 bales, of which 290 bales, (of which 167 bales were on last evening,) including 300 bales to shippers, 163 bales to spinners, 15 bales to speculators, and 2,595 bales in transit....Low Middling quoted at 9 1-16c.@ 9 3-16c.; Strict Low Middling at 9 ⅛c.@9⅜c.; Middling at 9 7-16c.@9 9-16c.; Fair at 11 1-16c.@11 3-16c.

And for forward delivery, Cotton has been in fairly active request, but at reduced prices....Sales have been reported since our last of 78,700 bales, of which 14,100 bales were on last evening, and 65,600 bales today,) with 5,600 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, January, 9.56c.@9.61c.; February, 9.64c.@ 9.69c.; March, 9.80c.@9.81c.; April, 9.93c.@9.94c.; May, 10.05c.@10.06c.; June, 10.16c.@10.17c.; July, 10.28c. @10.29c.; August, 10.41c.@10.42c., showing a decline of 17@19 points, closing barely steady....The receipts at this port to-day were 3,073 bales, and at the shipping ports, 7,915 bales, against 22,516 bales for the same day last week, and thus far this week 139,172 bales, against 192,873 bales same time time last week....The receipts at all the shipping ports since September 1, 1878, have been 2,706,420 bales, against 1,509,374 bales in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (six days) for Great Britain, from shipping ports, 45,879 bales; exports to the Continent, 29,363 bales; stock at France, 9,337 bales; to the Channel, —— bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 854,412 bales....Stock in New-York to-day, 104,907 bales....The week's exports hence have been 6,573 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A moderate business has been reported in State and Western flours, partly for export, City Mill Extras again attracting a fair share of attention from buyers for the West Indies, and low grade Spring and Winter Wheat Extras meeting with some demand for the English markets. Holders generally were offering supplies with freedom, and responding promptly to the requirements of purchasers at the ruling figures, which in instances indicated a slight weakling in values, though the changes have been reported since our last of 10,100 bbls. of all grades.....Included in the reported sales were 2,700 bbls. low Extra, for shipment, within the range of $3 50@3 65 for Spring Wheat, and $3 65@3 90 for City Mill Extras, mostly for the West Indies, at $4 60@5, the latter for fancy, mostly at $3 85@4 50, of which about 1,900 bbls. from Ice-houses, at $4 60@5 00, inclusive, (these at $4 35@5 50 for very poor to fancy, mainly at $4 50@5 10;) 750 bbls. Patent, (chiefly at from $5 75@7 50;) 2,750 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (these at $3 65@5 60, largely at $3 85@5 for poor to choice, of which 1,700 bbls. for export at $4 35@ $5, and $5 25@5 60 for strictly choice to fancy;) and 525 bbls. Patent Extras, (these chiefly at $5 25@7, of which 200 bbls. poor as low as $5;) 440 bbls. Superfine, (these at $3 for very inferior to $3 60 for fancy;) and 580 bbls. No. 2, (these at $2 40@3, mostly at $2 50@ $2 80; 50 bbls. fancy Indiana Winter went at $3;) and sundry lots Minnesota and Sour Flour at from $2 25@$5, mostly at $3 75@4 50.....Southern Flour dull, and quoted weak; 700 bbls. sold, in lots, mostly Extras, at from $4 25@5 50, chiefly for export.

RYE FLOUR—Has been quiet and steady; 200 bbls. sold, in lots, mostly Extras, at $3 90@4 10.

Corn-meal was quiet but steady; 396 bbls. sold, in lots, at $2 15@2 35 for Brandywine, and $2 10@2 15 for Western.

Wheat, bushels.....60,750 | Lard, kegs.....125
Corn, bushels.....19,000 | Butter, pkts.....1,503
Oats, bushels.....7,875 | Cheese, pkts.....3,901
Malt, bushels.....1,175 | Dressed Hogs, No.....588
Barley, bushels.....4,400 | Sugar, hhds.....322
Grease, pkts.....298 | Stearine, pkts.....50
Grass-seed, bags.....58 | Tallow, pkts.....76
Hides, No.....283 | Tobacco, hhds.....72
Hides, bales.....431 | Tobacco, pkts......304
Hops, bales.....18 | Whisky, bbls.....526
Leather, sides.....16,363

BOOTS AND SHOES—Business in the wholesale line has been very large on the unchanged prices.

BRICKS—Have been held with firmness, on a moderate offering of the leading kinds, but have been quiet.

COFFEE—Rio quoted nominally with sales of 2,545 bags per Graf Bismarck, 619 bags per Kron Prinz, and at Baltimore 1,300 bags per May Queen, and 1,400 bags per Acadjoack, on private terms....Other kinds firm, but quiet.

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Hides, bales.....431 | Tobacco, pkts

JAN 1879

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Friday, Jan. 3:

Louis Meyer, foreclosure sale, Charles M. Marsh, Esq., Referee, sold the five and six story brick buildings, with plot of land 97.3 by 85, Nos. 637 to 643 Park-avenue, north-east corner of 41st-st, a portion of the Grand Union Hotel property, for $75,000, to Irvin McDowell, plaintiff.

William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John C. Bushnell, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brownstone front dwelling, with lot 18.9 by 100.5, No. 5 East 49th-st., north side, 162.6 feet east of 5th-av., for $17,000, to G. P. Kissam.

Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, Carlisle Norwood, Jr., Referee, sold the four-story brick building, with lot 25 by 75, No. 1,517 1st-av., west side, 51.8 feet south of 81st-st., for $5,000, to Janet De Witt, plaintiff. Also, similar sale, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, disposed of the following unimproved 24th Ward property: One plot of land, 94.7 by 110.2 by 140.9 by 100, on Clinton-av., north-west corner of 1st-st.; two lots, each 25 by 200, on Clinton-av., north side, 250 feet west of 2d-st., running through to Willard-av.; a plot of land, 50 by 126.8 by 53.2 by 144.10, on Clinton-av., south side, 300 feet west of 2d-st., running through to Grand-av.; two lots, each 25 by 100, on 2d-st., north-east corner of Willard-av.; two lots, each 25 by 100, on Willard-av., north side, 275 feet east of 2d-st., and two lots, each 25 by 200, on Willard-av., south side, 186.11 feet west of 1st-av., running through to Clinton-av., for $4550, to Charles Mall.

Richard L. Barnett, foreclosure sale, Henry E. Rogers, Esq., Referee, sold the three three-story brown-stone-front dwellings, with lease of lots, each 25 by 100.8, Nos. 219, 221, and 223 East 87th-st., north side, 225 feet west of 2d-av.; leased Oct. 23, 1873; term 21 years; ground rent $450 per annum; for $2,000, to Joseph Murry, plaintiff.

Scott & Myers, foreclosure sale, Frank Thompson, Esq., Referee, disposed of a plot of land 240 by 130 by 330 by 90, on Claremont-av., east side, running west corner of High Bridge Road, West Farms, for 53,088 to Elizabeth M. Douglass, as Executrix and plaintiff.

The two following foreclosure sales were adjourned: Sale by Horatio Henriques of one lot on Avenue A, south of 71st-st, to Jan. 17 and sale by Louis Meier, of the house, with lot, No. 383 Avenue A, north-west corner of 23d-st., adjourned sine die.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Jan. 3.

86th-st., n. s., 86.8 ft. e. of Boulevard, 203.8x 112.8½x Irregular; William I. Bell and wife to Clark B. Hugustine	$600
53d-st., s. s., 393 ft. e. of 7th-av., 15.6x100.5; Augusta Eising and husband to James E. Breen and others	14,000
66th-st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of 5th av., 20x100.5; James E. Breen and wife and others to Augusta Eising	32,000
18th-st., n. s., 475 ft. w. of 9th-av., 55x84; Henry Christie and wife to Margaret Forrester.	20,000
3d-av., s. w. corner of 88th-st., 40.6x100x78; Leopold Simons and wife to Carrie Gans	nom.
Same property; Same to Same	nom.
Benson-st., s. w. corner of Morris-av., 53.3x100; 23d Ward; Francis J. Hudner to Mary Hudner	700
3d-av., n. s., 393 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Same to Same	1,500
Downing-st., n. s., 180.4 ft. w. of Bleecker-st.; 18.11x79.10, ½ part of; Hugh G. Crozier, Executor, to William Kirk	4,000
Houston-st., s. s., 40 ft. w. of 9th-av., 20x100, 1-9 part of; Henry J. Haight and others to Richard K. Anthony	nom.
Sheriff-st., No. 25, 100; Elizabeth Ferg to Moritz Loewenstein	250
57th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x200; Jane M. Cooper and others to Henry C. Russell	74,500
1st-av., n. w. corner of 124th-st., 21.2x76; also, 124th-st., n. s., 41.2 ft. w. of 1st-av., 16.8x100; Lafayette Ranney and wife to Isaac Hendelson	nom.
129th-st., s. s., 45 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 20x 99.11; Eugene King and wife to Ann E. Stewart	800
3d-av., s. w. corner of 88th-st., 40.8x100x 78; Myer Gans and others to Leopold Simon	nom.
King-st., s. s., No. 38, 20x100; Thomas Hodgson and wife to Sarah Kemp	9,000
Chatham-st., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Tryon-row, 80x 25; also, Centre-st., e. s., 92.3 ft. s. of Tryon-row, 25x50; also, Duane-st., s. w. corner of Church-st., 15.5x75x irregular; G. P. Smith, Referee, to James N. Platt	800
125th-st., s. s., 310 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x 9.11; Susan Frasee and husband to Jennette Smith	1,700
7th-av., e. s., 33.9 ft. n. of 31st-st., 20x60; Mary T. Kinber to Michael Swick	8,250
2d-av., w. s., 126 ft. n. of 85th-st., 25x75; Charles Lammer and wife to Joseph Stern	15,000
Houston-st., s. s., 40 ft. w. of Pitt-st., 20x50; Adam Mosbacher and wife to Bertz Blantz	6,750
47th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x100.5; David Read and wife to Charlotte A. Morris	15,000
62d-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 20x100.5; Julia Whitehurch and others to Lizzie Clark	6,000
40th-st., s. s., 105 ft. w. of 2d-av., 14x98.9; William Topping and wife to Hartman Kerckhoff	4,500
4th-av., n. e. corner of 41st-st., 85x97.3; C. M. March, Referee, to Irvin McDowell, Trustee, Central Railroad-av., s. s., 191 ft. n. of 167th-st, 50x 100, 23d Ward; F. G. Salmon, Referee, to Charles Lanzetta	3,000
Broad-st., s. s., 83; E. S. Zappallo, Referee, to Herman Schnepel	11,050
Guental, George and Louis, to Thomas Alexander. General assignment.	

LEASES RECORDED.

Thames-st., No. 7, 5 years; Rynear S. Young to James J. Hartigan	$800
Avenue A, w. s., 48.1 ft. n. of 4th-st., 16x100, 20 years, William B. Astor to Caroline Hilbberger	243
3d-av., w. s., 167.10 ft. s. of 11th-av., 19.4x75, 5 years; Mary K. Stuyvesant to Andrew Milligan	425

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Block, Mary, to Jael Lodge No. 6, N. O. T. S.; n. s. 51st-st., e. of 2d-av., 5 years	$5,000
Born, John, and wife to Peter Doelger; n. s. 56th-st., w. of 3d-av., 5 years	4,500
Braisted, Garrett D., and wife to Catharine M. Hilliker; s. e. corner of 10th-av. and 115th-st., 5 years	5,000
Christie, Henry, and wife to Anna S. Christie; n. s. 119th-st., w. of 8th-av., 5 years	1,500
Deesle, Andrew, and wife to Thomas E. Lyde, Executor, &c.; n. s. 74th-st., w. of Avenue A, 2 years	1,420
Doying, Ira E., and wife to the New-York Life Insurance Company; s. w. corner of 4th-av. and 67th-st., 1 year	16,000
Same to Same; s. s. 67th-st., 20 ft. w. of 4th-av., 1 year	15,000
Same to Same; s. s. 67th-st., 40 ft. w. of 4th-av., 1 year	15,000
Same to Same; s. s. 67th-st., 60 ft. w. of 4th-av., 1 year	15,000
Same to Same; s. s. 67th-st., 100 ft. w. of 4th-av., 1 year	16,000
Same to Same; s. s. 67th-st., 120 ft. w. of 4th-av., 1 year	16,000
Same to Same; w. s. 4th-av., 80 ft. s. of 67th-st., 1 year	15,000
Doying, Ira E., and wife to Eliza P. Barton; s. s. 67th-st., 80 ft. w. of 4th-av., 1 year	16,000
Doying, Ira E., and wife to Joseph W. Patterson; s. s. 67th-st., 60 ft. w. of 4th-av., 1 year	16,000
Doying, Ira E., and wife to Anne and Kate Warner; s. s. 67th-st., 160 ft. w. of 4th-av., 1 year	16,000
Doying, Ira E., and wife to Presbyterian Hospital in New-York; s. s. 67th-st., 180 ft. w. of 4th-av., 1 year	16,000
Doying, Ira E., and wife to Willets Bronson; s. w. corner of 4th-av. and 67th-st., 1 dar	49,000
Edebohls, Catharine, Executrix, &c., to Magdalena Kilsell; n. s. 4th-st., e. of Avenue A, 5 years	4,000
Hearn, John, to Jacob Bertram; n. s. 15th-st., 320.6 ft. e. of Avenue A, 3 years	2,500
Huber, Anton, and wife to Peter Stark; n. s. Henry-st., e. of Scammel-st., 5 years	1,000
Monte, Charles F. F., and wife to Karl Nebhardt, s. s. 80th-st., Lot No. 164, 5 years	5,000
Paul, Valentin, to Franz Maier and wife; n. s. 7th-st., w. of Avenue A, 1 year	1,700
Schneider, William F., and wife to Peter Stark; n. s. e. of 1st-av., installments	4,000
Schnepel, Herman, and wife to Emil Briner and another; No. 88 Broad-st., 5 years	5,000
Schnepel, Mary, and husband to Henry Rabe; n. s. 22d-st., s. of 8th-av., 5 years	5,000
Schwarz, Jacob, and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; No. 1,561 2d-av., 18 months	4,000
Smith, Jennetta, and husband to Seal Cockey; n. s. 134th-st., w. of 8th-av., 3 years	2,800
Sock, John, and wife to Peter Grein; n. s. 3d-st., e. of Avenue C, installments	5,300
Widberger, Caroline, to Heinrich Volz; w. s. Avenue A, 2 of 4th-st., 3 years	3,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Bladhorn, William H., to John A. Wiegand	$5,000
Bladhorn, William H., to John Sattler and another	3,000
Canda, John M., to Augustus F. Hoily	2,000
East River Savings Institution to Mary E. Seaman, Executrix, &c	10,000
Hearn, John, to Jacob Bertram; n. s. 15th-st., 320.6 ft. e. of Avenue A, 3 years	2,500
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Kern, John, and wife to Elias Wolf and wife	4,000
Kingsland, George L., and another, Trustees, &c., to Mary B. Tompkins	nom.
Manhattan Savings Institution to George Dethof	5,000
Meigs, Henry, Jr., and another, Trustees, &c., to Oswald Ottendorfer	4,658
Pease, Catharine G., to Joseph L. R. Wood	3,000
Simonson, Thomas H., and brother to Benjamin L. Hayden and another	529
Taylor, Moses, and another, Executors, &c., to Amelia M. McLean	nom.
Taylor, Moses, to Moses Taylor and another, Executors, &c	nom.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A SUPERIOR BUILT AND LOCATED four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 53d-st. and Madison-av., for sale at decided bargain. Permits from

McCAFFERTY & CO., 650 5th-av., or
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
Offices 4 Pine, 35 East 17th st., and 661 5th-av.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT CABINET FINISH house, No. 14 East 45th-st. For terms and particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,

No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

FOR SALE—CHEAP HOUSES.—10 NEW HOUSES, accessible by street cars, taken for mortgages, $1,250 and $1,800; less than cost. Apply to
R. A. YOUNG, No. 20 Exchange-place.

HARLEM—RAPID TRANSIT.
Houses, stores, flats, to let and for sale. PORTER & CO., No. 173 East 125th-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

BOREEL BUILDING.
Large corner office on first floor, 22.6x140 feet, to let.
ALSO,
Smaller office adjoining, on Broadway.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIVE-STORY IRON-front building, Nos. 739 and 741 Broadway, also, No. 283 Broadway. Apply to ROBERT GOELET, No. 677 Broadway, or J. A. ROUILHAMM & CO., No. 52 Nassau-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE IN PARTITION.
VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY, NORTH-WEST CORNER OF 6TH-AV. AND 14TH-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, JAN. 7, 1879, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of J. S. Williamson, Referee, the five four-story brick buildings (with stores) and lots, on the north-west corner of 6TH-AV. AND 14TH-ST.,

and the four-story brown-stone front dwelling-house and lot, on 14th-st., in rear of 6th-av. stores. It is seldom that so desirable a piece of real estate, situate on the corner of one of the most thriving avenues in this City, is offered at public sale. The property is very accessible from almost any portion of the City, the following railroad lines stopping at this corner, viz.: Metropolitan Elevated Railroad, Sixth-Avenue Railroad, and Fourteenth-Street and Christopher-Street Ferry Railroad. ALSO, at same time, house and lot, No. 237 East 10th-st., houses and lots, Nos. 23, 25, and 27 Tompkins-place, Brooklyn, and about 10 acres of land in the City of Oswego, N. Y.

THE SALE WILL BE ABSOLUTE.
60 PER CENT. ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Maps and particulars at office of auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., or at office of the Referee, No. 9 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

Dealers in United States Bonds, and Stocks of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn.

Buy and sell on Commission, for cash or on margin, all securities dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange.

Interest allowed on deposits, subject to draft at sight.

JAMES A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY,
LATHAM A. FISH.

New-York City

6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
COUPON OR REGISTERED,
payable in 1896.

BUFFALO CITY 5 PER CENT. BONDS,
payable in 1882.

BUFFALO CITY 7 PER CENT. BONDS,
payable in 1890.

ROCHESTER CITY 7 PER CENT. BONDS,
payable in 1893.

JERSEY CITY 7 PER CENT. BONDS,
payable in 1891.

ALSO, A CHOICE LOT OF FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD BONDS.

FOR SALE BY

DANIEL A. MORAN,

40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY
Of New-York.—BARTHOLD SCHLESINGER AND OTHERS against THE ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CONSOLIDATED.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 31st day of December, 1878, I, the undersigned, am appointed in said judgment, will sell at public auction on SATURDAY, the 11th day of January instant, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, the following securities, which were pledged and deposited with the plaintiffs as collateral security for the payment by the defendant of certain four promissory notes in the complaint mentioned, viz.: Eighty bonds of the St. Louis and South-eastern Railway Company, bearing date the first day of October, 1873, each conditioned for the payment by the said The St. Louis and South-eastern Railway Company, Consolidated, to the bearer thereof of the principal sum of five hundred dollars on the first day of November, 1902, with interest thereon in the meantime at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in gold coin, on the 1st days of February and August in each year, on the presentation and delivery of the coupons for such interest thereunto annexed, the said bonds being designated as First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the St. Louis and South-eastern Railway Company, Consolidated, and purporting to be part of a series of bonds of said Company limited to an amount not exceeding twenty-one thousand dollars for every mile of track of railroad of said Company, of like tenor and date, and secured by a mortgage of the railway and property of said Company to George Opdyke and Philo C. Calhoun, of New-York, as Trustees, and which bonds are numbered as follows, that is to say, from No. 1921 to 2000, both inclusive, together with the coupons so annexed.

Dated New-York, January 3d, 1879.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE, Referee.

EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.

NO. 10 SPRUCE-ST.,
(Printing House-square, opposite the *Tribune* Building.)

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU.

New-York Agents for all Newspapers in the United States and Canada.

Advertisements forwarded daily, (as received,) to every section, from Newfoundland to Texas, and from Florida to British Columbia. Also to all New-York City dailies and weeklies.

Eight Thousand Newspapers kept regularly on file for inspection by advertisers, including all the great dailies from Boston to San Francisco, from Montreal to Galveston.

PUBS. OF AMERICAN NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY.

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
Sioux City and Pembina R. R. Co.,

Issued at less than $6,000 per mile of road, and GUARANTEED, principal and interest, by the DAKOTA SOUTHERN R. R. CO.

The road is completed, and the net earnings are in excess of the interest on its entire mortgage debt.

Only a few of these bonds remain for sale at 90 and accrued interest.

WALSTON H. BROWN & BRO.,

No. 34 Pine-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Nov. 27, 1878.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF ALLEGHENY 4 PER CENT. RAILROAD COMPROMISE BONDS.—In accordance with section third of an act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania approved April 10, 1865, entitled "An Act relative to the railroad indebtedness of the City of Allegheny," notice is hereby given that the said City of Allegheny is prepared to retire the following outstanding four per cent. railroad compromise bonds, viz.: Numbers 17, 34, 42, 72, 73, 74, 75, 79, 82, 54, and that the said outstanding bonds not surrendered within six weeks from the date of this advertisement will cease to draw interest thereon, and the holder or holders of such bond or bonds shall look only to the deposit in the Bank of Pittsburg for payment of the same.

JAMES BROWN,
Controller.

OFFICE OF THE SILVER ISLET CONSOLIDATED MINING AND LANDS COMPANY, No. 52 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1878.

PROPOSALS IN WRITING ARE INVITED and will be received until 3 o'clock P. M. of Wednesday, the 15th day of January, next, for the sale to the Trustee for cancellation of $75,000 of the bonds of this company, or portions thereof, naming numbers of the bonds offered.

No proposals at a price exceeding par can be accepted under the trust authority to purchase; interest accruing to Jan. 15 only will be allowed.

Proposals to be addressed to C. P. Dixon, Trustee, at the office of the company.

EDWARD LEARNED, President.

KIMBALL, HOWELL & CO.,

MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE,
No. 17 New-st. and No. 68 Broadway,

Buy, sell, and carry on margin all active stocks dealt in at the Exchange. Special attention given to

LOTS OF 5, 10, 20 SHARES OR MORE.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

We offer some choice bonds bearing 7 and 8 per cent., issued for municipal purposes. First-class securities for investment always in hand.

A. W. BEASLEY & CO.,
No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.

ALL SPECULATIVE ACCOUNTS DECLINED.

J. HARMANUS FISHER,
(Member of Baltimore Stock Exchange for past 24 years.)
BANKER AND STOCK BROKER.
Post Office Box No. 69, Baltimore, Md.
Solicits correspondence and orders. Refers, by permission to Messrs. Saligman & Co., Messrs. G. T. Bonner & Co., John B. Manning, Esq.

THE NEVADA BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO
Capital, $10,000,000, gold. Reserve, $3,000,000, gold.
NEW-YORK AGENCY NO. 62 WALL-ST.
Buys and sells exchange and telegraphic transfers. Issues commercial and travelers' credits. Executes orders for mining stocks at San Francisco.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

CITY BONDS

AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON THE 18TH OF JANUARY, 1879,
THE CITY OF KINGSTON, N. Y.,
will sell at the City Hall, in Kingston, N. Y., at 12 o'clock M.,

$65,000 COUPON BONDS,

issued in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, chapter 28, passed Feb. 16, 1878.

The bonds bear interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually on the 15th of January and July in each year, and have 50 years to run, with the option of the City to pay them after 10 years.

Five per cent. of the purchase money will be required to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance, with accrued interest, on or before the 28th day of February next—the cash payment of five per cent. to be forfeited on failure to complete purchase.

Further information can be had by addressing any of the Presidents of the several banks in Kingston, N. Y.

THOS. COREY, Jr., } Committee.
C. D. BRUYN, }

JERSEY CITY BONDS.

7s,

Due 1893, 1894, 1897, 1900, 1906, 1913,

(COUPON OR REGISTERED,)

FOR SALE BY

GEO. K. SISTARE,

No. 17 NASSAU-ST., N. Y.

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 20 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1879.

Stockholders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company are requested to call at the Agency of the company, No. 20 Nassau-st., and sign the funding agreement.

D. W. MCWILLIAMS,
Treasurer.

NEW-YORK LOAN AND IMPROVEMENT
Stock wanted by W. H. DICKINSON,
Member New-York Stock Exchange,
No. 14 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS ON THE following bonds and stocks are payable at the banking house of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 28 Nassau-st., on and after Jan. 2, 1879.

Alleghany Valley R. R. 7 3-10 per cent. bonds.
Alleghany City, Penn., Compromise bonds.
Anderson, Ind., bonds.
Anglaise County, Ohio, bonds.
Cincinnati, Richmond and Chicago R. R. 1st Mtge. bonds
Columbus, Ind., City bonds.
Danville, Ind., School bonds.
Dayton and Michigan R. R. 1st Mtge. bonds.
Frankfort, Ind., School bonds.
Grant County, Ind., bonds.
Hamilton County, Ind., bonds.
Howard County, Ind., bonds, called in.
Indianapolis, Ind., bonds, various issues.
Indianapolis, Ind., Car Company bonds.
Kokomo, Ind., City bonds.
Marion, Ind., Water-works bonds.
Marion County, Ind., bonds.
Massillon and Cleveland R. R. 1st Mtge. City of, bonds.
Mercer County, Ohio, bonds.
Peru, Ind., City of, Water-works bonds.
Pitts., Ft. W. and Chicago Railway 1st Mtge. bonds.
Pitts., Ft. W. and Chicago Railway 2d Mtge. bonds.
Pitts., Ft. W. and Chicago Railway Construction bonds.
Scioto Valley R. R. 1st Mtge. bonds.
St. Johns Railway Co., Florida, 1st Mtge. 10 p. ct. bonds.
Scioto County, Ohio, coupons from Turnpike bonds.
Scioto County, Ohio, R'w'y bonds, principal and interest.
Scioto County, Ohio's home bonds.
Scioto County Bridge bonds.
Terre Haute, Ind., bonds issued to E., T. H. and Chicago Railway Company.
Wheeling, West Va., Compromise bonds.
Pitts., Ft. W. and Chicago Railway Company, Special Guaranteed Stock. Quarterly Dividend of 1¾ per cent.
Semi-annual Dividend of 4 per cent. on Stock of the Louisiana National Bank of New-Orleans, La.
Jan. 7, 1872—Erie, N. W. and Chicago Railway Co. Guaranteed Stock. Quarterly Dividend of 1¾ per cent.
Jan. 15, 1879—Richmond, Ind., 8 per cent. bonds.
Jan. 20, 1879—Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R. R. Co., 2d Mtge. bonds.
Jan. 25, 1879—City of Fort Wayne, Ind., 8 per cent. bonds.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1878.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS, DUE JAN. 1, 1879, are payable at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York:

Indianapolis and St. Louis R. R. Company, Jan. 1, 1879. Series A.
Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Company.
Union Pacific Railroad Company, First Mortgage.
Erie and Pittsburg Railroad Company.
Grand Rapids, Novagge and Lake Shore Railroad Company.
Michigan Central Air Line Railroad Company.
Jackson Lansing and Saginaw Railroad Company.
Grand River Valley Railroad Company.
City of Rochester.
City of Syracuse.
North-western Telegraph Co.
Holliday Coal Company.
Peekskill Water Bonds.
St. Louis National Stock Yards.
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Registered Interest.
Town of Cheektowaga.
Town of Wheatland.
Town of Gainesville.
Town of Stephentown.
Town of Warsaw.
Town of Pavilion.
Town of Middlebury.
Town of German Flats.
Town of Leroy.
Town of Chatham.

JAS. H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CITY INSURANCE CO.,

NO. 100 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1879.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 6 inst.

WM. M. RANDELL,
Secretary.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1878.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, will pay, on and after Jan. 1, 1879, TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS in gold upon the coupons maturing Jan. 1, 1879, on the bonds of the Union Pacific Railway, Southern Branch, which have been stamped, subject to the agreement of March 1, 1876. Coupons must be left over night for stamping.

EDWARD KING, President.

OFFICE OF THE PLUMAS NATIONAL QUARTZ MINING COMPANY, No. 54 BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1879.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Ten Cents per share of the capital stock of this company out of the net earnings for the month of December, 1878, payable at the office of the company on and after Jan. 17. Transfer-books will close on the 10th and reopen on the 21st of January. HENRY J. ROGERS, Transfer Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1879.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi annual dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 2d of July proximo, payable Jan. 2, 1879. Transfer-books will close 21st instant P. M., until 2d January.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY,
No. 177 MONTAGUE-ST., CORNER OF CLINTON,
BROOKLYN, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1878.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THIS company have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable Jan. 6, 1879.

The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 2 to the date of payment.

WM. S. BUNKER, Secretary.

OFFICE FLORIDA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 28, 1878.

THE COUPONS OF THE 7 PER CENT. ON THE Florida Central Railroad Company's 7 per cent. gold bonds, issued in 1877, will be paid on presentation at the banking house of Messrs. Salligman & Co., No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York.

AARON MARVIN,
Treasurer.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1878.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Four per cent., free of tax, payable on and after 2d of January next. The transfer-book will be closed until that date.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1879.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a DIVIDEND of Five (5) per cent., payable on and after Jan. 6, 1879.

C. W. PARMELEE,
Secretary.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1878.

FIFTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this bank have declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1879.

The transfer-book will be closed from Dec. 26, 1878, until Feb. 1, 1879.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1878.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 8 next, until which time the transfer-books will remain closed.

A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1878.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all tax, payable on the second (2d) day of January, 1879, until which date the transfer-books will remain closed.

GEO. E. SOUPER, Cashier.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, Dec. 27, 1878.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1879, ON THE second mortgage bonds of the Pacific Railroad Company (of Missouri) will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1879, at this office.

C. K. GARRISON, President.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1878.

FIFTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANnual devidend of EIGHT PER CENT. on the capital stock, free of all taxes, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, proximo.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1878.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., payable on demand.

JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1878.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF (3½) PER CENT. will be paid on JAN. 2, 1879.

A. HALSEY, Cashier.

PENNE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1878.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1879.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

OFFICE RIDGEWOOD INSURANCE COMPANY,
BROOKLYN, Dec. 26, 1878.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. IS DEclared, payable Jan. 2, 1879, at the New-York office, No. 170 Broadway.

WM. A. SCOTT, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE
OF THE
HOFFMAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMP'Y,

No. 130 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1879.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. IS THIS DAY declared, payable on demand.

JOHN D. MACINTYRE, Secretary.

FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

HANOVER
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. is payable on demand at the office of the company, No. 120 Broadway.

L. REMSEN LANE,
Vice-President and Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1879.

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 Third-av.
FIFTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1878.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FIVE PER CENT. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under, and at the rate of Four per Cent. on amounts over $1,000, which have remained on deposit during the three or six months ending Dec. 31, 1878, will be paid according to law, by us on Wednesday, Jan. 15.

DIVIDEND not withdrawn will be added to the deposit and draw interest from Jan. 1.

DEPOSITS made on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from Jan. 1.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

G. M. CONKLIN, Secretary.

61ST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
East River Savings Institution,
No. 3 Chambers-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1878.

Interest for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1878, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum on sums of $3,000 and under, and at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. on the excess, has been declared, and will be payable after Jan. 10, 1879.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

W. H. SLOGUM, President.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NOS. 341 AND 343 BOWERY.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared a dividend for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1878, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $2,000 and under, and on the excess of $2,000 at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after the THIRD MONDAY IN JANUARY, 1879.

DEPOSITS made ON or BEFORE JAN. 10 will be entitled to INTEREST from JAN. 1.

ANDREW MILLS, President.

WILLIAM V. WESTER, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Broadway, 6th-av., and 32d-st.

Interest on deposits, from $5 to $3,000, at the rate of (5) Five Per Cent per annum; and on all sums exceeding $3,000, at the rate of (4) Four Per Cent. per annum on the excess, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1879.

Deposits on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday and Saturday from 10 to 7 JNO. W. BRITTON,
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. President.
CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No 86 WARREN-ST.,
New-York,

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

REFORMERS ADVISING THE MAYOR.

A DEPUTATION OF MR. WEBB'S SOCIETY WAIT UPON MR. COOPER—THEIR VIEWS ON THE SITUATION.

A deputation of the "Council of Reform," who were until recently known as the "Council of Political Reform," called upon Mayor Cooper yesterday in the City Hall, for the purpose of congratulating him upon his election and pledging him their support in any measures he may take to correct abuses in the City Government. Among those present were Messrs. William H. Webb, Henry Day, Gen. Viele, Willy Wallach, Henry J. Scudder, Orlando B. Potter, Gerard Beekman, Dr. Alfred C. Post, R. B. Cornell, George N. Williams, Henry Haight, E. G. Dunn, Henry Muller, J. W. Haws, Frederick Schack, J. H. Saunders, ex-Alderman Falconer, Edward Fitch, Henry N. Beers, Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, Dexter A. Hawkins, and James M. Requa. After the delegation had been introduced to the Mayor, Mr. Henry Day stepped forward and read the following address in their behalf:

Hon. Edward Cooper, Mayor of the City of New-York:

SIR: The Council of Reform take great pleasure in meeting you on your accession to the office of Mayor of this great City, and they congratulate you on your election to so honorable, important, and responsible an office. Your election is to a great extent the result of the votes of independent citizens, who look more to the general welfare of our City than to the interest of any political party. This fact places you in a more independent position than has been enjoyed by many of your predecessors, and will enable you to introduce and carry out reforms in the administration of the public affairs of this City, which it was impossible to obtain while party influence predominated. Besides this, we believe that the present charter gives you ample power not only to exercise a strict supervision over all subordinate departments, but also to hold all City officials to a prompt and honest enforcement of the existing laws. Your former actions and your influence in the framing of our present charter lead us to expect from you a just but fearless execution of these powers.

With the co-operation of the Governor of the State and the Common Council of this City assured, you will be able to fill vacancies which may occur during your administration, in our public offices, with men who possess special personal qualifications for the same, and without regard to their political opinions and party connections.

In following this course of action you will have the hearty sympathy and support of all good citizens, and will make your administration satisfactory to yourself, advantageous to the City, and a safe example for those who may succeed you.

By order of the Council of Reform.

WILLIAM H. WEBB, President.

Mr. Day then said that probably there was not a man that stood around him that had not worked to have just such a man put in the Mayor's chair as he [Mr. Cooper] was. His election was due to the votes of independent citizens, rather than to those of any political party. That would enable him to make important and much-needed reforms in the City Government. He had powers under the charter which would enable him to effect such reforms, and his former actions would justify the hope that he would do whatever lay in his power to advance the interests of the City. His would have the co-operation of the Council of Reform in any measure calculated to bring about a better and more economical administration of the City Government. They required that men should be appointed who had special qualifications for the offices to which they aspired, and not because of their connection with politics. The object of the Council in presenting themselves there was that him was not a political one. They had no men of higher character for probity, learning, and enterprise than were in its ranks. They could and did create public sentiment in order to improve the character of their local Government. They wanted no offices. What they desired to effect was economy and efficiency in the administration of the City Government. Mr. Day then remarked that the Council knew what was going on in the different departments, and they were ready to aid the Mayor in having them administered economically. The Mayor had greater authority than some of his predecessors and many could envy. He had power to displace bad men, and he would have the aid of Gov. Robinson, who was an honest man. They wanted to keep corrupt men out of office. In the present hard times the people required reforms in needed economy. It had been said that eternal vigilance was the price of liberty, and it might also be said that eternal vigilance was the price of economy.

Mayor Cooper, in reply, thanked the deputation for the confidence they had reposed in him. They had very well summarized what they desired to effect, and he agreed with them as to the necessity for economy and efficiency in the City Government. It would be his endeavor to select good men for the places to be filled. He did not care to indulge in promises, but he would let his performances speak for him, and that was the best way for them. In closing, the Mayor remarked that he would be glad to receive suggestions as to improving the City Government, and he felt much obliged to the deputation for their congratulatory address.

THE VANDERBILT WILL CASE.

CORNELIUS J. VANDERBILT APPLIES FOR THE REMOVAL OF THE EXECUTORS—HIS ALLEGATIONS ABOUT THEIR METHODS.

A new phase is given to the contest over the will of the late Commodore Vanderbilt by an application, which is to be discussed before Surrogate Calvin on Monday next, for an order to the Executors of the will to show cause why they should not be superseded as incompetent, and for an injunction to prevent them from continuing to act as Executors until the question as to their removal or retention shall be determined by the Surrogate. The application is made by Cornelius J. Vanderbilt. He alleges that he is a legatee under the will, being entitled to the income of $200,000 for his maintenance; that his income is endangered by the precarious methods pursued by William H. Vanderbilt and his fellow-Executors in the management of the estate, and that, being incapacitated from earning his living by continuous labor, his interests are entitled to protection. He then details the following reasons for the granting of his petition:

"*First*—That the estate of said testator consisted of real and personal estate, and amounted to over $100,000,000; that the real estate of which he died seized or possessed, was of a value of not over $5,000,000; that the residue of his estate was personal, and consisted mostly in the bonds, stocks, and securities of various railroad corporations, and other transferable and negotiable securities.

"*Second*—That said William H. Vanderbilt has no property that he has not acquired from said deceased, and that his individual property is not sufficient, in many millions, to meet the obligations and liabilities hereinafter referred to.

"*Third*—That Cornelius and William K. Vanderbilt are sons of William H. Vanderbilt, and have no property of any considerable value independent of the legacies given them by said will.

"*Fourth*—That Samuel Barton has no property of any considerable value, and that the joint property of the said three last-named Executors, independent of any interest in the will, does not amount to the one-thousandth part of said estate; and your petitioner believes that it is in fact less than such thousandth part.

"*Fifth*—That William H. Vanderbilt in fact controls the estate and the action of the other Executors is under his direction whenever he sees fit to exercise the authority he has assumed.

"*Sixth*—That William H. Vanderbilt has paid three of the legacies given to his sons in the codicil of the will, amounting to over $8,500,000, notwithstanding the filing of such allegations.

"*Seventh*—That William H. Vanderbilt is speculating in stocks on a gigantic scale, and to a greater extent than has ever been known, and that to carry on such speculations he has used, and is using, the assets of such estate to a large amount as collaterals to loans or otherwise, and has borrowed, and is owing, over the sum of $18,000.000 for speculating purposes.

"*Eighth*—That William H. Vanderbilt has lost, in such speculations several millions of dollars.

"*Ninth*—That William H. Vanderbilt is of an excitable and reckless temperament, and is endeavoring to sustain the will, expending large and unnecessary sums of money in procuring and intimidating witnesses, and is offering large sums to induce witnesses sworn by the contestant to change their statements which they have made under oath as such witnesses, and has declared that to sustain such will he would spend the whole estate in litigation.

"*Tenth*—That William H. Vanderbilt and the other Executors are not qualified to manage with prudence and reasonable sagacity so large an estate, and particularly that William H. Vanderbilt is not only wild and reckless in his financial operations, but is enlarging his railroad interests by paying more than the interests parties are worth, and is using the assets of such estate for said purpose, greatly to the hazard thereof.

"*Eleventh*—That William H. Vanderbilt is contracting a large debt to the various railroad corporations of which he is President by withholding, for his own benefit, large sums of money from such corporations, to which their creditors or their stockholders are entitled. That such money is withheld by him, and appropriated to his own use by various contrivances, among them interior companies or corporations for the carrying of freight and passengers, as "The Merchants' Dispatch, and "The Wagner Palace Car Company," and that the aggregate sum thus diverted from such railroad corporations is very large. That the amount so received is recklessly invested, so that it does not, in fact, increase the value of his estate, while subjecting him to large liabilities, which may at any time be enforced against him.

"*Twelfth*—That said deceased left him surviving 10 children, and, in case the probate of said will is revoked, said estate will be divided into 10 equal shares, of which the said William H. Vanderbilt will be entitled to but one-tenth, as the releasee he holds from several of the heirs and next of kin in such case would fail for want of consideration, or on the ground that they were fraudulently obtained. That about the time said William H. Vanderbilt procured said releases, not in consideration thereof, but as a gift, and for the purpose of inducing them not to file allegations under the statute to revoke the probate of such will, he gave to the persons who executed such releases, about the sum of $3,000,000, and has paid to them the legacies in said will bequeathed to them, amounting to about $2,500,000. That the legacies so paid to them and to his said sons, amounting in the aggregate to about $11,000,000, such gifts amounting to about $3,000,000, the sum borrowed, as aforesaid, for the purpose of speculation, amounting to $18,000,000 or over, the other indebtedness before referred to, excluding the amounts to which, upon the distribution of the estate of said deceased, his next of kin will be entitled, and including the amount lost by said William H. Vanderbilt, as before stated, will, in the aggregate, amount to a sum not much less than one-half of the personal estate which the said decedent had and possessed at the time of his death.

"*Thirteenth*—That the habits, associations, speculations, and expenses of the said William H. Vanderbilt are such as to create a belief entertained by many who have the best and fullest opportunity of knowing of them, that the property he controls will ultimately be wasted."

NEW-YORK ELEVATED A FAILURE.

THE FIRST COLD SNAP TESTS ITS EFFICIENCY—BAD ARRANGEMENTS AND INSOLENT OFFICIALS.

One of the principal arguments advanced by the advocates of rapid transit, when the stockholders of the New-York Elevated Railroad sought to secure the right to erect their ponderous columns in the principal thoroughfares of this City, was that in the cold wintry season peculiar to our northern climate, it would be possible to move swiftly from the Battery to Harlem in comfortably-heated cars. Graphic pictures were painted of the discomforts of riding in the horse-cars, drawn through the drifting snow by four struggling animals at a snail's pace. The pictures produced some effect. Many members of the business community reside in Harlem, and a considerable number live in the vicinity of the Third-avenue branch of the New-York Elevated Railroad. Not a few down-town merchants own property on the line of the road. Besides this class of citizens, the merchants and storekeepers doing business along Third-avenue, in Yorkville and Harlem, have submitted to the inconvenience of having their sidewalks incumbered by iron pillars, bearers, and girders, and the street in the immediate vicinity blockaded with huge piles of dirt for the past year, so that the community might derive a benefit from rapid transit. Now that the line is completed, and the benefits, if there are any, should be manifest, they find the whole thing is a piece of fiction. A gentleman living in Westchester County, who has been in the habit of traveling by the New-York Central Railroad to Forty-second-street, and thence by the Fourth-avenue horse-cars to the Post Office, said yesterday that he recently had business in the vicinity of the Canal-street station of the elevated railroad, during the hours in the evening at which passengers are carried at a reduced fare. Having transacted his business he concluded to try the new route to Harlem. He ascended to the platform at Canal-street, paid his fare, and passed through the gate, where he found a closely-packed crowd, pushing and hauling in the effort to look out for an approaching train, and discussing the prospects of being able to get aboard. Many were growling because several trains had already passed without taking them on. When the train arrived there was a grand struggle to get on, "and" the gentleman said, "it was a mercy that no one was crushed beneath the wheels." The train was already packed to its utmost capacity, the platforms being even crowded, and only stopped long enough to allow those who desired to get off at Canal-street. It was fully 10 minutes before the next train arrived, and in the meantime the jam on the platform was indescribable. The ticket-seller continued to sell tickets in the most reckless manner, and snarled at everybody who took advantage of the rule of the company allowing passengers to return their tickets and receive back their money. After three trains had passed without taking on a passenger, the gentleman, with many others, returned their tickets, demanded their money, and went home by other routes. The story of this gentleman's experience was the talk of many business men, and may be confirmed any evening by those sufficiently curious to try the experiment at any of the stations between Hanover-square and Thirty-second-street. The observance of the managers is the total absence of any means of heating the cars on the East Side line of the New-York Elevated Railroad. Ever since the first cold snap the cars of the Metropolitan Railroad have been heated by steam, while no attempt in that direction has been made by the New-York Elevated Railroad Company beyond placing beneath the seats in each car a huge cylinder, which intimated that at some future day heat was to be supplied to the passengers. The past few days and particularly yesterday, the car windows were coated with white frost, and the comfortless passengers were not even protected from the wind, which entered the crevices of the sliding doors. At distances of two blocks before reaching a station the brakemen open wide the doors simultaneously at each end of the cars, and a biting draught circulates from one end to the other of the train. The doors are not closed until a block or more distance has been passed, so that the time during which the doors are open generally is longer than while they are closed. On Monday evening last a party of ladies and gentlemen living in Harlem, while returning home from the Academy of Music, were detained for 40 minutes on the track between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets, and such delays are not infrequent. The delay was occasioned by a lack of switching accommodations at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, but the railroad officials might at least have told those who had purchased tickets that they would have to wait for some time at the station. If they had been told that they would have to wait 40 minutes, they would, of course, have gone away and either taken the horse cars or walked the nine blocks. Merchants who do business in the lower portion of the City, and who live in Westchester County, along the line of the Harlem Railroad, bitterly complain that connections are not made in time to catch the trains on the Harlem Road, and they, in fact, lose time by taking the elevated trains.

Yesterday morning part of the machinery of a locomotive gave way at Houston-street, and 12 trains were soon blockaded up at that point. With heated cars, delays of this character would be more bearable, but it is a matter of surprise that passengers are not notified of probable delays between stations, in order that they may leave the trains at preceding stopping-places. The insolence of the employés on the trains is also the subject of much complaint. They are instructed to call out the name of a station immediately before reaching it, and the name of the next stopping-place directly after the train starts. This they do in a mumbling tone, utterly unintelligible to strangers, and many persons are frequently carried beyond the point at which they wish to get off. An instance of this kind occurred last evening when a passenger wanted to get off from car No. 101 of a train stopping at Franklin-square. Not understanding the name, he discovered his arrival at that station too late to get off, and was taken to Fulton-street. Upon remonstrating with the brakeman for not calling the station more plainly, the fellow insolently replied, "What'll you bet I didn't?"

The sudden cold snap yesterday froze the water in the service-pipes which supply the engines at Harlem, and below Franklin-square, and in many of the locomotive boilers. It was after midday before trains ran regularly below Franklin-square. The patent air-brakes worked badly, also, and many of the trains were brought to a halt by the hand-brakes. In some instances trains were not stopped until they had passed the stations, and were backed up, causing much loss of time. The last train left One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, Harlem, soon after 6 o'clock last night, and passengers for that train were refused purchasing tickets that there might or might not be another train going down, but no other means was adopted of notifying passengers of the uselessness of climbing the long stairways to the platforms. No shelter had been provided for the passengers who shivered and stamped around the platform to keep warm.

WORK FOR THE NEW CITY JUDGE.

Nearly a dozen cases of homicide will be submitted by the District Attorney to the Grand Jury which is to be sworn in on Monday. Five cases of murder will be placed on the calendar of Part II. of the Court of General Sessions, over which City Judge Cowing will preside, on Monday, for the purpose of fixing dates for their trial. The cases are those of Angelo Spagnolo, a native of Gibraltar, who is accused of having brutally stabbed Matthew Drake on East Broadway, on Nov. 14; Francis and John McKenna, liquor saloon keepers, for having shot and killed William B. Wilse in Mulberry-street, on Sept. 21; Peter O'Rourke, in having caused the death by drowning of Edward Sullivan, whom he struck on the head with a brick, precipitating him into the East River, at Forty-sixth-street, and John S. Downing, who is charged with having kicked and beaten his wife Margaret to death. These cases are of murder in the first degree. The fifth case, which is one of murder in the second degree, is that of Francisco D. Jane, an Italian, who stabbed and killed William Pease in a quarrel in the Italian Tenement-house, in New-York-street, Nov. 22. Assistant District Attorney Rollins will prosecute in Judge Cowing's court during the January term.

TRYING TO REDUCE THE PRICE OF MILK.

The milk-dealers of New-York and Brooklyn made a united attempt last Winter to secure the passage of a bill through the Legislature reducing the price of freight on milk from 60 to 40 cents per can. But it was late in the session when the bill was introduced, and it was delayed six weeks in the committee to which it was referred, so that it was not reported to the House until May, and then it came with an adverse report from the committee. Notwithstanding that fact, however, the bill passed the House by a vote of 61 yeas to 11 nays. It never got any further, and the milkmen have openly charged that they were sold out by the member who had it in charge. The same bill has been revived, the reduction has been fixed at 30 cents per can, instead of 40, and the matter has been placed in the hands of Assemblyman Stegman of Kings County, who is said to have pledged himself to introduce the bill at an early day and to do his utmost to secure its passage. Assemblyman Treadwell, of Kings, has also promised to support the bill. A meeting of the Kings County Milk Exchange was called yesterday afternoon to make arrangements for the circulation of petitions and the raising of money to send a committee to Albany to look after the bill in the Legislature, but owing to the fact that there was not a quorum present, the meeting was postponed. Mr. Kilmer, the Secretary of the Exchange, said that milkmen were paying five times as much for freight as any other class of shippers on the railroads and they thought it was unjust. Even at the price to which it is proposed to reduce the freight, they would be paying three times as much as anybody else, and they were willing to pay that sum. Their object, he said, was to make milk as cheap as possible, and that whatever reduction they got they would give the consumers the benefit of.

SLEIGHING WITH BLUE NOSES.

THOSE WHO BRAVED THE COLD AND PIERCING WIND ON THE BOULEVARDS AND ST. NICHOLAS-AVENUE YESTERDAY.

It was suggested "down town" yesterday that the weather was altogether too cold for sleighriding, and that Central Park and the boulevards would be deserted. By way of reply though, it was said that weather could not be provided cold enough to deter certain New-Yorkers from taking advantage of good sleighing when it was to be had. The correctness of this response was proved by the appearance in the localities named of hundreds of neat turnouts yesterday afternoon, and the merry sound of the sleigh-bells rang out far and wide on the keen air. The sleighing was capital in the Park, and here was the most animated scene. Fast trotters, singly and in pairs, sped by, whizzing light cutters over the snow as though they and their occupants were the merest feather-weights. Heavy double sleighs, warmly lined with rich furs, and drawn by sleek, high stepping horses, glided more decorously over the frozen surface, bearing gay parties of ladies and children. All were well bundled up in furs, and bade defiance to the stinging cold. A number of the horses were provided with the Russian dreasky bells, the ring of which is clearer and more musical than that of ordinary sleigh-bells, and many were decked with plumes of scarlet horse-hair that streamed backward in the wind. The road north of the Park was almost wholly given up to the trotters, and in spite of the cold quite a number of them were to be seen on St. Nicholas-avenue, the whitened surface, and entering as keenly as did their masters into the spirit of the sport. The road was so hard that a horse had to be very sharply shod to keep his feet, and many whose owners became over-confident of their speed to make perfect sleighing an inch or two more of heavy snow and a slight thaw is needed. The best of the road was for a mile on either side of Lambert's Club-house, and it was made the rendezvous of all whose love of fast horses and fast driving induced them to try and produce them to brave the cutting wind that swept the road. The sheds were well filled most of the afternoon with horses buried beneath blankets and fur robes, while their owners loitered about the glowing stoves inside the house, or stamped up and down the porch watching and commenting upon the flyers as they sped past. But few of the occupants of the glancing sleighs could be recognized, so thoroughly were they muffled in furs and great coats and disguised by the goggles used to protect their eyes from the flying snow; but each man on the porch knew every horse on the road, and from his gait could name him and his owner.

Among those who thus afforded amusement and food for gossip to the watchers on the porch were many well-known politicians, sporting men, and other proverbial lovers of fast horses. Mr. Sheppard Knapp whirled by behind what he fondly calls the "colts," a pair of 5-year-old beauties—Middletown and Idol by name. The Knapp boys were also on with the "old gray," who frequently astonished more pretentious roadsters simply by passing them when they were at their best. One of the prettiest and speediest turnouts on the road was that of Underhill Briggs, the dark bay mare Tip and her mate, Mose, a pair that easily get inside of 2:40. Mr. Phil. Collins drove a fine bay team. Mr. Robert Bonner was not on the road, but Albert and Edward Bonner were out, the former driving the bay mare Mamie B., and the latter the bay horse Taylor. Mr. Moses B. Brown was a sufficiently ardent lover of the sport to appear with a fine gray lead-team, the stock he is wont to drive, because, as he explained, none of the others was sharp shod. Sam Louden was out with his 2:40 chesnut horse, and L. M. Pulford showed off the points of his bay mare Midnight. Nathaniel Hunting drove a 2:35 black mare rejoicing in the name of Lady Hunting, and Nicholas Honsman was seated behind the pretty little bay Nimpy Horse. Wallace Ross had reason to be proud of his imported bay mare Vienna, and Mr. Freeman caused his bay horse Star to do some pretty work. Vanderbilt Allen drove a speedy white-foot bay horse, and S. S. Ingersoll, with his 2:28 bay horse Frank-mare Boy, drew forth many exclamations of admiration. There were very few brushes, and but little speeding, as the footing was too insecure, and the cold was so intense that, in spite of the moonlight, the road was deserted at an early hour.

LOCKING UP A WOMAN.

THE WORK OF A BOSTON DETECTIVE—SHE IS DISCHARGED BY JUSTICE OTTERBOURG.

A young man of handsome appearance, fashionably dressed, giving his name as Charles Illing, and claiming to be a private detective, was brought before Justice Otterbourg, yesterday, in the Tombs Police Court, by Patrolman Crowley, of the Fourteenth Precinct, on a charge which at first sight seemed to be a very serious one. A good-looking woman, attired in deep mourning, appeared as the complainant. She gave her name as Mrs. Mary Rohe, and said she resided at No. 317 Broome-street. Illing was arrested at Earle's Hotel, whither he induced Mrs. Rohe to go, locking her up in a private room. Illing left Mrs. Rohe alone for a few moments, and not liking her position she screamed for help and attracted the attention of the hotel attendants in the office. Illing told Justice Otterbourg that in view of prospective remuneration he was working on his own account as private detective in the case of Frederick Shulte, who was brutally murdered in South Norwalk on Dec. 27. He said that the man Buckholz, now under arrest in South Norwalk for the murder of Shulte, was a friend of the Rohe family, and as he had learned that they were on very intimate terms, and as Mr. Rohe was to be a witness in the case, he thought it advisable to come to New-York and obtain from Mrs. Rohe, in her husband's absence at South Norwalk, all the information possible in regard to the antecedents of Buckholz. Illing showed to Justice Otterbourg a telegram which the District Attorney at Norwalk had sent him, and which contained directions for him to follow. Justice Otterbourg was of the opinion that under the circumstances he had no jurisdiction in the matter, and he directed the officer to take the prisoner and Mrs. Rohe before Superintendent Walling. The latter, after investigating the matter, discharged Illing from custody, remarking that the young man Illing had gone a little too far, but, as no improper motive was shown, he would not detain him. He also told Mrs. Rohe that she was at perfect liberty to go to Norwalk with Illing or not, as she saw fit. Mrs. Rohe said that she was willing to go with the detective, but not in the absence of her husband, as that would leave her apartments entirely unprotected and at the mercy of thieves. Mr. Walling informed her that, if she determined to accompany Illing to Norwalk, she should notify Acting Captain Webb, of the Tenth Precinct, who would see that her property was guarded. Mrs. Rohe and Illing left the Central Office together.

TESTIMONY IN MR. PINCKNEY'S FAVOR.

Justice John A. Dinkel gave the most important evidence for the defense yesterday at the trial of Justice Pinckney. He testified that, in his opinion, Justice Pinckney was a very useful, careful, and conscientious Justice; he had known him repeatedly to suffer from chills and fever, but had never seen him under the influence of liquor; Justice Dinkel presided in Justice Pinckney's court often while the latter was ill; one night early in November, 1878, a messenger called at witness' residence with a request that he should hold court the following morning for Justice Pinckney; the court is usually opened at 9:30 A. M.; he reached the building at 9:40, and was informed that the Clerk, Patrick Anthony, had assumed the responsibility of adjourning for the day; a great many persons were in the corridor, and some excitement prevailed; witness sent for Anthony, and asked him why he had adjourned the court; the Clerk replied that he had done so because there was no Judge present at the opening hour; witness, who thought it very singular that such a hasty adjournment should have been ordered by the Clerk, observed that too much maliciousness and spite had already been evinced against Justice Pinckney; Justice Dinkel presided on the trial days of the court for the succeeding two weeks, during which he discovered that the court was run by the Clerk, not the Judge; on one occasion he told Anthony not to make any more trouble, as there had been too much of it already; the answer of the Clerk was, "I want to get even; he had no business to remove me; there is not a man in the world that I would not get square with; I have never been beaten in my life;" Justice Dinkel replied, "You will be beaten this time," and then left him. Witness believed that the testimony tending to show that Justice Pinckney was a drunkard was false, and that the whole prosecution was a malicious one, and the result of a political fend existing between the attachés of the court and the Judge and others connected with him. Several witnesses then testified that they had never seen Justice Pinckney drunk on the bench. A further hearing will be had on Monday.

RESUMPTION NOTES.

Resumption continues to work smoothly, and there was yesterday no demand for gold anywhere. At one of the banks, whose payments in gold during the past three weeks have averaged between $100,000 and $150,000 per day, they paid out yesterday less than $10 in the precious metal over the counter, and the demands upon it from country banks did not aggregate $5,000. At the Sub-Treasury $80,000 in gold were paid out during the day, of which one bank took $50,000. It received $200,000 in gold coin from one bank—the German-American—in exchange for legal tenders. The payments of United States notes in lieu of gold coin on Thursday aggregated $2,089,000.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Minnie Cummings, manager of the Drawing-Room Theatre, is dangerously ill with pneumonia at the Hotel Hamilton.

The Controller's monthly report, which was issued last evening, shows that on Dec. 31, 1878, the City debt was $113,418,403 49.

The receipts of the Department of Public Works for Croton water supplied to the shipping amounted to $117,207 52 last year.

The first Customs seizure of the year was made yesterday. It consisted of 400 fine cigars, found on the sidewalk in West-street. The boxes were blackened as though they had been hidden under the coal of some steamer.

The settlement of the order before Judge Davis, in Supreme Court, Chambers, in reference to the mandamus granted against the County Clerk on motion of the Committee of the Bar Association, was yesterday adjourned by consent until to-day.

In consequence of the blocking of the railroads from the West, the freight market, especially for steamers, was dull and weak on the Produce Exchange yesterday. Should the blockade continue, a serious depression is looked for in this interest next week.

The next lecture in the Cooper Union free course of Saturday Night Lectures for the People will be delivered this evening, at 8 o'clock, in the Great Hall, by Prof. J. W. S. Arnold, of the University of New-York, on "The Physiology of Animal Motion," with stereopticon illustrations.

A quantity of the remaining assets of the bankrupt banking and brokerage firm of Greenleaf, Norris & Co. were sold by order of the Receiver at the Exchange Sales-room yesterday. They consisted mainly of mortgaged out-of-town real estate and uncollectable accounts, and realized only nominal prices.

Assignments were filed in the office of the County Clerk yesterday by the following persons: George Guenthal and Louis Guenthal, (the firm of George Guenthal & Son,) to Thomas Alexander, Jr., with successive preferences amounting to about $33,000; Otto Hueter to George F. Boose, with preferences amounting to $2,632 65.

American shippers have been formally notified that the Marine Underwriters of Sorrento, Italy, have passed a resolution refusing to insure any vessel on which Capt. Raffaele Scarpati, formerly of the bark Nuevo Virginia, may be commander. The Captain was found guilty of attempting to defraud the underwriters by giving a fictitious general average.

The adjourned hearing in the case of Mrs. Kisbey, formerly Miss Jessie Hunt, who complained that her husband, David H. Kisbey, forced her to fast because she refused to do his will, was called in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court yesterday, but by consent of both parties another adjournment was had to Jan. 27. It is more than probable that the case will never go to trial, as it is understood an amicable arrangement has been entered into by the parties interested.

At the annual meeting of the New-York Academy of Medicine the following officers were elected: Fordyce Barker, M. D., LL. D., President; William T. White, M. D., T. Gaillard Thomas, M. D., James R. Leaming, M. D., Vice-Presidents; John G. Adams, M. D., Corresponding Secretary; Horace T. Hanks, M. D., Recording Secretary; Edwin F. Ward, M. D., Assistant Secretary; Francis V. White, M. D., Statistical Secretary; Horace D. Arnold, M. D., Treasurer; Austin Flint, M. D., Samuel T. Hubbard, M. D., Isaac E. Taylor, M. D., S. S. Purple, M. D., Trustees.

A meeting of citizens who "favor such a revision of the tariff as will provide for an honest collection of the duties on sugars," and also to protest against adulterations in refined sugars and syrups, will be held in Chickering Hall on Monday evening next. The call has been signed by a large number of eminent citizens, bankers, physicians, and other persons uninterested in the refining or sale of sugar. Addresses will be delivered by Judge Noah Davis, Hon. Algernon S. Sullivan, the President of the New-Orleans Board of Trade, and other gentlemen of distinction not yet named.

The advent of the holidays just ended stimulated the genius of imitation that had been slumbering in the brain of some manufacturing company, and the outgrowth of this awakened mental activity is now in circulation among the public in the shape of counterfeit imitations of the national silver coins. So good is the imitation that it is only by the closest scrutiny that one can detect the silvered pasteboard from a genuine coin laid by its side. The new pasteboard coin is of the same size and thickness of every coin denomination, with the exception of the silver half-dime, which is replaced in a complete set by a capital imitation of the 5-cent nickel piece.

The case of "Red" Leary was up in the United States District Court yesterday morning, when Judge Choate rendered a decision dismissing the writ of habeas corpus, and remanding the prisoner to the custody of the Sheriff. It was the opinion of Judge Choate that he could not issue any process to compel the Governor of Massachusetts to act in the grounds upon which he issued a requisition for Leary as one of the Northampton Bank robbers. After his decision, Leary's counsel obtained from Judge Choate a stay of proceedings for ten days, in order to prepare for an appeal to the United States Circuit Court. It is their intention to carry the case to the United States Supreme Court if they are forced out of the Circuit Court.

BROOKLYN.

Assemblyman-elect D. W. Talmage yesterday resigned his clerkship in the Tax Collector's office.

Bertha Mangel, a servant employed at No. 216 Washington-avenue, was scalded about the face and arms yesterday by the bursting of a water-back range.

A steam-radiator exploded yesterday in the plumbing shop of J. Scollay, No. 76 Myrtle-avenue, slightly injuring William Scollay, William Simpson, and John Conselyea. The damage to the shop amounted to about $300.

Moritz Newman, who was shot on Thursday evening by Moritz Soehow during an altercation in the latter's saloon, No. 130 Hudson-avenue, over a game of cards, was in a critical condition yesterday. The physicians who are attending the wounded man think that he may recover.

C. E. Von Folkenberg, who is known to the Police as an old confidence operator, was arrested yesterday on a charge of obtaining $40 by false pretenses from A. F. Pflinghaupt. Folkenberg obtained the money by pretending that he was about to take the complainant into partnership in a lucrative business.

City Works Commissioners Flaherty and Bennett, Water Purveyor Milne, and Superintendent of Sewers Dady, indicted by the Grand Jury for conspiracy to defraud the city out of $50,000, gave bail yesterday, each in the sum of $2,500. The indictments have been transferred from the Court of Sessions to the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The accused will not probably be called for trial before the February Term of the court.

Registrar of Arrears Scott having a balance of $150 01 unexhausted at the end of the year, divided it among some of the clerks in his office who were required to do overwork during the collection of the tax levy. Mayor Howell refused to sign the pay-rolls of the clerks who received this increase of salary, on the ground that the Registrar of Arrears had no right to increase the salaries of his clerks. The latter has employed counsel to apply for a mandamus to compel the Mayor to sign the warrants for their salary.

An adjourned meeting of the Kings County Elevated Railroad Company was held last evening, at the office of C. J. Lowery, in Montague-street, but no business of importance was transacted. Messrs. Campbell, Clements, Calyer and Lowery, Rapid Transit Commissioners, appeared before Justice Gilbert, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, and certified under oath that the Kings County Elevated Railroad Company had complied with the conditions prescribed by the Rapid Transit Commission. The certificate was handed to the Directors of the company at their meeting in Mr. Lowery's office.

NEW-JERSEY.

During the last year the Excise Board of Newark granted 1,126 licenses, the receipts being $50,538. The receipts for the year 1877 were $55,607.

John Berry was arraigned before Justice Otto, of Newark, for attempting, while drunk, to kill his wife with a hatchet. He was committed to the County Jail. Mrs. Berry was not injured.

Kate McCune, a servant-girl who had been arrested for drunkenness, hanged herself to her cell bars in the Hoboken Police Station early yesterday morning. She was cut down in time to save her life.

Rev. S. L. Baldwin, formerly of Newark, has been elected President and Acting Bishop of the Foochow (China) Methodist Episcopal Annual Conference. He has had charge of the Foochow Mission for several years.

The failure of John B. Coles, a well-known real estate agent of Jersey City, was announced yesterday. His assets and liabilities could not be ascertained. He was at one time agent for the Coles estate, but has no longer control over it.

Uzal D. Ward, of No. 169 Roseville-avenue, Newark, and engaged as a bookseller at No. 150 Nassau-street, New-York, died very suddenly of heart disease, Thursday, at his residence in Newark. He was 61 years of age, and had for some time been the Treasurer of the American and Foreign Bible Society.

A few days ago Daniel Dougherty was convicted in the Court of Sessions at Jersey City of having robbed the house of Charles Mersch, on Jersey City Heights. The conviction was based mainly on the evidence of Charles Hendricks, his confederate, who turned State's evidence. Yesterday Dougherty was sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the State Prison. Hendricks afterward, Hendricks was arraigned by Mr. McGill for his participation in the burglary. He pleaded guilty, and James Garretson promptly imposed upon him the same penalty he had imposed on Dougherty. "Ha!" said Dougherty to Hendricks contemptuously when the sentence had been pronounced, "you didn't gain nothin' by givin' the thing away."

IS SHE INSANE?

A WIDOW WHO IS ACCUSED OF BEING A LUNATIC—SHE IS COMMITTED TO THE TOMBS.

Mary A. Helms, a widow, about 40 years of age, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court, before Justice Flammer, yesterday, on a charge of lunacy. Mrs. Helms is a very respectable looking woman and was neatly clad. She is about five feet two inches in height, of fair complexion, and was very pale while at the bar. She exhibited no traces of mental derangement, and her language in reply to all the questions of the court was precise and intelligent. She is the widow of Mr. Helms, formerly an undertaker in Bedford-street. She is at present the lessee of the building No. 50 Sixth-avenue, and has many sub-tenants. The complainant in the case is Mrs. Jarrow, the wife of Thomas Jarrow, one of her tenants. Mr. Thomas charged her with insanity. He alleged that she had a daughter 18 years of age, who was afraid to live with her, and was staying with Dr. King, of Washington-place. Miss Helms used to go to Mr. Thomas and claim his protection, saying that her mother constantly threatened to take her heart out and stick it in a fork. Mr. Thomas also said that Mrs. Helms was in the habit of breaking her own furniture, "just for fun," and of otherwise annoying those who lived in her house. Two physicians—Dr. E. H. Warner, also a tenant of Mrs. Helms, and Dr. King, the family physician—had called to see the daughter, as they believed the widow was crazy. Dr. Warner said she had not eaten a pint of food in 14 days. Neither physician, however, made affidavit to his opinions.

Mrs. Helms denied that she was insane. She couldn't imagine why any one should charge her with being a lunatic, unless in the case of Mr. Thomas. She insisted on her tenants being more prompt than they were in the payment of their rents to her, as she had to be very punctual in her own payments. She admitted that she had had trouble enough to make some women crazy. She had deposits in several banks, she said. She had quite a sum in the Sixpenny Savings Bank, which she had lost through its failure. She also had a large sum in the Manhattan Savings Bank, and she considered that practically as good as lost, because since the suspension following the robbery she had been unable to calculate with any certainty on ever getting it at a stated time. She had accounts in other banks which she refused to name. She denied the story about her daughter's heart, and said that the child concocted the story in order to have an excuse for her absence, which was really owing to her having stolen all her mother's bank-books and concealed them.

Justice Flammer said that for his part he could see nothing in the prisoner to denote insanity of a kind to warrant her commitment, although she might be very insane, but upward enough to conceal it during a brief acquaintance. But, as a reputable physician thought differently, he considered it his duty to be guided by the professional opinion, and he therefore ordered Mrs. Helms to be taken to the Tombs, and there have her mental condition inquired into.

THE HOBOKEN CITY TREASURER.

In the trial of the suit against the bondsmen of ex-City Treasurer Kamena, of Hoboken, on trial before Judge Knapp, in Jersey City, yesterday, it was shown that by the books Kamena had in his hands when the defendants became his bondsmen, in June, 1877, $127,000 of the city moneys, and that, upon that basis, he is a defaulter to the city to the amount of $61,000. Of the $35,000 school moneys received by him, warrants for but $10,900 could be produced. The rest had been paid out without warrant. Among other irregularities, it was shown that he had on one occasion transferred $2,100, and on another occasion $1,000 from the city funds to his own private account. The witness for the defense was the plaintiff, Mr. Collins, counsel for the defense, moved a nonsuit, claiming that the books were not sufficient evidence of the amount Mr. Kamena had in hand at the opening of the fiscal year of 1877 to charge the bondsmen. Attorney-General Stockton, for the plaintiff, said he had actually had. The defense allege that the defalcations had occurred prior to 1877. The court refused the nonsuit, holding that the entries in the books were prima facie evidence, and the case is still on.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Henry R. Pierson, of Albany, is at the Everett House.

Gen. Wager Swayne, of Ohio, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Judge Amasa J. Parker, of Albany, is at the Brevoort House.

Gen. C. H. Grosvenor, of Ohio, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Senator J. R. McPherson, of New-Jersey, is at the Gilsey House.

Paymaster-General Horatio Bridge, United States Navy, is at the Park-Avenue Hotel.

Bishop E. de Schweinitz, of the Moravian Church, and Prof. T. J. Backus, of Vassar College, are at the Astor House.

Congressman Thomas Turner, of Kentucky; ex-Gov

The New-York Times.

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THE CONTEST AT ALBANY.

ASPECTS OF THE FIGHT FOR THE SPEAKERSHIP.

ARRIVAL OF GOV. ALVORD—CLAIMS OF MR. SLOAN'S FRIENDS—BOTH CANDIDATES CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS—A PARTIAL CANVASS OF THE REPUBLICAN MEMBERS—GEN. HUSTED NOT IN THE FIELD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—"Old Salt" and his friends, who had been blockaded in the snow on Friday, broke through the barriers that separated them from the capital, and at 2 o'clock this morning they reached the depot in this city, the candidate for Speaker feeling very much relieved to find himself in the field. He went immediately to Stanwix Hall, where he established head-quarters. Before his arrival had become generally known I called upon him. He was receiving visitors with great warmth, giving a cordial grip of the hand and a characteristic greeting to each. To the question, "How goes the canvass?" he quickly and very emphatically replied: "Canvass? Why, there is no canvass. It's all right. Of course I am elected." He then told about his detention on the road, but did not offer to make any elaborate explanation of the reasons for his confidence of success. Among those who called upon him during the day were Mr. John F. Smyth, United States Marshal Louis F. Payn, and others, who have been working very industriously in his behalf. As the day wore on, the excitement, which had been delayed so long, began to be manifest among the members who gathered in the hall of the Delavan House to discuss the situation. It had been confidently predicted by the Alvord men that as soon as the Lieutenant-Governor arrived the absurdity of the pretensions of Mr. Sloan's supporters would be made apparent. "Old Salt" came, but the prediction was by no means fulfilled. Mr. Sloan kept his room, and its door swung frequently to admit men who came to assure him of their determination to vote for him. Congressman-elect Warner Miller is acknowledged as the head of the Sloan party. He is unremitting in his work. Constantly on the alert, he meets the arriving member frankly, and soon becomes satisfied as to his standing.

A personal canvass of some extent made to-night in order to learn the truth of the current reports about the relative strength of the two candidates in the contest may be of interest if not important. I say two candidates, for Gen. Husted is out of the race. He admitted this frankly this morning. When asked if there was any truth in the statement that he had withdrawn from the contest for the Speakership, he replied, "Why, whoever said I was a candidate? I never was, and have not asked a solitary member to vote for me." It seems that Gen. Husted—who would not have been averse to opening the new Capitol, and thus enjoying the double honor of presiding over the last body that met in the old building, and of directing the first to meet in the new one, was resolved that he should not be made a candidate unless there was a clear promise that he would be the unanimous choice of the caucus. He said this in conversation to-day. When he found that there were two other gentlemen who were spoken of, all thought of entering the contest was abandoned by him. On inquiring the opinion of Hon. Cadwallader Baldwin, of Rockland, he declined to say what he expected, but he has since given out freely his preference for Mr. Alvord, and has not only expressed his belief that Alvord will be the next Speaker, but that there will be only one candidate in the caucus on Monday night. This is decidedly hopeful, not to say sanguine, and gives one no ground upon which to base an estimate of the relative strength of Sloan and Alvord, to which I was about to allude. The Sloan men name their votes. To-night they claim 53, and endeavor to establish their claim to a great many of the number. Cattaraugus is set down for Sloan. From Cayuga one, and possibly two votes, are expected, the certainty being assured by the member alluded to. Chautauqua is claimed by Mr. Sloan's friends, but not positively. Both Delaware members are set down on the Sloan list. One member from Dutchess is outspoken for Sloan. Erie is mowed up somewhere between Albany and Buffalo. Its five members are all except one against Sloan. Franklin, Fulton and Hamilton, and Genesee are included in the Sloan claim. Mr. Sheard, of Herkimer, is one of the stanchest opponents of Gov. Alvord, while the two Jefferson men—Skinner and McAlister—are not resting for a moment in their work for Sloan. Of the Kings County Republicans, there are here to-night Ogden, Trowbridge, Stephenson, and Talmadge. Ogden and Stephenson are pronounced friends of Sloan, and are working for him. Lewis, Livingston, and Montgomery are claimed for Sloan, and a member is also claimed for the same side in both the Madison and Monroe districts. The most ardent friends of Mr. Sloan do not claim more than three of the New-York Republicans. Mr. Deane is supposed to prefer Sloan, Mr. James M. Varnum has declared and is working for him, and Simonson is considered as almost certain to vote for the Oswego candidate. Oneida was heard from to-night, and I am assured by Mr. Sloan's friends that he has all three Republicans from that county. In Oswego one member is ranged on the Sloan side. Otsego is outspoken for him; Fish, of Putnam, has been working for him all day; St. Lawrence is "solid" for Sloan; Saratoga is said to be divided, and the Sloan list is completed with Steuben, Tioga, Tompkins, and Ulster—a vote in expectancy going down for each district.

On the other hand, while they are unwilling to go into details, the Alvord side are as sanguine as their opponents. The Sloan side became very jubilant to-night, because Gov. Alvord, who has had his head-quarters at Stanwix Hall, suddenly engaged rooms at the Delavan, and moved into them. He is now on the same floor with Mr. Sloan, at the opposite end of the same hall, and late in the evening Mr. Sloan paid a friendly visit to his opponent. It did not seem at all strange. The contest between the two has been conducted with excellent temper, and the meeting of the two Republicans was perfectly unconstrained and cordial. The effect of this movement of Gov. Alvord, whether truly or not, has been construed as indicating weakness on his side. Still, the friends of the veteran claim for him 60 Republican votes at least. I have endeavored to obtain a list of the votes claimed, but could not succeed. It is generally admitted, however, that Albany County will be found solid for Alvord; Allegany is spoken of as in his favor; one vote from Chautauqua is credited to Alvord, and a claim is made upon Chenango and Clinton, both members from Columbia, one in doubt from Dutchess, four from Erie, the member from Essex, three from Kings, two from Monroe, five from New-York, three from Onondaga, the members from Ontario, Orange, and Queens, two from Rensselaer, Rockland, Schenectady, Schuyler, Seneca, Warren, and Yates. Westchester is claimed by both sides, and there is some probability that it will be divided. Counting up votes thus claimed by both sides, including several votes counted for Alvord that have been enumerated as having promised Sloan, personally, to support him, the result in figures appears to be—for Alvord 41, for Sloan 42; 12 or more votes are considered as safe for Sloan, but it was difficult to ascertain where they are to come from. Mr. Alvord was sanguine as ever to-night. "Canvass," said he, "when I asked for the latest prospects, "there is no canvass; it's all over; I was elected two days ago. There will only be one candidate in the caucus, I tell you, and Alvord won't be out of the race either." He chooses to keep his counsel, and so do his friends. They were to-night waiting for the trains from the west and one of the sanguine ones declared in my hearing that "the other man" would be out of the way to-morrow night. Of course, there is no present intention to withdraw Mr. Sloan, and his friends do not believe that Mr. Alvord will be nominated by acclamation. The noisy advocates of both candidates are claiming votes enough for each to make a House of 150 Republicans, and the Democrats are not taken into account.

One hears very little about corporations and their influence in the contest, but the fact that several men known to be interested in insurance corporations are here, that they are talking for a candidate, and that Mr. Alvord is their preference, may or may not lend color to the report that the insurance interests would prefer to see Mr. Alvord elected.

Mr. J. J. Belden, of Syracuse, ex-Canal Commissioner Wright, and Mr. Willard Johnson are here. Mr. Belden visited Gov. Alvord to-night, and takes a friendly interest in his cause. Mr. Wright is said to be disposed to encourage the veteran, and Mr. Johnson thinks he would make a very able speaker. In the crowds, and among disinterested persons who go with the tide of feeling, the tendency to-day has been to join in the strong cheer that is asked for Mr. Sloan. There is no telling how it will be to-morrow.

THE ASSEMBLY OF 1879.

INFLUENCES OF THE NEW CHAMBER—THE MEMBERS AND THEIR ANTECEDENTS—INEXPERIENCED LEGISLATORS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—Visitors to the grand new Assembly Chamber do not have an opportunity to think about what sort of men are to sit in the sumptuous mahogany chairs that are now ranged in solemn rows before the Speaker's mahogany desk. It is the impression among the inexperienced that the members will behave themselves uncommonly well during the session. Probably they will, for a few weeks at least, if there is really any influence in magnificent and inspiring surroundings. Perhaps for a week or two it will be difficult to keep the eyes of the curious student of architectural forms and allegorical paintings from wandering toward the sweeping arches, rich with tracery carved with admirable skill and brought out by coloring of vermilion and ultramarine, or to the mural paintings that seem to have grown up with the building rather than found their way to their places from the painter's brush. A fortnight of study of, and constant association with, this beauty and grandeur will accustom the men to it even who have been taught to consider Tammany Hall the acme of all architectural perfection; and when business becomes interesting and contests warm, there is little likelihood that the course of events will differ much from that recorded year after year in the old brown-stone building just in front of the new one.

Some of the 128 members of the new Assembly have yet to learn everything necessary to make them useful legislators. Only 53 of them have ever seen service in the State Legislature. Of this 53, however, there are but 19 who have served more than one term. First on the list, alphabetically, and in the order of his importance as a veteran, is Hon. Thomas G. Alvord, Republican, who was first elected in 1844. He was in the Assembly, also, in the years 1850, 1862, 1864, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1874, 1875, 1877, and 1878; was Speaker in 1858 and 1864, while he was Lieutenant-Governor and presiding officer of the Senate in 1865 and 1866. Following the alphabetical order, Erastus Brooks, Democrat, comes next. He was Senator in 1854, 1855, 1856, and 1857, and his experience in the upper house has been supplemented by one term in the Assembly—in 1878. Hamilton Fish, Jr., will begin his fifth term, having before served in 1874, 1876, 1877, and 1878. Four terms ordinarily serve to make a member discreet and useful, and there are but few instances on record of men re-elected so frequently to the Legislature who have so utterly failed to develop sagacity or influence. John Galvin, Democrat, of New-York, has been here five times. Henry A. Glidden, formerly Clerk of the Senate, held that position four years, and is well educated in parliamentary business. Dr. I. I. Hayes, Republican, begins his fourth term, while A. Barton Hepburn, of St. Lawrence, comes back for the fifth consecutive time, and will doubtless be found among the useful and efficient members. Gen. James W. Husted, former y the Bald Eagle of Westchester, but now the Bald Eagle of Rockland, in recognition of his sweeping victory of last Fall, scores the tenth consecutive year of his service as a member of the lower house, having been elected first in 1869. He has three times occupied the Speaker's chair, in 1874, 1876, and 1878. Thomas D. Penfield, Democrat, of Oneida, was here as an Assemblyman in 1855, 1862, and 1865. Jacob Seybacher, of New-York, will, if he stays, serve his fourth year. George B. Sloan, of Oswego, comes back for the fourth time, having served in 1875, 1876, and 1877, and having held the office of Speaker during the latter year with signal credit to himself and honor to the party. Robert H. Strahan, the Republican member from the Thirteenth New-York District, is a veteran of four terms, the first of which was served in the interest of the Newburg District.

It has always seemed a matter of some interest to examine the roll of members, in order to see what preparation the men elected have had for becoming law-makers. At no time does a district seem so poor as when it sends to the Assembly chamber in the person of an ignorant or stupid man, one who is by nature and lack of education entirely unfit for the place he pretends to fill. There is great diversity of business represented in the Assembly of 1879. Our laws will this year be made by 28 farmers, 24 lawyers, 16 merchants, 7 manufacturers, 5 physicians, 5 real estate dealers, 4 clerks, in lines not specified; 3 each of bankers, journalists, and hotel keepers, two iron men, 2 liquor dealers, 2 lumbermen, and 2 brokers. There is also an insurance operator, a druggist, a retired merchant, a tanner, an auctioneer, a carter, a sign painter, a grocer, and one each of several other lines of business.

The make up of the New-York delegation, as seen by an analysis by occupations, is decidedly various. The City sends 4 lawyers out of 21 members. Of the rest 3 are clerks, 2 are hotel-keepers, 2 are liquor-dealers, there are 2 real estate dealers, an auctioneer, a physician, a manufacturer of soda water apparatus, a carter, an editor, an agent, and a sign painter. Kings County sends 5 merchants, one of them retired; a cooper, a builder, and two lawyers. One member in the list does not give his occupation, and one is frank enough to say he has none.

JUDGE SHERMAN'S FUNERAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 4.—The funeral services of the late Judge Sherman were conducted at the family residence, at 11 A. M. to-day, by Bishop Bedell, of the Episcopal Church, assisted by Rev. Francis A. Horton, of the Case-Avenue Presbyterian Church. Mr. Horton is the spiritual adviser of the late Judge's family. He made a few appropriate and feeling remarks. Several other prominent clergymen of the city were in attendance. This afternoon the remains were placed in the family vault at Lakeview Cemetery, only the relatives following the body to its final resting-place. The following persons acted as pall-bearers: Judge B. Hurlburt, Judge George Willey, Hon. J. M. Hoyt, J. W. Allen, Hon. F. J. Dickman, Judge Welker, and Col. Charles Whittlesey. A large number of the most prominent people in town were present at the services. Gen W. T. Sherman and wife, Secretary John Sherman and wife, Senator Cameron and wife, Mrs. Col. Moulton, of Cincinnati; Mrs. Reese, of Lancaster, and General and Mrs. Miles were present among the mourners. John Sherman, Jr., son of the deceased Judge, could not arrive from New-Mexico. The Sherman party included the General and the Secretary. Gen. Miles and Senator Cameron will start this evening by a special car for Washington.

RIVAL MERCHANTS IN COURT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

VINCENNES, Ind., Jan. 4.—The shooting affair between rival merchants, noted in these dispatches as occurring Sunday last, was disposed of in the Police Court to-day, the participants being fined about $50 in each case. Owing to the prominence of the men, and the interest manifested by the public, the cases will probably appear in future in the Circuit Court.

BURNING OF A POST OFFICE.

THE CHICAGO BUILDING AGAIN DESTROYED.

ALL THE VALUABLE MAILS SAVED—GEN. SHERIDAN'S HEAD-QUARTERS BURNED OUT—NARROW ESCAPES FROM DEATH—THE LOSSES AND INSURANCE—NEW QUARTERS FOR THE CHICAGO POST OFFICE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—The Chicago Post Office seems fated to be pursued by fire wherever it may go. Twice before destroyed—in the great fires of 1871 and 1874—it has once more been moved to seek a new location through the medium of a fiery visitation. This afternoon, between 3 and 4 o'clock, flames burst out in the boiler-room, which was located near the centre of the building. There was some delay in transmitting the alarm to head-quarters, and consequently before the engines had reached the spot the fire had gained such headway that it could not be checked by any agency at hand. Reaching the grand staircase and elevators, with wonderful rapidity the flames mounted in a moment to the upper stories, and began their work of destruction in good earnest. The Post Office officials commenced the removal of mails at once, and by the time they were finally driven from the building by the increasing conflagration, they had succeeded in placing all the letter mail in wagons and transporting it to a place of safety. Only a portion of the newspaper mail, which was in the basement, was destroyed, and this they were compelled to abandon. In the money-order and registry departments all the packages were placed in the vaults, and as these were not subjected to any unusual degree of heat, owing to the fact that water was constantly thrown upon them, there can have been no great loss sustained. The fury of the flames at the outset was expended on the south, or Adams-street, side of the building and the upper stories of the north end, although before the fire was got under control the edifice was a complete ruin, nothing to speak of being left except the walls.

The occupants of the building, aside from that portion devoted to postal arrangements, were the Chicago and Alton Railway Company, their general offices being on the first floor on Adams-street, while above them were the military head-quarters of the division of the Missouri, Gen. Sheridan commanding, and on the third and fourth floors the law offices of Isham & Lincoln, and Judge R. Lawrence. A portion of the fifth story was occupied by Gen. Sheridan's Quartermaster's Department. The fire having cut off all chance to escape from the upper stories, four of the Quartermaster's clerks, who were at work, were forced to take refuge in the north end of the building, and were finally saved, but not until the flames had destroyed a portion of the Mansard story immediately above them, and the fire was rapidly working toward them from below, by means of a rope which the firemen succeeded in throwing over the roof. By this they descended the five stories and were caught by the firemen on the side-walk. They were nearly frozen, having been exposed a long time to the biting atmosphere while standing on the window ledge awaiting deliverance. The temperature was several degrees below zero. The Alton Railroad Company were fortunate in removing their records, and will lose no time, it is said, in supply on furniture. Gen. Sheridan's head-quarters had to be abandoned before the contents could be saved, and the result is a large number of valuable papers were destroyed while the Government sustains a further heavy loss on furniture. Gen. Sheridan and several of the officers individually lose valuable articles which can never be replaced.

In the office of Isham & Lincoln was a law library considered to be one of the most complete in the United States. Scarcely a book was saved. The intense cold, which interfered materially with the working of the engines, and rendered it almost impossible for the firemen to remain long at their posts without danger of freezing, together with the height of the building, made it almost impossible to control the flames, or stay their progress. Consequently, the efforts of the department were chiefly directed to save the walls, and in this they succeeded. By 10 o'clock this evening the flames had been so far extinguished as to render their spread to adjoining buildings impossible, and at this writing the fire is practically over.

The edifice destroyed, which was at the corner of Adams and Dearborn streets, and immediately across the street from the new Custom-house, was built by L. B. Honore with $400,000 loaned by the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, and $150,000 of his own capital. Failing to meet his obligations, and the loan and interest having reached $540,000, the company finally foreclosed and took possession. They expended $50,000 a year ago in fitting up that portion not occupied by the Post Office, and three or four months ago Gen. Sheridan and other occupants took possession. The insurance company have policies to the amount of $225,000 on the building, in various Eastern and English companies, and this is the extent of the insurance. It is estimated that the loss to the Post Office Department will reach $15,000, while that of the military head-quarters is put at the same figures. The Alton Railroad Company lose $3,000, and the legal firms about $15,000. As soon as it became apparent that the building would be consumed, the Postmaster, Mr. Palmer, at once negotiated for and secured the Singer building, which has just been finished on the site of the one burned a year ago. This is at the corner of State and Washington streets. The Government pays, it is reported, $60,000 a year for this edifice for a term of two years. It is thought that by that time the Custom-house will be completed.

OTHER LOSSES BY FIRE.

A BARN AND LIVE STOCK BURNED—OTHER FIRES THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 4.—A fire last night in Westfield Society, Middletown, burned a barn belonging to Mr. Geary, and 20 tons of hay, eight cows, three horses, and three goats were consumed.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 4.—The stable of Abraham Hopper, in River-street, near Main-street, was burned at 7 o'clock this evening, with four horses. The fire was of incendiary origin. The loss is $1,500; not insured.

The Academy of the Holy Angels, (Roman Catholic,) at Buffalo, N. Y., was destroyed by a fire yesterday afternoon, supposed to have been caused by a defective flue in the steam generator. The children were removed in safety, and the Mother Superior, who was confined to her room, was removed to Dr. Fierce's Hotel, adjoining. The loss on the building is $60,000, and on furniture, $5,000; insured for $25,000, as follows: Unios, of Buffalo, $2,000; German, of Buffalo, $5,000; Glenn's Falls, $5,000; North-western National, $5,000; Williamsburg City, $5,000; Standard, $5,000. The property was incumbered by mortgages to the extent of the insurance, which was held by the Erie County Savings Bank.

A fire at Hingham, Mass., Friday night, destroyed the public library, consisting of 5,000 volumes. The Post Office occupied a part of the first floor, and letters, stamps, and other contents were burned. The building was erected and presented to the town about 10 years ago by the late Albert Fearing, and cost about $15,000. He also provided for a trust fund of $10,000 for the proper maintenance and care of the library, to which he contributed a large number of valuable books. The Hingham Mutual had $5,000 insurance on the building, and the North British and Mercantile, $7,500 on the building and books. The Home Insurance Company of New-York had $3,000 on the books and $1,000 on the fixtures. The fire was caused by a defective flue.

A fire on Friday night destroyed the Rankin House, the largest hotel in the City of Columbus, Ga., and a skating rink and 12 stores beneath it. The building was valued at $70,000, and insured for $32,000. Most of the stocks in the stores were saved, and the insurance on them will cover any loss. At the same time a fire a few blocks above destroyed the stores of Pollard & Harris, Frank Perry, and the Wheeler and Wilson Sewing-machine Agency; loss, $17,300; covered by insurance. Both steam engines became disabled during the fire, and only two hand engines were available. Two steam engines came from Macon in response to a telegram. All but $1,800 of the insurance was in Northern and English companies. For hours it was thought that the whole town was in danger. The thermometer indicates 18° above zero.

A fire occurred at 7:25 last evening on the third floor of the four-story brick building, No. 32 Old-slip, occupied by Lovejoy & Co., shipping agents; loss, $500. The second floor is occupied by West & Hughes, who furnish watchmen along the river front; loss, $100. The first floor is occupied by Robert W. Proctor, stove-dealer; loss, $900. The building was damaged to the amount of $1,000.

A fire yesterday in Huntington, West Va., destroyed five houses, including the principal hotel. The fire originated in the Third-Avenue Hotel at 5 A. M. The mercury being at 12° below zero caused delay in the firemen getting the engine to work. The loss is $12,300; insurance small.

At 6:45 last evening a fire occurred in the fancy goods store of Edward K. Langfield, No. 17 Eighth-avenue, caused by the explosion of the gas meter. Although the fire was quickly extinguished, the loss on the stock and building is estimated at $2,500.

John Taylor's and James Frick's dwellings, with the contents, were destroyed by fire, at Pittston, Penn., Monday night. The fire is supposed to have originated from a defective flue. Loss over $5,000. There is a small insurance on both houses.

Charles Longley, of Nicholasville, Ky., attempted to light a fire from a coal-oil lamp, when the lamp exploded, fatally burning Longley and one child and severely injuring another child. The house caught fire and was entirely destroyed.

A fire broke out in the Centennial Block, in South Meridian-street, Indianapolis, yesterday, in a room occupied by a man named Marks as a rag depot. The damage amounts to $5,000, and is covered by insurance.

Fire broke out on Friday morning at Brushton, N. Y., which at one time threatened the whole town, but was subdued after destroying five buildings owned by E. C. Brush. Loss about $7,500; insurance, $3,000.

S. E. Hughes & Co.'s flouring mill, at Hamilton, Ohio, was partially burned yesterday morning. The loss, estimated at $18,000, is covered by insurance.

The distillery and the flouring mill at St. Paris, Ohio, owned by Levi Runkle, were burned on Friday night. Loss, $16,000; insured for $13,700.

George W. Duncan's flour mill, with its contents, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $12,000; insurance, $5,000.

CONGRATULATING A RELEASED PRISONER.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—The Paine Memorial Hall was filled last evening at a public reception given to E. H. Heywood, who was sentenced to three years' imprisonment in Dedham Jail for circulating through the mails an alleged obscene book, entitled *Cupid's Yokes*, and pardoned by President Hayes after being imprisoned six months. Speeches, severely denouncing Anthony J. Comstock, were made by Rev. J. M. L. Babcock, Horace Seaver, Mrs. Laura Kendrick, and E. H. Heywood, of Boston; D. M. Bennett and A. L. Rawson, of New-York. Resolutions, congratulating Heywood on his release and thanking those who had been active in procuring it, were adopted.

SINGULAR CAUSE OF DETENTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—The Red Star Line steamer Nederland, hence for Antwerp, is detained by low tide at Cherry Island Flats, in the Delaware River, near Edgemoor, and opposite Wilmington. The north-west wind now prevailing has blown the water seaward, and at high tide yesterday the water was two feet lower than it usually is at low tide. There is no probability of there being sufficient water to allow her to proceed until the wind subsides, which will allow the river to flow to its usual level. The American Line steamer Illinois, hence for Liverpool, is also detained at Dan Baker's Shoal, 20 miles lower down the river.

MISSOURI'S SUSPENDED BANK.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 4.—Leverett Bell, the City Counselor, entered a suit in the Circuit Court this morning against James H. Britton, President of the suspended Bank of the State of Missouri, and his bondsmen, Barton Bates, James B. Eads, John Jackson, and Charles S. Watson, to recover the balance of the city's funds deposited in that bank. The sum in the bank at the time of its suspension was about $270,000, but the dividends since paid have reduced the amount to about $175,000, for which sum judgment is asked.

THE STEWART LITIGATION.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Jan. 4.—Judge Westbrook, in the Stewart case, on motion of Ira Shafer, has issued an order as follows: "It is ordered that said Ira Shafer be, and he is hereby, substituted as attorney for the said plaintiff Alexander Stewart, in the place and stead of S. F. Kneeland, his former attorney. On like motion and opposition, it is hereby ordered that all the papers used on this motion, together with the opinion of the court, be remitted to the General Term of the first department for such action thereon as the General Term may see fit to take."

CONVICTS AGAIN CITIZENS.

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—The Governor has restored to citizenship the following persons: William A. Hays, convicted of subornation of perjury in Livingston County, and sentenced to Auburn for six years; Patrick Gannon, convicted of attempted burglary in New-York, and sentenced to Sing Sing for two years and six months; John McCain, convicted of grand larceny in Montgomery County, and sentenced to Dannemora for three years and three months. George Hopkins, convicted in Geneva of burglary and larceny, and sentenced to Auburn for three years.

DOES NOT WANT THE OFFICE.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—The *Journal* understands that Hon. Edward L. Pierce, who was nominated by the President as Assistant United States Treasurer in this city, has written a letter declining the position. The *Journal* says the responsibilities are so inadequately recompensed, and the bond demanded is so large, that it is not at all astonishing that Mr. Pierce seeks to avoid official duties which render him liable for any errors or malfeasance of those engaged in the bureau.

DISCOURAGEMENT FOR MOONSHINERS.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 4.—A squad of 50 revenue officers, under Capt. Burnside, has returned from a descent upon the moonshiners in the border counties of Kentucky and Tennessee. The men report the destruction of over 50 distilleries and the capture of a large number of distillers. It is thought the business is nearly broken up in that region.

SEVEN HUNDRED MINERS STRIKING.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Jan. 4.—Seven hundred men and boys employed at the Brookside Colliery refused to go to work to-day, demanding two months' back pay, which they claim is due them. The colliery, which is the largest in this region, operated by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, has been idle since yesterday.

HELD FOR SHOOTING HIS BROTHER.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—In the Municipal Court this morning Stephen A. Skinner, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who shot his brother, G. W. Skinner, in George Wright's store last night, was arraigned, and held in $5,000 for examination a week hence.

AN UNWELCOME DOSE.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 4.—At an entertainment on New-Year's night, at the City Hall, Barnesville, Ohio, called the "Feast of Mondamen," about 150 persons were taken violently ill, some miscreant having mixed croton-oil with the food.

MAIL-POUCH STOLEN.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 4.—On Friday night at 12 o'clock a mail-pouch, made up for Chicago, and containing about 200 letters, was stolen from a transfer wagon in this city, while the mail messenger was temporarily absent.

TO FILL A DEAD CONGRESSMAN'S PLACE.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 4.—The Governor today issued a writ for an election to be held on Jan. 23, in the First Congressional District, to elect a successor to Hon. B. B. Douglass, deceased.

HONORS TO CONTROLLER KNOX.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 4.—Hon. John Jay Knox, Controller of the Currency, was given a banquet at the Queen City Club-house last night by the bankers of this city.

NOT TO BE INDICTED.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—The Grand Jury, after considering the charges of embezzlement against Henry Greenbaum, late President of the German Savings Bank, to-day refused to bring an indictment against him.

THE LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

EUROPE'S MANY PROBLEMS.

THE AMEER OF AFGHANISTAN'S PLANS AND MOVEMENTS—GERMAN CATHOLICS AND THE STATE—THE ASSEMBLY OF BULGARIAN NOTABLES—THE GREEK FRONTIER.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The Viceroy of India telegraphs, under date of Dec. 31, details of the Ameer's withdrawal from Kabul. The Ameer held a durbar Dec. 10, when it was resolved that after the fall of Ali-Musjid and Peiwar no further reliance could be placed on his troops or resistance offered. The Ameer therefore concluded to seek Russian protection, and place his case before a European congress, leaving Yakoob Khan, his son, in charge. Yakoob was released the same day, and an oath was administered that he should do as the Ameer directed. The Ameer left Kabul Dec. 13. His authority had almost disappeared.

A dispatch from the Viceroy, dated Jan. 3, says a Kabulese chief has written to Gen. Roberts offering his services. He says the Ameer has gone to St. Petersburg.

BERLIN, Jan. 4.—The *Tagblatt* announces that the free-trade members of the Reichstag intend making a demonstration against Prince Bismarck's fiscal policy.

A great meeting of German Catholics is impending at Fulda to consider the situation between Church and State.

SOPHIA, Jan. 4.—The Assembly of Bulgarian Nobles, which will assemble at Tirnova, Jan. 18, and elect a Prince, will consist of three classes. The first will comprise the Presidents of Superior and Inferior Administrations, Municipal and Judicial Councils, of all the Bulgarian communes, and will number 124 representatives. The second class will be composed of 120 members elected by the people, each representing 10,000 inhabitants. The third class will consist of nine Bulgarian Bishops, one Greek Bishop, one Mufti, and one Grand Rabbi. In addition to these 256, Prince Dondoukoff-Korsakoff will nominate 30, selecting, it is believed, a dozen Turks, so that the Turkish element will be proportionately represented.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 4.—The Commissioners to arrange the delimitation of the Greek frontier will assemble at Arda. The proposal to sit in Athens was abandoned. Vahan Effendi has declined the appointment of Commissioner.

SUSPENSION OF THE CORNISH BANK.

A RUN SAID TO BE THE CAUSE—FAILURE OF SEVERAL PRIVATE FIRMS FEARED.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—A correspondent telegraphs from Truro, Cornwall, as follows: "Great consternation was manifested here this morning in consequence of a notice posted on the door of the Cornish Bank announcing that it was closed. Unfavorable reports had been in circulation for a few days as to its stability, but the general feeling was of confidence, although there was a slight run on the bank. It is hoped that the suspension will be only temporary, but nothing definite can be known for a few days. The bank did a very large business in mining and other commercial enterprises."

The Cornish Bank belongs to Tweedie, Williams, & Co. It was established about 110 years ago. The bank has branches at Falmouth, Penryn, and Redruth. Sir Frederick Williams, member of Parliament for Truro, who died recently, held one-third of the concern, and his widow is his sole Executor. The bank had an authorized issue of £49,000. A dispatch from Plymouth, to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, says: "The stoppage of the Cornish Bank has caused a panic to rage among the traders of West Cornwall. The immediate cause of the suspension is a run on the bank during the last fortnight, resulting from rumors that the late Sir Frederick Williams was largely indebted to the bank, and that a large portion of its capital was locked up in mines and in advances on tin, neither of which was immediately realizable. The further stoppage of Cornish mines is inevitable, and the failure of many private firms must follow."

This afternoon's *Echo* states that the deposits in the Cornish Bank amount to £500,000.

ENGLISH TRADE AND COMMERCE.

TONE OF THE MINCING-LANE AND FINANCIAL MARKETS—EMPLOYES DEMANDING MORE WORK.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—In Mincing-lane more inquiry prevails for coffee at the recent decline in prices; common kinds, which suffered the greatest fall, are firmer. The sugar market does not show a favorable change; French refined sold at a further decline. At to-day's public sales, comprising a heavy supply, crystallized Demerara went at 6 pence to 1 shilling per hundredweight decline. The yield of beet will probably be equal to that of the season of 1877–8, which was the largest in any previous season. Several cargoes of rice have sold, including new crop, for Spring shipment, at moderate rates. Black and white pepper have been in partial demand at the recent low quotations. Saltpetre was dull, and prices nominally as before reported.

The *Economist* quotes bank bills, 60 days to 3 months, at 4¼ to 4⅜ per cent. discount, and 3 months' trade bills at 4½ to 5 per cent. It says: "This has been another broken week, but prices for the new account have been very firm. There has been less threatening political news and the sharp rise in Consols was partially due to that circumstance. Gas property has improved. Perhaps the brightest spot in the weekly record is the rapid recovery in bank shares, a movement which is partly reflected in the provinces, and certainly the dividend announcements have, in most instances, given satisfaction. Nearly all United States shares and bonds are higher, the resumption of specie payments and a satisfactory report of the Erie Railway being the chief reasons for the improvements."

The *Times*, in its financial article, says: "Although the available supply of bar silver will probably, in a day or two, be supplemented by an amount brought by the Pacific steamer just announced, none could be had to-day, (Friday,) and even had there been a demand sufficiently urgent to necessitate the payment of higher rates, it is doubtful whether any amounts would have been forthcoming. The demand from the quarter at present is exceedingly limited, and as the inquiry on Austrian account seems now to have practically ceased, the presence of anything more than a mere nominal amount on the market would only be prejudicial to the present price."

There are indications of an intention on the part of the employers in the west of Scotland to enforce a return to the aggregate of 54 hours as the weekly quota of labor. One or two large establishments have already posted notices to that effect. The men have, as yet, taken no action on the subject, but will hold a meeting for that purpose next week.

R. Hudson & Company, seed-crushers of Leeds and Hull, have failed. Their liabilities are £105,000.

TOPICS OF INTEREST ABROAD.

NO RECEPTION AT CORK TO GRANT—THE PULLMAN CAR COMPANY DEFAULTER—EXECUTION OF MONCASI.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—At a meeting of the Town Council of Cork yesterday, after several bitter speeches by Catholic members, a motion that the letter of the United States Consul at Queenstown, announcing Gen. Grant's coming, be simply marked "read," was carried without a dissentient vote. A previous motion to give Gen. Grant a proper reception was ignored.

A dispatch from Lisbon, Jan. 3, (having been delayed in transmission,) announces that Pullman's agent has identified Angell, who will be taken to Philadelphia by the American Police on board the American bark Shooting Star, now at Lisbon.

Another death has occurred among the seamen who were wounded by the explosion of the 38-ton gun on board the man-of-war Thunderer. The other sufferers by the disaster are doing well.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—The *Dix-neuvieme Siecle* says that the Minister of Foreign Affairs will propose to the Cabinet to denounce the treaties of commerce with England and Belgium.

MADRID, Jan. 4.—Juan Moncasi, who attempted to assassinate the King of Spain in the streets of Madrid on the 25th of October last, was executed at 8:55 o'clock this morning. At midnight the prisoner made a will, leaving his property to his wife. At 5 o'clock he attended mass. At 8 o'clock he was led from the prison and conducted to a carriage, in which he was conveyed to the scaffold, which he mounted without support, listening meanwhile to the admonitions of the priests. Two battalions of troops were drawn up around the scaffold. An immense number of spectators were present.

BERLIN, Jan. 4.—To-day the commission for the general revision of the Customs tariff met, for the first time, under the Presidency of Herr Von Vahnbuhler. It is supposed that the labors of the commission will not be matured before the second half of the session of the Reichstag, so that the discussion on the subject will only begin after Easter.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 4.—The military court-martial held at Kieff to try charges of malpractice against certain officers in connection with army supplies during the late war with Turkey, has sentenced a Captain to dismissal from the service, and a Captain attached to the staff and two Lieutenants to two months' imprisonment in a fortress. Prince Urusoff, the instigator of these malpractices, was fined 50 rubles.

A "TWEED RING" IN NEW-JERSEY.

ONE OF THE DISHONEST OFFICIALS TURNS AGAINST HIS CONFEDERATES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Jan. 4.—County Prosecutor Harris has discomfited the indicted Warren County officials by putting Dr. Mattison upon the stand. Dr. Mattison has always been looked upon as the chief of the Ring, and it has been asserted that his share of the thefts amounted to $50,000. He was the first man tried, and was soon convicted. William H. Morrow, of Newark, who is counsel for the accused officers, in the trial of Charles S. Strader, ex-Director of the Board of Freeholders, yesterday made every effort to throw on Dr. Mattison the guilt of enlarging vouchers, and again collecting the amounts of several paid vouchers for 1876 by altering the date to 1877 and getting the money from the County Collector. The latter has kept very quiet on the subject. But this afternoon, when he was called into court, he showed how keenly he felt the matter. When the Prosecutor asked the court to have Dr. Mattison brought up, Strader and his counsel looked thunderstruck.

Dr. Mattison said that in the Spring of 1877 he was elected Clerk of the Board of Freeholders, and had charge of the papers. Strader visited him often, and the two men used to go over the paid vouchers, select such as could be altered so easily that a second payment was certain under the loose and criminal management of County Collector Cummins, alter the amounts or the dates, whichever was most convenient, present the bill a second time, either at its original amount or enlarged, and get the money. A favorite trick was to add $100 to a bill. The voucher in the first indictment against Mattison was raised from $39 62 to $139 62.

Public opinion, which was slightly in favor of Strader, has gone against him, and the people look for a full exposure of the thieves through Mattison. Mattison is vindictive, and says he is going to tell all. The

to stations, where it is being well cared for. It is impossible to tell when the Central Road will be open between this city and Buffalo. No attempt will be made to open it until the storm ceases. The storm to-night is raging more furiously than ever. The snow is very fine, and a fierce wind drifts it as fast as it falls. The thermometer at this point was at zero Friday morning. To-day it has stood at 15° above.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

YONKERS, Jan. 4.—Persons were crossing the Hudson River at this point on foot to-day. An ice bridge has not been formed here before since 1857. Opposite Tarrytown, under the sheltering lee of the hills, the river is frozen, and the ice is five inches thick.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 4.—The storm at this point still continues, although it has somewhat abated. The velocity of the wind is 27 miles an hour, and it is snowing lightly. Railroad communication is entirely suspended, with the exception of the Canada Southern Railroad, over which three trains have arrived and two departed.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 4.—The weather in this city and vicinity is still very cold, the thermometer ranging from zero to 11° below. The railroad blockade continues, and all west-bound trains on the Canada Southern were canceled to-day. The Grand Trunk trains are reported six hours late, and the Michigan Central and Great Western are all behind time. Only one Eastern mail has reached here since Thursday.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 4.—The thermometer this morning was down to 5° above zero. The weather moderated during the day, but this evening the temperature is again falling. Reports from along the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, west of Charlottesville, indicate a range of from 2° to 12° below zero. The express train due here this morning was behind time five hours. The Northern mail, due at 1:35 A. M., was delayed twenty hours. Reports from other points in the western portion of the State show similar effects of the cold snap. The river from this city to its mouth is blocked with ice, and navigation is completely suspended. The canal is also blocked with ice along its whole length. The Tredegar iron-works, flouring mills, and other industries dependent upon water supply have been forced to suspend operations.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 4.—It has been drizzling all day, with some sleet.

SHREVEPORT, La., Jan. 4.—A foot of snow has fallen, and it is now freezing. There is running ice in Red River.

NEWPORT, Ark., Jan. 4.—The White River is frozen over. It is snowing.

HELENA, Ark., Jan. 4.—It is snowing and sleeting here. The river is full of running ice.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 4.—The weather last night was the coldest for years. The river is full of ice, and navigation is seriously interrupted. The steamer Norfolk, of the Clyde Line, due from Philadelphia last night, has not yet arrived.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Jan. 4.—The gale has subsided, but the weather is still cold and the wind westerly. The steamer Jesse Hoyt, of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad, worked her way slowly through the ice at the Horse-shoe about 10 o'clock this morning and went toward New York, closely followed by the *Herald* news-yacht. The ice-field extends more than a mile north of point of Sandy Hook. The German bark Olbers, which arrived off the Hook Saturday, waiting for orders, is anchored some distance from the shore, surrounded by ice and frozen fast. Three schooners and two sloops are still fast in the ice. The Black Nun buoy, No. 5½, which was off point of Hook, was adrift this morning. A large Southern steamer and two schooners lay anchored off Long Branch this morning. Their hulls were completely covered with ice. They had evidently been there all night. The steamer came to anchor and steamed south about 9 A. M. One of the schooners went north, and the other, which lay there all through the gale, was still at anchor at sunset, evidently because her sails are so full of ice that they could not be raised.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 4.—The steamer Old Colony was delayed at Newport by the storm yesterday, and left at 10 A. M. to-day for New-York.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Jan. 4.—A large new barn, belonging to Andrew T. Berthoff, at Howells, built to replace one lately burned, was blown down last night by a gale of wind. Two horses and five head of cattle were found dead in the wreck, and 10 cows which were injured had to be killed.

MONTREAL, Jan. 4.—The streets of this city are almost blocked to-day with the heavy fall of snow yesterday and last night.

VESSELS DISABLED OR WRECKED.

A STEAMER ASHORE ON LONG ISLAND—OTHER DISASTERS.

SAYVILLE, Long Island, Jan. 4.—The steamship Vindicator, Capt. Rogers, is ashore about 20 miles east of Fire Island Light. She was bound from Fall River to Philadelphia with an assorted cargo. No lives were lost.

YAPHANK, Long Island, Jan. 4.—The steamer Vindicator, before reported ashore, came on the outer bar last night about three-quarters of a mile west of the South Point Light Life-saving Station, two miles west of Mastic, Long Island. It is said the cause of her coming on the bar was in consequence of the floating ice preventing the use of her helm. Two sailors, fearing the vessel was going to pieces, jumped overboard and swam ashore, where they were taken charge by the crew of Life-saving Station No. 17. The remainder of the crew was safely landed this afternoon, in a boat in charge of the station hands. Unless the wind should change to the south-east the propeller will in all probability go to pieces on the morning. No part of the cargo has been discharged. It is said she is aground on the stern.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The Signal Corps station at Cape Henry reports as follows: "Large brigantine, apparently heavy laden, is lying within 300 yards of the beach, about five miles north of Cape Henry. Supposed to be ashore, but it is impossible to tell at present. She is broadside to the beach, with very heavy sea and heavy west wind."

The Signal Corps station at Chatham, Mass., reports as follows: "The schooner Nellie, of Machias, Me., about 175 tons, loaded with lumber, bound for New-York, is ashore on Common Flat. She parted her chains off Cross Rip, Mass. The vessel is a total wreck. The crew were brought ashore on the ice by N. F. Harding and others from Chatham. One man has his feet frozen."

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 4.—The schooner Bessie E. Dickenson, Capt. Standish, from Bath, Me., for Fernandina, with ice, went ashore on Pelican Banks, Fernandina Harbor, on the night of Dec. 30, and is now with a pilot aboard. The tugs Gladiator and Annie Wood made unsuccessful attempts to pull her off, the latter disabling herself by pulling out her stern-post. The cargo was thrown overboard. Afterward, high tide puts the schooner further on the banks, but she lies in an easy position, and is not yet leaking.

SARNIA, Ontario, Jan. 4.—An ice-shove occurred in the St. Clair River to-day, and the ice, coming in contact with the steamer J. C. Clark, sunk her.

THE COLD SNAP ABATING.

A CONSIDERABLE CHANGE IN THE TEMPERATURE—EFFECTS OF THE COLD AND WIND—DELAYS IN THE MAILS.

The rapidity with which the weather has changed since Thursday last from moderate weather to Arctic frigidity, and then regained its starting-point, is a feat for which the Clerk of the Weather, who sits in the Equitable tower, is vainly searching his log for a parallel. When THE TIMES went to press yesterday morning there were indications that the thermometer might show even colder weather by the hour that the City begins to grow active. The early risers probably did not appreciate the difference that a few hours had wrought in the temperature. The thermometer had risen a degree in every hour, but what the air lost in frigidity it gained in humidity, and driven on the wings of a half hurricane, it found its way through wraps and furs, and was quite as successful in chilling bones and reddening cheeks and noses as on the day before. Certainly, early wayfarers who passed such windy corners as surround the City Hall found their feelings a standing protest against any rise in the temperature alleged by the thermometer. What intensified the disagreeable characteristics of the blast was a fine snow which sifted from the house-tops, and was driven into the faces of men with a stinging shrewdness that would have made ordinary hail-stones preferable. The light snow had been permitted to lie upon the avenues which sleighers most frequent and there was enough of it to keep the runners off the stones in most places, but very few persons were enthusiastic enough to practice the pastime in the face of such piercing wind. Even the thick, smooth ice on the Park ponds was feeble in attractiveness when compared with the comfort of a cosy fireside. In ordinary weather the ponds would have been covered with skaters, but the thousands that a still-day or two before have daily represented by hundreds, most of whom, after laboring manfully with the "long roll," concluded that it was not practicable in such a wind. They missed, too, the encouragement of the gazing multitudes that haunt the banks in skating time.

It was along the river fronts that the effects of the cold and of the wind were most noticeable. A high westerly wind is always the cause of low tides along the river. The tides were lower than watermen can remember. A lighter got stuck in the ice off Liberty-street, and was fast frozen in in very brief time. Several tugs were hard and fast. The tugs that were first could make no impression on the imprisoning ice. A third one, better shod for ice-breaking, succeeded in delivering her after half an hour's hard work. The steamer New-Haven, propeller Erastus Corning, in endeavoring to reach her berth in Dey-street, was also frozen in, and only succeeded in getting to her moorings after several tugs had pounded up the ice around her. The hands of a lighter which got frozen in off Chambers-street walked over the ice a quarter of a mile to the dock. One of the hands of another lighter, which lay in the pasch off Cortlandt-street, walked over the ice nearly half a mile to his craft. He carried a pole as a life-preserver, but had no occasion to use it, although in some places he was forced to leap rifts of considerable width. With the ebb tide most of the North River ice was carried into the Bay. There it became separated, and did not impede navigation.

The New-York Central Railroad has been the principal sufferer among the carrying companies. They have not had a train through from Buffalo since Thursday last, and have ceased to dispatch trains or to guarantee speedy passage further than Syracuse. The country between Syracuse and Buffalo was where the snow storm spent its violence. Trains were dispatched yesterday to and from Syracuse as usual, but all were delayed from one to three hours. Many friends of people expected here from Western cities by the detained trains have been calling daily at the Grand Central Depot, and were not given any comfort until yesterday, and not a great deal then. The snow was yesterday still falling heavily over the most obstructed area, and as fast as the tracks were dug out they drifted full again. The Erie Railway got one train through from Buffalo yesterday, although it reached Jersey City six hours late. Another train due at 6 P. M. last night had not arrived at midnight. The Pennsylvania Rail road ran all its trains on schedule time, executing the hither-bound Pittsburg express, which was delayed three hours by the snow-drifts in the Allegheny Mountains. The trains to and from Boston were generally late from a quarter to half an hour. That, however, was attributed to the difficulty of keeping up storm in the gale that was blowing, and not to snow on the tracks.

A dispatch received yesterday from Syracuse by Superintendent Jackson, of the Railway Mail Service, announced that the mail-train which had left the Grand Central Depot at 8 o'clock Friday morning had not reached that city until 6 o'clock yesterday morning, over six hours late. It was blockaded at various places after it had left Albany. The train which left the Grand Central Depot at 7:30 Friday night, and that which left at 8:30 arrived at Syracuse about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, a little behind time. In the vicinity of Batavia, N. Y., and to the eastward and west ward of that place, the snow is so deep that no trains have arrived there from Friday afternoon until 2 P. M. yesterday. The train due at Syracuse at 10:30 A. M. yesterday did not arrive at the Grand Central Depot. It was "discontinued" at Albany, and its mails and passengers were transferred to other trains which arrived here on time. The Pennsylvania Railroad mail train from Pittsburg, due at Jersey City at 10:30 yesterday morning, did not arrive until 2:55 P. M.; the Atlantic mail, due at 6:01 A. M., arrived at 9:01 A. M.; and the Washington mail, due at 6:30 A. M., arrived two hours later. The far-Western mails which were due in this City, via Pittsburg, at 10:05 Friday night, failed to arrive when due, and a dispatch was received yesterday by Superintendent Jackson informing him that they had not reached Pittsburg. A dispatch from Baltimore states that the Baltimore and Ohio and its branches are free from snow and ice.

The steam-ships Anchoria and Alsatia, of the Anchor Line, which were advertised to sail yesterday, have been seriously delayed in taking in their cargoes, even it has been almost impossible to get the barges which contained the freight alongside, owing to the large quantities of ice which surround the piers and bulkheads on the east side of the North River, and they will be unable to sail until some time this week. The Alsatia is having a new intermediate shaft put in, to replace the the one cracked during her past voyage. The only steam-ship which arrived and passed Quarantine yesterday was the Gate City, of the ocean line from Savannah. She had extremely cold weather during the latter part of her passage, and the westerly winds caused her to list over to starboard so frequently that when she arrived her port side was considerably higher out of water than the other. Owing to the ice she had some difficulty in getting near enough to her pier to run the gang-plank up to the deck. The steam-ship Zanzibar, which is to take the place of the State of Louisiana, and which farr ved down the Bay on Friday, came up to the State Line pier yesterday. She also had considerable difficulty in getting close enough to the pier to have the gang-plank secured, on account of the ice. Her starboard anchor was lost at Sandy Hook during the gale on Friday. Capt. Fox reports that his passage from Liverpool had been very stormy, and that for 14 days he had gales from the west-north-west, with heavy head seas, and sails were lost and split. The passage occupied 21 days. No sailing-vessels have made their appearance since Thursday, having probably been blown off the coast on Friday, and at present writing day no incoming vessel was in sight from the Highlands. The European steam-ships at present overdue are the Suevia, from Hamburg, and the Abyssinia, from Liverpool. There is little anxiety felt about their safety, however, as they have been undoubtedly kept back by the heavy westerly gales.

Officer Hughes, of the Twenty-third Precinct, yesterday found the dead body of an unknown man, who had been frozen to death during the preceding night, in a vacant lot between Eighty-eighth and Eighty-ninth streets and First and Second avenues. Deceased was apparently about 60 years of age, had very white hair, smooth face, and had on dark pantaloons, vest, and sack coat, white shirt, woolen stockings, and gaiters.

Johann Williamson, of No. 130 Clinton-place, not being able to take care of her infant child, Johanna, aged 14 days, yesterday morning started with it to the Catholic Foundling Asylum, and on the way thither found that the baby was dead, having perished from the cold.

Margaret Caughlin, aged 80, of No. 312 East Forty-seventh-street, was found dead in her shanty yesterday morning having been frozen to death during the preceding night.

Ann Kenny, aged 4 months, was frozen to death yesterday at the residence of her parents, No. 380 Hicks-street, Brooklyn. The child was put to bed in a garret, and kicked the clothes off while it slept.

Early yesterday morning Christopher Schott, son of a Jersey City Heights news-dealer, started on his rounds to deliver his papers. At 9 o'clock his dead body lay on the stoop of Dr. Duffee's residence, corner of Bergen-avenue and Church-street. He had been subject to fits, and the supposition is that he fell in one of these and was frozen to death while he lay unconscious. His brother Philip, also a newsboy, fell from a Bergen car a few weeks ago, and was killed.

Jacob Van Heusen, aged 62 years, went out last night to dig a grave in Greenbush, N. Y., and was found this morning in the cemetery frozen to death.

The reports at the Signal Service Bureau show that the rise in temperature has not been confined to New-York. The 4 P. M. observations showed a change of only within 24 hours at Albany, although the change here was 7°. In Cincinnati and Cleveland it was 8° and 7° respectively. All those points showed a rising barometer, also accompanied by clear weather and a 30-mile north-west wind. The lowest barometer and severest storm were then at Portland, Me., which is believed to be the centre of the storm. The signal reports differ from the railway weather reports as to Rochester and Syracuse, the former reporting light snows and the latter a heavy snow-storm and low barometer. The storm, however, appeared to be stationary in that locality. At Boston, a low barometer and cloudy weather indicated that the Maine storm was moving in that direction. At Breckenridge, Minn., whence came the first reports of the cold wave, the thermometer again registered 50°, and the signal-service officer reporting cold wave is there gathering to visit this city in due course.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1878.	1879.		1878.	1879.
3 A. M.	18°	8°	3:30 P. M.	42°	28°
6 A. M.	22°	10°	6 P. M.	41°	26°
9 A. M.	32°	17°	10 P. M.	32°	25°
12 M.	39°	27°	12 M.	30°	24°

Average temperature yesterday.....29½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....32½°

	1877.	1878.
Weekly average	29 4-7°	22 5-7°

There was no service in the Jewish Temple Beth El yesterday in consequence of the damage done by the storm.

THE FERRIES OBSTRUCTED.

DELAYS ON THE NORTH AND EAST RIVERS CAUSED BY FLOATING ICE AND LOW TIDES.

The delays and annoyances to ferry travel, both on the North and East Rivers, were very much the same in kind, though somewhat mitigated in degree, as those recorded in THE TIMES yesterday. The same belt of ice lined the New-York shore of the North River all the way up from the Battery, extending, in most places, half way across the river, and rendering it extremely difficult for the boats to make their accustomed landings. On the North River ferries the boats were kept running all day, although at somewhat extended intervals, with the exception of those on the Erie Railway Ferry, from the foot of Twenty-third-street, which stopped running at 9 o'clock A. M. At all the other ferries there was more or less delay in landing passengers and teams on the New-York side, although the ferry officials claimed that they were, in the main, able to run a boat out of the slip as often as once in 20 to 30 minutes, instead of 10 and 15 minutes, as usual. The trouble was caused by floating ice, which came down the Hudson River, and was blown over on the New-York shore by the heavy north-west wind, where it remained, the tide not being strong enough to carry it off. Another serious delay, in some instances, was occasioned by the extreme lowness of the tide, and the inability, in many cases, of the teams to draw the heavily-loaded trucks up the steeply-inclined bridges from the ferry-boat to the street. The low tide was caused by the strong north-west wind, which blew the water out of the harbor, so that there was really no flood-tide, followed by the usual ebb, and this had a further tendency to aggravate the ice trouble by causing it to pack more closely and freeze more quickly than it otherwise would have done. This state of affairs existed more particularly at Desbrosses-Street Ferry. At the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-street the headway of 15 minutes was, for the most part, extended to 30 minutes, and in some instances longer. The ferry-boat Pavonia came in with the buckets of her paddle wheels smashed by coming in contact with the ice, and had to be laid up for repairs. One of the employes of the company said that the ice had not been worse in 20 years than it was yesterday, and that some of the boats had been two hours in effecting a landing. At 4 o'clock P. M. the Delaware, which is one of the strongest boats owned by the company, came across from Jersey City with a load of passengers from an incoming train, but she stuck fast eight or ten feet from the bridge, and had to back out, and make three attempts before she could crush through the ice sufficiently to make the landing. At the Hoboken Ferry, foot of Barclay-street, about the same state of affairs existed, and the weakest of the boats, notably the Hackensack and the Weehawken, experienced considerable difficulty in effecting a landing, while the best time made by any of them was 30 minutes, instead of 15 minutes, their usual ranging time. The Hackensack, which came in as 4:15 P. M., had been two hours making the trip from Hoboken, and the Weehawken and Secaucus, which came in at about the same time, had consumed 40 minutes each in trying to force their way through the stubborn ice-bank before they could get near enough to the bridge to land their passengers. At the foot of Cortlandt-street, and also at the foot of Liberty-street, there was some delay in landing, but the boats were kept running at intervals, for the most part of the day, of 30 minutes instead of 15 minutes, as usual. At the States Island ferries there was not very much delay, and the boats were run with tolerable regularity throughout the day. The track followed by the regular ferry-boats to Stapleton was nearly free from ice. At the North Shore, however, there was some floating ice, which rendered navigation in the Kills somewhat dangerous, and in consequence of which the North Shore Line, to West Brighton, &c., omitted their usual 7 o'clock trip.

So far as the East River ferries were concerned, those in charge of the Union Ferry Company, which include Hamilton, South, Wall, Fulton, and Catherine Ferries, fared better than they did on Friday, and the delay was nearly so frequent to the difficulty of keeping up storm in the gale that was blowing, and not to snow on the tracks.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC GAMES.

BRILLIANT ENDING OF THE NEW-YORK CLUB'S WINTER MEETING.

A SERIES OF MAGNIFICENT CONTESTS—WALKING, RUNNING, BICYCLE, AND HURDLE RACING—THE FAMOUS SCOTCH-AMERICAN TEAM BEATEN—A LARGE ATTENDANCE—UNLIMITED ENTHUSIASM.

Between 6,000 and 7,000 persons crowded into Gilmore's Garden last evening to witness the concluding sports of the second annual Winter meeting of the New-York Athletic Club. It was as much as one's clothing was worth to pass through the mob that blockaded the entrance seeking to purchase tickets. The lines of waiting men a few minutes before 8 o'clock extended almost around the block. When the games began, every seat was filled, and many stood in the aisles and within the track. A fair proportion of the spectators was composed of the gentler sex. The management was excellent. An efficient substitute had been provided for the muffled-roland man of the previous evening, and the winners and time at the conclusion of each event were called out so distinctly that everybody heard. The contests were among the finest of the kind ever witnessed in this City and the enthusiasm was continuous and tremendous.

The first event was the final heat of the 75-yards run, contested in trial heats on the previous evening. George E. Payne, of the Astoria Athletic Club, won in 0:8. A. Noel, of the Short Hills Athletic Club, being second. Next on the programme were two trial heats of a 2-mile bicycle race. Three out of five entries started in the first heat, and one of these gave up after a few laps. The race between the two others was quite exciting for a while, each contestant alternately spurting and passing the other amid the cheers of the crowd. Finally, R. Van Nest, who was a small thin fellow, fairly gave in to the weight and muscle of his competitor, William E. Pitman, of Boston, and the latter crossed the line an easy winner in 10:58. In the second heat there were four starters. A long lead was taken by W. Addison, of Ravenswood, who seemed to have everything his own way until, when nearly half the race had been accomplished, he fell from his vehicle, and lost so much ground that he was unable to recover it, though encouraged by the sympathetic cheers of the crowd. Meantime, the contest between the three others developed a number of exciting races, often neck and neck, but William M. Wright, of this City, finally got the lead and kept it to the end. Time, 11:54. Joseph Lafon, of the Mystic Boat Club, was a good second.

A trial pull between Companies B and K of the Seventh Regiment, winners of trial pulls of the previous evening, followed. A tremendous yell arose as both companies dropped on their backs and began digging with their feet in the dirt at the flash of the signal pistol. For a few moments neither was able to obtain an advantage. Then Company B made a desperate heave on the rope and gained an inch, and as the Captain of Company K slipped and rolled out of his hole, they gave a quick series of short pulls, landing him and his men across the line in 1:46, amid tremendous yells, cheers, whistles, and cat-calls. The final heat of the 440 yards run was then contested. All six started. W. R. Hewitt, of the American Athletic Club, took the lead, and kept it to the home stretch, when L. E. Myers, of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club, closed rapidly upon him, and a magnificent race took place. Both men fell exhausted over the winning-line. It looked like a dead heat, but Hewitt was declared the winner in 0:56 2-5. An "international tug of war" between an Irish team from Greenpoint and an American team of lightermen from the same place was quickly disposed of. The Irishmen pulled in the Americans hand over hand, amid wild cheering, in 0:35¼.

The final heat of the mile walk of the previous evening was next on the programme. The principal struggle lay between William O'Keefe, of the Yorkville Athletic Club, and James H. Gifford, of this City. They went at a terrific pace that left all the others far behind. Now one would have the advantage, and now the other. The spectators rose to their feet and shook the rafters with their cheers. O'Keefe crossed the line first in 8:14 3-5. The crowd gave him three cheers when this time was announced. A 220-yards hurdle race over 10 hurdles, 2 feet 6 inches high each, came next. Only two started out of the four entries. It was a close contest, both of the men being in the air nearly all the time together, but Arthur W. Anderson, of the New-York Athletic Club, got in ahead in 0:35 2-5. William H. Douglas, of this City, was a good second. Then there was another tug of war, this time between Companies B and C of the Seventh Regiment. Company C's men were too heavy for their competitors, and pulled them along with every jerk, landing them over the line in 45½0. This was followed by a similar contest between the American lightermen's team, of Greenpoint, and an Irish team from this City. The latter were tremendously big men, and made even shorter work of the lightermen than the other Irish team had done. They finished them up in 0:23¾. The next event was a 2-mile walk, with 18 starters. It was a splendid contest throughout. William O'Keefe, of the Yorkville Athletic Club again proved the winner in 17:02½. Frank Lane, of this City was a good second, and H. Fredericks, of the Windsor Athletic Club, third. The last named was handicapped 1 minute and 50 seconds, and the winner 40 seconds. Loud calls were made for O'Keefe, but he refused to come forward, and the crowd was quieted only after great difficulty. Then "Greek met Greek" and the tug of war came in earnest. The Irish team, of New-York, and the Irish team of Greenpoint took hold of opposite ends of the rope, and it required 15 minutes—the limit allowed—to decide between them. The New-Yorkers got a little advantage at the start, but the Greenpointers were tough, and when the others had exhausted themselves they took their turn. Inch by inch they pulled back the rope and their competitors with it until the red mark was over on their side of the line. Then the New-Yorkers made a desperate effort, but the Greenpointers refused to budge. When the pistol proclaimed time up these positions had not changed, and the Greenpointers were consequently awarded the victory. It was a magnificent struggle and the crowd went wild over it. One of the defeated team slung the rope about in good-natured disgust, which prompted Mr. Herman Gelriche, who was acting as one of the officers of the games, to rush upon him and kick him savagely. This was the only untoward incident of the evening. Mr. Gelriche was roundly hissed.

A half-mile run with 26 entries was next in order. M. Ellis, Jr., of the Scottish-American Athletic Club jumped such a lead at the start, that although T. K. Hastings, of this City, made a gallant struggle on the home-stretch, he was unable to catch him. Louis Curtis, Jr., of Brooklyn, was third. The time was 2:12½. The final tug of war between Companies K and C of the Seventh Regiment then took place. It was won by Company C in 2:20½. A handsome pair of colors was presented to the winning team. The next event was the deciding heat of the 2-mile bicycle race. It proved a splendid contest. Joseph Lafon, of the Mystic Boat Club, went to the front and kept the lead until near the close. Meantime, an exciting struggle for second place took place between William B. Putman, of Boston, and William M. Wright of New-York. The latter secured it after a number of attempts, and then went for Lafon. Another beautiful contest was developed, ending in Wright's victory. The time was 9:54. Lafon fell from his vehicle exhausted at the close. The excitement was of the wildest description, and the winner was rewarded with three cheers.

The concluding event was a tug of war—the final trial of the contest of the previous evening—between the Scottish-American team and the team of the Empire City Gymnasium. The former had never before been beaten, and they looked like winners in their pretty uniforms, displaying magnificently-developed muscles. The Empire City men were knotty fellows, apparently working men, and were simply stripped to their shirts and pantaloons. The struggle was the finest that ever took place. At the flash of the pistol the Scots went to work immediately with every muscle of their bodies and all the skill for which they have won a reputation, but they did not budge their opponents an inch. Then the Empire City men pulled for all they were worth, and succeeded in dragging their opponents a foot toward the line. The cheers, yells, whistles, and cat-calls that arose from the assemblage at this were simply deafening. The triumph of the Scotchmen had been regarded as a foregone conclusion, and the delight of the crowd at this indication that the contest was not to be altogether one-sided was indescribable. Men lost their heads and jumped around like lunatics, all of the time shouting themselves hoarse at one team or the other. Until the end of the contest the din had no cessation nor the excitement any abatement. The mortified Scotchmen rallied and made a supreme effort, but they lost another inch in doing so. Full fathomed pull in quick succession; the bunched muscles on the arms, backs, and legs of the Scotchmen swelled and writhed, and their powerful bodies swayed from side to side under an almost constant strain that ranged almost enough to part the thick rope, but the others were the steadier and decided not an inch's breadth. On the contrary, they proved quick to take advantage of every relaxation of their opponents, and added inch after inch to their advantage, until they had a clear span of four or five feet. Then they just anchored themselves and held on. The Scotchmen got tired at length, and began sensing the Empire City men, but they stopped on being promptly kissed. The 10 minutes were fast slipping away. Bracing themselves, the Scotchmen partly arose, and pulled until it would seem that something must break. But to no avail. The pistol-shot was the signal for the Empire City men the victory, and a shout arose that shook the building.

The second money in the international tug of war will be given to the Howard Mission, neither of the defeated teams being entitled to it.

TRANSPORTATION IN BOND.

A CIRCULAR FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the following circular to Collectors of Customs and others:

Section 390, Revised Statutes, is as follows, viz.: "Any merchandise duly entered for warehousing may be withdrawn under bond without payment of the duties from a bonded warehouse in any collection district and be transported to a bonded warehouse in any other collection district and rewarehoused thereat, and any such merchandise may be so transported to its destination, wholly by land or wholly by water, or partly by land and partly by water, over such routes as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, and as the designation of routes for the purpose indicated is only made on the approval of bonds of common carriers it follows that bonded common carriers can only transport such goods.

Article 620 of the Customs regulations of 1874 is as follows, viz.: "The transportation of dutiable merchandise in bond from one port to another port or place in the United States may be made either by vessels registered or enrolled and licensed for the carrying trade, by common carriers designated for this purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury, by duly constituted bonded lines and routes." Customs officers are hereby instructed that the phrase in the foregoing article "by duly constituted bonded lines and routes" shall be deemed by the department to apply to all lines of transportation engaged in conveying merchandise in bond from place to place. To avoid possible inconvenience to shippers, which might result from a sudden termination of a long establi-hed practice, and to afford opportunity for the bonding of routes, notice is hereby given that from and after Feb. 1, 1879, no deliveries of goods in bond to vessels of any description which are not covered by bonds of common carriers, will be permitted.

OPINIONS ABOUT YELLOW FEVER.

THE COMMISSION LISTENING TO THE THEORIES AND EXPERIENCES OF PHYSICIANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 4.—Dr. A. W. Smythe, formerly House Surgeon of Charity Hospital, and a prominent practicing physician, was examined by the Yellow Fever Commission yesterday. He testified that he believed that the yellow fever, wherever it existed, originated there. He thought it originated in Grenada and Holly Springs, and would have originated there even if all outside communication had been avoided. He believed heat to be the main factor of fever, but not that a bad sanitary condition superinduced the fever, as this was not confirmed by any evidence. The crops were better during epidemics and vegetation was more luxurious. He did not believe in the germ theory; he believed yellow fever was not transmitted from one person to another. He believed that a rigid, quarantine against yellow fever would secure to the importation or local origin, and was in favor of a uniform and national system of quarantine. He did not think there was any evidence that fever poison could be transmitted in goods or clothing. He thought there was more liability of secondary attacks of yellow fever than of small-pox. He knew several cases of reoccurrence, but thought one attack generally immunitive of the disease.

Dr. Austin, a member of the Board of Health gave his experiences and quoted authorities in favor of his opinion that the fever was imported.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1879.

Subscriptions to the 4 per cent. bonds to-day amounted to $2,697,150.

The business interview of the Colorado Utes with Secretary Schurz and Commissioner Hayt did not take place to-day, but they paid the department officers a brief visit.

Postmaster-General Key has accepted an invitation to attend the dedication of the new Capitol at Albany, and will leave Washington for that purpose tomorrow night.

The Secretary of the Interior, in reply to a letter addressed to him by Representative Patterson, expresses the opinion that the State of Colorado may obtain the lands granted by what is known as the "Agricultural College act" without further legislation on the subject by Congress, by showing a compliance with the terms of the granting acts.

The Springer committee met to-day, and resumed the examination of the large number of books procured from the State Department. G. Wiley Wells was recalled and examined in support of his charges of gross irregularities and neglect in the Consular books and records during Mr. Seward's administration. Mr. Coffee, one of the Consular clerks, was also further examined, and showed several apparent discrepancies in the accounts of the Consulate.

The records of the District Commissioner's office relative to the "10-year District of Columbia bonds," now being redeemed, have been found to be all right, and the $10,000 in bonds heretofore mentioned as lacking the seal of the Corporation of Washington, as required by the act creating their issue, and being committed by the Commissioners and redeemed by Treasurer Gilfillan. Duplicates of bonds Nos. 93 and 103 of the above class have been presented for redemption, calling for $1,000 each. These bonds they were found to have been regularly printed, but not signed, as required by law, and were consequently destroyed.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The Board on Army Equipment, in session in Washington, invites brief communications from persons in the military service regarding any improvements that can be made in the general equipment of troops, which have been suggested by observation and experience, and requests inventors and manufacturers to send to the board samples, accompanied by drawings and specifications, of any improvements made in the equipment of troops, keeping in view the lessening of weight to be carried by the soldier, increasing his efficiency, and at the same time preserving and increasing the durability of the articles to be used.

Commander R. S. Phythian is detached from special duty connected with the national school-ship at New-York, on Jan. 15, and granted six months' leave. Leave of absence for one year, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Capt. S. P. Jocelyn, Twenty-first Infantry. The United States ship Alert sailed to-day from Yokohama, Japan, for San Francisco, and will bring home the men on the Asiatic station, whose terms of enlistment have expired.

BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 4.—Charles Keeler, hatter, has made an assignment to Gilbert G. Cooper. There are 50 creditors unsecured. The debts are small—about $6,000.

HALIFAX, Jan. 4.—Carvell Brothers, general merchants at Charlottetown, have failed. Their liabilities are stated to be $100,000. A writ of attachment has been issued against Alfred W. Moren, shipping merchant, of Liverpool, Nova Scotia.

ST. JOHN, New-Brunswick, Jan. 4.—S. R. Foster & Sons, tack manufacturers, have suspended. Their liabilities are stated to be $46,000, and their assets $65,000. A writ of attachment was issued against D. L. Hutchinson, jeweler. Gregory Brothers, grocers, at St. Stephen, have made an assignment.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Jan. 4.—The report telegraphed from here on Jan. 3 that M. Wolfe & Co., druggists, had made an assignment was erroneous. The firm is transacting business as usual.

BADLY SHAKEN UP.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 4.—Near Paris, Tenn., this forenoon, a broken rail on the Louisville and Great Southern Railroad overturned a sleeping car on a northward-bound passenger train, but, fortunately, no one was killed, although the passengers, including Dr. Dixon, of New-Albany, and Senator Harris, of Tennessee, were badly shaken up.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Jan. 4.—A passenger train on the Perkiomen Road was run into by a freight train this morning at Zionsville Station. Several of the passengers were injured, but none of them fatally.

DELAYED HIS DEPARTURE TOO LONG.

LONDON, Ontario, Jan. 4.—Major Seeley, a wealthy American, who has spent the past year at the Huffman House, Dorchester, near this city, with his wife and family, has been arrested for betraying the daughter of the proprietor, Miss Addie Huffman, who a short time ago became a mother. At the time of his arrest, Seeley was preparing to start for Colorado.

INDICTED FOR FELONY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.—Mr. E. W. Casey, Inspector of Sewers, who was recently dismissed from office on account of alleged implication in frauds committed by contractors for cleaning sewers, was arrested this evening, four indictments for felony having been found against him by the Grand Jury.

MOVEMENT OF GOLD AND SILVER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.—The treasure shipment by the steamer City of Peking to-day was as follows: Silver bars, 16,883; trade dollars, 11,508; Mexican dollars, 86,047; gold coin, $1,443. Among the importations by the steamer Belgic, which arrived here from Hong Kong on the 2d inst., were 100,000 trade dollars, being part of $400,000 reported as having been purchased for the United States at Hong Kong. They will be shipped by rail to New-York to-morrow.

AMATEUR PEDESTRIANS FEEDING.

FIRST ANNUAL DINNER OF THE WESTCHESTER WALKING CLUB AT THE WESTMINSTER.

The members of the Westchester Walking Club proved themselves fully as well able to do justice to a dinner of many courses as to a walk of many miles, last evening, on the occasion of their first annual dinner, which was given at the Westminster Hotel. Although at times certain members of the club have absented themselves from the walks, none were absent from the dinner, and the 25 active and 5 honorary members were all to be seen around the festive board. The President was resplendent with a new crimson necktie, and each member wore in the buttonhole of his coat the bit of crimson ribbon that distinguishes alike members of the Westchester Walking Club and of the Legion of Honor. At each plate was a tastefully designed *menu*, printed in crimson and gold, and a printed list of the toasts, which were as follows: "Our Walking Club," "Walking Ancient and Modern," "Our Guests—Will. In," "Walking as a Fine Art," "Walking as a Means of Enjoyment," "Walking as a Means of Physical Culture," "Walking as a Counter-Irritant," "Walking from a Legal Stand-point," "Walking Spanish," and "Walking as a Nuisance." After an address of welcome by President Haipin, the history of the club, its object and aims, were set forth in fitting terms by Lawrence D. Kiernan. Hosea B. Perkins, who is an honorary member of the club, responded happily to the toast of "Our Guests," and "Walking, Ancient and Modern," was historically illustrated from the time of the first recorded instance of walking to and from the earth down to the present date. After thoroughly enjoying and appreciating the frequent happy hits made in the addresses, the members passed an hour in recalling the many pleasant days spent together on their 13 walks, taken between Sept. 15 and Dec. 1. It was unanimously voted to maintain the club as a permanent organization, to begin a series of long walks as early in the Spring as the weather and state of the roads will permit, and to give a dinner annually. It has also been decided to limit the membership of the club to its present number.

BASE-BALL ON THE ICE.

A spirited base-ball match was had on the ice at Prospect Park Lake yesterday afternoon. Although the two nines—or rather the two tens, for an extra short-stop is required when playing upon the ice—were hastily gathered for the occasion, a number of semi-professional players were among them, and the half-dozen shivering spectators witnessed a very fair game of five innings, that resulted in a score of 11 for the Freeze Outs to 8 for the Blue Noses. The players were all on skates, and lively work was required to catch the ball and wield the bat with numbed fingers and while running or standing upon the slippery surface of the ice. The bases were marked with red paint, and the catcher and pitcher found small patches of wind-blown snow almost indispensable for the successful performance of their parts. A lucky hit

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE BENEDICTION.

From the French of François Coppée.

It was in eighteen hundred—yes—and nine,
That we took Saragossa. What a day
Of untold horrors! I was Sergeant then.
The city carried, we laid siege to houses,
All shut us close, and with a treacherous look
Raining down shoton upon us from the windows.
"'Tis the priests' doing!" was the word passed round;
So that although since daybreak under arms
Our eyes with powder smarting, and our mouths
Bitter with kissing cartridge-ends—piff! paff!
Rattled the musketry with ready aim,
If shovel hat and long black cloak were seen
Flying in the distance. Up a narrow street
My company worked on. I kept an eye
On every house-top right and left, and saw
From many a roof flames suddenly burst forth
Coloring the sky, as from the chimney-tops
Among the forges. Low our fallows stooped,
Entering the low-pitched dens. When they came out,
With bayonets dripping red, their bloody fingers
Signed crosses on the wall; for we were bound
In such a dangerous defile not to leave
Foes lurking in our rear. Then was no drum-beat,
No ordered march. Our officers looked grave;
The rank and file uneasy, jogging elbows
As do recruits when flinching.

All at once,
Rounding a corner, we are hailed in French
With cries for help. A dozen pick we join
Our hard-pressed comrades. They were grenadiers,
A gallant company, but beaten back
Ingloriously from the raised and flag-paved square
Fronting a convent. Twenty stalwart monks
Defended it—black demons with shaved crowns,
The cross in white embroider'd on their frocks,
Barefoot, their sleeves tucked up, their only weapons
Enormous crucifixes, so well brandished,
Our men went down before them. By platoons
Firing, we swept the place; in fact, we slaughtered
This terrible group of heroes, no more soul
Being in us than in executioners.

The foul deed done—deliberately done—
And the thin smoke rolling away, we noted
Under the saddled mass of the dead
Rivulets of blood run trickling down the steps;
While in the background solemnly the church
Loomed up, its doors wide open. We went in.
It was a desert. Lighted tapers starred
The inner gloom with points of gold. The incense
Gave out its perfume. At the upper end,
Turned to the altar as though unconcerned
In the fierce battle that had raged, a priest,
White-haired and tall of stature, to a close
Was bringing tranquilly the mass. So stamped
Upon my memory is that thrilling scene,
That, as I speak, it comes before me now—
The convent built in old time by the Moors;
The huge brown corpses of the monks; the sun
Making the red blood on the pavement steam;
And there, framed in by the low porch, the priest;
And there the altar brilliant as a shrine;
And here ourselves, all halting, hesitating,
Almost afraid.

I, certes, in those days
Was a confirmed blasphemer. 'Tis on record
That once, by way of sacrilegious joke,
A chapel being sacked, I lit my pipe
At a wax candle burning on the altar.
This time, however, I was awed—so blanched
Was that old man!

"Shoot him!" our Captain cried.
Not a soul budged. The priest beyond all doubt
Heard; but as though he heard not. Turning round,
He faced us, with the elevated host,
Having that period of the service reached
When on the faithful benediction falls.
His lifted arms seemed as the spread of wings;
And as he raised the pyx, and in the air
With it described the Cross, each man of us
Fell back, save three and more we were trembling
Than if before him the devout were ranged.
But when, intoned with clear and mellow voice,
The words came to us,

Vos benedicat

Deus Omnipotens!

The Captain's order
Rang out again and sharply, "Shoot him down,
Or I shall swear!" Then one of ours, a bastard,
Leveled his gun, and fired. Upsetting, down
The priest changed color, though with steadfast look
Set upwards, and indomitably stern.
Pater et Filius!

Came the words. What frenzy,
What maddening thirst for blood, sent from our ranks
Another shot, I know not; but 'twas done.

The monk, with one hand on the altar's ledge
Held himself up; and, strenuous to complete
His benediction, in the other raised
The consecrated host. For the third time
Tracing in air the symbol of forgiveness,
With eyes closed, and in tones exceeding low,
But in the general hush distinctly heard,
Et Sanctus Spiritus!

He said; and, ending
His service, fell down dead.

The golden pyx
Rolled bounding on the floor. Then, as we stood,
Even the old troopers, with our muskets grounded,
And choking horror in our hearts, at sight
Of such a shameless murder and at sight
Of such a martyr, with a chuckling laugh,
Amen!

Drawled out a drummer-boy.

—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

HER CHILD'S CRY.

The story I have to tell is so very slight, the incidents are so very homely, and the people whom it concerns are so ordinary, that more than once I have taken up a pen to begin it and put down the pen again beside the virgin page. If I attempt a mere narration of fact, without adding color or emotion, the interest of a reader is likely soon to flag, and he may probably resent finding in a publication where he expects subjective fiction in narratives, a simple and literal account of things, people, and events such as he is accustomed to meet in the columns of a newspaper. As I have determined to go on, I hope I over-estimate the danger. And now for what I have to tell:

I live in the S. W. district of London, and when I take the train for town Loughborough Junction is the most convenient station. One dull, heavy day in the October of last year I booked at Loughborough for Ludgate Hill, and took my seat in a third-class carriage of a South-western train. It was neither for economy nor for "the pride that apes humility" that I traveled third class; but my business obliges me to spend most of my time alone, and when I have an opportunity of getting among people, it is good for my business that I should see and hear as many of my fellow-creatures as possible. Hence I prefer the frequently-changing crowd of a third-class carriage to the thinly-masked solitude of a higher class.

On this occasion the carriage in which I found myself had only shoulder-high compartment partitions, so that one could see from end to end. There were in all seven or eight persons present, and I was in the last compartment but one, with my back to the engine, and in the right-hand corner as I sat.

For a few minutes I engaged myself in observing the five or six people scattered up and down the major portion in front of me. Then looking over my shoulder I found that the compartment nearest to the engine contained only a woman with a young baby in her arms. She was sitting with her back to mine. Owing to the violence of the wrench I had to give my neck in order to see her, my glance was brief; but while it lasted I caught sight of an expression such as I had never before seen on a human face, an expression which so affected my curiosity and wonder that after allowing a little time to elapse, and just as we reached Walworth road, I shifted myself to the other end of the seat on which I sat, and, throwing my arm carelessly over the shoulder-high partition, looked long at the pair. In the sense that a surprising revelation may fascinate any one, I was fascinated.

There was no need to fear my long stare might disturb the woman. I knew by the way the woman held the baby that it was asleep. I could not see the face of the child. The mother held it close to her bosom and bent her own head low over it. Although I could hear no word of hers, even when the train stopped, her lips moved slowly, paused awhile, and then went over again the very same phrases. At length I learned the unspoken words of the passion-weary lips:

"My darling! My baby son! My own! My own!"

Mother's ordinary words, but to what an unutterable accompaniment of pose and look!

Without being deformed or hideous, she was without exception the ugliest woman I ever saw. There was nothing loathsome, repulsive, or malignant in her face, but it was completely ugly. The skin was dark and coarse in texture. The forehead was ragged at the temples, the hair at the right-hand side of the parting grew an inch lower down than at the other, and the upper portion of the forehead projected at the line of the hair. The nose was thin at the point, upturned, spicy where it met the face, sharply sunken where it joined the forehead at the bridge, and small for the other features. The cheeks were heavy and livid, differing in color from the rest of the face only by having a few blotches. The mouth was large, with prominent thick lips that never closed neatly and that always remained heavily apart and leaning outward when motionless. The chin was long and feeble. I did not see the eyes; they never for one moment were removed from the sleeping infant.

"My darling! My baby son! My own! My own!"

Did ever any other heart yearn so overwhelmingly over any other being? Was this a new manner, a higher, more intense form of maternal love? And had all else of that kind which I had seen been only the prelude to this imperial theme of passion?

Although the chin was weak, the expression of the whole face indicated strength, but strength irregular and of uncertain action. The eyes might hold the key to the whole face.

"My darling! My baby son! My own! My own!"

These words, beyond all doubt, were the clue to her whole nature. That child, beyond all doubt, was the scene of her present life. She was as unconscious of the presence of any strangers as though she sat alone with her child under a palm-tree in the basis of an ocean of sand.

"Ludgate Hill! Ludgate Hill!"

The train stopped and I got up. She, too, rose with a shudder.

"My darling! My baby son! My own! My own!"

I left the carriage, and in doing so noticed that she had some difficulty in opening the door. I turned the handle for her, and assisted her to alight. She looked up:—

"Thank you, Sir."

Deep-set blue-gray eyes with strange red points of fire in them, like sparks of glowing charcoal seen through damp glass.

Her left hand and arm swathed the baby to her bosom. The hand lay visible and bare; on the third finger was a wedding-ring.

Who had wooed and won this woman whose sheer uncomeliness would be enough to shame all tender words, turn awry all tender glances? And how was it that she, whose appearance scouted the thought that any man could seek love of her for her appearance had nevertheless reached the crown of woman's dreams, motherhood, and yet had room for nothing in her heart but the one cry:

"My darling! My own!"

She was not a widow. The child could have been no more than a few months old, and she wore no widow's weeds. And yet he whose coming with words of endearment must have been an apocalypse of delight had already faded into nothing, passed out of her heart, leaving no trace of his image behind, not even in the face of the child, for her eyes did not seek behind the baby for his likeness. It was only,

"My own! My own!"

I confess that all the day I was haunted by the face of this woman. I could not get it out of my mind. When I read, it came between my eyes and the page. In the street I found myself looking for it among the crowd. I kept saying to myself the words indicated by the lips but never breathed by the voice.

I was detained in town until late hour. In the evening I met a friend, Robert William Baird, of Brixton. I invited him to supper, and we turned into a restaurant in the Strand.

After supper we lit cigars. I thought I noticed a look of painful preoccupation on his face. "Has anything unpleasant happened?" I asked; "you seem out of sorts."

He shook himself, smiled, and roused up. "Oh, dear, no! Nothing the matter. I did not know I was looking blue. To tell you the truth, I was thinking of a very unpleasant scene I witnessed to-day. You know Langton, the solicitor."

"No."

"Michael Seymour Langton, you know I"

"His name, no more."

"A good fellow. A great friend of mine; you must know him some day. Well, I looked in at his office to-day. He's always up to his eyes in work; but unless he has a client with him, he's always glad to see a friend. One of those free-and-easy, good-hearted fellows, who, without making you feel a bit uncomfortable, will tell you to be off the moment he wants you to go, so that you need never be afraid of doing him grievous bodily harm by staying a while if he'll let you."

"Well!"

"Exactly. But I can't help telling you about him, he's such a capital fellow. You and he shall dine with me next Sunday. Eh!"

"All right as far as I'm concerned; but about the incident or scene!"

"Quite so. 'Sit down,' he said, 'sit down, old man.' Then looking at his watch, he said, 'If you've got five or ten minutes to spare, I'll show you the most perfect development of the genus scoundrel that I ever met.'

"I had the five minutes to spare, and moreover I always am open to make a sacrifice, if by so doing I can get a glimpse at anything superlatively good or bad; my liking for you, to illustrate what I say, arises from your superlative badness."

"All right, Baird; but for goodness sake go on," said I—a little petulantly, I fear, for I was not in a very jocular humor, and the exuberant garrulity of the good little doctor jarred against my nerves.

"My dear fellow, you know my motto, 'slow and sure.' You can never get the real flavor out of a story or port by gulping it down. Raise it curiously, and you fill your nostrils with delight from your forehead to your feet with delight, especially in the case of port—when it's good."

I expostulated only by a sigh. I knew him thoroughly. Had I expostulated in words, he would have broken out into further digression.

"Well," he resumed, after a few solemn puffs at his cigar, "I waited. 'Now,' said Langton. A knock sounded at the door, and a man entered. At first I thought Langton had made a false diagnosis of his visitor, for anything less scoundrelly than the appearance of the man I never saw. He was of the medium height, well made, handsome, with light blue eyes, straight nose, straight mouth, clear complexion, and a most winning and insinuating smile. He appeared to be about thirty-eight years of age. His mustache and whiskers were brown, and the well-shaved chin was very firm and clean in outline. Upon the whole an exceedingly proper man, and one, I thought, likely to be very popular among the ladies; in no way like you, my dear fellow."

"Well, he came into the room with a bow and a smile, holding his hat across his waistcoat in a most genteel, humble, and conciliatory manner—thus. For a moment he seemed in doubt as to whether he and Langton were to shake hands or not, and, to tell you the truth, I thought it both rude and painful for Langton to thrust his hands so emphatically into his trousers pockets and straddle over the hearth-rug as he did.

"'Mr. Langton,' said the stranger, in a very soft and winning voice, 'I have come, as you know, on my wife's and my own business. You remember me? I am Antony Ryland.'

"'Be assured I remember *you*,' answered Langton in a most impolite tone, and with a most scandalously unprofessional emphasis on the word *you*. Why, that much impolite emphasis on a pronoun in the second person would ruin a first-class medical practice. I tell you. We have strychnine and prussic acid in the pharmacopœia, but impolite emphasis is a thing unknown to the faculty," said Baird, drawing down his waistcoat slowly with his left hand, and solemnly raising his glass with his right, keeping his cigar between the fingers of his left hand the while, and looking into my face with malicious deliberateness.

"For goodness sake go on, Baird, and drop your hideous attempts at humor!"

"Impetuous youth," he apostrophized me, "of forty! As we not only had good things with something useless or stupid, to wit, whisky with water, laudanum with aqua, life with sleeping—"

"Health with medicine, and hope with Baird," I cried. "But do go on."

He paused a moment, then spilled a few drops from his glass, held it out from him, and said in a tone of suppressed enthusiasm, "I pour and drink to Walter Melton's precocious smartness. Bless the antique boy!"

"Waiter: two more."

"And to his noble hospitality," cried the little man with a mischievous twinkle, as he emptied his glass.

"Well," resumed Baird with a sigh, as though the duty of narration pressed heavily upon him, "Langton increased the base of the isosceles triangle his legs made with hearth-rug and said, 'You have come for the purpose of meeting your wife, and trying to induce her to make over on you money which otherwise will go to that child. I not that so?'

"I thought Langton's manner simply brutal.

"'Sir,' said Ryland, glancing from Langton to me, 'we are not alone.' He did not show the least sign of haste or temper, but smiled as gently as though I were his sweetheart, and he were asking me to withdraw in order that papa and he might talk over the business aspect of his successful love-suit.

"I rose to go, but Langton turned sharply upon me and said, 'Neither I nor my client has sought this interview, neither I nor my client desires secrecy. If it does not answer the purpose of this man that you should be present he can go. Desire, Baird, that you remain.'

"'By George, Melton, but I thought there would be bloodshed. Langton's voice was full of threat and command; sit down I must and did.

"At that moment the door opened and a woman carrying a baby in her arms came in. Indeed, she was one of the plainest women I ever saw. She wore a hideous cold green plaid shawl and an old yellow straw bonnet trimmed with faded violet ribbons.

"Eh?"

"Cold green plaid shawl, old yellow straw bonnet with faded blue or violet ribbons. Why did you stop me?"

"Was her complexion bad and her nose sunken much below the forehead at the bridge?"

"Yes; at least, I think so. Give me a moment. It was."

"And she held the child to her bosom as though it were part of her own body that felt cold and needed all the heat of her arms and her bosom?"

"All fond mothers hold their babies so. Do you know her?"

"Was the hair on her forehead irregular? Did it grow lower, much lower, at one side than at the other?"

"Yes, it did. Did you ever meet her?"

"She was in the carriage I came by to-day. Go on."

"When the woman saw Ryland she shuddered and drew the child closer to her. I was watching every movement and look most closely. Langton went to her, spoke to her, and taking her by the hand led her to a seat with as much gallantry and deference as though she were the finest woman and the first lady in London. Ryland stood in the middle of the room with one hand on the back of a chair, and with that still holding his hat in front of his waistcoat. He bowed and smiled faintly as she crossed the room; beyond that, he did not move. After the first look she never glanced toward him again during the whole interview.

"After a few words by Langton in a low voice to the woman, to which she made no reply, he sat down at his writing-table and spoke out.

"'Mrs. Ryland, of the money you inherited from your great-uncle from Jamaica, four months after your marriage, you have already assigned away to that man Ryland, or about two thousand five hundred pounds, on the condition that he was to keep away from you forever. This money having been left to your private use in such a manner that he could have no claim whatever on a penny of it, although he is your—husband,—you, against my advice, made over to him the moiety of that fortune. He has been gambling again, and it is all gone—'

"'Operating on the Stock Exchange,' put in Ryland in a soft voice, as though more desirous to keep statements accurate than to shield or excuse himself.

"'One-half of your fortune has been gambled away, and this—man now wishes to have the opportunity of dissipating—'

"'Of operating with—' broke in Ryland.

"'Of dissipating more of it. Your decision—a decision which has my full concurrence—is that you retain the money for yourself and your child, and that if he give any further trouble, you seek a divorce on the ground of cruelty.'

"'But I shall get back all I have lost if I can command only another thousand. Only a thousand. There will still be some left for her and the baby, and I shall win all back.'

"'Not with my approval one penny,' said Langton, hotly.

"'But I have a right—I am her husband.'

"We won't discuss law with you. Mrs. Ryland declines to give you the money. The law is open to all. You can appeal to it if you please. That is your answer. You can leave now.'

"'But I too want to secure something for our son,' said Ryland. His face was now deadly pale, and I saw his fingers tighten and whiten on the brim of his hat until the brim was crushed flat against the seat. The pleasant smiles were all gone now, and a deadly sinister leer contorted his handsome features, while his eyes were glassy and cold, and his lips fell back from his white teeth like a coward's at bay.

"'Out at once!' cried Langton, springing to his feet angrily, and I do believe he would have used violence had not Ryland hastily withdrawn, closing the door very softly after himself.

"There was a long silence. Langton remained standing by his table, the woman sat bending over her child and holding it against her with both her arms and both her thin hands, the fingers outspread that the protecting and cherishing hand might touch the most of the loved surface.

"After a while Langton went across the room and stood over her like a sentinel lion. Then he said in a low, kind voice that made me think more of him than ever I had thought before, 'Did the little fellow feel the cold?'

"'I tried not to let him,' she answered, looking up for a moment. 'I am always afraid to leave him behind, my baby son. I am afraid *he*,' looking fearfully at the door, 'might come and steal him away from me. My own! my own!'

"She bent and absolutely gloated over the little pale sleeper, until a queer kind of dead pain came into my heart.

"'There is no fear of his doing that,' said Langton. 'It is the child's money he wants, and not the boy himself.'

"She rose to go. Langton conducted her to the door as though he were the first gentleman in England, she the finest woman in London, the first lady in the land. 'Good day,' said he. 'Good day,' said she, and she was gone.

"Langton came back and sat looking gloomily into the fire. 'What a scoundrel!' he cried; 'what an arrant scoundrel! what an unapproachable scoundrel!' He drove his heel into the coal, and repeated the words.

"'Tell me about it,' said I.

"'Easily enough,' he answered. 'He was a clerk in a stock-broker's office two years ago, and, she earning just enough to live on, became umbrella manufactory. Her people had been comfortable once, but lost all they had at her father's death; and two years ago, as far as she knew, she was the only survivor of her family. She was then about nine and twenty years of age, and very plain-looking, so that I dare say she had no hope of ever marrying. She lodged in some place off Somerford-street, Blackfriars Bridge, and her nearest friend was her landlady, to whom she paid three and sixpence a week for her attic. Two years ago this Ryland came to lodge in the same house. He was "the gentleman" of the place, and rented two rooms on the first floor; dingy and dismal as the street was, the rooms were, and owing to the locality, cheap. From the very first he began paying attentions to this woman, and in the end he made downright love to her.'

"'You may fancy how this poor creature, no longer young, who had never been anything but ugly, felt flattered by the honorable approaches of "the gentleman who lived in the first floor."' Well, to cut it short, in a few months they were married; she, in the full belief that he loved her for some subtle charm of mind which he told her he had discovered—he was too consummate a liar to say he loved her for her looks; and he in the full consciousness that she had been left, a year before, about five thousand pounds by a great-uncle who died after coming home from Jamaica, and of whom she had heard little or nothing all her life. The money had been devised to her heirs and his heirs absolutely, and had been advertised. Thus he got scent of it and hunted her down.

"'Sharp as he was, he counted without the law. He thought that things were still, with regard to married women's property, as they had been long ago, when the husband could say to the wife, "What's yours is mine; what's mine is my own." He showed his hand too soon. After a week he grew careless of her. This nearly broke her heart. In a month he told her about the legacy, and steps were taken to realize. Seeing how the thing was now, the landlady penetrated the whole design. The good woman's husband brought Mrs. Ryland privately to me. When he found this out, he turned from indifference to threats, and from threats to the most atrocious and inhuman cruelty. To sum up, we proved the will, got the money, and I invested it in stock. By this time I found out that he owed large sums of money; he had been speculating through another, and had got heavily let in. He continued his bad treatment of her, and at last, just when her baby was about to be born, we gave him two thousand five hundred pounds to take himself off and leave her in peace. All I could do would not induce her to have a legal separation. She would not think of taking a step might in some way, goodness knew how, injure the future status of her unborn child. I may tell you that for a whole month I resisted giving him the money unless I obtained from him something more binding than a written undertaking not to go near her or molest her in any way. She would not hear of law. I had to hold out any longer would be to imperil her life. Of course, the undertaking given by him has no more legal value than the ashes in that grate. Her whole soul, her whole nature now seems centred in that child. When she had made up her mind that no man would ever woo her he came. He was by no means a station at the time, handsome, as you saw; accomplished, as I know, and fascinating as you may have guessed. He became her sweetheart, and she knelt down and worshiped him. He became her husband, and spurned her as she knelt. He told her he thought less of her than of the lowest of her sex, and she drove him from her in a rage mixed of inhuman abuse and violence; one only dream of life gone forever into the world, a vile waste of dead hopes that festered in a sickly sun. She would have worked for him, given him her heart's blood; but he told her he did not want her presence, and that he loathed the very street she lived in. He derided her folly for ever supposing that any man could be as he could dream of enduring the presence of such a frightful caricature of nature as she. He heaped every insult and contumely upon her, but he did not break her down; for, Baird, she knew she was soon to be a mother. *He* might leave her, and did leave her, but the baby came; in the Winter of her life, in her worse than widowhood, the baby boy came. She had given money to the husband to go away, but the baby had come instead, and lay in her arms all day and all night, sweet for her kisses, sweet for all her love, the companion of her worse than widowhood, the unconscious confidant of all her sorrows, the antidote which, when pressed against her bosom, healed her of her memories.'

"'Get me back my child, or kill me—here.'

"I sprang up and turned round. The woman was standing in the doorway. Both her arms were stretched out toward Langton. Her eyes were staring and fixed, addressed to him mechanically, but not looking at him. She was rigid as a statue, and at each corner of her mouth appeared foam. Langton had turned round, but did not approach her. We were both petrified with fear and surprise.

"'Get me back my child, or kill me—here,' she repeated in the same tone as before, a tone that made us shudder. There was no passion in it, anger, no entreaty, no command. It seemed as though her heart had died and her lips were mechanically repeating its dying wish without owning any human sympathy for the dead heart.

"Still she stood rigid in the doorway. Langton looked at me in consternation, and whispered, 'The case is now one for you. Go to her and speak to her.'

"I approached her and took one of the outstretched hands. It was damp and cold. As I led her into the room I slipped my finger on her wrist and looked into her eyes. The pulse was low and weak; I had expected to find it high and strong. The semi-transparent, ruby-colored flaws in the eyes had dilated and gathered deeper fire; the expression was one of intense subjective occupation. Perhaps I may better convey my meaning by saying that it seemed as if she were dealing rather with the formula for an idea than with the idea itself. A cold thought came to me, and I said to myself, 'A shock has numbed the perceptive power of the faculty, but has left uninjured the power of pain. She has the sickening sense of want and the formula for her loss, but she does not acutely appreciate her loss as one who contrasts bitterly the memory of possession past with the realization of present dereliction. She has no well-defined notion of what her child or death is, but she knows she wants either; that less than either will not quiet the unusual clamorings in her heart.'

"Death or her child, it was all one to her; the peace that was gone with her baby, or the peace that was to come—in the grave. A bad case,' I thought to myself; 'the child and the image of the child are gone; this always means insanity. This woman will be numbed as she is now, until either the child is returned to her arms or the image to her mind.'

"'How did this happen?' I asked of her in as gentle a voice as I could.

"'He waited for me outside. He took the child from me—I did not let it go until it cried—until it cried—until I knew he hurt it. Well, it cried, and I let it go. There were people around, and I thought a woman to get one back from a child. But he said he was my husband, and that the child was his. The policeman asked me was he my husband, and was the child his? and I answered, Yes. The policeman shook his head and walked away. Then he got into a cab and drove away—do you understand? what I say? He got into a cab and drove away with my child in his arms—you find it hard to understand? I don't, for I felt him do it. I felt it here in my breast, where my child used to lie asleep—I felt the child drawn out of my breast—and—Sir, while he drove away, as there's a God above me, my child cried—as he drove away—drove away. You find it hard to understand, Sir; but my child cried as he drove away—drove away.'

"I dropped her hand, and, having left her, whispered to Langton, 'Is there any means of compelling that scoundrel to give up the child at once?'

"He shook his head and muttered a malediction.

"'Then,' said I, 'you had better send her home *in charge of some one*.'

"'You don't think she'll do violence upon herself?' he whispered.

"'No. But some one should always be with her until the crisis arrives.'

"'What do you expect to follow the crisis?'

"'She will either be cured or grow violent.'

"'My dear Baird, I can't leave here just now. Would you see her home, tell her landlady to get some one to look after her, see her own doctor, and ask them to send all bills to me?'

"I had nothing very particular on hand, so I did as he requested. We got a sober, honest, elderly woman to look after her. I found out her doctor, and we had a chat about her; he promised to take particular care of her, and to let me know from time to time how the case went on. As soon as I had made all as comfortable as I could, I came back to town and called upon Langton, knowing he would like to hear how I had got on.

"When I arrived at Langton's outer office the clerk beckoned to me, and said, 'Our client's husband is inside again.'

"Without stopping to knock, I turned the handle and went in. Ryland's back was toward me, and Langton, as formerly, stood on the hearth-rug. This time, however, there was no fire. He stood upright, with his feet close together. He was deadly pale, and, I could see at a glance, in a deadly rage. Ryland was speaking as I entered; he bowed with great politeness to me, paused, and then resumed:

"'As I was saying, Mr. Langton, the boy is now in perfect safety, quite as safe if he were with his mother, and I am come to say that I am prepared to answer for his safety until the money—twelve hundred pounds—is paid over to me.'

"'So,' said Langton, with a great effort to control his rage, 'you propose charging an additional two hundred pounds upon the estate for the success of your last infamous trick, you sorry swindler!'

"'As a lawyer, you ought to know that your language is illegal and—'

"'Take an action; do,' cried Langton, now losing all power over his anger. 'Take an action, and go into any court you please, and I pledge you my word as a man and a lawyer that I shall cast, and throughout the whole of England not a jury but would lynch you, and not a Judge on the Bench but would applaud them; and by heaven! if you don't get out of this instantly, I'll not leave the job for Judge or jury, but do it with my own hands.'

"He seemed about to spring on the man. Ryland slipped his hand behind him, backed toward the door, and said, 'Don't come near me, Mr. Langton. Well knowing the violence of your temper, I was compelled to be a little un-English, and come—armed.'

"'Un-English!' shouted Langton, striding over to him. 'There's nothing human, not to say English, in your corrupt carcase. Get out, man, or they will be hanging you for killing me, or putting up a statue to me for having killed you. Get out! They pay for killing venomous reptiles in India—why not in England too? Get out, man, I say, or I shall be claiming blood-money before night.'

"With the revolver held across his waistcoat, and pointed at nothing in particular, Ryland backed out of the door, and was gone."

So far as there was anything of moment connected with this affair, I heard nothing more from Baird that night.

I did not see Baird again till the week after Christmas. He then continued the history as follows:

"For some weeks after those scenes in Langton's office they heard no more of Ryland. During that time his unhappy wife continued in the same mental lethargy, repeatedly asking for her baby, but betraying no emotion and giving no sign of violence. I looked in at her lodgings about twice a week. Her doctor, Dr. Sherwood Freeman, and I quite agreed as to the case.

"There was little or no hope of a mental rally until either the child was restored or her mind received the shock which should counteract the one occasioned by its loss. In the meantime Langton had, as soon as possible, instituted legal proceedings against Ryland. I don't know what the nature of those proceedings was, but he held out slight hope of speedy relief; the case, it seems, was one full of difficulties, and the block in the courts filled him with despair.

"In about six weeks from the day I was in Langton's office, Ryland wrote to say the child was ill, and that he would deliver it up on condition of getting a thousand pounds.

"'Ah!' said Langton to me the evening he got the letter, 'so the threats of law have already beaten him down two hundred. The illness is a lie to force us to terms. I shall not answer that letter.'

"Well, Melton, as you may guess, I was by this time greatly interested in the cases, legal and medical. In a week I called again upon Langton, and to my astonishment found Mrs. Ryland there.

"The explanation was very simple. The child had really been ill of scarlet fever, all possible care had been taken of it, but, nevertheless, it had died, and was to be buried that day; and Langton and the vacant-eyed woman were setting off now to the cemetery.

"Ryland would not allow the mother to approach her dying child, but when it was dead he seemed to think he might run some ugly risk if he did not allow the mother's attendance at the interment, and Langton and she were now going. I examined her closely, but could observe no change; the chancery, her reason were frozen up, and the precisely the same condition as on the day of her bereavement.

"'May I go?' I asked.

"'Certainly,' said he; and in a little while the three of us got into a cab and drove to the cemetery Ryland had named.

"The same unbroken shadow of mental gloom hung over the unhappy woman. During the whole drive she never spoke a word. Her eyes were cast down most of the time. On the few occasions when she lifted them they sought Langton's face, but there was no question, no excitement in them. It was plain from their appearance that reason was an exile, but the land reason had left behind remained still unoccupied by anything save the spirit of the void.

"When we got inside the gates of the cemetery, we ascertained that the body of the child had not yet arrived.

"Langton turned to me and asked, 'What do you think will be the result of to-day?'

"'I think,' I answered, 'that it will bring about the crisis, followed by perfect sanity or violent insanity; but there is no telling which.'

"After awhile a mourning coach drove in. I will not drag you through all the small events of the interment. It will be sufficient for you to know that the father of the child was not present, and that during the whole time it occupied she never altered in the least.

"I felt greatly disappointed. I had been quite confident of the lifting or development of the affection now paralyzing her brain.

"When it was all over, we returned to the cab as sober as could be. I had been greatly deceived, and I could see that Langton's last hope was gone.

"When we had got about half way back she suddenly looked up into Langton's face, and said:

"'We have left something behind us.'

"Langton and I looked round the cab. The three umbrellas were all right.

"'No,' answered Langton; 'I don't think we have left anything behind.'

"'In the cemetery?' she asked.

"'No,' I said. 'No.'

"'We have,' she said. 'I know it, I feel it. As he drove away, I heard my child cry. Ah, gentlemen, let us go back and take my child up out of the wet grave. If you give him to me and let me hold him against my breast he will get warm. Ah, gentlemen! let us go back for my darling! My baby son! My own! My own!'

"She threw her arms out toward us with the anguish of a mother's broken heart on her face, and the knowledge of her childless fate in her eyes. Then all at once her body began swaying slightly, and with a low moan she buried her face in her hands and burst into tears.

"She had lost her child, but had regained his image, and her brain was healed. She had lost her child and regained his image, and her heart was broken. The mad live long and howl about our paths; the broken-hearted creep quietly into the shadows and silently die their own graves, and in a little while crawl into the earth with gentle sighs and gentler smiles.

"There is now no heat in her poor breast to warm her poor babe. She has been dead a week.

"Four days ago I saw Ryland buying gloves—dark-green gloves, a very quiet color—in the Strand. I asked a policeman to get me back my child. But he said he was my husband, and that the child was his. The policeman asked me was he my husband, and was the child his? and I answered, Yes. The policeman shook his head and walked away. Then he got into a cab and drove away—do you understand what I say? He got into a cab and drove away with my child in his arms—you find it hard to understand? I don't, for I felt him do it. I felt it here in my breast, where my child used to lie asleep—I felt the child drawn out of my breast—and—Sir, while he drove away, as there's a God above me, my child cried—as he drove away—drove away. You find it hard to understand, Sir; but my child cried as he drove away—drove away.'

"I dropped her hand, and, having left her, whispered to Langton, 'Is there any means of compelling that scoundrel to give up the child at once?'

"He shook his head and muttered a malediction.

"'Then,' said I, 'you had better send her home *in charge of some one*.'

"'You don't think she'll do violence upon herself?' he whispered.

"'No. But some one should always be with her until the crisis arrives.'

"'What do you expect to follow the crisis?'

"'She will either be cured or grow violent.'

"'My dear Baird, I can't leave here just now. Would you see her home, tell her landlady to get some one to look after her, see her own doctor, and ask them to send all bills to me?'

"I had nothing very particular on hand, so I did as he requested. We got a sober, honest, elderly woman to look after her. I found out her doctor, and we had a chat about her; he promised to take particular care of her, and to let me know from time to time how the case went on. As soon as I had made all as comfortable as I could, I came back to town and called upon Langton, knowing he would like to hear how I had got on.

"When I arrived at Langton's outer office the clerk beckoned to me, and said, 'Our client's husband is inside again.'

"Without stopping to knock, I turned the handle and went in. Ryland's back was toward me, and Langton, as formerly, stood on the hearth-rug. This time, however, there was no fire. He stood upright, with his feet close together. He was deadly pale, and, I could see at a glance, in a deadly rage. Ryland was speaking as I entered; he bowed with great politeness to me, paused, and then resumed:

"'As I was saying, Mr. Langton, the boy is now in perfect safety, quite as safe if he were with his mother, and I am come to say that I am prepared to answer for his safety until the money—twelve hundred pounds—is paid over to me.'

"'So,' said Langton, with a great effort to control his rage, 'you propose charging an additional two hundred pounds upon the estate for the success of your last infamous trick, you sorry swindler!'

"'As a lawyer, you ought to know that your language is illegal and—'

"'Take an action; do,' cried Langton, now losing all power over his anger. 'Take an action, and go into any court you please, and I pledge you my word as a man and a lawyer that I shall cast, and throughout the whole of England not a jury but would lynch you, and not a Judge on the Bench but would applaud them; and by heaven! if you don't get out of this instantly, I'll not leave the job for Judge or jury, but do it with my own hands.'

"He seemed about to spring on the man. Ryland slipped his hand behind him, backed toward the door, and said, 'Don't come near me, Mr. Langton. Well knowing the violence of your temper, I was compelled to be a little un-English, and come—armed.'

"'Un-English!' shouted Langton, striding over to him. 'There's nothing human, not to say English, in your corrupt carcase. Get out, man, or they will be hanging you for killing me, or putting up a statue to me for having killed you. Get out! They pay for killing venomous reptiles in India—why not in England too? Get out, man, I say, or I shall be claiming blood-money before night.'

"With the revolver held across his waistcoat, and pointed at nothing in particular, Ryland backed out of the door, and was gone."

So far as there was anything of moment connected with this affair, I heard nothing more from Baird that night.

I did not see Baird again till the week after Christmas. He then continued the history as follows:

"For some weeks after those scenes in Langton's office they heard no more of Ryland. During that time his unhappy wife continued in the same mental lethargy, repeatedly asking for her baby, but betraying no emotion and giving no sign of violence. I looked in at her lodgings about twice a week. Her doctor, Dr. Sherwood Freeman, and I quite agreed as to the case.

"There was little or no hope of a mental rally until either the child was restored or her mind received the shock which should counteract the one occasioned by its loss. In the meantime Langton had, as soon as possible, instituted legal proceedings against Ryland. I don't know what the nature of those proceedings was, but he held out slight hope of speedy relief; the case, it seems, was one full of difficulties, and the block in the courts filled him with despair.

"In about six weeks from the day I was in Langton's office, Ryland wrote to say the child was ill, and that he would deliver it up on condition of getting a thousand pounds.

"'Ah!' said Langton to me the evening he got the letter, 'so the threats of law have already beaten him down two hundred. The illness is a lie to force us to terms. I shall not answer that letter.'

"Well, Melton, as you may guess, I was by this time greatly interested in the cases, legal and medical. In a week I called again upon Langton, and to my astonishment found Mrs. Ryland there.

"The explanation was very simple. The child had really been ill of scarlet fever, all possible care had been taken of it, but, nevertheless, it had died, and was to be buried that day; and Langton and the vacant-eyed woman were setting off now to the cemetery.

"Ryland would not allow the mother to approach her dying child, but when it was dead he seemed to think he might run some ugly risk if he did not allow the mother's attendance at the interment, and Langton and she were now going. I examined her closely, but could observe no change; the chancery, her reason were frozen up, and the precisely the same condition as on the day of her bereavement.

"'May I go?' I asked.

"'Certainly,' said he; and in a little while the three of us got into a cab and drove to the cemetery Ryland had named.

"The same unbroken shadow of mental gloom hung over the unhappy woman. During the whole drive she never spoke a word. Her eyes were cast down most of the time. On the few occasions when she lifted them they sought Langton's face, but there was no question, no excitement in them. It was plain from their appearance that reason was an exile, but the land reason had left behind remained still unoccupied by anything save the spirit of the void.

"When we got inside the gates of the cemetery, we ascertained that the body of the child had not yet arrived.

"Langton turned to me and asked, 'What do you think will be the result of to-day?'

"'I think,' I answered, 'that it will bring about the crisis, followed by perfect sanity or violent insanity; but there is no telling which.'

"After awhile a mourning coach drove in. I will not drag you through all the small events of the interment. It will be sufficient for you to know that the father of the child was not present, and that during the whole time it occupied she never altered in the least.

"I felt greatly disappointed. I had been quite confident of the lifting or development of the affection now paralyzing her brain.

"When it was all over, we returned to the cab as sober as could be. I had been greatly deceived, and I could see that Langton's last hope was gone.

"When we had got about half way back she suddenly looked up into Langton's face, and said:

"'We have left something behind us.'

"Langton and I looked round the cab. The three umbrellas were all right.

"'No,' answered Langton; 'I don't think we have left anything behind.'

"'In the cemetery?' she asked.

"'No,' I said. 'No.'

"'We have,' she said. 'I know it, I feel it. As he drove away, I heard my child cry. Ah, gentlemen, let us go back and take my child up out of the wet grave. If you give him to me and let me hold him against my breast he will get warm. Ah, gentlemen! let us go back for my darling! My baby son! My own! My own

mortuary inscriptions, as meaning "months." The instrument corresponds most closely with the description of the "tempium" which was compiled by Ostfried Müller from Martianus Capella, Varro, Cicero, and Servius.—*The Athenæum.*

"NO MORE SEA."

Aye, artists come to paint it; and writers, to put in a book,
How grand in storm, and fair in calm, the old North Sea can look.

I've wondered to hear them talking, how to mimic in music or song,
The voice that thrills the brooding air with its thunder low and long;

Since never aught but itself, I wot, could sound like its angry roar,
When its breakers rise to the east winds' call, to crash on the rocky shore.

But rough or smooth, in shade or shine, the face of the mighty main
Can speak of little else to me, but memory, fear, or pain.

Father and husband, and bold bright boy, it has taken them one by one;
I shall lie alone in the churchyard there, when my weary days are done.

God never sent me a maiden bairn, to stay by me to the last,
So I sit by the restless tides alone, by the grave of all my past;

By the waves so strong and pitiless, that have drowned life's joy for me,
And think of "the land where all shall meet, the land where is no more sea."

Yet I cannot rest in meadow or fell, of the quiet inland lanes,
Where the great trees spread their rustling arms over the smiling plains.

I can't draw breath in the country, all shadowed, and green, and dumb,
The want of the sea is at my heart, I hear it calling, "Come."

I hearken, and rise, and follow; perhaps my men down there,
Where the bright shells gleam, and the fishes dart 'mid sea-weeds' tangles fair,

Will find me best, if still on earth, when the Angel's trump is blown,
On the sand reach, or the tall cliff side, ere we pass to the great White Throne.

So Summer and Winter, all alone, by the breaker's lip I wait,
Till I see the red light flush the clouds, as He opens the golden gate;

And though at the sound of the rising waves, I oft times tremble and weep,
When the air is void of their glorious voice, I can neither rest or sleep!

And strangest of all the promises, writ in the Book to me,
Is how on the shores of Paradise, "there shall be no more sea."
—*All the Year Round.*

THOMAS HOLCROFT.—In 1784 Colman produced at the Haymarket a musical romance of his entitled "The Noble Peasant." It may be regarded as the first of a species of composition which was very popular for a time—romantic drama interspersed with songs. It was very well received. But Holcroft's first real success, produced in the same year, was a translation of Beaumarchais' famous "Mariage de Figaro," over which Paris was then going mad. How he obtained the work is a good anecdote of his energy and ingenuity. The comedy was not printed, and all attempts to obtain a copy from the French manager were in vain; indeed so jealously was it guarded that any attempt at taking notes in the theatre would have been interfered with by the Police. The only alternative that remained was to commit it to memory. For this purpose he and a friend went to the performance on Friday night for a week or 10 days; each night when they returned home they both wrote down as much as they could remember, compared notes, corrected mistakes after their next visit, and so proceeded until they were in possession of the entire play. A few weeks afterward "Figaro" was acted at Covent Garden under the title of "The Follies of a Day." It had a long run, and the translator received £600 from the theatre, besides a handsome sum from the publishers. "Seduction," produced in 1787, was his next dramatic work. Two years later he did a translation of the King of Prussia's works in 13 volumes, for which he was paid £1,200, and an abridgment of Lavater's *Essays on Physiognomy.* Then followed a piece translated from the German, entitled "The German Hotel," and "The School of Arrogance," 1791, founded upon "Le Glorieux" of Destouches, one of his best works. This was followed by the most successful of all his pieces, "The Road to Ruin," and the only one by which he is now remembered. It brought him in £900, besides £400 for the copyright. Although the characters are conventional—the angry but doting father, the spendthrift, but good-hearted, son, the vulgar, illiterate sporting man, the villainous money-scrivener, the amorous widow, the bread-and-butter Miss-in-her-teens, a toned-down, modernized Miss Hoyden—yet they are drawn cleverly and naturally. The plot is skillfully arranged, if we except the forced incident of the will falling into wrong hands through the similarity of the names *Silky* and *Sulky*, which is very poor, and the dialogue, without any pretensions to brilliancy, is smart and unaffected. The action is also full of life and bustle, and never flags for an instant. Yet how much of its success was owing to the admirable artists who interpreted it! The mercurial Lewis, who could be the very soul of vulgarity and yet never coarse; the Goldfinch, Munden, who looked the character of *Old Dornton* so naturally, that it was said that when he was told his banking-house had failed, a miser would have placed his whole store of gold in his hands with perfect confidence; Quick was the *Silky*, Mrs. Mattocks the *Widow Warren.* A few years ago this comedy was revived and fairly played by Vandenhoff, and ran for some time.—*Temple Bar.*

LOST LITERATURE.—A fire accidentally breaking out (1752) in the chambers of Hon. Charles Yorke, in Lincoln's Inn, robbed the world of an invaluable collection of manuscripts and pamphlets which had been gathered together with immense pains by Lord Chancellor Somers; and Davies' Notes on Cicero's *De Officiis* perished by a similar calamity in the Strand, about the middle of the eighteenth century. The destruction of Lord Mansfield's library in 1780 involved also the loss of untold manuscript treasures, and Anglo-Saxon literature has been maimed for all time by the fire which ravaged the Cottonian Library in October, 1731. Scholars will curse forever the conflagration of Moscow, for there, among other literary treasures, were consumed the manuscript collections of one of the greatest of Aristotelian commentators, Joh. Gottl Buhle. Reams of Oldys' inestimable antiquarian collections have been wantonly destroyed, and the place where eight octavo volumes of Anthony Collins' manuscript treatises are lurking is still a secret. But perhaps the most vexatious and mysterious destruction which more literature has suffered occurred in the fourteenth century. On the 4th of July, B. C. 44, Cicero had written and dedicated to his friend Atticus a treatise, in two books, on glory—*De Gloria.* This treatise was once in the possession of Petrarch, and had been bequeathed to him by Raimondo Soranzo. He lent the manuscript to an old friend, who was anxious to peruse it. This friend, however, omitted to return it, and after repeated evasions confessed that, being hard pressed for a sum of money, he had pawned the sacred deposit. For some inexplicable reason he refused to say where he had pawned it, and dying not long afterward, the secret perished with him, and the manuscript has never been heard of from that day to this. Paulus Manutius asserted some years afterward that Petrus Aleyonius had stolen it, and, after transcribing some of the best passages from it into a treatise of his own "on Exile," had afterward made away with the manuscript, that his base plagiarism might not be detected. What a woeful catalogue might be made of the literary treasures which have perished at sea! A whole ship-load of classical manuscripts went down when Guarino Veronese was on his return from Constantinople, in the early part of the fifteenth century, and though Guarino survived his freight, his grief for the loss of it is said to have turned his hair white in a few hours. The magnificent collections of Vincentio Pinelli afford another melancholy item in these marine calamities. At his death in 1600, his library was packed, filling three ships, to be transferred to Naples. One of these ships, however, fell into the hands of some pirates, who boarded it and flung most of the books and manuscripts into the sea, among them some very valuable antiquarian treatises; the rest of them were scattered up and down the neighboring shore and used, says Thuanus, who tells the tale, either for stuffing up the holes in boats, or to patch up broken windows. Had it not been for another casualty at sea, Europe might long ago have been in possession of writings which would probably have anticipated by 180 years the researches of modern Chinese scholars. In 1650 a Dutch merchant, named Budde, having made his fortune, resolved to devote the rest of his life to studying Chinese, and, being still a young man, sailed to China for the purpose of intimately acquainting himself with the details of Chinese government, as well as its history and literature. He was so fortunate as to have passed himself off for a Chinese, was raised to the dignity of a mandarin, and was thus enabled to master every detail of the difficult task he had undertaken. He had embodied the labor of 30 years in a prodigious mass of manuscripts, and on his return to Europe he was shipwrecked, and all his cherished treasures went to the bottom of the sea.

"Ibi omnis
Effusus labor."

FRACASTOR, one of the most eminent scholars of the sixteenth century, had written in Latin an elaborate history of Venice, which all who saw the manuscript praised in the highest terms. But the unfortunate author got up in the paroxysm of a fever, and committed the manuscript to the flames, and thus deprived scholars of a work "which need have feared no comparison with that of Livy." Longolius' conduct was still more extraordinary, especially as he could plead no such delirium as an excuse. He became so infatuated with the style of Cicero that he not only determined to imitate his composition for the rest of his days, but to destroy everything he had written before he became acquainted with the writings of the great Roman stylist. Accordingly he destroyed not only a valuable commentary on Pliny, but a considerable mass of manuscript matter as well; and as he died shortly after his injudicious act, he left scarcely anything behind him.—*Temple Bar.*

RELIGION OF THE OLD EGYPTIANS.—The honor due to parents sprang naturally from the belief in God as "our Father which art in Heaven." We constantly find inscriptions on the tombs such as the following: "I honored my father and my mother; I loved my brothers. I taught little children. I took care of orphans as though they had been my own children." In letters of excellent advice addressed by an old man of 110 years of age to a young friend—which form the most ancient book in the world, dating 3,000 B. C.—he says: "The obedience of a docile son is a blessing. God loves obedience. Disobedience is hated by God. The obedience of a son maketh glad the heart of his father. * * * A son teachable in God's service will be happy in consequence of his obedience, he will grow to be old, he will find favor." This is the earliest appearance of the "first commandment with promise," (Eph. vi.: 2,) the obedience to God and man which was the "essence of Hebraism." The moral code of the Egyptians was exceedingly elaborate. It consisted of 42 commandments or heads under which all sins might be classed. This code was the ideal placed before men on earth; it was the standard of perfection according to which they would be judged in heaven. Some of them are of local interest only, but most belong to the eternal laws of right and wrong written on the tables of the heart. Men were taught from childhood, as children are nowadays taught their catechism, that they must appear in the presence of the Divine Judge, and say: "I have not privily done evil to my neighbors. I have not afflicted any, nor caused any to weep. I have not told lies. I have not done any wicked thing. I have not done what is hateful to the gods. I have not calumniated the slave to his master. I have not been idle. I have not stolen. I have not committed adultery. I have not committed murder." And so on. But their commandments were positive as well as negative. On the tombs we find the common formula: "I have given bread to the hungry, water to the thirsty, clothes to the naked, shelter to the stranger." In the lamentations at funerals, the mourners see the deceased entering the presence of the Divine Judge, and they thus sing the words: "There is no fault in him. No accuser riseth up against him. In the truth he liveth, with the truth he nourisheth himself. The gods are satisfied with all that he hath done. * * * He succored the afflicted, he gave bread to the hungry, drink to the thirsty, clothes to the naked, he sheltered the outcast, his doors were open to the stranger, he was a father to the fatherless." This was the principle of the final judgment announced by the Son of Man, to whom "all judgment is committed," some 4,000 years afterward, among the hills of Palestine. This tenderness for suffering humanity is characteristic of the nation. Gratefully does a man acknowledge the care of the Greek: (4000 B. C.:) "Wandering I wandered and was hungry, bread was set before me: I fled from the land naked, there was given me fine linen." It is a glory to a man that "the poor shall make their moan at the door of his tomb." An inscription on a tomb at Beni-Hassan, written about 2,500 B. C., says: "I am one who oppressed any widow. No prisoner languished in my days. No one died of hunger. When there were years of famine I had my fields plowed. I gave food to the inhabitants, so that there was no hungry person. I gave the widow equal portions with the married. I did not prefer the rich to the poor." On a wall of the Temple of Karnak there is sculptured the earliest known extraditionary treaty. It is between Rameses II. and a Khetan Prince. The last clause provides that political fugitives are to be sent back, with the following humane provision for their personal safety: "Whoever shall be delivered up, himself, his wives, his children, let him by no means be smitten to the death; moreover, let him not suffer in the eyes, in the mouth, in the feet; moreover, let not any crime be set up against him." This treaty was engraven for the Khetan Prince on a silver tablet. In a volume of maxims we read: "Mistreat not a fatherless child, set your wife first in your protector, maltreat her not. Save not thine own life at the cost of another." On the tomb of a man at El-Kalb (4000 B. C.) it is recorded that he "never left home with anger in his heart."—*The Fortnightly Review.*

THE VENETIANS.—In the narrow streets you meet women as beautiful as any of those whose eyes smile down on you from the walls of the Academia. They have still the golden-red Venetian hair, which the painters of old delighted in so much, as did the women themselves; and when the sun shines on the multitudinous plaits which they sometimes wind round and round, it gives a color of more supreme and living beauty than words can describe or pigments portray. Sometimes the women set an aureole of silver pins about their heads; and sometimes they take out all beauty and color by the abominable powder which makes decent citizenesses look like so many Mesdames Pas Grandechoses, and Mme. Pas Grandechose herself more revolting than need be. As they come clattering along the stone pavements, dragging their heatless slippers at every step, you are almost sure to have some harmonies of color that no one but themselves could combine. They are fond of saffron-colored gowns, and of reds and blues and greens, which the sea air fades into mellow, changeful tints; they wear old-fashioned, three-cornered shawls of fine patterns and bold colors—though the Austrian flowered shawl, which once made the delight of artists, is now very rarely seen—and their whole appearance is picturesque and delightful. Also, by far away the most beautiful women that I have seen in Italy, save the Caprese and the Ischians, and those about the Gulfs of Naples and Salerno. The men, too, are fine and lissome; and the children look out with their large eyes from under their surly, tangled locks, like so many cherubs fitted with half naked little bodies, or amorini put into dirty jackets—and singularly apt at thieving. Groups on groups of big-eyed beauty and unconscious grace are to be seen gathered around the cisterns in the campi—open thrice a day for all to draw water who will. The women carry their red brass pots sinuously over their shoulders like an Arab shadoof, and the walk of these bare-footed creatures is superb, like the walk of those silent, swift, and stealthy Neapolitan contadine who are at your back whispering in your ear "*Datemeni un soldo—per carità*" before you know of their approach. Here in Venice, too, beggars ply their trade when the Guardie are not looking, and the old men and boys who hook your gondola to the steps are only beggars in the disguise of usefulness. In the Piazza they are thieves as well as beggars, and should you lay anything belonging to you out of your hand, and for a moment forget to watch it, you will find that it has vanished into space when you look for it again, and that some one has made himself richer by your loss. If you go in the evening to eat ices at Florian's, watching Young Italy in his amusement and listening to the band in the midst, take care of the spoons. Beautiful, soft-voiced, regardless thieves abound. They come creeping up to you with their bright eyes and winsome faces, made up into so much fictitious woe; pointing to their red ripe mouths to tell you that they are hungry; offering you matches for sale, or asking you for the end of your ices, your spoons, your sugar, your bibite, your anything when you will. But be very and watchful. Hold on to the spoons while you do so; and take care of your pockets, your umbrella, your handkerchief—anything, in short, which they can thieve. For what they can steal they will.—*Belgravia.*

THE CRACK JOURNALIST.—The crack journalist ought to be "good all round." He may have to write at the shortest notice on any one of the widest possible range of subjects. He must have any amount of information at his finger-ends, for hunting a fact through books of reference not only wastes valuable time, but throws you out of the easy swing of composition. He need not have strongly-pronounced convictions—in fact, he had better go about his work with a thoroughly judicial temperament—but he should be a master of the close and lucid reasoning that leads smoothly up to a seemingly sound conclusion. He ought to have "the sort of pettifogging intimacy with dates, names, and trifling matters of facts" that Sir Arthur Wardour so strongly objected to in the *Antiquary.* He should have a sense of humor, grim or playful, that will come at call, even if he has taken up the pen with an effort or is laboring against the grain. It is all the better, of course, if he has these brilliant gifts of epigram and stinging satire that belonged to the late Mr. Albany Fonblanque; with a knack of memory for appropriate anecdotes, and the art of adapting them to point his arguments. Happy illustration is, of course, eminently useful, though he should be able to resist the journalist temptation of dragging stock metaphors in by the head and shoulders, and then riding them to death. We should be glad to know, for example, how often the loathsome diagnosis of the complicated diseases of the Sick Man of the East has been laboriously worked out during the last few years in all its sickening staleness of detail; and to know that it is said to have been the first to suggest it, will have to answer for that crime to history as for many others. Of course, the model leader-writer should have an iron physique, or at least a constitution that will always respond to his calls on it, although the spirit may be fretting the body to decay. He has to turn the night into day, to sun and breakfast at abnormal hours, and prolong the dull strain on his brain-power when nature has long been craving for repose. The willing horse is too often spurred to a break-down, and then the difficulty is to replace him. For it is one or two of its best men that make the backbone of a journal. They are but vaguely appreciated by the public while they are alive, although the average subscribers may begin to be dimly conscious of a loss—say within a month or a couple of months of their departure.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

PHŒNICIAN ART.—Strictly speaking, Phœnicia had no art of its own; its designs were borrowed from Egypt and Assyria, and its artists went to school on the banks of the Nile and the Euphrates. The Phœnician combined and improved upon his models; the impulse, the origination came from abroad; the modification and elaboration were his own. He entered into other men's labors, and made the most of his heritage. The Sphinx of Egypt became Asiatic, and its new form was transplanted to Nineveh on the one side and to Greece on the other. The rosettes and other patterns of the Babylonian cylinders were introduced into the handiwork of Phœnicia, and so passed on to the West, while the hero of the ancient Chaldean epic became first the Tyrian Melkarth, and then the Herakles of Hellas. It is possible, no doubt, that with all this borrowing there was still something that was original in Phœnician work; such at any rate seems to be the case with certain forms given to the vases; but at present we have no means of determining how far this originality may have extended. In Assyria, indeed, Phœnician art exercised a great influence in the eighth and seventh centuries B. C.; but it had itself previously drawn its first inspiration from the empire of the Tigris, and did but give back the perfect blossom to those from whom it had received the seed. The workmanship of the ivories and bronze bowls found at Nineveh by Mr. Layard is thoroughly Phœnician; but it cannot be separated from that of the purely Assyrian pavements and wall-slabs on which the palaces were adorned. The Phœnician art, in fact, traces of which we find from Assyria to Italy, though based on both Egyptian and Assyrian models, owed far more to Assyria than it did to Egypt. In art, as in mythology and religion, Phœnicia was but a carrier and intermediary between East and West, and just as the Greek of your hand, and for a moment forget to watch it, you will find that it has vanished into space when you look for it again, and that some one has made himself richer by your loss. If you go in the evening to eat ices at Florian's, watching Young Italy in his amusement and listening to the band in the midst, take care of the spoons. Beautiful, soft-voiced, regardless thieves abound. They come creeping up to you with their bright eyes and winsome faces, made up into so much fictitious woe; pointing to their red ripe mouths to tell you that they are hungry; offering you matches for sale, or asking you for the end of your ices, your spoons, your sugar, your bibite, your anything when you will. But be very and watchful. Hold on to the spoons while you do so; and take care of your pockets, your umbrella, your handkerchief—anything, in short, which they can thieve. For what they can steal they will.—*Belgravia.*

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AUDITING ACCOUNTS.—A friend of mine, who held a high civil appointment in India, in the palmy days of John Company, told me that, on his promotion to a higher post, he found that the officer next in authority to himself, and who held a duplicate key of the Treasury, my friend holding another, was a man of extravagant habits, and had the reputation of living in a style not warranted by his income. Nevertheless, on every occasion on which the contents of the treasure-chest were examined they were found to total accurately with the books. My friend, therefore, instead of immediately on his accession to office challenging his colleague to the investigation of the accounts, and a comparison of the actual sum in hand with the balance exhibited by the books, appointed a day a month thence for the task. The day arrived, the books were examined, the treasure counted, and all was found to be in order. My friend then said to his colleague that it was scarcely worth while for the custody of the funds of the company to be divided, and therefore in future he would keep both the keys. Whether the keyless functionary remonstrated on this unusual proceeding I know not, but his chief adhered to his resolution, and in a few weeks afterward the affairs of his subordinate collapsed. He had on previous occasions borrowed from the native merchants, on the eve of the examination of the chest, to make up the deficiency, and repaid them when all was pronounced to be correct; but, being unable in this last instance to reimburse the amount advanced, his creditors became urgent and a crash was the result. My friend cited an instance of falsification of accounts effected by an official whose wont it was to bring forward an amount differing in one figure from the total of the preceding page, that page, of course, having been correctly added up. By doing this in a few out of many columns of figures he was enabled to bring out a balance corresponding with the amount in hand.—*The University Magazine.*

LADY WORTLEY MONTAGU.—During Lady Mary's youth the tone of society was very little more regulated by female taste than is the bar of a modern public house. All women, it has been said, hate Pope, who, more than any other man, uttered the true sentiment of his mind. Some keen observers have thought his judgment sound; but, whatever we may think of its merits, his manner of expressing it is certainly not flattering, and is singularly coarse. The coolness with which he asserts, in an epistle to a lady, that "most women have no characters at all," is one obvious instance. The amazing brutality of his lampoons upon Lady Mary herself is only an excessive application of his ordinary method. Now Pope, whatever his faults, was one of those morbidly sensitive beings who, under other conditions would probably have been unusually appreciative of the charms of woman's society. But he was simply reflecting, with added sharpness of his own, the ordinary tone of that kind of beastly society in which he, like the other wits of his day, passed so much of his time. Their drinking in taverns and coffee-houses expanded their girth, as Thackeray has remarked, and certainly encouraged a style of talk now banished from drawing-rooms. The drama of Wycherley and Congreve is only endurable as corresponding to a social state in which the contemporary man about town was flourishing and supreme. Plays and novels were long intended to meet the taste of the animal known as a rake, and not, as now, compelled to satisfy a feminine sense of refinement. Even the *Spectator* and its like, though meant to supply reading for ladies, addressed women with a tone of condescension showing sufficiently how little importance could be attached to their feelings. Under such circumstances the most masculine women were likely to have the most social success. Lady Mary, made one toast of the Kit-cat Club at the age of 9, and naturally endowed with masculine sense, seems to have been thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the society round her. She is a thorough type of the woman of the world. She had a vigor of character which raised her to social leadership, combined with a shrewd vein of cynical common sense which inclined her to use her power even if she despised her subjects. She sees the realities around her with perfect freedom from illusion, and calmly determines to get the greatest amount of happiness attainable. Her letters have not the charm of a playful or imaginative nature; they possess those of the sense of Mme. De Sévigné; and indeed she professes her hearty contempt for the endless "tittle-tattle" of that idol of most good letter-writers. On the other hand, her honesty, directness, and hatred of humbug have the same kind of charm which one might discover in the conversation of some of Thackeray's worldly old ladies, Miss Crawley or Lady Kew.—*The Saturday Review.*

GERMAN SUPERSTITIONS.—The directions prescribed as preventives against all sorts of witchcraft vary in different parts of Germany, and are generally limited to certain provinces. Thus, in Silesia, people carefully avoid swallowing a cat's hair or a fragment of thread, as this imprudence would certainly cause consumption. In the Tyrol, eating a sparrow is believed to bring about St. Vitus' dance; and in Hesse, spitting into the fire will make the culprit's mouth sore, a belief which is probably a remnant of the time when fire was considered sacred. In Saxony, nobody ventures to wipe their fingers on the tablecloth, lest their hands become covered with warts. Throughout Germany, brooms play a large part in the tragi-comedy of popular medicine, since they are the witches' favorite means of conveyance to their nightly feast at the Blocksberg. In Westphalia—that lumber-room of superstition—and Saxony, those unfortunate mortals who happen to have been beaten with a broomstick, firmly believe themselves doomed to die of consumption; and small children who have been chastised by means of a hazel or willow rod, are supposed either to be crippled or stunted in their growth. Another strange notion prevailing throughout Germany is that no one should boast of good health, at least not without spreading out the fore and middle fingers of both hands, and saying the word *Unberufen* or *Unbeschrien*, which means unbewitched. Many of these preventives are closely connected with Church holidays and other religious concerns. Thus, bathing in the open air on Good Friday or at Easter is supposed to keep the Silesians well and healthy the whole year, and in Saxony, the common preservative against ague is to eat nine different kinds of green vegetables mixed together on Maundy-Thursday. In many parts of the German Empire it is a custom to take a cold bath on Christmas night, for during the following Twelfth night the water is believed to possess magic powers. In Brandenburg, the old believers in these wonderful doctrines say that every illness becomes contagious to those who hear the sick person complaining about the disease; wherefore the individual thus addressed will most ungraciously retort:

"Bear thy pains alone,
Or bewail them to a stone."

Three crosses painted over the house-door keep diseases and all other domestic disasters off the homes of true believers; for which the initials K., (Kaspar,) M., (Melchior,) and B. (Balthasar,) or even the *pentalpha.* (commonly called wizard-foot,) may be substituted. This pentalpha consists of two triangles, united in a manner to form a five-pointed star. It is strange to observe how, in the above-mentioned customs, Christian and heathenish elements are commingled.—*Chambers's Journal.*

MIGRATION OF CENTRES OF INDUSTRIAL ENERGY.—Now there is a law of nature which mathematicians call "the law of least effort," by which is meant that when anything is to be done nature takes the easiest way of doing it. A stone falls; it does not spend itself in vain, lawless, angular movements, but goes straight to the earth to which it is attracted. Water descends a hill by an apparently devious channel, but at each twist the course taken is that which was the easiest at that point. There is the same economy of labor in the growth of plants and the organization of animals, and Mr. Darwin has attributed much of the development and the disappearance of species to their comparative economical advantages and disadvantages.

Man follows, or at all events tries to follow, this law in the satisfaction of his own wants; and when his movements are free as within the limits of the same political society, the conformity of his action to this principle may be closely traced. It is in this way, by a process of selection of which the individuals engaged in it are themselves often unconscious, that industries shift to those spots where they are pursued under conditions admitting the greatest return for the least expenditure of labor. The course of manufactures in England cannot help running, along the lines of least resistance. This is a primary law of the internal movement of a free society conceived as an economic machine, and the discovery of the last eighty or a hundred years, that we could harness the power of steam and make it our slave, has been the means of affording the most signal illustration of this law. Cheapness is the easy and simple test of efficiency of labor, and the competition of the products of the steam-driven factory has put other manufacturers out of the market. This is true not merely of making things, but of carrying them, and whether by land or by sea. The more efficient driver is the more efficient mode of accomplishing what we desire. This is a process we may contemplate with almost unmixed satisfaction. If an industry shifts from one spot to another, it is because it can be more effectively pursued in the latter, i. e., because it produces commodities more cheaply. The nation is benefited by the transfer. There may be a temporary inconvenience suffered in the spot left, and even a diminution of population there, yet the whole population of the nation is sure to increase because the means of supplying the wants of the masses are made easier. Thus we see that some counties in which certain small manufactures formerly flourished, have become almost purely agricultural, and their population shows a tendency to diminish; but there is far more than compensating growth elsewhere, and the means of the workman rise with every discovery of a cheaper way of supplying his wants.—*The Fortnightly Review.*

A MANAGER'S FIRE-WORKS.—A good story is told of Elliston's management at Worcester. For his benefit he had announced a grand display of fire-works! No greater proof of the gullibility of the British public could be adduced than their swallowing such an announcement. The theatre was so small that such an exhibition was practically impossible. A little before the night Elliston called upon the landlord of the property, and, in the course of conversation, hinted at the danger of such a display, as though the idea had just struck him. The landlord took alarm, and, as Elliston had anticipated, forbade it. Nevertheless, the announcements remained on the walls, and on the night the theatre was crowded. The performance proceeded without any notice being taken by the management of the fire-works, until murmurs swelled into clamor and loud cries. Then, with his usual haughty air, Elliston came forward and bowed. He had made, he said, the most elaborate preparation for a magnificent pyrotechnic display; he had left nothing undone, but at the last moment came the terrible reflection, would it not be dangerous? Would there not be collected within the walls of the theatre a number of lovely young tender girls, of respectable matrons, to do him honor? What if the house should catch fire—the panic, the struggle for life—ah, he shuddered at the thought! Then, too, he thought of the property of that worthiest of men, the landlord—he rushed to consult him—and he now called upon him—there he was seated in the stage-box—to publicly state, for the satisfaction of the distinguished audience he saw before him, that he had forbidden the performance from considerations of safety. The landlord, a very nervous man, shrank to the back of his box, scared by every eye in the house being fixed upon him; but the audience, thankful for the terrible danger they had escaped, burst into thunders of applause.—*Belgravia.*

DUPLEX, A BARBARISM.—We are in danger of a new barbarism. The phrase "*to duplex*" an electric cable seems coming rapidly into use, —in the sense of to make it capable of doing double the work that it did before. But if that be the meaning, why not use the word "double" itself? "Duplex" means properly "twofold," and to propose "to twofold" anything is even less barbarous than to propose to "duplex" it, because it does not naturalize in English a genuinely Latin term. Perhaps it would be said that the word "double" would be misunderstood, and imply adding another cable of equal size. Well, then, a mistake might just as well be made with the Latin word, and can only be avoided in either the one case or the other, by explanations. Or why not say "to duplify," from the analogy of "simplify?" In any case, "to duplex" is etymological vandalism. Why are such liberties taken with Latin, and never with any living language? Who would venture to speak of "*to marshal*" an platonic cable? If "to duplex" is right, why not "to simplex" also? Why not say that Mr. Carlyle has "simplexed" his style, or the West End milliners have "simplexed" their fashions?—*The Spectator.*

IN MOGADOR.—Oh, for an artist's pencil and colors to depict the gorgeous costumes of the town Moors, the quaint wild garb of their country cousins; the gauzy cream-tinted *haiks* from Morocco, the rich silken *caftans* of purple, or crimson, or yellow, or green, or azure, or pink, sweetly half-veiled by a fold or two of snowy gauze thrown over them; the bright red fez caps, and voluminous snowy turbans of the patriarchal looking old man; the broad silken sashes from Fez, heavy and stiff with rich embroidery of gold, the great curved daggers in their richly-chased silver or brass sheaths, suspended amid the folds of the *haik* by thick woolen cords of gay colors; the handsome brown faces, the flashing black eyes, the wonderful white teeth, the sinewy brown bare legs, the brand-new yellow slippers of the merry Moors of Mogador! And the negroes, or, as old Fuller would quaintly have called them, "the images of God cut in ebony," how their honest black features glistened, and how their bright teeth grinned beneath turban or fez or gaudy handkerchief of many colors. The negro servant of one of the European residents, a good-humored giant of nearly seven feet, whom his master is wont to describe as "his nigger and a half," came stalking down among the little shops and stalls with a daunting bandanna round his head, a purple jacket, a most gorgeous sash, a pair of green baggy breeches, a glittering silver-sheathed dagger, and a most imposing *haik* thrown in toge-like folds over all. Negro women, unveiled, white-clad, adorned as to their shiny black arms with rude heavy bracelets of silver or brass, sat at street-corners with baskets of sweet cakes and little loaves for sale. Veiled Moorish women, perchance showing just one bright black eye to tantalize the beholder, glided along like substantial ghosts in the white raiment which enveloped them from their heads down to the little feet shod with red or yellow slippers embroidered with gold thread or bright-colored silks. Women leading tiny toddlers of children, little bright-eyed boys with crowns shaven all but one queer little tufted ridge in the middle, deftly curled this morning by mamma's loving fingers; foreheads adorned with quaint frontlets, from which hung curious ornaments of gold and coral and silver, spells against the evil eye, talismans, and what not.—*London Society.*

BACKGAMMON.—Clearly our English backgammon and the more complicated French tric-trac are descended from the Roman game of the "twelve lines," (*duodecim scripta,*) which was played throughout the Empire. This is the game which Ovid says has lines as many as the gliding year has months, and he means it where he gives the lover insidnous counsel, when his mistress casts the ivory numbers from her hand, let him give himself bad throws and play them ill. Among the Christian antiquities in Rome is a marble slab, on which a backgammon-table is cut, with a Greek cross in the middle, and a Greek inscription that Jesus Christ gives victory and help to dicers if they write his name when they throw the dice—Amen. Carelessly scratched as it is, by some stone-cutter whose faith went beyond his trictrac, it shows that the board was like ours even to the division in the middle, which makes the two groups of six points on each side. From ancient Rome, too, we inherit the habit of making the backgammon-board with a draught-board on the reverse side, at any rate the commentators so interpret Martial's epigram on the *tabula lusoria*:

"Hic mihi bis seno numeratur tessera puncto
Calculus hic gemino discolor hoste perit."

"Here, twice the die is counted to the point of *six*,
Here, 'twixt twin foes of other hue, the draughts-man dies."

The very mode of playing the men in classic backgammon may be made from a fifth century A. D. epigram, commemorating a remarkable hit, in which the Emperor Zeno got his men so blocked, that having the ill-luck to throw 2, 5, 6, (they used three dice, as indeed we continued to do in the Middle Ages,) the only moves open obliged him to leave eight blots. This historic problem, and other matters of curious antiquarian interest, have been worked out by M. Becq de Fouquières, in his *Jeux des Anciens*, with a skill that would have rejoiced the hearts of those eminent amateurs, the old Count de Trictrac and the venerable Abbé du Cornet, to whose teaching history records that Miss Becky Sharp ascribed the proficiency at backgammon which made her society so agreeable to Sir Pitt at Queen's Crawley.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

VOITURE.—Voiture, according to Voltaire, was the first man in France to whom the title of *bel esprit* was given, and yet his reputation was that of the shallowest letter-writer and concocter of poor sonnets that could be conceived. It raised him, however, to the Rambouillet circle, and thence to the important post of "Introducer of Ambassadors to Monsieur." What passed in him for wit, said the Duc de Montausier, was simply impertinence. Of course, however, through the exalted atmosphere of the tri-colored saloons of Rambouillet flashed the fires of jealousies and hatreds, upon purely reciprocal principles, and this may have been one of them. Tellemant des Réaux thought Voiture "really amusing when he was not in love." Still, that he could be insolent when provoked is indubitable. Somebody asked him whether he was not a lawyer, apologizing for the question by explaining that wager depended upon the answer. "Bet that you are a fool, Sir," he replied, "and you will never lose your money." He it was, too, who once stationed two tame bears as sentinels at the door of Mme. la Marquise's private room, and who woke up the Comte de Guiche at 2 in the morning with "M. le Comte, some time ago you asked me if I was married. I have decided to tell you the truth—I am married." It is shocking to think that such poor jokes passed for wit in that ethereal sphere.—*The Athenæum.*

CARBON PENCILS.—Among the manifold functions which the elementary substance carbon performs in organic nature, not the least important is that by which it becomes the great source of artificial illumination, whether derived from oils, coal-gas, or from coke rendered incandescent by the action of powerful electric currents. Since the time when Davy first produced the voltaic arc between two points of wood charcoal, through which was transmitted the current from the great battery of 2,000 plates belonging to the Royal Institution, many experiments have been made to determine the best kinds of carbon for developing the electric light. The carbon which, until recently, was most commonly employed for this purpose, is obtained from the sides of gas retorts, where it accumulates in the form of coke during the destructive distillation of coal. The shells of coke from the retort are sawn up into pencils from one quarter to half an inch square, and from six to nine inches in length. Although very good results are obtained from carbon of this kind, it is a difficult material to work on account of its hardness, and it sometimes contains impurities which interfere with its conductivity. It is also liable to fracture when suddenly heated by the transmission of powerful electric currents. The defects have led to the introduction in electric lighting of artificial carbon, composed of powdered coke and l

AMERICA'S FEW VESSELS.

THE CARRYING TRADE AND FOREIGN SHIPS.

WHY WE HAVE NO SHIPS—MR. JOHN ROACH'S OPINION—A LONG TALK WITH THE VETERAN SHIP-BUILDER—THE NAVIGATION LAWS DISCUSSED.

"The depressed condition of our carrying trade undoubtedly forms one of the vital questions of the time," said Mr. John Roach, the veteran ship builder and owner, to a TIMES reporter yesterday. "How to remedy that ill condition is a problem of far greater importance than is generally recognized. Its solution involves not only millions of dollars, but the growth and prosperity of this country, and must directly affect many thousands of working men in 20 branches of labor. It is not strange, therefore, that the attention of our legislators should be directed to the matter, but it is strange to me that they do not go deep into it, and strike the real cause of the depression. The fact that presents itself to every man interested in his country is that the carrying trade has grown to vast dimensions, and largely through the extended and constantly extending business of American merchants. But while we have immense quantities of freight to carry, very little of it is carried in our own ships. We pay enormous amounts of money to foreign ship-owners for the transporting of our merchandise. This is taking, and for many years past has been taking, all that money from our own country and placing it, with all its advantages, in the hands of our commercial rivals. Having this condition of affairs thrust upon his attention, the statesman asks at once why our merchants do not buy ships for themselves, and stop paying their money out of the country. As a student of our maritime history, he knows that formerly at least two-thirds of the carrying was done in American ships, by American merchants, who thus retained the profits of the business at home. He knows that while the business was so done, we were represented in all parts of the world by our own merchants. Scarcely a large mercantile house was there in New-York, Boston, or Philadelphia that was not represented in the countries where their ships traded. These representatives were the best kind of consuls, for they were in all the foreign ports, looking closely after the interests of our own products and watching for the best chances to secure return cargoes. What brought about so great a change that to-day we are dependent almost entirely upon foreign carriers? The suggestion is made that the trouble lies in our navigation laws. Repeal the navigation laws and all will be changed, say many people who are, perhaps, honest in their views. It is the burden of their cry, at least, that such repeal is all that is requisite to restore us to our old position on the ocean. It is a catching thing to say, Make the law read so that the American can go and buy where he can buy the cheapest.

"Let us see," continued Mr. Roach, warming to the subject, "whether the navigation laws so much talked about have caused the depression in the carrying trade, and what they actually have done for our shipping interests. To do this justly we must go back to their passage, and briefly review our maritime progress under them. These laws, as you know, are nearly as old as the Constitution of the United States. In 1782, after the long and bloody war by which we had obtained the right to govern ourselves, our whole territory nearly was a wilderness; we had a bankrupt Treasury, and no credit abroad. Our money was known as the Continental money, and became so little esteemed financially that from it grew the epithet applied to everything peculiarly worthless, "not worth a Continental." Steam was not known to us, our roads were pathways through the forests, and the principal means of transportation was ships. The wise men of that day lay came together to devise laws by which the new nation might start into life. Among their acts were the navigation laws, which prohibited ships not the product of our own labor and soil from carrying the American flag, and provided that our ships should be manned by at least two-thirds of our own citizens. Under this declaration we started out to become a commercial nation, to build our own ships, to rely upon ourselves. The ship-builders of that day had nothing but the forests before them, and much of the capital required to pay for the labor of construction was in the form of a bushel of corn or bag of flour. There was not even a manufactory that could make the auger, the saw, the square, or any one of the tools needed for the builder's work. That was a poor beginning, assuredly. Yet, under those laws we made such progress in placing ships upon the ocean that the mother country grew jealous, and the war of 1.12 was nothing but a war of jealousy upon the commercial growth of a young country. The prophetic wisdom of the men who framed the navigation laws was proved during that war. For in the short space of time between the passage of the law in 1789 and the war, had educated men, both as builders and seamen, to the extent that we were able to more than hold our own on the ocean. Where would we have been then had we been dependent, as we are now, upon a foreign power for our ships? The result of that war through our ability to build and man our own ships, I regard as one of the proudest events in our history.

"After 1814 we were again poor, but had some experience as shipbuilders, seamen, and merchants. We made such a strides between 1814 and 1825 that there was hardly a port of the world where the American flag was not found, and it was generally conceded that American ships were the best and manned than any others afloat. Up to this time had not the navigation laws served the country well? And who was it then that could wish for their repeal?

"From 1825 to 1833 we sold to foreign nations over $25,000,000 worth of ships, and brought the gold to our own country. From 1833 to 1837, by the superior skill of our ship-builders, and by which our Republic became the second greatest carrying nation of the world, and stood abreast even with Great Britain. As early as 1840 our clipper ships were monopolizing the trade, and the mail service with Europe was principally done in American bottoms. That was progress in 50 years, with a beginning so poor as disclosed above. While the wooden ship was the ship of the day, the abundance of timber in this country enabled the American builder to undersell his English competitor. The latter had to transport his timber 3,000 miles before he could place it in the hands of his workmen. When England saw that she would not, for this reason, longer build our own ships, and that the prospect was blank, she then repealed her navigation laws. And as long as we could build ships more cheaply we were rapidly gaining on her in the carrying trade. For the nation that can build and man ships most cheaply is certain to become the great carrying nation of the world. Finding that her business in wooden ships was gone, the statesmen of England turned their attention to a new material. It was necessary that something be done to retain their supremacy on the ocean. This necessity led to the development of their iron interests, and the use of iron in ships—a use that was to cause a revolution in the carrying trade, at this period of the year of the rebellion, began. How this brought to England the opportunity to supplant us as a common carrier, and reduced our maritime position to its lowest grade, is important as bearing directly on the present depression.

"When the rebellion began we had an immense coast line to protect, and a small Navy to protect it. For its own preservation the Government purchased nearly two-thirds of the whole tonnage of our merchant marine, and converted it into war ships and transports for the purposes of war. This brought the capitalists that had been interested in the carrying trade back into the hands of the ship-owners. The great demand for capital, which arose as a consequence of the war, and the general extension of manufacture and business, held these owners to put their money into new channels of trade. Thus both merchants and ship-owners withdrew from the ocean, and their partners and representatives came home from foreign ports. Between $60,000,000 and $70,000,000 of money were so withdrawn from the shipping interest. Meanwhile, England was making steady advances in the construction of iron ships, and was adding to her commercial supremacy other. With her ever-cherished desire to monopolize the carrying industry of the world, she saw that the occasion had come to distance her only formidable rival, and eagerly seized the opportunity to take possession of the trade that had hitherto been ours.

"Up to this time the only ship known in this country was the wooden ship, and little progress had been made in its building for some years. Now came the revolution, with regard to the ship. The side-wheel steamer gave place to the screw, the wooden ship to the iron, the ordinary engine to the compound. In that day, with the motive power that existed, the celebrated ship Scotia, could consume 110 tons of coal a day, and the Collins' ships consumed 100 tons a day, while the large amount of space required for the machinery and coal left little room for freight—say, only 700 or 800 tons of cargo. Ships of the same size to-day, with the effective power, taking up much less room, will carry three times the amount of cargo, with one-half the amount of coal. Every ton of coal saved is, of course, a ton of freight gained, aside from the cost of the coal. During our rebellion, then, while we were engaged in the struggle for the nation's life, and while all our mechanical facilities were employed to sustain the Government, England got the carrying trade into her hands, besides having the advantage of all the improvements in ships. These improvements were far advanced when the war ceased.

"When the old American merchants who had been ship-owners turned their attention again to the shipping interests, and examined to see what could be done to re-establish American carriers on the seas, it was found that the great revolution on the ocean was similar to that on the land. The railroads had disposed of the turnpike and mule-teams, and the enormous amount of concentrated capital required to establish our railroads had largely absorbed the capital of the country. England had availed herself of the opportunity to establish large steam-ship lines, which acquired likewise an enormous amount of concentrated capital. The manner in which the carrying trade was formerly performed had been supplanted thus by iron steam ships, and to compete with the great lines already formed, many millions of dollars of capital were demanded. In fact, moreover, there was then no room for more ships. There were already more ships on the North Atlantic than were required, and England has as full possession of it as we have of one or two of our lakes. Besides, we found that we had not the facilities in our Navy to construct the iron ship. Not a ship-yard in the United States could at that time build an iron vessel for the thing like the price our merchants could afford to pay. Consider this fact as an illustration of the necessarily high cost of ship-building. During the war there was a local tax upon the construction of an engine for a ship equal to 3 per cent. upon its cost, which was paid to the Government as a war tax. On the other material and labor there were similar taxes, so that it is plain why we ceased to build ships then. For monetary reasons, too, it was impossible for our merchants to establish a ship line in competition with European owners. Suppose it cost $5,000,000 to equip a line of steamers to ply between New-York and Liverpool. Few our merchants would have been under the necessity of exchanging some $10,000,000 of their greenbacks for the required $5,000,000 in gold, as the premium was then certainly as high as that. The American merchant who had faith in his country felt assured that his $10,000,000 in greenbacks would at no distant day be made worth their face value in gold, and he was not foolish enough to give his money away for half that value so long as he could invest it in Government bonds. There was no chance for fair competition. Even after buying a ship, the high price of American labor, of produce, and of all necessary equipment, made it impossible for him to run it.

"For all these things the navigation laws were in nowise responsible. The pressure that was brought to bear upon Congress to repeal the navigation laws, and brought in the name of American merchants, was consequently a libel upon those merchants, who never wanted to buy ships on any such conditions as were set forth. This pressure came from the English interest, and its object was to cripple us in the future. By securing the bulk of the carrying trade England made herself the workshop of the world, and all merchants were dependent upon her for their carrying tools. Is it not a shame that the whole world should depend upon one nation? if for any reason that nation should suddenly refuse to carry our products, what position would this country be placed in? Not to know how vital this power and profit of her position to leave room for rivalry, so far as she could prevent it. She knew also that we had the same facilities in herself for building ships, and even superior facilities in the abundance of wood, of which an iron ship is so largely composed. Iron and coal were as readily placed in our yards. Other than fair efforts were necessary, therefore, to prevent us from again competing with her on the seas.

"It is now thought or professed by many persons that the navigation laws are responsible for what I have shown to be independent of them in regard to the depression of our shipping interests. Let these persons consider further the fact that in 1863-4-5, and up to the present, the difference between the cost of ships here and on the other side the water was regulated by the premium on gold as fixed by the mercury in the gauge is by the change of temperature.

"There are four classes of ships now engaged in the carrying trade of the world. The wooden sailing-ship is built to-day for less than before the war. It can be built here 25 per cent. cheaper than in England. The iron sailing-ship can be built here as cheaply as in England. The steam freighting ship, without accommodations for passengers, with slow speed, can be built at a difference of not more than 5 per cent. The fast passenger steam-ship, fitted up with all the appointments of a great hotel, embracing the productions of 20 different branches of business and mechanism—when it comes to putting in the furniture, carpets, cutlery, &c., articles upon nearly all of which Government places a tax—these we cannot build as cheaply as the English free trader. But if you repeal the navigation laws, and let the foreign steam-ships come in duty free, surely you might as well abolish the revenue on all these articles and give our builders an equal chance. To let these vessels in free would also afford a fine opportunity for smuggling.

"The advocates of repeal will answer that they will let American builders have the raw material free of tax. To show the folly of this argument, take a ton of pig-iron worth $16. That we can have free. But this pig-iron has to be worked up to the value of $280 a ton before it can be put into a steamer engine. What would the getting of the raw material at a dollar or two less a ton amount to in proportion to the value when worked up? Take cutlery. Suppose the Government should remove the duty on all cutlery, allowing the English cutlery to come into this market free, on the ground that our manufacturers got their raw material free. The same reasoning will apply to all other articles. We cannot make cutlery as cheaply as they can in England, and, of course, the raw material discount would go for nothing in a product which has yielded 95 per cent. to labor.

"We hear frequently of the great monopoly that the ship-builders of this country have, because foreign ships are not allowed an American register. Now," said Mr. Roach, smiling, "from Philadelphia to the breakwater on the Delaware is 100 miles, with the mountains behind teeming with coal and forests of wood, with superior advantages to any country in the world for the construction of iron ships. For we have forests growing, and mines of iron bank, as England has not. Of this 100 miles of water-front, less than one mile is occupied. There cannot be much monopoly while there are the other 99 miles for anybody who chooses to occupy them. I freely say that this is a larger question than one of individuals. If the carrying trade could be recovered to this country by the wiping out of this mile of shipyards, why, then, there existence. Let it not be so well considered, however, whether the navigation laws are what stand in the way. Hasty legislation will never build up the interests of this or any country.

"England has invested in ships, ship-yards, rolling mills, and other facilities connected with ship-building, over $2,000,000,000. Let any statesman consider whether she would be the owner of such a Navy if she had been obliged to purchase her ships from other nations instead of developing her own resources and supporting her own working men through their construction. The great benefits of ship-building to the mechanical arts of the country are also very not generally appreciated. The coal and iron in the mine and the wood of the forest are all God gives us toward building a ship. The miner begins with his work, the woodman with his axe, and the operations beginnings the work is carried on. Ninety-five per cent. of the whole cost of the ship is paid to labor, divided between the railroads and 20 branches of mechanism. Nine per cent. of $2,000,000,000 is an important item to the Englishman or American.

"Our own people are now again ambitious to get on the ocean. To occupy our former position and control our proper proportion of the carrying trade, we want to expend at least $100,000,000. Shall we send that vast amount of money out of the country, when we possess greater advantages of building than our rivals, and while thousands of working men are suffering for want of work? Or shall we inquire how we may remedy the difficulty without sending the money to other lands, and robbing our laborers of their just wages? Are the persons who seek the repeal of the navigation laws honest in motive, and do they understand the subject? Why do not these persons tell Congress that if half a dozen gentlemen here incorporate themselves into a steam-ship company, the tax upon their property is the same as upon a house and lot—3 per cent.—and that if their ships were tied to the dock the taxes would be the same; while in England the ship is taxed 1 per cent. on the net earnings, against 3 per cent. here on the whole value? Why not advocate that the American ships be allowed, the same as those of England, to take their stores out of bond? Why not ask for a repeal of the law that keeps hundreds of capitalists from taking shares in a ship, the law making the owner of one-eighth of an interest responsible for the whole of any loss that may occur, whereas the English shareholder is accountable only for his own shares? There are many other obstructions like these, which are not looked after at all.

"It is not the difference in cost between ships here and in England that keeps us from becoming the owners of ships. It is because our Government has never pursued a policy which will give us use for ships. The introduction of the iron and the telegraph wrought a revolution in the carrying trade. England at once took hold of these agencies and converted them to her own use on the sea, while we used them only on the land. Rapid mail communication has always stimulated trade. There is no part of the civilized world in which England could hope to build up trade where she has not encouraged her merchants to establish rapid mail communication, through steam-ships of a superior class. To stimulate ship-building, she gave up the Government ship-yards, and had private corporations build her ships. Thus by strict attention to the principle of furthering her commercial interests, she has built up a trade with fast steamers until she has been able to reduce her mail contracts to a small amount. With regard to our foreign trade we have entirely neglected that. The time has now come when we demand a foreign market for our productions to an extent that would have seemed incredible a score of years ago. Shall we continue to depend on England to carry our exports, or shall we build ships for carrying steam-ships, send our merchandise, breadstuffs, and manufactures to all parts of the world in American bottoms, and thus keep our gold at home, and furnish employment and subsistence to our own people? That is, in my opinion, a vital question of the day."

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THE EXCISE LAW EVADED.

COMMISSIONERS HELD FOR THE GRAND JURY.

THEIR CONDUCT DESCRIBED AS WILLFUL DISREGARD OF LAW OR GROSS NEGLIGENCE—THAT HOTEL LICENSE TO BYRNE & WHITE—JUSTICE KILBRETH'S DECISION.

Excise Commissioners Richard J. Morrison and Philip Merkle were complained of by the Society for the Prevention of Crime for having illegally granted Hotel-keeper's license to Edward F. Byrne and Edward White on April 16, 1878, authorizing them to sell liquors at No. 19 West Houston-street. Police Justice Kilbreth, before whom the complaint was made, read his decision at the Essex Market Court yesterday. The accused Commissioners, their counsel, J. K. Whitney, and ex-Excise Commissioner Morton were present. That the accused officials were not oversanguine as to the result was apparent from the fact that they came fully prepared to furnish bonds. The facts of the case as disclosed by the decision of the Justice are as follows:

"It was conceded upon the examination or established by competent, uncontradicted testimony that Byrne and White have for nearly three years past occupied the first floor of No. 19 West Houston-street as a hotel since 6 in September, 1877, they filed with the Board of Excise an application to sell liquors as hotel-keepers, which, having already on two occasions—the latter one on late as Feb. 20, 1878—been reported upon unfavorably by two inspectors of the board, was on April 16, 1878, for the third time referred to another inspector, and on his favorable report the license was issued on the following day. Now at the time the license was granted 19 similar licenses to keepers of hotels within two or three blocks of the premises, and 998 similar licenses to keepers of hotels in the City, had been issued, and were in force; that the Commissioners had no information, and made no effort to obtain any, that a hotel was required for the actual accommodation of travelers in the place; that the applicants occupied only the controlled only the first floor, used as a bar-room, and the rear part of the second floor recently acquired, the basement being a restaurant kept by one Cuzin, a no licensed to sell ale and beer, and the remainder of the premises being used as work-shops; that apart from the bar-room there were no accommodations for travelers except three beds and bedding, a washstand, a table, with a dozen plates, and a cooking stove, with one or two pots for cooking purposes, all originally contained in one room, which was afterward subdivided upon the suggestion of one of the Commissioners, and each bed placed in a separate room, 5 by 7 feet in dimensions; that the rooms or rooms mentioned had never been used by the applicants or by any person with their knowledge or consent for sleeping or any purposes except for storage; that there was no communication by gas or gas-jet between the bar-room and these bedrooms except by passing out upon and over the sidewalk and the same as to the restaurant kept by Cuzin in the basement; that there were no servants or employes except Byrne, who usually came at 7 o'clock in the morning and left when his employers were ready to let him go; that there was a hotel sign, a book called a register, but containing no entries, and a copy of laws in the rooms; that the Police Captain of the precinct in which the premises are situated protested in person to one of the Commissioners against granting the license, for the reason that the applicants kept the place as a resort for thieves and prostitutes, the substance of which protest was, before the license issued, brought to the notice of the other Commissioner, and was the subject of mutual comment; that gave no further attention to this protest; that they neither possessed nor sought any information, so far as appears, as to the good moral character of White; that the only information they possessed favorable to the moral character of Byrne was derived exclusively from a few persons who were solicitous for the granting of the license, and were, with one exception, so far as appears, personally unknown to the Commissioners, and had the most limited means of knowledge of Byrne's character, his place of business, or his associates; that this person thus relied on was one of the applicant's bondsmen, and had been active in securing similar licenses for six or seven other persons from the same Commissioners within a short time; that Byrne was at the same time under three indictments for selling liquor without a license, upon all of which conviction subsequently ensued.

"Testimony was also given by the complainant, an agent of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, and so known to the Commissioners, that he protested to them against granting the license, and filed his written protest with their Chief Clerk. This is denied by both of the Commissioners, who further say that they have been unable by searching to find such protest on the files of the office. The Chief Clerk as a witness, did not deny the fact of such filing. The Commissioners presented a copy of a resolution which, they forwarded to the Board of Police, asking a report upon the character of all places in the City where strong liquor and beer is usually sold, and which was returned to them by the Board of Police, with the suggestion that the Board of Excise had inspectors of their own to furnish such reports. The Commissioners have answered that since the resolution was forwarded some three weeks before the license was granted, and the protest of the Police Captain gave to the Commissioners the desired information in particulars in this place. Further evidence was offered to show that the charges made by the Captain against the character of the place were not true, and that in making them he was influenced by feelings of hostility and unfriendliness toward Byrne. The latter testifies, however, that the Captain, previous to any trouble between them, gave notice of his purpose to prevent him from obtaining a license, and after making due allowance for the charges and the counter-charges and for knowledge of the several witnesses, I feel constrained to acquiesce in the propriety of the protest.

"Commissioner Merkle states that he regarded 998 hotels as a very small number for the City of New-York, and for that reason did not make any inquiries as to the necessity for a hotel at the place. Commissioner Morrison states that on the occasion of a personal inspection which he made of the premises—a very hasty and superficial one—he told Byrne that, 'for the sake of decency and appearances' sake, he should place his room in a better condition,' and did quite afterward inquire whether his suggestion had been complied with; that Byrne afterward came to the office and said he hoped he had complied with the law, and was ready for inspection, and that he [Morrison] therefore sent another inspector, who reported favorably.

"It is clear beyond all reasonable doubt that the applicants did not propose to keep a hotel in the legal intendment of the term. The place kept by them is not the kind of hotel contemplated by the statute. To call it so would be a perversion of terms. It is a pretence and a sham, of which some suspicion was evidently entertained by one of the Commissioners. Assuredly such license should not have been granted under the law as it now exists, and the responsibility for the manifest violation or evasion of the law must rest entirely with the Commissioners. It cannot regard their action in any light than the result of a willful and intentional disregard of the provisions of the statute or of gross negligence. The evidence forces me to the conclusion that there is probable cause to believe the accused guilty of the offense charged. I therefore direct that they each enter into a recognizance with surety in the sum of $1,000 to answer to any indictment of the Grand Jury."

Mr. Michael P. Breslin, of No. 114 East Seventieth-street, immediately furnished the necessary bail, after which the accused Commissioners left the court-room together. Mr. Morrison, when spoken to by a TIMES reporter, expressed the opinion that the Grand Jury would not indict them on the charge submitted. He was perfectly satisfied that he and his colleague had not exceeded their duty or violated the law in granting the license.

THE STABBING OF JOHN M'KNIGHT.

Sergt. Russell and Officer Hickey, both of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, were examined before Justice Kasmire, at the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, yesterday, in the case of the stabbing of John McKnight by John Clifford, in Fifty-fifth-street, on the morning of New Year's Day, and the subsequent shooting of Clifford by Officer Hickey while the latter was attempting to arrest him. Both the wounded men are at Roosevelt Hospital, and McKnight is believed to be critically ill. Clifford's life is still in danger. The evidence of the officers corroborated the facts in the case as already published in THE TIMES, and the hearing was adjourned to await the result of the wounded men. Thus by strict attention to the principle of furthering her commercial interests, she has built up a trade with fast steamers until she has been able to reduce her mail contracts to a small amount. With regard to our foreign trade we have entirely neglected that. The time has now come when we demand a foreign market for our productions to an extent that would have seemed incredible a score of years ago. Shall we continue to depend on England to carry our exports, or shall we build ships for carrying steam-ships, send our merchandise, breadstuffs, and manufactures to all parts of the world in American bottoms, and thus keep our gold at home, and furnish employment and subsistence to our own people? That is, in my opinion, a vital question of the day."

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City. Mrs. Thompson subsequently adopted her from that institution. Last Summer Lena was away from her guardian, and stated that Mrs. Thompson's cruelty had driven her away. This fact coming to the notice of the Guardian Society, they had Lena Miller taken before Judge Knapp on habeas corpus, and asked that she be remanded to their custody. The society set up, in addition to the charges of cruelty, that Mrs. Thompson is not a woman of such moral character that she ought so be permitted to act as guardian over the child. During Judge Knapp's investigations it became known that Mrs. Thompson had, after taking the child, induced the Orphans' Court to grant her letters of guardianship over her ward. Application was made for the vacation of the letters. Judge Knapp has not yet rendered his decision.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The Italian Mint has just produced a new 5-franc piece with the head of King Humbert.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies has passed a bill for the amelioration of the Roman Campagna.

A London paper relates how Major Whyte-Melville's father, "by a strange coincidence, met his death in the same way" as his son. The fact is that Mr. Whyte-Melville, the father, is still alive.

The armor plates for the huge Italian man-of-war Duilio are supplied by the iron-works at Le Creusot, France. There are 60 plates, weighing 30 tons each, besides about 800 of interior sheathing, exclusive of a deck-covering three inches thick.

An enterprising youth in Germany has discovered a novel mode of swindling. He was about to marry a worthy young lady at Baden, and her father having full confidence in his proposed son-in-law, imprudently paid over to him the dower of 120,000 francs on the day before the ceremony was to take place. The youth made off with the money, but was arrested at Strasburg, and will doubtless lose wife as well as fortune.

An idea of the value of ground for building in Paris may be formed from some recent sales of plots left clear by the removal of houses for extending the new Boulevard St. Germain: Three hundred and four square metres at the Carrefour de l'Odeon, put up at 300 francs per metre, sold for 420 francs; another lot of 567 metres, offered at 250 francs, brought 350 francs the metre; and a piece of 304 square metres, at the angle of the Rue du Bac and the Boulevard St. Germain, put up at 500 francs per metre, was sold for 750 francs. A square metre is about 10¾ square feet, and the last-named price is nearly equivalent to $14 per square foot.

Says *Galignani's Messenger*: "An American journalist, Mr. Mandl, recently asked permission from the Prefect of Police at Berlin, M. De Madai, to give a series of lectures on emigration, more particularly with the intention of pointing out the advantages which the United States possess as an outlet where the overcrowded inhabitants of European nations might find free scope, and where honest industry would be amply rewarded. Although he gave a pledge that political and Socialistic topics would be rigorously excluded from his course of lectures, yet permission for the latter was refused him; not so much because the glimpses of Western life might prove so attractive that the laboring population would be tempted to leave Germany, but because fears were entertained that the more wealthy classes might also be induced to quit it, influenced by visions of greater freedom and more fertile sources of profit for the capitalist."

TEN MILLIONS OF BONDS CALLED IN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The Acting Secretary of the Treasury this afternoon issued the seventy-seventh call for the redemption of 5-20 bonds of 1865, consols of 1867. The call is for $10,000,000, of which $6,000,000 are coupon and $4,000,000 registered bonds. The principal and interest will be paid at the Treasury on and after April 4, and the interest will cease on that day. Following are descriptions of the coupon bonds, dated July 1, 1867:

$50, No. 5,001 to No. 10,000, both inclusive.
$100, No. 5,001 to No. 10,000, both inclusive.
$500, No. 6,001 to No. 11,000, both inclusive.
$1,000, No. 6,001 to No. 12,000, both inclusive.

Registered bonds, "redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after the 1st day July, 1872," as follows:

$50, No. 183 to No. 400, both inclusive.
$100, No. 1,501 to No. 2,800, both inclusive.
$500, No. 1,951 to No. 2,000, both inclusive.
$1,0 0, No. 3,701 to No. 7,0 0, both inclusive.
$5,000, No. 1,151 to No. 2,000, both inclusive.
$10,000, No. 1,001 to No. 2,000, both inclusive.

THE TREASURER'S WEEKLY REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The Treasury now holds $348,988,000 in United States bonds to secure bank circulation, and $13,637,300 in United States bonds to secure public deposits; United States bonds deposited on account of subscription to the 4 per cent. loan, in addition to coin deposit, $4,732,700; United States bonds deposited for circulation for the week ending to-day, $622,650; United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn during the week ending to-day, $527,650. National bank circulation outstanding—Currency notes, $322,379,699: gold notes, $1,488,920. The internal revenue receipts for the week were $453,832 23, and the Customs receipts $372,398 94. The receipts of national bank notes for redemption for the week ending to-day, as compared with the corresponding period last year, are as follows:

	1878.	1879.
New-York	$876,000	$262,000
Boston	1,530,000	1,238,000
Philadelphia	185,000	50,000
Miscellaneous	749,000	426,000
Total	$3,142,000	$1,976,000

Receipts to-day, $267,000.

IN ARREARS FOR ALIMONY.

Mrs. Anna Marsh obtained, some years since, a decree of absolute divorce from her husband, William G. Marsh, and he was directed to pay her $10 a week alimony. The defendant was forbidden to marry during her lifetime. He paid the alimony for a time, and then ceased further payments. Yesterday morning a motion was made before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, chambers, for an attachment against Mr. Marsh for contempt of court in not paying the alimony. Mrs. Marsh's counsel showed that the arrears amounted to $500, and that Mr. Marsh told the plaintiff that no one could compel him to pay a cent. It was also stated that the defendant had, since the decree was declared against him, remarried in New-Jersey. Mr. Marsh's counsel contended that the defendant had a perfect right to remarry in the State of New-Jersey, but was, however, unable to pay the alimony, and this proceeding on the part of his former wife was prompted by vindictive feelings, owing to his second marriage. The plaintiff's counsel urged that after final decree the defendant could not be attached for non-payment of alimony or for contempt, and that the plaintiff's only remedy was by execution against the defendant's property. The court reserved its decision.

KINGS COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.

The following is a record of the business transacted in the Kings County Surrogate's Court, before Hon. Abram H. Dailey, Surrogate, during the past week:

Wills Proved—Thomas Garrison, of the town of Flatlands; Timothy Nostrand, of the town of New-Utrecht; Jane Fagan, Gilbert S. Davis, John E. H. Hanber, Samuel M. Pook, Caroline Bandal, Caroline Aubmitted. He was perfectly satisfied that he and his colleague had not exceeded their duty or violated the law in granting the license.

Letters of administration were granted on the estates of the following named deceased persons, viz: Ambrose Platt, of the town of New-Utrecht; Thomas Garrison, of the town of Flatlands; Mary P. Ely, Henry G. Ely, Alice Rogers, Adelbert Minderman, formerly Ada held Hoops Jesse Hochstuhl, Edgar O. Lowe, Joseph C. Morris, Mary Dohling, and Mary A. Dutton, all of the City of Brooklyn.

MASONIC ELECTIONS.

The following are the officers elected in Republic Lodge, No. 690, F. and A. M., for 1879: G. B. Stinson, W. M.; J. M. Amory, S. W.; G. E. Payne, J. W.; B. Brown, Treasurer; J. W. Stopford, Secretary; T. F. Secor, Trustee; J. S. Fawand, Jr., Marshal; Rev. N. W. Conkling, Chaplain; W. H. Chamberith, S. D.; W. D. Garrison, J. D.; E. G. Goss, S. M. of C.; W. A. Gunnison, J. M. of C.; G. D. Megan and H. Freech, Stewards; R. Clarke, organist; and William Smith, Tiler.

Pacific Lodge, No. 233, F. and A. M., has elected the following officers for 1879: William A. Mercer, M.; Horace Forbush, S. W.; Henry Schmidt, J. W.; Robert Betty, Treasurer; James Hyde, Secretary; R. W. Isaac Teichman, Chaplain; Andrew P. Heyman, Marshal; Ephraim Jacobs, S. D.; Ferdinand J. Lechner, J. D.; R. W. Isaac B. Conover, S. M. C.; W. John Fullman, J. M. C.; Joseph Nordenshild and William B. Farley, Stewards; Richard Horner, organist; Cornelius Torrey, Tiler; W. Charles B. Cornell, R. W. Isaac B. Conover, and Robert Ellis, Trustees.

A CARD FROM ANNA DICKINSON.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

So many people want to know what Anna Dickinson purposes doing, and so many unauthorized and contradictory reports have been put in circulation, that I must beg space in your paper to give a general answer, and to do it over my own name.

That I have not been at work for the last year is solely in consequence of ill health. I propose, in answer to almost innumerable requests, to talk about the platform and the stage from the platform, and later in the season to do what I can upon the stage in a new piece of my own writing, and in an engagement already made. May I add that I hope my old friends will be half as glad to see me as I shall be to meet them, and that I wish one and all a happy New Year. ANNA E. DICKINSON.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 2, 1879.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—Benjamin Green was arrested to-day for forging the name of Lieut. Webster, of the regular Army, for a pay account of $300, which he endeavored to get cashed by Paymaster Dewey of this city.

CRITICISING UNION PACIFIC.

ITS SHORTCOMINGS AND ITS GOOD WORK POINTED OUT.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT BOARD OF DIRECTORS—A HIGH STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE SET UP—A POLICY FOR THE PRESENT AND NOT FOR THE FUTURE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Charles Francis Adams, Jr., Daniel Chadwick, George B. Smyth, Ralph P. Buckland, and Charles C. Hosmer, the Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, commenced their report to the Secretary of the Interior by remarking that they were all appointed, with the exception of Mr. Chadwick, within the present year, had no previous knowledge of the affairs of the corporation, and only general information as to its relations with the Government, and that under these circumstances it was fortunate that soon afterward two laws were enacted by Congress which greatly simplified their work. By one of these acts, they continue, the annual payments, allowances, &c., to be made to the Government by the Union Pacific were fixed, while by the other a new bureau was established, in connection with the Department of the Interior, for auditing the accounts of that company, among others. These two measures of legislation effectually relieved the present Government Directors from further considering many subjects which had engaged the attention of their predecessors. For the immediate time being, and, at least pending the action of the courts in cases arising out of the operation of the acts referred to, and which are now, it is understood, ready for decision, the financial relations of the Government and the Union Pacific must be considered as definitely settled. This subject, therefore, calls for no further discussion.

As respects, also, the condition of the company's finances, its resources, and the disposition made of them, the Government has its own auditor, and is in immediate possession of all the facts and statistics which it would be in the power of Government Directors to furnish. Neither have the present Directors thought it incumbent upon them to further investigate questions of the past connected with the construction of the Union Pacific Road or its earlier operations. They have deemed, on the contrary, that they would best subserve the purpose of their appointment by strictly confining their attentions to questions of the present, giving the department such information as they might be able to procure relating to the existing condition of the property and the policy now pursued by the direction in the management of the company's affairs.

The usual yearly inspection of the road was made in September and October last. All of the members of the board took part in it with the exception of Mr. Chadwick, who was prevented from so doing by business engagements. He therefore does not join in that portion of the report derived from personal observation of the property or its management on the spot. Both locally on the line and in the general offices of the corporation at New-York and Boston, every facility has been afforded the Directors toward obtaining whatever information they may have desired. No disposition to withhold or conceal has at any time been apparent; on the contrary, from the beginning the fullest investigation seemed rather to be courted. While more than once the feeling has been openly expressed that justice has not been done either to the actions or intentions of those now responsible for the management of the company's affairs, a public inquiry, at once impartial and intelligent, could result, it was claimed, only to its advantage. So far as the inquiries of the present Government Directors have gone, they relate, of a general character, and have related solely to the two subjects already referred to—the material condition of the property and the business policy of those managing it. In respect to these, the inquiry has necessarily been full and especial. The conclusions arrived at, so far as they go, are in many respects quite different from what the Directors anticipated when the inquiry was begun. Such as they are, however, they are herein embodied.

A HIGH STANDARD NECESSARY.

In passing upon the material condition of the Union Pacific Road, the first point to be determined, the Directors say, is the standard by which it shall be judged—whether by that in use on the Eastern trunk lines or by that in use on the best roads of the Mississippi Valley. As a less severe standard is what is usually applied to the newer roads west of the Missouri. In view of the facts connected with its organization and construction, it seems manifestly that the Union Pacific should be judged by the most severe standards known among the railroads of the country. No good reason is apparent why it should not be held strictly to this test, or why its owners and officers should object to it. As is matter of common knowledge, the road was practically built out of the public money, and the stock which now represents its ownership represents little besides the enterprise and energy which the original projectors put into their undertaking. The corporation, on the other hand, received from the Government an indorsement of unprecedented liberality. The road was designed to be a great national monument of munificent public liberality and of private enterprise. Under these circumstances, those representing the Government in the conduct of its affairs would clearly not be justified if they failed to apply to it the most any standards short of the highest known to the railroad system of the country. Especially would this be so, when, as in this case, the road as a commercial enterpr

JAN 1879

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The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JAN. 5, 1879.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12 00
THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 10 00
THE SUNDAY EDITION, per annum..... 2 00
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 2 50
THE WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 1 00

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES Up-town Office—No. 1,253 Broadway.
Paris Office of THE TIMES—No. 39 Rue de Lafayette.
THE TIMES is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand, W. C., from Henry F. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Stevens', No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The Signal Service Bureau reports indicate for this region, to-day, south-west winds, slightly warmer and partly cloudy weather, and rising barometer.

THE NEW REGIME IN CITY AFFAIRS.

It would be absurd to expect that the mere entrance of Mr. EDWARD COOPER into the Mayor's office should be followed by an immediate improvement in City administration. Mayor COOPER will, for a longer or shorter period, be compelled to work with the same instruments as his predecessor, and, albeit his ideal of public duty is very much higher than was that of Mayor ELY, it will take time to introduce either new methods or new men into the conduct of local affairs. One of the first things he will be expected to do will be to see that the salary-list of the City Government is materially reduced, and that the people get a more appreciable return for the money they pay into the Treasury. His ability to reduce expenses will depend altogether on the Legislature, by which three-fourths of the salary-list of the City has been fixed beyond the power of interference by local authority, and from which alone can come the mandate for its readjustment. The ability to see that the City gets a dollar's worth of work for every dollar expended will be the result of experience and of the selection of improved instrumentalities for the performance of administrative functions. How much remains to be done in this direction may be inferred from some recent investigations into the kind of work done by the Park Department, from the known extravagance and incapacity of the Police Board, and from the evidences of slovenliness and waste which can be found in every branch of the City Government.

That the new Mayor's administration can be signalized by any great reduction of taxation is not to be expected, nor, as we take it, to be greatly desired. Money that can be saved by the abolition of semi-sinecure positions, and by the reduction of the extravagant salaries paid to mere political appointees like the Commissioner of Jurors and the crowd of hangers-on in the courts and public offices, can be profitably employed for the improvement of our neglected streets and the prosecution of other works necessary to keep the City well forward in the march of improvement. But it will be the duty of the new Mayor to arrest the steady growth of the City debt, and to insist that most of the public improvements which are now paid for by the issue of bonds should be paid out of taxation. During the last two years there has been issued five millions of new bonds, and the issue of another million is now being disputed before the courts. At least one-half of that amount ought to have been charged to current expenses. In spite of Controller KELLY's false pretenses, to the contrary, the bonded debt of the City has been increased by the addition of the six millions referred to. For, while property-owners assessed for local improvements and the general body of tax-payers have contributed seven millions and three-quarters in 1877 and 1878 to the redemption of the City debt, that debt shows for the same period a net reduction of but one million and three-quarters. The rest of the reduction for which the Controller claims credit is due solely to the City revenues which are pledged to the support of the sinking fund. To put the statement in another form, the City, during Controller KELLY's administration, has had the benefit of less than one-half of the amount supplied by City rents and fees and by taxes and assessments for the redemption of its debt. The commonest dictates of prudence demand that the aggregate debt of $140,000,000 should be reduced at least 5 per cent. per annum.

It may be necessary to add that the pretense that taxation has been reduced during the Kelly régime is as baseless as the pretense of debt reduction. The gross amount of the tax levy of 1876 was $34,964,295; that of 1879 is $30,007,098, showing an apparent saving of $4,957,297. But in 1876 there was levid for State taxes and for the interest on and redemption of the City debt, $18,800,690, while in 1879 the same items account for only $13,705,661, being a reduction on expenditures beyond the control of the local authorities of $5,095,029. As a minute examination of other items would show, the City expenses proper are not only quite as great as they were two years ago, but have decidedly increased. A comparison with 1874 would be still more unfavorable to the administration which it will be the duty of Mayor COOPER to reform. There will be no such rapid decline in the City quota of State taxes during the next two years as there has been in the past, and the redemption of the City debt ought to be accelerated, not retarded. The City can afford to pay an annual rate of 2½ per cent. on the assessed valuation of its taxable property, but it cannot afford to have the money expended without having either permanent public improvements or a diminished burden of debt to show in return. "Reform" is not a convertible term with niggardliness or false economy. It means better pavements, cleaner streets, a more perfect water-supply, new lines of communication to meet the wants of growing trade and population; better-managed public institutions, better-kept public parks, a more efficient Police force, more room in the public schools, less political favoritism in the courts, and less jobbery everywhere. It is a great work which Mayor COOPER is expected to do, and if he shows the necessary vigor and resolution, the people will grudge him neither the time nor the money which will be required to accomplish it.

SHORTCOMINGS OF RAPID TRANSIT.

The need of rapid transit in this City was so urgent and the difficulty and delay encountered in the effort to obtain it were so vexatious, that it was finally accepted with inadequate provision for the exercise of control over the companies, in the interest of the public. Although there could be no doubt of the financial success of any plan that should meet the want that had long been felt, every scheme that was offered was in the nature of an experiment. It was necessary to invent an altogether new method of transportation, with no opportunity for a thorough test until it should be put into final operation, and it was assumed that the undertaking had peculiar risks, and was entitled to special encouragement and exceptionally liberal treatment. The assumption was not well founded, for while it was patent that a successful plan must prove extremely profitable, it was desirable to put a check upon crude experiments and hold any undertaking of the kind under the closest obligation to use every means to serve the public need in the best manner. The use of some of the most important thoroughfares in the City was to be granted to the new railroads, with the certainty that they would be disfigured and a chance that unforeseen annoyances and inconveniences would be produced. It was desirable that these drawbacks should be kept at a minimum, and it was hardly safe to leave it to the discretion of the corporations to take only such means as they might see fit for obviating them. Neither was it wise to leave them to make whatever extravagant profits they might be able to extract from the public with the least possible outlay for its accommodation, while the Municipality received no direct compensation for franchises that might prove of enormous value. We are beginning already to reap the fruits of the "liberal" policy pursued toward these corporations in the consequences of their neglect to consider the rights and just expectations of the people.

The outcry of a long-suffering community against the street cars was not wholly due to an impatience with their slowness and a desire to secure rapidity of transit, but there was a demand quite as loud and earnest for comfort and convenience, and that, too, without an increase of cost, unless such an increase was necessary to attain the result. On the East Side road especially, very little is done for the comfort of the passengers, and during the hours when the fares are what they ought to be there is an amount of misery little, if any, less than that of the surface roads in former years. At this season the stations are cheerless and uncomfortable, the platforms are bleak and unsheltered, the cars are intended merely for the purpose of carrying as many people as can get into them, regardless of any of the sensibilities of the human frame. We were promised heat, and the cars are heated on *Col. Sellers'* plan, which assumed that the appearance of heat alone was necessary to induce a sensation of warmth. There are plethoric and clumsy-looking pipes under the seats, but the only comfort to be derived from them is such as an imaginative person may be able to extract from a contemplation of cold iron. By restricting five-cent fares to two hours in the morning and two hours at night, the company succeeds in concentrating the bulk of the day's travel into two narrow channels, which are choked so as to destroy all comfort and interfere seriously even with the main object of getting speedily up or down town. One has frequently to wait while two or three crowded trains pass without stopping at all, and when at last one comes to a halt, there is a rush and a scramble, and any self-respecting person finds himself, after he has been hustled inside, compelled to stand as a target for surrounding elbows, with nothing to hold himself by when the train jerks around a curve.

This is certainly not what was bargained for, but the public has left itself, or been left by those intrusted with its interests, comparatively helpless in the matter. Doubtless, one road is insufficient for the morning and evening travel of the East Side, but far more could be done for its accommodation if the company did not set upon the familiar theory that the public grants privileges in order that it may be plucked and put off with the shabbiest treatment that it will bear. If the fare on the elevated roads was five cents at all hours, there is no manner of doubt that the corporations would make liberal dividends, and it is not at all certain that they would not increase their receipts, for they are now driving back to the horse cars large numbers who would greatly prefer their accommodations, if they were what they ought to be. An important incidental effect of such reduction would be to distribute the travel of the early forenoon and late afternoon over nearly twice the time it now occupies, and greatly relieve the present crowding. Besides, with a careful system of signals and lookouts, where trains have no occasion to be moving in opposite directions on the same track, there is no reason why a considerably larger number of cars should not be run with safety. The drawback of danger to life and limb at present is chiefly at the stations, where crowds are compelled to accumulate on platforms which have no protecting barrier to prevent persons from being pushed upon the track or thrown to the street below. This absence of railings and gates on the platforms is among the numerous defects of rapid transit in its present condition, and there seems to be no power but that of public opinion and the reserved right of further legislation to compel the companies to a decent performance of duty.

WOMEN AUTHORS.

Many women, when they find themselves in distress from narrow means, look to newspapers, magazines, and other literary channels with a vague idea that writing is an easy, if not fascinating, way of supporting one's self. The isolated cases in which women have pushed their way through obstacles to practical success are in their minds, and it is not easy to persuade them that they have not an equally strong call to the same kind of work. CHARLOTTE BRONTE finally succeeded in persuading a London publisher to print her powerful fiction, *Jane Eyre*; but her success was owing quite as much to the conviction that she had put her soul into her book as to anything else. She could not take a refusal and go back to Haworth a contented woman. She had a mission, and could not go home until it was fulfilled.

The same is true of Mrs. STOWE. She wrote *Uncle Tom's Cabin* in installments, sent from her home, in Brunswick, Me., to a Washington newspaper, under such a spell of conviction that, "in the midst of heavy domestic cares, with a young infant, with a party of pupils in her family to whom she was imparting daily lessons with her own children, and with untrained servants requiring constant supervision," "the story was so much more intense a reality to her than any other weekly thing, that the weekly installment never failed." She has been known to say that she did not make the story, that the story made itself, and that she could not stop it till it was done. Works produced under such circumstances, whether written by men or women, make their way to the public because a human heart beats all the way through them; but, though JOHNSON wrote *Rasselas* in a week to defray the expenses of his mother's funeral, and made a book which has become a classic, the instances are rare in which any authors have done their best under severe pecuniary pressure. It will generally be found that any successful poem or story, any work which depends upon the union of culture and inspiration, is the fruit of long, patient, many-sided preparation; and this shows that no woman, without the training which teaches one how to say something, and without the personal experience which gives one something to say, can expect to do anything creditable to herself when she seeks literature as a help to support in severe stress of poverty. The late discussion of the rewards of authorship in the *Atlantic* shows that even famous authors have not become rich by the earnings of their books. Mrs. DENISON made more money out of her lucky hit, *That Husband of Mine*, than Mr. EMERSON, Mr. LONGFELLOW, or Mr. BRYANT ever made out of any single book they have written, though the one is the writer of trashy stories and each of the others has reached the front rank in American literature. Mrs. STOWE made money through *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, but the fortune coined out of the sales of that book is probably greater than she has made out of all her other writings put together. The history of nearly every successful book is that the writer had something to say, and wrote from the heart, in hot, burning words which met a crisis in affairs or awakened the deep, restless passions of humanity.

There are two among many similar instances which may be mentioned as illustrations of the passion for literature which clearly indicated that one should follow the occupation of a writer. One is a living author in New-England, and the other is the late Mrs. ANNA JAMESON. The author of *Under the Lilacs* had an exceptional training. Her father is the living Socrates of New-England, and her mother was the sister of the late SAMUEL J. MAY, and this modest woman had a passion from her very girlhood for dramatic or fictitious narrative. She could as easily stop writing as eating, though she never lisped in numbers; and yet, the head of the chief *belles-lettres* publishing house of Boston is said to have returned her earliest manuscripts, the famous *Little Women* stories, with the sincere and kindly assurance that she had no qualities to make a successful writer, and ought not, for her own sake, to persist in that direction. She was not thus to be extinguished, and another publisher thought he detected the leader of a new school of fiction in her manuscripts, and has since found that he was not mistaken. Far back in her childhood she had unconsciously trained herself for authorship under the guidance of her very remarkable parents, and every eye moistens at the knowledge of what this noble and gifted woman has done for them in the decline of their lives. Genius and duty have gone hand in hand in all her labors. It is not often that the story of success in literary effort is more nobly pathetic. But in a widely different line of effort, Mrs. JAMESON had a similar career. The daughter of an Irish painter, a wild, romantic, enthusiastic girl, the random and sentimental jottings in her diary were published with success, and made her famous almost without effort. She was never a novelist, but always a graceful and charming writer on society and life, and art. Her unfortunate marriage at length resulted in throwing her upon her pen as the sole means of her support, and then came the added duty of supporting her parents and sisters, so that writing became to her the only way by which she could carry the burdens of love. The author of *Sacred and Legendary Art* found herself a writer for daily bread at the same time that she was one of the most welcome ladies in English society, the companion of Lady BYRON, the intimate friend of HARRIET MARTINEAU, the KEMBLES, and the BROWNINGS. Sad as her life was on the side of her affections, this woman grew in beauty and ripeness under the steady pressure of writing to meet her constant necessities, and her best achievement in literature, the studies in sacred art, was conceived and completed under this pressure.

These examples show how women have succeeded as writers who are born for that vocation and find their way to it by natural gravitation, but they give no encouragement to the venturesome ones who try to become authors because they can do nothing else. We should not dare to think of the amount of manuscript rejected by magazines which is now pigeon-holed in many a private desk in all parts of the country—the result of the idea that anybody can write, whether bred to it or not, or the effort of worthy but mistaken women to earn a pittance by writing miserable stories, and more miserable poems. It would be enough to keep all the presses of the country running day and night for a year to come if it were to see the light. It is something the public ought to be thankful for that editors are firm enough to hold us back from this literary deluge. There is a serious side to this matter, the terrible disappointment of those who have mistaken their ability to write and are in the depths of poverty. The editorial heart is touched where the better judgment says no, and the persistence of many women is in inverse ratio to their ability to write what the public will read. To argue a woman out of the mistake of attempting authorship is often like commanding the sun to stand still upon Gibeon. It is doubtful whether JOSHUA did it outside of what is called poetical license, and it is doubtful whether any pseudo-literary woman was ever quite convinced that she had nothing to say. We do not wish to debar the gentler sex from the field of authorship; far from it. Women can never do the largest or highest work in literature because they are not fitted for it, and men cannot do the choice and precious work that belongs almost exclusively to woman; but it is best for the public, best for the parties themselves, that ten thousand excellent and needy women shall not seek to make a living by what they write when they have nothing to say. We should like to say to these fair ones: "Please don't write anything; do something; make a place for yourself with your hands; don't inflict your thoughts upon other people; don't wait until you are in Dr. ARNOLD's condition when he said 'I must write a pamphlet or I shall burst'." It is from the class who do not listen to advice that we get the fearful mediocrity of our light literature.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

In 1873 the assessed value of City real estate was $836,691,980. It would be a very low estimate to assume that one-half of this property was then mortgaged to the extent of 50 per cent. of its assessed valuation, which represented about 60 per cent. of its then estimated value. We may safely assume that at the breaking out of the panic in September, 1873, there existed an aggregate mortgage indebtedness of over $200,000,000 on New-York City real estate. In case of old mortgages, dating back to flush times prior to 1873, the owners of the fee with few exceptions have long since been wiped out, and the property has, for the most part, passed into the hands of the mortgagees. The constant succession of foreclosure sales, daily chronicled during the last five years, have pretty thoroughly weeded out weak holders of choice property. Real estate now advertised under Supreme Court foreclosure sales consists chiefly of second or third class property or West Side lots. Great bargains have been made during the last eighteen months by those who watch foreclosure sales as well as those who buy at private sale. This has been more especially the case with choice up-town vacant lots suitable for immediate improvement, which cannot to-day be bought at prices current one year ago.

Of the total mortgage indebtedness now existing in this City, at least five-sixths is based on present market values, old loans having been paid off and new ones made, or measures having been adopted to reduce the amount of loans so as to very greatly increase the margin of security. While it would be difficult to make an exact estimate of the mortgage indebtedness liquidated by payment, foreclosure sales, or otherwise during the past five years, we think it safe to assume that the existing mortgage indebtedness on City real estate is 50 per cent. less than it was in 1873, or about $100,000,000. The assessed valuation of real estate is 1878 was $900,855,700. A shrinkage of from 40 to 50 per cent. since 1873 has made these valuations correspond very closely with the market value of the property, though in not a few cases they are greater than the property could be sold for either at public or private sale. We believe that at least one-third of the property which was mortgaged in 1873 is to-day free from indebtedness. As a rule, new mortgage loans—and the present mortgage indebtedness is chiefly of this description—represent 50 per cent. of the actual market value of the property. If we are correct in our premises, real estate is not only lower, but in a more healthy condition, and more firmly held, than at any period for fifteen years past. It will thus be seen that, aside from the natural growth of the City, the general improvement in business, resumption, improved terminal facilities, new steam-ship lines, and the impetus to building which has been given by the accomplishment of rapid transit, other substantial reasons warrant a better feeling among real estate owners.

Real property is probably lower to-day than it will be again during the next ten or fifteen years. It is very firmly held, and except in the case of weak holders, not pressed for sale at current rates. Speculative builders are again in the market as buyers. In this City, after periods of prolonged depression, the resumption of building, and more especially the appearance of the speculative builder, have always been indicative of a revival in real estate interests. The whole area from Sixty-fifth to Eighty-sixth-street, between First and Fifth avenues, is being rapidly covered with bricks and mortar, and presents even at this season of the year—in midwinter—a scene of great activity. Capitalists are buying lots in this district from weak holders at from 40 to 50 per cent. less than they cost six years ago, the owners having in the meantime lost interest and paid taxes. In most cases these buyers sell immediately, at a considerable advance, to speculative builders, making a building loan, which is paid in installments as the building progresses. The VANDERBILT family, heretofore shy of City real estate, purchased during December one million and thirty-five thousand dollars of Fifth-avenue real estate, above Fiftieth-street—all of which, with the exception of two houses, is unimproved. Many builders, contemplating extensive improvements, are now negotiating for lots, and several transactions have recently been affected. Formerly, speculators in lots seldom contemplated the improvement of property which became the subject of their manipulations. They forestalled the legitimate market, bought in anticipation of a coming demand, and merely held on in expectation of a large increase. Now, with rare exceptions, all speculative purchases of vacant lots are made in connection with contemplated building enterprises. These enterprises have greatly increased during the past year. The value of new buildings erected in this City in 1877 was $13,000,000; in 1878 it is estimated at $20,000,000, an increase of over 50 per cent. in twelve months.

From present indications the building movement for the present year will be greater than at any time during the past ten years. There is likely to be on the 1st of May next an important increase in the well-to-do population of the Nineteenth Ward. Small first-class brown-stone houses in fashionable localities will, owing to rapid transit, be in great demand. Many who since the panic have lived in hotels and boarding-houses, are preparing to go to housekeeping in the up-town region. It is thought that numbers of New-York business men who, with their families, fled to Brooklyn, Staten Island, and New-Jersey, in order to avoid the horrors of two hours of City car travel every week day of their lives, will again return to the City, now that they can, by rapid transit, reach cheap homes up town in twenty-five minutes from City Hall Park. Renewed activity in City real estate means a renewal of confidence in all that pertains to the commercial and financial prosperity of the City. Those who are first to comprehend the present opportunities, and to put their long idle means into employment, will hold the best chances for the future. This early action, however, requires sagacity and courage, which the majority do not possess.

LOSERS AND FINDERS.

The frequent announcements of losses of valuable parcels, ranging from $200,000 packets of money and securities down to porte-monnaies, watches, and jewelry, may well awaken increased interest among the more alert and sharp-sighted of City pedestrians in knowing whatever has been adjudged about the rights and duties of finders. For a majority of lost things there are finders. What are their obligations and claims?

Suppose one comes upon a lost article—a wallet on the sidewalk, a stray cow or horse, a bundle of goods fallen from a passing wagon—he is not bound to pick it up, or to say or do anything about it. There is a story of an Irishman who was cheated by means of a counterfeit five-dollar bill. Next day he espied a genuine five-dollar bill lying in the path. He gave it a wide berth. "Bad luck to ye! I lost five dollars by a brother o' yours yesterday." Patrick was acting strictly in the exercise of his constitutional rights. One who meets with what another has lost is not under any duty to meddle with it; he may leave it alone if he likes. But, if he chooses to take it in charge, he takes it subject to the duty of making all reasonable effort, under the circumstances, to restore it to the owner. A thing that is lost continues the property of its owner notwithstanding. If the finder takes it up meaning to keep it, when by marks on it or other circumstances he could, if he would try, restore it to the owner, he is guilty of stealing. And if he meant well when he took the article, but afterward changed his mind, and neglected to seek the owner, he is liable to an action by the owner whenever his having appropriated the thing is discovered. But, if the true owner never appears, the thing belongs to the finder. Therefore, the case which has gone the rounds recently of a factory girl in a paper-mill, who found two $50 bills in the rags she was assorting, was doubtless correctly decided. The proprietor of the mills claimed the notes because they were found in his rags; and when the girl refused to surrender them, he complained of her for stealing. But the Judge decided in her favor. A similar case is formally reported in the latest volume of *Rhode Island Court Reports*. A man bought a second-hand safe on speculation; it was such a rackety old thing that he offered to sell it to the blacksmith of the place for ten dollars, but the latter declined. Then he engaged the blacksmith to put the safe in repair and keep it for him till he should find a buyer. In tinkering the safe, the blacksmith found a parcel of $165 tucked away by some mistake or oversight in a crevice in the sheet-iron lining. When he returned the safe he kept the money, and the safe-owner sued him for it. In both these cases the courts decided that the money belonged to the original owner, and the finder had a right to keep it until that owner appeared and claimed it. The purchaser of the rags or of the safe did not get any title to the money in them, because neither buyer nor seller knew it was there nor intended a sale of parcels of money. Having no title, he could not take the money from the finder. Lost things belong to the person that finds them as against every one but the owner. There has been a case differently decided, where a lady, while shopping, laid her porte-monnaie on the counter, meaning to take it up again as soon as she had priced some goods; but meantime some one "found" it. The lady had departed without reclaiming it, and the proprietor of the store demanded it, while the finder resisted his claim. But the court, after looking at the case with a magnifying-glass, decided in favor of the shopkeeper. For this porte-monnaie was not lost; it was deposited in an ill-chosen, insecure place; the lady did not drop it by accident, but intentionally left it where she thought it would be safe—in a place which was in law in the charge and care of the shopkeeper. He was held entitled to claim it as a depositary.

Suppose a reward is offered. The courts have in several cases decided that an advertisement offering a reward is a valid and binding promise, and can be enforced by one who complies with its conditions. It is a general offer to pay for a certain service, and if a person accepts the offer and renders the service before the offer has been withdrawn, there is a complete contract. But he must have known of the offer: one who finds the lost thing without knowing a reward has been offered has no legal claim. In a case in Connecticut, a man lost a horse, and advertised a reward of $20. Some one found the horse, and brought him home to the owner without having heard of the reward, and the owner gave him $2 for his trouble. Afterward the finder saw the advertisement, and was naturally displeased. He sued for the other $18, but the court decided against him. Unless the finder is influenced by the offer to undertake the search, there is no ground for saying that the loser is under any agreement to pay. Therefore, if a bank clerk should drop a money parcel, and some one following soon after should pick it up and keep it till a reward was offered, and then return it and demand the reward, it is probable he could not sustain his demand at law. He could not claim it for finding and saving the parcel, for these things were done before he knew of the offer—in fact, before it was made. He could not claim it for returning the parcel to the bank, for this was only his legal duty, and would not form a consideration for a promise to pay $5,000. The offer of a reward would be, in strict law, available only to persons who saw it, and were induced by it to go out and search, upon the risk of losing all their labor if they did not find the parcel.

BROTHER LINKHAW'S SINGING.

When "The State versus Linkhaw" was called, the Commonwealth of North Carolina appeared as the plaintiff, and an earnest Methodist brother of Robeson County responded as the defendant. The latter had not broken any of the Ten Commandments, nor had he violated any written law of the land. His moral character was above suspicion, his piety was unquestioned, and it was conceded even by his persecutors that he was a law-abiding citizen, a member of the church in good standing, and a man of exemplary deportment. Yet he was indicted by the Grand Jury of Robeson County, found guilty of a misdemeanor by twelve of his peers, and the Supreme Court of North Carolina was called upon to determine whether the majesty of the law demanded that he should suffer punishment. It appears that Brother LINKHAW took a leading part in the congregational singing in the church of which he was a member, and that while he labored with fervor to produce harmony in the rendering of the hymns, he contrived, unfortunately, (but unintentionally, all do him the justice to say,) to create a great deal of discord in the congregation. In fact, it was his fervid singing that finally brought him to grief, as it had previously been a cause of grief to many of the brethren and sisters. The truth is that shortly after Brother LINKHAW had been received into good fellowship and the communion of the church, and as soon as his voice was heard in tuneful praise, it became painfully evident to many that his part in the service of song was not calculated to give unmixed pleasure to the devout of the congregation, nor to promote the good ends of divine worship which all had at heart. Gentle hints of this unwelcome truth were first thrown out, and when no notice was taken of these, it became necessary to bring the delicate matter openly to the attention of the brother in fault. As this did not have the desired effect, the members first expostulated and afterward reasoned with him, then tried to move him by prayer, and finally appealed to him as a man and a Christian to have a little consideration for the feelings of the congregation and some respect for the sacred cause of religion. When all these efforts had failed to have any perceptible effect in abating the hymnal fervor of the determined brother, the congregation with one accord voted that his singing was a nuisance which the church would not and could not tolerate, and resolved that, unless a compliance with their demands was promised, the circumstances would justify a resort to extreme measures. To all of which Brother LINKHAW calmly but firmly replied that "he would worship his GOD, and that, as a part of his worship, it was his duty to sing." No course was now left to the society but to appeal to the law. Accordingly, legal proceedings were begun, and the misguided brother, whose only sin was his excess of ardor, was indicted and brought to trial, charged with misdemeanor in disturbing the peace of the congregation.

What were the specific criticisms on Brother LINKHAW's vocal performances, whether it was that his tuning-fork was wont to deceive his ear in the pitch, or he invariably struck the wrong key, or was never in time; whether it was that he persisted in rendering the psalms in long metre while the rest of the congregation labored to give them in short, or that the nasal was so dominant in his tones as to mar the general effect of the singing—these are critical matters, in which the musical public will be interested, but which unfortunately do not appear in the official report of the case. It is clear, however, that in the opinion of the majority the singing complained of was decidedly more fervid than was called for by even the strictest requirements of divine worship and that there was altogether too much of it. The complaint of the church, so far as it appears in evidence, though sweeping, was general. It was charged that Brother LINKHAW was wont to sing in such a way as to disturb the whole congregation and to make the sacred services ludicrous; that at the end of every verse of the hymn, his voice was heard loud and long after all the others had ceased; that the annoyance was great and grievous; that the effect of it was "to make one part of the congregation laugh and the other mad;" and that "the irreligious and frivolous enjoyed it as fun, while the serious and devout were moved with righteous indignation." It was also in evidence that the Pastor often became so disturbed that he lost control of his temper, refused to sing the hymn, and shut up his book in disgust; that the Presiding Elder could not be induced to preach in the church unless Brother LINKHAW would covenant to absent himself from the services or to refrain from taking any part in the singing; and that on one occasion the Senior Deacon, observing the profound solemnity which pervaded the congregation in consequence of the sermon just closed, and fearing that this effect would be lost in ridicule when Brother LINKHAW should open his mouth to start the singing, was obliged to hasten to the latter's pew and beseech him, "for heaven's sake, to keep quiet."

At the trial in the lower court the State did not attempt to show any intention on the part of the defendant to disturb the congregation. On the contrary, it was admitted that he had been conscientiously taking part in the religious exercises. The court was asked, but refused, to instruct the jury that the accused was not guilty unless he *intended* to create a disturbance. The question was, said the Judge, whether his singing had that effect, and whether he intended to do the singing. On this point there was no room for doubt. If the testimony of the Pastor, the Deacons, the leader of the prayer-meetings, and the whole roll of members had been impeached, there was one witness whose evidence alone would have convinced the jury and saved the State from defeat. Being asked to describe the peculiarities of the obnoxious singing, he responded with a hymn given with such perfect imitation of Brother LINKHAW's voice and fervid manner that it "produced a burst of prolonged and irresistible laughter, convulsing alike the spectators, the Bar, the jury, and the court." The devout defendant alone was unmoved to levity. This settled the matter and Brother LINKHAW, but only for the time being. The latter, as determined to assert his rights in law as he had been to exercise them in religion, appealed to the Supreme Court of the State, which reversed the judgment of the lower court, remarking that the defendant was "a proper subject for the discipline of his church, but not for the discipline of the courts." Thus in the end did Brother LINKHAW triumph over his enemies.

Some of the religious societies of Ohio appear to belong to the Church Militant. Within a few years, the greater part of the members of the Lutheran Church, at Somerset, becoming dissatisfied with the preacher, have withdrawn from it, while the remainder, as usual, cleaved for this reason all the more firmly to him. Each party maintained that it had sole right to the church, and, after much wrangling, the seceders assembled in force and carried the position by storm. The minority appealed to the authorities, who caused the ejection of the majority as intruders; but these remarshaled their strength last Sunday, again attacked the theological stronghold, and again winning a victory, held service unmolested. Particulars of the sieges are not given, nor have we any mention of the casualties. Whether the malcontents used any more offensive weapons than fists and main force, we do not know; but we are told that, now that belligerent demonstrations are over, the combatants on each side will have recourse to law. These clerical squabbles have grown to be so common in this country among various denominations that it would seem advisable to establish some ecclesiastical court by which they might be regulated. Such scenes are disgraceful; they bring discredit upon the professions of those assuming to take the Prince of Peace as their model, and the sooner they are discontinued the better for the cause of orthodoxy. Theological-physical assaults upon churches on Sundays with a view to establish the right of holding divine service are not calculated to bring churches into exalted esteem.

In consequence of the contraction in values which has been forced upon us since the year 1873, in our efforts to bring our paper currency up to a specie basis, we have been led to overlook the circumstance that a similar reduction in monetary values has been going on all over the world. It seems highly probable that, if this general downward tendency had not prevailed we should, to use a mercantile expression, have "struck hard pan" several years ago, and hence much of the suffering which we have been enduring has been due, not so much to local as to wide-spread causes. But if all of our troubles have not come from the evils arising out of an inflated currency, neither, on the contrary, have they been those which the Greenbackers, in their most comprehensive schemes, have claimed to be able to nullify. To the future student of present events, the efforts that both hard and soft money men have made to convince themselves and others that this slow sinking of values is something which was controlled by our national currency will seem instances of extreme shortsightedness. In all parts of the world, a gold dollar will to-day represent a greater amount of material or service than it did in 1870. It is not our purpose at this time to give the reasons for this change, but merely to instance one or two notable cases of a decline in worth in foreign articles lately imported into this country. Since the year 1870, we have imported from Manila about 145,000 bales of hemp per annum, this forming what would be the cargoes of about 30 ships each year. In 1870 the price of Manila hemp per pound was, in gold, 14 cents, while the present quotation would be 6 1-2 cents per pound; or, in other words, much the same price that it was in 1860. This rise and decline in price are in singular accord with the rise and fall in the premium on gold in this country; but it would, none the less, be hard to trace any direct connection between the two. Since 1870, there has each year come into this country from Calcutta about 45,000 bales of jute and some 200,000 bales of jute butts. The importations have been fairly uniform, so that the amount now used does not vary much from what was used nine years ago. But the gold prices of the articles have undergone a very considerable change. Jute sold in 1870 at about 6¼ cents per pound, while now 4¼ cents per pound would be a quotation on a level with the highest market price. Jute butts, which, in 1870, were easily disposed of at 4½ cents per pound, will not now bring over 2½ cents for the same quantity. If consolation for personal misery can be found in the sufferings of others, then our merchants, who have been obliged to witness the slow diminution of their calculated wealth, may gather some comfort from the knowledge that their experience has been shared by owners of property in every civilized country, and this, too, where currency complications were unknown.

One of the men whom the country newspapers are fond of naming wolves in sheep's clothing has recently appeared in several towns of interior Pennsylvania. He calls himself Rev. JOHN MAFFITT, and professes to be a Baptist preacher. He occupied a pulpit some months at Smithfield, where he excited suspicion of his piety by licentious conduct, by copious drinking, and by taking letters from the Post Office addressed to GOODWIN TURNER. He explained the last peculiarity by saying that TURNER was an intimate friend of his, and would soon join him; but his licentiousness and intemperance seem to have been overlooked—perhaps on account of his profession. Not long after, he married a widow of property and good position, and went on a wedding tour to Baltimore, where he robbed her of $1,500 in cash, and deserted her. It was next discovered that he had a wife at Lo gwood, Mo., and that he had gone there from Baltimore. He was traced to St. Louis, then to different places in Tennessee and Georgia, having figured at Hall's Mills, in the latter State, as Rev. W. W. La Verne. He was on the point of marrying again at Cartersville, Ga., when an article in the *Baptist Observer* exposed him, and caused his flight. For the time his whereabouts is unknown. He is apparently 45, of medium height; has large nose, small mouth; blue mark under right eye, scar on left cheek, and is a ready speaker. Nearly all these rascally fictitious clergymen seem to have an uncontrollable passion for polygamy and other abuse of women; because, no doubt, these are, from fervid piety, easily imposed upon. The name of JOHN MAFFIT is unfortunate, having been made unpleasantly notorious, many years ago, in the person of Rev. JOHN NEWLAND MAFFIT, once Chaplain to Congress.

The English College of Arms was founded by RICHARD III. in 1483, who assigned it "a local habitation and a name" in a crowded district of London. In 1554 PHILIP and MARY reincorporated the body, and endowed it with a mansion on Bennett's Hill, a steep ascent from the Thames, within the precincts of Doctors Commons Here it has since remained, and Queen Victoria-street—a great thoroughfare which during the last few years has been cut upward from the Thames' Embankment—has brought it into great prominence. The officers of the college are the Earl Marshal, (the Duke of Norfolk,) in whom the office is hereditary, the Kings-at-Arms, the Heralds, and the Pursuivants. The patronage is vested in the Earl Marshal. The Kings-at-Arms are styled Garter, Norroi, and Clarencieux. Garter is the chief, and is always knighted. Norroi is *nord-roi*, that herald being supposed to be especially representative of the sovereign in the North of England, and there is said to have been a "Surroi" until EDWARD III. appointed his son, the Duke of Clarence, a Herald as Clarencieux Knight-at-Arms, substituting him for Surroi. Clarencieux's province is south of Trent, and he attends to the business of that division. Formerly the Heralds made periodical circuits, or "visitations," as they were called, through the country, when they investigated claims of pedigree, and settled disputes as to coats of arms. Their registered records are accepted as good legal evidence in courts of law, and in fact throw indirectly valuable light on many points, and have helped to clear up doubts as to rights of property, titles, &c. The Heralds are known as Somerset, York, Chester, Richmond, Windsor, and Lancaster. The Pursuivants are Rouge Croix, Blue Mantle, Rouge Dragon, and Portcullis. The Heralds are in usual course selected from them. The duties of the Herald's office are very light nowadays as compared with the past. In Ireland the functionary who answers to Garter in England is styled Ulster-King-at-Arms, and in Scotland, Lord Lyon King-at-Arms. The officers of the Herald's College receive their remuneration mainly from fees earned in assisting persons desirous of investigating claims of pedigree or to armorial bearings. The Earl Marsh

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

THE SYMPHONY SOCIETY CONCERT.

The third concert by Dr. Damrosch and the admirable orchestra of the Symphony Society was given last evening at Steinway Hall, the preceding public rehearsal having taken place on Thursday last. Dr. Damrosch is recognized among the lovers of music in New-York as a careful and thorough master of his art, and the weight of his name is never lent to any performance unworthy of an audience who expect an artistic rendering of good music well interpreted. The concerts of the Symphony Society, under his leadership, have thus far justified the high reputate of him and his orchestra, and last night's entertainment was in accord with the two that have preceded it. The programme was as follows:

Unfinished Symphony in B minor ..... Schubert
Allegro moderato. Andante con moto.
Air from "Xerxes" ..... Handel
Miss Anna Drasdil.
Concerto for piano-forte, with orchestra, op. 16.... Grieg
1. Allegro molto moderato. 2. Adagio.
3. Allegro moderato e marcat.—Presto.
Mr. Franz Rummel.
"La Captive," Réverie for contralto and orchestra ..... Berlioz
Miss Anna Drasdil.
Symphony in C. (No. 2.) ..... Schumann
Sostenuto assai. Allegro ma non troppo; Scherzo; Adagio espressivo. Allegro molto vivace.

The orchestra was particularly good in the Schubert symphony, and played it with a delicacy worthy of this lovely work, or fragment, as it may be more properly called. These two movements, which were composed in 1822, and which the celebrated composer and musician, Herbeck, of Vienna, brought to light in 1867, are thoroughly characteristic of Schubert, graceful and melodious throughout and beautifully instrumented. A startling statement contained in a pamphlet on the symphony, published at the hall says of the allegro: "The artless and charming theme is played with and brought back again and again, and interrupted by bursts of wild, savage modulation, through which its simple, familiar grace passes unscathed, like some pure, innocent Christian martyr through the fires of her heathen persecutors." The same authority says of the andante: "It is a miracle of wild, tender grace. We do not come on bold cliffs, craggy mountains, pathless forests; we are not deafened by roaring torrents and booming seas, nor frightened by thunder and lightning, nor blinded and oppressed by a dazzling, scorching sun; here all is peace, contentment, happiness; smooth pastrage, with sleek cattle quietly grazing;" &c. The audience quietly enjoyed the two movements, not withstanding this call on their imagination, and were entertained by one of the best performances of the work ever given in this City. The Schumann symphony was not so well rendered. There was a perceptible lack of finish in every movement, particularly noticeable in the scherzo, and, indeed, in every movement the perfection, which the orchestra is capable of was wanting. It was a good performance, but was not a great one. Miss Drasdil was in her best mood, and sang with expression. Her phenomenal voice has never appeared to better advantage, and, though her method is always a mystery, she is always enjoyable. In the Berlioz reverie, it seemed as if she had combined several separate voices, but they were all beautiful, sympathetic, and musical, and she well earned the applause she received. The air from Handel's "Xerxes" was her great success, and she responded to an enthusiastic encore with Hiller's hymn, in which she is particularly good. Mr. Franz Rummel confirmed the opinion previously expressed of his merits as a pianist. The Grieg concerto was exactly suited to his taste and powers, and he gave a wonderful performance of the work. He commanded throughout the attention of the audience, which contained many musicians and critical amateurs, and was recalled several times at the conclusion of the last movement. No such artistic and elegant piano-playing has been heard in New-York for a long time, and Mr. Rummel, who has come modestly before the public, has certainly established his reputation beyond question. He is a player of vigor and force, and was fortunate in having so good an orchestra to sustain him. The concerto was the principal performance of the concert, and was in accord with the highest musical feeling of the audience.

THE STRAKOSCH OPERA SEASON.

It will no doubt be gratifying to the musical public not to be obliged, in the season of opera which begins to-morrow night at Booth's, to accept precisely the same repertory as that which Mr. Maplesen presented at the Academy. The opening week of itself will be notable for the production of three works which Mr. Maplesen's company have not performed. These are "Aida," with which the season opens to-morrow evening; "Martha," which is set down for Thursday, and "Ballo in Maschera," the opera for Friday night. Mr. Strakosch's resources are especially adapted to the adequate representation of these works. With respect to the opening work, it has long ago been admitted that Miss Kellogg and Miss Cary are foremost representatives of the rôles of *Aida* and *Amneris*, and, as a matter of course, every lover of music will be glad to see them take once more the places on the lyric stage which they are so well capable of adorning. Miss Kellogg's popularity in this country is well understood, and for Miss Cary, she certainly stands in the front rank among the contralti of the world. Mr. Charles Adams, an American tenor of distinction, will make his appearance to-morrow evening as *Radames*, and Signor Pantaleoni, from La Scala, Milan, Mr. George Conly, and Mr. Gottschalk are also in the cast. The choral and orchestral effects will be on the finest scale, and, in brief, a good deal of reliance will be placed on the *ensemble*. "Lucia de Lammermoor" is the opera for Tuesday night, and the chief novelty connected with its production is the fact that Miss Maria Litta will make her first appearance here in the rôle of the heroine. "Faust" is the opera for Wednesday, "Martha" for Thursday, "Ballo in Maschera" for Friday and on Saturday there will be a grand Litta matinée. Mr. Strakosch proposes to make popular prices a feature of this series of operas.

MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS' READINGS.

The fundamental principle of the art of elocution is the necessity of a close adherence to natural expression, although by natural expression is not meant colloquialism or common conversation. Nature makes itself felt in language only when men feel sincerely and deeply, when their words flow directly from the heart; to call everyday talk natural expression is to state an absurdity. It is, unfortunately, true that, in these times, actors pay little attention to the art of reading with proper emphasis and spirit; but we feel assured that this state of things will not long continue, for scholarship and the stage cannot be separated with impunity. It is not sufficient that the critic shall be a student; it is equally necessary that the actor shall be one. The best language, and the highest method of using it, should proceed from the stage—as, in fact, they do in the case of the French theatre. The recitals given lately by Prof. Richardson ought to have awakened our actors to a sense of their own deficiencies, for in him the drama found an interpreter whose scholarship was the keen outcome of sustained thought and investigation. The actor who is content to "speak his part," and more than satisfied if he can produce occasional theatrical effects, is by no means an artist. But if we must object to the man who speaks prose with little feeling or spirit, how greater must be our objection to him who speaks blank verse—as though blank verse could be intelligibly spoken.

Poetry, even when it approaches nearest to conversation, must be read. This truth is not seemingly understood by many readers, among whom must be classed Mrs. Scott-Siddons, whose recitals on Friday evening at Chickering Hall were devoid of natural expression and poetic inspiration. Mrs. Scott-Siddons is representative, and in criticising her an entire body of pretentious elocutionists is criticised. Her early faults have not disappeared with time and experience, and what may have seemed attractive in her years ago now borders upon the objectionable. The lady has a sweet and mellow voice, which she spoils by exaggerating its simplest tones. Her method is no method at all, since it is little else than a combination of artifice and self-consciousness. At times she is prettily arch, and occasionally her humor has a clear and hearty ring in it; moreover, she is not wanting either in spirit or enthusiasm, but both are mis-directed. As a whole, her work was amateurish and unsatisfactory, though pretentious, showing at rare intervals faint gleams of beauty, which contrasted strikingly with their almost grand absence. In the scenes selected by her from "As You Like It" she presented a weak and shallow conception of *Rosalind*, and seemed to have but the faintest ideas regarding *Jaques* and *Orlando*. Her reading of that lovely and pathetic ballad, "Curfew Must Not Ring To-night," which has frequently been rendered with fine dignity and pathos, was unfeeling and unpoetic, and gave no indication of real inspiration. In one or two pieces included in her long programme, Mrs. Scott-Siddons made a better impression. But altogether there was nothing in her work suggestive of original merit.

MR. MAPLESON'S ARTISTS IN BOSTON.

The Boston people went to hear Mr. Mapleson's artists in a calmly critical mood, and their criticism by and by melted into enthusiasm. The press of our New-England Athens is unanimous in praise of the *ensemble* with which Mr. Mapleson presents Italian opera, and has also strong commendation for the individual artists of his company. To Signor Campanini the chief praise is accorded. Diversity of opinion is permitted with respect to all the other singers, but Signor Campanini's supremacy is insisted on. His *Edgardo*, in "Lucia," which is, indeed, a most noble performance, is held to be the best within the memory of the most cultivated Bostonians. He is especially praised for the magnificent pitch of passion to which he carries the part, while his delivery of the music is pronounced practically faultless. He is awarded, without hesitation, the very foremost rank among the great artists of his time. Mme. Gerster also gets the highest commendation for both her *Amina* and *Lucia*, and Mlle. Minnie Hauk, and Signors Galassi and Foli are also remembered in the warmest way. Altogether, Mr. Mapleson's representations of opera are deemed the best which have been seen in Boston.

MUSICAL NOTES.

On Thursday evening the English Glee Club will have a concert at Chickering Hall. The club will have the assistance of Miss Beebe and Miss Finch.

The first of the four grand soirées of chamber music organized by the New-York Philharmonic Club will take place on Tuesday evening in Chickering Hall. Miss Anna Drasdil, Mrs. William G. Morgan, and other artists will appear.

The Philharmonic Society of New-York will have its third public rehearsal next Friday afternoon at the Academy of Music, and its third concert on the following evening. The soloists are Mrs. Anna Granger Dow and Mr. Franz Rummel.

The Nautilus Boat Club announces a grand operatic concert on Tuesday evening, in Steinway Hall, the proceeds of which are to go to the building fund for the new boat-house. The list of artists includes the names of Remenyi and De Murska.

There will be a strong reinforcement this evening at the concert in the Grand Opera-house. Mlle. De Murska and Mr. Levy will appear as heretofore, while Signor Ferranti, the baritone buffo, and Miss Henrietta Markstein, pianist, will also give their services. Gilmore's Band will fulfill the orchestral duties of the evening.

GENERAL MENTION.

Miss Emily Rigl will fill the part of the *Countess* in "Almost a Life" through the provinces.

A minstrel performance is now given regularly every evening in the pretty hall known as Thomas' Opera-house.

No change is yet announced at the Aquarium, where the miniature splendors of "Cinderella" are exhibited twice each day.

Rice's burlesque company will appear in "Evangeline" at the Lyceum Theatre to-morrow evening. Several novelties are in reserve.

The sketch called "The Mischievous Monkey," in which Tom Thumb and other phenomena appear, will be performed for one week more at Masonic Hall.

Mr. Herman Linde will make his promised appearance at Steinway Hall next Wednesday evening, as a recitationist. Following the method of another reader, he will recite from memory the tragedy of "Macbeth."

Mr. John E. Owens will shortly reappear before Metropolitan audiences in "Dot." Miss Minnie Palmer and Mr. C. W. Couldock will be among his support. The return of this comedian, of whom we see too little, will be heartily welcomed.

An entirely new programme of attractions will be presented by the able managers of the Theatre Comique this week. Messrs. Harrigan and Hart are now almost alone in the field of variety entertainments—a fact not without significance.

Mr. Stanley McKenna's comedy, "The Oddities," will be produced in this City shortly by the Criterion Comedy Company, which, under the management of Mr. F. F. Mackay, has been playing in some of the large provincial cities of the East.

The San Francisco Minstrels continue to attract a large share of popular favor; their entertainments have the merit of being at once brief and amusing. The absurd sketch called "Love's Endurance" is a bright addition to the programme.

At the Park Theatre, next Thursday evening, the burlesque of "Robinson Crusoe" will be produced by the Colville Folly Company. In the meantime, "The Babes in the Wood," with its considerable array of attraction, will be rightly performed.

Mr. Joseph Jefferson, whose engagement at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre is approaching its end, may still be seen as *Rip Van Winkle*, although the public would be happier to witness some of his less-known impersonations. The production of "Dr. Clyde" at this theatre is looked forward to with interest.

Whoever has read Bret Harte's brief, yet deeply pathetic story, "Miliss," will be curious to know how it appears in dramatic form. The play will be brought out to-morrow night at the Standard Theatre, with Miss Kate Mayhew as the wild and picturesque heroine—a character of striking and beautiful novelty.

To-morrow evening Murdock's now celebrated play "Davy Crockett" will be presented at Niblo's under favorable circumstances. The part of *Davy* will be played, as usual, by Mr. Frank Mayo, and Miss Josephine Laurens will be the *Eleanor Vaughn*. The management promise that the revival will be in every sense a worthy one.

Messrs. D'Ennery and Carman's pathetic and interesting play, "The Two Orphans," is classed among the series of the New-York Drama as the work of John Oxenford, who, it may be explained, arranged the French text for the English stage. Mr. Oxenford, were he living, would be the last one to lay claim to such a false honor.

The popularity of "The Banker's Daughter" at the Union Square Theatre is as steady as heretofore. The favorite character in the play seems to be *Georgy Washington Phipps*, an original creation, which, despite some exaggeration, belongs to comedy. The husband and wife, and *Mr. and Mrs. Brown*, divide attention about equally. Mr. Lingham has decidedly improved his part of the *Count*.

Those who find enjoyment in comparing actors may exercise their judgment upon Mr. Wallack and Mr. Coghlan, who fill the two leading parts in Mr. Paul Merritt's play, "At Last," the present attraction at Wallack's Theatre. More spontaneity in Mr. Coghlan and less self-consciousness in Mr. Wallack would greatly improve the action of these conscientious artists.

The production of "Les Fourchambault" at the Broadway Theatre on Monday, Jan. 13, will be an interesting event, for no play of recent days has been more talked or written about. Miss Alice Lingard will appear as *Marie Letellier*, originally played in Paris by Mlle. Croizette. The cast will include Mr. Lingard, Miss Dickie Lingard, Mr. O. H. Barr, and Mr. Joseph Wheelock. At the Broadway this week, "Uncle Dan'l" will be performed for the last times.

NO DANGER OF THE SPIRE FALLING.

Capt. Leary, of the Third Precinct, Brooklyn, reported to the Central Office yesterday that the spire of the South Congregational Church, at the corner of Court and President streets, was in a dangerous condition, and liable to topple over into the street. The report was forwarded to the Department of Fire and Buildings, and men were stationed on Court-street to warn pedestrians of the dangerous condition of the spire. The church is a large brick edifice, and the spire, springing out of the south-east corner, rises to a height of about 90 feet. In consequence of the report made by the Police, a meeting of the Trustees was held in the church building last evening. Mr. John F. Henry, President of the Board of Trustees, presided. Superintendent of Buildings Acker and Mr. Osborn, the builder of the church, stated that they were convinced, after making a careful examination of the building, that there was no danger of the spire falling. The report by the Police setting forth its dangerous condition was made, Mr. Osborn supposed, because a few of the stones with which the spire was covered had been blown off. The Trustees resolved that service would be held in the church this morning as usual.

FITZ JOHN PORTER'S TRIAL.

MR. MALTBY'S ARGUMENT.

REVIEWING THE CHARGES OF DISOBEDIENCE TO GEN. POPE'S ORDERS—HOOKER'S SITUATION NEAR MANASAS AUG. 27, 1862.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WEST POINT, Jan. 4.—In the Fitz John Porter case this morning Anson Maltby, of New-York, of counsel for the petitioner, resumed his address, having at yesterday's session finished his argument respecting the darkness of the night on Aug. 27, 1862, and the condition of the roads between Bristol Station and Warrenton Junction. The first specification of disobedience relates to a transaction on the night mentioned. Gen. Hooker had on that day a severe fight with Gen. Ewell's division, of Jackson's command, at Bristow, near Manassas, and was out of ammunition. The enemy retired along the railroad, having inflicted a loss of 300 in killed and wounded upon Hooker, but it was anticipated that the battle would be renewed in the morning, when, unsupported and short of ammunition, the position of Hooker's division would be critical. Accordingly, at 6:30 Gen. Pope sent an order to Gen. Porter to leave Warrenton Junction at 1 o'clock that night and push forward with his whole corps, or such part of it as he had with him, so as to be on the ground by daylight. He was also directed to send word to Banks to hurry forward and take his place at Warrenton, and to leave a regiment of infantry and two pieces there as a guard until Banks came up. Gen. Pope had received a report from Hooker at dark, urging him to send reinforcements, and, thinking it altogether likely that Jackson would mass his whole force in the morning to crush Hooker and turn our right at Bristow, ordered Porter to be on hand at the gleam of day. Porter asserts that the night was dark and rainy, the road full of wagons, and that it was impossible to move a large body of men along it. They had, he says, to light candles at the head of the column even at 3 o'clock, when they actually set out, in order to make their way. It is also claimed, and admitted by the Government, that a council of Porter's General officers, held about 10 o'clock, when it was sprinkling a little and the sky was overcast, decided that it was impracticable to start before 3. The evidence is very conflicting as to the darkness and rain, but it is agreed by the witnesses on both sides that there was no moon. Some claim that the stars were visible all night, others that it was extremely dark. The evidence is equally conflicting as to the number of the wagons. Col. Brinton, of the Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, arrived at Porter's head-quarters about midnight, and was asked to clear the road, but did not, it is alleged by Porter, succeed in effecting his purpose until the next morning. The Government urges in response that Porter should have started earlier, rather than later, knowing the peril to be imminent, and being under explicit orders to be on hand at daylight; that the rebel forces did not find it too dark to put many miles between themselves and Hooker, and that the road was an excellent one for nearly the whole 10 miles, and not at all so incumbered as to be impassable. Mr. Maltby passes over these issues rather lightly, and concludes that because Gen. Pope did not censure Gen. Porter on his arrival at Bristow at 10 o'clock in the morning, instead of daylight, he was, therefore, satisfied with his explanation.

At 3 A. M., on Aug. 29, Gen. Pope sent Porter an order to be at Centreville at dawn of day with his whole command, which he appears, from a private note to Burnside, to have received at 6; then came the joint order, written at 9:30, directing McDowell and Porter to move forward in the direction of Gainesville. He passes very lightly over the issues of veracity between McDowell and Porter as to the substance of that interview, rejects the evidence of Dr. Faxon and Corporal Thomas altogether, discusses the specification of misconduct in the face of the enemy very cursorily, and then makes a vigorous attack on the evidence of Capt. Douglass Pope and Orderly Duffy as to the route taken with, and the time of the delivery of, the famous 4:30 order, Aug. 29, which directs Porter to push forward into action at once on the enemy's right flank. It is impossible to attempt a more exhaustive summary of Mr. Maltby's argument, as it consists very largely of quotations from evidence reported very fully during the sessions of the commission at Governor's Island and West Point.

Of more interest are the undercurrents of this remarkable trial. When Major Asa Bird Gardner was appointed Recorder of the commission he shared the somewhat prevalent view that Gen. Pope's campaign was a series of hap-hazard movements, ending in disaster, and that Gen. Porter had been vicariously sacrificed. Had he continued in this view, the case would probably have been disposed of long since. But, unfortunately for Gen. Porter, on studying the campaign of August, 1862, carefully, Major Gardner arrived at the conclusion that the sentence of the court martial was substantially just and right, and that the purpose of Gen. Pope's campaign was defeated by a combination amounting almost to a conspiracy. To understand the reasons for this decided reversal of opinion it is necessary to recall the fact that Major Gardner was himself a McClellan man, and shared with his partisans a prejudice against Pope which nothing short of a thorough investigation could dissipate. Divested of verbiage, the facts are very brief. Pope took command of the several small independent corps covering Washington, commanded respectively by Banks, McDowell, and Sigel, on July 29, with instructions, while covering the national capital, to operate on the enemy's lines of communication to the west and north-west in such a manner as to compel Lee to divide his forces and enable the Army of the Potomac to withdraw from Harrison's Landing to Alexandria. On Aug. 16 an interrupted order from Gen. Lee apprised him that Gen. Lee had commenced a movement with his whole army, purposing to overwhelm his inadequate force before the Army of the Potomac could come to his assistance. Aug. 14 Gen. Jackson started from Gordonsville upon one of his bold and rapid advances, with the permission of Lee, but in opposition to the judgment of Longstreet, and on Aug. 20 had outflanked Pope, who, under imperative instructions, was holding the line of the Rappahannock. On Aug. 27, having abandoned the line of the Rappahannock, and been reinforced by Heintzelman's corps, a part of Burnside's, under Reno, and Reynolds' Pennsylvania Reserves, Pope began his movement against Jackson, the plan being to interpose a strong force between him and Lee at Thoroughfare Gap, and annihilate him before a junction could be effected. Porter was ordered to march to support with his whole corps, and Franklin with his. The slow movements of these two officers not only defeated the intention to bag Jackson, but enabled him to make the raid on Pope's base of supplies at Manassas mentioned in Porter's letter to Burnside. How narrowly McClellan and Franklin escaped a thorough investigation was not revealed to the public until Major Gardner offered in evidence the copies of Secretary Stanton's letter to Halleck, Halleck's reply, and Lincoln's order directing an investigation. The production of these materials for history placed Gen. Porter, on behalf of McClellan, on his feet, and has brought on a crisis that may possibly develop the whole story of the underlying political intrigue that enters into the case in some measure at present, as well as that of a disgraceful military intrigue in August, 1862, that resulted in the disaster of Pope and the reinstatement of McClellan. The Recorder is disposed to bring these facts to the surface, if one may judge from the new aspect the case has assumed, and the attempt to effect his purpose, proper as it is, will probably eventuate in another explosion.

COTTON SELLERS AND BUYERS AT ODDS.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 4.—The controversy between the cotton sellers and buyers as to the possession of sale samples has resulted in stopping sales. The sellers have resolved not to give up samples, and the buyers not to purchase without them. The August Reichhardt case endeavored to settle the difficulty, but without success.

BREAKING HIS LEG A SECOND TIME.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 4.—Hon. William P. Sheffield, lawyer and ex-Congressman, fell on the icy street between the Court-house and his home this afternoon, breaking the same leg which he broke in New-York 10 years ago, and for which he recovered heavy damages from that City.

A CANADIAN OFFICER'S POSITION.

MONTREAL, Jan. 4.—The *Herald* announces that Lieut.-Gov. Lacellier has been informed by the Federal Government that he will not be interfered with in his present position. This will probably end the controversy over his dismissal.

KILLING HIMSELF AND HIS WIFE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 4.—In East Attleboro, Mass., this morning, Garding C. Tingley, a jeweler, while temporarily insane, cut his wife's throat from ear to ear, and then cut his own. The wife died at once, and the husband will probably die. The woman was about to become a mother. No one was present at the time but Mrs. Tingley's mother. Tingley threatened the lives of his wife and their two children, and his wife's mother went to give the alarm, but when officers arrived Mrs. Tingley was dead. Tingley has a twin brother in the lunatic asylum for an attempt at murder. Mrs. Tingley was about 30 years old, and her husband is of a like age.

THAT VALISE FULL OF BRICKS.

A MYSTERIOUS STRANGER AND A ROBBERY AT THE ALBEMARLE—THE BOGUS SUBSCRIPTION LIST FOUND AND NAMES OF CHARITABLE DONORS.

Detective Thomas Dusenbury, who was recently reappointed a member of the Police force, and was assigned to the Detective Squad at the Central Office, yesterday signalized his return by arresting James Levy, who is suspected of having robbed a lady at the Albemarle Hotel of jewelry valued at $400. The prisoner is also suspected of swindling a number of persons under the pretense of collecting subscriptions for St. John's Guild. The robbery at the Albemarle was committed on the 24th ult. At about 3 P. M. on that day a stranger, carrying a valise apparently well filled, called at the hotel, and asked for a room. He registered as "J. H. Florence, Philadelphia," was assigned to a room on the third floor of the hotel, and immediately went to the apartment. At about 8 o'clock in the evening he was seen by two ladies, who were passing through the corridor, standing in the doorway of his room, with his hat and coat off, and looking up and down the corridor. At 11 o'clock that night a lady, who occupied a room on the same floor, returned from the theatre with her husband, and discovered that during her absence the room had been visited by a thief, who had stolen from a bureau drawer a quantity of jewelry valued at $400. When the lady reported her loss at the office, Mr. Thomas W. Warner, the clerk, remembered the arrival of Mr. Florence, from Philadelphia, and suspected him of being the thief. On going to his room it was found that he had disappeared. Locked in the wardrobe was found the valise he had brought with him. The valise was forced open, and it was then discovered that its weighty contents consisted of a number of bricks and bottles, a piece of old carpet, and other worthless articles. The robbery was reported at the Central Office, and was given to Detective Dusenbury to investigate. The officer, on examining the valise found on it a label of the United States Mail and District Express Company. At the office of the company it was ascertained that the valise, with another similar package, had been received by an agent of the company from the Norwich boat, at Pier No. 40 North River, on the 20th ult., and had been delivered to a woman named Levy, at No. 98 Third-avenue. Dusenbury watched the building for several days and nights, and yesterday afternoon saw James Levy come out of the house. This man answered the description of the stranger at the hotel, and the officer at once arrested him and brought him to Police Head-quarters. He denied all knowledge of the robbery, and said he made his living by playing faro. On being searched at the Central Office the following subscription list was found on his person:

ST. JOHN'S GUILD, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1878.

We, the undersigned, cheerfully donate the amount opposite our names in aid of destitute poor and those that are sick and in destitute circumstances. To such St. John's Guild desires to help.

WILLIAM H. GUION, Treasurer.

A. A. Low Bros.	$50. paid.	Lawson Brothers.	$20
Glen Cove Starch Manuf. Co.	50	Wheeler & Wilson Manuf. Co.	25
Welch, Holmes & Co.	25, paid.	T. J. Pope & Bro.,	25
Angell & Co.	20, paid.	Dodge & Allcock.	25, paid.
Frederick Buttersfield & Co.	25	R. Allen & Sons.	25
Hendricks, Hurtedon & Co.	10, paid.	Pupke & Reid.	25, paid.
Taorne, Watson & Co.	20, paid.	Cheney Bros.	10, paid.
		Willet & Co.	10, paid.
		Schieffelin Bros.	50
		Edward Hill.	20

The following forged authorization was also found in his possession:

ST. JOHN'S GUILD, No. 5 GREAT JONES-STREET, } NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1878. }

The bearer, Mr. Ross, has authority to collect all donations toward the above society.

WILLIAM H. GUION, Treasurer.

These documents were on the official paper of the Guild, and when asked to account for their possession Levy said he had picked them up in the street yesterday. There is scarcely a doubt that Levy is the man who has been for some time past swindling down-town business men by pretending to collect subscriptions for St. John's Guild, and against whom the public was recently warned, through the columns of THE TIMES, by Mr. Guion, the Treasurer of the society.

After locking up his prisoner at the Central Office, Dusenbury returned to Mr. Levy's apartments, believing that he might be able to find some trace of the stolen jewelry. On entering the room he was surprised to find there the notorious thief John Mahoney, alias Mahoney, alias Florence, but better known to the Police as "Jack Sheppard," who was eating his supper. He was arrested a few days ago by Detectives Logan and King, but was discharged for lack of evidence on which to hold him. Sheppard did not recognize Dusenbury, who pretended that he had come there on the invitation of Levy to look at some "stuff" which he had for sale. Jack said that he knew Levy had a lot of nice "stuff," and mentioned several articles which were among the property stolen from the Albemarle Hotel, but he assured Mr. Dusenbury that Levy had sold them all. The officer then left, promising to call again. As there is no complaint against "Jack Sheppard," he was not molested. Levy has been fully identified by Mr. Warner, the clerk of the Albemarle, as the person who had a room at the hotel on the day of the robbery, under the name of Florence, and who left his heavy but valueless valise behind in his hurried departure. The prisoner will be arraigned at the Tombs Police Court to-day.

A FREE-THINKER'S DEATH.

HE LEAVES HIS BODY TO THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS—A SKETCH OF HIS CAREER.

Among the certificates of death received by Dr. John T. Nagle, Registrar of Records of the Health Department, yesterday, was that of Dr. A. Habel, a German physician well known among his fellow-countrymen, who died on New Year's Day at the Roosevelt Hospital from chronic Bright's disease of the kidneys and uremia. The certificate was sent to the Bureau of Vital Statistics by Prof. A. B. Sands, one of the Faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, to which institution the deceased had bequeathed his body for the purpose of dissection and in the interest of humanity. The usual permit for the removal of the remains from the hospital to the dissecting-room of the college was issued by Dr. Nagle, on receiving from the representative of Dr. Sands the assurance that the terms of the statute covering such cases would be complied with, viz., that the remains would be decently interred when they were of no further use to students. Dr. Habel had only been an inmate of the hospital for a few days when death ensued. The will which Dr. Habel left commences as follows: "In the name of the Supreme Being, Humanity, before whom we all bow, amen!" and after disposing of his material property, he goes on to dispose of his body in the following terms: "Finally my life having been devoted to the interests of Humanity, I desire that my death my body may be devoted to the same end, and for this reason I desire and demand that my corpse shall be delivered to the dissecting-room of any of the colleges in the City of New-York which will accept of it, for the purposes of dissection, or to any other college elsewhere, if not accepted by any in this City." The testator bequeaths to the Museum of Natural History in the Central Park four boxes containing specimens of the fauna of South America, and to Prof. E. Haeckel, of Jena, a box of "valuable manuscripts."

In accordance with the terms of his will, Mr. H. W. Brown, his Executor, tendered the body of his friend to the College of Physicians and Surgeons, as stipulated, on behalf of the Faculty of the college. The remains were yesterday removed to the dissecting-room of the college.

Dr. Habel was a native of Austria, and about 60 years of age. He became involved in a political plot about 18 or 20 years ago, and was compelled to leave his native land. With one of his sons, he came to this country. After some months' stay here he went to South America, and while following his profession there he devoted a great deal of his time to the study of the flora and fauna of the country. He sent a large number of specimens to the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, and several of his works on South America were published by the Institution. He subsequently settled in Providence, R. I., and there organized a hospital, of which he assumed charge, but his advanced opinions on religious and Socialistic matters resulted in his abandonment of that benevolent enterprise. He returned to this City and resumed the practice of his profession; but he allowed his practice to gradually slip away, and devoted himself almost entirely to writing long dissertations on Socialistic topics. He was eccentric in his habits and dress, and wore a long-tailed coat, invariably buttoned up close, and never cut his hair, allowing it to hang over his shoulders. One of his peculiar ideas was that the Christian names of persons should be designated simply by letters of the alphabet. As for instance, Smith, being the head of a family, should be known as "A" Smith; his eldest son was to be designated as "B," his second son as "C," and so on. He spent a great deal of time in making up a large quantity of paper in elucidating this theory. It is said that he had been divorced from his wife. One of his sons is living in Vienna, and the one who accompanied him to this country is a druggist at St. Louis. Dr. Habel was a prominent member of the New-York Liberal Club. When he was taken sick he sent his books and a large pile of manuscripts as a present to the Liberal Club, and they are now in the library of the club in Eighth-street. At that time he occupied apartments in the house of Mr. Rees, No. 232 Fifth-street. He refused the services of a doctor, and it was only at the urgent solicitation of his friends that he consented to become an inmate of Roosevelt Hospital. Yesterday, Mr. Brown, the Executor named in the will, took possession of the furniture and other effects of Habel, for disposal in accordance with his wishes.

A VILLAIN'S CONFESSIONS.

WESLEY W. BISHOP ON THE STAND.

CONTINUATION OF THE TRIAL OF KATE COBB IN NORWICH—BISHOP'S SHOCKING STORIES OF HIS RELATIONS WITH THE PRISONER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NORWICH, Conn., Jan. 4.—One of the most shocking recitals of which imagination can conceive, was that which Wesley W. Bishop made to-day in the trial of Mrs. Cobb. The testimony was of a most revolting character, and on that account many of the women who had forced their way into court the day before were excluded. But quite as disgusting a thing to contemplate was the calm, imperturbability of the narrator. Although he was telling of his guilty intimacy with the woman, and describing his constant interchange of ideas relative to the wicked conspiracy he alleged to have existed between himself and Mrs. Cobb, his face and tone were devoid of any emotion or sentiment, either of reluctance, shame, or delicacy. He talked as freely as if he were explaining a commonplace transaction. Even when counsel, in putting questions to him, employed circumlocution to avoid offensive expressions, he would reply, not in the same terms, but in the broadest language. His manner was entirely free from any suggestion of melancholy or remorse, and the only times when he lost his stolidity was when the opposing counsel had an occasional clash of words, and then the witness' face, of a natural, but deadly, pallor, would light up as with a mirthful laugh, such as ran through the audience. Both to the State's Attorney and the counsel for defense, when they examined him, he directed his full, lifeless gaze without evasion. He spoke in so low a tone and there was so much rustling and coughing in the court-room that it was hard to hear him, but while Mr. Waller was examining the witness that gentleman would repeat the testimony in a loud tone, so that it could be distinctly heard. Mrs. Cobb sat with her veil down as usual, but during a momentary recess about the middle of the forenoon, just after revelations had been made of the most outrageous conduct on her part, she bent over and chatted very freely with her mother and brother. Except when she replied one day to a single confidential question from her counsel, and on another occasion whispered to her child, she has not talked at all in the court-room during the trial hitherto, and at neither of those times did she talk so long or so animatedly as to-day. The impression is quite general that her bearing is assumed, and no index of her real feeling. Certainly there are many circumstances to show that she is a person of more ready wit and force of character than Bishop.

Two witness were first called upon to state on what occasions he had taken Mrs. Cobb out to ride and the circumstances. Three rides were described and stated to be the only ones. They were in April and May; in each case the arrangement was made in the morning when Bishop called for his orders, and in every instance he picked her up in a different part of the city nearly a mile from her home. His buggy was obtained in a different place each time. Their third ride was not marked by any impure conduct. On these occasions Mr. Cobb was either away from home or blinded by a pretense that his wife had gone out to make friendly calls. She was set down at a different place each time not far from her door. These rides were always in the evening. On another occasion they had an assignation nearly two miles from home.

The State's Attorney relieved the horrors of this sickening narrative by changing off at this point to the inclosure of verses by Mrs. Cobb to the witness. Several more sets of verses were here introduced, first being shown to the witness for identification, and then read, with much elocutionary effect and a subdued satirical smile by the State's Attorney. The verses were all newspaper clippings, some of them touching the philosophy of life, others embodying amorous sentiments, and not a few containing allusions to purity and to heaven. None of them contained what could possibly be construed as an impure thought. However, the audience laughed so heartily that the Sheriff was obliged to call for order, and more than once a look of decidedly grim amusement passed over the faces of the attentive jurors. The next serious phase of the examination dealt with Bishop's visits to Cobb's house about the time of the death. Cobb died about Thursday noon, June 6. On Tuesday night Bishop and Mrs. Cobb had a long walk together, Wednesday Bishop stopped at the house twice, seeing Charlie for the first time, and merely passing the time of day with him, and the second time bringing the package of strychnine which Mrs. Cobb had asked for the day before. More inquiries were put here by the State concerning the illicit relations of the parties, the purchase of arsenic, and certain walks on Washington-street, and then a fresh lot of verses was sandwiched in. The four visits made at Cobb's house on Thursday were then detailed, the last one being at 9 A. M., when the witness exchanged a word or two with Charlie as to how the latter was; as he was going out Mrs. Cobb told him in a low tone, in the back hall, that Charlie would not last many days; he came at 10 o'clock, to deliver some goods; the third time was just before 12, and, though he came into the house, he did not go into the sitting-room, as he knew Lemuel Manning was there. Cobb was not there dead; he was, however, at the fourth visit, which was at about 2 P. M.; Bishop did not go into the room to see the body; he was not expecting the death that day; at the time of the third call Cobb had asked to have some potash sent up to the house, and this was the object of the fourth visit; this potash order would have lailed any immediate expectation had Bishop had any; he only saw Mrs. Cobb in the presence of other members of the family that afternoon; Friday morning when he called he was handed two Otis Library books, with a request to return them and make some inquiries about Charlie's ticket; the lid of one book was lifted a little to attract Bishop's attenton, as others were present and conversation was restrained; on getting away from the house he found that within the covers there was a note to him. It said:

"It is done. They are going to have an examination. The Lord only knows what the result will be. Here is the rest. Keep it till all is over."

With the note were two packages, one of arsenic and the other of strychnine, which he disposed of in a closet, with the note, when he got back to the store. The library books were returned as was desired. The only incident on Saturday's visit, which was not free from excitement, except for a moment, was a kiss in the pantry. During the next week he did not see Kate, but sent her several notes by different children, to which she at length replied, telling him not to write to her, but to destroy her, but to come himself under cover of darkness and leave his notes at a certain window in exchange for her notes deposited in the same place; there was other important correspondence prior to his arrest during the latter part of June and Sunday while in jail he received a note from Mrs. Cobb; it was an August afternoon; in his ration-pan or dish he found a little piece of brown tissue paper folded, the nature or object of which he did not at first understand; unfolding it, he found a note inclosed from Mrs. Cobb; he could not see to read it in his cell, and so waited to do so later. [Here the box bia of the prisoner was exhibited, being the brown wrapper, and the other two being thin, crumpled white wrapping-paper. One was covered with writing in a small hand, with a lead-pencil. It was barely legible. The other had a line or two at the top. They were shown the witness and identified.] The jailer took them away from him before he learned their contents.

Mr. Waller asked Bishop about the cause of his wife's death before a reply could be made, Mr. A. F. Park, oldest brother of the Chief-Justice, and the Clerk of the Superior Court, rose and objected as Bishop's counsel. He said that the answer would disturb the jury from the present case, and it might prejudice the approaching trial of Bishop himself. Those who knew the relationship between the objector and the Judge naturally expected that the latter would rule. A ruling was not necessary, however, as Bishop's counsel advised him not to reply, and he then declined to answer. Mr. Waller elicited a statement from the witness that he declined because he was so advised. A few minutes later, Mr. Park had occasion to object to Col. Wait's questions to the witness, whereupon the cross-examiner responded, with mock gravity and great courtesy, "Brother Park, be calm in your mind," and changed the form of his inquiry to avoid the objection. The cross-examination began after a short rec

'FRISCO FACTS AND GOSSIP.

HARD TIMES, MINING STOCKS, AND OTHER MATTERS.

ENFORCED CHRISTMAS ECONOMY — ADVICE FOR EASTERN SPECULATORS IN MINING STOCKS—THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION AND THE CHINESE QUESTION—A KISS FOR A POSITION AS TEACHER—SHAKING HANDS WITH THE SAMOANS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Dec. 24, 1878.

Christmas again—which comes but once a year, heaven be thanked, for it is a dreaded event, trying to the patience, ingenuity, and purse of the whole community. What shall I get for Jones' children, what shall I get for Mary; and *paterfamilias* and his helpmate consult over the dying embers of the grate, while the man takes the poker and draws little diagrams in the ashes, and after a long silence, borne patiently by the wife of his bosom, who relies on his good judgment and sense, he mildly remarks, "I dunno;" but rousing up and setting the poker down so emphatically that it capsizes and clatters on the ash-pan, ejaculates, "Not much, can't afford anything expensive this year—times too hard, can't afford it." And that seems to be the universal verdict—can't afford much this year, and so the female department of the house wander forth with attenuated pocket-books to find the most for the least amount of money.

The most tempting articles are displayed in the windows, but nobody but some uninitiated woman inquires the price, and gives a little scream when she hears it. Stocks are down, and that means dull trade in this town. It would have made thousands and thousands difference with the fancy-goods men had stocks kept up just one month longer. At the book stores the elegant annuals and beautifully bound standard works in handsome cases stand untouched, and the less expensive books alone sell.

In anticipation of the continuance of the flush times of three months ago—when all was lovely and Sierra Nevada was $250 per share—the credulous tradesmen ordered heavy stocks of rich and expensive goods, which are likely to remain on hand as dead stock until things boom again, which the sanguine element of the community confidently prophesy will be soon. If I had not seen the whole country floored and smashed so often, kilt entirely, and apparently gone to the bow-wows, and in six months everything again lovely and prosperous, I should say a resuscitation was one of the problems or conundrums; but it is not safe to prophesy anything in this country. There is just enough of the old never-say-die spirit left in the people to constitute a reacting element, and this community has more lives than a cat; just when you think it is time to think about burying it, up it gets, and is as lively as ever—a little singed, perhaps, and some hair gone, but it grows again soon, and you can't see where the last brick struck. It is never safe to get ready to die, for while you are ordering your funeral, especially if you have a lot of seemingly worthless old mining shares on hand which represent certificates of past blank foolishness, you pick up the paper some fine morning and read that they have struck it rich in the Woolly Horse or Dead Broke, and you find yourself on your pins again, and forthwith proceed to execute a *pas de deux* with the partner of your woes around the breakfast-table. You sell shares enough to pay the butcher and baker, and rush into speculation again with the same recklessness as before. We had a booming market for three or four months, and if everybody had sold out, the fortunes flying around loose would have paid the national debt; but somebody must be the last man, those who might have been the first out continued to hold for still higher prices, and when the collapse came cursed their own folly and stupidity, and said, only let us get another such a chance and we will profit by this experience; but they wont, they will do the same thing right over again. The ways of the stock market are as inscrutable as those of Providence. Take Sierra Nevada, for instance; it went to $250 a share on less prospect and less actual promise than to-day. The mine did not look as well as it does at this moment, and yet the price is but $48. The Bodie Mine is another illustration. It started at $1 a share, and ran up within a month to $50, then took a downward plunge, and is quoted to-day at $9, and is still as promising as ever, has paid dividends uninterruptedly, and will probably continue to do so for a long time to come. In this instance, however, public confidence was destroyed by the error of the management in paying too much dividend. The first month it declared a dividend of $3 per share, then one of $5, and then another of $3—in all $11 in one month—and carried over a surplus. The public said, what are those fellows up to; the gait is too fast; and the stock commenced falling. Then the management got mad, and said, well, if you don't like $11 we will reduce it to $1, and $1 it has been since, each dividend paid leaving a surplus to be carried over. If a dividend of say $2 per share had been announced and continued, as it could easily have been, the stock would probably have held up to $40 per share. Eastern investors would be foolish to sell at present prices, as they are certainly realizing a better interest on their money, even if they purchased at the highest prices, than they can get for it on bond and mortgage. There has been a "raid" on this stock for some unexplained reason. There certainly is not at the present moment any good and sufficient cause for its decline. It is not justified by the reports from the mine, which are favorable; it seems to be looking well, is not in debt, and has money in the treasury.

Apparently the only thing to give a mine a value is to levy assessments, and it is astonishing how meekly the public will walk up and pay; like the eels being skinned, they rather like it. This sort of Irish dividend is so generally the rule that when a dividend is finally earned and declared, the community take offense and knock the stock endwise. My advice to Eastern capitalists is not to buy unless they have fully made up their minds to hang on and believe nothing they hear. If it goes down, put it in the safe and forget it, and some day it will turn up jack, with a chance for a reasonable profit. Speculative stocks are not the ones to buy anyhow; better invest in those that are not on our boards at all—the go-slow-and-easys—those that pay only a moderate dividend and keep it up. For any stock that is on the board is likely any day to be raided on by the bears, and the question of its merits entirely disregarded, prices and merit having no connection. It is first too high, then too low, and for any one at such a distance, without any satisfactory explanation of the causes of such fluctuations, to attempt to reason out a theory, for it is simply offering themselves as candidates for the lunatic asylum. It is a waste of time and energy to try to find any good and sufficient reason for its violent fluctuations, there generally being none. As to purchasing, my advice is like that of *Punch* to the young man contemplating matrimony—Don't, but if you do, don't be frightened out of your money by the gambols of the menagerie. The bears can't afford to lie up and suck their paws *all* the time, and as their little profits lie in frightening the public by roaring and rattling their chains, they are bound to do it, and will continue the amusement to the end of their days.

In a previous letter I prophesied that the California and Consolidated Virginia would soon resume their dividends. In order that I might be borne out in the statement, the former mine has just declared a dividend of $1 per share, and will probably continue so to do for six months to come. Consolidated Virginia will also, in all probability, resume paying dividends in January or February at the latest. It is never likely to pay its old dividend of $2 per share, but $1 is a fair interest on the present price of the stock, *i. e.*, $8, or 12½ per cent. per month. If there is any man among ye that paid a much higher price, let him strike off and charge to profit and loss or jollification and cigar account all he paid over $25, and congratulate himself on what a splendid investment and what a big interest he is getting on his money. It is like paying $10 for a pair of boots, and wearing them nearly out, and then getting them half-soled, and finding consolation in the splendid pair of boots you have for $2.

Advice being cheap, mine is: if you feel like putting a little money into our mines, to club together and purchase a small gold mine that has never been on our boards, incorporate under your own laws and manage it yourselves in your own fashion, and be content with a matter of 2 per cent. per month, which ought to satisfy any reasonable man on his investment. Take time to investigate before you buy, and when satisfied make your purchase. Manage your mine as you would any other business, with judgment and economy, and the chances are you will have a good and permanent thing. If you are not satisfied with that, and want to make money faster, buy Sierra Nevada at $250 for a rise, and find you "don't got 'em." What makes us old conservatives mad is to see you do this, and then go off into a blue streak of profanity whenever anybody says California mine to you. You might as well blank all of your railroad stocks just because you slipped up on a pool in Erie, and just remember that if we have any little tricks, the men that taught us were mostly imported originally from Wall and Broad streets. Ex-pupils they may have found us out, but as teachers they were "immense." Perhaps you don't like the boomerang principle of the thing!

THE CONVENTION.

We have a convention in session at Sacramento, called to re-form the Constitution—which thus far, although over a month in session, has accomplished little or nothing. Every delegate in it seems to be working to make himself popular with the masses, in view of political preferment hereafter. The popular theme is the Chinese question, and one, to read the proceedings, would judge that the convention was called in the interest entirely of Mr. Denis Kearney and his constituents. The platform laid down on the Chinese question reads, first, that no corporation shall be allowed to employ them; second, that they shall not be employed on public works; third, that they shall not be allowed to lease or own property in the State, or fish in its waters; fourth, that they shall not be allowed to come here or live here at all—a clear case of "skillet." The chances are, that the legislation on John will be of so extreme and sweeping a character as to be declared by higher authority as unconstitutional.

MORE LIGHT.

Hon. Milton S. Latham having become the owner of the right to use all the patents for electric light for the Pacific coast, is making arrangements for its introduction in our city at once. The consequence is that holders of gas stock are fool as happy as they were. The prospect of a relief from the extortions of this great monopoly naturally gives an additional inducement to mankind to remain a little longer on this sphere. If your correspondent is permitted to do so until he sees the millennium in good working order, he will be ready to hand in his chips, having spent the best years of his life in violent contention with gentlemen calling at the office with hieroglyphical calculations on the consumption of their odorific, vile compound, with no just connection between facts and figures. There is just one resource left for the gas company. Having watered its stock so often, it can, without inconsistency, convert itself into a water company when Mr. Latham lets his light so shine. The first occasion will be celebrated by your correspondent in a manner to probably render him insensible for the succeeding 24 hours, having retired from public life to test the efficacy of the wet-towel-on-the-head treatment.

SHOCKING.

We are at present in a high state of virtuous investigation of certain loose proceedings in our Public School Department, which has developed the shocking discovery that the questions and interrogatories to be propounded by the Board of Examiners to the school-marms and applicants for teacherships had been sold by parties in office at rates ranging all the way from a kiss to $200, the one representing the highest and the other the lowest variation of the market. You can take your choice, according to your sentimental or sordid estimate of values. It would naturally seem that the introduction of a kissing department at church fairs, and the low rate at which the luxury has been placed, 25 cents, with the flavor of the last fellow's bad cigar hanging around the young lady's lips, would have a tendency to "bear" the market, in which view of the case the $200 probably represented full value and the kiss the depreciation of the previously valued luxury.

Our Board of Education, being composed of men of staid and sober views, whose kissing days have passed, or, at least, satiety having dulled the edge of appreciation, have bottled all their virtuous indignation on that head, and pour forth their vials on the item of the $200. Whether in consequence of the easy market in the osculatory demonstration and the tight condition of the money question—abundance of the former and scarcity of the latter—in which, of course, there was not an impartial deal, have announced that they are going to dismiss every teacher and refuse certificates to all the ladies concerned, which is a ridiculous resolution in view of the fact that all favors and situations about our City Government are notoriously sold for coin, and a regular tariff exists. For the various offices about the City Hall, the price ranges about $200 for janitor, $150 for sweeper, &c. The school-marms are indignant and are cultivating their nails. Having business with a member of the board a day or two since, I met a young lady teacher just coming out of his office, and when the gentleman appeared there was a long scratch on one cheek and a visible puncture at the end of a very red nose—circumstantial evidence. If on a jury trying the case, I might have given considerable nose and scratch, but, knowing the gentleman well, should have ignored the idea of any ordinary effort succeeding in making an impression on his cheek.

SAMOAN MATTERS.

By the arrival of the schooner Ada May a few days since from Apia, Samoan or Navigators' group, we have late news from that remote quarter of the Pacific, made so famous by the events of the past three years.

It will be remembered that Col. A. B. Steinberger, who made a trip to the group under instructions of the State Department, and who accepted the office of Premier under King Malietoa and subsequently returned to the island and filled that office until, by the intrigues of the English missionaries and German merchants, was forcibly ejected from his position in their trade if Americans were suffered to get a foothold, backed by an English man-of-war, the Captain of which, making a catspaw of the American Consul—a disreputable old reprobate—seized Col. Steinberger by force, and took him on board his vessel, and kept him in irons for several days, and finally took him away and landed him in a destitute condition at the Fijis. The Consul, on some trifling pretense and excuse, seized Steinberger's effects and private papers, and also the yacht Peerless, intended for the use of the Samoan Government, and sold effects and vessel at public auction, the latter to a confederate for $2,000—a vessel that cost 10 times the money, and for which $10,000 had been offered. Steinberger had labored faithfully in the cause of the Samoans, and had given them a good Government, and one that should have been satisfactory to all law-abiding, moral citizens, and more especially the missionaries, inasmuch as it suppressed lawless violence, vice, and the demoralizing inculcation of a taste for intoxicating liquids. But the missionaries, especially the English, headed by Rev. Dr. Turner, who, by long residence had gained an influence over the natives, commenced a system of intrigue, and evinced a determination to undermine and destroy, not only Steinberger's Government, but Steinberger himself. It has been vaguely hinted that one clause in the law sadly interfered with the perquisites of the missionaries, inasmuch as it suppressed vice, whereas the little derelictions of the human race were condoned by a fine which went into the missionary pocket—fund, I mean—and, as may be imagined from the acute character of the denizens of that voluptuous climate, very considerably reduced the revenue; not that vice was so effectually suppressed perhaps, as from the fact that a more reasonable and more moral, but less mercenary, method of suppression was adopted. To the credit of the French Bishop be it said that he threw his influence and weight in favor of the new Government. Steinberger being deposed, the road seemed again open to German and missionary rule. The native Government, however, resolutely maintained its organization, although in a measure powerless to execute its laws, in consequence of the resistance of the turbulent element and the presence of German and English armed vessels, encouraging insubordination, the former of which taking advantage of the weakness of the natives, were constantly threatening bombardment to compel payment of claims of German citizens for alleged damages sustained from various imaginary causes, without shadow of equity or justice. It was only necessary for the Government to collect a few thousand dollars to have some German set up a claim, and forthwith the Captain of the German man-of-war pounced down upon it; and it became evident that as long as there was any prospect of collections there would be a corresponding extortion, so the Government suspended any collection of taxes and sat down to bide its time with that patience and dignity for which the natives are pre-eminent. The next step was to send the Chief Mammea to Washington to ask the protection of our Government. The result was a treaty of reciprocity and good feeling—a deal of hand-shaking and mutual congratulations on it, but very non-committal on our part. But it was a great improvement on the milk-and-water policy pursued under the administration of Mr. Fish, and the nation may thank Mr. Evarts for securing to it privileges of importance, immunity from import duties on merchandise, and, above all, the finest harbor of the group, which at no distant day will be of untold value to us. It was a long stride to a more hopeful policy of our Government, which has been too timid to take advantage of the offers that John Bull and the Germans gobble up without the merit of asking whether it is agreeable or not. The treaty should have been stronger, and protected these simple people from the aggressions of every little Jackanapes of a gun-boat that happens to come along.

As Col. Steinberger declined to return and resume his office, it was determined to select some competent person to go to the islands and represent the same. Accordingly, the selection fell on Major-Gen. Joseph J. Bartlett, whose war record and unexceptionable private character, coupled with abilities of a high order, rendered him eminently fitted for the position. He accepted the appointment, and, arriving here in May last, sailed for the islands. Meantime, Mammea, the Chief, having accepted the courtesy of a passage on the sloop-of-war John Adams—previously ordered to those waters—sailed from Panama the same month. A Commissioner, Mr. Goward, was also dispatched by the Government in the same vessel, to consummate and carry out some details of the treaty. The Adams and the vessel on which Gen. Bartlett sailed arrived at about the same time. The rumor of the treaty had preceded them, and the excitement among the natives and residents was great. Forthwith a grand meeting was called of all the population to hear the report of their Chief, Mammea, and the terms of the treaty. Mammea's account of the civility and kind treatment of our Government officials at Washington called forth enthusiastic cheers for Mr. Evarts from 10,000 stentorian pairs of native lungs, and his popularity in that distant part of the world emitches him to an exceeding prospect to appointment to any office in the gift of the Samoan Government, when the solid South and Democracy have elected the next President, who will kindly relieve him from his arduous duties, &c. When it came to reading the treaty there was great disappointment that it was of so mild a character. The natives fully expected a protectorate, and that in the American Government they had secured a big brother who would protect them—whereas, as one of them expressed it: "American Government very glad to shake hands with us; very glad we no charge 'em duties; shake hands again; very glad we give 'em fine harbor for coaling their ships; shake hands; very glad we have prospect of so much prosperity and good Government; another shake; hope everybody will let us alone; if they don't we will—we will—' expostulate'; let us shake; then we all shake hands again and say what good fellows we all are"—and that is just about the length of the treaty. For more than four years the contest was raging. During that four years envious and unfriendly nations were hoping for the overthrow of the greatest Republic the world ever knew; the lovers of liberty all over the earth were praying with bated breath for our success, and battle succeeded battle until every home was darkened with mourning and every fire-side had its vacant chair.

But finally the war ended. In a little more than four years the vast extent of hostile territory was traversed and subdued. An opposing army, composed of such fighting men as no nation but ours can furnish, was slain, captured, conquered. The autocratic idea of the Government was fully established in the remotest corners of the land, and the old flag of liberty waved in undisputed supremacy, no rebel banner flouting the air. The trials, the privations, the hardships, and the sufferings of those gloomy years, you do not wish me to dwell upon. You saw them, felt and suffered them, and you will never forget them. And you will not, amid the merry-making of this joyous occasion, forget the brave men who went forth with you, but have not returned, whose blood was shed in battle, who died in hospital, whose bones are bleaching in the soil you conquered.

Wisconsin has an empire of her own. Her situation between the largest lakes in the world, and the Father of Waters; her soil, her climate, and productions; her mines, pineries, agricultural fields; her growing towns; her peaceable, law-abiding, intelligent people, who has judges excelled by none, lawyers the peers of any, clergymen and authors whose works are read on both sides the Atlantic—but the plaudits of Wisconsin will forever rest upon her volunteer soldiery. Their deeds of the past will always be referred to in unbounded admiration of the Wisconsin regiments. They were not, perhaps, the most observant of rules and regulations, red tape, and discipline, when no enemy was near, but when the battle approached and the fight began they stood firm and steady, ready to endure any privation or face any danger.

But the disasters of war always survive the conflict of arms. In most countries the army is sent forth to suppress a rebellion, defeat a hostile nation, or conquer territory. When the army has completed its work, they retire to their quarters, and a few regiments are remanded quietly at home while the war was progressing, step to the front and "trample up the consequences." But to quote from the beautiful and admirable speech of President Lincoln at Gettysburg, "This is a government of the people, by the people, for the people."

When war endangered your Government you assumed the part of soldiers, and marched to suppress it. As soon as you had done that you laid aside your guns and muskets, and resumed the character of citizens, and had to take your share of responsibility in determining what should be the results of your victory, and how they should be guarded and secured.

Every long war is followed by financial depression, or, in plain Saxon, by hard times. The Revolutionary war left the country flooded with Continental money, so depreciated in value from the volume issued that a wheelbarrow would not buy a breakfast. Great Britain, the richest nation of the world, after her wars with Napoleon, remained under suspension of specie payments over 20 years, and finally abolished one of the pillars of her system, failed to pay, and returned to specie as a basis of business through trials, individual bankruptcies, riots, and starvation among the people. But with bull-dog tenacity she adhered to her purpose, as Grant did to his plan for taking Richmond, until she came to the shore, and has never since departed from the theory of hard money.

During our late war, the Government, expending sometimes millions a day, was compelled to borrow money on its bonds, and to issue what we call "greenbacks," to be used as currency. These greenbacks were in the nature of forced loans, because they were made by law a legal tender; and they were a useful instrumentality for the emergency of war. But for the time they were only but promises to pay money. And as long as the Government failed to pay the money the greenbacks called for they were broken promises. The Government was morally guiltless for not paying them so long as it was unable to do so, and no longer.

You saved the nation's life in your characters as soldiers; but now that you have resumed the character of citizens, you are as much bound as other citizens to stand up for the nation's honor. Indeed, you, above all other men, have a right to demand that a Government you have fought to preserve should not attempt to destroy itself. The age of depreciated money is past. The Government, and its corporations and citizens, have resumed specie payments to-day, and there is every reason to expect that the Government will be able to stand its ground in this great financial advance, notwithstanding the wiles of brokers, as you held yours amid the storm of war.

Another question of great importance to the welfare of the country is, what should be the policy of the nation toward the conquered South? To deal with this subject justly we must consider her condition before the war, and the change in that condition wrought by the war. Before the war a portion of the white men of the South were nabobs of the land. A portion of the whites, the "poor white trash," as they were called by the aristocracy, were even more despised than the slaves who were compelled to submit to the lash as often as the master ordered it. The great slaveholder was rich, proud, and arrogant. The slave was a chattel. The upheavals of an earthquake do not produce greater changes upon the earth's surface than the abolition of slavery produced in the condition of Southern society. Her slave had suddenly become the equal of his master. The master was not more enraged than the former slave was astonished at this. Rich men had been reduced to poverty, towns had been destroyed, houses burned, and fields laid waste. The desolating plowshare of sovereign wrath had left deep and lasting traces throughout the South. It is impossible to conceive of a more complete transformation of society. Again, in any statesmanlike view of human affairs, allowances must be made for the faults, follies, and foibles of men. These Southern white men were smarting under the humiliation of defeat; their pride had been humbled; their ambition destroyed. Well that it was so; but the fact is an element of proper judgment in their case. We cannot wonder that they did not at once enter into full sympathy with their conquerors, and surrender the opinions forced upon them by the habits of a lifetime. To judge these men justly we must put ourselves in their place.

Now, as long as the subject, "With charity for all" and with malice toward none," to quote again from Mr. Lincoln, what should be the treatment of the South? First, every Southern State should be allowed to resume its position fully as the States while the war was progressing, step to the front and "trample up the consequences." But to quote from the beautiful and admirable speech of President Lincoln at Gettysburg, "This is a government of the people, by the people, for the people."

When war endangered your Government you assumed the part of soldiers, and marched to suppress it. As soon as you had done that you laid aside your guns and muskets, and resumed the character of citizens, and had to take your share of responsibility in determining what should be the results of your victory, and how they should be guarded and secured.

Every long war is followed by financial depression, or, in plain Saxon, by hard times. The Revolutionary war left the country flooded with Continental money, so depreciated in value from the volume issued that a wheelbarrow would not buy a breakfast. Great Britain, the richest nation of the world, after her wars with Napoleon, remained under suspension of specie payments over 20 years, and finally abolished one of the pillars of her system, failed to pay, and returned to specie as a basis of business through trials, individual bankruptcies, riots, and starvation among the people. But with bull-dog tenacity she adhered to her purpose, as Grant did to his plan for taking Richmond, until she came to the shore, and has never since departed from the theory of hard money.

During our late war, the Government, expending sometimes millions a day, was compelled to borrow money on its bonds, and to issue what we call "greenbacks," to be used as currency. These greenbacks were in the nature of forced loans, because they were made by law a legal tender; and they were a useful instrumentality for the emergency of war. But for the time they were only but promises to pay money. And as long as the Government failed to pay the money the greenbacks called for they were broken promises. The Government was morally guiltless for not paying them so long as it was unable to do so, and no longer.

You saved the nation's life in your characters as soldiers; but now that you have resumed the character of citizens, you are as much bound as other citizens to stand up for the nation's honor. Indeed, you, above all other men, have a right to demand that a Government you have fought to preserve should not attempt to destroy itself. The age of depreciated money is past. The Government, and its corporations and citizens, have resumed specie payments to-day, and there is every reason to expect that the Government will be able to stand its ground in this great financial advance, notwithstanding the wiles of brokers, as you held yours amid the storm of war.

Another question of great importance to the welfare of the country is, what should be the policy of the nation toward the conquered South? To deal with this subject justly we must consider her condition before the war, and the change in that condition wrought by the war. Before the war a portion of the white men of the South were nabobs of the land. A portion of the whites, the "poor white trash," as they were called by the aristocracy, were even more despised than the slaves who were compelled to submit to the lash as often as the master ordered it. The great slaveholder was rich, proud, and arrogant. The slave was a chattel. The upheavals of an earthquake do not produce greater changes upon the earth's surface than the abolition of slavery produced in the condition of Southern society. Her slave had suddenly become the equal of his master. The master was not more enraged than the former slave was astonished at this. Rich men had been reduced to poverty, towns had been destroyed, houses burned, and fields laid waste. The desolating plowshare of sovereign wrath had left deep and lasting traces throughout the South. It is impossible to conceive of a more complete transformation of society. Again, in any statesmanlike view of human affairs, allowances must be made for the faults, follies, and foibles of men. These Southern white men were smarting under the humiliation of defeat; their pride had been humbled; their ambition destroyed. Well that it was so; but the fact is an element of proper judgment in their case. We cannot wonder that they did not at once enter into full sympathy with their conquerors, and surrender the opinions forced upon them by the habits of a lifetime. To judge these men justly we must put ourselves in their place.

Now, as long as the subject, "With charity for all" and with malice toward none," to quote again from Mr. Lincoln, what should be the treatment of the South? First, every Southern State should be allowed to resume its position fully as the States while the war was progressing. Second, the privileges which belong to States under the Constitution of this Union. I have always thought that the best way to have dealt with them on the termination of actual war would have been to put them under the Territorial Government until such times as the embers of strife should have died out, and until, coming to their sober senses, they would have sought a return to the Union. But that course was not taken. They were readmitted as States of the Union, and must now be protected in all their rights as States. But while this is the true course now to be pursued, and while they should receive aid in proportion as other States to improve their rivers and harbors and facilitate communication and commerce; on the other hand they should be held to their just obligations toward the colored race of the South, who are really wards of the nation. While they were in slavery they could rely upon the self-interest of their masters to furnish them with the necessaries of life, shelter, food, and raiment. In the enfranchised condition they are deprived of this; and for obvious reasons their former master is converted into their practical enemy. And the nation is in honor bound to exercise the utmost of its constitutional power to protect them in all the rights secured to them by the recent amendments to the Constitution.

* * * * *

In my opinion, there is no doubt of the power of Congress, and consequently no doubt of its duty, to pass such laws as will secure to the colored man all the rights intended to be conferred by these amendments. The war, when you disregard technicalities, was fought to abolish slavery. The result of the war was against slavery, and is embodied in the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments. Congress is clothed with power to legislate so as to carry the general principles embodied in these amendments into practical effect, and in this matter the duty of Congress is commensurate with its power.

For this you, soldiers of Wisconsin, faced the storm of lead. For this you, as citizens, may safely be called upon to join your efforts with those of other citizens pledged to the same end. To fight for a certain result, and then, returning to citizen life, to co-operate with those who wish to defeat this end would be a strange consummation. I do not remember that this is not a political meeting, and I am not making a political speech in favor of either or any political party. I have fully discussed the principles to which I suppose you are devoted, and to which, whichever party—be it Democratic or Republican—which might be most nearly to these principles, I assume your allegiance is due. The question of which party is most devoted to the principles for which you fought I do not discuss, as that would be political.

In conclusion, gentlemen, let me thank you for the invitation to be with you to-night. Let me congratulate you upon the imperishable glory of having been a Wisconsin soldier in the late war—and let me wish you, one and all, a happy New Year.

THE TIMES SPANISH-AMERICAN EDITION.

SECOND EDITION.

In accordance with the requests of several advertisers, another eight-page edition of THE TIMES *printed in Spanish and specially prepared for circulation in Central and South America, Spain, Mexico, and the West Indies, will be issued shortly. Intending advertisers should have their notices prepared at once. The distribution of the edition will, as before, be intrusted to the United States Agency for Promoting Foreign Trade, No. 54 Broad-street.*

The following firms have already secured space in the Spanish-American Edition, and those who have not yet sent in their names should lose no time in doing so, as the available advertising space in this edition has been nearly filled up.

IN NEW-YORK.

T. KINGSFORD & SON, starch.

FROTHINGHAM & BAYLIS, cotton duck.

WRIGHT, BLISS & FABYAN, cotton goods, commission.

HAGERTY BROS., druggists' glassware.

JAMES TALCOTT, hosiery and underwear, commission.

JOHN P. JUBE & CO., wheels, springs, and axles.

WHITALL, TATUM & CO., druggists' glassware and sundries.

C. POTTER, Jr., & CO., power printing-presses.

MILES BROS. & CO., brushes.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY GLOBE GASLIGHT COMPANY, automatic gas apparatus.

HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY.

THE J. M. BRUNSWICK & BALKE COMPANY, billiard-tables.

KARL F. WITTE, felt.

JOHNSON & WILSON, Portland cement.

EDWARD GODDARD, emery-wheels.

HARRIS FINISHING COMPANY, show-card mounting and picture frames.

R. FOULD, toys and fancy goods.

SPIES & KISSAM, guns, pistols, and ammunition, &c.

HENRY MAURER, fire-brick and clay retorts.

WINCHESTER REPEATING-ARMS CO., guns and pistols.

LAMSON & GOODNOW MANUFACTURING CO., cutlery.

JAMES L. LIBBY, linen and paper collars.

HARDING, COLBY & CO., cotton and woolen goods, commission.

G. L. DU LANEY & CO., Little Monitor Sewing-machine.

L. DECKER & CO., premium American billiard-tables.

BELCHER & BAGNALL, Bay State Iron-works.

SMITH & SAYRE Mfg. Co., gas machinery.

DANIEL LOMBARD, rice and coffee machinery.

W. E. JERVEY.

WALKER, HAMMOND & CO., blankets, cassimeres, and tweeds.

WILLIAM A. MILES & CO., brewers.

SHELDON & CO., anchor brand axles.

JAMES BRYAN, electric belts.

CASE, LELAND & CO., tweeds, cassimeres, bleached and brown cotton duck.

BARBOUR BROTHERS, flax threads.

PEERLESS WRINGING COMPANY, wringing machines.

PECK & SNYDER, sporting goods, tricks, and novelties.

J. H. DIGGLES, Ashland prints.

HENRY S. ALLEN, publisher of the only complete *History of North and South America.*

FROTHINGHAM & EMORY, sectional safes for tropical countries.

J. S. WARREN & CO., fine wall papers and interior decorations.

EAGLESON & DE VEAU, marble and floor tiling.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.

WILLIAM BUTTERFIELD & CO., shoe machinery and shoe findings.

THOMAS R. MILLER, leather and shoe findings.

STEWART HARTSHORN, patent self-acting shade rollers.

COFFIN & HURLBURT, fur, wool, and straw hats.

JOHN N. STEARNS & CO., manufacturers of silk goods.

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, general educational agency.

DEXTER, LAMBERT & CO., silk manufacturers.

F. W. SANBORN, patent fire-extinguisher.

POMEROY & PLUMMER, cotton and woolen goods commission.

DUNBAR BOX AND LUMBER COMPANY, packing boxes, moldings, and lumber.

J. W. JARBOE & SON, sheet-iron works. Sugar-cooling iron cars a specialty.

BILLMEYER & SMALL COMPANY, manufacturers of narrow-gauge railway rolling-stock.

GARNER & CO., madder prints.

FRANK MILLER & SONS, blacking and harness oil.

J. TRAGESER, copper works.

CHRISTY, SHEPHERD & GARRETT, manufacturers of paper hangings.

DEVLIN & CO., clothiers.

THE INDIA-RUBBER COMB COMPANY.

IN BUFFALO, N. Y.

JOHN T. NOYE & SON, burr mill-stones and portable mills.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

CONTINENTAL WORKS, T. F. Rowland, Proprietor, complete gas-works, Dud's spherical elevator buckets, sugar machinery, and roofs.

IN GREENSPOINT.

UNION PORCELAIN WORKS, manufacturers of China table-ware and Porcelain trimmings.

IRON-CLAD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, metallic shingles and stamped ware.

IN JERSEY CITY.

P. LORILLARD & CO., tobacco manufacturers.

IN NEWARK, N. J.

L. LELONG & BROTHER, gold and silver refiners and assayers.

J. S. MUNDY, hoisting-engines.

PHINEAS JONES & CO., choice wheels for vehicles.

AUGUST BUERMANN, saddlery hardware, special for Mexico and South American trade.

M. STRAUS, patent and enameled leather.

MURPHY & CO., varnish makers.

EDGAR FARMER & CO., trunks and valises.

JOSEPH BALDWIN & CO., saddlery hardware.

CONDIT, HANSON & VAN WINKLE, electric machines and electro-platers' material.

E. KINGSLAND SARGEANT, steam-boiler detergent.

T. S. & J. W. HYATT, wire-bound school slates.

BLESS & DRAKE, smoothing and sad irons.

J. M. QUINBY & CO., carriage builders.

P. HAYDEN, saddlery hardware.

SAMUEL HALSEY & SON, superior patent and enameled oak-tanned leather.

CHARLES M. THEBERATH, saddlery hardware.

CYRUS CURRIER, machinist, iron and brass founder.

LOWERRE & TUCKER, flutting machines.

FISHER VARNISH COMPANY, fine coach and railway varnishes.

HUNTINGTON MACHINE WORKS, turbine, wheels and wood-working machinery.

C. S. OSBORNE & CO., fine saddle and harness tools.

OSCAR BARNETT, malleable and gray iron castings.

E. C. ROBERTSON, superior copal varnishes.

S. STONE & CO., engravers to calico printers.

JAMES R. SAYRE, Jr., & CO., manufacturers and shippers of building and fire brick.

WATTS, CAMPBELL & CO., steam engines and machinery.

IN PATERSON, N. J.

ROGERS LOCOMOTIVE AND MACHINE WORKS.

DANFORTH LOCOMOTIVE AND MACHINE COMPANY.

THE PASSAIC ROLLING MILL COMPANY.

WESTERN ENTERTAINMENT.

CHARADES IN CHICAGO.

HOW THE YOUNG GENTLEMEN OF THAT CITY AMUSE THEMSELVES, ACCORDING TO A VERACIOUS CHRONICLER.

From the Chicago Times, Jan. 2.

All persons interested in educational matters and in the provision of innocent and pleasing entertainments for the young, will be pleased to know that some young gentlemen on the West Side have lately organized a "Society for the Diffusion of Historical and Political Information by Means of Pantomimic and Other Dalliances." The constitution and by-laws, as well as the objects of the society, would have been embodied in the title had not the members concluded that something neat and terse would be more convenient and more taking with the public. The object of the society is to seize the idea of the Mardi Gras processions and apply it to purposes of instruction. It will seek to depict historical events and the great questions of the day by cartoons, pantomimes, tableaux, charades, or any other like manner as it is intended to make them rather enigmatic, so that the mental exercise of guessing what event or question is represented will fix that event or question in the memory, and to make the delineations humorous, so as to lend amusement. It is probable that in a short time every city in the United States will have one of these societies, and then history will be taught in tableaux, and political campaigns will be conducted in pantomime. It is a great scheme.

The first performance of this new West Side society occurred last night. To hire a hall has become vulgar, so the society engaged a vacant store, well out on West Madison-street, for the purpose. As the entertainment was an experiment, it was made strictly private. The *Times* was the only newspaper that was allowed to have a reporter there. Twenty-five or thirty young men, with high, intellectual foreheads and long hair, somewhat disheveled, and wide, turn-down collars, appeared before the platform, which had been endowed with a few of the accessories of a stage. The other members of the society were behind the curtain, getting ready to perform.

Mr. Amos Biggins, the President of the society, an intellectual giant who has written many articles for the magazines and reviews, all of which have yet to appear, called the society to order, and explained the nature and objects of the entertainment, and soared on the pinions of oratory as he described the beneficent reform this society was to inaugurate. In the absence of a bell he then rapped with his pen-knife on a beer-glass, and the curtain was hoisted, after some delay, by two little boys who did not pull in unison.

Presently a fat boy, bearing a placard marked "1870," appeared behind the footlights.

Mr. Salathiel Emmons remarked that it wasn't fair to go back so far as that; the members of the society hadn't had time to cram up on ancient history.

Mr. Jotham Stubbs asked why 1870 was fat.

Mr. Augustus Fitz Kataleptic replied, in his facetious way, that it was because 1870 ate.

Then the society began to tumble to the thing.

Mr. Philetus Finnegan said: "I knew'd 'twas the place to learn dates," and then they all begged Mr. Biggins to move on his show; they couldn't stand the fat and funny fellow any further.

The next scene represented three aged men, in blue swallow-tailed coats, with brass buttons, curiously examining a disk of silver, rather smaller than a dinner-plate. One of the three men said he never saw anything like that before. Another said he had worked in the Mint for 30 years and none was made during that time. The third said he used to buy things like that to make silver spoons of.

Nobody could quite make it out, and Mr. Biggins kindly explained that it represented three of the fathers examining one of their dollars which the song kindly made for them last year. The only young man present who was in the habit of reading the *Tribune* here, but the other members said "Hist! we want to hear what is said on the stage."

By a remarkable coincidence the coin and the three men moved off the stage together and were succeeded by an almond-eyed son of heaven, with a wash-tub. He merely looked up, and briefly inquired, "Wantee washee!"

Mr. Solomon Dobbins suggested that the sounds that emanated from that wash-tub might be regarded as chin-easy music, and not being thrown out of the window, he ventured to add that it was probably pitched on the key of C-lestial. He saw immediately that he made a mistake which it would be fatal to repeat.

"Wantee washee!" asked the Chinee again.

"That," said Mr. Biggins, "is the Chinese question. Now the Chinese must go and make room for the next figure."

A fine, healthy tobacco-plant was moved on to the stage in a pot, and at one fell swoop of a bread-knife it was cut off close to the ground.

The society looked on in astonishment. Nobody could guess it. Finally one member of the society, who ne'er wou'd tak' ping when he could get anything else, observed that that was a pretty fine cut.

Mr. Biggins said that was not the answer.

Mr. Augustus Fitz Kataleptic remarked that that reminded him of a once great New-York editor. He was called on to explain, and replied: "Why, don't you see Tru'low Weed?"

Mr. Biggins said something about the need of a Sergeant-at-Arms. As nobody guessed the meaning of the charade, he said it represented the Ohio election. When he was asked how he made that out, he said it was the destruction of the Green'backer.

After the tobacco had been removed, a parrot was placed in view of the audience. Attached to it was a card, on which was written: "To President Hayes, from his grateful admirers, Govs. Chamberlain and Packard."

Mr. Hannibal Simpkins asked if the parrot could talk, and Mr. Biggins said it couldn't speak a word. "Then," said Mr. Simpkins, "it is the President's Southern poll I see, and it is a failure." A round of applause greeted this bull's-eye hit, and the parrot moved on.

Next came a grand transformation scene. A gentleman appeared, at a table with a finely-roasted turkey before him. When he took up the knife and fork the roast turkey disappeared, and the man on one was seen strutting around. The man put out his hand to catch the turkey and it turned into a little yellow dog. He started to kick the dog and

JAN 1879

THE HOUSEHOLD.

FEATURES OF THE JANUARY MARKET

Snow and cold weather have had the effect to make prices higher for fresh green vegetables. In Washington Market, yesterday, cabbages were sold at 10 to 20 cents per head, according to size; spinach at 25 cents per half peck; cauliflower at 25 to 35 cents per head; squash at 15 to 40 cents each, according to size; Boston lettuce at 10 cents per head, and parsley at 5 cents per bunch. Hot-house radishes sell at 5 cents per bunch, and prices for potatoes, onions, turnips, and like staples are the same. Cranberries are higher, selling at 15 cents per quart, and apples, grapes, and pears are not dearer, but there is a tendency to an advance on the present rates. Choice butter is not plentiful; the prices for good to fancy are 30 to 38 cents per pound. Eggs from near-by points sell at 36 cents per dozen, and Western, Southern, and Canada eggs at 28 cents. Meat is abundant, and the demand being comparatively moderate, buyers have opportunities to make good bargains. The prices current in Washington Market, yesterday, were as follows: Beef.—Prime ribs, for roasting, per pound, 20 cents; chuck ribs, 12 to 14 cents; porter-house steaks, 26 cents; sirloin steaks, 20 to 22 cents; round steaks, 16 cents; stewing pieces, 8 to 10 cents; legs, 75 cents each, and shins, 50 cents; salted beef, 8 to 14 cents. Mutton—Legs, per pound, 16 to 18 cents; hind-quarters, 14 to 16 cents; forequarters, 8 to 10 cents; chops, 20 to 22 cents. Veal—Breasts and shoulders, per pound, 10 to 11 cents; cutlets, 25 cents; chops, 18 cents; common pieces, 8 cents. Pork—Loins and chops, per pound, 7 cents; shoulders, 6 cents; fresh hams, 9 cents; loins of fresh New-Jersey pigs, 8 to 10 cents; fresh sausages, 10 cents; smoked hams, 10 cents; smoked jowls, 10 cents; salted hams, 8 to 9 cents, and salted pork, 7 cents; lard, 9 to 10 cents. For inferior meat of all kinds prices are a little lower, and for very fancy qualities a little higher.

Quail are plentiful and cheap, selling at $1 per dozen; grouse sell at 90 cents to $1 per pair; partridges at $1 per pair; rabbits at 25 to 40 cents per pair, and hares at 50 cents per pair. Other varieties of game and poultry sell at the prices current last week, and there are no changes to be observed in the rates for other table supplies.

RECEIPTS FOR THE TABLE.

SPARKLING BROTH, OR BEAN SOUP.—Procure one quart of small black beans, or white ones will do, and soak them in boiling water over night. In the morning put the beans in six quarts of water in a large boiler, adding some beef or mutton or any kind of cold meats that you may have in the house, first cracking the bones and cutting off the fat from the meat. Put to it one large onion, some nutmeg, and whole peppers. Set it on the fire where it will simmer nine hours. Then strain it, rubbing all the mealy parts of the beans through the sieve. Wash the boiler and return the soup to it to heat up. When served, cut up half a lemon in very thin slices and lay in the bottom of the tureen, pouring the soup, boiling, over them. A wine-glass of claret is a great improvement.—AUNT ADDIE.

BAKED FISH.—Take any nice fish, boil it, remove the bones, and chop considerable parsley very fine, with one small onion. Have about as much bread crumbs as fish. Take a pudding-dish and butter it, then lay in a layer of bread crumbs, then a layer of fish, ending with the bread crumbs. Mix your parsley and onion with salt and pepper through your bread crumbs. Put lumps of butter over the top, a very slight grating of nutmeg, and cover over it all sweet cream, or very rich milk, till it rises nearly to the top. Bake in a quick oven till it has a nice, rich brown crust.—AUNT ADDIE.

CHICKEN SALAD (for 12 persons.)—Two chickens weighing six pounds, two bunches of celery. Boil the chickens in very little water; cut in large pieces; dry the celery without washing; take two yolks of hard-boiled eggs, the yolk of one raw egg, and mix them together with one teaspoonful of dry mustard; add slowly half of a large bottle of oil, the juice of one lemon, two tablespoonfuls of vinegar, teaspoonful of salt, little red pepper; put in a cold place just before using; mix it through the chicken; also two hard-boiled eggs cut fine, one tablespoonful of capers, and six olives, cut fine; save little dressing for the top.—CLARA.

MOLASSES CAKE.—Two cups of New-Orleans molasses, one of butter, four eggs, half cup cold water, one-half teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of ginger, four cups of prepared flour; heat the molasses before mixing, and stir the butter in while hot; let it cool before you put the eggs in; this will make the cakes, as they should not be very thick; bake in one-half hour in quick oven.—M. A. M.

WATER POUND CAKE.—One pound of flour, one pound of sugar, one-half pound of butter, four eggs, and one cup of warm water. Use prepared flour, or put into the flour before sifting it two even teaspoonfuls of any good baking powder. The cup of water must be quite warm, but not really hot. Beat eggs separately.—AUNT ADDIE.

POVERTY CAKES.—One pint of milk, one teaspoonful of saleratus, two eggs. Make them just stiff enough with Indian meal to work into balls, and boil them in hot fat. To be split open and eaten with butter.

CUP CAKE.—One cup of white sugar, one-half cup of butter, two eggs, two cups of flour, one teaspoonful cream tartar, half teaspoonful soda, half cup of milk. Rub the butter and sugar together, and the eggs separately.

KING CAKE.—Three-quarters of a pound of butter, one and a quarter pounds of sugar, one nutmeg, six eggs, and cup milk; flour to make an ordinary batter.

SPONGE CAKE.—One coffee-cup sugar, one coffee-cup flour, four eggs, one lemon.

DOUGHNUTS.—Take one cup of powdered sugar, four eggs, one cup of sweet milk, one-fourth cup of butter, one nutmeg, four cups of prepared flour; mix as soft as tea biscuit; make them half the size you wish to fried; put in lard and in five minutes will cook them. This receipt will make four dozen.M. A. Mc.—

INFORMATION WANTED.

Receipts for oat-meal cakes and porridge.
Various ways of cooking tripe.
A receipt for seasoning sausage.
How to make apple tapioca pudding.
Receipts for Scotch short-bread and New Year's bun.
How to cook a sheep's head and trotters in the Scotch fashion.

THE TRAFFIC IN VOTES IN GEORGIA.

From the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer, Jan. 2.

There were hundreds of votes to be disposed of yesterday at the county election. A black crowd surrounded the polls from early morn to dewy eve. In the slush and mud the suffrage slingers were hauled and pulled around, and their ballots were purchased at all the way from a nickel whisky, warranted to make a drunk come at 40 yards, to 75 cents. This was the highest quotation we heard of, and only one emancipated citizen boasted that he had secured that much. A gentleman who had been canvassing in the country for a week informs us that the prevailing price was 5 to 10 cents, but liquor of the meanest description was more potent than silver quarters. Of course there are colored people whom money cannot buy. Honest men around the polls were shameful, and farces on free elections. Livings must be hard to get when gentlemen and their friends are thus forced to scramble for place, and certainly not large salaries. Voters hung around and awaited the highest bidder. They held themselves at so low a figure that not much money was spent. Only Democrats were candidates, and votes were regarded as a very cheap commodity. Amid the wild confusion good humor prevailed, and there were only the minor quarrels incident to such elections. Many things most ludicrous occurred. No attempt was made to collect the poll-tax, and property-owners must pay for the dissolute children in defiance of those ignorant negroes who voted in plain violation of the laws of Georgia which provide, as a requisite for voting, the prepayment of taxes. One reason why crime diminishes is that the laws are not enforced. If they are not in small, how can it be expected that they will be in the great, instances, and how can the lawless pretend to respect statutes which they see palpably violated and not even an objection made?

DISSATISFIED WITH TEXAS.

From the Petersburg (Va.) Index-Appeal, Jan. 3.

Mr. Tobe Spencer, of Henry County, went to Texas to mend his fortunes a few weeks ago, but was soon satisfied that there was no prospect of employment there, and has returned to Danville. He found hundreds of men out of work, and the prospect so gloomy that he came home as fast as the cars would bring him. The emigration of young men from Virginia to other States ought to be checked by such frequent reports, like that of Mr. Spencer, of the difficulties and discouragements to be encountered in every new field of labor. The same amount of energy, hard work, and economy required to success in Texas or in the West would insure the same degree of prosperity in Virginia, amid infinitely superior conditions of society and public morals.

SEVEN CHILDREN LOST BY DIPHTHERIA.

From the Burlington (Vt.) Free Press, Jan. 3.

A very sad case of affliction is that of the family of Mr. Charles Morse, of Plainfield, seven of his ten children having died of diphtheria within two weeks, their ages ranging from 1 to 13 years. They were obliged to bury them without any ceremony, except a prayer at the time the first two were buried. The disease is reported to have been taken from some clothes that were given to the children by a friend who recently lost two children by diphtheria.

A POOR WOMAN LEFT TO DIE.

From the St. Louis Republican, Jan. 2.

A poor woman was frozen to death nine miles southwest of Joplin, Mo., on Thursday. The woman, whose name the informant did not know, lived in a brush tent in the woods with her husband and one child, a little girl. On Thursday the weather was so cold that they could not endure it in their rude home, and the three started to the house of a neighbor, but the husband and child went ahead, and seeing the poor woman wading through the snow, hurried on. When they arrived at the house they waited some time, but she did not come, and the husband started back to look for her. Not finding her, he gave up the search, supposing that she had stopped at some house, unable to proceed further. No further search was instituted until the next day, which proved fruitless. In the afternoon a gentleman driving along the Seneca road saw a human form seated against a tree, and going to the body found it was frozen stiff. He notified the neighbors, who, going to the corpse, found it was that of the missing woman, who, overcome by cold the day before, had sat down alone in the woods to die.

HOW SILVER WAS DEMONETIZED.

EX-CONGRESSMAN PACKARD, OF INDIANA, EXPLAINS HOW THE BILL WAS PASSED —IT WAS NOT DONE IN A CORNER.

Hon. Jasper Packard, of Indiana, who was a member of Congress in 1873, when the bill demonetizing silver was passed, has written a letter to the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, in reply to some strictures by the *Tribune* of that city, and giving a history of the act. He writes:

"On the 28th day of April, 1870, nearly three years before it became a law, this celebrated bill was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Sherman, when it was referred to the Finance Committee and ordered to be printed. This was in the second session of the Forty-first Congress. On the 19th day of December, 1870, after the vacation, and in the third session of the Forty-first Congress, Mr. Sherman reported the bill from the Finance Committee. On the 4th day of January, 1871, he gave notice that he would attempt to call it up next day. But it was not called up until the 9th. Then the Chief Clerk, as the *Globe* states, 'proceeded to read the bill,' but was interrupted by other business, 'before concluding,' after which 'the Chief Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.' Then the Senate proceeded to its consideration as in the Committee of the Whole, when it was discussed through 30 columns of the *Globe*. The next day the Senate resumed consideration of the bill, discussed it through 16 columns of the *Globe*, passed it, and reported it to the House, Jan. 11, 1871, on motion of Mr. Kelley, the Chairman, (observe that it was Judge Kelley, and not Hooper,) it was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, Jan. 13, Mr. Kelley moved that the bill be printed, which was ordered by the House. Feb. 24, Mr. Kelley reported it back with a substitute, which was ordered to be printed and recommitted to the committee. On the 9th day of March, which was in the first session of the Forty-second Congress, Mr. Kelley introduced the substitute bill, which was ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, then appointed. It did not come up again until the 10th day of January, 1872, in the second session of the Forty-second Congress, when it was reported from the committee by Mr. Kelley, 'with the recommendation that it do pass.' It was then discussed through 32 columns of the *Record*. On this occasion Mr. Kelley made a long and able speech in support of the measure. He gave the history of its inception, the various which required its adoption, how carefully the committee had gone over the ground, taking the opinion of experts in coinage, and 'thus enlightened,' said Mr. Kelley, 'the committee proceeded with great deliberation to go over the bill, not only section by section, but line by line and word for word.'

"I invite especial attention to the above remark of Judge Kelley, as to some further remarks of his, which I shall quote in another place in this article. I know that he is now an advocate of the remonetization of silver, even to the extent of free and unlimited coinage, and that he repeated this in the House of Representatives the *Tribune* fabrication that silver was demonetized surreptitiously. But I will put Judge Kelley of 1873 against Judge Kelley of 1878, and let the people decide. Or I will put Judge Kelley drunk to Philip sober,' and let himself decide.

"After some time in general discussion on the bill, it was ordered to be considered as in Committee of the Whole, during its reading section by section, in accordance with the rules of the House. The day expired with the discussion not completed, and it did not come up again, having been recommitted until Feb. 9. Then Mr. Hooper, which is the first time he appears in connection with it, reported it, in order to have it again printed and recommitted, which was ordered by the House. On the 13th of February Mr. Hooper offered to report it, and, after considerable discussion, a day was fixed for its consideration. On this occasion Mr. Kelley explained that on account of his constant labors on the Committee of Ways and Means he had 'requested' Mr. Hooper, the second of the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, to act in his place, from which it will be seen that Mr. Hooper's connection with this measure was purely accidental, and not at all of his own seeking. 'The committee made some corrections' (of typographical errors,) 'and on the 14th of February Mr. Hooper moved that the bill be printed as corrected, which was ordered. On the 9th of April it came up for discussion, and was discussed through 40 columns of the *Record*, Mr. Kelley being its foremost advocate. The *Tribune* states in this connection that neither Mr. Hooper nor any one else 'lisped a word' about the effect of this bill on the silver dollar, and then asserts that it was 'smuggled' into this bill but the 'coadjutors' who demonetized silver. But let us hear what was said in the debate: First, let Mr. Hooper speak, that though dead, may vindicate himself against the aspersions of the *Tribune*. He mentioned each section of the bill by number, and explained each and every one. Speaking to section 14, he said: 'Section 14 declares what the gold coins shall be, and their respective weights.' In addition, it declares the gold dollar of 25 8-10 grains of standard gold to be the unit of value. Gold practically having been in this country for many years the standard or measure of value, as it is legally in Great Britain and most of the European countries, * * * the committee, after careful consideration, concluded that 25 8-10 grains of standard gold, constituting the gold dollar, should be the money unit or metallic representative of the dollar of account.'

"Judge Kelley said: 'It is impossible to retain the double standard. The value of gold and silver continually fluctuates, as has been manifest this year what will be the relative values of gold and silver next year. They were 15 to 1 a short time ago; they are 16 to 1 now. Hence, all experience has shown that you must make your gold and silver, which shall be a legal tender for all others, and then you may promote your domestic convenience by having a subsidiary coinage of silver which shall circulate in all parts of the country as legal tender for a limited amount, and be redeemable at its face value by your Government.'

"Mr. Stoughton, another member of the committee, said: 'Aside from the 83 gold piece, which is a departure from our antiquated ratio, and therefore objectionable, the only change in the present law is in more clearly specifying the gold dollar as the unit of value.'

"Mr. Potter, opposing the bill, said: 'Then in the next place the bill provides for the making of changes in the legal-tender coin of the country and for instituting as legal tender, coin of only one metal, instead, as heretofore, of two.'

"If the foregoing does not show the whole story of the change of the monetary unit from silver to gold, I cannot conceive how it could have been done. If that is keeping secret the change of the unit of value from the one metal to the other I cannot imagine any possible way of making it known.

"The measure was discussed on this day through 40 columns of the *Record*, and, on motion of Mr. Hooper, it was ordered to be considered under the five-minute rule in the House as in Committee of the Whole, which necessarily involved its reading section by section. The end was not yet reached when the House adjourned for the day. By this time everybody was tired of the bill, and on the 27th day of May Mr. Hooper presented an amendment in the nature of a substitute, making a few changes so as to render it acceptable to those who opposed any increase of salaries, and to those who did not favor the proposed manner of obtaining nickel for coinage, and in regard to the nickel coinage generally. Mr. Hooper patiently answered all the questions asked him concerning it, and then the bill was passed, only 13 voting in the negative. It then went to the Senate, passed that body in the third session of the Forty-second Congress, and became a law on the 12th day of February, 1873. It had a remarkably long road to travel, but got through at last. A word as to its title. The *Tribune* complains that there was no suggestion in the title that the bill had anything to do with the coinage, and then invents the following as its title: 'A bill for the better regulation of the Government Mints and for other purposes.' That is a pure fabrication. It was entitled, just as the law is, where it appears in the statutes, 'A supplemental act to the Statutes at Large,' A bill revising and amending the laws relative to the Mints, Assay Offices, and coinage of the United States,' plainly suggesting the very thing to which the *Tribune* says it made no reference.

"But, cornered completely on this bill, the *Tribune* tries to make a flank movement and loudly asserts 'Congress did not demonetize silver in the act of Feb. 12, 1873, and the evidence is had the Revision Committee to do it!' The real fraud was committed by them.' This is a worse blunder than the other. If the *Tribune* writer is not to be condemned for willful falsehood, he is to be pitied for dense ignorance. To prove the error of the *Tribune* statement, it need only ask a comparison of the fourteenth section of the Coinage act, as it appears in the seventeenth volume, page 434 of the United States Statutes at Large, with the same subject in the Revised Statutes of 1875. They will be found alike, word for word, showing that the Committees on the Revision of the Laws and the 'codifiers' only did their duty and stated the law exactly as they found it. They could not have done otherwise."

A NEW-YORKER LOSES $1,000.

From the Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch, Jan. 2.

David H. Holmes, of New-York, while passing through the city Tuesday night, stopped for a lunch at the Union Depot. Soon after reaching London he missed his pocket-book, containing a check for $1,000, about $150 in bills, and some valuable papers. He returned to the city and informed Officer McEwen of the loss. The opinion prevails that the wallet was lost and not stolen. During Tuesday a man found a roll of bills on the depot floor, near the west entrance, and soon afterward left on an Eastern train.

A FRANTIC LOUISIANA JOURNAL.

From the Shreveport (La.) Standard.

Information seems to point to the fact that a considerable number of arrests will be made in this and the immediately adjoining parishes. Indeed, there is no doubt that the hirelings of Devens will be along soon, and numbers of our citizens incontinently dragged away from their homes to answer fruitless charges preferred against them by an oppressive Administration. We want to put even with that crowd in the long run.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Battery C, artillery, Brooklyn, Major John Timmes commanding, will give its twentieth annual ball at Military Hall, Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday evening, Jan. 13.

Gen. Frederick Vilmar, commanding the Second Brigade, has issued orders directing his staff to conform in uniform and equipments to the requirements of the General Regulations.

The first annual meeting of the National Guard Association of this State is to be held at Albany on Thursday and Friday, Jan. 23 and 24. Ten-day encampments, matters of equipments, and rifle practice will comprise the topics of discussion.

The military friends of Gen. James Jourdan, acting commander of the Second Division, Brooklyn, presented to him a handsome gold watch and chain valued at $375, on New Year's Eve last. Capt. Baldwin, of the Thirteenth Regiment, made the presentation speech.

The Old Guard met on Thursday evening last and elected the following commissioned officers for the current year: Major, George W. McLean; Captains, Charles H. Todd and H. L. Earle; First Lieutenants, E. S. Sallin and James Hamsi; Second Lieutenants, L. C. Bruce and Walter K. Page.

The "Burgesses" Corps, Albany, is to give a ball next Tuesday evening, at which Major McLean and the officers of the Old Guard of this City have promised to be present, and the former in turn have decided to be present at the ball of the Old Guard, which is to take place at the Academy of Music on Jan. 23 next.

The Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. D. E. Austen commanding, is to give a concert at the Academy of Music in that city, on Thursday evening, Jan. 23. E. Marshal Peavey has been elected Second Lieutenant of Company A, a handsomely-mounted sword was presented to Lieut. J. Rotino, of Company A, by the members of that company, on New Year's Day.

Adjt. Gen. Franklin Townsend received leave of absence for two months, and sailed for Europe on Wednesday last. Gov. Robinson, in General Orders No. 22, has detailed Inspector-General John B. Woodward as Acting Adjutant-General in the interim. Gen. Townsend has been in poor health for some time, and, as a protracted visit to the South failed to give him relief, he has decided to try the effect of a foreign climate.

Battery K, Artillery, Major A. Hoelzle commanding, is under orders to parade, dismounted, in full uniform, with sabres, at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, No. 160 Third-avenue, on Wednesday, Jan. 22, at 9 P. M. The battery will drill in fatigue uniform at its armory on Thursdays, Jan. 9 and 30; Feb. 6, 20, and 27; March 13 and 27. Drills will be held by this command at the State Arsenal on Thursday evenings, Jan. 16, Feb. 13, March 6 and 20, April 3 and 10.

The athletic sports of the Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, afforded amusement to 1,500 spectators last Tuesday evening. The programme, as previously published, was fully carried out, and there were many amusing incidents in connection with the entertainment which were of an informal character. The judges were Howard Crosby, Edward Raynor, and George Crosby, of the New-York Athletic Club. Capt. Scholtz, of this city, who did the "starter," awarded the prizes. Francis W. Stone has been elected Second Lieutenant of Company K, in this command.

In reviewing the proceedings of the Division Court-martial for the trial of delinquencies in the Third Regiment, Cavalry, Gen. Shaler says: "It appears from the original records that in a number of instances the court received from delinquents the amount of the fines imposed. This was entirely without authority of law, and all action by the court or any of its officers, having in view the enforcement of the penalties prior to the approval and publication of the proceedings by the officer ordering the court, and before the expiration of the time allowed for appeal, were illegal, and therefore null and void."

Capt. John A. Edwards, commanding Gatling Battery, Brooklyn, directs the command, in orders, to drill by platoons as follows: First platoon, Friday, Jan. 10, and Wednesday, Jan. 15; second platoon, Thursday, Jan. 16, and Wednesday, Jan. 22. Lieut. P. I. Hoffman will command the battery on Jan. 10 and 15. An election for Corporals will be held by this command to-morrow evening. A circular bearing the signatures of Gen. Ira L. Beebe, Major J. F. Simons, and others has been issued to veterans and ex-members of the Seventh, calling a meeting to be held at the armory of Gatling Battery, next Wednesday evening, for the purpose of organizing a veteran association.

Col. George A. Begy, commanding the Fifty-fourth Regiment, Rochester, has resigned. Probably the unfortunate circumstances culminating in his court-martial are the cause of his retirement. He has been a good officer, and his term of service expired long ago. Col. Begy joined the Fifty-fourth Regiment in 1861 as a member of the "Flour City Cadets," the title by which Company G was formerly known. The command has grown into large and non-commissioned officer successively, he accepted promotion as First Sergeant of the company, then Captain, and finally filled in turn the offices of Major, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Colonel. He had been in command of the regiment for four years, and was recognized as an efficient officer.

The several companies of the Eleventh Regiment are directed in orders by Col. Frederick Unbekant to drill in fatigue uniform, by wings, as follows: Companies D, C, B, K, and H, Tuesdays, Jan. 7 and 21, Feb. 4 and 18; Companies G, F, I, A, and E, Tuesdays, Jan. 14 and 28, Feb. 11 and 25. The officers and non-commissioned officers are under orders to assemble for instruction at the armory every Friday evening during the drill season. Sergt. and Drum-Major L. Sohr, late of the State Arsenal, leave, it is announced as a "deserter" by Col. Unbekant, and he has detailed Sergt. F. Schuman in his place.

Capt. Lentilhon, commanding Company K, Seventh Regiment, has issued orders announcing the following committees for the current year: Recruiting—Corp. Mortimer, P. F. MacDonald, and J. T. O. Rhinelander. Armory—James R. Beach, J. L. Hobson, and S. V. Stratton. Uniform—Lieut. Bacon and Sergts. Williams and Lane. Capt. Lentilhon congratulates his command, in orders, on its efficiency and drill, as well as for the earnest and successful efforts of its members in connection with the new armory fund, by which the company subscription has been increased to $10,472 89. Of this sum, $9,500 has been paid to the Trustees. The gain of the company for enlistment in 1878 was 15 men and filed and stipulation be given, the company will in that case be continued till judgment be entered in the action.

Wood et al. vs. Morrissey.—This motion is ordered to stand over, to enable the moving party to answer the allegation of defendant's affidavits so far as he may be advised, and also to bring before the court the pleadings in the action, the order of reference, and the Referee's report, the answering affidavits to be served on the attorney before the hearing, and the motion is set down for the third Monday of January, 1879.

Flynn vs. Hinze.—The undertaking was defective. I am not satisfied with the bona fides of the judgment and sale of the furniture thereunder. The injunction should be dissolved, with $10 costs of the motion.

By Judge Donohue.

Granted.—In the matter of Boyd; In the matter of Simms.

Fletcher vs. Reilly.—Motion denied, with $10 costs, to be paid by attorney.

James vs. Idaho Silver Mining Company.—Motion granted on defendant giving security to pay amount received and pay costs since default, including the costs in motion to appoint Receiver; otherwise, denied.

Messing vs. Strobel.—Motion granted as to Strobel on payment of costs of inquest, of the term, and $10 of the motion, defendant to give security to pay what may be recovered. As to Sheriff, opened, costs to abide event.

Sherman vs. Inman Steamship Company.—Motion denied. Memorandum.

Hofman vs. Connor.—Undertaking approved.

Hilard vs. Coles.—No notice of application to third party with papers.

Phelps vs. McEwen.—Order granted.

In the Matter of Robles.—Demurrer overruled and judgment for the respondent; writ dismissed and infant remanded.

Speers vs. Speers.—In this case it seems to me the attack of the defendant on her former attorney is a wanton one and wholly unsustained by the facts and as to the defense alleged by her, there seems a shade of guilt with all the sworn statements against her, specially pointing out facts, in face of her letters, is of no weight whatever. Motion denied, with costs.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Lawrence.

Gano, &c., vs. McCunn et al.—Opinion.
Patterson vs. McCunn.—Opinion.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

By Judge Lawrence.

Lyons vs. Rosenthal et al.—Case and amendments as settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Woodward vs. Flynn.—Order denying motion.
The Franklin County Bank vs. Mathesch.—Order to pay money to plaintiff's attorney, &c.
Johnson et al. vs. Universal Life Insurance Company.—Order discontinuing action.
Mack vs. The Highland Chemical and Mining Company et al.—Ordered on special calendar for second Friday of January.
Thomaselli vs. Stevens.—Order denying motion for extra allowance.
Orders Granted.—Wohlsmuth vs. Peter et al.; Bateman et al. vs. Baldwin; In the matter of the inquisition, &c., of Ansoldson, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Hoesen.

Granted.—Boyman vs. The Pacific Railroad Company vs. Pierce et al.; Goldberg vs. White; In re Assignment of Burtnett to Wentworth; Granbery vs. Dickinson; Sommer vs. Leramiere; Hayes vs. Sapersky; Davis vs. Smith; Churchill vs. Smith; Kehoe vs. Riedlein; Grinnell vs. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Schlesinger vs. Hull; Goldberg vs. White.
Judgment & Co. to Gaslight.—Bond, $100,000.
Perkins to Rogers.—Bond, $95,000.
Bellows to Westinghouse.—Bond, $3,000.
Bush to Bendel.—Bond, $2,500.

MARINE COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge McAdam.

Manhattan College vs. Goldthwaite.—Referee's report confirmed and defendant fined $185 for contempt, according to the opinion of the Referee. Defendant required to appear and examine his commissioner on the 20th day of January, at 10 A. M.
Judgments.—*Scott vs. Pierce*; *Scott vs. Gaslight*

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 4.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

U. S. 6s, Cur.
$10,000.....119½
U. S. 5s, 1867.
5,500...b.s. 99⅝

U. S. 5-20 C. '65.
10,000...b.s. 104¾

U. S. 4s R., 1907.
4,000...b.o. 99½

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

N. C. 6s, pr. t. 3d pd.
$700...am. 33½
La. 7s, con.
6,000...b.o. 68½
5,000...b.o. 69
Chi. & Alt. s. f.
20,000.....101⅛
N. J. C. conv. 6s.
7,000.....73⅛
N. J. C. Adjm't.
1,000.....b.o. 94
L. & W. B. con. 6s.
1,000.....36½
C. C. & I. 1st.
3,000.....112
N. W. C. C. G.
1,000.....103⅜
M. & St. P. c. & f.
5,000...b.o. 98⅜
N. J. C. conv. 6s.
10,000.....73½
10,000.....73⅝
10,000.....73⅝
18,000.....73⅞
L. & W. B. con. 6s.
1,000.....33½
L. & W. B. con. as.
15,000.....36½
N. W. C. C. G.
10,000...b3 103⅜
B., C. R. & N. 1st.
6,000...b.o. 89
2,000...b.o. 88⅜
5,000...b.o. 89½
48,000...b.o. 89½
M. & St. P., I. & M.
5,000.....45
Mil. & St. P. C. & M.
5,000.....107⅜
M. & St. P. c. & f.
7,000.....99½
1,000.....99⅝
1,000.....99¾
M. & St. P., I. & Der.
1,000.....100
5,000.....100¾
5, B. & N. Y. 1st.
3,000.....102½
M. & K. 7s, '77.
10,000.....98
M. & E. 1st con.
5,000.....88
5,000...b.o. 86½
Mor. & Es. 1st.
20,000beb3,117
M. & St. P. 7s, '83.
5,000.....93
D. & R. G. 1st.
9,000.....94
5,000...b.o. 94
400.....94½
1,000...b3. 94⅝
Erie 2d.
1,000.....108
Erie 4th.
1,000.....105
Long Dock.
1,000.....111
D. M. & T. 1st, 1906.
2,000.....112
D. & R. G. 7s con.
2,000.....113
N. Y. Elc. 1st.
$5,000...b.s. 103⅞
10,000.....103⅜
10,000.....103⅜

Mich. Central 7s.
$5,000...b.o. 104⅝
Can. So. 1st pf.
26,000.....76⅜
Ohio & Miss. 2d.
10,000.....120½
Harlem 1st 7s R.
10,000.....120½
Un. Pac. 1st.
4,000.....105⅜
Un. Pac. 1st.
4,000.....105⅜
Un. Pac. 7s. s. f.
2,000.....109
Un. Pac. s. f.
2,000.....107⅜
Pacific of Mo. 1st.
10,000.....106
2,000.....106⅜
Pacific of Mo. 2d.
12,000.....102
Erie 1st pf.
2,000...b.o. 95⅜
C. C. & I. C. 1st.
1,000.....75
C. C. & I. C. 2d.
2,000.....19
R., W. & O. con 1st.
10,000...b.o. 101
St. L. & I. M. 1st.
1,000.....110
St. L. & I. M. 2d pf.
1,000.....86
A. & T. H. inc.
5,000.....45
T. P. & W. 1st, W. D.
P. C. R.
4,000.....93
T. P. & W. 2d, x. op.
27,000.....80
T. P. & W. con. conv. op. coupon.
7,000.....65
Ft. W. & C. 2d, ex. c.
23,000.....79⅜
5,000.....79⅜
Quin. & Tol. 1st ex coup.
2,000.....80
N. J. C. & S. L. 1st.
2,000...b.o. 86½
St. L. K. C. & N. K. E. 1st.
1,000.....105⅝
Wells-Fargo Ex.
100.....97⅜
Delaware & Hud.
50.....b.o. 38⅜
Del. & Hud. Canal & Stock Tel.
100.....64
Western Union.
500...b.c. 93
Pacific Mail.
10.....b.c. 13⅛
Erie Railway.
200.....21⅛
1,000.....21⅜
2,600.....21¼
200.....21⅜
4300.....21⅛
200...b.s. 21⅜
200.....s3. 21⅜
100.....21⅜
100...b30. 21⅜
500...b3. 21⅜
100.....21⅜
100.....87⅛

Michigan Central.
300...b.o. 74½
L. S. & M. S.
300.....b.c. 68⅜
300.....s3. 68⅜
Ohio & Miss.
300.....b.c. 28
300.....s2. 67½
100.....68
C. & P. pf.
40.....86
700.....b.c. 86
Illinois Central.
50.....81
100.....b.o. 81¼
100...b.c. 81⅛
200.....81
Union Pacific.
100.....b.o. 86⅜
Chi. & N. W.
1800...b.c. 50¼
1900.....50⅜
2200.....50⅝
Chi. & N. W. pf.
300.....c. 77½
300.....77⅞
300.....77⅞
Central of N. J.
500...b.c. 34⅜
Del., L. & West.
500.....44
300.....43⅞
100.....b3 35⅜
Del. & Rar. Canal.
500...b.o. 75⅛
300.....s3. 75⅛
Central of N. J.
400.....b.c. 34⅜
400.....34⅞
300.....34⅜
Chi. & R. I.
28.....b.c. 120
25.....120½
200.....s. 119⅝
St. L., I. M. & S.
100.....b.o. 14
200.....14⅛
P. Ft. W. & C. pf.
50.....b.o. 91½
Wabash.
200...b.c. 21⅜
C., M. & St. P. pf.
1250.....b.c. 86
C., M. & St. P.
100...b.s. 75⅝
1100.....75⅝
Del., L. & West.
200...b.c. 44⅝
200.....44⅜
100.....b3. 44⅜
300.....44⅜
700.....44⅜
300.....44½

UNITED-STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1879.

Receipts.....$1,905,279 14
Payments.....1,065,849 28
Balance, coin.....114,435,531 80
Balance, notes.....43,139,192 35
United States notes redeemed.....17,000 00
Gold received for United States notes.....1,355,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 4.

	Friday.	*Saturday.*
United States 4½s, 1891, coup.	105	105⅞
United States 5s, 1881, coup.	106⅞	106⅞
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup.	102¼	102⅜
Bills on London	⅜4 81½@⅜4 82	⅜4 81¾@⅜4 82
New-York Central	113¼	113¼
Rock Island	119½	119½
Pacific Mail	13½	13¼
Milwaukee and St. Paul	36⅛	34⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul pref.	76⅛	75
Lake Shore	67¾	67¾
Chicago and North-western	49⅞	50⅜
Chicago and North-western pref.	77¼	76⅞
Western Union	95⅛	94⅝
Union Pacific	67	66⅜
Delaware, Lack. and Western	44⅞	43⅝
New-Jersey Central	34⅝	33⅜
Delaware and Hudson Canal	39¾	38¼
Morris and Essex	75⅞	75⅛
Panama	124¼	124¼
Erie	22¼	21⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	8⅛	7⅜
Harlem	141¼	141¼
Hannibal and St. Joseph	13⅞	13¼
Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred	34⅜	34⅛
Michigan Central	74⅜	74⅜
Illinois Central	80⅛	80¼
Wabash	21½	21¼

The extreme range of prices in stocks, and the number of shares sold, are as follows:

	Highest.	*Lowest.*	*No. of Shares.*
New-York Central	113¾	113¼	100
Harlem	141¼	141¼	100
Erie	22⅜	21⅜	25,180
Lake Shore	67¾	67⅜	13,810
Wabash	21¾	21½	700
North-western	50¾	50¼	20,900
North-western pref.	77⅜	76⅞	7,000
Rock Island	119¾	119¼	300
Milwaukee & St. Paul	36¼	34⅜	17,450
Mil. & St. Paul pref.	76⅛	74⅜	7,900
Pittsburg	86⅛	85¾	1,330
Del., Lack. & Western	45⅛	43½	33,030
New-Jersey Central	34⅞	33⅜	4,500
Delaware & Hudson Canal	39¾	38¼	600
Morris & Essex	76⅛	75⅛	2,550
Michigan Central	74¾	74⅜	2,600
Illinois Central	80⅜	80¼	900
Union Pacific	66¾	66⅜	425
C., C., C. & I.	36⅞	35⅜	2,800
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	111½	111½	350
C., C. & Ind. Central	6	5	2,750
Hannibal & St. Joseph	13¼	13¼	200
Hannibal & St. Joseph pf.	34¾	34⅜	900
Ohio & Mississippi	8	7⅜	900
Western Union	95¼	94½	7,410
A. & T. Telegraph	29¼	29	1,304
Pacific Mail	13⅜	13¼	800
St. L., K. C. & N.	7⅛	7	1,600

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A FRESH POEM.

NADESCHDA. A POEM IN NINE CANTOS. By JOHANN LUDWIG RUNEBERG. Translated from the Swedish by MARIE A. BROWN. Boston: MARIE A. BROWN. 1879.

It shows more independence than caution in the translator of this poem to have done all the work of translating, introducing, and publishing her book. If she is satisfactory in the first and third particular, the second can hardly add to the value of the volume. A preface of some length, and of the utmost clearness, is the least that might be expected when so unknown a writer as the Finlander Runeberg is put before an English-speaking audience. Minor poems by Runeberg have been published in English before this, but only during the past year, and in England. Lyrical songs, idyls, and epigrams by Runeberg were done into English by Eirikr Magnusson and F. H. Palmer, of Cambridge, and published last year by C. Kegan Paul & Co. They have not appeared in this country, nor are they likely to. A writer so little known ought to be properly introduced, but Marie A. Brown, although her metrical English will pass muster for a translation, makes strange havoc of English prose. Her introduction affords little light on the character and accomplishments of Runeberg; it does not even state that he no longer lives. The introduction to Magnusson's translations might have been liberally quoted with good results.

Nadeschda is a poem constructed on a plot taken, it would appear, as a whole or in parts, from the great reservoir of Russian or Servian folk traditions. It opens with the heroine as she appears in her unprotected state of serf, where her extraordinary beauty is only a curse to her. She wanders to the bank of a stream:

> "When she, o'er the sleeping rivulet
> Gently bending, saw reflected there,
> For sweet features in the Spring of youth,
> Tears, unbidden, welled up to her eyes;
> Grief awoke anew within her breast:
> 'Oh, Nadeschda flower!' murmured she;
> 'Poor, poor maiden, why adorn thyself,
> E'en without adornment rarely fair!
> Not for thine own pleasure wert thou born,
> For the happy choice of thine own heart,
> For a youth, ideal, is the love;
> For a master's whim thou growest up,
> As his drunken glances aim, perhaps,
> To enchant, to pall, and be disdained.'"

The castle, to the acres of which Nadeschda and her grandsire Miljutin are attached, is going to ruin, but news has come that the two young sons of the proprietor are expected. One is Dmitri, a Prince of a morose, gloomy disposition; the other Woldmar, of a nature as joyous as the other's is forbidding. Riding to the castle, Woldmar tries to win a smile to the envious face of his brother by promising him his wish—the body of any one of his serfs that he may choose. When Nadeschda appears, having decked herself in weeds to conceal her beauty, Dmitri asks for her. But Woldmar has also fallen in love with her. Springing from his horse, he makes her a free woman at once, and claims that, being no longer a serf, his brother cannot take her under the agreement. This scene is introduced by a symbolical event of the chase. The falcons of both brothers pursue one dove and fight for it; that of Woldmar is slain, and the dove, to escape Dmitri's hawk, finds refuge in Woldmar's bosom. This is essentially a Servian groundwork, and recalls the folk-songs and traditions of that race which have been collected much nearer the Balkans than the Baltic. This apostrophe of Nadeschda by the stream:

> "If he came, the handsome, stranger youth,
> If I saw his dark eyes flash again
> Just as I have seen him in my dreams,
> Then with flowers would I cover me,
> Brightly hide the serf-girl's sombre garb,
> And in hue like roses, animate,
> Welcome him with fragrance and with bloom.
> But oh, Saint George, he cometh not,
> Dream unreal is Nadeschda's love—"

This apostrophe is much the same as that which Owen Meredith has given in a most admirable translation, under the clumsy title of "Matrimonial Considerations," in his little book of *Servian Songs*. So also is the thought of making Nadeschda disfigure herself found in the same Servian *pasmd*.

> "Then by her own beauty agonized
> In the crystal depths she plunged her hand
> Blurring instantly the clearness there,
> Troubled was the lovely image now
> Changed, distorted, clouded, gloomy, wild;
> Shall the serf-girl, at her stire's command,
> If he will, appear before thy sight,
> Not a love-flame kindle in thy breast,
> But a chilled abhorrence, nothing more.'
> And she left the crystal spring's fair banks,
> Took a path that to the castle led,
> On the way arranging her attire,
> Not of flowers, but of sedges coarse,
> For her head a fantastical funeral wreath,
> Plucked a thistle-crown, and fastened it,
> As a breast-knot o'er her heaving heart,
> And of straw a girdle twisted up,
> Rudely fettering her graceful waist;
> So, to high-born Woldmar's castle grand
> Silently the serf-girl bent her steps."

The device has not succeeded, and both brothers are intent on possessing the beautiful serf-girl. Woldmar is the quickest, and has her carried off to be educated into a fitting wife. Dmitri broods over his claim, and from that time on only lives for revenge. A scene which occurs between the mother, Natalia Feodorowna, and this gloomy son is very striking. The mother is trying to find out why Dmitri is so unlike in behavior his warlike or ambitious forefathers. He tells what Woldmar has secretly done, namely, soiled the family honor by marrying a serf-girl. The mother vows vengeance on Woldmar; in Russia under Katharine II. to marry a serf is a crime which the crown will punish fearfully. Then Dmitri acknowledges that he only lives to supplant his brother with Nadeschda. The mother then orders the servants to cover with black all the busts of the ancestors of two such unworthy sons. Woldmar is denounced and sent to Siberia, and Nadeschda with her two children driven out of the castle, taking refuge with Miljutin. Dmitri prepares to seize his prey, but remorse stays him at the last moment. He flees the temptation and disappears forever. The longing of Dmitri for his brother's wife is like the spirited ballad translated by Owen Meredith under the title: "The Malady of Moïo."

The ninth canto ingeniously brings in the humiliation of the cruel Natalia Feodorowna just when the Empress Katharine is favoring her estate on the Volga with a visit. The Empress is surprised at the view from the drawing-room window:

> "Silence reigned, until the Empress, with emotion,
> Raised her hand and cried, enraptured:
> 'What a prospect, what a picture, bright and real.
> These magnificent old beeches
> 'Twixt the yellow, harvest-weighted banks, the river,
> In the distance hills and woodland!
> Surely happy people in these cots are dwelling
> That I see amid the foliage,
> Gay and brilliant in red, white, and blue, our colors,
> Almost crowding on each other.
> Thanks, Natalia Feodorowna, thou a mother
> To my children on the Volga!'
> Thus she spake, much gratified, and to the Princess
> Smilingly her hand extended."

But, unfortunately for the "mother to my children on the Volga," the Empress insists on looking nearer at this idyllic settlement with brilliant roofs. No excuse or objection of Natalia avails; go she will. When the courtiers reach the spot they find roofs of painted canvas and beyond them squalid hovels, where the emaciated serfs burrow like wild animals. After this terrible discovery the Empress, returning indignant to the castle, sees Nadeschda and her children in the attitude of supplicants. Granting them a hearing, the full wickedness of Natalia is revealed. Nadeschda offers to the Empress her two boys, whom her own poverty cannot support:

> "Touched by mother's woe, the gift, herself a mother,
> Was accepted by the monarch;
> But as she caressed the little boy's bright tresses
> She again addressed the giver:
> 'Catharine takes no present save when making
> Some return; so is her custom.
> Therefore name a just desire, my gentle daughter,
> That her debt may be requited.'
> In Nadeschda's happy eyes the tear-drops sparkled,
> And her soul's deepest yearning hymned:

Then she clasped her hands, before the stately Empress
Fell upon her knees, exclaiming:
'If a wish is then vouchsafed me, an entreaty,
Give, then, give, oh, dear Czarina!
To the stricken, lone one, soon worn out with weeping,
Give her back her children's father!'"

Nadeschda is a fine composition simply and naturally translated. The few slight blemishes of rhythm and grammar here and there can easily be removed. Runeberg made an excursion into a field which he admired greatly, when he turned to a Slavic subject. But his own country has also furnished him with ample materials. Although, by name, his family is Swedish, he was a Finn, and a most patriotic Finn. The *Kalevala*, therefore, that curious modern epic of Finland, has suggested more than one plot to him. After the writing of *Nadeschda*, he published a dramatic poem called *King Fjalar*, which recalls the German *Song of Gudrun*, and contains the same idea found in the Danish story of "Sigurd and his sister, also echoed faintly in the *Nibelungenlied* of South Germany, and recently revived in all its colors by the indefatigable "Master" Wagner as a plot for one of his tremendous operas. As Œdipus in the Greek tragedy marries his own mother, so the youth in the *Kalevala*, and in the Sigurd story, weds his own sister, having been separated from his family by a malign fate. From the translations by Magnusson we give a favorable specimen of Runeberg's epigrams; Magnusson reproduces the metre, but seldom the rhymes of the original.

> "Counsels three the mother gave her daughter:
> Not to sigh and not be discontented,
> And to kiss no young man whatsoever.
> Mother, if thy daughter trespass never—
> Trespass never 'gainst your last-named counsel—
> She will trespass 'gainst the first two, surely."

Runeberg is by no means a very original poet, but he is a great favorite among Swedish-speaking people, and has been translated into many other languages. He has some of Longfellow's sweetness and limpidness. He hits the popular taste like our own poet, and can well afford to smile at those who demand something more original and stirring. We trust that Marie A. Brown will attempt another of his longer poems, assisted by the experience gained from *Nadeschda*.

POPULARIZING SCIENCE.

THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY FOR 1879.

The fourteenth volume of the magazine conducted by E. L. and W. J. Youmans gives a guarantee of the success of its undertaking by increasing the number of its pages and improving the quality of its paper and type. The same system which has made the publication popular in fact as well as in name will be continued on a slightly larger scale. It will contain articles and abstracts of articles, original and selected, from leading scientific men of different nationalities; where they are needed, wood-cuts will be added to the text. Accounts of scientific discoveries and latest views concerning natural phenomena put forth by *savants* are promised, so that the reader may be sure of being even with the rapid march of events in the scientific world. The editors also state that attention will be given to those sciences which teach a better understanding of the nature of man, having to do with society and government, scientific education, and the conflicts arising from the progressive and aggressive march of scientific knowledge. It also concerns itself especially with the application of science to the practical arts, and seeks to prove a comprehensive and independent library of popular science, particularly suited to the wants of non-scientific persons.

The January number of *The Popular Science Monthly*, is an earnest of the proposed course. Prof Tyndall is about to publish a volume of *Fragments of Science*, and contributes the advanced sheets of his introductory chapter. It relates to an address by Dr. Virchow on "The Freedom of Science in the Modern State," in which the latter made implications against him. Prof. Tyndall does not agree to the charge that he has been rashly propagating unproved theories for established science, but points out how careful, on the contrary, he has been not to advance unsupported views. He applauds the ideas of Virchow as to the teaching of science in the schools. Prof. E. S. Morse has an illustrated paper on "Traces of an Early Race in Japan," in which he comes to the conclusion that certain prehistoric implements found in refuse heaps in Japan belong neither to the Japanese who came from the South, nor to bearded Ainos, who were in Japan when the Japanese arrived. Plain traces of cannibalism are found among these ancient and now vanished shell-fish eaters. Another illustrated paper, by W. E. Damon, relates to the devil-fish *(octopus)* and its cousins the cuttle and the squid. Victor Hugo, who was so much laughed at for his devil-fish when *Les Travailleurs de la Mer* was first published, is cited in his own words, with no more criticism than that his description is a little overdrawn and in one or two trifling particulars incorrect. George J. Romanes has a paper on "The Beginning of Nerves in the Animal Kingdom," where appropriate wood-cuts show the first traces of a nerve-system in animals of the lowest organization, belonging to the radiates.

Prof. Carl Vogt has a sharp word to say in "Pope and Anti-Pope" about the contest going on in Germany between the "Medical Pope," Virchow, and the "Zoological Pope," Haeckel, on the old Darwinian battle-field. Prof. Joseph Le Conte lends his brilliant pen to the subject of the scientific relation of sociology to biology, furnishing only an initial chapter in the present number. Prof. Carhart tries to imbue us with some faint conception of the distances of stars by a paper on "Astronomical Magnitudes and Distances," and with the title of "Black Diamonds," M. F. Maury introdnces an account of the coal-fields, coal-yield, and coal-use of the world, together with the earliest known application of coal by man. George Iles discusses the subject of "Heredity"; L. R. Curtiss, "Molecular Dynamics," and Maurice Girard, "Curarl, or Woorara Poison." A portrait of Gustav Wallis, traveler and botanist, is supplemented by a short biographical notice. He was born at Lüneberg, Prussia, in 1830, and died of his exertions in swamps and tropical forests at a hospital in Cuenca, Ecuador, in June of last year.

MISFORTUNES OF A CIRCUS.

From the Elmira Advertiser, Jan. 3.

Mr. Eugene Leach, of this city, who has been in the sawdust ring from boyhood, and is now one of the best tumblers in the business, left Elmira a few weeks ago to go with Murray's Circus to the Bermuda Islands. They sailed from New-York on the steamer Arcadia. The letter is to a friend in Elmira, and is quite a graphic description of their voyage. Considerable of the circus property was lost overboard, and several performing horses were lost. He writes:

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Dec. 18, 1878.

DEAR FRIEND: Having a little spare time, I write you again, giving you an idea of our passage from New-York to the Island. We sailed Sunday morning, Dec. 8, with a fair day and prospects for a pleasant voyage, but a wind and storm came upon us and lasted until our arrival here, in six days and over. We were obliged to throw overboard wagons, canvas poles, chains, and all things on the upper deck, and a good deal of provender and fodder for the stock, together with 11 horses that died from being knocked about. The coal, 1,300 tons, got shifted, and our prospects for foundering were flattering. Now, that it is all over, we can help laughing at the way some of the people had put on their life-preservers, and one of the musicians had on two. Mr. Murray is quite a loser, although insured. We opened Monday at this place to a good business; Tuesday it rained hard, but the circus was well attended for all that. We had only three ring horses left. The lady bareback rider, Linda Gral, who was at Barnum's, lost her horse, but she does two other acts, the "running globe" and the "black wire," besides an act of juggling. Every one speaks well of the performance, and we have a good one. We expect to go to St. Thomas, from there to the Barbadoes, then Demerara, S. A., then Para, in Brazil, which will be as far as we go.

MATERIALS AND TOILETS.

THE LATEST FASHIONS.

THE RAGE FOR GILDED ORNAMENTS—PLUSH AND SEAL-SKIN—THE NINICHE BONNET—VISITING, RECEPTION, AND DINNER DRESSES—HOW TO DRESS THE HAIR.

Gilded ornaments are all the rage. Gilded combs, and buckles for the shoes, are among these. Buckles of Rhine pebbles are used for the same purpose.

Many toilets are covered with beads and embroidery, all in bright colors. Materials are also used shot with metallic threads, and laces have gold and silver work intermixed. It is very difficult with these showy trimmings and materials to have a toilet which is in perfect taste, and not one over-trimmed. Lingères and modistes use a large number of fancy gilt, silver, steel, jet, stone, and crystal ornaments. Old embroideries are much sought after, and there is no doubt but that many of the new articles are now passed off as such, few persons knowing the difference. White satin-embroidered bridal dresses are *de rigueur*, and all colored satins are worked in elaborate designs.

Plush and seal-skin are the favorite trimmings for Winter walking suits; they are both comfortable and elegant. The trimmings thus made consist of plastrons, vests, collars, cuffs, revers, and bands. A Parisian suit, trimmed in this fashion, is of colored cloth. The skirt has no train. It is trimmed down the front with three bias plush bands terminating in large plaitings, each placed a small distance from the other. Down the back falls a tunique, bordered with a band of plush. It is slightly raised in a puffing, which is kept in place by two plush bands. The waist is cut in veston shape, and opens over a plush vest. The collar, revers, cuffs, and pockets are all of plush. The suit is trimmed with enameled buttons.

Diamond buttons, so called, are a novelty and very effective on evening dresses. Each button is composed of several crystal Rhine pebbles, cut and set like diamonds. They are made in several sizes.

The hair is now dressed low, in puffs and ringlets. The back is dressed in the same way, with the braid often forming an oval. The forehead is still covered by the Breton bandeau. This bandeau consists of short, natural waves, which fall over the forehead without having any "part." A net made of hair, in the same color as the natural hair, is placed over this to keep it in place.

Crochet mittens are worn over kid gloves for walking and visiting purposes; in the latter case the mittens must be taken off before the wearer enters the parlor.

Modistes use a great deal of seal color and light red, but these colors are always combined with others. The Niniche-shaped hat, which is very generally worn in Paris, can be made becomingly in any style of hat, as it is placed on in various ways. The newest method is to wear the bonnet placing the back part front; the cape, which is a little raised, sits very well upon the front of the head, with a bandeau or a drapery underneath. A pretty model for an evening bonnet is this style of ivory-white plush, with a panache of three ivory-white feathers placed in front of the crown and falling over the brim. The open space is filled in with a band of white satin and a handsome bow. The satin strings are drawn through a golden ring and fastened in the back on the lower part of the crown. A round lady in a gray felt capote. The brim is lined with currant-colored velvet, which forms the binding on the outside. Bands of the same goods are crossed on top of the crown and fastened by small buckles. On the side of the bonnet are two steel-gray feathers. The double strings are of currant-colored velvet and satin and steel-gray satin.

Dinner parties are now so frequent that it is necessary to devote some space to toilets suited to the occasion. Save at official dinners, where receptions are announced to take place afterward, low-neck dresses are not worn. The half low neck, with short sleeves, is adopted. These have transparent inserted puffings, and triple lace jabots for trimming. Garnet color, which is now so much worn in the evening, is used for a young lady's toilet very differently than when employed for an elderly person. The following descriptions of toilets will show the difference between the two styles. For the young lady's toilet the body of the dress is garnet faille, with a bright pink satin overdress, plaited in length-wise plaits. These are fastened up by small bands of ruchings made of pink satin bordered with garnet color. These ruchings become larger toward the lower part of the skirt, terminating in broad, loose plaits. The panier polonaise is of heavy garnet velvet. It is open in front, and trimmed with silver and gold and several shades of pink embroidery. The polonaise is also trimmed with this work.

The pink satin vest is embroidered in Louis XV. rococo shades. It has a very long basque, reaching nearly to the knees, and left open about this distance of four buttons from the lower part. The buttons are garnets mounted in silver filigree. Under the basque of the velvet habit are pink satin draperies forming the panier. From these draperies falls a garnet-colored train, which is plaited in hollow plaits. These are very deep and open in fan shape on the lower part of the skirt. The sides are trimmed up with three draperies placed each above the other, and forming a "quille" trimming, trimmed with chenille fringe in pink and garnet in several shades. The inside border of the vest is trimmed with a ruching of Brussels lace. The satin sleeves, which reach to the elbows, have garnet velvet revers, worked with silver. A fall of Brussels lace lies over the pale pink gloves. The hair is dressed in large ringlets, and adorned with ruby butterflies and birds.

A toilet suited to an elderly lady is a polonaise of fancy garnet velvet opening over a body of satin in the same shade. The apron is draped diagonally, fastened and raised in the centre and on the sides under bows. The dress is cut open in heart-shape over a fichu of white lace. The skirt has a long train.

A visiting and reception dress may be of slate-colored cachemire with "pekin velours" in the same color. The skirt has a train draped and fastened and raised in the faille and pekin alternating. The cachemire apron is draped in front and trimmed like the skirt. Down either side of the apron is a broad band of pekin, which covers the part where the puffed tunique is joined to the apron. This tunique is joined to the belt of the skirt, where it forms small pieces called pigeon's wings, which separate a little below where the draperies begin forming points, and the borders of which are trimmed with bands of pekin. In the centre is a ribbon bow. The right side of the tunique is broader, and falls lower on the skirt than the left. The waist is of cachemire and pekin. The cachemire part forms a basque in four points, two in front and two in the back. These points lie over a piece of pekin. The front of the waist forms a pekin plastron, the waist being fastened across by means of small tongues of the same goods. The plain cuffs on the sleeves are of pekin. The "mante visite" is of cachemire. The middle of the back forms a large V of pekin, which is taken over to the front to form a turned-down collar. On the lower part of the plastron is a ribbon bow. The front of the garment is cut like a paletot, open below. The paletot is trimmed with a band of pekin. The sleeves are cut like those of a visite, and have pekin cuffs. The gray felt hat, matching the suit, has a broad brim, fastened down on the sides by means of gray satin strings, which are tied in the back. On the left side is a bunch of plumes and flowers.

An elegant court toilet is made in a princess dress of blue velvet, cut square in the neck and closing on the left side of the waist. The fullness of the draperies is taken in the back and side seams. The lower part of the skirt and long train is trimmed with a full deep ruching of "pekin-satin" and velvet in the same shade. Down the front of the waist and skirt is a white lace plastron, which starts from the square opening. A deep lace to match forms the panier on the lower part of the hips, which is fastened down in the back under a pekin and velvet sash. To this sash is added in the back a shell-shaped lace trimming which extends from the left side, and is then taken across to the right without the ribbon, and is carried on to the end of the train. The sleeves are of plaited "pekin-velours" trimmed with lace on the shoulder and elbow. The elbow trimming is draped on the outside seam and fastened there by a jewel. On the inside of the sleeves and neck is a crêpe lace plaiting.

A ball dress may be of white faille and blue grenadine. The train skirt is covered up to about the middle with puffings and bordered with a narrow blue grenadine puffing. Down the side is a shell-shaped trimming of white faille, bordered with narrow plaiting. The front of the skirt is plaited and bordered with a plaited flounce, with heading. Above this is a deep blue grenadine scarf, crossed diagonally by a spray of variegated flowers. Down the back, falling over the puffing, is a similar spray. The waist is cut in a square low neck. It is plain to below the hips, where there is a trimming consisting of blue ruffles placed on the festoons, and forming the panier. The sleeves are finished with sprays of fine flowers taken across the top and sides of the arm. The hair is dressed pompadour in front, with a full bunch of flowers like those upon the skirt falling in a spray down the side. Down the back fall two long ringlets.

There are now made a great number of black satin underskirts. They are wadded and trimmed on the lower border with a scalloped satin flounce, embroidered with colored silks. The skirts are generally cut bias and placed upon a belt. They lace in the back, and the eyelets are placed upon a band which forms the centre of this part of the skirt. A great deal of underclothing is now trimmed with plaitings scalloped on the border of the same muslin. Chemises are trimmed with jabots of lace. Jabots are much used at present, and are considered necessary with the Louis XV. vest. These are not always made in the same style; they sometimes consist of a shell-shaped ruffle, sometimes of a plain, straight plaiting, and sometimes again of a torsade of mousseline de l'Inde, loosely draped. Another style consists of a "rabat de jupe," which is generally of mousseline de l'Inde or "gaze iris" trimmed at the ends with a ruffle of Bretonne lace with white satin loops intermixed. The collarette is made in large hollow plaits composed of the same lace.

White ribbon has again come in fashion, and all lingerie and parures are trimmed with it. This is very natural, as most of the articles trimmed are collars, jabots, and bows, which are worn over brochè materials, and do not look nearly as well with colored ribbons as with black and white. Another novelty is the black Paris gauze scarf, surrounded by black Bretonne lace. This style is particularly becoming to blondes.

BARKER, NOAH, OF CORINTH, ME.

The Augusta (Me.) *Journal* prints in its issue of the 2d inst. brief biographical sketches of the members of the new Legislature of the State. Third in the list of Senators appears the following:

Barker, Noah, Corinth, (Penobscot County;) Independent; no isms in religion, "do right and risk the consequences;" land surveyor and farmer, or "own my farm and farming tools;" married; age 71. Born in Exeter, then a plantation called "Blaisdelltown." Educated in the common schools and at Hampden and Foxcroft Academies, but mainly at the family fireside. For many years a member of the Superintending School Committee; Town Clerk; Selectman; County Commissioner, and State Land Agent. Member Maine House of Representatives in 1838, 1840, and 1856. Was a Democrat till the party leaders were for extending slavery into our free territories; then a Republican till a still worse bondage ensued. In regard to other events in his life—

WHAT DOES IT MATTER?

> "It matters little where I was born,
> Or if my parents were rich or poor;
> Whether they shrank at the cold world's scorn,
> Or walked in the pride of wealth secure;
> But whether I live an honest man,
> And hold my integrity firm in my clutch,
> I tell you, brother, plain as I can,
> It matters much!
>
> "It matters little how long I stay
> In a world of sorrow, sin, and care;
> Whether in youth I am called away,
> Or live till my bones and pate are bare;
> But whether I do the best I can
> To soften the weight of adversity's touch
> On the faded cheek of my fellow-man,
> It matters much!
>
> "It matters little where be my grave,
> Or on the land or on the sea;
> By purling brook or 'neath stormy wave,
> It matters little or naught to me;
> But whether the angel Death comes down
> And marks my brow with his loving touch,
> As one that shall wear the victor's crown,
> It matters much!"

EXPERIMENTS WITH ELECTRIC LIGHT.

From the Boston Advertiser, Jan. 3.

The Merrimack Manufacturing Company is experimenting with the electric light, and on Monday last introduced 16 of the Brush pattern into the basement of Mill No. 1, where 500 looms are run. They have put 12 of the lights into the weave-room, where 132 five-foot gas-burners have been used, and four into the mule-room, where 70 gas-burners have been used. These electric lights are fed by one machine, with a horse-power to drive it, and which, it is understood, cost about $2,000; each of the lanterns costing $65, and the consumption of carbon points is about 4 cents an hour. If the whole mill or four buildings, to which printworks were lighted, it would require not less than eight, and possibly twelve, machines, calling for about 20 horse-power each. The mill has, all told, 2,850 gas-burners, and the annual gas bill is within $5,000. The Merrimack Company's experiment was opened for public inspection yesterday, after 4 P. M., and was witnessed by about 125 gentlemen, representing other Lowell manufactories, and from Boston, Lawrence, and Northern points. The corporation employs 2,500 persons, weaving 825,000 yards of print cloths, and 15,000 yards of pique each week, running 3,857 looms. The print mills employ 500 hands. The electric light last evening was strong and steady; but the weavers complained that the present supply cast strong shadows in upon the harnesses, and contended that as many more lights would be needed, ranged so as to overcome this difficulty. Whether this increase would make the light too strong and render the operatives color-blind is a question. It was understood that if the mill were lighted with electricity the machines would be run 15 minutes before the operatives enter, so as to get the currents at work. Some thought that this would require a special motor for each electric machine; if not, the shafting would be the whirling which would make the 15 minutes' run of belts and shafting, with no product from the looms and mules, expensive.

EXTINCT GEYSERS IN NEBRASKA.

In a communication to the Omaha (Neb.) *Republican*, Prof. S. Aughey says: "Perhaps nothing in our geology is more novel and interesting than the extinct geysers and hot springs of our State. We associate the presence of such phenomena with the Yellowstone region. But there was a period which closed in geologically recent times, after having lasted for countless centuries, when geysers and hot springs were among the most common phenomena of the plains of Nebraska, Kansas, and Dakota. The marks of their former presence are found occasionally along the Niobrara, on the upper Loup, and especially along the valley of the Republican and its tributaries. In 1868 I found some extinct tubes of old geysers on the Bazile and between that stream and the south fork of the Niobrara. In the Summer of 1874, while examining a section of country between the Platte and Frenchman's Fork, I occasionally came across deposits of geyserite near and along the latter river. Afterward I observed it also between the Beaver and the Republican, and along the latter river to the west line of the State. I have recently had a conversation with Mr. Frank M. Dininny, of Tecumseh, who is well acquainted with the Republican region further east, and between it and the Solomon. He reports the presence of the mineral geyserite in countless places; also, of old funnel-tubes of geysers, some of which are exposed in excavations, and occasionally in well-shafts and borings."

TYPOGRAPHIC ECCENTRICITIES.

From the Springfield (Mass) Republican.

A great many columns have been written concerning typographic errors, and many of the instances sound so witty or so stupid that it seems as if they must be rather inventions than actual happenings. But we never saw one cited so unlikely that we couldn't remember its match. Once we wrote that it was "like evoking the shadow of a shade" for quote forgotten writers. The phrase appeared in print thus: "Like cooking the shadow of a shad." The printer had, in burlesquing the sentiment, actually preserved and intensified it in a most striking image of unsubstantiality. An author whom we had quoted the proverbial opinion of *Rosalind*: "Men have died and worms have eaten them—but not for love." The printer may have been a misogynist, as all events he substituted "woman" for "worms." There are Shakespeare emendations not much better than that, perhaps.

WANTED A SEPARATE MAINTENANCE.

From the Providence Journal, Jan. 1.

The other day a young man over whose head had passed 25 Summers, and who appeared to be slightly demented, entered the office of Police Clerk Horton, at the City Hall, and, selecting a comfortable chair, buried himself in its depths, and sat quietly for several moments in profound meditation; but wishing to divert the current of his meditations, the good-natured clerk awaited the unburdenment of the thoughts that burned within the soul of the mysterious visitor. Suddenly he arose, and in sepulchral tones shouted, "I wish you'd send a maintenance from my father; he don't feed and clothe me according to his means." A clever detective standing near, advised him to procure a divorce from his paternal ancestor, and, as if struck with the brightness of the idea, he seized his hat and departed.

PANIC AT A SUNDAY-SCHOOL FESTIVAL.

From the New-Haven Palladium, Jan. 3.

The children and friends of the First Baptist Church's mission school were thrown into a panic Wednesday evening, in the chapel at the corner of Pearl and Pleasant streets, during a Christmas-tree entertainment. A portion of the floor settled several inches, it just giving way. Just then some fool cried "Fire," and in a moment all were crazed by fear. Women fainted and screamed, and all who had any strength left rushed for windows and doors. At last the efforts of superintendent Bird and others convinced the crowd that there was no danger, and order was restored. There is no cellar under the building, and no one would have been hurt if the whole floor had come to the ground, which is very close to it.

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS.

A TALK WITH MISS FANNY DAVENPORT.

HOW THE MEMBERS OF HER FAMILY HAVE BEEN EDUCATED—HER IDEAS OF AMATEURS IN THE DRAMATIC PROFESSION.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean, Jan. 2.

"And so you are going to Australia?" said a reporter for the *Inter-Ocean* to Miss Fanny Davenport, the actress, in the course of a little chat yesterday.

"I did mean to go, and was making negotiations," was the reply; "but my mother objected to the great distance and long separation, so I gave it up."

"Then you have made no engagements for the ensuing year?"

"Yes, I expect to go abroad in the Fall, and play for a time in London. I wish to go there particularly on account of my sister Florence, who will make her début in that city."

"You have already one sister on the operatic stage?"

"Yes, Blanche," and Miss Davenport handed as she spoke the picture of a charming young girl with a piquant face to her visitor, continuing, "she is singing in Italy, has made a splendid success, and is, of course, very enthusiastic. Florence, my baby, I call her, is only 16. She has a beautiful voice, and will give us a chance to be proud of her."

"Your family seems divided in the talents."

"Yes, I think Blanche and Florence inherit their musical talent from my father. He had a very fine voice, and came near going on the operatic stage. Indeed, he once sang in 'The Bohemian Girl.'"

"And the others?"

"Well, May sets, you know, and my little brother will be another George Fox. It was thought as a child that I had a very good voice. I remember Mme. Celeste telling me when I was about 12 years old that my voice had the same qualities as Titiens, but using it on the stage so much has impaired it for singing."

"Then you are all before the public?"

"Yes, beginning with my mother, though excepting my brother Edgar, who has no inclination for it."

"The experience and teaching of your parents must have been of great advantage!"

"You will think it strange, perhaps, but my father never taught us anything of acting."

"But you received training elsewhere?"

"No, none. My father used to say, 'You have talent; form your own conception of the character; work it out; don't be a parrot.' I remember when I made my début at 8 years of age as *King Charles*. It was at my father's benefit, and I begged him to help me, but he would not."

"You think this sort of self-training good?"

"Yes. I believe the best way for beginners, if they have the talent, is to join a good stock company and work up gradually; all the dramatic and elocutionary lessons in the world will not do as much. It is far better to climb up the ladder step by step than it is to be tied to it and have ladder and all raised. As to beauty, if an actor or actress has it, so much the better, if not, they must make their genius be in order to make the audience forget their lack of it."

"Janauschek is a notable instance of the latter?"

"Yes, and so is Irving, the English actor, and I think the greatest on the stage. He is like an ugly caricature of Booth, with little bits of twinkling eyes, dark skin, and one leg so much shorter than the other that he walks with a decided halt. I almost dreaded to see him as *Hamlet*, but, do you know, his acting was so wonderful that no one could think of his looks. Yes, I believe Irving and Marie Seebach to be the two greatest artists on the stage."

"What are you studying now, Miss Davenport?"

"'Cymbeline.' I prefer the legitimate drama, and mean to confine myself to it in the future as much as possible."

"And your new play, 'Olivia?'"

"I like, and am very curious to see how it will take here. You see, it is very English, and not the modern English that Dickens dramatized."

"By the way," continued Miss Davenport, "is it long since Clara Morris was here?"

"Her last season was in the Summer," replied the reporter.

"I would like to see her very much," continued the lady. "She is a charming companion, and always so bright. The last time I saw her was the first night of 'Olivia.' She was looking very ill, and came between the scenes to speak to me. I was sorry after to see those reports regarding her domestic unhappiness."

"Do you believe them?"

"I cannot; and I think even if such was the case, she is much too proud a woman to complain."

"Marriages in the profession are not often happy!"

"That idea," said Miss Davenport warmly, "is a very mistaken one. I know of no happier domestic lives than many I could name in our profession. Take Mr. and Mrs. Robson, for instance, Mr. and Mrs. McKay, and a host of others."

"And in regard to this question of stage morality?"

"I am sorry to say there are grounds for its questions in some instances, but there are many good and virtuous women in the profession. A woman has only to exact respect by her conduct and mode of life, and it will be paid her. The sweetest thing to me in this world is the homage paid to Fanny Davenport, her father's daughter, not Fanny Davenport, the actress."

HOW A WILD-CAT BANK WAS SAVED IN 1857.

From the Indianapolis News, Jan. 2.

"Yesterday," said a gentleman to a *News* reporter, "resumption began. By the way, we've learned something about money in this country during the past 20 years. I remember 1857 with its wild-cat banks and its generally crazy system of banking. Banks were established in out-of-way places, and bank paper was plenty. The late Andrew Wilson had a bank at Nashville, in the wilds of Brown County, more than 20 miles across hills and the nearest railway. One day in 1857 or 1858 Mr. Wilson casually learned that a large amount of his bills had been gobbled up in Cincinnati, and a carpet-bagger would swoop down on him in a few days for redemption. He tried to raise the money to get gold or silver, and he was in great trouble. The dreaded visitor appeared at the bank, and at the same time a happy thought came to the banker. Leaving the latter to entertain the stranger, he rushed out, went up a flight of back stairs into the office of the only notary in the town, and finding that functionary out he pocketed the notarial seal and walked off. He then boldly refused payment, and the stranger took the paper over to find a notary and make the proper protest. No seal, and with this important attachment to the needed legal red tape absent nothing could be done, as it would require at least a week to communicate with Indianapolis and replace the lost seal. So the carpet-bagger ambled off, and Mr. Wilson availed himself of the respite to put his affairs in order."

A BIT OF BUNGLING LEGISLATION IN GEORGIA.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution, Jan. 2.

In the public laws of the session of the Georgia General Assembly, recently ended, we find in the TAX act the following section:

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That all taxes assessed under this act shall be collected in United States national bank currency, or gold and silver coin of the United States, and the value of the property taxed on the 1st day of April of each of said years 1879 and 1880, in such currency, shall be the basis of the taxes.

It will be noted that we are to pay our taxes "in United States national bank currency, or gold and silver coin of the United States," and the greenback is effectually demonetized for all tax-payinz purposes in the State of Georgia. Just as the Government had fondly hoped that the currency was on a level, and that it had gotten the greenback on a gold basis, along comes this body of Georgia Solons and knocks their calculations to the winds. The financial twist of Georgia politics has been a matter of dispute for some time, but is so no longer. The policy of the State, as settled in this act, is to foster the national banks and stand squarely up for hard money. Whether intended or not, our Legislature has put us upon record, and there is no escape from the position.

A MAN AND TEAM FALL THIRTY-FIVE FEET.

From the Troy Press, Jan. 3.

Yesterday morning as Nicholas Cullington, a Pittstown farmer, was driving into the Village of Lansingburg with a load of potatoes, and while coming down Oil-mill Hill, a short distance east of the railroad crossing, the strong pressure on the reins caused the right one to break. The horses thus partially freed from restraint, became unmanageable, and in the effort to check them, the pressure on the left rein drew the horses to the side of the road, and in an instant horses, wagon, and driver were precipitated down the embankment, which at that point is about 35 feet in height. The fall was a fearful one, and those who saw it expected that horses and driver were killed or badly mangled. Singularly, however, neither horses, wagon, nor Mr. Cullington were injured. The escape was a miraculous one, and certainly remarkable in every way. After some little delay, the horses and wagon were extricated, and Mr. Cullington came to this city and disposed of his load.

AN ENGINEER HE WILL AVOID.

From the Port Jervis Union, Jan. 3.

A few weeks ago Aaron Smith, of Middletown, was struck by an Erie train, just west of the village, and badly injured. He is recovering, however, and relates, as a strange coincidence, that Engineer John Rosencrance, of Port Jervis, who was running the engine which threw him from the track the last time, was running the engine which struck him eight years ago, by which he lost an arm. The *Argus* says Mr. Smith has resolved to give Mr. Rosencrance the whole track in the future.

FARMING AGAIN ATTRACTIVE.

From the St. Louis Republican, Jan. 2.

One good effect of the protracted depression of manufacturing industry and trade that prevails is the direction of attention to farming as a means of livelihood. Just after the war, when inflated prices painted pictures of fortunes in all kinds of city and town vocations; when banking, insurance, and the agency business were supposed to yield wealth almost without limit, and when it was believed that fortunes could be made by merely organizing some sort of stock company, and putting the shares on the market, there was a general flocking of young men from farms to cities and towns, to get rich without labor. But that delusion has ended in bitterness and disappointment to thousands all over the land, and proved that the gauge of living by the wits is one that very few can thrive at. We are beginning to realize that farming possesses one pre-eminent merit—it will yield a living if nothing more, and that is more than can be said of many city pursuits. It is generally esteemed a plodding, unromantic business; but this is offset by its exemption from the harassments and tragic features that too often mark the pain

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We will offer on MONDAY

DRESS SILKS in fashionable colors and fine quality at NINETY CENTS.

LYONS SILK POPLINS at FIFTY CENTS.

DAMASSE SILKS of the finest quality at $1 25; reduced from $2 25.

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LADIES' and MISSES' CLOAKS and SUITS at HALF PRICE.

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ALL-WOOL UNDERWEAR,

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MADAME TIERCE, NO. 30 WEST 18TH-ST., Branch of Auguste Petit, 7 Rue de la Paix, Paris, has received from him Toques, the most fashionable thing; will be worn this Winter for balls, dinners parties, &c.

RAILROADS.

METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.

Open from 5:30 A. M. to 12 P. M.

RECTOR-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry, and connects with cars for South Ferry.

CORTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Communipaw Ferries.

PARK-PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Vesey-street Ferry to Hoboken.

CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferry.

FRANKLIN-ST.

GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses-Street Ferry to Jersey City, and connects with cars for Desbrosses and East Grand-Street Ferries.

BLEECKER-ST.—Connects with cars for East and West.

EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Christopher-Street Ferry to Hoboken, connecting with cars for Christopher and East Tenth Street Ferries.

FOURTEENTH-ST.—Nearest point to Union-Square, Wallack's, and Lyceum Theatres, Academy of Music, Irving and Tammany Halls, connecting with cars for East Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point to Booth's, St. James, and Park Theatres, Grand Opera-House, Gilmore's Garden, and Masonic Temple, and Twenty-third-Street Ferry to Jersey City.

THIRTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point to Standard, Broadway, and Fifth-Avenue Theatres, Aquarium, and San Francisco Minstrels, connecting with cars for Weehawken Ferry.

FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Connects with New-York Transfer Company's cabs, for Grand Central Depot.

FIFTIETH-ST.

FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Central Park, connecting with cars of Second Line Railroad.

For up-town trains take east side stations.

For down-town trains take west side stations.

FARE 10 CENTS.

Except between the hours of 5:30 and 7:30 A. M. and 5 and 7 P. M., when the fare is 5 cents.

WM. R. GARRISON, President.

M. VAN BROCKLIN, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after Dec. 16, 1878,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry with Pittsburg, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions, Williamsport, and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washingt. 4:12 P. M. Regular at 4:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 10:30 P. M., Sunday 4:30 A. M. and 10 P. M. For Baltimore 4 P. M., except Sunday.

Express for Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sunday 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7:30 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:40 A. M., 10:10 P. M., daily; 9:40 A. M., 6:20 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:45, 10 P. M., daily. Sunday, 6:50 A. M. and 10:10 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:50, 6:20, 8:30, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 6:20, 10:10 P. M.

Ticket offices, No. 526 and No. 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

—Commencing Dec. 30, 1878, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express. Drawing-room cars to Albany and Rochester, and from Albany to Montreal via barnatoga.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with Drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica and Rutland.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with through sleeping car via St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.

7:30 P. M., Fast Express for Rochester and Corning via Geneva. Sleeping cars to Geneva and Rochester.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and, excepting Saturday night, to Lowville and Watertown.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 3 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MCEKER, General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY

will hereafter be known by its new name,

THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Through Trains, From Chambers-Street Depot, (Fer 23d st. see below.) Ferry foot of Duane-st., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

6 P. M., daily. Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping Coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily. Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping Coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 8:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Two Passenger Depots.

Grand Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1:3, 6, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany R. R., 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Springfield, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For New-York and New-England R. R., 8:05 A. M., 12 M., 11:35 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 12 P. M. For Sharon Line: Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Boston and New-York Air Line R. R., 11 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton R. R., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck R. R., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic R. R., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R. R., 8:05 A. M., 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For New-Canaan R. R., 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40 P. M. For local trains see time-tables.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R.I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 12 P. M. express train from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 9 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARNER, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1879.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached. General Eastern office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

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WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and the homeward passages.

GERMANIC, Capt. Kennett.....Sat., Jan. 11, 7 A. M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. Jennings, Thurs., Jan. 16, 11:30 A. M.
CELTIC, Capt. Gradel.....Thurs., Jan. 23, 6 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Leaving Pier 39 in the foot of King-st.

WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 9:30 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Jan. 21, 12:30 P. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Jan. 28, 8 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Feb. 4, 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Feb. 18, 3 P. M.

These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-rooms, smoking-room, music-room, piano, and library; also, surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room, $55, $65, and $75. INTERMEDIATE, $40. STEERAGE, $26.

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STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's new pier foot of 3d-st., Hoboken.

DONAU.....Sat. Jan. 11 | NECKAR.....Sat. Jan. 25
RHEIN.....Sat., Jan. 18 | WESER.....Sat. Feb. 1

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100
Second cabin.....60
Steerage.....30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid Steerage certificates, $30. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.

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INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Jan. 2, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Jan. 18, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Jan. 25, 7:30 A. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

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Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

between New-York and Havre.

Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

LABRADOR, Sanglier.....Wednesday, Jan. 8, 5:30 A. M.
AMERIQUE, Delord.....Wednesday, Jan. 22, 5:30 A. M.
FRANCE, Trudelle.....Wednesday, Feb. 5, 3:30 P. M.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passage apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

SUEVIA.....Thurs., Jan. 9 | BERDER, Thurs., Jan. 23
FRISIA.....Thurs., Jan. 16 | GELLERT.....Jan. 30

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; second cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents. General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO.

Connecting at St. Thomas with German steamers for Porto Rico and Spanish Main. The new first-class iron steam-ship CITY OF PARA, Capt. Carswell, will sail for the above ports on Wednesday, Feb. 5, at 3 P. M.

Positively no freight received after 3d. Freight must be paid in advance. Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at Roberts' Dock, Brooklyn. Insurance lower than by any other line. Shippers desiring insurance can effect same under our open policy. For freight engagements or passage, and for all other accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents, Office, Pier No. 20 East River.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY.....Friday, Jan. 10, noon

Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.

For SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steamship COLON.....Monday, Jan. 20, noon

Connecting for South and Central America and Mexico.

From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship AUSTRALIA.....Monday, Jan. 20, noon

For freight or general information apply to Company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River, and for passage at Company's Ticket Office, No. 257 Broadway.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

GATE CITY, Capt. Daggett.....Wednesday, Jan. 8
CITY OF MACON, Capt. Kenny.....Saturday, Jan. 11

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, Georgia and Florida Steamboat Company, and with the new and elegant iron steamer ST. JOHNS.

GEO. YONGE, Agent
Ocean S. S. Co. and
General Agent A. & G. R. R. Central R. R. of Ga.
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

FLORIDA RAILROAD AND STEAM-SHIP LINE.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FLORIDA.
SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
LOWEST RATES OF FREIGHT AND PASSAGE.

Steamer ASHLAND, Saturday, Jan. 4,
And every SATURDAY thereafter.

For Fernandina and Cedar Keys, from Pier No. 12 N. R., at 3 P. M. Only line issuing through tickets and bills lading to all points in Florida, and on Chattahoochie, Appalachicola, and Flint Rivers, and BRUNSWICK, GA. Freight 25 per cent. Bills lading signed on pier. For further information, through bills lading, and passage rates, apply to

L. E. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., up stairs.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

Steamer SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....WED., Jan. 8
Steam-ship.....SATURDAY, Jan. 18

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.

Magnificent accommodation for passengers.

S. S. NIAGARA.....Saturday, Jan. 11
S. S. SARATOGA.....Wednesday, Jan. 22

Tickets issued also for

VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS

in connection with French and English S. S. Lines from Havana. JAMES E. WALSH & CO. No. 113 Wall-st.

STEAM-BOATS.

$1 50 TO BOSTON VIA THE OLD, RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE.

CONNECTING WITH ALL POINTS EAST.

NOT A TRIP MISSED IN SEVEN CONSECUTIVE YEARS.

The elegant steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT leave Pier No. 33 North River, (foot of Jay-st.,) at 4:30 P. M. daily, (except Sunday.)

Special first-class limited ticket, good only on 2:45 A. M. train from Stonington, sold via this line from New-York to Boston for $1 50.

Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. Staterooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company and at Nos. 263 and 397 Broadway, and at Metropolitan and Fifth-Avenue Hotel Ticket Offices.

PROVIDENCE LINE, FOR FREIGHT ONLY.

Steamers ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 29 North River, (foot of Warren-st.,) daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M. for Providence direct.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.

L. W. FILLING, G. P. Agent.

SUNDAY LINE FOR BOSTON.

Steamers of the Norwich Line will leave Pier No. 40 North River at 4:30 P. M., SUNDAY, for New-London, Boston, Worcester, &c.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamer leave Catharine-slip daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 11:30 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 5 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

INSURANCE.

QUEEN

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

Nos. 37 and 39 Wall-st.

Wm. H. Ross, Manager.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

MONEY.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, Silverware, &c., bought and sold back at a small advance. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th-st.

NO. 1,207 BROADWAY, OVER MERALD THEATRE.—Ladies' private office. Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c., bought and sold. Branch No. 2,207 Broadway. LINDO BROS.

PERSONAL.

WANTED—INFORMATION OF MISS LIDA A. RANKIN, formerly of Delaware Station, Ind.; or Mrs. E. FOUKE, her sister. Address J. R. M. No. 303 East Broadway, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

Dealers in United States Bonds, and Stocks of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn.

Buy and sell on Commission, for cash or on margin, all securities dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange.

Interest allowed on deposits, subject to draft at sight.

JAMES A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY,
LATHAM A. FISH.

CITY BONDS AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON THE 15TH OF JANUARY 1879,
THE CITY OF KINGSTON, N. Y.,
Will sell at the City Hall, in Kingston, N. Y., at 12 o'clock M.,

$65,000 COUPON BONDS,

issued in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, chapter 35, passed Feb. 13, 1878.

The bonds bear interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually on the 15th of January and July in each year, and have 30 years to run, with the option of the City to pay them after 10 years. Five per cent. of the purchase money will be required to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance, with accrued interest, on or before the 28th day of February next—the cash payment of five per cent. to be forfeited on failure to complete purchase.

Further information can be had by addressing any of the Presidents of the several banks in Kingston, N. Y.

THOS. CORNELL, } Committee.
C. D. BROWN, }

VIRGINIA BONDHOLDERS.

Whose assent is not already given are invited to examine the PROPOSITION FOR PROPORTIONATE FUNDING INTO FOUR PER CENTS SECURED BY TAX-RECEIVABLE COUPONS AND A SINKING FUND. This proposition is believed to meet fully the requirements of the case, and has the approval of many leading members of the Legislature. The indications are that it will become a law, but a prompt co-operation by bondholders will secure its passage. Communications may be addressed direct, or through either of the following houses:

BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.
R. A. CHAS. M. FIRY. THE FIRST NATIONAL
Pres. BANK, N. Y.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO. HUGH McCULLOCH.
L. VON HOFFMANN & CO.

THE FUNDING ASSOCIATION, U. S. A., (LIMITED.)

Room No. 93 Drexel Building.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER.

CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Nov. 27, 1878.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF ALLEGHENY 6 PER CENT. RAILROAD COMPROMISE BONDS.—In accordance with section third of an act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania approved April 10, 1862, entitled "An Act relative to the railroad indebtedness of the City of Allegheny," notice is hereby given that the said City of Allegheny is prepared to retire the following outstanding four per cent. railroad compromise bonds, viz: Numbers 17, 34, 42, 72, 73, 74, 75, 82, 84, and that the said outstanding bonds not surrendered within six weeks from the date of this advertisement will cease to draw interest thereon, and the holder or holders of such bond or bonds shall look only to the deposit in the Bank of Pittsburg for payment of the same. JAMES BROWN,
Controller.

FOR SALE.

Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta 1st and 24 Mortgage Bonds.

Memphis and Charleston 1st and 24 Mortgage Bonds.

Southern Minnesota 1st Mortgage Bonds.

Galveston, Houston and Henderson 1st Mortgage Bonds.

Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio 1st Mortgage Bonds.

Greenville and Columbia Guaranteed Bonds.

Mobile and Ohio new 1st Mortgage Bonds.

St. Louis and Iron Mountain Consolidated Bonds.

St. Louis and San Francisco Bonds.

Kansas Pacific Bonds.

By ARENTS & YOUNG,
No. 9 New-st.

WANTED

The following Kentucky county bonds: Bourbon County, Fayette County, Clark County, Montgomery County, Bacon County.

Also, Second Mortgage bonds of the Kentucky Central Railroad. Address

RANDALL H. FOOTE, BANKER,
NO. 70 BROADWAY, N. Y.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

We offer some choice bonds bearing 7 and 8 per cent., issued for municipal purposes. First-class securities for investment always in hand.

A. W. BEASLEY & CO.,
No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.

JERSEY CITY BONDS, Due 1891, 1894, 1905.

BAYONNE CITY 6 per Cent. and 7 per Cent.

For sale by
JOHN LAMB,
No. 1 Exchange-place, Jersey City.

TODEALERS IN STOCKS.—THE OLD BANKing house of HOWES & COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, buys and sells, on reasonable margin all the stocks dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange. When desired, will use discretion what to buy and sell, giving parties the benefit of 20 years' experience. Opportunities for profits constantly occur.

THE NEVADA BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

Capital $10,000,000, gold. Reserve, $3,000,000, gold.
NEW-YORK AGENCY NO. 62 WALL-ST.
Buys and sells exchange and makes transfers.
Issues commercial and travelers' credits.
Executes orders for mining stocks at San Francisco.

INTEREST FOR DEPOSITS.

Persons desirous of obtaining interest for deposits and have their balances at all times subject to check on demand, can do so by depositing with the old banking house of HOWES & COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st, New-York, which allows interest at 4 per cent.

AT REASONABLE RATES—MONEY ON LIFE and Endowment Insurance Policies and Mortgages; some thought; insurance of all kinds effected with best companies at lowest premiums.
J. J. HABRICH & CO., No. 185 Broadway; box 1,880.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL CREDITS, TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, BANKERS, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York, issue Letters of Credit or Circular Notes on the Union Bank of London for the use of travelers in all parts of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

HANOVER

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. is payable on demand at the office of the company, No. 120 Broadway. L. REMSEN LANE,
Vice-President and Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1879.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 65 BROADWAY, Dec. 16, 1878.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable Jan. 15, 1879, at our office as above.

The transfer-books will close Jan. 4, at 3 P. M., and reopen Feb. 6. Assistant Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1878.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent., free of tax, out of the profits of last six months, payable Jan. 2, 1879. Transfer-books will close 21st instant P. M., until 2d January.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY,
No. 177 MONTAGUE-ST., CORNER OF CLINTON.
BROOKLYN, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1878.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THIS company have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable Jan. 6, 1879.

The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 2 to the date of payment. WM. S. BUNKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, Nos. 6 and 6½ Trinity Building,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1879.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared a dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share, payable Jan. 22, 1879.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 17 and reopened Jan. 23. WM. S. JACQUES, Secretary.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1878.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Four per cent., free of tax, payable on and after 2d of January next. The transfer-book will be closed until that date.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1879.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on and after Jan. 6, 1879.

C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1878.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2 next, until which time the transfer-books will remain closed.

A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1878.

FIFTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANnual dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. on the capital stock, free of all taxes, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, proximo. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1879.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., payable on demand.

JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1878.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN AND A HALF (7½) PER CENT. will be paid on JAN. 2, 1879.

A. HALSEY, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1878.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1879.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE

HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMP'Y,

No. 120 BROADWAY,

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1879.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. IS THIS DAY declared, payable on demand.

JOHN D. MACINTYRE, Secretary.

OFFICE RIDGEWOOD INSURANCE COMPANY,
BROOKLYN, Dec. 23, 1878.

DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. IS DE clared, payable Jan. 2, 1879, at the New-York office, No. 170 Broadway. WM. A. SCOTT, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 1 and 3 Third-av.

FIFTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1878.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FIVE PER CENT. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under, and at the rate of Four per Cent. on amounts over $1,000, which have remained on deposit during the three or six months ending Jan. 1, 1879, will be paid according to the by-laws on Wednesday, Jan. 15.

DIVIDEND not withdrawn will be added to the deposits and draw interest from Jan. 1.

DEPOSITS made on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from Jan. 1.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

G. N. CONKLIN, Secretary.

61ST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

East River Savings Institution,

No. 3 Chambers-st., New-York, Dec. 30, 1878.

Interest for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1878, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum on sums of $3,000 and under, and at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. on the excess, has been declared, and will be payable after Jan. 10, 1879.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

CORNER 8TH-AV. and 34TH-ST.

DIVIDEND.—The Trustees have declared, out of the earnings of the past six months, a semi-annual dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, payable on and after Jan. 13, 1879.

INTEREST NOT WITHDRAWN will be added to the principal and draw interest from Jan. 1.

DEPOSITS MADE on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

BANK OPEN daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on Monday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

WILLIAM B. STAFFORD, President.

HENRY V. PARSELL, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Broadway, 9th-av., and 32d-st.

Interest on deposits, from $5 to $3,000, at the rate of (5) Five Per Cent. per annum; and on all sums exceeding $3,000, at the rate of (4) Four Per Cent. per annum on the excess, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1879.

Deposits on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Money deposited on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

C. D. HEATON, Secretary. JOHN CASTREE, President.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—The semi-annual dividend at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum was declared Jan. 1, 1879, on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000, interest commencing on the 1st of each month. Money deposited on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Assets.....$3,519,129 16
Surplus.....398,413 77

RICHARD H. BULL, President.

C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITORS!

Read "*The Safeguard* and Savings Bank Reporter." The only paper published in the interest of depositors. Published every week in Jan. and July, semi-monthly balance of year. Send your name and address on postal card and sample copy will be sent free. or send subscription for one year: Terms $1. Address THE SAFEGUARD, 13 Spruce-st., New-York.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY,
TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 21, 1878.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Wabash Railway Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company, in Toledo, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of February, 1879, at 10 o'clock A. M.

At this meeting will be submitted, as required by law, the execution of a mortgage by this company upon the Hannibal and Naples Railroad, to secure the bonds of this company to be issued in payment for said railroad in the sum of five hundred thousand dollars.

The transfer-books will be closed twenty (20) days prior to said meeting. W. B. CORNEAU, Secretary.

OFFICE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF 46TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1878.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the company's office on MONDAY, Jan. 13, 1879. Polls open from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. The stock transfer-books will close Saturday evening, Dec. 28, 1878, and reopen Tuesday morning, Jan. 14, 1879.

O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1879.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at the office of the company, No. 158 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, 15th inst., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1878.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank for the election of seven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, JAN. 14, 1879.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order of the Board. C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 695 GRAND-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1879.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this company, and for inspectors of next election, will be held at its office on Tuesday, Jan. 14 inst., from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

R. KELLY, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the FAIRCHANCE IRON COMPANY, of Pennsylvania, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the company, Room No. 1 at No. 23 Nassau-st., in the City of New-

OUT WITH THE VOLUNTEERS

A NIGHT TOUR WITH THE LIFE-SAVERS.

PATROLLING THE EAST RIVER WITH "NAN THE NEWSBOY" AND HIS COMRADES—HOW THE SQUAD OPERATE—EFFORTS TO BE MADE TO SECURE PERMANENT LIFE-SAVING STATIONS FOR THE BOYS.

It was a bitterly cold night when a TIMES reporter, enveloped in great coat and mufflers, joined "Nan the Newsboy" and his comrades of the Volunteer Life-saving Association, on their night tour along the South-street river front. The reporter warmed himself before a blazing coal fire in Nan's Cherry-street home, while "Nan" stowed away a knuckle of ham and the greater part of a large loaf of bread. The room into which the visitor was seated was small and cozy. The walls were decorated with a few cheap prints, and pictures of members of the association cut from one of the illustrated papers, and put in wooden frames, together with descriptions of some of the deeds accomplished by the "boys." Soon the door opened, and "Ned" Kelly, somewhat younger in years and shorter in stature than "Nan," burst into the room. "Nan" gulped down a piece of bread, and starting up, fished out from a corner a brand-new waistcoat of linen, lined with ribs of cork, which he quickly fastened on Ned's body, and then buttoned over it a rubber coat. "These were all made a present to us," said Nan to the visitor, referring to the cork floats and rubber coats, and to the life-lines hanging on the wall near the mantle, one of which he took down as he spoke, and handed to Ned. "Gil" Long, the third of the volunteer squad of three, came in at this point, and was rapidly inclosed in a similar suit of cork and rubber. "Nan's" mother then fastened on her son's life-preserver and rubber overcoat, and then the three boys simultaneously fitted upon their shaggy heads knitted woolen night-caps that came well down over their ears, and then pulled over the caps their weather-beaten cloth hats. Nan next lit a cage lantern and a "bull's-eye," and then picking up a life-line and a folding life-saving ladder, cried out: "All right, I guess." The party ran along the snowy pavement to the Dover-street dock, where they were joined by two more volunteers not in uniform. It was 7 o'clock and bitter cold. Overhead the sky was crammed with countless stars, that shone with unusual brilliancy, and the moon threw a pale sheen over the tops of the buildings and tipped with silver the small cables of the bridge as they swung to and fro in the bleak wind, giving forth a weird, monotonous music. The masts of anchored vessels rose sharply against the sky, and across the fast-running river, along which the broken ice floated in the moonlight like mountains of cakes of silver, twinkled the clustered lights of the Brooklyn ferry-houses. Now and then knots of people who hurried along the street swinging their arms or rubbing their ears to keep up the circulation in their numbed limbs, stopped and gazed curiously at the inflated bodies of the life-savers, who are now familiar objects along the cold river front. The party started down toward the Battery, threading their way through the edge of the wharves, stooping every now and then to avoid the projecting prows of the vessels that threw their gaunt shadows across the snow, and frightening any number of river rats that started up across their path and disappeared in the deep heap of old iron or some underground nest. "After the river rats again," sang out sundry drivers, jokingly, as their street cars rumbled slowly along. "A splendid night for work," yelled back "Nan," in a good-humored way, "but I pity the man who tumbles in to-night. It will be rather a tough bath."

The party had by this time reached the vicinity of Peck-slip, when the volunteers were joined by a dark stretch of a lonesome-looking pier, and said, "There's where we fished out a young fellow on New Year's night." "Yes," said "Nan," inconically, "and he hit me in the nose when we got him on dry land; that's all the thanks we got." Near this spot a few nights before "Nan" rescued a sailor, and having seen him properly cared for in a neighboring house, ran home through the cold in his stocking-feet, being unable to put on his boots and socks after removing them on coming from the water, as the water froze, lining the interior with thin ice.

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The patrolling of the above route, a task voluntarily undertaken, they will continue throughout the Winter, without the expectation of any pecuniary reward. Their only desire appears to be to secure the enlargement of their sphere of usefulness by the increase of the active membership of their association, and by the erection of stations on their route. Capt. Paul Boyton and others are deeply interested in the work the lads are accomplishing, and in an interview with the reporter subsequent to the trip above described, he explained his theory of how permanency could be affected through the association. He favors the construction of three small floating stations, about 10 by 17 feet in dimensions, which shall be fitted up with life-lines, a life-boat, a stretcher, and furnished with every description of restorative, including galvanic batteries. These stations, which would cost about $250 each, he would anchor at Piers Nos. 8, 28, and 50, those being the most dangerous points, in his estimation, on the East River front. Each station he would put in charge of one of the boys, with a corps of six assistants, who should divide into two companies of three each, who should separate and go in opposite directions, meeting patrolmen from other stations half way between the stations, thus covering the entire East River front. The Captain would have the stations made City property, and the boys regular employes of the City, under stated wages. He would also have established a series of prize moneys and medals, to reward the assistants who, in turn, should be promoted in consideration of efficiency and merit. The stations thus organized should be subjected to a weekly inspection by a City Inspector, who should report as to their condition and working order. The Captain visited the Stock Exchange on Saturday, and laid his plan before the members, who grew enthusiastic over it, and promised that if the Captain would vouch for the honesty of the lads they would start a subscription toward the erection of the stations, and on Monday the Captain will visit the Exchange to collect subscriptions, which will be deposited in a bank, under the Exchange's supervision as to its expenditure. Capt. Boyton intends to devote all his spare time, until his departure for Paris, in instructing the lads in improved life-saving methods, and in superintending the erection of the stations.

A YOUNG SAILOR.

John Kelly, a cabin-boy, 14 years of age, intelligent and bright-looking, was yesterday brought to the Tombs Police Court by Officer Hitchman, of the Eastern Steam-boat Squad. The officer stated that a citizen prevented the boy from jumping into the East River at Pier 12 on the previous evening. When asked for an explanation of his conduct, Kelly said that he was an orphan, without friends, and that he was staying at a sailors' boarding-house at No. 26 Coenties-slip, where he had been stopping for some time, waiting to get a ship. Justice Ottarbourg told the boy that if he failed to find a Captain who required his services, to return to him in a few days, and he would see that he got a ship. Kelly thanked the Justice, and then departed.

THE NEW-YORK ELEVATED ROAD.

COMPLAINTS OF ITS MISMANAGEMENT—THE GRIEVANCES OF INDIGNANT PASSENGERS—INSOLENT EMPLOYES.

"Built as cheaply as possible, equipped as poorly as possible, run as inconveniently as possible, and with an eye to the biggest profits possible—that's my idea of the East Side line of the New-York Elevated Railroad Company," said a gentleman yesterday who has traveled over the road almost daily since its opening. "And you will find everybody who travels on the road agreeing with me," he added. The "cold snap" which froze up the company's engines and water-tanks on Thursday night not only illustrated the miserable incompetency of the management of the road and seriously delayed travel all day Friday, but it also showed the lee-box character of the cars in the most emphatic manner. Not the slightest attempt is made to heat the cars, and, as the doors are kept open by the brakemen two-thirds of the time, the cold winds that whistle through them when a train is in motion cause the passenger to forget all the other annoyances of the ride, and he gets off at his destination with feet half frozen, to go home and prepare for the cold that is likely to follow. The cars are fitted with large pipes, running underneath the seats, originally placed there, it is said, for steam-heating purposes. A conductor on one of the trains told an inquiring passenger the other day that cold air was to be pumped into the pipes next Summer to keep the cars cool, and as they have never been used for any purpose, the inquirer believed the conductor's story. This nuisance of cold cars is so disagreeable and dangerous to health that many up-town people prefer to walk long distances in order to ride down town in the warm cars of the Metropolitan Road, rather than risk their health in the ice-cars on the East Side road. "Why," said an up-town resident yesterday, "even the street-cars are more comfortable than those on the East Side road, for they give us straw for our feet at least."

Another cause of complaint, and one that holds good in all kinds of weather, is the constant incivility and insulting conduct of a very large proportion of the trainmen employed by the company. This is most apparent between 5 and 7 o'clock in the afternoon, when the fare is 5 cents and the travel very heavy. Not enough trains are run to accommodate the crowds who go home between those hours, and every car is of course crowded full. The passengers are treated with the utmost bearishness by the brakemen and conductors as a rule, who push them about and hustle and yell at them as if they were cattle in a freight car. At every station a brakeman thrusts his head inside the car door and yells at the passengers to "Get up ahead, there!" "Move up, there! Lively, you!" and when his orders are not obeyed with the promptness he desires they are not unfrequently followed by a string of vile oaths yelled out at the top of his voice, which even the passengers does not resent. Now, if any gentleman is bold enough to remonstrate, the result is simply more and viler curses. "It is bad enough to have our wives and daughters driven about like cattle in these cars," said an old gentleman riding up town one afternoon, with a bag of old iron or some underground nest, "After the river rats again," sang out sundry drivers, jokingly, as their street cars rumbled slowly along. "A splendid night for work," yelled back "Nan," in a good-humored way, "but I pity the man who tumbles in to-night. It will be rather a tough bath."

The party had by this time reached the vicinity of Peck-slip, when the volunteers were joined by a dark stretch of a lonesome-looking pier, and said, "There's where we fished out a young fellow on New Year's night." "Yes," said "Nan," inconically, "and he hit me in the nose when we got him on dry land; that's all the thanks we got." Near this spot a few nights before "Nan" rescued a sailor, and having seen him properly cared for in a neighboring house, ran home through the cold in his stocking-feet, being unable to put on his boots and socks after removing them on coming from the water, as the water froze, lining the interior with thin ice.

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CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The arrests during the past week numbered 1,209.

The Postmaster-General will leave Washington for Albany to-night.

The ball of the "Old Guard" will take place at the Academy of Music on the 23d of January.

The Greece, for London, took out 224 head of live cattle, and the Spain, for Liverpool, 10 horses, yesterday.

The sales of real estate during 1878 in this City amounted to $64,119,187; in 1877 the sales were $71,469,285.

The bond of Henry M. Olmstead, Assignee of Olyphant & Co., was fixed at the sum of $100,000, yesterday, by Judge Van Hoesen.

Georgina Kemper, aged 72, of No. 1,537 Second-avenue, fell down stairs at her residence yesterday morning, and was severely injured.

George Morris and Cornelius McAuliff, who were charged with stealing a watch from John Edwards, were brought before Justice Flammer on the 3d inst., and honorably discharged.

Messrs. F. Alexandre & Sons have concluded a contract with Roach & Son for a large steamer, to run in their Havana line. Her dimensions will be as follows: 330 feet long, 38.6 beam, and 25 feet deep.

Mr. W. Milner Roberts has been appointed Chief Engineer of Public Works by the Brazilian Government, and with his family sailed for Rio Janeiro yesterday afternoon in the steam-ship City of Rio de Janeiro.

The Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents obtained yesterday, from Judge Donohue, an injunction restraining theatrical performances at Harlem Music Hall until the proprietors had paid the license-fee required by law.

There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics during the past week, 555 deaths, 412 births, and 203 marriages, showing an increase of 53 deaths and 86 marriages, and a decrease of 78 births, as compared with the preceding week.

A caucus of the Tammany members of the Common Council, who are in a minority this year, was held yesterday. It was decided to support Mr. William R. Roberts for President of the board, and Mr. James Walsh for Sergeant-at-Arms.

Judge Van Hoesen, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, made an order referring the action of Annie Churchill against Walter S. Churchill for divorce, on the ground of adultery, to A. M. Patshaw. The parties were married in April, 1878.

The Twelfth Assembly District Republican Association adopted a resolution last evening recommending the repeal of article 14 of the constitution. The installation of the newly-elected officers was postponed until the next regular meeting, in February.

Postmaster James yesterday received a letter from the Secretary of Roosevelt Hospital, informing him, as Chairman of the New-York Post Office Mutual Aid Association, that sick members of that association will be admitted to the Roosevelt Hospital and treated free of charge.

The committee representing the first mortgage bondholders of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad met yesterday and unanimously approved the plan of reconstruction recently adopted by the committee representing the holders of Receivers' certificates. Five million dollars' worth of bonds were represented.

The agent of the General Transatlantic Steamship Line, in this City, has received a cable dispatch stating that the Hamburg-American Line steamer Deutschland has got aground at Havre, but now will be easily floated. The departure of the General Transatlantic Line steamer Amérique, for this port, was also delayed 12 hours.

Frederick Pfeiffer, a fireman in the employ of the New-York Elevated Railroad, while looking out of the window of the locomotive, was seriously injured by his head coming in contact with the iron bracing at the Second-street station, which the train was passing, at 12:45 P. M. yesterday. He was taken to the Roosevelt Hospital.

Schedules were filed showing the following statements in assignments in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday: William Roth to Philip Nesbit, liabilities, $13,874 61; nominal assets, $2,59 61. Charles Bellows to Sidney Wintringham, liabilities, $5,616; nominal assets, $325. Adolf Ash & Co. to Seldendorf to Henry E. Eisler, liabilities, $13 186; nominal assets, $9,147 85; real assets, $5,293 35.

The Collector has received from the Secretary of the Treasury a circular order calling attention to the fact that under section 3,000 of the Revised Statutes, bonded common carriers only have authority to transport dutiable merchandise in bond from one port to another port, or place in the United States, and requiring that this regulation shall be strictly carried out; but in order "to avoid possible inconvenience to shippers, which might result from a sudden change from long-established practice," and "to afford an opportunity for the bonding of routes," the order will not go into effect until Feb. 1.

To show that good cooking is economical cooking, whether the purse or the physical system be regarded, is the object of the New-York Cooking School, which, under the careful management of Miss Juliet Corson, has been successfully carried on for nearly two years. The aim has ever been to show how wholesome and nourishing as well as the most palatable dishes of fish, flesh, and fowl can be served up at the least possible expense. At the schoolhin East Seventeenth-street, to-morrow afternoon, Miss Corson will give her first lesson in children's cookery. The admission ticket is two, her pupils being girls belonging to Dr. Vincent's Church of the Covenant.

The musical services at St. Ignatius' Church this evening will be of more than usual interest. Being the eve of Epiphany, (or "old Christmas,") every effort will be made to usher in the festival with appropriate music. Special psalms will be chanted, and the choir will sing Dudley Buck's cantate in C. Dr. Walter's Evening Service in A, Dr. Elvey's anthem, "Arise, shine," grand magnificat by Emeric, with the proper antiphones. The soprano solos will be sung by Masters John Livingston Pierce, and Eugene Hilliard, and G. Ahlstrom. Thomas Dennison, Harry Hilliard, and McKnight are the tenors, and Messrs. James and Charles Hilliard the basses. Dr. William H. Walter is the choirmaster and organist.

BROOKLYN.

There is a balance in the City Treasury of $3,961,082 27.

Register Scott reports that during the past year the collections for arrears of taxes amounted to $2,290,081 71, which is an increase of $32,080 84 over 1877.

The Brooklyn Teachers' Association will give their second entertainment this season at Music Hall, junction of Fulton and Flatbush avenues, Wednesday evening next.

Richard Henry, an undertaker, doing business on Atlantic-avenue, was fined $10 yesterday by Justice Walsh for carrying to Calvary Cemetery in a coach the body of Florence Farrell, a child who died at No. 27 Nevins-street of scarlet fever. The complaint was made by the Board of Health.

The Captain of the schooner Kalmar, coming into this port, refused the services of Francis W. Bell, a regularly licensed pilot, to bring him through Hell Gate. Bell sued for half the regular pilotage fee, and the defense claimed that his services, not being required, were rejected. In the United States Court, yesterday, Judge Benedict decided in favor of the plaintiff, holding that the demand for half pilotage fee was in accordance with law, and should be paid.

The firm of which Mayor Howell is the head were the successful bidders for the iron work on the new jail wing. The bid put in by Howell, Saxton & Co. was for $45,000. There are said to be the lowest bids for the iron work, amounts to $45,000. When Supervisor-at-Large, Mayor Howell thought that $40,000 would be sufficient to cover the entire expense of constructing the wing to the jail. The wing for which contracts have been awarded by the Democratic majority in the Board of Supervisors will cost $245,000.

In the suit of George W. Davis against Anna Amelia Davis for divorce on the grounds of adultery, the Referee yesterday reported in favor of the plaintiff. The evidence showed that Davis was introduced to the defendant in 1869, she representing herself then as Miss Simonson. Four months later the plaintiff married the defendant. Subsequently he learned that she was the wife of a man named George S. Johnson, whom she sued for limited divorce after having contracted marriage with plaintiff. Being defeated in her suit against her first husband for divorce, she carried her case to the General Term, but the appellate court has not yet rendered any decision. Mr. Davis did not learn of his wife's relation to another man until several years after his marriage.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Post Office at Pelhamville, which was discontinued recently, was re-established on the 1st inst.

Samuel Pine, of Port Chester, has again been indicted, arrested, and bailed to answer for being an accessory before the fact to a burglary. The first indictment was quashed on technical grounds at the last Court of Sessions.

Justice Dykman, of the Supreme Court, yesterday denied a motion for a writ of mandamus to compel the White Plains Village Trustees to meet and transact business, because the real question at the dead-lock—a conflict over the village Presidency—is pending an appeal from the General Term to the Court of Appeals upon such a writ.

Owing to either the heedlessness or heartlessness of the officers who made the transfers, trouble arose on Friday from Tarrytown and Port Chester to the County Jail were quite badly frost-bitten en route. One poor fellow's hands were in a sad state at noon yesterday. All these cases of frost-bite were then awaiting the attention of the jail physician, whose practice is to come to the jail after he has been called several times. Jailer Duffy says that on Friday chickens were frozen dead in the jail-yard, which is well sheltered from the wind. On the same day a tramp came up from Mount Vernon with a magistrate's jail commitment in his pocket.

NEW-JERSEY.

Charles Keller, a Paterson hatter, has made an assignment.

The seventieth anniversary of the dedication of the Halsey-street M. E. Church will be celebrated to-day with appropriate exercises.

It was reported in Paterson yesterday that a colored woman, who had gone to Hackensack to attend a dance, had been frozen to death on the road while returning home yesterday morning.

City Counsel Young, of Newark, has submitted to the Common Council of that city an opinion in which he holds that Sheriff Van Rensselaer's election to the Shrievalty deprives him of his seat in the Council Chamber.

Among those who attended the fancy-dress ball as Heune's Hotel, Weehawken, Friday night, were Constable Heydock and Officer McGoey. While the ball was in progress, Mrs. Heune asserts, Heydock called for two cigars and asked treat for their price. When it was refused, he posted himself at one of the doors, and McGoey at the other, and loudly announced his intention of arresting the crowd. When Mrs. Heune remonstrated he assaulted her, and, drawing his revolver, compelled the leader of the orchestra to suspend the music.

Robert Brown, a colored man, was committed for trial in Jersey City yesterday on a charge of having assaulted his wife with a razor. He said that he had resolved to start the new year with a new set of domestic regulations and a big chicken. The regulations were for his wife to obey, and the chicken for her to cook palatably. When he reached home New Year's Day he "foun' de ole woman a-loafin' 'round de house," he said, "an' de chicken all raw; so I jus whipped out de razor to cut de fowl up for de brollin' pan, and she rushes out a sayin' I were a gwine to cut her throat." His ingenious plea didn't save him, and he went to jail.

The commission appointed for the purpose resumed their investigation yesterday as to the sanity of Mrs. Gruwé, who recently charged her husband, in Hoboken, with having conspired to place her in an insane asylum. Frederick Freiche, who accompanied her on her last trip from Germany, testified that she was known on the steamer as the crazy woman; after their arrival in Hoboken Mrs. Gruwé neglected her household duties; on the voyage over Mrs. Gruwé became acquainted with a German Baron, with whom she corresponded after her arrival. Dr. Butles testified that she first showed symptoms of insanity after the loss of her child several years ago.

FAILURE OF THE NOTORIOUS ELIAS BROTHERS.

William M. Elias and Ellis H. Elias, known all over the country under various firm names, made an assignment yesterday to Hamilton Fish Buntnett. For the past 10 years they reaped a rich harvest from their numerous enterprises, but lately they found business very dull, and they now find it convenient to make an assignment. The business in which their liabilities were mainly contracted was fancy goods and jewelry. They started the "Dollar Store" under the Grand Central Hotel, which was very profitable for several years, but recently they moved to Broadway and Twenty-first-street, where they endeavored to sell off the stock they had on hand. They also had a watch store on Twenty-second-street and Broadway, and until recently a jewelry store on Bond-street, under the name of Russell & Co. Their liabilities amount to $40,000, and their assets consist of watches, fancy goods, and other articles, the value of which is not known. They confessed to get an extension but failed. Ellis H. Elias has several trotting-horses, valued at $3,000, and displays a great quantity of diamonds. The men have had a very unenviable reputation, and were the instigators of the great sawdust game, by which they reaped a big harvest and in the height of their prosperity Ellis testified in court that he owned real estate, Government bonds, diamonds, and cash to the amount of $200,000. They also started numerous gift enterprises, concerts, and distribution schemes, some of which the Police stopped. They brought out the "Milton gold" jewelry, which they advertised extensively; "Kingston gold," and "Kohinoor diamonds." Their schemes were cunningly devised, and they generally managed to evade the law. They assumed various firm styles, such as Elias & Co., William M. Elias & Co., Elgin & Co., Russell & Co., Hetherington & Co., and in their numerous schemes, which they advertised in the country press. Among the creditors are J. M. Young & Co., A. Busbee & Co., J. F. Hopkinson & Co., Stephen Richardson & Co., E. G. Whitney & Co., and William Richardson.

ERNEST R. LUCKE'S WILL.

Senator Rabe yesterday presented to the Hudson County Orphan's Court, at Jersey City, for probate, the will of Ernest R. Lucke, partner of Mr. August Belmont, whose life was sacrificed by the sinking of the Pommerania. The probate was ordered. Mr. Lucke left an estate of $200,000. His will bequeaths for the use of his mother during her lifetime $20,000, which at her death is to go to his five sisters. The sisters are to receive, by the terms of the will, $20,000 additional for division among them, and another $20,000 is bequeathed to his sister Anna. The sisters and the mother live in Germany. The bulk of his property is to go to Mr. William Geissler, Lucke's brother-in-law. Mr. Geissler is of the firm of Kinsler & Geissler, gold brokers, of this City. Mr. Geissler, with Messrs. Rubsam and Stehr are named as Executors.

Mr. Lucke had intended to sail for Europe in October, but illness on his child's part kept him. He was haunted, before he sailed, with the belief that the unforeseen detention was an ill omen. There was a tinge of sadness, therefore, in his parting with friends. On the morning of the fatal collision he mailed a letter to a friend in which he expressed great fear that evil would befall himself and family. The day before he sailed he had Senator Rabe draw up the will, which has just been proved. His friends doubted whether, in the document, he had made provision for the distribution of the estate in the event of the loss of his whole family. The reading of the will showed that that contingency had been provided for. The final clause provided that if the testator, his wife, and children should all die, the property should go to his mother, sisters, and brother-in-law.

SUFFERING FROM FRACTURE OF THE SKULL.

Officer Charles E. Pierce, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, about 10 o'clock yesterday morning saw some citizens pick up a man who had fallen in the City Hall Park, and place him on a bench. The officer went forward to the man, who appeared to be intoxicated, and took him to the station-house. Nothing unusual was noticed about the prisoner, and as he bore no external marks of having received any injuries, he was placed in a cell. As he was ascending the steps of the Tombs Court in the afternoon between two officers, a sudden change took place in his condition. His face assumed a deathly pallor, and he fell to the ground unconscious. Sergt. Woodruff had him brought into the private examination-room, where he was placed at length on the floor. Sergt. Woodruff applied water to his face and hands, and that remedy failing to have any effect, he telegraphed to Bellevue Hospital for an ambulance, which soon arrived. The surgeon, on a superficial examination, said that he thought the man was suffering from fracture of the skull, though the scalp had not been cut. The man when arrested gave his name as John Halpin, but on the lining of his hat—a silk one—was written, in pencil, Bernard Carney. His hat bears the brand of a Paterson firm. He is a man of middle age, was respectably dressed, and wore on his left breast a bronze medal of the Veteran Corps of the Grand Army of the Republic.

THE NINTH REGIMENT COLONELCY.

The election for Colonel in the Ninth Regiment has been ordered by Gen. Vilmar, commanding the Second Brigade, to take place on Thursday, Jan. 16, at 8 P. M. At the annual meeting of the Board of Officers of this command last Thursday evening the following civil officers were chosen for the ensuing year: Secretary, Lieut. Frederick S. Rice; Treasurer, Capt. H. Witthaus; Finance Committee—Capts. Witthaus and Sherman, and Lieut. Springer; Music Committee—Capt. Tallman, Lieuts. Griffith and Housman; Armory Committee—Capts. Walton and Hussey and Lieut-Col. Montgomery. To-morrow evening there will be a regular meeting of the officers of the Ninth, at which the election of a Colonel will be discussed. Every effort is being made by those interested in the welfare and usefulness of the regiment to induce Mr. Henry Clair, manager of the hotels of the Stewart estate, to take the position, to which certainty of election is guaranteed him if he will accept.

MISSING PERSONS.

The following persons were reported at the Central Office yesterday as among the missing:

James McArthur, aged 74, who left his home, No. 317 East Seventy-eighth-street, on New Year's Day, has not since been seen. He is 6 feet in height, slim built, has white hair, and smooth face, and when he left home wore dark mixed pantaloons and vest, blue overcoat, white shirt, red undershirt, black soft hat with cord and tassel, and gaiters.

On the 3d inst. Thomas Grady, aged 40, left his home at No. 190 Gold-street, Brooklyn, with a friend to attend a "wake" at No. 44 Rewick-street. He left there at 11:30 P. M., and went with a number of friends to the liquor store at Canal and Varick streets. After several drinks had been taken

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

The Royal Baking Powder is a pure Cream of Tartar powder.

Recommended for its wholesomeness by such eminent chemists as Dr. Jas. R. Chilton, New-York; Dr. Hayes, Boston.

Beware of the injurious Alum Powders. Manufacturers and dealers urge you to buy them, because they can make a larger profit. Alum costs but 3c. a pound; Cream of Tartar over 30c.

R. H. MACY & CO

14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AVENUE.

SEMI-ANNUAL INVENTORY COMPLETED AND STOCK DAILY REPLENISHED WITH SEASONABLE GOODS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO OUR VERY LARGE STOCK OF

WHITE GOODS AND DOMESTICS.

LINENS, TABLE DAMASKS, NAPKINS, AND LACE CURTAINS.

WE SHALL THIS SEASON, AS HERETOFORE LEAD THE MARKET ON

HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES.

OUR SPRING IMPORTATIONS ARE NOW BEGINNING TO ARRIVE.

ON THURSDAY, JAN. 9, WE SHALL OPEN A VERY LARGE LINE OF HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES. VERY CHOICE, AND IN MANY CASES OUR EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS, WORTHY THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC.

R. H. MACY & CO

REMOVAL.

GILMAN COLLAMORE & CO., 731 Broadway, will remove about Feb. 1, 1879, to 19 Union-square. During January will sell their stock of CHINA, GLASS, FAIENCES, &c., at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Gilman Collamore & Co., 731 BROADWAY.

A SHIP ON DIMOND REEF.

The ship Bonanza left Harbeck's Stores, in Brooklyn, yesterday morning, with a cargo of grain for Antwerp, and while passing between the foot of Whitehall-street and Governor's Island she struck heavily on the Dimond Reef, having probably been blown out of the course the Captain and pilot intended her to take by the strong wind which was blowing at the time. As the tug-boat which had the ship in tow was unable to get her off, Capt. Churchill went ashore and engaged three other tugs to come to the assistance of his vessel, but their united efforts were unable to move her from the reef until 3:30 P. M., when the tide had reached its height. The tide has been very low, owing to the westerly winds for several days past, and had the water been at its usual depth, even at low tide, when the Bonanza started, the reef might have been passed in safety. The rocks there are very rugged on account of the blasting which has been done to remove them, and the vessel, after pounding up and down on them for some five hours, must have received some damage, and although it is not yet known whether she is likely to leak much, it will be necessary to unload her cargo and put her on the dry dock for examination. Boyd & Hinchen, of William-street, are her agents. After being got off she was towed back to Harbeck's Stores.

CLOSING OUT SALE.

J. & C. JOHNSTON,

Broadway, 5th-av. and 22d-st.,

IN ORDER TO DISPOSE OF THE BALANCE OF THEIR

Cloaks, Dolmans, Jackets, Circulars, and Ulsters,

PREVIOUS TO STOCK TAKING,

ARE NOW OFFERING THE SAME AT A

REDUCTION OF FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR,

AND AT

Prices ranging from $4 to $25.

IMPORTED SILK MANTLES AND COSTUMES

AT

EQUALLY ADVANTAGEOUS PRICES.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES AND SAMPLES OF DRY GOODS SENT GRATUITOUSLY TO ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA ON APPLICATION.

J. & C. JOHNSTON.

THE SUGAR QUESTION!

A MEETING OF THE CITIZENS WHO FAVOR SUCH A REVISION OF THE TARIFF AS WILL PROVIDE FOR AN HONEST COLLECTION OF THE DUTIES ON SUGARS, AND ALSO TO PROTEST AGAINST ADULTERATIONS IN REFINED SUGARS AND SYRUPS,

WILL BE HELD AT

CHICKERING HALL,

ON MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 6, 1879, AT 8 O'CL

The New-York Times.

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THE CANVASS FOR SPEAKER

PROBABLE POSTPONEMENT OF THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

A LARGE NUMBER OF THE REPUBLICAN MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY STILL SNOWBOUND—SLOAN AND ALVORD BOTH CONFIDENT, WITH THE CHANCES IN FAVOR OF ALVORD — NEEDED REFORMS IN METHODS OF LEGISLATION—TUESDAY'S "HOUSE-WARMING."

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—The excitement over the contest for the Speakership, which has been at fever heat here all day, has greatly abated since the receipt of telegrams from the west this evening, which render it next to impossible that the Republicans can hold their caucus to-morrow evening, owing to the inability of members to reach the capital in time. The dispatches are to the effect that all trains west of Syracuse are snow-bound, with no prospect of communication to the eastward of that point to-morrow. Only 44 out of the 97 Republican members are now here, including the Albany delegation, and neither the friends of Sloan nor of Alvord will urge the holding of a caucus until all, or very nearly all, are on the ground. It is not likely, therefore, that there will be any attempt to elect a Speaker on Tuesday, but the Assembly will meet, as it is required to do by the Constitution, and after the Clerk has sworn in the members present will adjourn over to Wednesday. This will give another day to the rival candidates for the Speakership to prosecute their canvass, and will probably make it easier for outsiders to predict the result. Thus far it has been wholly a game of self-deception or brag. Both candidates have been, or have professed to be, not merely confident, but positive of success.

Mr. Sloan claims from 60 to 65 members among his supporters, of whom 50 are alleged to be "iron-clad," or beyond the possibility of capture by any arts or allurements of the enemy. He says that among the members now here, of whom he claims two-thirds, there is not one whom he counted as his supporter before leaving home who is not outspoken for him here, while there are two or three that he did not count on who have come over to his side. Among the 50 or more absent he claims with equal certainty at least 30, which would give him 63 votes, or 14 more than are necessary to a choice. Alvord and his friends do not pretend to figure so closely as this. In fact, they decline to enter into any computation of numbers, or to show their list of names, but they maintain an air of quiet assurance, and smile knowingly at the "freshness" exhibited in the calculations of the other side. They exhibit no uneasiness at the positive assurance of Sloan and his friends, and express surprise that any man of experience in the ways of Albany should think of crediting such nonsense. It is very evident that somebody is going to be badly disappointed, if not grossly cheated, and the surroundings of the present canvass for the Speakership would seem to indicate that Mr. Sloan is to be the victim this time, as Mr. Husted was two years ago. What is called the "political machine" is manifestly working mainly in the interest of Alvord, and it is charged against him that the corporate interests are also in his favor, although it is alleged by the other side that Jay Gould's private secretary is here lobbying for Sloan. There is no denying the fact, however, that the bulk of the lobby influence is for Alvord.

Senator Conkling, so far as appears, is taking no part in the contest, and it is certain that his henchmen are divided in their choice, although a majority are probably for Alvord. Sloan's supposed aspirations for the Gubernatorial nomination next year are affecting the canvass more or less, and are said to have secured him the active opposition of A. B. Cornell. In order to counteract this apprehension I am told that Mr. Sloan has written a letter expressly disavowing any aims, expectations, or desires for the Governorship. But in answer to this the Alvord men quote his letter, positively declining to be a candidate for the Assembly last Fall, and a subsequent letter declining, with equal emphasis, to be a candidate for Speaker. This, they say, is "his way."

Among Mr. Sloan's earnest champions during the last 48 hours is Fish, Jr., of Putnam, who makes his head-quarters at Sloan's room. He came up here undecided, or as he said to one of his friends, he was "not going to make a fool of himself, but was going for the winning man." He has finally made up what he calls his mind that the winning man is Sloan, and he sticks to him closer than a brother. The Alvord men say that he has extracted from Sloan what he failed to get from Alvord—a promise of the Chairmanship of the Committee on Cities—but this is not so. Mr. Sloan has made no promises of place to any one.

Whatever may be the result of the contest for Speaker, the position is not likely to be an enviable one to hold during the coming session, owing to the large Republican majority in the Assembly and the great number of prominent Republicans who are members. It will be impossible to make up the committees without giving great dissatisfaction. Shrewd Republicans who have had long experience in the Legislature predict that it will result in working important changes in the methods of legislation that have hitherto prevailed. The influence of standing committees in shaping legislation, they say, will be materially lessened this Winter. The dissatisfaction that will follow the make-up of the committees, and the large number of leading and influential members that must necessarily be left off leading places, will incite a general raid on the power and prestige of standing committees, and will reduce them to their original and proper function of aids and advisers of the House, instead of masters of legislation. It will be no uncommon thing during the coming session to see important bills referred by resolution directly to the Committee of the Whole instead of to a standing committee, and the false delicacy that has hitherto prevailed about withdrawing bills from committees that refuse to report them, or disagreeing with their reports, is likely to be ignored to a great extent this Winter. This, if it comes to pass, will be a decided reform, for the all-powerful influence of standing committees has had a baleful effect on legislation for years past. When once the ice is broken in this direction, it will be hard for the committees to recover their power and prestige in future legislation, and it will not be so easy hereafter for corporations to control the legislation of the State by securing the make-up of two or three standing committees.

The preparations for the grand opening of the new Capitol on Tuesday evening are nearly completed, and a very large attendance from abroad is expected. The entertainment at the Capitol, given by the citizens of Albany, will include music, a promenade, and supper, which will be followed by a ball under the auspices of the Burgesses Corps, at Martin Hall.

There is no contest over the election of Clerk of the Assembly or Sergeant-at-Arms. Edward M. Johnson, Clerk of the last Assembly, and Charles A. Orr, Sergeant-at-Arms, will be elected without opposition.

THURMAN'S PRESIDENTIAL HOPES.

THE SENATOR'S FRIENDS IN FAVOR OF NOMINATING A CLEVELAND EDITOR FOR GOVERNOR OF OHIO—A PARTY FIGHT AT COLUMBUS—WHO DOES JOHN G. THOMPSON SUPPORT?

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 5.—The quandary in which the leading Democrats of the State are in over the next Governorship is truly painful to contemplate, not that there is a lack of candidates of greater or less reputation who are willing to be sacrificed for the good of the party, but the difficulty is in getting a man who is neither too good nor too bad. He must be good enough to carry the State, and not good enough to steal honors from Thurman, who is being carefully nursed as the next Presidential candidate. If matters continue in their present shape until the convention meets, that body cannot fail to be one of the most discordant in the history of American politics. It has been learned that, at the meeting of Democratic chieftains in this city on the occasion of the viaduct celebration, an expression of John G. Thompson and the Thurman men was made in favor of Hon. W. W. Armstrong, editor of the *Plain Dealer*, of this city. Armstrong is not by any means a man of great ability, but still is one who would probably rally the Democratic hosts. The TIMES' correspondent has seen several letters since that time from prominent Democrats in regard to the matter, and all of these heartily indorse the proposed nominee. Armstrong has always been more or less of a politician, and has a strong following in Seneca and Wyandotte Counties—the strongest Democratic section of the State—where he formerly published a weekly Democratic sheet. He was elected Secretary of State on the Democratic ticket in 1862, at which time he displayed considerable strength. This movement is one of great significance, as it means war to the knife against the Ewing interest, and is in favor of Thurman for President. John G. Thompson, Thurman's henchman, and Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, expressed himself publicly, while here last week, in favor of Armstrong. It is known that Armstrong wants nothing but the Governorship, and should he obtain that, he would be content to let Thurman go on, and even help him in the Presidential fight. It is thought by Thompson, too, that a man from the northern part of the State would harmonize all discords in the party ranks, and by making it an open Thurman fight improve the latter's chances in 1880. Armstrong is thoroughly in sympathy with the desperate scheme that is on foot to steal away the city government by reorganizing the boards, &c., while Lieut.-Gov. Fitch, who is a resident of this city, by opposing the wicked scheme in the Legislature, has made himself obnoxious.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 5.—The kid-gloved faction of the Young Men's Democratic Club in this city have carried their point as regards the 8th of January entertainment, and have knocked the old-liners out of time. The latter, favoring a mass-meeting with speeches from Thurman, Ewing, Pendleton, and other leaders of note, while the former faction, headed by the aristocratic portion of the club, insisted on the entertainment being strictly for the benefit of the "upper crust," who are desirous of making up the slate for the Governorship and perhaps the Presidency. It was believed that the rank and file would have some voice in the matter, but so completely has the ring of place-seekers gained control of the organization that the average Democrat has no voice whatever in the conduct of affairs. The result is a lively fight among the factions, which is extending throughout the city and county, many members of the club swearing that they will be controlled by the dictation of Democratic "bloods," who are professing to be Democrats. Elaborate preparations are being made for the reception of guests, and there is every indication that there will be the largest number of prominent politicians present that ever assembled in this city. It is believed that the wordiness of Senator Thurman will be dropped, and indicate the future policy of the Ohio Democracy. He will use his influence, it is said, among the members of the Legislature in favor of Gov. Bishop's renomination. It can be stated on authority that John G. Thompson is using his influence in that direction.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Senator Thurman will not determine until to-morrow whether he will attend the Democratic celebration at Columbus, Ohio, on the 8th inst. He will do so if the weather moderates so as to render traveling less disagreeable than now, and he will leave Washington to-morrow night for that city. The theme assigned to him for a speech is "The Jackson Democracy," and to this subject he says he would devote his remarks, without discussing the financial question. He would also give the reasons why he does not desire his name to be used as a candidate for the Governorship of Ohio. The Senator is free and emphatic in the declaration that under no circumstances will he allow his name to be thus used, and of this determination he has advised numerous prominent Democrats in Ohio who have written to, or orally communicated with, him upon the subject.

THURMAN'S SECOND INSTALLMENT.

MORE SO-CALLED EVIDENCE OF FRAUD SENT TO THE TELLER COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—On Saturday Senator Thurman sent the following supplementary letter to Senator Teller:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1879.

To Hon. H. M. Teller, Chairman Select Committee of Investigation:

DEAR SIR: In further compliance with the request of your committee, communicated to me by your letter of the 21st ult., I have the honor now to inclose to you "Installment No. 2" of facts relating to the late elections, and especially to the misconduct of United States Supervisors and Deputy Marshals, to wit:

First—A letter from James H. Paine, Esq., of Jacksonville, Fla., relative to the misconduct of United States Supervisors and Deputy Marshals at the late elections in the Second Congressional District in that State.

Second—An affidavit of Owen J. Somers, of Duval County, Fla., relating to the same subject.

Third—A statement of F. C. Randolph, Esq., of Montgomery, Ala., showing the misconduct of the United States Deputy Marshals at the late election in that State.

I am assured that these three gentlemen are citizens of high standing and respectability, and I beg leave respectfully to commend their statements to the earnest consideration of your committee. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. G. THURMAN.

Here follow the statements referred to in the letter of Senator Thurman. Mr. Paine's letter refers principally to the employment of United States Supervisors of Election and Deputy Marshals at voting precincts throughout the counties comprising the "Black Belt" of Florida—Nassau, Duval, Alachua, Columbia, Suwanee, Marion, Madison, Jefferson, and Gadsden—and he concludes by saying that the Deputy United States Marshals who were present on election day at the various precincts in the black belt of counties were in no general sense deputies, but men solely engaged on special service, beginning and ending on election day; that there was no earthly necessity for their being present at all, as the State and municipal officers present were amply able to preserve order and conserve a fair election, as has been made evident time and again before. Owen J. Summers, whose affidavit is alluded to by Mr. Thurman, deposes that colored Deputy United States Marshals in Duval County, Fla., were engaged in the election of Nov. 5 in distributing Republican ballots, and persuading colored voters to vote the same. Mr. Randolph's letter concerning the conduct of the election in Montgomery County, Ala., evident that colored men were forced by Deputy United States Marshals to vote the Republican ticket, and that two Deputy Marshals, in violation of the State law, distributed whisky and other refreshments among colored voters.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 5.—The Teller committee has not arrived. The train is reported delayed by snow. The weather to-night is clear and cold.

THE LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

EUROPE'S EASTERN INTERESTS.

SUBMISSION OF THE AFGHAN GOVERNOR OF KHOST—THE BRITISH TROOPS WITHIN THREE DAYS' MARCH OF KANDAHAR—SULEIMAN PASHA'S DEGRADATION—THE PORTE DECIDES TO SURRENDER PODGORITZA.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The *Standard's* dispatch from Hazarapir says Gen. Roberts has arrived within sight of the residence of the Governor of Khost, who sent in his submission.

A special dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* says: "The British are within three days' march of Kandahar. The hostile outposts have sighted each other."

A dispatch to the same journal from Jalalabad states that it is rumored that Yakoob Khan is preparing to flee, probably in the direction of Herat.

The *Times*, in its leading editorial to-day, says the rectification of the frontier will probably consist in the retention of Pishin, the Khurum Valley, and the Khyber Pass, but there is reason to believe that the intervening spaces will not be annexed.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Reuter's dispatch from Constantinople says Suleiman Pasha's appeal has been rejected. He has been degraded and exiled for life, and now appeals to the Sultan for pardon.

Safvet Pasha, the new Ambassador to Paris, has asked the Sultan to be allowed to remain in Constantinople, and is authorized to postpone his departure. It is possible that another Ambassador may be appointed.

It is stated that the Montenegrins intend to enter Podgoritza forcibly, without awaiting the arrival of the Turkish Commissioners at Scutari. The Porte has informed Prince Lobanoff that it has absolutely resolved to surrender Podgoritza. If the Commissioners fail to persuade the inhabitants, it will withdraw the Turkish troops and functionaries. Prince Lobanoff has replied that the surrender of Podgoritza will accelerate the evacuation of Turkish territory by the Russians.

SOPHIA, Jan. 5.—Four former leaders of the Macedonian insurgents, three of whom are Austrians, who are under arrest here, have been ordered to quit the country.

TUNIS, Jan. 5.—The French Consul has received telegraphic orders to demand the requisite satisfaction from the Bey.

A REPUBLICAN TRIUMPH IN FRANCE.

RESULTS OF THE SENATORIAL ELECTIONS.

PARIS, Jan. 5.—The Senatorial elections, which took place to-day, resulted in a great Republican triumph. Of 47 Conservative Senators whose terms expired, only 13 have been re-elected. All the retiring Republican Senators have been re-elected. The general result shows the election of 15 Conservatives and 64 Republicans. The Republican majority in the Senate will be about 57. Second ballots are necessary in the Departments of the Haute-Garonne and Landes. The result of the election in Martinique is not yet known.

Among the newly-elected Republican Senators are MM. Fournier, Ambassador to Turkey; De Remusat, Faye, and Massy, and Gen. Faidherbe. Among the rejected Conservatives are MM. De Belcastel, Lacave-Behic, Dufaur De Gavardie, Adrien de Montgolfier, Viscomte de Meaux, M. Depeyze, M. De Rastard, Compte Daru, Gen. Boissonnet, M. Bernard-Dutreil, M. Bompard, Comte de Bouillé, Marshal Canrobert, and Gens. Pourcet, Loysel, and De Espeuilles.

Later returns show that M. Dufaur de Gavardie, Conservative, has been elected to the Senate on a second ballot.

Electoral statistics wonderfully corroborate the reports of the progress made by the Republican Party in France. Fifty-six Conservatives elected in 1876 received 115,948 votes, whereas in 1879 they only obtained 3,208 votes, thus losing 12,438 votes. Nineteen Republicans elected in 1876 received 5,636 votes, and in 1879 received 20,262, thus gaining 14,626 votes.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—All the details of the Senatorial elections add to the crushing character of the Conservative defeat. M. Renan, in the Bouchesdu Rhône, seems not to have obtained a single vote. M. Branne, Extreme Radical, was elected there. In the Gironde, which has been hitherto an Imperialist stronghold, all four Republican candidates were elected. Five Republicans were successful in the Nord, which was also formerly noted for its reactionary sympathies. The Departments of Herault and Ile-et-Vilaine have also completely abandoned their former conservatism. Conservatives are still dominant in Gers, where ex-Minister Batbie has been re-elected, and in Indre, where MM. De Bondy and Clement have been selected.

There are 13 vacancies in the Chamber of Deputies in consequence of Deputies being elected to the Senate.

CURRENT EVENTS ABROAD.

MORE DEATHS FROM THE EXPLOSION ON THE THUNDERER—THE STEAM-SHIP LOUISIANA GOES TO PIECES—DISASTROUS EFFECT OF THE CORNISH BANK FAILURE—DON ESPARTERO DYING.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 5.—The cause of the explosion on the British turret-ship Thunderer is still a mystery. The gun which exploded will be sent to Woolwich for examination. Several of the wounded have since died and many others have become blind.

PERPIGNAN, Jan. 5.—The court has sentenced the editor and manager of the newspaper *La Republique des Pyrenees-Orientales* to three and one months' imprisonment, and 2,200 francs fine respectively, for insulting the King of Spain.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—Tsing, the Chinese Ambassador, has arrived in this city.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The State Line steam-ship State of Louisiana, from Glasgow for New-York, which went ashore in Lough Larne on Dec. 24, went to pieces on Saturday.

The striking employes at all points on the Midland Railway remain very firm. The company is filling their places with porters and others, but it is currently reported at Nottingham that the drivers will strike *en masse* if incompetent persons are engaged. It is said the drivers will hold a meeting at Nottingham on Monday. The pointsmen also threaten to strike.

It is believed that the liabilities of the Cornish Bank are over £1,000,000. Some persons say the bank can pay in full, but it seems to be the more general opinion that this is impossible in the present state of mining enterprise. It is believed the mines of Western Cornwall alone owe the bank £100,000, the calling in of which loans would have a most disastrous effect on the whole of West Cornwall.

MADRID, Jan. 5.—It is reported that the illustrious statesman, Don Espartero, is on the point of death.

Seven individuals, forming an International-ist Committee in Xeres, have been arrested and important documents found on them.

The *Diario Español* says Moncasi before his execution gave his confessor instructions to make a personal communication to the King.

Moncasi's death was speedy. His body remained on the scaffold till dusk.

PESTH, Jan. 5.—The Hungarian deficit for 1879 is estimated at 22,802,396 florins.

ROME, Jan. 5.—Ministers Depretis and Majorano, seeking re-election on taking office in the new Cabinet, have been returned by large majorities.

BERLIN, Jan. 5.—It is said that Bayard Taylor's Goethe collection of rare volumes will shortly be sold.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The *Standard's* correspondent at Berlin states that the Tariff Commission have received a notification from Prince Bismarck that he has not abandoned his tobacco monopoly scheme. The Federal Representatives of Bavaria, Saxony, Baden, Brunswick, and the Hanse towns are particularly guarded against committing themselves to approval of the Chancellor's letter.

The *Post's* Berlin dispatch says the Tariff Commission has been instructed to consider separately the advisability of imposing more than an ordinary increase on tobacco, petroleum, coffee, and sugar.

A CLAIMANT TO MILLIONS.

THE WIFE OF A BOSTON DENTIST SAID TO BE HEIR TO PROPERTY WORTH $10,000,000 IN MARYLAND AND SCOTLAND.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 5.—A claimant to large estates in Maryland—the property of William Mackey, who died in the eighteenth century—and also in the City of Glasgow, Scotland, valued at over $10,000,000, appears in the person of Mrs. Mary Marter, of this city, wife of Dr. Charles Marter, a dentist, who has been for some time abroad in poor health and is now on his way home from India. In November last she read a paragraph in a Boston paper in reference to the claims of certain persons in Maryland to property left about 140 years ago by William Mackey. From him she claims to be directly descended, and she has put her claim in the hands of lawyers, and proposes to fight for her rights. Her story is that her father was Dr. Mackey, of Glasgow. Mrs. Marter says that when a little girl she often heard her father speak of his grandfather's brother, William Mackey, who had died in Maryland, and who had left a large property, to which he undoubtedly was an heir. She says her father's grandfather was John Mackey, a brother of William, who died in Maryland. John was dissipated, and died wealthy. William, early in life, with a roving disposition, wandered to Maryland, where he married and became the owner of a large number of slaves and vast estates. When he died, by his will, dated in 1722, he cut off his two sons, William and Robert, with "five shillings and no more," and left each of his daughters a certain amount, and the residue of his property to his heirs in the old country. Mrs. Marter says that William's sons died at an early age, and were cut off for some overt act which greatly excited the anger of their father. Soon after William Mackey's death, in Maryland, his heirs became also heirs to an immense property in Scotland, to which Mrs. Marter now lays claim, as well as to that at issue in Maryland. John Mackey, the brother, on dying, left a son Henry, who afterward was the father of Mrs. Marter's father, Dr. Robert Mackey. She says that the property in Maryland which belongs to her is valued at about $2,500,000, and that those in Maryland now presenting their claims to it are descendants of the daughters of William Mackey, whose claims were covered by the provisions made explicitly for them in his will. Included in the property in Scotland, which Mrs. Marter says is hers, is Lang Side and Clyde Terrace, the latter a very large business block. Mrs. Marter's counsel here has retained counsel in Glasgow to look after his client's interests when the matter comes up for settlement, which will probably be in February. The claimant is in very moderate circumstances.

FISHKILL'S BROKEN BANK.

STARTLING TESTIMONY IN THE REFERENCE BEFORE MR. BREWSTER—A NEW PHASE IN THE BARTOW CASE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 5.—In October last Alexander Bartow, Cashier of the Fishkill National Bank, was convicted of grand larceny in robbing that bank of a $1,000 bond, and sentenced to five years in the Albany Penitentiary. A stay of proceedings was granted, and a motion for a new trial will be argued at the General Term, in February next, at Brooklyn. In the meantime Bartow is held a prisoner in the witness-room of the jail in this city, where his wife and friends visit him daily, and his food is brought to him from the outside three times a day. The National Bank of Fishkill was ruined by the embezzlements, the stolen funds amounting to nearly $100,000. Bartow was not only Cashier of the National Bank of Fishkill, but also Cashier of the Fishkill Savings Institute, and thus handled the funds of both corporations. Nearly $70,000 of the stolen money belonged to the Fishkill Savings Institute, and a year ago that institution sued the National Bank to recover that amount, or rather sued the Receiver, Mr. Henry Bostwick. After the evidence of the plaintiff was in, defendant moved for a nonsuit on the ground that the National Bank was not responsible for the suit. The court, however, allowed plaintiff to amend the complaint, and then the case was sent before E. A. Brewster, of Newburg, as Referee. Sessions have been held in this city from time to time for nearly a year, more than a hundred folios of testimony having been taken. Some of it bore an important part in Bartow's trial, but yesterday evidence was given which startled not only counsel in the case and Referee, but all who were listening. In substance, it came out in the testimony that the savings bank books, ($65,000 or more,) assigned by the President of the savings bank to Wilmerding & Co., of New-York, were assigned by virtue of a power of attorney which, on investigation, proved to have no existence on the books of the savings bank. A copy of the resolution on which the bonds were assigned was sent from Washington from the Treasury Department, but, on inspecting the savings bank books, neither was such a resolution found. This presents a startling and, perhaps, controlling fact in the case. If the bonds were assigned by the Government on a forged resolution, then they were not assigned at all. If, as it looks, the resolution was a forgery, the question as to who perpetrated it becomes a very serious one. Further hearing in the case has been adjourned till the 15th, and, in the meantime, counsel will go to Washington to further investigate the matter. If a forgery has been committed the bonds are still the property of the savings bank, and the year's time consumed in the present suit will amount to nothing but heavy costs.

THE NORWICH MURDER TRIAL

MRS. COBB TO TESTIFY IN HER OWN BEHALF—BISHOP'S STORY TO BE DENIED—THE PRISONER EXPRESSES A DESIRE TO SLAP HIS FACE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NORWICH, Jan. 5.—Popular interest in the Cobb trial continues unabated, even though the proceedings are suspended for two days. It is thought that the State will rest its case by Tuesday night. Great curiosity is felt relative to the testimony which the defense will introduce. It was announced by Mr. Greene last week, when arguing for a postponement of the trial, that the defense had just discovered new evidence. This is supposed to refer to the alleged conversation which the deceased had with Floyd H. Crane, in which he acknowledged that he was taking arsenic voluntarily. Mr. Crane is now a station agent on one of the elevated railways in New-York. It was proposed to produce Dr. Cobb of Troy, the abortionist who was sent to prison two or three years ago, to prove that he had prescribed arsenic for the deceased, but this project has probably been abandoned. Rumor has it that several experts will be called to break down Prof. Doremus' testimony by criticising his methods of analysis. The general sensation of the week will probably be the appearance of Mrs. Cobb herself in her own defense. Of course, she will give Bishop the lie in all the essential parts of his horrible statements, and as she is credited with high dramatic power and has a tolerably pretty face, she may make a strong appeal to the feelings of the jury. It is said that Mrs. Cobb manifested much indignation over the testimony of her paramour. She remarked yesterday that if she could get a chance she would like to slap Bishop's face. It was noticeable that the jailer brought Bishop in and escorted him to the witness-stand before the prisoner and her friends entered the court-room. Had she taken her seat before Bishop came in, he would have been compelled to pass close to her to reach the witness-stand. This contingency was evidently foreseen by the diligent Beckwith. It has been learned that some one was seated on Friday so as to shield Bishop from Mrs. Cobb's gaze, lest it should disconcert him, but this seems to have been an entirely unnecessary precaution, for nothing, apparently, could move him in the least.

THE AMERICAN EXCURSION TO MEXICO.

CAIRO, Ill., Jan. 5.—The following message has been sent to Minister Zamacona by the American Industrial Deputation:

To his Excellency, Señor Don Manuel de Zamacona, Mexican Minister, Washington, D. C.:

The American Industrial Deputation hereby tender their respects to you for your broad and liberal views as a statesman, and thanks for courtesies shown to this deputation on behalf of your Government. On board train, Jan. 5, 1879.

JOHN F. FISK, President Deputation.
BYRON ANDREWS, Secretary.
DAVID D. WHITING, Manager.

EVADING UNION PACIFIC CHARGES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—Five hundred tierces of lard are being shipped from Chicago to San Francisco, via New-York and Cape Horn. This is occasioned by the excessive demands of the Transcontinental Railway. Two weeks ago 500 barrels of pork were sent to the same destination by the same route.

UPSETTING OLD NOTIONS.

GARY'S ELECTRICAL DISCOVERIES.

ELECTRICIANS AND SCIENTIFIC MEN INDORSE MR. GARY'S CLAIMS—THE INVENTOR PERFECTING HIS DYNAMO-ELECTRIC MACHINE AND MAGNETIC MOTOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 5.—The dynamo-electric machine contrived by Wesley W. Gary, on the principle of his discovery of the neutral line and change of polarity in the magnetic machine, described at length in a recent dispatch to THE TIMES, has been further perfected, and now the inventor, with the indorsement of several electricians of prominence, is nearly ready to put it before the public. He has been prevented by illness from perfecting it as promptly as he wished, but meanwhile his work has been examined by experts and others; and a number of capitalists have made the preliminary arrangements for organizing a company to put the machine at once upon the market. Among those who have examined the invention is Mr. Moses G. Crane, a prominent practical electrician, who has long been and still is connected with the construction of fire-alarm telegraphs, and who has a large work-shop at Newton, near this city, for the manufacture of electrical apparatus. Knowing that there is a general wish to have the judgment of some recognized authority on the machine and its principle, I have obtained the opinion of this gentleman. Mr. Crane was visited this afternoon at his laboratory in Newton, and to the direct questions put to him regarding the Gary machine and the claim on which it is based, said that there was no doubt of Mr. Gary's having discovered a most important principle in magnetism. He had not examined the workings of the Gary magnetic motor, and would express no opinion as to the extent to which it could be developed, but he felt that there was good reasons for Mr. Gary's claims; the principle itself was the main thing after all. As to its application to the generation of electricity for light, he felt that there was every reason to expect a great result—perfect success. The experimental tests that had been brought to his notice, made with small magnets, indicated that Mr. Gary would accomplish everything which he expected to attain in this direction, and he felt the more confidence from the fact that Mr. Gary was first advised to develop his discovery concerning the utility of magnetism for the purpose of electric lighting by a gentleman, for whose judgment he, as well as all other both practical and theoretical electricians, had the highest regard.

The changes and modifications which Mr. Gary has made in his dynamo-electric machine are of much importance, simplifying its construction and increasing its capacity. They consist mainly of improvements in the way of obtaining the vibrations of the armature, in the balancing of the same, and in its position in relation to the magnets. It has been ascertained that by keeping the armature constantly within the magnetic field, as is done by Mr. Gary's principle, the entire power of the magnet is made available, a result impossible to obtain in the existing machines, since the revolving of the armature takes it out of the field and so weakens the currents. By the new process an astonishing quantity of electricity is derived from small magnets, and no greater application of power is required to generate electricity from a large machine than from a small one. In the working model which he has just completed, with the changes and improvements, the armature is accurately balanced on top of the magnets, being attached to a pivoted lever weighted at the other end and guarded by springs; only the slightest vibrations are necessary to induce a powerful current, and these vibrations are produced to the amount of thousands a minute by means of a simple arrangement of gearing. In a practical machine another pile of magnets would be used, the two piles being placed with their curved ends opposite; instead of weighting the lever the balance would be obtained by a corresponding armature at the other end, thus doubling the quantity of electricity generated.

The wide-spread interest felt in the invention is shown by the letters received by Mr. Gary from all parts of the country, including Memphis, Chicago, San Francisco, Washington, and many other large cities, asking his terms for the use of his machines by electric light companies organized in those places. He has also received many letters from large manufacturing establishments, stating that they wished to order his machines as soon as they could be turned out. In the meantime, Mr. Gary has not neglected his motor, but has made important improvements in it; and by a change in the position of the armature in the motor he has succeeded in doubling its power, so that he now expects it to be fully as practical for general use as the beam engine. Meanwhile the motor and its principle are receiving, quite naturally, savage attacks and severe denunciation from those who have not seen the one or mastered the other, and who dismiss the whole thing with the autocratic declaration that "if new discoveries are to be made in magnetism, one can safely affirm that it will not be by the employment of tenpenny nails and pocket magnets." To these Mr. Gary says he is too busy to reply, confident that the practical results will be the best answer. Whether or not it is "improbable, at this stage of the world's progress, that an ignorant or a merely practical man should discover a new force in nature," as one critic declares, it is the fact that the principle which Mr. Gary claims to have discovered is demonstrated by him to the satisfaction of men of intelligence, neither ignorant nor "merely practical," but book and college educated persons, and that his working models *work*. Whether any appreciable amount of power can be obtained in this way is a question warmly discussed by those who have examined the little machines the inventor shows. However this may be, with one of the small working models, constructed of a few 10-inch magnets, he has lifted a weight of seven pounds one foot from the floor within a minute's time, and he himself is satisfied that he can obtain by his principle the same amount of power from permanent magnets that has already been obtained from similar magnets, and which would have long since been made use of, had it not been for the great expense of the batteries. Mr. Gary has been invited to exhibit and explain his machines before the Society of Arts connected with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in this city, and will comply as soon as he has finished the work now in hand.

THE NEW SPANISH MINISTER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Señor Mendez Vigo, the new Minister from Spain to the United States, is expected to arrive here in a few days. He sailed from Spain for Havana about two weeks ago, and will come to Washington by way of New-York. Señor Vigo is a distinguished Spanish statesman, and, prior to his appointment as Minister to Washington, was a member of the Cortes and held a high position in the royal household. In politics he is an Alfonsist. Señor Vigo has a wife and nine children, but his family will not join him here for several months.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1879.

On the 1st inst. the Post Office Department reduced the prices of stamped envelopes on an average of 20 per cent. throughout the entire schedule, and the result is seen in the largely-increased requisitions now being received. Those on Saturday footed up 4,466,600 envelopes, valued at $97,555, or more than double those of any single day in the history of the department. The entire requisitions for the day for postage stamps, stamped envelopes, and postal cards amounted to $517,589, included in which were 4,765,500 postal cards.

Notice has been given by the Government of Peru that it finds it impossible to take, before the 1st of April next, the necessary measures of execution required for the adhesion of that country to the General Postal Union. As Peru was formally admitted to the General Postal Union from the 1st of October, 1878, the correspondence from the United States for that country has since that date been subject to the Union rates of postage and regulations, and will continue to be so treated, in view of the embarrassment which would necessarily result from a change of instructions for so brief a period.

The Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution on the 11th of May last passed a resolution requesting the Executive Committee to make arrangements for a public demonstration in honor of the late Prof. Henry, Secretary of the Institution, of such a character and at such time and place as they might determine. The Executive Committee of the Board of Regents now announce that, in accordance with the above-mentioned action, a concurrent resolution was passed by Congress on the 10th of December to the effect that the Senators and Representatives will take part in the services, which will be held in the hall of the House of Representatives on Thursday, the 16th of January, at 8 P. M. The attendance of the public is invited.

THE SLANDERS AGAINST MR. PITKIN DENIED.

MR. JOHN P. SOUTHWORTH, OF NEW-ORLEANS, REPUDIATES THE STATEMENTS ATTRIBUTED TO HIM BY A WASHINGTON NEWSPAPER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Several days ago, what purported to be an interview with John P. Southworth, of New-Orleans, appeared in the *Post*, of this city. Southworth was officially connected with the United States Marshal's office at New-Orleans during Pitkin's incumbency, and in the publication alluded to he was made to charge Marshal Pitkin with issuing fraudulent vouchers in connection with the late Presidential election. The interview was telegraphed to Democratic newspapers, and is now going the rounds of the Democratic press, with regulation editorial paragraphs, denouncing Pitkin's alleged fraudulent practices. The allegations contained in the publication alluded to were given prompt and emphatic denial by Mr. Pitkin, and Mr. Southworth now comes forward in a letter over his own signature, and denies that he made the statements attributed to him in the *Post's* publication. In his letter Southworth says: "I now say, as a matter of justice to Marshal Pitkin, and to prevent all further questions, that the report that appeared in the *Post* does not correctly represent either my views or my statements. The gentleman who made the report misapprehended me in material points, and has thereby misrepresented me and done Mr. Pitkin injustice. The fact that I have brought suit in the Court of Claims, based upon the issue of the very warrants which I am represented to have denounced as fraudulent, ought to be sufficient evidence of itself of the incorrectness of the allegation that I made any statement, either in fact or by intendment, censuring Marshal Pitkin; nor did I reflect in any manner on the official integrity of Mr. Pitkin in connection with this or any other subject of conversation."

THE TARIFF ON SUGARS.

ARGUMENTS ON THE SUBJECT TO BE HEARD BY THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE THIS WEEK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The Committee on Ways and Means will resume its sessions on Tuesday, and, in accordance with a resolution adopted before the holiday adjournment, will devote Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday to hearing arguments upon proposed changes in the tariff on sugars. The bill relating to the duty on sugar prepared by the Treasury Department, and now before the Committee, retains the color test as established by the Dutch standard, and introduces the polariscope to determine the saccharine strength. It is claimed by the department that there is at least 15 times as much sugar imported below No. 10 Dutch standard as there is above No. 10, and that this large excess is mainly due to reducing the color of the sugar either by a natural or artificial process. The courts having decided that Dutch standard color is a well-known commercial phrase that enters into the contract between the importer and the Government, the Treasury Department cannot legally substitute anything which affects that standard. The polariscope, or any other scientific test, can only be applied now to sugars artificially colored, and in the cases recently tried by the Baltimore courts it was decided that the Government must prove affirmatively, when fraud is charged, that the sugar has been artificially colored. Secretary Sherman believes that the present rates of duty are fair and easily collected, and if a test can be found that will supersede the Dutch standard, which he says is not a correct standard, he favors their retention.

THE CHICAGO POST OFFICE FIRE.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S BRAVE EFFORT TO SAVE DOCUMENTS IN HIS OFFICE—A LARGE NUMBER OF GOVERNMENT PAPERS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN DESTROYED—HOW THE FIRE ORIGINATED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—The Post Office Building, which was consumed by fire last night, has been the centre of much interest all day. The ruins present one of the most picturesque sights imaginable, the walls being covered with ice and the neighborhood resembling a broken arctic floe more than anything else. The fire was extinguished last night, but in some places the embers still smolder. The lower and the second stories are not burned as badly as was anticipated, but the upper portion of the building is a total wreck. It was the belief last night that the fire originated in the boiler-room, but investigation shows this to have been a mistake. Adjoining the engine-room were two rooms used by the carpenter of the building for making repairs. In a narrow passage between these rooms was a pile of lumber and signs, and it was there that the fire originated. In a partition had been placed three folding gas-brackets, which were used for lighting and for hoisting glue, paint, &c. In all probability the conflagration broke out there, as the partition was burned away with all the adjoining woodwork, while in the engine-room everything is still intact. The Dearborn-street elevator was only 15 feet from the

at 8:40 P. M. on Monday, and the Central and Erie one each during the afternoon, while the Lake Shore expects to open by noon.

THE WEATHER ELSEWHERE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—The weather here is quite mild compared with the temperature for the past week and up to late last night. During no time within that period has it ranged above zero, but this noon the temperature rose, and to-night the mercury marks fully 10° above zero. The extreme and biting cold has interfered greatly with business, and particularly with the shipment of cattle.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 5.—The severely cold weather of the past three days has caused much suffering among the oystermen on the Chesapeake. A number of oyster pungies are frozen up at different points in the rivers and creeks emptying into the bay, and some have been abandoned by the crews, who were in want of provisions and badly frostbitten. The temperature to-night has moderated, the mercury ranging at 20° above zero.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. Jan. 5.—A drizzling rain, with sleet, fell last night, and the mercury fell to 30° above zero. Everything out of doors was covered this morning with a thin coat of ice. This is unprecedented here, nothing of the kind having been known for at least 30 years, if ever. It is not known yet whether orange trees and fruit are injured. Snow fell in considerable quantity as far south as Dupont, Ga., and trains arriving here this morning from Savannah are covered with it. A few flakes were observable here yesterday.

TORONTO, Jan. 5.—Owing to the snow blockade on the railway, there are nine New-York mails overdue here. The trains are running regularly and on time on all the Canadian main lines.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 5.—The wind on Friday night did considerable damage throughout part of the Connecticut Valley, uncoofing barns, houses, &c. Westfield suffered most, the damage there amounting perhaps to $3,000.

FATAL EFFECTS OF THE COLD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—Gen. Sheridan has received a communication from Major Chapman, Third Infantry, commanding at Fort Missoula, conveying the intelligence that a few days ago the body of First Lieut. Thomas S. Wallace, Third Infantry, was found frozen in what is known as O'Brien's Cañon, Montana. He had left the post on the 8th of December, for the purpose of hunting in the Bitter Root Country, opposite the fort. Alarmed at his prolonged absence, Major Chapman sent parties out in search of Wallace, and every effort was made to trace him, but without avail until the day before this letter to Gen. Sheridan was written, when a citizen found the dead body on the right bank of the Missouri River, eight miles below Missoula.

LOYD BRACE, of Jamaica, aged 70 years of age, of this place, died yesterday morning from the effects of the intense cold experienced during a journey with her parents from Newark, on Friday.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 5.—G. Corbett, driver of a High-street chariot, was found dead on his box to-night, death having been caused by paralysis of the heart, induced by the extreme cold.

MARINE DISASTERS AND DELAYS.

YAPHANK, Long Island, Jan. 5.—Since yesterday the steamer Vindicator has become filled with water, and has moved nearer the beach. The Coast Wrecking Company's steamer Relief arrived at 10 A. M. from New-York, and began preparing to place pumps and other wrecking appliances on board. No cargo has been discharged yet, but it is intended to begin doing so to-morrow morning, if the schooner arrives to receive it. It is the opinion of the owners' agent, as well as of the inhabitants around where the steamer lies, that, if the weather continues to be fair and no high southerly wind should arise, she will be saved. Her cargo, as before reported, is a general one, consisting of sewing-machines, dry goods, &c., &c.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, Jan. 5.—The American Line steamer Illinois, which had been detained at Dan Baker's Shoal in consequence of low water in the Delaware, passed out to sea at 12:30 o'clock this afternoon.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 5.—The schooner Eliza Hooper, which had been hauled off the Jersey shore by wreckers, went ashore on the west end of Block Island at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 3d inst., with eight New-York wreckers on board. She lies high up on the rocks, is full of water, and probably will not get off. All hands were saved.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 5.—Capt. Newcombe, of the Providence steamer McClellan, reports that the schooner Richard S. Newcombe is fast in the ice off Bonsnbiff Shoal; also, that a small sloop has been sunk off Smith's Point. The steamer Wyoming, of Baltimore, from West Point, is at anchor off Gloucester Point. The German steam-ship Leipzig is ashore off Seven-foot Knoll: an ice-boat is at work on her.

NEW CASTLE, Del., Jan. 5.—The Red Star steamer Switzerland, reported previously on Cherry Island flats, detained by a low tide, passed down this afternoon. The ice in the river is very heavy, and she may be compelled to anchor over night.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 5.—The steam-ship Leipzig, hence for Bremen, which has been aground since Friday at the mouth of the Patapsco River, on account of low water caused by the strong north-west winds, got off this afternoon and proceeded down the bay.

FAIR WEATHER IN THE CITY.

THE MARCH OF THE MERCURY IN THE THERMOMETER TUBES—ICE BELTS IN THE RIVERS—FEW DETENTIONS OF MAIL MATTER.

New-York's "fair weather Christians" had no excuse for staying away from church yesterday, for the bright and genial weather was all that they or anybody else could desire, during church hours at least. The mercury in Dr. Donhauser's big thermometer at the Signal Service Station in the Equitable tower was down to 15° above zero at 7 o'clock in the morning, and three hours before that it stood at 14°, but nobody cares how low the thermometer gets at 4 o'clock on a Sunday morning. The mercury continued on its journey up the thermometer tube all the forenoon, stopping long enough to register 24° at noon, and going on until 2 o'clock, when it had reached 25° above the zero point. Having left its mark at 25°, it started on a return trip down the tube with dignified slowness, not getting down to 23° until 4:30 P. M. At 9 o'clock the mercury had retreated 3° more, and at 11 o'clock last night it was at 18°, and with every prospect of reaching 12° or 13° before sunrise this morning. The afternoon reports received from the weather stations throughout the country yesterday gave no indications of the second "cold wave" which was reported to be following in the wake of the one New-York has just experienced. On the contrary, only three places were reported as having a temperature below zero. These were Breckenridge, Minn., 4° below; Leavenworth, Kan., 1° below, and Yankton, Dakota Territory, 8° below. A large majority of the stations report a slight increase in temperature, but the variation is so small that the Signal Service men designate yesterday's average temperature throughout the country as "very nearly stationary," as compared with that of Saturday. From the fact that the recent cold wave has extended so far South, and the snow-fall north of New-York has been so heavy, the influence is drawn by old observers that cold weather may be expected in this City all through the present month.

The ice in the North and East Rivers interfered with the regular trips of the various ferry lines very little during the day yesterday, but there is every reason to believe that the relief is only a temporary one, and last evening the boatmen spoke despondently of the prospects for to-day. The belt of ice along the New-York side of the North River, which so seriously blockaded all ferry travel on Friday and Saturday, released its hold on the many piers, and vessels, under the stimulating effects of the warm sunbeams yesterday morning, and aided by tide and current, began rapidly moving out into the Bay. The ice had been so thoroughly pounded by the strong ferry-boat paddles for two days that it became a sort of frozen "slush" of small blocks of ice, with here and there a larger cake that had escaped the paddle-wheels. These needed but little heat to loosen their hold upon each other, and once loosened the river was quickly cleared. So fast did the tide and current do their work that at noon there was a clear stretch of water all the way across the river from the foot of Cortlandt and Barclay streets, with only a remnant of the ice-pack floating here and there further up the river. But while the boatmen on the North River were watching the ice disappear with the greatest pleasure, the Brooklyn ferry companies were busily preparing for trouble on their side of the City, knowing that the incoming tide would sweep the ice up the East River. This was the case yesterday afternoon, but, fortunately, the expected blockade was not of sufficient extent to delay the regular ferry trips beyond 5 or 10 minutes at the most. The ice which floated out of the North River was caught by a strong flood tide beyond Governor's Island setting in toward the East River, and, as a consequence, the floating mass simply made a semi-circuit of the City, travelling around the south side of Governor's Island and up into the East River. There the west to north-westerly winds drove the ice over to the Brooklyn side of the river, where it stretched out in a long and narrow belt all the way up to Astoria. In the broad bend of the river at the Navy-yard the belt was greatly widened, and stretched nearly across the river. Through this belt the ferry-boats pushed into their Brooklyn slips with slight difficulty during the day and evening.

The North River remained comparatively clear after the disappearance of the ice in the forenoon yesterday, until early last evening, when the current began bringing down large cakes and fields of ice from above the City. The wind carried these over to the New-York side of the river, where they drifted into the ferry slips. As the evening advanced the cakes increased in number, and the ferry-boats began to experience much difficulty in reaching the ferry-bridges. Up to a late hour, however, the obstruction had not become serious, but it was feared that by morning there would be enough ice accumulated to cause a repetition of Saturday's annoying blockade. The ferrymen on the East River expected last night that some of this floating ice would be brought up the river by the flood tide which set in about 3 o'clock this morning, and that this ice, added to that already in the river, would give passengers on the Brooklyn ferries a taste of some of the discomforts experienced on the North River last week.

At the Post Office all the domestic mails due yesterday, excepting the Buffalo mail, were received, although generally behind time. No mails have been received from Buffalo since early Friday morning. A mail from the East, due at 6:30 yesterday morning, was received at 7:10 o'clock, and another one due at 6:40 came in at 8:10 o'clock. The Southern mail, due at 7:30, arrived at 9:45, while one from the West and South-west, by way of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, due at 7:30, did not get in until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and another over the same line, due at 11:15 A. M., was not received until 1:45 P. M. A mail from the same localities due at 11:35, by way of the New-York Central and Hudson River Road, reached the Post Office an hour late, and another over the Erie Railroad, which should have been received at 7:45 in the morning, did not get in until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The only mail received at the Post Office Sunday evenings is one from Pittsburg and the South and South-west, over the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, due at 10:30 o'clock. This mail was not received last night until midnight.

The cold snap was also indirectly the cause of two trifling fires in a tenement-house at No. 1,322 Fourth-avenue, yesterday. The water-pipes were frozen, and two attempts made by the occupants of the tenement to thaw them out resulted in setting the house on fire each time. The damage done was very slight.

The inclivility of the New-York Elevated Railroad employes continued without abatement yesterday, and the crowds which traveled over the road were subjected to all the petty insults and annoyances which the ingenuity of the half-paid trainmen could suggest. The gross mismanagement of the road was illustrated again in the irregularity of the trains as they were run with the least possible regard for the convenience of the public. It was a common experience for passengers to wait at a station 10, 15, or 20 minutes for a train, only to be refused admittance when it did arrive, as several instances three or four trains would pass within two or three minutes of each other without taking on additional passengers, and then, after a long delay, another train would come up, and the impatient crowd be permitted to squeeze into the comfortless cars as best they could.

GOVERNMENT WEATHER REPORT.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen somewhat in the Middle States and New-England, and remains highest in the North-west, but in the South-west is also very high. Temperatures have risen slightly over the lake region, Middle States, and Gulf States. Cloudy weather and snow prevail in the lower lake region; elsewhere clear or partly cloudy weather is reported. Diminishing north and west winds generally prevail. The rivers fell on Sunday at Cairo, Memphis, and Vicksburg. They are reported frozen at Weldon, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, St. Paul, and Leavenworth to Yankton.

INDICATIONS.

For the south Atlantic States, rising barometer, colder north-west winds, cloudy weather, possibly light snow or rain, possibly followed by north-east winds, falling barometer, and higher temperature.

For the Gulf States, cooler northerly winds, rising barometer, clear or partly cloudy weather, followed by higher temperature and stationary or falling barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, warmer south-west winds, falling barometer, cloudy weather, and possibly light snow.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and upper lake region, falling barometer, north-west, backing to warmer west and south-west, winds, clear, followed by hazy or cloudy, weather.

For the lower lake region, south-west winds, cloudy weather, with snow; rising, followed by falling, barometer, stationary or higher temperatures.

For the Middle Atlantic States, diminishing north-west, possibly followed by north-east, winds, stationary or rising barometer, warmer, cloudy, or partly cloudy weather.

For New-England, diminishing north-west winds, rising barometer, slightly warmer, partly cloudy, weather.

For the North Pacific region occasional light rain.

For the Middle and South Pacific region, clear or partly cloudy weather.

The rivers will generally fall.

Cautionary signals continue at Key West. Cautionary off-shore signals continue at Indianola, Galveston, Port Eads, Mobile, Cape May, Atlantic City, Barnegat, and Sandy Hook.

A COLORED VIRAGO.

SHE ATTEMPTS TO STAB POLICEMAN VALLELY AT THE EIGHTH PRECINCT STATION-HOUSE.

Clara Smith, a colored woman of bad reputation, residing at No. 254 Thompson-street, made an unsuccessful attempt last night to murder Patrolman Valley, of the Eighth Precinct, while she was being placed in a cell at the Prince-Street Police Station. The woman is a very disorderly person. She has been arrested a great many times, and has been a constant source of annoyance and trouble to the Police. At 10:30 o'clock last night she was parading along Thompson-street in a semi-intoxicated condition, creating a disturbance and insulting the passers-by. Officer Valley, who was on patrol, arrested her and took her to the station-house. On the way thither the woman annoyed the officer exceedingly, and he was compelled to use considerable force to secure her. When before the desk at the station-house, the prisoner was very abusive and noisy, and Sergt. Knight directed the officer to assist Doorman Burke in taking her into the prison. While the doorman and the patrolman were engaged in placing her in a cell the woman suddenly drew an open jack-knife which she had concealed in the sleeve of her dress, and made a savage lunge at the policeman. Instinctively, the officer sprang back, and this movement undoubtedly saved him from serious harm, as the point of the knife just struck the left breast of his overcoat, slightly penetrating the cloth. The woman then became very violent, and was overpowering the policeman and the doorman, when Capt. McDonnel and several officers came to their assistance, and the savage was disarmed, but not without a most desperate struggle. The would-be murderess, having been locked in the cell, freely admitted that she intended to kill the officer, and that she had purchased the weapon—a new jack-knife, with a large and well-polished blade—for the purpose. She said she had been arrested so often by the officers of the Eighth Precinct that she had got tired of the persecution to which she claimed she had been subjected, and had vowed solemnly to kill the first policeman that attempted to molest her. She had a particular hatred of Patrolman Valley, who, she said, had arrested her a great many times without cause, and had a grudge against her. The woman will be taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court to-day for examination.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

About 7:30 o'clock last evening fire was discovered in the editorial rooms of the *Scottish-American Journal*, which are situated in the *World* building, on the corner of Park-row and Beekman-street. The fire started in the wood-work surrounding several coils of steam-pipes, and, when discovered, had extended up a side wall to the floor of the *World* composing-room, on the floor above. The firemen extinguished the flames after the interior of the building had been damaged to the amount of about $400, and the furniture of the *Scottish-American Journal* about $100. The building is owned by Orlando B. Potter.

Roach's Building, at the corner of Woodland and Wilson avenues, Cleveland, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning, with its contents. The building was a large two-story frame, occupied by stores and families. Loss on building, $8,000; insured for $4,000—$1,000 each in the Forest City and Hibernian, of Cleveland; the Western Mutual, of Urbana, Ohio, and the Buckeye Mutual, of Shelby, Ohio. The loss on contents is estimated at $9,000; insured for $5,500 in various companies. The fire originated in the basement.

The extensive establishment of the St. Louis Beef-canning Company, at the corner of Fourteenth and Poplar streets, St. Louis, caught fire at 10:45 o'clock last night, and at a late hour that part of the building facing on Fourteenth-street was nearly destroyed. In the rear of this building is an alley, on the opposite side of which is another large building used by the company, which the firemen were trying to save with some show of success.

The building No. 61 North Queen-street, Lancaster, Penn., with its contents, was entirely destroyed by fire Saturday night. The first floor was occupied by Albert Hirsh, dealer in ready-made clothing; the second floor by Kinch & Co., as a billiard-room; and the third floor by Berner & Brother, picture-frame manufacturers. Westhaefer's bookstore, adjoining, was badly damaged by water. Three firemen were severely frozen, and it is thought one of them will die.

A fire broke out in Raphael Stern's fancy goods store, at Norwich, Conn., at a late hour Saturday night. The interior of the store was burned out and all the goods destroyed. Beebe's cigar store was also destroyed. The photograph gallery of Thurber & Shepardson and the tailor's shop of S. F. Keppler were considerably damaged by water. The total loss is estimated at from $2,500 to $3,000.

A fire destroyed a large portion of Merriman's saw-mill and factory, at St. Roches, Quebec, yesterday. A watchman, named Francois Philbert, was suffocated while endeavoring to escape by a window.

A large warehouse, in which the Post Office was kept, at Hawkinsville, Fla., has been destroyed by fire. Mail matter, including a number of registered letters, was destroyed.

A fire in Newport, R. I., early yesterday morning, damaged the house of Mr. Beach to the extent of $3,000. The building is insured in a Springfield office for $2,000.

REARRANGING THE ARMY.

OFFICERS COMPLAINING OF GREAT INJUSTICE.

ADVERSE CRITICISM OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE BILL—AN ABSTRACT OF THE VIEWS OF MANY OFFICERS—DESERVING OFFICERS FEARING DISCHARGE—EFFECT UPON PROMOTIONS—THE PRESIDENT'S PART IN THE CHANGE.

The proposed new Army bill meets with much adverse criticism from officers in the different branches of the service. The objections, which those who make them intend to lay before Congress, are to the effect that very many of the provisions are unfair and unjust to deserving officers, discharging many from the service, blocking the path of promotion, and giving the President undue power in the proposed reorganization. These general views, given below, are corroborated by a communication from one who has evidently studied the bill, and by the letter, in particular reference to his own corps, of an officer in the Ordnance Department.

OBJECTIONS CONCISELY STATED.

A REVIEW OF THE BILL AS GATHERED FROM MANY OFFICERS—WHY THEY THINK IT UNWISE AND UNJUST IN ITS PROVISIONS.

That certain powerful influences are to be brought to bear upon Congress to defeat, if possible, the new Army bill is no longer a matter of doubt. The staff, in particular, is earnest in its efforts to this end. It has combined its forces—social, political, and professional—and it will undoubtedly be assisted in its opposition by ordnance officers and others who are affected by the proposed measures for reorganization. The real objections to the proposed Burnside scheme (so called because Senator Burnside was Chairman of the joint committee that prepared the new bill) have been freely given by prominent superior officers, among them members of the staff, General officers, and officers of the retired list. These opinions as to the merits and demerits of the bill—the substance of which is given below—are obtained from officers who have seen many years of service, and who are really representative men in their respective corps or branches of the service.

The bill abolishes in the staff the offices of 1 Brigadier-General, 59 field officers, and 42 Captains, (in Quartermaster and Subsistence Departments;) also, 16 Lieutenants and 20 Captains in the Ordnance Department. Under existing laws any vacancy in the staff departments makes promotion in the line. For instance, any casualty in the Adjutant-General's Department makes a vacancy in the grade of Major in that department, which is filled by selecting a Captain of the line, and his selection makes promotion to the bottom of his corps. In other words, it is claimed that the company officers will lose just as much promotion by the abolition of the field offices in these staff corps as they would by the abolition of the same number of field offices in the line. But this relates mainly to the permanent result of this reduction. The immediate effect will send, it is claimed, to block promotion in the line for years.

Section 282 of the proposed bill, said one officer, "is adroitly drawn, and was meant to confer power on the Executive in this reorganization of the Army to transfer officers as he may see fit, to the unlimited prejudice of rank, and this without the advice and consent of the Senate." This he held to be clearly unconstitutional as well as unjust, and added: "When the President, in the reorganization of 1821, under a law authorizing him to arrange the officers in the reorganization, desired to make transfers, he did not presume to undertake it without the advice and consent of the Senate, and that body, discovering unjust action on his part in the effort to transfer Towson from the position of Paymaster-General to the Colonelcy of the Second Artillery, and Col. Gadsden from the position of Inspector-General to that of Adjutant-General of the Army, refused, and repeated its refusal, after full discussion, to confirm these transfers." Every promotion in the Army requires the advice and consent, and under the Constitution, it must be submitted to the Senate for confirmation. Now, these officers hold that a transfer from one corps or arm is also a new appointment, which, under the Constitution, cannot be valid until confirmed by the Senate.

Section 121 of the bill provides that details for duty in the general staff shall be made by the President, by selections from nominations submitted by the commanding General of the Army. It is held that the President's Constitutional authority as Commander-in-Chief is impaired by the restriction in this section. Besides, the bill does not create a commanding General of the Army; it only provides that the President may, if he chooses, assign one. But supposing the General does not see fit to make any nominations for detail in the general staff, that would be blocking the powers of the Commander-in-Chief. Moreover, the bill further provides (section 81) that when in time of war the commanding General of the Army takes the field, his duties at the seat of government shall be performed by a General officer specially assigned by the President "upon the recommendation of the commanding General of the Army," as Chief of Staff. It is held that the officer to be thus assigned is, in fact, to be the staff officer of the President, and they ask: "Should the President see fit to detail his staff officer upon the recommendation of the commanding General!" and if so, then "why not require the commanding General and other Generals, by law, to choose their aides from the same manner, on the recommendation of one of their subordinates!" One officer, who has been in service for over 30 years, said that under this section the President would have about the same freedom of action that certain firemen in Philadelphia had a few years ago, when "Baltz" Sowers was their chief. He closed the discussion on the subject of the color by saying: "Well, boys, I don't care what color ye paints her, so ye paints her red." They chose red.

Under the present law, courts-martial and courts of inquiry are endowed only with the same power to issue process and compel witnesses "which courts of criminal jurisdiction within the State, Territory, or District where such courts may be ordered to sit, may lawfully issue;" and this was quite an enlargement upon the preceding systems. But the new bill says: "General courts-martial and military commissions shall have the power to compel the attendance of witnesses, military or civilian, and to send process of attachment, which shall issue by order of the court, and be signed by the President and Judge Advocate thereof. A process so issued may be executed by any commissioned officer of the Army, and the officer in such duty by the officer appointing the court." This gives military courts absolute power over civilian witnesses. Nor does this extraordinary power end with the courts; it extends to a board. Section 40 directs the President to appoint a board of three of the highest general officers available, two Surgeons, and a Recorder, to examine into the qualifications and habits of all officers reported as unfit for the proper and efficient discharge of their duties. This has already been nicknamed the "Bounce Board," and it, too, has power to compel witnesses, military or civilian, to appear and testify.

Referring to the manner prescribed of bringing about the reduction and organization provided for by the bill, the speaking of the reserved list, one officer said: "This list, which is to be maintained for three years, will consist largely of officers of the present staff departments, rendered supernumerary by the abolishment of their offices. But the bill does not provide for the regular returned to vacancies which may occur in the staff departments during the three years' grace allowed. It, however, gives the President power to put them where he pleases, and as he is not likely to humiliate himself by putting them back on the staff from whence he has removed them, he will probably put them in the line." The opponents of the bill also ask why an officer 20 years in service is to be retired merely because he has served less than 20 years. This discrimination, they say, is against officers from the volunteer service, who entered the Regular Army during or shortly after the late war. All, or nearly all, others who are 60 years old have served more than 20 years. Much opposition is also shown to the provisions of the bill which provide for a reorganization of the retired list. This bill contemplates a degradation of the position of many of these officers. They are nearly all men who acquired their positions and privileges through services rendered during the rebellion. Most of them were allotted to the places they now occupy by the Administrations of Presidents Lincoln and Grant, and by the Senate during the periods of these Administration.

This bill creates "corps of General officers," consisting of the General, Lieutenant-General, three Major-Generals, and six Brigadier-Generals, now in service. This is the only part of the service which escapes immediate mutilation. The reductions prescribed for the rest, it is made only an object of economy, thus avoiding all violence to the present incumbents. Their retirement is not compulsory at any age, and only possible after they are 65. From this corps of General officers are to be selected the chief staff appointments, although holding the grade of Brigadier-General, are excluded by the bill. This is admitted to be quite right on general principles, but the bill proceeds to authorize that the positions of Brigadier-Generals at the heads of certain special staff corps may be filled by selection from the line of the Army, as if it were a position in the corps of General officers. It is held that the principle which would justify seeking the head of a staff from the Army at large for like reason would make it proper to select the head of an artillery or cavalry regiment in the same way. Objections are also made to that provision of the bill which gives the commanding General of the Army authority to station companies of artillery as guards at the arsenals and ordnance depots which, over in his opinion, such guards are necessary; to the section which permits cavalry and artillery to be equipped and employed as infantry; to the one which provides that brevet rank shall not entitle an officer to command beyond his staff, and had vowed solemnly to kill the first policeman that attempted to molest her. She had a particular hatred of Patrolman Valley, who, she said, had arrested her a great many times without cause, and had a grudge against her. The woman will be taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court to-day for examination.

SETTLED PRINCIPLES AFFECTED.

CRITICISM OF THE MANNER OF BRINGING ABOUT THE REDUCTION—THE PRESIDENT'S POWER OF ARRANGEMENT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This is an important measure, and one which should not be passed, if at all, without thorough discussion in Congress. Scattered through its 294 pages are provisions affecting established principles, as well as bearing heavily upon deserving officers. Section 40 prescribes the manner of bringing about the reduction and reorganization provided for by the act.

First—A reserved list is created to which, however, no one is transferred, prior to the reorganization, except such officers as at the passage of the act shall be between 60 and 62 years of age, and shall (at passage of the act) have served for 20 years as officers.

Second—The retired list is opened without limit as to numbers. The following classes go on it: Every officer who has been 30 years in service may, on his own application, be placed on it. As the purpose is "reduction and reorganization," it is presumed to be the intention of this clause to confer on officers of 30 years' service the right to go on the retired list if they apply for it—"may be placed upon" meaning shall be if they desire it. Every officer other than the corps of General officers who at the passage of the act shall be 62, and shall have served for 20 years as officers, goes on it. All officers who go on the reserved list on account of being over 60 are to be put on the retired list when they become 62.

Third—Every officer who shall be over 60 at the passage of the act, but who shall not then have rendered at least 20 years' service as an officer, (each year's service in time of war counting as two years,) is to be discharged from the Army, and unless of intemperate or vicious habits, is to receive one year's pay for each period of five years' service as an officer or soldier in the regular or volunteer service. As officers of this class are discharged because they have not served 20 years, they cannot get more than four years' pay; that is, they will receive on discharge about the same as those who resign from the reserved list. Why an officer 60 years of age should be discharged because he has served less than 20 years, does not appear. The discrimination is against officers from the volunteer service, who entered the regular army during or subsequent to the rebellion.

Fourth—All officers, except those of the classes just mentioned, who are unfit, from any cause whatever, for the proper and efficient discharge of their military duties, are to be either discharged or placed on the retired list. When unfitness results from intemperance or other vicious habits, the officer is to be discharged with a gratuity of one year's pay, provided he has served three years. If he has not served so long, no gratuity is provided for him. If the unfitness is not from vicious habits nor of any incident of service, the officer must nevertheless be discharged, but shall receive a gratuity at the rate of one year's pay for each period of five years' service rendered, either as an officer or soldier, in the regular or volunteer forces of the United States. An officer, therefore, who is unfit for duty, but not on account of vicious habits, nor of any incident of service, if he is under 60, and has served, say, 30 years, would on discharge receive six years' pay. If the unfitness is the result of injuries received or disease contracted in the line of duty, the officer is not discharged, but is to be placed on the retired list.

Having thus culled out those to be discharged, to be retired, and to be reserved, (for the purpose of retirement within two years,) the ninth clause of section 40 provides that, after this process of elimination has been completed, and before the 1st of January, 1880, the President shall from those officers remaining on the active list "arrange the proper complement of officers for each of the departments and bureaus of the staff, and to the several corps and regiments of the line in such manner as to him may seem best, due regard to their seniority, length of service and fitness; and, in the arrangement, he may at his option, under the foregoing injunction, retain officers in their present positions or transfer or promote them. There is nothing in the bill prescribing how much weight shall be given in the arrangement to seniority, to length of service, or to fitness, nor how or by whom the question of fitness is to be decided. In this connection, section 282 provides that in this reorganization transfers may be made to the prejudice of rank, and without the advice and consent of the Senate. The President's power of deciding what officers of the active list shall have positions in the new Army is absolute and unlimited. Having "arranged" to positions those whom he chooses to retain, all the remainder are by the bill to be transferred immediately to the reserved list. The bill then provides that this reserved list shall be maintained for three years, or until Congress shall otherwise direct. Unless there should be further legislation, therefore, all the officers on the reserved list would go out of the Army in three years. As an inducement for them to go, they are offered, by the bill, if they will resign within six months, three years' full pay, less what they may have received while on the reserved list.

UNJUST TO THE ORDNANCE CORPS.

AN OFFICER OF THE DEPARTMENT SPEAKS HIS MIND FREELY—VIEWS OF OFFICERS IN THIS BRANCH GENERALLY.

Following is a copy of a letter received by a gentleman in this City from an officer who graduated from the Military Academy in 1869, and who has been a First Lieutenant in the Ordnance Department for over four years. It is a fair statement of the feeling which exists in this particular branch of the service relative to the new bill, and the points made by the writer should be carefully considered by both houses of Congress. The letter is as follows:

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Dec. 22, 1878.

DEAR SIR: You send me word to keep up my spirits, but a perusal of the proposed Army bill renders that impossible. I will not speak of it as to consider the injustice and unfairness of the bill—that is a personal matter, and it has long been an adage that corporations had no souls, while republics are proverbially ungrateful—but I will try and show you, what doubtless you have already seen, the want of wisdom in some of its provisions—its short-sightedness, if the efficiency of the service is to be maintained. I will not go into the matter generally—that we are too long & work for the limit of a letter—but only as it affects my corps, premising that the same remarks, with slight changes, could be made by the officers of nearly all the other staff corps.

In the first place, by this bill all the Captains and Lieutenants of ordnance, as a corps, cease to exist as such. What becomes of them? They are either retired, (only two or three of them being eligible for this,) absorbed into the line, or placed on the reserved list, with the option of waiting for a possible future absorption, or resigning with three years' pay. Now, who are these men? Are they incapable or inefficient men that their services are thus abruptly terminated, or their line of duty changed? Not at all. They are all graduates of the Academy, retain being a graduate of the Military Academy of 1862, and men who occupy their present position by virtue of evident ability, the graduates being there on account of the recommendation of the Academic Board at West Point, or by reason of conspicuous service since leaving the Academy, and the civilian appointments being all men of marked ability, who are there by virtue of having passed what I am not overstepping the mark in characterizing one of the most searching examinations ever passed by officers in any service. No officer of the line, even a graduate or non-graduate, but has justified his fitness for his position by successive professional examinations, and our Ordnance Corps to-day is known and respected in the foreign services as a body of able, scientific officers.

Are these officers, then, unnecessary? If so, let them go for the public weal; but this is not claimed even by the framers of this bill, for section 29, after providing for the regular organization of the reduced Ordnance Corps, adds to it "such Captains and First Lieutenants of the artillery as may be deemed necessary by the President, not exceeding 30." These officers, only four less than the Captains and Lieutenants of ordnance to be displaced, are to be detailed for a term of not over three years. That is to say, that the present number of officers in a given corps is more than the needs of the corps, but skilled labor is to be dispensed with to replace it by the labor of green hands, who are to receive the same compensation as the skilled hands they displace. No reduction of the number of officers doing ordnance duty is made, but those who have learned how to do it are placed on the reserved list on half pay, while their work is done by inexperienced men of the same grade in another corps, who receive full pay for doing it. Is this economy? If any manufacturer in private life, any business man, practiced such he would soon figure in the list of bankrupts. In the list of officers put out of the ordnance by this bill, there are only three who have not already been officers of ordnance for more than the three years allowed by the bill as the extreme length of detail of the artillery officers who are to replace them, and of this three one had made valuable inventions in ordnance before coming into the corps. Is it not reasonable to call the work of these officers skilled labor in comparison with that of men as new to the work, and only allowed three years to master a branch of the profession that calls for a lifetime of study and application? And further, I would ask if an officer is going to work with the same zeal to fit himself for the duties of a position which he can only hold for three years as one will do who knows that he is working to fit himself for the higher walks of a branch of the service to which he can feel that he belongs? Good, bad, or indifferent, the artillery officer serving in the ordnance under detail, feels that at the end of three years he goes back to the artillery. Who then will be the applicants for these temporary positions? Good officers, enthusiasts in their profession? Not at all! These will say that the artillery is their branch, and will wish to stay in it to fit themselves for its duties, and it will be the poorer left who will go to the ordnance; men who have disagreeable stations, or commanders with whom they find their relations unpleasant; shirks, who will look to this detail as a sort of gratified leave of absence. To sum up, then: who is benefited by this? Not the artillery, for it has only lost the services of some of its officers for three years, who then come back, with no increased knowledge of artillery, but rather rusty by reason of their absence, and with but little increased knowledge of ordnance. Not the ordnance, for it has not only lost its experienced officer, but also its detailed men, just as they were beginning to know a little of their new duties, and has a new lot of green hands sent to it to educate for three years more. Then again it will lose them. Not the Government, for, as I said before, it has had the service of inexperienced men, instead of men who have already served longer than the full extent of the detailed men's service is allowed to be, and has paid as much for it, as well as paying the half-pay of the displaced men on the reserved list.

Are these ordnance officers, then, displaced to fill necessary places elsewhere? Not at all; for if they go into the line, they go either to new duties or to duties to which they have been strangers for some time, and they will be as inefficient in the line as the newly-joined officers will be in the ordnance. More than this: under the provisions of this bill none of these officers of ordnance thus displaced and absorbed into the line can even be assigned to do the duty of an ordnance officer—a duty, the details of which have been acquired by experience—unless in putting him in the line he is put in the artillery. There will not be room in the artillery for all the ordnance officers thus displaced, and hence it will follow that officers of many years' experience will be debarred from doing the duty for which they are best fitted by that experience, and will be sent to do some duty entirely new to them, while other officers, entirely inexperienced, will be sent to do the duty for which experience has fitted the first-named.

"I have but one lamp," said Patrick Henry, "by which my feet are guided, and that is the lamp of experience." I am a field officer, under the proposed new régime, may well paraphrase this, and say he has but one light, and that is the light of inexperience. This the result of this method of economizing will be, as the ordnance is concerned, an equal amount of pay for the officers necessary for it, plus the pay of the displaced officers on the reserved list, plus a tremendously increased cost of the establishment, owing to the lack of experienced officers in it. So far, so good, considering the personal side effects of the bill, so to speak, but there is another general aspect in which it affects the country at large, and that is in its effect upon the stability of an efficient organization. There is, and can be, nothing so demoralizing to the efficiency of an Army as uncertainty of tenure of office, and continual legislation produces this effect. Constant dropping wears away the stone, and I speak from personal experience when I say that the Army and the country generally, have lost the services of many valuable young officers in the past 10 years owing to their sense of the instability of their position. While the pay of officers is sufficient to keep them in the service, it is not sufficient to make any saving from, and while an officer would remain in the service had he the certainty of the continuance of this pay, many do not feel justified in rejecting any good opening outside of the Army, when experience teaches that at any time an officer may, through no fault of his own, and owing to no crying necessity, find his official career terminated, his connection with the Army dissolved, and himself, after years of service and endeavor to make himself a useful public servant, thrown, without resources, upon the world, to begin it anew. I have known several cases in which valuable officers have left the service impelled by such reflections as these; officers who loved the service, who would have remained and been useful in it could they have been assured of the stability of their tenure of office. I will venture the assertion that every Army bill, of the nature of the one under discussion, which is introduced costs the country as many valuable officers as a small battle, and every one passed as many as a general engagement.

I will also venture the assertion, and challenge any man, no matter what his political complexion, to disprove my statement, that the Army which Congress to-day is deliberating whether to destroy or not—under the guise of reform and reorganization—is one of the first in the world in efficiency, ability, equipment, and in the character of its officers, for its last in size. It has made its name in war and in peace, and the people of the country know it, respect it, and honor it. And in this Army no branch of it has proved its efficiency and ability in a more marked manner than the Ordnance Corps. What the Ordnance Corps, what the Army, will be if Congress passes this bill is something too painful to contemplate.

This letter is long, although I have written to avoid being tedious; and yet I have not touched upon one-fourth of the glaring points of the bill. If I have taken so much time it is because the bill presents so many salient points of attack. Yours, very truly,

* * *

OPPOSITION TO BURNSIDE'S BILL.

A PAMPHLET PUBLISHED BY ARMY OFFICERS CRITICISING THE PLAN OF REORGANIZATION—OPINIONS OF LEADING GENERALS IN FAVOR OF THE PRESENT STAFF DEPARTMENTS QUOTED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—A number of prominent Army officials in this city have published in pamphlet form a mass of matter in opposition to the radical changes proposed by the Burnside Committee bill in regard to the staff departments. The history of the present organization of the staff corps is briefly stated, showing that it is the carefully-considered work of Mr. Calhoun, Secretary of War in 1821, and Mr. Poindexter, Secretary of War in 1838. The pamphlet next quotes not only from Secretaries Crawford, Calhoun, and McCrary in favor of the present system, but also from Gen. Sherman's annual report for 1869, and from Gens. Sheridan, McClellan, Hancock, Pope, Franklin, Meade, Thomas, Marcy, Ferry, Kautz, Crittenden, and Getty, all of whom have expressed themselves impartially in favor of the present system of a subdivision of staff duties into departments under corps of trained specialists. The pamphlet supports these opinions by a quotation from Sir Archibald Alison, who, writing upon Army organization, says:

"It is not too much to say that an army sent into the field without efficient and thoroughly well organized and long previously trained staff and supply departments, is an army foredoomed to dogs and vultures, and that the expenditure at the moment, however lavish, can supply these wants or avert this doom. Our Army, which embarked for the Crimea in 1853, was the finest this country ever produced, but it was borne down in the midst of sand, and it melted away like snow before the first touch of the h

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIEUT. FLIPPER'S EXPERIENCE.

THE COLORED CADET AT WEST POINT. Autobiography of Lieut. HENRY OSSIAN FLIPPER, first graduate of color from the United States Military Academy. New-York: HOURTON LEE & Co. 1878.

Such incidents as might occur in the life of a young colored man, born in Georgia in 1856, who up to the present date is only some 22 years of age, cannot, of course, present much that is either startling or remarkable. Still, Lieut. Flipper's autobiography is interesting, as it gives in minute detail the history of the first colored graduate at the West Point Academy. In the examination of a book of this character, a question more or less pertinent must arise, and that is, as to its *raison d'être*. Possibly Lieut. Flipper was badly advised when the idea was presented to him of undertaking his autobiography. We are inclined to think that among his fellow-officers, where *esprit de corps* exists and precedent holds its sway, that this young gentleman's book, necessarily personal of its kind, will not be received without some disparaging comments. Such expressions of opinion as may be vouchsafed will be delivered across mess-tables or in frontier quarters, but will never find themselves in print. Though officers in our service have given us clever books of travel, exploration, and adventure, and leading Generals accounts of their campaigns, the writing youngster generally creates a prejudice against himself among his mates. In deviating, then, from the modest, unassuming manner adopted by Cadet Flipper, who worked his way up to be a Lieutenant, we think an error of judgment was made, which, in later life, the writer may regret. There is no possible law in America which prevents a man making a speech, writing a book, or having engravings made of his personal appearance. But then, in this peculiar case, though Lieut. Flipper may be very indifferent to it, many of those who are too ready to pick a flaw in the equal rights of the colored man might be inclined, without a perusal of the book, to declare that an autobiography of the first colored Cadet was ostentatious in character, and that public attention had been called in a most unnecessary way to what was by no means a very remarkable circumstance. Perhaps the wiser friends of Lieut. Flipper would have wished that he should have quietly gone through his usual round of duty, monotonous though it might have been. Very certainly, should there have arisen the time when this young cavalry officer had had the opportunity to show his skill or courage in an encounter with an enemy, public praise and honor would have been lavished on him.

Having explained ourselves rather at length on this, the only unfortunate phase of the book, it gives us great pleasure to notice the general excellence of this autobiography. It is written in a singularly straightforward style. Cadet Flipper is fully aware of the prejudices which exist, and manfully, never cringeingly, battles against them. He cites quite ingeniously several cases of young men in his class who must have been cads and snobs. His own exemplary conduct under vulgar aggressions redounds to his credit. The boy's isolation at the Academy is touchingly told: "I have been practically isolated from the Cadets. I have little or no intercourse with them. I have, therefore, had but little chance to know what was really the feeling of the corps as a unit toward myself. Judging, however, from such evidences as I have, I am forced to conclude that it is * * * * a feeling of kindness, restrained kindness, if you please." Mr. Flipper scouts at any power Congress may have to control personal whims or prejudices. "If my manhood cannot stand without a Governmental prop, then let it fall." No lad of bluest blood, born of Revolutionary sires, could be more imbued with the true military *esprit de corps*.

That high opinion of the thorough mental and physical development which West Point gives to the young soldier is pleasantly descanted upon. Lieut. Flipper appreciates fully the justice of his officers and Professors. In regard to the discomfiture of another colored Cadet the Lieutenant writes: "He was regularly and rightly found deficient, and duly dismissed." As a Cadet, Flipper strives to be "an officer and a gentleman," and no one can read this autobiography without feeling perfectly assured that the present cavalry officer, now at Fort Sill, fulfills not only the first, but certainly the second much more difficult function. He is honest in his complaints; there is no whine about them. They are inevitable, and he meets them with the best of common sense. "From the beginning to the close, my life has been one, not of trouble, persecution, or punishment, but one of isolation only," and certainly this honest declaration is painful enough. It is the honor, the dignity of the position which always holds this military aspirant steadfast in his plans. He is conscious that it is education and proper conduct which gives social equality, and he fights for this social recognition, and who so stupid as to affirm that he has not gained it? Lieut. Flipper's book, perhaps, gives a better insight than any work we have yet seen into all the methods of study undertaken at West Point, together with the drills and general rules of discipline. If there had been less cuttings from newspapers introduced into the body of the book, we should have liked it better. Such as are reproduced are, however, those both eulogistic and otherwise of the young gentleman, and many absurd and willful lies are calmly rebutted.

If we have somewhat hesitated as to the necessity for the writing of this autobiography, still it must certainly serve as an incentive, not only to boys of his own color, but to all boys. The grand lesson it teaches is, that pluck, manliness, and perseverance can elevate any one from an humbler sphere to a higher one. We feel quite certain that *The Colored Cadet at West Point* will be flatteringly received by the general public. It deserves to be universally read.

DR. HARTT'S IDEA.

THE COLUMBIAN INSTITUTE; FOR THE PRESERVATION OF HEALTH AND THE CURE OF CHRONIC DISEASES. By EDWARD H. HARTT, M. D. New-York: RUSSELL BROTHERS. 1878.

Dr. Hartt is a physician who thinks that some hospital ought to be established for the cure of chronic diseases as opposed to diseases of an acute nature. Whether the 300 physicians whose indorsement he has procured agree with all his ideas may be questioned, if only on the *à priori* ground that doctors disagree. But many of the names of his indorsers are unexceptionable, and the main idea, namely, of founding a hospital devoted to the cure of diseases that return again and again without destroying their victim, seems to find favor not only with a large number of influential citizens in other walks of life, but with a fair body of that most conservative class, the physicians. In his little book called *The Columbian Institute*, Dr. Hartt unfolds his reasons for the necessity of such a hospital and brings forward his letters of testimony signed by various well-known names: Drs. Marion Sims, Alonzo Clark, Gurdon Buck, John W. Draper, George A. Peters, William H. Draper, and A. B. Mott, are among the notable practitioners who have signed his paper. Many prominent clergymen support his project with letters. A committee of physicians and others was appointed to consider the matter; its proceedings comprise the bulk of the book. It is proposed to form a joint stock association, with a capital of $500,000, divided into 25,000 shares of $20 each. Dr. Hartt's plan is to throw the hospital open to a number of practices not generally in use among regular physicians, to refuse a trial to none of the harmless practices now almost monopolized by quacks, such as rubbings, magnetism, &c., and to conduct the institution on the most liberal principles. He holds that the reaction against methods and means of cure on which quacks have laid far too much stress has seriously impaired the ability of physicians to deal with chronic diseases. For the water cure, for example, so extravagant merits have been claimed that people now refuse to believe in its efficacy under any circumstances. The Columbian Institute, if it can be put into working order, is to afford a place where the excesses of quacks and the red tape of the medical profession are to meet on the ground of common sense. Dr. Hartt makes a very plausible showing, and certainly deserves credit for indefatigable zeal in the pursuit of his plan.

A NEW STORY.

THE BOHEMIAN. A Tragedy of Modern Life. By CHARLES DE KAY. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS.

In a small compass Mr. de Kay has drawn, with both delicacy and power, a dramatic incident. *The Bohemian* is an excellent example of neat finish, without over-elaboration, where true art conceals careful workmanship. To any one who, for business or pleasure, has to read no end of short stories, the evidence becomes more positive every day that we are producing much better work of this special character than in England. That minatory method of Wilkie Collins which insists that you shall eat mustard with your literary beef, has rightly passed out of vogue. Intelligent readers refuse to be stunned with sledge-hammer facts where no pleasurable emotions can be evoked. It is this finer sensibility, not the exaggeration of it, which we would like to point to. The younger school of American writers have thus created a special audience; it may be restricted as yet, but still it exists.

De Courcy Plantagenet Lee, from his resonant name, might excite prejudice, but these high-sounding appellations are in keeping with the man. Lee is intentionally a vague and sketchy personage. Though he is nothing but a hard-worked cash clerk in some Broadway shop, if he does not write sonnets, at least he dreams them. Such culture as he possesses ventilates itself in a club called the Expressionists, over which Harpalion Bagger, the master-mind, swaggers supreme. Such little Bohemian coteries do exist, where, under the influence of thin beer, the thickest canons for art, literature, and everything else are promulgated. Lee comes from a mixed stock. Through his veins, on the father's side, runs good Virginia blood: from his mother he derives that sadness which comes from her having been a Dunker, a peculiar religious sect, who have certain gloomy ideas respecting the hereafter. Miss Adelaide Brice has long thrown her cap over the windmills, and is indifferent to public opinion. Rich, handsome, elegant, she is a woman cynic. Lee falls in love with Adelaide as she passes a piece of money through the gilded bars of his cash den. A common-place incident, artistically worked up, brings the young man and the older woman in juxtaposition. Adelaide, who has discarded hosts of more elegant and eligible suitors, at last has an *expansion de cœur*, and glories in the man, who is nothing but a shop-clerk. The two are engaged. There is a natty stock-broker, Seward Peel, who dances in and out of drawing-rooms, inducing women to take flyers, not only in love but in Wall-street. Peel loves Adelaide, and though at the conclusion of the story he is married, he trifles with Lee's betrothed. There is a garden party, where Lee is present. He has spent his last $10 to buy decent clothes for the occasion. Lee sees Peel caress Adelaide. The woman shows no proper horror at this dalliance, and but half repels the man's advances. Lee is so dazed, so stunned, that he cannot fell his rival to the ground. He wanders off in a helpless way, and straggling along the railroad track, a locomotive crushes him. Such are the leading incidents in this little drama. Now, people who only care for the hard facts, whose criticism of a romance embodies itself in the expression, "so ingenious as to plot," might not appreciate *The Bohemian*. It is in the delicacy, the naturalness, in the artistic method of telling it all, that lies the main charm of this very clever little story.

LITERARY NOTES.

—The controversy about "Eternal Hope" still rages among the English clergy.

—The late Prof. Herbert wrote a book on *The Realistic Assumption of Modern Science Examined*, which Macmillan & Co. are about to issue.

—"Young Mrs. Jardine" is the title of the new story, by the author of *John Halifax, Gentleman*, to be begun in *Good Words* for January.

—Lee & Shepard will send out in a week or two Mr. Henry Ballantyne's *Midnight Marches Through Persia*, with an introduction by President Seelye, of Amherst College.

—A writer in the London *Spectator* says plainly that "Mr. Cook's style, which decidedly rises sometimes to the 'high falutin,' is much against him with English readers."

—An American edition of Gladstone's essays is announced by Charles Scribner's Sons. *Gleanings of Past Years* is the title of the forthcoming small volumes, five in number.

—The second edition of Dr. Alexander's (the Bishop of Derry's) "Bampton Lectures for 1876," the *Witness of the Psalms to Christ and Christianity*, is greatly enlarged in the notes.

—The third volume of Ewell's *Commentary on the Prophets of the Old Testament*, translated by Rev. J. Frederic Smith, has just appeared from the press of Williams & Norgate, London.

—The *Living Age* announces as its new serials for 1879 *The Bride's Pass*, a new story by Sarah Tytler, and *The Romance of Calcot House*, one of the best of Katharine S. Macquoid's stories.

—The writer of the article on "Journalists" in the December *Blackwood* gives vivid and powerful sketches of all the varieties of the genus "correspondent," and attributes the excellence of the work done to "nothing short of a species of real literary genius."

—The *Art Journal* for the current month has an illustrated paper by Llewellyn Jewitt, on "Art among the Ballad-mongers." Lucy H. Hooper reviews the Italian and Russian pictures at the late Exposition, and S. G. W. Benjamin talks foul of the art critics on the daily press.

—*The Government of M. Thiers*, by Jules Simon, will soon appear in English translation with Charles Scribner's Sons. Simon's book is a complete picture of the long period in which Thiers took a leading stand in French politics. His sketches of contemporary politicians are said to be vivid and biting.

—The question as to the genders, egg-bearing and breeding habits of the eel finds further elucidation in the *American Naturalist* of this month, where a paper by Prof. Packard is given, relating to this eccentric and much-devoured fish. He claims that Dr. Syeski has mistaken male for female eels.

—Harper & Brothers have added to their Franklin-Square Library *Sport and Work on the Nepaul Frontier; or, Twelve Years' Sporting Reminiscences of an Indigo-planter*, by "Miaori." Great tales of boar-sticking and tiger-shooting are here to be read, interspersed with graphic descriptions of jungle scenery and Indian life.

—The *Atlantic* for February will have for its opening paper "The Career of a Capitalist," by Mr. Harrison, the author of "Certain Dangerous Tendencies of American Life." It is said to be a real history. In the same issue Mr. W. W. Story, poet, sculptor, and what not, will have a graphic paper on a holiday in Rome 20 years ago.

—The *Ornamental Penman's, Engraver's, Sign-writer's, and Stonecutter's Pocket-book of Alphabet*, published by E. & F. N. Spon, includes church text, Egyptian, Egyptian perspective, French, French antique, French renaissance, German text, italic, italic shade, Italian hair-line, monograms, old English, old Roman, open Roman, open stone, ornamental, Roman, Latin, rustic, Tuscan, &c.

—John S. Hittell, the historian of the Society of Californian Pioneers, puts out a *History of the City of San Francisco* with A. L. Bancroft & Co., of his city. He divides his work into 243 sections, each containing some notable fact in the history of the place, or, incidentally, of the State of California. The book is a large octavo, printed in open type on tinted paper.

—The letters of Mary Wollstonecraft to Gilbert Imlay, recently found by Mr. C. Kegan Paul among the papers of the Shelleys, and already published in London, will be brought out on this side of the Atlantic by Roberts Brothers in a few days. The book will have two etchings by Ophie, and, as the writing of Mrs. Shelley's mother, the letters will have an interest for all who are familiar with the life of the poet.

—A popular article by Lucy Larcom, in the style of the old annuals, opens the January number of the *Art Journal*. J. Appleton Brown furnishes the illustrations, which are handsomely engraved by A. V. S. Anthony. The steel engravings for January are "Leaving Home," a picture of a soldier and family, by F. Holl; "Iceberg Lake," by R. T. Pritchett, and "The Lady in Comus," a piece of sculpture, by J. D. Crittenden.

—Lieut. A. W. Vogdes has found in a shell heap of West Florida the bones of a chief and the cooking places of an extinct race of cannibals who inhabited the Florida sea-coast before the advent of the Indians. His paper is in the *American Naturalist*. The same magazine has botanical articles by J. E. Todd, "On Certain Contrivances for Cross Fertilization in Flowers," and by A. W. Bennett, "Absorption of Water by the Leaves of Plants."

—The deeply interesting researches of Max Müller into the origin and growth of religion as illustrated by the religions of India, are issued by Charles Scribner's Sons, in one volume, crown octavo. They consist of lectures delivered at the request of the Hibbert Trustees, on the plan of the well-known Bampton lectures. Max Müller began the series with these researches: the lectures were delivered in the chapter-house of Westminster Abbey.

—Mr. Leslie Stephen's paper on "Landor's Imaginary Conversations," in the December *Cornhill*, is probably the most impartial analysis of these celebrated colloquies which has ever been made. Mr. Stephen is specially strong in his critical perceptions of character, and Landor, who is nothing if not critical, furnishes the finest possible field for the exercise of his peculiar gifts. Students of English literature will find this article, which is reprinted in *Littell's Living Age for* Jan. 4, (No. 1,803,) well worth their careful study. It interprets the conversations by Landor's life; and mercilessly sets forth the weakness and strength of both.

—Houghton, Osgood & Co. will publish Rev. Joseph Cook's volume of lectures on *Heredity* next Jan. 20. The other books which they have nearly ready are the Riverside edition of *Dean Swift's Poems*, in two volumes, a new edition of Mrs. Clement's *Hand-book of Legendary and Mythological Art*, and the one hundred and twenty-fourth volume of the *Massachusetts Reports*. Mrs. Clement adds 20 pages of new matter to her book, the materials being gathered during her recent journey abroad. She has also nearly completed a work on the *Artists of the Nineteenth Century*, in which she has been assisted by Mr. Lawrence Hutton. It will be brought out in two volumes, crown 8vo, by the same publishers, in February.

—The *Bibliotheca Sacra* for January will contain several articles of unusual interest and value. "Organic Forms," to be contributed by ex-President Hopkins, of Harvard University; "Note on Galatians III.: 16," by Rev. Prof. Frederick Gardiner; "American Pre-Revolutionary Bibliography," by James David Butler, LL. D.; "Mohammedanism as a Missionary Religion," by Prof. Charles A. Aiken, of Princeton. There is to be the first of a series of papers on the "Higher Theological Training," and two important translations are to be given. One is "The Incarnation and Atonement of God," translated from the German of Dr. Dorner; the other is "A Defense of the Catholic Faith Concerning the Satisfaction of Christ against Faustus Socinus, of Sienna, written by Hugo Grotius."

—Roberts Brothers will bring out in a few days M. Ernest Legouvé's *Reading as a Fine Art*. At the same time they will publish Chaucer's "Tales Retold for Children" under the title of *Canterbury Chimes*, and a London book, *The Dramatic List*, which is the record of the principal performances of the living actors and actresses of the British stage, with criticisms from contemporary journals. It is compiled and edited by Mr. Charles Eyre Pascoe, an Englishman who was employed several years ago upon the Boston press. His book will have biographical sketches of James Anderson, Miss Bateman, Dr. Beniecault, H. F. Byron, W. H. Chippendale, Helen Faucit, Mrs. Charles Kean, Adelaide Kemble, Fanny Kemble, Charles Mathews, J. L. Toole, Benjamin Webster, and others.

—The London *Publishers' Circular* claims that the death of the Princess Alice is a loss to the vast commonwealth of letters. The *Life of the Prince Consort* shows that the Princess filled a large place in her father's heart, and repaid his love with the utmost devotion of a daughter as she watched at his bedside 17 years ago. When her eldest brother, the Prince of Wales, was stricken down with the same disease which had proved fatal to her father, she returned to her native country to watch at his bedside, and on the very day her father died and her brother's disease reached its turning point, she herself was taken away. She is said to have been gifted with an exceptionally acute intellectual faculty, and to have shown in conversation that she was acquainted with the golden thoughts of the greatest thinkers. All the Queen's daughters are spoken of as gifted and thoughtful women, who have received in their exalted position the best literary and artistic training and known how to put it to practical use in homes of their own.

—Emile de Laveleye, in the last *Fortnightly Review*, thus states the general impression made upon European opinion by the figure of Prince Bismarck: "His superiority seems to consist in this, that he has perceived clearly what are the forces now active in Europe, and now effective in working the various transformations of Europe—the spirit of Nationalities, democratic aspirations, the press—and he has found out the secret of using them all in turn, and making them his instruments. His conception is definite and precise. He knows clearly what it is that he wants, while the others have only fugitive and fitting gleams. He has a will, while around him people have only velleities. His execution is powerful, violent, and mercilless. His passion is evidently the greatness of his country. He attaches no great value either to honors or wealth or pleasures. But he is hard, and pays little heed to the lives of men. War has no horror to him. The German of the primitive time survives in him; or, rather, he appears among us like the god Thor, of the Scandinavian Olympus, bearing in his hand his iron hammer, and unchaining the tempests."

—The Appletons have many books under way for the new year. In the "Handy-Volume Series" they will issue during the present month *The Disturbing Element*, by C. M. Yonge, and *The Multitudinous Seas*, by S. G. W. Benjamin; in the "Collection of Foreign Authors," *Tales from the German of Paul Heyse*, in independent form; *My Guardian*, by Ada Cambridge. Rev. George D. Boardman, D. D., is about to publish with this house his new volume, entitled *The Lord's Prayer. The Science of Speech and Report on Finance and Taxation, from* 1859 to 1878, by John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury, a stout 8vo of 600 pages, will be ready in a few days. *Modern Fishers of Men*, among the various sexes, sects and sets of Chartville Church and Community, is promised for the month. Other volumes, which are soon to follow, are *Rebels and Cavaliers*, by Cooke collectors, by Frédéric Vors; *Commercial Products of the Seas*; *Marine Contributions to Food, Industry, and Art*, an illustrated book, by P. L. Simmonds, and the *Speaking Telephone, Electric Light, and Other Electrical Inventions*, by George S. Prescott, a new edition, with 200 additional pages, including all Edison's inventions. The following "Health Primers" will be published in January and February: *Premature Death: Its Promotion and Prevention; Alcohol: Its Use and Abuse; Exercise and Training*, (illustrated;) *The House and Its Surroundings; Personal Appearances in Health and Disease*, (illustrated;) *Baths and Bathing; The Heart and Its Functions*. The editors are J. Langdown Down, Henry Powers, J. Mortimer-Granville, and John Tweedy, all English writers of high standing, and the series will be practically useful in current life.

ENDURANCE OF A HORSE.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, Jan. 3.

The Haynesville *Examiner* states that a gentleman of North Lowndes came to this city some weeks ago. While here he bought a buggy and horse. On his way homeward, at Gunter's Hill, he got out of his buggy for some purpose, and the horse ran off with it. Darkness had set in, and the gentleman looked in vain for his missing property. He went home and gave notice of the escape, and was much troubled at the failure to recover the beast and vehicle. At last they were found in the woods of Pintada Swamp, near the place of escape. The buggy had become fixed among the trees in such manner that the horse could not draw it, and there the unfortunate beast had stood, without food or water, for 10 days! Though emaciated and feeble, the horse was driven home without being taken from the buggy. We view this fact, which is vouched for on the best authority, as a contribution to the science the knowledge and speculation of the day, and hardly leave it a parallel.

ANECDOTES OF CUSHING.

REMINISCENCES FROM HIS HOME.

SOME OF HIS PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS —STORIES HIS OLD NEIGHBORS TELL ABOUT HIM.

From the Boston Herald, Jan. 4.

Caleb Cushing was never on confidential terms with anybody. To begin with, he was in youth as ambitious as Napoleon, and he elevated himself to the position he occupied at his death by sheer force of physical application. He had a memory probably unequaled by any man now alive. He could read 16 hours a day for a month, and never forget an important fact obtained in that time, and this faculty made him the profoundest authority on Federal laws in this country. His memory and his power of work were the secrets of his success. As an illustration of this, the following anecdote is told: In 1853, or thereabout, he was appointed Chief-Justice of the Supreme Bench of Massachusetts. He was out of practice, and, to use his own words, "very rusty." He set to work, however, and in 19 days had red 60 volumes on different laws—questions of precedent, laws of contracts, laws of exchange, &c. About 17 volumes were devoted to Massachusetts law; twice as many more were made up of reports, and the reading was altogether extremely varied.

Now for an example of his power of work: Between the ages of 27 and 54 he never knew what it was to be sick. He was accustomed in Washington to get up to work in the morning at 5 o'clock, and labor tremendously through meal hours, and without taking a rest, until 11 at night. Then he would smoke a cigar, get into bed, and read history until he fell asleep. In one Winter he finished in this manner 13 octavo volumes of scientific travel and recent history. While Attorney-General he would have his meals brought to him and laid on his writing-desk. His custom often was to eat the entire meal without looking at it or resting from his work. Friends or business associates during the time when he was trying to adjust the Hudson Bay Company's claims, and often on ordinary occasions, would find him buried in writing-paper or law-books at 4 o'clock in the morning, he having been at his desk for 23 hours without rest.

Caleb Cushing was a man of strong passions, animi and intellectual; there was probably not a moment in his whole waking life when he was not thinking profoundly. He smoked like a steam-engine, and as though there were utility in tobacco. He used profanity to impart intense emphasis to some angry expressions, but never idly or meaninglessly. He drank socially, but made the occasion invariably bear fruit by starting an argument or making a business friend.

Mr. Cushing used to say that literary labor was, with him, like the labor of a school-boy over his smeared and blotted essay. He had no fact for it, although his indomitable will and determination to conquer kept him making efforts all his life. He had no imaginative power, no skill of fancy whatever. He had little or no knowledge of common law, and Judge Bigelow said of him once that, in matters relating to the perfect and impartial adjustment of a case on the basis of right and wrong, Judge Shaw was vastly his superior; while, in cases where authority was involved, Cushing had no superior. In abstract law, that is, he was great; in precedent and authority he was powerful. An example of his great energy and force of character is contained in the following wonderful story. He was appointed Minister to China at a time when there was no treaty between the Celestial Empire and any country, except England. There were no steam-boats in those days. This extraordinary man, with the marvelous knowledge of international law, crossed the Atlantic, went up the Mediterranean, journeyed through Europe and India to China, established a treaty, and made the reluctant pig-tails accept it, came back across the Pacific, landed at San Francisco, went to Mexico, and helped to smooth diplomatic matters there, returning to Washington in 18 months after his departure therefrom. He then visited his home at Newburyport. The English Ambassador, on coming back to England from his successful mission in China, was courted, feted, and "addressed" by all the commercial people of England; yet, although the English complained that Cushing's American treaty was much more favorable to them, not the slightest notice was taken of him by the merchants of Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York, or Boston, as he passed through these cities on his way home, so bitter was the feeling against John Tyler, who appointed him. Cushing had the adjustment of our relations with the United States of Colombia to handle some years ago, and found it necessary to go there; and, although nearly 70 years old at the time, he traveled 500 miles on horseback in search of that wandering Government.

Mr. Cushing was an intimate friend of Webster, and in some respects their tastes were similar. Webster, at the period of his death, owed Mr. Cushing quite a large amount of money. There were many secrets of State locked up in this old man's breast. Once he told a friend that he had himself written over 50 of Secretary Seward's dispatches; whether this statement needs revision or not probably no one now alive can tell. An acquaintance and classmate of Mr. Cushing, now dead, said once that Cushing's moral perceptions were not very high. His more intimate friends say that in ordinary business transactions, or questions of right and wrong, susceptible of mechanical adjustment, he was exactness itself; they also admit that his classmate's assertion may have been true enough, if interpreted so as to mean that he could easily convert his conscience to faith in any of his political plans or methods of action. It is related of Cushing as an instance showing his patriotism and interest in the Union cause during the war of the rebellion, that, in 1862, on the first day of his arrival at Newburyport, after the declaration of actual war, he made a speech earnestly in favor of the Union. Nevertheless, he was hated heartily in that city during the war. William Lloyd Garrison, another Newburyport man, probably believed him a rebel. At any rate, both men were extreme in their manner and views, one as a declared abolitionist, and the other as a strong pro-slavery man.

Mr. Cushing at home has never been much of a sensation. During his business and political life Newburyport rarely saw him, and since his enforced retirement he has continued his studies and kept himself shut up much of the time in his study. His great health broke down while he was in Pierce's Cabinet, but up to the moment of his death he had never been able to bring himself to believe that he was not destined to live many years more. Only a short time ago, and during the illness which carried him off, he appointed Wednesday as the day on which he intended going to Washington to adjust some of his law business. He lived with his step-brother's wife and her family in a large white house, not far from the business section of Newburyport. The house is plainly furnished, but its walls contain about 300 choice paintings picked up in Mexico, France, and Spain principally. Mr. Cushing had an understanding with the rest of the family that they should never enter his study for any purpose, even to dust it. He would never allow a woman to take care of his offices in Washington either, preferring to do the work himself. His library was large and miscellaneous; full of histories, works of travel, and many novels. His law library in Newburyport was large, but his friends say, not particularly important. He was a great novel reader, and read everything in this line, from the trashiest yellow-covered novel, through the light and heavy French schools, to the profound works on psychology that the novel of to-day are getting to be. He has always had a passion for novel reading, and, unless extremely busy, would keep one at his side all day long, ready to pick it up at his first spare moment. He could not converse on light, social topics, but would stop on the street and join in a discussion with strangers if a word was dropped while he was passing on any profound subject, or indicating a sober topic of discourse.

He knew everything in the encyclopedia and could talk about it, always quoting authorities. He once talked for two hours with a stranger, who, in his hearing, said that he believed in phrenology. Once the publishers of the first edition of Webster's Dictionary sent him from Springfield a presentation copy, requesting in return a critical notice. Cushing, having plenty of leisure time, glanced at the first page and found numerous mistakes; he read the second page and found as many more. He read the entire book, and wrote to the publishers that if they expected that he was going to write a complimentary notice of a book with 5,000 errors in it they were mistaken. The publishers of course found fault with his extraordinary statement, and wrote back to the effect that if he would point out to the satisfaction of Prof. Porter, of Harvard, the editor of the Dictionary, they would believe him. Angry at this imputation, this extraordinary man read the gigantic book over again, and wrote out the 5,000 mistakes and sent them to Prof. Porter. Mr. Cushing leaves no direct heirs. His property in Newburyport is estimated to be worth $80,000. Besides this, he owns large tracts of land in St. Anthony's Falls, in Virginia, and other places. His total wealth is variously estimated at from $300,000 to $800,000.

A NEW-YORK GOVERNOR OF APIA.

From the Washington Post, Jan. 4.

Gen. F. W. Bartlett, of New-York, writes to a friend in this city from the port of Apia, in the Samoan Islands, that he has been appointed Governor of the Province with supreme authority. The General says the natives are of an amiable disposition and easily governed. The commerce of the port is quite extensive, there being an average of 10 vessels in the harbor all the time. The revenue will, in consequence, be ample for the payment of the expenses of the Government from the beginning, with a prospect of a rapid increase. The General adds that there is a fine field for enterprising persons who desire to make fortunes by tilling the fertile soil, but no opening for commerce or trading, that being exclusively in the hands of the owners of vessels, who control the markets and shut out competition.

WHAT THEY CALLED SPORT.

From the Pittsburg (Penn.) Telegraph, Jan. 3.

About 250 persons, men and boys, had collected to see the bear fight and wolf chase at Finleyville, on Christmas Day. The bear was a very large one, and was bought by several persons and brought from Castle Shannon for the purpose of having dogs to fight it. At 11:30 A. M. the rope which tied Bruin was cut in trying to get him out of the box in which he was caged. The bear took advantage of his partial liberty and started rapidly away, followed by a hundred men and boys. The bear would likely have escaped as it rapidly left its human pursuers, but dogs were set on its trail, men and boys following in the rear. In a wood about three miles from Finleyville, it was found treed by the dogs. The unerring aim of the hunter's rifle brought the animal to the earth. A rope was tied to the carcass, and about 60 persons dragged it to Finleyville, where it was divided among the spectators, who will live on bear meat for a while. The wolf chase was not so exciting as the bear hunt. The wolf was set free, but did not seem to take advantage of its liberty, and did not make much of an effort to get away. Only two dogs were found brave enough to follow and "tackle" it. They soon caught it, but they were not allowed to kill it, and it was brought back for a wolf hunt on New Year's Day. The wolf was let loose on that day, and two or three persons started it by whipping, and followed it, whipping it to make it go. As soon after it was started, the dogs were permitted to follow, and it was caught and killed about three miles from Finleyville. The wolf hunt was a "fizzle," and the bear hunt not a "grand success."

LETTERS OF A LUNATIC.

THE LATEST THREATS AGAINST THE LIFE OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

The letters to the English Home Secretary, containing threats against the Queen, were produced in the Bow-Street Police Court on the 19th of December, when the prisoner Madden was brought up for the examination of his case. They were as follows:

OFFICE OF THE MODERN PROPHET,
9 COUR DE LA FERME,
ST. LAZARE, PARIS, May 28, 1878.

RIGHT HON. SIR: Abdication of the Queen Victoria, by order of the Holy Spirit, and also by order of the Prince Albert, and his prophet, E. B. Madden, presently in his heavenly office, and by the grace of God, we proclaim the resignation of her Most Gracious Majesty, in favor of the Prince of Wales, as King of Great Britain, &c.

Done in the office of the Modern Prophet, and with the authorization of the Saviour of mankind.

Some century and centuries had passed; it was in the evening of one of those long days, which are the days of God, and my mind was absorbed in a deep stupor, and troubled in itself, when a voice, descended from heaven, said to me: Modern prophet, what do you see? And as I did not answer at all, it said to me, and receive $1,000 at the office of S. E. Lord Lyons, 39 Rue du Faubourg, St. Honoré, by order of Monsieur the Right Hon. Cross, year 1869, by order of the Queen Victoria, and also by Royal commandment to your modern prophet. Modern prophet have been four years at Hanwell Lunatic Asylum without insanity. The Rev. Dodwell was not insane. Give orders, if you please, by telegraph immediately, to pay me to-morrow the £1,000 in question, otherwise I will start at once for Balmoral, to see her Majesty the Queen, and change the form of Government. Have the kindness to remit to the post the inclosed letters if you please, and I hope soon to have the pleasure of seeing you in London officially for the present. Receive, Monsieur le Ministre, the assurance of my profound respect, and the whole of my devotedness.

E. B. MADDEN, Modern Prophète.

P. S.—Answer immediately; it is the will of God.
E. B. M.

Approved, by order of Prince Albert. (Signed)
To the Right Hon. R. A. CROSS. E. B. MADDEN.

OFFICE OF THE MODERN PROPHET,
9 COUR DE LA FERME,
ST. LAZARE, PARIS, May 27, 1878.

MY LORD: Anno Domini 1869. By order of the Queen Victoria, I have been kept four years at Hanwell Lunatic Asylum, without being insane. I am a spirit, immaterial, nor hindered by any material thing, so that I can pierce through the earth. I know all arts and sciences. I can disturb the elements. It will take to-day too long to describe my power. Every nation has a right to good government. In Great Britain we have a Government that is supposed to combine the monarchical, aristocratic, and republican elements, and yet there is room for great discontent.

The author of a great reformation is always unpopular in his own age. Rev. Dodwell is not insane. I am a second Dodwell. Hoedel, Vera Zasoulitch. Down in her Majesty's prisons. Be good enough, my lord, and for the interest of the Queen, and by order of the Prince Albert, £1,000 for the Modern Prophet, now in illegal keeping at Hanwell Asylum, or the life of the Queen is in danger. May the Lord be pleased to unite us all in the unity of the Spirit and in the bonds of love. *Vox populi, vox Dei.* Receive, my lord, the assurance of my profound respect.

E. B. MADDEN.
Lord LYONS. Modern Prophet and British Subject.

OFFICE OF THE MODERN PROPHET,
19 DUKE-STREET,
ALDGATE, E. C., Dec. 9, 1878.

RIGHT HON. SIR: Your silence to my letters since my discharge of Hanwell Lunatic Asylum is a crime on your part, and now, if I am a criminal, you are more guilty as myself. I am not insane. I was never insane, but I am a dangerous man to her Majesty—yes, I am a dangerous man. Abdication of the Queen. By order of the Holy Spirit, and also by order of Prince Albert and his Prophet, E. B. Madden, we proclaim the resignation of H. M. G. Majesty, in favor of the Prince of Wales.

Done in the office of the Modern Prophet, and with the authorization of the Saviour of Mankind.

Modern Prophet, E. B. MADDEN.
Right Hon. R. A. CROSS.

The card inclosed in one of the letters ran as follows:

"L'infortuné, E. B. Madden, interprete des langues Anglaise, Allemande, et Francaise, se recommande très respectueusement a M. Liddell pour de l'assistance ou la prison si vous plait."

19 DUKE-STREET, ALDGATE, E. C., Dec. 10, 1878.

HON. SIR: Since my discharge from Hanwell Lunatic Asylum, every one objects to give me some employment. The silence of Mr. Cross to my letters is a crime. If I am a criminal, Mr. Cross is more guilty as myself. I am not insane, and I have been never insane, but I am a State criminal. I am dangerous to her Majesty, to society, and to myself. Be good enough to order Col. Henderson to arrest me if you please, dear Sir, or I will, by order of the Prince Albert, and with your consent, send electric battery shoot her Most Gracious Majesty. I prefer to be in a prison. A lunatic asylum is a modern Bastille, and a work-house is a disgrace to England. Receive, Hon. Sir, the assurance of my profound respect and entire *dévouement*, but very unfortunate servant,

Hon. A. F. O. LIDDELL. E. B. MADDEN.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The uncovering of the statue of the late M. Berryer in the Palace of Justice in Paris—a ceremony which the French Government was alleged to have prohibited—is now fixed for the 15th of this month.

The heating apparatus in a school-house in Lancashire being out of order, it was determined to dismiss the school, but the children were detained to sing a hymn, and before it was over there was an explosion which nearly demolished the building.

Baron Weber, son of the famous composer, who was formerly an Austrian Councilor, and is now attached to the Prussian Ministry of Commerce, having been sent to England to gain information respecting the organization of the canals and waterways of the United Kingdom, has prepared a report which is said to be the most exhaustive work on the subject which has yet been written.

W. H. Payne, a veteran pantomimist of the English stage, died recently at Dover at the age of 71. He adopted theatrical pursuits in 1824, and made his first appearance at Covent Garden Theatre during Christmas, 1831, when he represented *Madoc Maur*, the Welsh ogre, in the pantomime of "Hop o' my Thumb and the Brothers." From that period till only a year ago Mr. W. H. Payne and his sons Frederick and Harry Payne have conspicuously figured in the annual holiday entertainments produced in the English metropolis and elsewhere.

A young man at Woolwich, England, recently committed suicide on the day appointed for his marriage for no discoverable reason, except that his affianced had made a trifling objection to some furniture purchased for their sitting-room. The sensitive youth left a note, in which he said: "They will not change the things, and it is the means of breaking my heart. My dear, only fancy how I have been waiting for the day for you to be mine, and now it cannot be. Do, my only and ever true love, forgive me, for I do not know where I am. I would that I were in your ever-loving embrace. Your broken-hearted Ted."

The strange announcement is made in England that Mr. Gladstone has answered, for the second (February) part of a new periodical, the *Biograph*, the following questions: "1. By what mental changes or external causes did Mr. Gladstone consciously pass from the Conservative to the Liberal side? 2. To what statesmen has Mr. Gladstone been most indebted for his tuition in the principles or the administrative art in politics? 3. Was Mr. Gladstone really surprised at the Irish University bill, or did he persist in dealing with the subject as a matter of duty, knowing that he risked almost all that followed? 4. In the event of carrying through his Irish University bill, what other Irish scheme, if any, was in his mind? 5. Does Mr. Gladstone's 'moral antipathy'—if it be wholly moral, as many persons contend—to Lord Beaconsfield date from the attacks made on Sir Robert Peel, or is it of more recent origin? 6. For what precise reason was the late Earl Russell excluded from the Liberal Cabinet in 1868?"

A dispatch from Copenhagen to the London papers, under date of Dec. 20, gives the programme of the marriage of the Duke of Cumberland and Princess Thyra as follows: "The marriage of the Duke of Cumberland and Princess Thyra will take place at 7 o

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 6, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Aida.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—Rip Van Winkle.
WALLACK'S THEATRE.—At Last.
UNION-SQUARE.—The Banker's Daughter.
PARK THEATRE.—Babes in the Wood.
THEATRE COMIQUE.—Vaudeville.
GLOBE THEATRE.—Mischief.
OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Richard III.
NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Davy Crockett.
STANDARD THEATRE.—Miss.
THE AQUARIUM.—Afternoon and Evening.
SAN FRANCISCO HALL.—Love's Endurance.
MASONIC HALL.—Tom Thumb Troupe. Matinée.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12 00
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum	2 50
The Weekly Times, per annum	1 00

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, diminishing northwest, possibly followed by north-east, winds, stationary or rising barometer, warmer, cloudy, or partly cloudy weather.

The extensive storm, which has broken off all communication between the capital and the State west of Syracuse, will have the effect of postponing the caucus for the nomination of a Speaker by the Republicans. The Legislature will meet on Tuesday, but only for a formal first session, and a prompt adjournment. In the meantime the contest between Messrs. Sloan and Alvord is practically suspended for want of members with whom to "labor." Both the aspirants are confident of entire and sure success, and it is obvious that, when the weather permits a final trial of strength, one or the other will be bitterly disappointed. Our readers will find in our Albany dispatches the latest attainable information regarding the contest, which is the absorbing topic there.

Our readers will see by our Washington dispatches this morning what a brood of financial bills has been laid to rest for the present by the unexpected success of resumption. The list of propositions before the Banking and Currency Committee, of which Mr. Buckner, of Missouri, is the Chairman, is very formidable. Most of them are with reference to silver, and indicate what line will be taken by the currency tinkers, if they should muster courage to move forward. But it is safe to assume that they will not do so during the present session. The Currency Committee itself is badly demoralized. Although there are seven opponents and only four friends of sound money on the committee, it is hardly possible that more than two of the former could be got to agree on any one proposition. It is, perhaps, too much to be expected that the committee should unite on Mr. Hewitt's bill making gold and silver interchangeable, though that bill would satisfy every legitimate demand for silver. Opposition to it can only come from those who desire silver solely in the form of debased coin, and who will not consent that the Government shall use it unless it also abuse it.

The Post Office Department has been very unlucky in Chicago. On Saturday its employes were driven from their quarters by fire—for the third time in seven years. In this instance, however, the valuable mails were nearly all saved, and the public will suffer but little, if any, serious loss. With characteristic promptness and energy, the postal authorities, while the flames were still at work, secured the building erected on the site of the former office, and will immediately enter it. There is no department of the Government in which its officers take more pride or appreciate more fully the responsibilities of their position than the Post Office. By their close and constant contact with the business public they seem to imbibe the restless and indefatigable American spirit, which is not often quelled by the influence of red-tape. It is seldom that an emergency, however sudden or considerable, does not find them equal to the demands made upon them. With the burning of the Post Office building, unfortunately, Gen. Sheridan's head-quarters were also consumed, with many valuable papers.

We are fond of denouncing certain evils of our civil service, and with justice; but we have reason to congratulate ourselves that it is not so hopelessly beyond the reach of honest public opinion as is sometimes the case in despotic Governments. A cablegram in our columns yesterday morning stated that a military court-martial, held to try charges of malpractice against Army officers in connection with supplies during the recent war, had dismissed one Captain from the service and sentenced two others and a Lieutenant to two months' imprisonment, while the noble instigator of the rascalities, rejoicing in the royal title of Prince Urussoff, escaped with a petty fine of 50 rubles. It must be remembered that the corruption thus lightly punished was of the most shameful character, and endangered and even destroyed many lives. Our Government sometimes does bad things, but it does not send political agitators to Alaska for life and fine a thief in high position $35.

The French Republicans achieved a most complete and astonishing success in the Senatorial elections yesterday. They gained forty-seven seats previously held by the Coalition, and will have a majority of about 57 in the Senate. M. Gambetta on the eve of the elections had felt safe in predicting no larger a majority than 25, and the Conservatives had been confident of reducing that number so far that there would practically be a tie between them and their opponents. As the departments in which the elections were held yesterday were situated in nearly every part of France, and as only 15 Conservatives were chosen, against 69 Republicans, the value of the result in establishing the Republic cannot be overestimated. The Conservatives, though much divided, used the most desperate efforts to prevent a decisive verdict for the Republic, and will be correspondingly discouraged. It is now evident that the more cautious French voters have become convinced of the stability and moderation of the Republic, and have given in their adhesion to it. M. Gambetta was quite correct when, last month, on the occasion of the election of a few Conservative Senators to fill vacancies, he remarked: "It is the last sigh of the Eight."

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Excellent as they are, the two measures by which Congress has sought to protect the Treasury from ultimate loss and to enforce an independent audit, are insufficient to cover the requirements of the Pacific Railroad problem. Assuming that the Central as well as the Union Company will be compelled to make the necessary contributions to the Sinking Fund and to submit to the scrutiny of the Government auditor, it is evident that legislation is still needed to secure adequate protection. There may be reasons for doubting whether, with all the apparent protection which the Sinking Fund affords, the Government will ever be repaid the full amount of its cash outlay; but until this be done, the right of the Government to a supervisory control cannot be questioned. Repayment is but one of the things to be exacted. The maintenance of the roads in an efficient condition, with a due regard for the public interests and convenience in their management, are considerations quite as properly within the jurisdiction of the power to whose munificence the companies are indebted for their existence.

The little that is known in regard to the inner affairs of the Central Pacific renders necessary a fuller knowledge. The willingness of the Union Pacific to acquiesce in the operation of the Audit law cannot be regarded as a justification of its management. Common business prudence would suggest it, if only as a method of averting more unpleasant possibilities. On the other hand, the dogged refusal of the Central managers to respond to the demand for information urged under the law by both the California and the Federal authorities is unintelligible except on the supposition that there is rottenness or wrong to be concealed. The odium that attaches to the management among the people of the State which suffers most, is justified by facts. Railroad history does not supply a parallel to the extortion and insolence of the monopoly in whose profits the Central and Union Companies participate. Their charges are excessive and their methods oppressive. But, so far as the Central is concerned, there seems to be good ground for suspecting the integrity of the management. To this day, it hides as a secret, specific information as to its receipts, expenditures, and indebtedness. At different times holders of its stocks have begun legal proceedings to compel an exhibit of its affairs, and in every case a settlement has been mysteriously effected before the courts had taken decisive action. The popular interpretation of the fact has been that enormous prosperity makes concealment politic. It is hinted, however, that the financial strength of the concern has been sapped to sustain other enterprises and enrich the "rings" to which the management is tributary. Whatever the explanation, it is certain that the Federal Government cannot allow its purposes to be frustrated by the obstinacy of the Central managers, whose successful defiance of State authority may lead them to precipitate a conflict which will end differently.

The younger Adams' letter of resignation as one of the Government Directors of the Union Pacific detracts from the weight which the report of that body to the Secretary of the Interior should carry. No doubt Mr. Adams states correctly the causes of the failure of the Board of Government Directors to accomplish the results expected from it; the wonder being that he overlooked in the first instance these drawbacks to his own usefulness and that of his colleagues. The Board represents one of the vices of our system. The organization presupposes the desirableness of exercising an efficient check upon the management of the road, while the conditions are fatal to the independence essential to integrity and influence. As a rule, the members of the Board are selected with little or no reference to their qualifications. Knowing nothing of railroad details, they are dependent on the officers of the company for the data on which their judgment rests. Otherwise, their position is a false one. They are expected to watch the company, and they are made dependent on it for everything. Obviously, a Director who, as described by Mr. Adams, "is the guest of the corporation, lives at its expense, accepts every possible attention and hospitality from its officers, and is paid out of its treasury," cannot be a trustworthy judge of its errors and defects. He may start with the best intentions, but he becomes, perhaps unconsciously, an apologist instead of a censor. The anomaly is so flagrant that Congress should be asked to provide a correction. Secretary Schurz has shown his mastery of other features of the Pacific Railroad question, and here is an evil which lies at the root of Governmental supervision.

Bearing in mind the demoralizing influences under which the Government Directors perform their service, their report, as printed in The Times yesterday, is not calculated to elevate the management of the Union Pacific in the estimation of the public, or to strengthen confidence in its financial purposes. Notwithstanding its enormous net receipts, the general condition of the road can hardly be considered second class. Its rails are inferior, and its stations, with only two exceptions, miserable. Constructed hurriedly and under many disadvantages, comparatively little has been done to bring it up to even a passable standard. In no respect does it compare favorably with other great roads, which have had none of its subsidies. Some of the phrases used by the authors of the report sound like an attempt to whitewash. But the manifest disposition to speak gently only renders more damaging the evidence of the bad policy which prevails. The intention appears to be, to squeeze out of the road all that can be got, and to do as little as possible in the shape of permanent improvement. The owners of the stock, which represents not a dollar of cash investment, receive large dividends regularly, and only so much is expended on the road as is required to keep it in running order. Some of the statements prove, moreover, that the management is extremely loose. It is shrewd and keen as regards the getting of money, and negligent and weak in all other particulars. On the subject of rates, the report is contradictory. In one place they are declared not to be excessive; in another, facts are stated which prove that both extortion and unjust discrimination are practiced. Had the Government Directors investigated more thoroughly they would have found that extortion and arbitrary usage are the rule in the company's arrangement of its rates. Indeed, this is one of the points which, in connection with the Central and Union Companies, Congress cannot much longer overlook.

EXCISE LEGISLATION.

The farce that has been played for a year past with the bungling statutes which fail to regulate the liquor traffic in this State has become so utterly tiresome that the Legislature will be forced to give the subject serious attention this Winter. It ought not to be too much to hope that a little genuine statesmanship may be brought into play and a law devised which shall secure the real benefits of restriction, and be capable of clear construction and effective execution. For this purpose it will be necessary to exclude the schemes of persons interested either in removing, so far as possible, all legal control over the business, or in putting upon it an impracticable restraint in pursuance of theories that belong rather to the domain of social reform than to that of legislation. We do not admit that no effort should be made to enact or enforce laws that are founded on distinct principles of public right and having for their object an undeniable public good merely because they will fail to receive support in certain localities; but in this case, where there is a wide difference of opinion among people equally intelligent and sincere regarding the policy best calculated to promote the ultimate purpose in view—that of preventing, so far as may be the evils of intemperance—it is essential to any good result that the enactments should command the respect of citizens who are called upon to obey them or to co-operate in securing their general enforcement. Such enforcement must of necessity depend upon local authorities, and, to be effectual, must be sustained by public opinion. Any attempt to put in force, in any large community, a law which a majority even of its best citizens regard as unjust or inexpedient, is sure to result in a failure to secure not merely the object aimed at, but those benefits which might easily be obtained by a more moderate measure.

The prevailing sentiment on the subject of indulgence in stimulating drinks differs widely in the various communities, great and small, that make up a large State. There are still greater variations of opinion as to how far interference by law can serve a useful purpose. Hence the enormous difficulty of framing a general statute that shall apply to all these communities alike, and, while it depends in each on popular sympathy and support for its execution, be generally effective and satisfactory. The only obvious way of escape from the difficulty is to be found in a judicious application of the principles of "local option," which serves in some measure to adapt the working of a general law to the requirements of different communities. The law which has been in force some three years in Massachusetts embodies this principle, and has worked far more successfully than anything attempted before it, whether we consider the general satisfaction of the people with the mode of its operation, or the results attained in checking intemperance. Under this act all sale of intoxicating liquors of any grade without a license is strictly prohibited, and the prohibition is enforced by severe penalties. Then it is left to the authorities of each town or city to grant licenses or not in their discretion, and these authorities may be selected by the people with a view to their convictions and purposes on this subject. Hence, each town may have license or prohibition, according to the choice of a majority of its people, and the system is adopted that can secure the support of public opinion. Through the grading of licenses, the sale of fermented liquors alone may be allowed, or that of distilled as well, and other matters are left to the discretion of local authorities, which permit them within certain limits to make the restriction very rigid or somewhat relaxed. These limits should, of course, be very clearly defined in any such law. It might very likely be found that the local option idea could be advantageously carried further than it is in the Massachusetts statute.

But the most important preliminary consideration is that the framing of an Excise law should be in the hands of men animated solely by a purpose to devise a system calculated to secure the best results, and not those who are intent on serving some purpose of their own or of a particular clique or combination. The hired agents of liquor-dealers and of total abstinence associations should not be allowed to contend for the passage of antagonistic measures. The result of such contention is almost invariably a failure to obtain any legislation at all, or the final rushing through of some hasty patchwork that is incapable of consistent construction or systematic enforcement. At the present time the subject is comparatively free from complication with the plans and purposes of political parties. There is a very general agreement that prohibition is impracticable, and that a system of regulation and restraint, more or less stringent, and judiciously administered, is desirable. Differences of opinion concern mainly the degree of restriction that is advisable, and the best method of securing it. On these points there would be little difficulty in reaching an agreement if the subject were approached in a spirit of statesmanship and freed from the influence of private interests. A committee properly constituted, and interested only in promoting the public welfare, could give the subject thorough consideration for once, and devise a system calculated to secure the best attainable results and command general support. Unless we are to have careful or thorough work, it matters little whether the subject is touched, for there is no advantage in variety of absurdities or a succession of equally crude and futile experiments.

DEFECTS IN THE NEW ARMY BILL.

We have already expressed ourselves in favor of the general purposes of the pending bill for the reorganization and reduction of the Army. Nevertheless, it must be admitted that there are certain imperfections in its construction, which if not removed or modified will impair the strength of the proposed system and render the passage of the measure altogether uncertain. A closer examination of its provisions has convinced us that one of its most conspicuous faults is the method of reduction contemplated in one or two of the principal departments of the service. For instance, all officers disturbed in their position by the preliminary operation of the plan, who do not go at once on the retired list for age or disability, are placed on a reserved list, from which they may be taken during the next three years and assigned to regiments of the line to fill vacancies, or in place of officers transferred therefrom for that purpose by the President or the War Department. For at least three years, then, many line and staff officers will be in a state of suspense, one which will by no means be conducive to an undivided attention to duty. The element of uncertainty as to tenure of office—the curse of our civil service—will be in a measure engrafted upon the military system. The permission to officers just renewed by the War Department, "to advocate or oppose, either verbally or in writing, any pending measure of legislation touching military affairs," so excellent in spirit, would become an intolerable annoyance, as bearing upon the multitude of appeals for justice or special bills to "reinstate," likely to result from the intended method of reduction.

We have high authority for recommending a more gradual system, in the interests of the service. Many upon the active list have rendered distinguished war service and are entitled to equal consideration with others of the highest grade whose war records have very properly secured them from the axe of the reformer. By prohibiting appointments to the staff and stopping promotion therein, vacancies resulting from the special inducements offered to resign, or from ordinary casualties, would, within two years enable the "interchangeability" plan to go into successful operation without the objections which may now be urged. But the staff officers are not, however, the only ones who have reason to oppose the Burnside plan of reorganization. Its treatment of the ordnance officers cannot, in the nature of things, be looked upon with favor by any considerable portion of the public; and the letter elsewhere printed from an officer of that department now stationed at Fort Leavenworth, does not present an exaggerated view of the situation, looking at it from the Army stand-point. Capt. Taylor is also undoubtedly quite right when he says, "the country generally has lost the services of many valuable young officers owing to their sense of the instability of their position."

Take also the cases of those now on the retired list. The only pay reduced under this bill is that of retired officers. We cannot learn that any complaint has been heard on this point, although in the lower grades it will be undoubtedly felt as a hardship. A well-founded remonstrance, however, is that of officers who have been retired "with the rank of the command held when wounded in action" during the rebellion. This rank was conferred by Congress in 1866 as a special recognition of war service, in the nature of a promotion, and has been held by the recipients for more than ten years as a decoration for honorable scars. In 1870 "future retirements" of this nature were prohibited by law. The pending bill proposes to make that law retroactive, but permits this class of officers to be regraded on the list with "highest corps rank held when wounded, either in the regular or volunteer service." This does not disturb so seriously officers who commanded volunteers as it does others who lost limbs in command of regular regiments as Captains, to which rank they would (under the bill) be reduced from Colonels. It would be as unjust and as unworthy of the country to degrade these honorable soldiers as to reduce a Colonel of the line to a Captaincy, or to deprive an enlisted veteran of his medal of honor on the ground of reorganization. It is not claimed to be in the interests of economy, and the section in question and all others where injustice is similarly inflicted, should be so amended as to save worthy officers from unmerited disgrace and humiliation.

SENATOR THURMAN'S JOKE.

When Senator Thurman was asked to furnish the Teller committee with facts and evidence establishing the charge that terrorism was employed in the North during the late elections, he replied with a portentous document. This presentment was divided, like an old-fashioned sermon, into several heads, thus: 1, A newspaper editorial article; 2, John I. Davenport; 3, John I. Davenport again; 4, a speech by Senator Wallace, and a letter from W. D. Kelley on the Pennsylvania election; 5, another newspaper editorial article; 6, a copy of the President's civil service order of June 22, 1877, and a copy of a circular issued by George C. Gorham, Secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee of 1878. There might have been an extension of this list if Senator Thurman had chosen to put in another newspaper article and John I. Davenport *encore*. Why the Senator should have used only two newspaper clippings, and only two quotations of Davenport, will puzzle most people. But as he calls this return "Installment No. 1," we may presume that Davenport and the newspapers will appear duly in future numbers of this great work. The Senator's presentment of the case is like that famous bill of fare which, after giving clams in every possible style of cookery, concluded with "more clams."

But the most astonishing discovery of Mr. Thurman's is the President's civil service order of June 22, 1877. The Senator has a disagreeably tenacious memory. Doesn't he know that we live in a progressive age, and that a civil service reform, or appearance of reform, which is nearly two years old, is aged enough to be put under ground without words? Most people have forgotten the brilliant reform effected by the celebrated order of June 22, 1877, and there are not a few who are very glad that it has been so soon forgotten. That order was promulgated with great solemnity by our respected President. It was discharged at the heads of sundry civil officials, with deadly aim. And it was confidently expected, in certain high quarters, that the slaughter would be very great. Nobody fell, and when the smoke blew away it was observed that the President was much surprised. In fact, many worthy people, who had seen fifteen or twenty civil service reforms during the past five years, confessed that they did really think that something was to be done this time. But the President immediately began to treat the whole affair as a joke. As such it was dismissed to the limbo of the waste-basket of the Executive office, and the chief magistrate turned his attention to more serious concerns.

Mr. Thurman is like a mischievous boy who has rummaged in a garret. When he comes in with a ridiculously antique piece of wearing apparel everybody exclaims, "Where did he get that old thing?" The Senator from Ohio has put away in some odd corner a copy of the civil service order of June 22, 1877, and now brings it forth to confound its inventors. Of course, nobody pretends that there is the slightest relation, real or pretended, between that order and the alleged Northern bull-dozing. Indeed, Mr. Thurman, by coupling it with a circular begging for money, takes it out of category in which John I. Davenport and the newspaper editorial articles, by a stretch of courtesy, are admitted. The committee asked for facts relating to terrorism employed to influence elections in the Northern States. The Senator replies with the President's civil service order. "Have you any facts about you?" ask the Teller committee. "No," replies the Senator, "but I have got some first-rate opinions, which are quite at your service." And he hands out to the astonished investigators a musty, dusty order forbidding Federal officeholders to manage caucuses and conventions, with Secretary Gorham's plaintive letter asking for money for campaign purposes. The Senator might as well have presented a last year's bird's nest.

It is not easy to decide whether the Senator has "a confusion in his head" in reference to the object of his amendment to the Blaine resolutions, or has a propensity to jocularity. The playfulness with which he refers to his so-called facts as "Installment No. 1," encourages the belief that he has made an elaborate joke. Even the traditional Philadelphia lawyer would be puzzled to trace any connection between the President's civil service order (even when that document is handicapped by Secretary Gorham's begging circular) and alleged Northern bull-dozing of voters. To be sure, the Senator, with that caution which always characterizes his motions, suggests that "it is said" that this circular was sent to "persons having relations with the Government." But even this intimation is so vague that we must acquit Mr. Thurman of any attempt to prove that Northern voters were terrorized by a letter from the Secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee. That nobody was terrorized by the President's order of June 22, 1877, is too true. It remains, therefore, for us to receive Mr. Thurman's contribution to the latest edition of bloody-shirt literature as an expansive joke.

It is not uncommon nowadays for married persons who have been divorced to make new conjugal experiments, and finally marry one another again, and be quite contented with renewal of their first matrimonial experience. They can not clearly understand how much worse wives or husbands they can get until they have made a fresh trial. A man in Southern Indiana recently separated from his wife because she had such a temper. He said he would as soon live with the devil's daughter; and after he had procured a legal release, he removed to Ohio, and found another partner, from whom he secured a divorce in six months. He returned to Indiana, and resumed his wooing of No. 1. She rallied him on his asreasm, and he replied that she might be the devil's daughter; but that No. 2 was the devil himself, and he preferred, connubially, any member of the family to the head of it. Capt. Jack Kershaw, of Gonzales, Texas, has just been reunited to the bride of his youth. Incompatibility of temperament separated the young couple 30 years ago. She went back to her father's house in Tennessee with an infant daughter. She married again and removed to Texas, losing her legs during the rebellion. Kershaw married a Tennessee woman and made money; but his wife died, and he then opened correspondence with his former wife, through their daughter, now a mother of a small family in St. Louis, and they are conjoined again. Thirty years changes one's horizon, and ought to teach wisdom.

In the memoirs of Bunsen his daughter writes: "My father spoke of the secret societies—the Freemasons, about which he gave us a most interesting account. He said that Lessing had been the first to give a true idea of them, and that he had proved that Freemasonry, as it now existed, (although there might have been something of the kind among the Knights Templar,) went up no higher than the time of Sir Christopher Wren, and not, as most Freemasons insist, up to the time of Solomon. In the time of the former, party spirit ran so high, both in politics and religion, [see on this score Addison's essay, anent the fury of party feeling, *temp.* Anne,] that there was a general feeling of the want of having some common ground to meet upon, and with Sir Christopher the idea originated of forming a society, the members of which should be initiated with the greatest secrecy, as well as of adopting the signs used by the Guild of Masons as common means of recognition." The connection between professional architects and Freemasons certainly appears to have been closer in the last two centuries, in England at least, than nowadays. In the reign of Charles I., Inigo Jones presided as Grand Master; in 1666 Sir Christopher Wren became Deputy Grand Master, and in 1685 Grand Master, when he appointed Gabriel Cibber, sculptor, and Edward Strong, master mason of St. Paul's, the only master mason employed during the whole period of the erection of the edifice, his Warrant. Wren was born in 1632, in the reign of Charles I., and died in that of George I., 1723; thus living under seven sovereigns and the Commonwealth. To-day, were an Englishman to die at the age of 118, he would only have lived during four reigns. The Queen and her grandfather have between them reigned 100 years.

Taine's method as a critic consists in the application of extremes. He finds truth by a rigorous exclusion of extremes; he explains beauty as a harmonious blending of extremes. This method, which he has applied with eminent skill and considerable success to art, to literature, to philosophy, he is now applying, in his last work, *The Origins of Contemporary France*, to history. He looks at history as a perpetual movement from one extreme to another. Every historical phenomenon is forced into existence by some one extreme, and again killed by some other. But on its way from the one point to the other it passes through a third, where it stops for a moment; representing itself as the perfect reconciliation of both—free, independent, subject to neither, imposing by its truth, charming by its beauty. On this plan he has sketched the history of the French Church in one chapter, the history of the French aristocracy in another, &c., and everywhere he has discovered much new truth. Nevertheless, however brilliant and striking the results may be which this method has produced in details, there is still room for considerable doubt with respect to the final result, the sum total, which will issue from it. If history is nothing but such a perpetual see-saw motion, the human intellect ought to be satisfied by following one of its curves, as a repetition can produce nothing but that kind of mental sea-sickness which we call skepticism; and if history is something more, if those moments of truth and beauty are not glittering bubbles that burst, but real diamonds, rolling down into the lap of the coming generations as their inheritance from the past, the method is incapable of dealing with it.

A curious way of catching turtles off the coast of Cuba is employed by the natives, and with entire success. A species of *remora*, or *bové*, inhabits those waters; it has an oval disk on the top of the head and the adjacent parts of the back, the surface of which is crossed by transverse cartilaginous plates, and on the middle of the under surface are hook-like projections, connected by short bands with the skull and vertebræ, and their upper margin is set with fine teeth. By means of this apparatus, partly suctorial, partly prehensile through the hooks, the *remora* attaches itself to rocks, vessels, floating timber, and the bodies of other fish, using them either for anchorage or labor-saving transit. Boatmen seeking for turtles carry several *bovés* in a tub, and when near their game a properly equipped *bové* is cast off. The fish fastens itself to the turtle so firmly—it will permit itself to be torn asunder before it will release itself from any object to which it is attached—that the turtle can readily be secured. The living fish-hook is held by a ring in the tail, and a strong line made of the fibre of palm bark. By a peculiar manipulation, the fish is made to let go its hold of the turtle when both have been hauled into the boat. The *remora* is then returned to its tub to await the discovery of another turtle. We should introduce the *remora* as a simile into our language, to express extreme adhesiveness. Who has not known to his cost *remora* men and *remora* women!

The Reign of Terror had a very discouraging effect upon the time-honored custom of dueling in France. An illustration of it is furnished by what befell the Marquis de Croix, who, when Danton had refused to accept a challenge, gave him the choice, as he put it, to be kicked like a coward or shot like a dog. The arch-demagogue, who said that nature had bestowed on him the athletic form and harsh features of liberty, replied, with diabolical humor, that, having the selection of weapons, he would name the guillotine. This was no idle boast. Before the week was out the head of the Marquis rolled upon the scaffold. What terrible days were those! They seemed to differ from one another only by a difference in the decapitations. Danton met the same fate that he had appointed for Croix. He foresaw his end. When he declared, "All will go well so long as the people say 'Robespierre and Danton.' If they should ever say 'Danton and Robespierre,' woe to me," he proved himself a prophet. He had stout stuff in him, but no virtue. His speech at his condemnation was signally French. "My name is Danton. My dwelling will soon be in annihilation. But my name will live in the Pantheon of History." The axe in the great revolution simplified personal encounters. When two politicians quarreled—and all men were politicians then—it was much easier for one to denounce the other to the bloody tribunal than to get surgeon and seconds and go into the suburbs on a pinking or shooting excursion. One of the grim wags of the Terror was wont to say: "The guillotine saves me many duels. It always kills its man at the first fire."

A writer for the press, giving some of the incidents of the "good old days" when the South ruled the North so despotically at Washington, mentions that John Quincy Adams, representing the Quincy District of Massachusetts 34 years ago, had a personal difficulty with a Mr. Sangster, a Southerner. He was called from his seat in the House by a page, who said that Mr. Sangster desired to speak with him. He went out, and was met by a man who accosted him angrily with the words, "You are wrong, —— you; you are wrong, and I intend to kick you." Then the angry fellow passed his hand before Adams' face, and drew back to strike, but the latter seized his wrists and held them in a vise-like grasp until by-standers interfered. Sangster—for it was he—was arrested and locked up, but wrote a letter to the member from Massachusetts, ascribing his behaviour to sudden and uncontrollable passion. Sangster was tried the following March, when Adams, after describing the attempted assault, said his resentment had ceased as soon as an apology was made, and that he regretted the prosecution of the case. The court sentenced Sangster to 30 days' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of $100. The old man eloquent felt confident that the man had been instigated by some jackal of Jackson, as he expressed it, or that such conduct would recommend him to the patronage of John Tyler, from whom he was seeking an office. He was then 77, though still very vigorous in body not less than in mind, and at that, as at all periods of his life, refused to be frightened—a fact of which Southerners were fully aware.

GENERAL NOTES.

Gen. Robert Toombs has returned home from Washington.

There are four oldest newspapers in America, unless three of them lie.

Gen. Longstreet has accepted the Postmastership at Gainesville, Ga.

It is said of Hon. Edward L. Pierce that he has filled more offices than any other man of his age in Massachusetts.

Diphtheria is prevalent in Boston, also, and the Health Board does not seem to think it worth while to take any especial steps to prevent its spread.

The Philadelphia Law Association has purchased a portrait of the late Chief-Justice Taney, painted by a daughter of Justice Strong, of the Supreme Court.

The Norfolk *Virginian* gives evidence of enterprise in a double-sheet number for New Year's, containing full statistics of the business of that city and Portsmouth.

"Old Pomp," a horse owned by Seth S. Collins, of Columbia, Conn., has just died, at the age of 44 years, if the New-Haven *Journal's* "reliable authority" can be relied upon.

One hundred Northern men residing in the South have already expressed their intention to attend Mr. Dumont's conference in Charlotte, N. C. All the railroads are to carry such persons at half fare.

The Reading (Penn.) *Times* says that four men recently skated from Shoemakersville to Hamburg on the Schuylkill Canal, a distance of five miles, in 40 minutes, and returning made the distance in 30 minutes.

By a new law in Georgia murder is to be punished by death, unless the jury shall recommend imprisonment for life, or the Judge shall, in his discretion, extend that clemency where the conviction has been found solely on circumstantial evidence.

Speaking of the late Caleb Cushing, the Petersburg (Va.) *Index-Appeal* says: "He took the side of the Union during the war for 1861, believing he ought not to be blamed, considering the pressure of every kind that was brought to bear on even the most independent and honest minds at that time of fanaticism and popular frenzy in the North."

Senator Ben. H. Hill, of Georgia, has written another letter, reasserting that he acted in the truest friendship to Gov. Colquitt in the railroad bond indorsement matter, and that he has never entertained the slightest hostility to him. Somehow the Senator finds it necessary to make explanations often, and there are those in Georgia who scoff at them.

The Vicksburg *Herald* of Sunday, 5th inst., was printed in a much-enlarged form, and contained lists of the names of all the victims of yellow fever during the past Summer in that city and a dozen others in Mississippi, including Jackson, Holly Springs, Meridian, Port Gibson, Grenada, Water Valley, and Greenville. The compilation was made with much care and labor, and will be of value hereafter.

Speaking of the condition into which the financial affairs of Louisiana have been plunged under the Democratic Administration, (the rule of honesty and intelligence, you remember,) the New-Orleans *Times* of the 2d inst. says: "With a reduced debt, and with resources amply sufficient to meet all expenses, and steadily improving every year, the financial condition of the State has been retrograding, until the situation to-day is, in the last degree, grievous and discouraging."

AMUSEMENTS.

"AIDA" AT BOOTH'S.

A good deal is expected of the performance of "Aida" this evening by the members of Mr. Strakosch's opera company. With the names of Miss Kellogg and Miss Cary in the fore-front of the cast, and with a general distribution of parts that should prove eminently satisfactory, there is every reason to presume that the public anticipation in respect to Mr. Strakosch's venture will be amply realized. Special care will be taken that Verdi's popular work shall lose nothing of spectacular effect on the occasion of its present representation, and in choral and orchestral equipment, it is believed that it will be most complete. A military band on the stage will co-operate with the orchestra, and there will be an elaborate ballet led by the Minzelli sisters. The following is the distribution of parts:

Aida	Miss Kellogg
Amneris	Miss Anna L. Cary
Amonasro	Sig. Pantaleoni
Radames	Mr. Chas. Adams
Ramfis	Mr. Geo. Conly
King	Mr. Gottschalk

FOREIGN NOTES.

Over a dozen theatres in London have been given over to pantomime during the holiday season.

Mme. Essipoff, the Russian pianist, has been delighting the amateurs at Zurich with her performances.

An amusing little comedy entitled "Entre Deux Trains" has been produced successfully at the Théâtre Cluny.

At the Imperial Opera-house in Vienna, German adaptations of M. Massenet's "Roi de Lahore" and of M. Massé's "Paul et Virginie" are in preparation.

M. Massenet has in hand a new opera called "Herodiade," which is intended for the La Scala Theatre, at Milan. The first three of the five acts are already terminated.

Signor Coronaro's new opera, "The Creole," has been eminently successful at Bologna. The Maestro Ronchetti-Monteviti has been appointed Director of the Conservatorium at Milan by the Minister of Public Instruction in Italy.

The Minister of Fine Arts in Paris has under consideration a plan for rebuilding or enlarging the Conservatoire of Music, which is now insufficient for the number of classes. M. Charles Garnier has submitted plans which would entail an outlay of 8,000,000 francs.

Mme. Volpini was *Elvira* and Signor Murini *Arturo* in Bellini's "Puritani" at the opening of the Italian opera season at Moscow last month. Mme. Albani appeared in "Lucia" on the 25th ult., not knowing of the accident which had happened to her father-in-law, Mr. Frederick Gye.

The London Gluck Society, under the conductorship of Mr. Malcolm Lawson, has commenced its third season. The works announced for performance during the present year are the "Orfeo" of Gluck, the "Amphytrion" and "King Arthur" of Purcell, and the "Roland" of Lully.

Victor Massé's delightful opera "Galathée" has been revived at the Paris Opéra-Comique, with Mlle. Isaac and Mme. Engally in the parts of *Galatée* and *Pygmalion*. The former proved herself a brilliant vocalist; and the latter, a Russian lady of rich musical acquirements, was thoroughly effective.

At the Fantaisies Parisiennes, formerly the Beaumarchais Theatre, an operetta called the "Droit de Seigneur," has been brought out. It treats rather crudely of the legendary feudal marriage custom which Count Almaviva, as related in the "Marriage de Figaro," first abolished on his estates, but which he afterward wished to revive on the marriage of *Figaro* with *Suzanne*.

The musical circles in Paris have been much shocked at the sudden death, from cerebral congestion, of M. Pierre Eugène Schoeffer, the nephew of Mme. Erard, at the Château de la Muette, Passy, on the 13th ult. The deceased was the director of the piano-forte manufactory in Paris of Mme. Erard. He was only in his thirty-ninth year, and was much respected.

Miss Hopekirk, a pupil of Herr Lichtenstein in Edinburgh, and afterward a student at the Leipsig Conservatoire, made her appearance at the seventh of the Gewandhaus concerts, and achieved marked success in Chopin's piano-forte concerto in E minor and in the larghetto from Herr Henzelt's concerto in the same key. The Leipsig journals praise her performance highly.

Says the London *Athenæum*: "There seems little hope that the unfavorable verdict passed upon 'La Princesse Borowska,' the new five-act drama of M. Pierre Newski, produced at the Ambigu-Comique, will be reversed. Though not wanting in dramatic situations, the piece is cumbrous; its dialogue is weak, and lacks the Parisian *cachet*. The acting, moreover, is far from satisfactory."

The direction of M. Capoul, and the performances of "Les Amants de Vérone," at the Paris Ventadour, terminated recently, before a crowded house. It now appears that the sale of the theatre to the La Foncière Insurance Company for offices is not definitive, the deed not yet being signed. Should the negotiations not be concluded, two projects are put forward for reopening the theatre in January; the principal, and that which has the best chance of being adopted, is a two month's season under the direction of MM. Strakosch and Merelli, with Mme. Patti and Nicolini.

GEN. GRANT IN DUBLIN.

HIS SPEECH AT THE BANQUET GIVEN HIM AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

From the Herald.

Dublin, Jan. 4.—Owing to the lateness of the hour last night I did only scanty justice to the speech of Gen. Grant at the banquet given him at the Mansion House. The company rose and gave the Irish welcome when the General's name was proposed. The ex-President made, in response, the longest speech of his life, speaking in a clear voice, and being listened to with rapt attention. He referred to himself as a fellow-citizen of Dublin, and int

LONDON IN A DISMAL FOG.

THE CLOUDY ASPECT OF EVERYTHING.

EGYPTIAN DARKNESS IN THE STREETS—MISTY CONDITION OF EASTERN AFFAIRS—MUDDLE OF DOMESTIC POLITICS—FRENCH INVASION OF THE STAGE—LITERATURE AND JOURNALISM—"TRUTH" TRIUMPHANT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 21, 1879.

A week of frost and snow. The ornamental lakes in the parks frozen, the roads white and hard, everybody in a bustle of activity. The streets alive with Christmas buyers and sellers. Between whiles an occasional fog that closes the picture. One afternoon during the week, an Egyptian darkness settled upon city and suburb. It was a black fog, not even relieved by the yellow, smoky hue which is common. A black, inky fog—darkness in fact, at 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Every store was lighted up, but gas only served to show how dark it was. Omnibuses, carts, carriages, wagons, all creeping along the roads. At the American Exchange a handful of disconsolate-looking men, recent arrivals from the other side, smoking big cigars and wondering at the strange phenomenon. Yesterday morning we had the genuine native fog, whitish in the suburbs, where the smoke is less dense than in the city, a yellowish brown in London proper, the shop lamps looking like witch lights; voices belonging to people you could not see, sounding strange and weird, and figures darting upon you out of the darkness, startling you into exclamations. "Now, then, where are you running to?" "How stoopid!" "Beg pardon!" "Ass, keep to the right!" "O, you idiot!" "Very sorry, Sir, pray forgive me!" "I ask your pardon, Madam!" "O, you jolly fool!" "Now, look out!" "Don't you get a-shoving me!" Such are the varied remarks, expostulations, and denunciations, according to the education and position of the speakers, which you hear as you work your way from East to West. The voices, like Tennyson's bells, answer each other in the mist, and the crowds come and go like shadows on a river at night, when trees and locks and hills are exaggerated into monsters that threaten to overwhelm the venturesome row-boat slipping homeward between the banks that in daylight were green with foliage and at night are heavy with funereal plumes.

The present condition of politics, foreign and domestic, the present condition of trade, the future prospects of the nation generally appear to be just as misty as the streets of London were yesterday, just as dark as the black fog on that afternoon early in the week. Voices answer each other in the darkness, voices from all quarters; voices that croak bad tidings, voices that prophesy good, voices that chide and denounce and cry aloud the hopelessness of the times. They come from all parts of the world, and from the most local corners of our own island—these warning cries, varied by occasional hopeful whispers. "The Czar has recalled the Kabul mission," says a diplomatist. "It is true," rejoins an inspired journalist, "and what is more he has fixed the date for the troops to leave European Turkey—we are to have peace, after all." The hopeful messages hardly die away before the croaker comes: "Russia says she will recall the mission; she says she will fulfill her treaties; that is only to gain time; she is concentrating troops on the Oxus; she is even now doing battle with the Turcomans and is on the way to Merv; in the Spring the great war for India will begin." Then come the political cries: "Beaconsfield wants to override the Constitution;" "Gladstone is a trafficator;" "The Liberals have come to their senses at last—they chuck Russia over;" "Conservative Ministries mean bad trade; it was always so, and will be to the end." And now we have touched the chord which vibrates the fog, and even starts a dull echo throughout the land. "There never was so sad a Christmas;" "Our trade is ruined;" "Sheffield is starving;" "Bradford is closing all its mills;" "The North is in the shadow of a crisis;" "The Liberals are to blame;" "The Tories have done it;" "Free trade is a failure;" "Give us protection;" "These cursed foreigners are underselling us;" "The workmen have ruined England with their strikes;" "The masters have grasped all and lost all." And so the cries come and go in the fog, and it is difficult to say which is right and which is wrong. Meanwhile, following in the footsteps of THE TIMES, your English contemporaries are now sending members of their staff to inquire into the real condition of the industrial districts. They call their representatives "commissioners." But the misfortune is that, like everything else the English journals do, they give a political color to their work. The *Daily News* of yesterday has followed me to Sheffield, but you get no fair, impartial account of the condition of trade, no financial investigation of exports and imports; no treatise on the relationships of foreign and home competition; but you are treated to a clever and graphic sketch of the suffering of the people, the misery of the wives and children of the unemployed operatives, and coupled with this sketch you have an editorial intended to excite the working classes against the Government. It is possible that to neutralize this political trick, the *Standard* will now send down to the same place and show that all this suffering comes from mistaken Liberal measures and wrong-headed views of liberty on the part of workmen and their self-created tyrants, the leaders of trades-union organizations.

THE POLITICAL FOG.

Gladstone says the Ministry does not represent the sentiments of the people of England. Yet on the eve of a general election the Ministry counts in the Legislature such overwhelming majorities as even Liberalism has never known. Members of Parliament have no fear of meeting their constituencies, which is a strong illustration against the ex-Premier. Mr. Gladstone's personal admirers and political followers declare that the policy of the Ministry on foreign affairs is unpopular, not only in England, but among all English-speaking peoples. Yet the Liberals cannot hold a single harmonious meeting on the subject; Canada and Australia send complimentary messages to Beaconsfield, and a deputation from the English in California comes over the sea to present the Premier with their approving words in a gold box. Nevertheless, there are unmistakable signs that the Liberals have changed their views on foreign affairs. They have come back to the old hostility to Russia. Not that this is a merely political move; it is not; it is the result of Russia once more appearing in her old form. The leading Liberals honestly believed at the outset of the Turkish troubles that Europe would be the better for putting Turkey down, and that Russia was honestly obeying a high and noble instinct. They felt that to war against Russia was to obstruct civilization, and they accepted, in good faith, Russia's emphatic declaration that she had no designs upon India. At the back of all this was the great horror of war which moves minds that are influenced by John Bright, who appears to think that nothing can justify war. Therefore, it is quite possible that the Liberal Opposition to the Ministry had in it a mainspring of honest philanthropy, and a real faith in the pacific and generous assurances of the Czar. The Afghan business has turned them against the Russians. The fact that the Kabul mission started after peace was signed; the fact that Cavagnari had solemnly undertaken not to send an Envoy to Afghanistan; the fact that Shere Ali took the opportunity of the Russian presence at Kabul to insult the British mission; the fact that Russian help of money and ammunition has been given to the Ameer, and the general disposition of Russia to trespass on the British sphere in the Afghan Mountains—these clear and definite breaches of honor and treaty, and the ingratitude they show toward Liberal sympathizers with Russian ambition, have alienated the great bulk of the Czar's political friends in England; and should an Anglo-Russian war be the outcome of the present difficulties, you will see a united power in and out of Parliament doing battle against the Colossus of the North, the Emperor of all the Russias. So far, then, some little light pierces the political fog of foreign politics; but nothing relieves the gloom of trade; and the other questions which will come before the country when the present Parliament dies are not of vital moment to either party in the State. An extension of the franchise in counties does not represent a warcry on one side or the other; the disestablishment of the Church will not be ripe for a fight for some time to come; and both parties may find an honorable meeting-ground touching trade disputes, sanitary reform, educational questions, and poor-law amendments.

THEATRICAL FOGS.

Just as native dramatic authors in America complain that their work is looked down upon by managers and doubted by the public, so in London we have arrived at the pass which welcomes the foreigner and pooh-poohs the native. In operatic art this has always been so; in regard to drama the same condition of things is rapidly being established. If a theatrical manager has the courage to produce an original work, the dramatic critics settle down upon it with newly-sharpened sensitiveness and newly-ground knives. No allowance is made for originality; not the smallest margin is given to the English playwright; the fact that the work is not an adaptation brings out every flaw with magnifying power. Gilbert's "Charity" was damned, it was original; Gilbert's "Ne'er do Weel" was crushed, it was original; Coghlan's "Lady Flora" was sneered at by the entire press, it was original; Lytton's posthumous play, "The House of Darnley," failed, it was original; Burnand's comedy, "Proof Positive," was a fiasco, the critics thought it was original; Byron's "Wrinkles" was laughed out of existence, it was original; "Conscience Money" was hissed, it was original; but "Pink Dominos," which had it been an English work would not have lived a week, makes a fortune for Wyndham & Henderson. "La Marjolaine," a filthy piece of the filthiest type, is again revived. "Proof," from the French, was damned, but the proprietors fought and pushed it into success; they would have let it go had it been English. "Diplomacy" is being played to empty benches, but its prestige must be maintained; it is French. "The Crisis" cost Wyndham in France $5,000; it is advertised at the cost of $250 a day; it will succeed; it is French; had it been Albery's own work the critics would have driven it from the London boards as promptly as they did his original comedies. "Forgiven," "The Spendthrift," "The Man in Possession," "Apple Blossoms," "The Two Thorns." A new comic opera. "Baby," has hit them at the Strand; it is French. The Comédie Française company is coming to play in London next July; the seats are being booked already by the enterprising management of the Gaiety, and places in the value of $50,000 have already been taken! French dramatic authors are having a new pull over their English contemporaries. A Frenchman sells his play sometimes before it is acted at from $2,500 to $5,000. An English manager buys it just as Wyndham bought "Les Fourchambault." He has then to pay the English adapter from $1,000 to $2,500. Thus he begins with a large investment, and he loses no chance that will contribute to success. He leaves not a stone unturned. In the case of "Les Fourchambault" the best possible company is engaged, the best theatre secured, the piece is magnificently mounted, it is rehearsed for six weeks, and the weight of the whole action every point the critics objected to is altered. Supposing "The Crisis" had been an original work; the English author would have been content with an nightly fee, leaving to the management only the risk of the cost of production. The manager would have engaged a company for a run of the piece; seven or ten days rehearsals would have been deemed enough; the piece would have been badly done, and the "Frenchy morality" of it would have been fatal; it would have run a fortnight; the author would have got $100 for his work and his damaged reputation; the specially engaged actors would have been dismissed, and an old play revived until a new French work could be secured.

LITERARY FOGS AND JOURNALISTIC MISTS.

War and depressed trade do but little harm to journalism. War, indeed, has made more than one journal, such, for instance, as the *Daily News*, the battle-cries of which will live again in military history. Depressed trade is less felt by newspapers than by magazines; it hurts newspaper proprietors very little when compared with the damage it does to publishers and sellers of books. As professions, those of literature and journalism in England are ruined by amateurs. To distinguish oneself in writing become, and, to some, so profitable, that the nobility and society press into the trade, while law, science, divinity, crowd pell-mell to partake of the rewards which, though few, are not despicable. The proprietor of the so-called organ of the Upper Ten, *Vanity Fair*, has produced a Wilkie mine in the gold dollar. Not every author is a titled person, a Duke, a lord, or a lady, except Bret Harte. It is a London puzzle how the famous American found himself in such society. Minor publishers do a large business by publishing books that never sell, written by authors who "pay the piper" in that they may be known in their own circle as having written a book. The *Nineteenth Century*, one of the few able publications that live upon names, would rather have a contribution from a Bishop, a Cabinet Minister, an Earl, or an eccentric ex-Minister than from a recognized literary man or woman. It is a common practice for a newspaper to procure an article from a distinguished person in political or clerical society, and having published it anonymously to paragraph right and left the news that such and such an article was written by such and such a lord. The worst of this system is that it popularizes inferior work and bad styles. *Vanity Fair*, for example, is the worst written Christmas number that England has ever seen. The lords and ladies may have been edited a little here and there, but the reviser has grown impatient of the work, and left the aristocratic matter full of grammatical blunders and absurdities. A journalist in the *World* has taken the trouble to collect some of the most startling examples of the Upper Ten's literary style. Here are a few of them. Lord Londonderry, writing about yachting, says: "May I ask you to insert in your excellent journal a few lines descriptive of a few scenes in the life of an amateur yachtsman—for I never pretended to be anything else, and am so represented in that popular publication, *Bayly's Magazine*," which prepares one for some of the literary gems that follow. For instance, here is a sentence which I recommend to your famous contributor, Mr. White, who, however, I will venture to predict, will not be less puzzled to understand the sense in which the substantive "lotus-eater" is employed than he is as to the grammatical structure of the sentence: "The expenses of the table depend upon your own luxurious taste and your own feelings of hospitality, according to the size of your vessel, and whether you are a 'lotus-eater' or not." Lord Desart is equally humorous; he makes the hero of his story "move one arm feebly to look out for the matches"; while an anonymous Duke is neither funny accidentally nor on purpose, but simply vulgar and cold-blooded, when he writes of the "only known persons who were in London during August" as those "who had remained for strategical reasons"; of "the Brame gathering and the Inverness meeting being successful to such a degree as to cause many a Southron to forgive the subsequent little accident of the failure of the Glasgow Bank." Is it to suit the tastes of its readers, or as the result of a course of blue-blooded visits, that the *Whitehall Review* has mixed its metaphors about the Princess Alice to a pitch of bewilderment which realizes the worst of literary fogs. "Queen of the rosebuds" is hardly typical of the the wife and mother, and it becomes confused when in the same line she is called "a casket that can fade and perish." Further on she is called "a matchless mercy of Providence," "Prince Consort's ideals," the daughter of "our glorious nugget," the late Prince Consort; while the Queen has achieved "a pinnacle of glory," and the writer unconsciously describes her Majesty sitting upon the pinnacle and weeping—as well she may, poor Queen.

Another view of journalism nowadays is the personal. Newspapers are started and conducted to avenge personal wrongs or to crush men to whom the proprietor objects. *Truth*, the cleverest and most fearless of journals, was evidently started to crush Wybrow Robertson. Mr. Labouchere might not admit that this was his primary object in giving *Truth* to the world, but you can trace its *raison d'être* from the first number. Robertson is the founder of the Westminster Aquarium. He induced Labouchere and others to join the Board of Direction. By and by there were misunderstandings, and Labouchere, the Chairman, as the spokesman of the board, charged Robertson with also using the pa

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 4, 1879.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since par last have been as follows:

Beans, bols	46	Leather, sides	5,385
Cotton, bales	269	Molasses, hhds	2,900
Eggs, pkgs	397	Oil, Lard, bbls	19
Flour, bbls	8,212	Oil, Lubricat'g, bbls	50
Corn-meal, bbls	160	Pork, pkgs	511
Wheat, bushels	38,600	Cut-meats, pkgs	2,141
Corn, bushels	10,200	Lime, bbls	1,130
Oats, bushels	9,425	Butter, pkgs	4,334
Malt, bushels	5,075	Cheese, pkgs	2,568
Barley, bushels	3,300	Dressed Hogs, No	300
Oat-meal, bags	200	Tallow, pkgs	137
Grease, pkgs	128	Tobacco, hhds	147
Grass-seed, bags	200	Tobacco, pkgs	42
Hops, bales	129	Whisky, bbls	319
Lead, pigs	23		

COFFEE—Firm and in fairly active request, with sales of 3,500 bags Rio per Bradley; 5,307 bags do. per La Plata. 2,812 bags do. per City of Rio, 4,264 bars Santos per Graf Bismarck, on private terms, and as Baltimore, 3,400 bags do. per Realism, on private terms; also, 400 bags Maracaibo and 500 picals Java on private terms.

COTTON—Has been very dull for early delivery at unchanged quotations....Sales were reported for prompt delivery of 508 bales, (of which 306 bales were on last evening,) including ——— bales to shippers. 508 bales to spinners. The speculation in options was very limited....Low Middling quoted at 9 1-16c.@9 3-16c.; Strict Low Middling at 9¼c.@9⅜c.; Middling at 9 7-16c.@9 9-16c.; Net receipts, 11,113 bales; gross, 13,213....And for forward delivery, Cotton has been less freely dealt in, but sold nearly stronger.....Sales have been reported since our last of 65,900 bales, of which 13,000 bales were on last evening, and 52,900 bales to-day, with 8,100 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, January, 9.49c.@ 9.50c.; February, 9.69c.@9.70c.; March, 9.85c.@9.86c.; April, 10c.; May, 10.15c.@10.16c.; June, 10.30c.@ 10.32c.; July, 10.29c.@10.31c.; August, 10.38c.@ 10.37c., showing an advance of 4@7 points, closing firm.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	*N. O.*	*Texas.*
Ordinary	7 9-16	7 11-16	7 11-16
Strict Ordinary	8	8	8
Good Ordinary	8 3-16	8⅛	8⅛
Strict Good Ordinary	8 13-16	8 15-16	8 15-16
Low Middling	9 1-16	9 3-16	9 3-16
Strict Low Middling	9¼	9⅜	9⅜
Middling	9 7-16	9 9-16	9 9-16
Good Middling	9 13-16	9 15-16	9 15-16
Strict Good Middling	10 3-16	10 5-16	10 5-16
Middling Fair	10⅞	11	11
Fair	11 11-16	11 13-16	11 13-16
Stained.			
Good Ordinary	7 13-16	Low Middling	8 11-16
Strict Good Ord	8 3-16	Middling	9 1-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—A moderately active business has been reported in State and Western Flour at generally steady prices. Low grade Extras attracted more attention and more support....Sales have been reported since our last of 16,750 bbls. of all grades....Included in the reported sales were 4,900 bbls. low Extras, for shipment, within the next 10 days; 5,000 bbls. Minnesota Patents @$5 @$3 80@3 1,000 bbls. Milwaukee went at $3 75, and about 2,100 bbls. out Extras at $3 50@$3 55; 2,300 bbls. City Mills, mostly for the West Indies, at $4 60@$5, the latter for very fancy in new pks., for English markets quoted at $3 65@$3 80; 1,650 bbls. Minnesota at $3 70@$4, second clear; (the $3 50@$3, the latter for fancy, mostly in spots quoted at $3 65@$4 50, of which about 700 bbls. for export;) 2,250 bbls. straight Extras, (these at $4 10@$4 25;) 1,500 bbls. Ohio, mainly at $5 @$3 80@3 1,000 bbls. Patent, (chiefly at from $5 75@$7 50;) 3,100 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (these at $3 @$3 25;) 1,000 bbls. Winter Patents, for export at $4 25@$5, and $5 25@$5 60 for strictly choice to fancy;) 420 bbls. Patent Extras, (these chiefly at $5 25@$7, of which poor at $5 25@$5 50;) 2 bbls. Superfine, (these $3 10, inferior to $3 60 for very fancy;) 875 bbls. No. 2, (these at $3 00@$3 20;) 1,000 bbls. Rye Flour $5 @$5 50, fancy Ohio Winter went at $3;) and sundry lots unsound and Sour Flour at from $3 25@$5, mostly at $3 75@ $4 50.....Southern Flour fairly active and quoted steady, sales reported of 2,750 bbls., chiefly Extras, at $3 75@$5 75 for Extras, for very poor to very choice, the bulk within the range of from $4 75@$5 50, of which 2,300 bbls. for shipment to South America at $5 @$5 50.....Rye Flour dull, with sales reported of 240 bbls., including about fair to choice Superfine State at $2 75@$3, and Western at $3 @$3 10@ $3 15.)....Corn-meal in slack demand, with sales reported of 300 bbls., in lots, of which mainly Western Yellow, at $2 15@$2 20, and Brandywine at $2 75@$2 80....City coarse very quiet at previous quotations.....Buckwheat Flour in more moderate request, within a range of from $1 50@$1 75 for ordinary to strictly choice per 100 lb., (fancy held higher.)....Buckwheat dull; quoted at 45c.@46c.

GRAIN—Winter Wheat has been quoted generally stronger, in most instances about ½c. a bushel higher, on much lighter offerings, especially of the favorite grades of No. 1 White and No. 2 Red, thus cheaking operations, though a good demand has been noted, in part for shipment. Spring Wheat also a shade firmer, though not particularly active, and without much change....Sales have been reported to-day of 318,000 bushels, of which 134,000 bushels for early delivery, including 1,200 bushels Extra White at $1 13; 11,000 bushels White State at $1 10; 21,000 bushels No. 1 White at $1 09¼@$1 10, (chiefly at $1 09¾@$1 10,) closing at $1 10 for boat-loads; a car-load reported sold early at $1 09¼;) 1,600 bushels No. 2 White at $1 07; 6,400 bushels ungraded White at $1 06½@$1 09½; 2,000 bushels White Wabash, in sound, at $1 03; 30,000 bushels No. 1 Red at $1 09¾; 18,000 bushels No. 2 Red at $1 08¾@$1 09¾, chiefly at $1 09@$1 09¼, closing at $1 09¾; 32,000 bushels do., January options, at $1 09@$1 09¼, closing at $1 09¼; 88,000 bushels do., February options, at $1 10@$1 10¼, closing at $1 10¼; 40,000 bushels do., March options, at $1 11½; 2,800 bushels No. 3 Red at $1 02@$1 03¼; 21,000 bushels ungraded Red at $1 02½@$1 08, chiefly at $1 03; 26,000 bushels No. 2 Amber at $1 05½@$1 05¾, mostly at $1 05½@$1 05¾; 10,000 bushels do., January options, at $1 05¼@$1 05½; 8,000 bushels do., February options, at $1 06½; 17,000 bushels ungraded Amber at $1 04@$1 08; 4,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at 96c., (with a boat-load of do., February option, rumored sold at 97½c.;) 8,000 bushels No. 3 Chicago Spring at 91c. for choice. A reprinted business has been reported in Corn for early delivery, checked by the lighter offerings and advanced views of sellers. The actual dealings show an improvement of ½c. on No. 3, and rather more firmness on other grades. Options in moderate request, opening about steady, but subsequently receding a trifle, closing weak....Sales have been reported of 213,000 bushels, (of which 69,000 bushels for early delivery,) including New-York No. 2 at 47¾c.@47¾c., closing at 47¾c. afloat; New-York No. 2, January option, 19,000 bushels, at 47¾c.; do., February, 40,000 bushels, at 45½c.@48c., closing at 45½c.; do., May, 24,000 bushels, at 46c.; new No. 2 spot, about 10,000 bushels, on private terms, quoted at about 45½c.; do., January, quoted at 45½c.@45½c.; steamer Mixed at 44¾c.@45c.; New-York steamer Mixed, January option, 46,000 bushels, at 44¾c.@45c., closing at 44¾c.; do., February, 16,000 bushels, at 44½c.; Mixed Western, ungraded, 45c.@47c.; New-York No. 3, about 6,000 bushels, at 44½c.; New-York No. 2 White, old, at 47¾c.; New-York steamer White at 45c., new Round Yellow, very choice, quoted at 52c.; White Southern, choice old, at 50c.@51c.....Rye scarce and barley without new features.....Oats have been in good request and prices have been quoted somewhat firmer, on very moderate offerings....Sales have been reported since our last of 61,000 bushels, including New-York Extra White quoted at 38c.@38½c.; New-York No. 1 White quoted at 34½c.; New-York No. 2 White, 4,900 bushels, at 33c.; New-York No. 3 White, 700 bushels, at 32c.; New-York No. 1, 5,500 bushels, at 31½c.; New-York No. 2, 6,700 bushels, at 30¾c.; New-York No. 3 at 30c.@29½c.; White Western, 16,500 bushels, at 33c.@36½c., chiefly at 34½c., afloat; a car-load of fancy, about 34-lb. average, at 38¼c.; Mixed Western, 19,000 bushels, at 30c.@31c., of which 14,000 bushels, afloat, at 31c.; White State, 4,900 bushels, at 34c.@36½c., (a car-load of fancy, 34-lb. went at 36¾c.;) Mixed State, 700 bushels, at 31½c.; Mixed, 2,000 bushels, afloat, at 31c., and in store, 29½c. bid, and 30c. asked.....Hay and Straw in fair request at generally firm prices.....Feed in fair request, and held firmly at $16 @16 50 for No. 1 at $14 50@$15; 80-lb at $15@$16; 100-lb. $15 50@$17; Sharps at $13@$20, the latter for very choice; Rye Feed at $14@$15.....Seeds quiet; quoted as before.

HIDES—Have been moderately active at firm rates.....The week's sales reported at 3,000 Buenos Ayres Hides and ——— bales do.....Sales, 44,865 Hides and —— bales do., the sales including, according to Pickard & Andresen, 1,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, 23@25 lb., 2 months, usual selection; 875 Dry Buenos Ayres Seconds, 23½ lb., at 17c., 4 months, as they run; 3,600 Dry Entre Rios, 23 lb., at 19½c., 4 months, usual selection; 4,400 Dry Entre Rios Kips, (part to arrive,) 11 to 12 lb. at 18½c., 4 months, usual selection; 5,700 Dry Montevideo, 21½ to 23½ lb., private terms; 1,850 Dry Montevideo Seconds, 20¾ to 21¼ lb., part at 17c., 4 months, as they run; 8,075 Dry Bogota, 22 lb., private terms; 6,185 Dry Central American, 20 to 22 lb., part at 17c., 60 days, selected; 4,000 Dry Matamoras, 24 lb., 2,700 Dry Tampico, 21 lb., and 135 Dry West India, 20 lb., on private terms; 4,280 Dry Texas, 23 to 24 lb., part at 19c., 4 months selected; 1,850 Dry Texas, 22 lb., 4 months, selected; 1,900 Dry Texas, 23 to 24 lb., part at 19c., 4 months, as they run; 2,700

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange on Saturday, Jan. 4:

Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 75, No. 724 1st-av., north-east corner of 41st-st., for $9,500, to Walter L. Cutting, as Executor and plaintiff.

William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, F. V. B. Kennedy, Esq., Referee, sold one lot, 25 by 102.3, on East 75th-st., north side, 125 feet west of 4th-av., for $2,000, to Eliza J. Buskey, plaintiff.

C. J. Lyon, foreclosure sale, Francis C. Reed, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 18.9 by 99.11, No. 206 East 128th-st., south side, 105 feet east of third-av., for $3,925, to John Findley.

James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, James C. De La Mare, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land, 125 by 271.6 by 123 by 277, on Monroe-av., south corner of Orchard-st., 24th Ward, for $2,650, to Caroline Heintz, as Administratrix and plaintiff.

The total value of the City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 4, was $377,113, as against $160,126, the figures for the week previous. The aggregate auction sales for the month of December was $1,703,305.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week at the Exchange, the following public auctions are announced:

To-day, (Monday,) Jan. 6.

By Benjamin P. Fairchild, Administratrix's sale, of the three-story brick building, with lot 21.5 by 76, No. 413 Honston-st., south side, 92.10 feet east of Sheriff-st.

By James M. Oakley & Co., foreclosure sale, Jefferson M. Levy, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brown-stone-front building, with lot 22 by 77.11 by 22 by 78.9, No. 912 6th-av., east side, 67.5 feet south of 52d-st.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, Louis P. Kerschasis, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick building, with lot 25.6 by 101.8, No. 1,591 2d-av., west side, 103.2 feet north of 82d-st. Also, similar sale, Josiah T. Lovejoy, Esq., Referee, of the six three-story brown-stone-front dwellings, with plot of land 100 by 67.1 by 45.8 by 69.1 by 100.8, Nos. 229 to 239 East 86th-st., north side, 325 feet east of 3d-av.

By Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, Erastus T. Brown, Esq., Referee, of the two two-story brown-stone-front dwellings, with lots, each 16 by 50.5, Nos. 350 and 352 East 120th-st., south side, 68 feet west of 1st-av.

By Winans & Davies, foreclosure sale, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 70.on 3d-av., south-east corner of Spring-place, 23d Ward.

By C. J. Lyon, foreclosure sale, John C. Bushnell, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 50 by 151.8, on Cottage-st., known on a map of Mott Haven as lot No. 180, 23d Ward.

Tuesday, Jan. 7.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., foreclosure sale, Thomas D. Coatman, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brown-stone-front building, with lot 25 by 99.2, No. 213 Mott-st., west side, 97.7 feet north of Spring-st.

By Bernard Smyth, Receiver's sale, James D. Fish, Esq., Receiver, of the two and three story brick dwellings, with lot 25 by 100, No. 17 Clinton-st., west side, 175 feet north of Stanton-st.

By A. H. Muller & Son, partition sale, J. S. Williamson, Esq., Referee, of the five four-story brick buildings, with plot of land 103.3 by 78, Nos. 209 to 217, 6th-av., north-west corner of 14th-st.; also, the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 22 by 103.3, No. 103 West 14th-st., north side, 78 feet west of 6th-av.; also, the two-story brick house, with lot 25 by 93, No. 237 East 10th-st., north side, 125 feet west of 1st-av., and three three-story brick houses, with lots, each 25 by 112.6, Nos. 23, 25, and 27 Tompkins-place, east side, 300 feet north of Degraw-st., Brooklyn; also 10 acres of land in the City of Oswego, N. Y.

By Scott & Myers, foreclosure sale, Edward M. Burchard, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 19.8 by 80, on Gramercy Park, (easterly carriage-way,) east side, 19.8 feet south of 21st-st.

By Winans & Davies, foreclosure sale, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 113.4 by 261.8 by 100.5 by 210, on Public Drive, south-east corner of 69th-st.; also, two three-story frame and brick dwellings, two two-story frame buildings, and one-story frame house, with plot of land 179 by 35.8 by 159.10 by 118, on Broadway, south-west corner of 70th-st.; also, one-story frame dwelling, with plot of land 20.4.4 by 261.7 by 204.4 by 270.3, on 10th-av., east side, block front between 76th and 77th sts.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, Charles F. MacLean, Esq., Referee, of the four-story, brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 70, No. 1,317 4th-av., west side, 82.2 feet south of 86th-st.

By James M. Oakley & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph S. Auerbach, Referee, of the three three-story brown-stone-front dwellings, with lots, each 20 by 100.8, Nos. 357, 359, and 361 West 92d-st., north side, 125 feet east of 9th-av.

By Louis Mesier, foreclosure sale, Gilbert M. Spear, Jr., Referee, of the four-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 2,136 3d-av., west side, 75 feet south of 117th-st.

Wednesday, Jan. 8.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, De Witt C. Graham, Esq., Referee, of the three and four story brick dwellings, with lot 25 by 98.9, No. 538 West 29th-st., south side, 250 feet east of 11th-av. Also, similar sale, George F. Smith, Esq., Referee, of eight lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West 119th-st., north side, 125 feet east of 7th-av., and two lots, 25 by 100.11, on West 120th-st., south side, 125 feet west of 7th-av.

By Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Jr., Referee, of the three-story frame dwelling, with lot 25 by 100.4, No. 299 East 59th-st., north side, 255 feet west of 2d-av.

By Jere Johnson, Jr., foreclosure sale, John D. Lewis, Esq., Referee, of the two-story frame house, with two lots, each 25 by 100, on 9th-av., south-east corner of 67th-st.; also, two lots, each 25 by 100.3 on West 67th-st., south side, 100 feet east of 9th-av.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph C. Jackson, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 119 by 155.9 by 294 by 99 by 50 by 86.2, on 3d-av., running through to Brook-av., north-east corner of 156th-st., 23d Ward.

Thursday, Jan. 9.

By E. F. Raymond, foreclosure sale, George A. Halsey, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brown-stone-front building, with lot 27 by 100, No. 733 Broadway, west side, 54 feet north of Waverley-place.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., foreclosure sale, Thomas B. Odell, Esq., Referee, of the three three-story brick dwellings, with lots, each 20 by 98.9, Nos. 253, 255, and 257 West 41st-st., north side, 120 feet east of 8th-av.

By W. O. Hoffman, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, Esq., Referee, of frame dwellings, with plot of land 76.9 by 97.9 by 100.2 by 47.6 by 100.5 by 100.5 by 100.5, on West 50th-st., south side, running through to 49th-st., 550 feet west of 10th-av.; also, a plot of land, 51.6 by 34.11 by — by —, on West 49th-st., north side, 250 feet east of 11th-av. Also, similar sale, Charles H. Phelps, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 100.11 by 300, on 3d-av., south-west corner of 97th-st.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, John M. Knox, Esq., Referee, of two three-story brown-stone-front dwellings, with lots, each 16.8 by 70, Nos. 1,105 and 1,107 Lexington-av., east side, 35.2 feet north of 77th-st.

By Horatio Henriques, foreclosure sale, Frank A. Ransom, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 106.8 by 150 by 109.6 by 50 by 1.9 by 100, on 11th-av., north-west corner of 143d-st.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, R. F. Farrell, Esq., Referee, of the two-story brick dwelling, with lot 15 by 100.10, No. 216 East 112th-st., south side, 265 feet east of 1st-av.

By Howard W. Coates, foreclosure sale, Joseph Fattretch, Esq., Referee, of six lots, each 25 by 100, on West 215th-st., south side, 200 feet east of 10th-av.

Friday, Jan. 10.

By L. J. & I. Phillips, foreclosure sale, Adolph L. Sanger, Esq., Referee, of the five-story iron-front store, with lease of lot 25 by 100, No. 16 Walker-st., north side, 174.8 feet east of West Broadway, leased Dec. 1, 1868, term 21½ years; ground rent, $2,000 per annum.

By Scott & Myers, foreclosure sale, Arthur Johnes, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick building and two-story brick stable, with lot 20 by 60, No. 252 Avenue B, south-west corner of 15th-st.

By Winans & Davies, foreclosure sale, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 19.10 by 73.10 by 11.2 by 75 by 20.10 by 8.8 by 54.8, No. 203 West 33d-st., north side, 50 feet west of 7th-av. Also, a plot of land, 51.1 by 100.8, on East 89th-st., north side, 113.4 feet west of Madison-av.

Saturday, Jan. 11.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Jr. Referee, of the five-story brown-stone-front building, with lot 25 by 100, No. 942 8th-av., east side, 50.5 feet south of 56th-st.

By Scott & Myers, foreclosure sale, B. C. Chetwood, Esq., Referee, of the two-story brick dwelling, with lot 25 by 100.4, No. 328 East 59th-st., south side, 275 feet west of 1st-av. Also, similar sale, James M. Fiar, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 100.11 by 170, on Madison-av., south-east corner of 98th-st.; also, similar sale, Charles H. Phelps, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 100.11 by 21.7 by 103.4 by 45.3, on Madison-av., running through to old post road, south-west corner of 98th-st.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Jan. 4.

Eldridge-st., Nos. 11 and 13; John Varian to Louis Diebold..... $8,000

47th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20x100.5; Harriet Hathaway to Olivet Jarvis..... 13,500

Broome-st., s. s., 25 ft. e. of Pitt-st., 50x80; Frederick Helbig and wife to Augustus Hoelzle..... 23,500

Pearl-st., Nos. 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, and 335; also, Cliff-st., Nos. 82, 84, 86, 88, and 90; also, Cliff-st., Nos. 79 and 81; Fletcher U. Harper, wife, and others to Harper & Brothers..... nom.

Stanton-st., n. s., corner of Eldridge-st., 23x75; Franz Schlegel and wife to Charles Schultze..... 26,000

21st-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100; Philip Harper and wife to Elizabeth Schmidt..... 12,000

7th-av., w. s., 41.6 ft. s. of 50th-st., 33.6x90; Albert G. Thorp and wife to William F. Mott, Jr..... 15,000

36th-st., n. s., 180 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x98.9; John Dunham and wife to Mary T. Garigan..... 2,000

106th-st., n. s., 195 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100.11; Mary T. Gavigan and husband to John Dunham..... 5,000

81st-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x102.2; John B. Deane and wife to Ellen Murray..... 2,800

40th-st., n. s., 59.11 ft. e. of 8th-av., 22x98.9; F. Smyth, Referee, to William F. Eadie..... 3,000

Cannon-st., w. s., 100 ft. — of Rivington-st., 25x100; Lavinia Giles to Franklin Kennedy..... 5,000

Pitt-st., e. s., 50 ft. s. of South Second-st., 25x80; John Schmidt and wife to Isaac Bernheimer..... 11,150

75th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x100; F. V. B. Kennedy, Referee, to Eliza J. Buskey..... 2,000

109th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100.11; A. E. Holmes, Referee, to William L. Gallagher..... 4,700

32d-av., s. s., 141.6 ft. e. of 108th-st., 17.8x100; Erastus H. Munson and wife to John M. Cahill..... 7,750

32d-st., n. s., 117 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 16.8x100.5; W. G. Trull, Referee, to Lewis J. Morrison..... 6,250

Old Albany road, 24th Ward; E. F. Shepard, Referee, to Joseph Thomson..... 15,000

50th-st., n. s., 220 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20x100; W. G. Wheelwright, Referee, to Caroline A. Higgins..... 7,800

7th-av., s. s. corner of 55th-st., 20x100; Henry Weinberg and others to Edward Clark..... 6,667

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Bruning, Charles, to John Baier; a. a. corner of 10th-av. and 58th-st., 3 months..... $2,000

Devree, Richard, and wife to The United States Trust Company, No. 605 East 15th-st., 3 years..... 7,000

Flandrau, William, and wife to Julia B. Woodford; e. s. Elizabeth-st., n. of Broome-st., 3 years..... 2,500

Fox, Charles, and wife to Sarah Oakley, 2d; s. s. 95th-st., w. of 3d-av., 3 years..... 15,000

Gabler, Emil, and wife to Ernst Gabler; n. s. 24th-st., w. of 2d-av., 3 years..... 5,500

Gallagher, William L., to Henry Schloss; n. s. 100th-st., w. of 10th-av., 1 year..... ----

Gavigan, Mary T., and husband to John Dunham; n. s. 39th-st., e. of 11th-av., 1 year..... 480

Jarvis, Oliver A., to The Astor Library; n. s. 47th-st., w. of 6th-av., 3 years..... 2,000

Johnson, Simon, and wife to Alexander Kalenbach; w. s. Duane-st., n. of William-st., 5 years..... 2,500

Kemmet, Franziska, and husband to Lavinia Giles; No. 69 Cannon-st., 3 years..... 3,500

Knee, Franz, and another to Philip Boyer; No. 173 Ludlow-st., 3 years..... 2,500

Herman, John P., to Christian F. Zobel; w. s. 9th-av., n. of 44th-st., 4 years..... 7,000

Knorr, Andreas, and wife to George Steinbrecher; n. s. 41st-st., 155 ft. e. of 3d-av., 5 years..... 7,000

Kuhn, John P., to David Koenig; e. s. 3d-av., s. of 39th-st., 3 months..... 5,000

Lorillard, J., and wife to Peter Lorillard; w. s. Oliver-av., s. of Elm-st., and considerable other property in the 23d Ward, 1 year..... 20,000

Loughran, Thomas, and wife to William Sioget; s. e. corner of 7th-av., and 52d-st., and other property, notes..... ----

Mock, Frederick, to Conrad Hottes; w. s. Forsyth-st., near Broome-st., 3 years..... 4,000

Morgan, Louisa J., and husband to Emily S. Morgan; n. s. 53d-st., s. of 3d-av., 3 years..... 3,500

Monninger, Catharina, to Leopold Schnepp; s. s. St. Mark's-place, e. of 1st-av., 2 years..... 10,000

New-York Co-operative Tailors' Association to Pauline Hiller and another; No. 128 1st-av., 5 years..... 3,600

O'Shaughnessy, John W., and wife to William Sorley; Westchester Turnpike, 3¾ acres, 3 years..... 3,000

Reichart, Jacob, and wife to Philipp Hellerer; No. 93 Cannon-st., 3 years..... 2,000

Scherrer, Michael, to Jacob Berram; n. s. 5th-st., e. of Avenue B, 2 years..... 2,000

Steiert, Edmund, and wife; s. s. 21st-st., w. of 1st-av., 5 years..... 8,000

Steiert, Edmund, and wife to John Sennlinger and another; Same property, 5 years..... 8,000

Winch, Minot F., and wife to Thomas H. Holgate; n. s. corner of Jane and West sts.; 1 year..... ----

Zulauf, John, and wife to August Meiwald; s. s. Rivington-st., w. of Essex-st., 3 years..... 2,000

ASSIGNMENT OF MORTGAGES.

Baron, Samuel, to Jeremiah Harris..... $6,000

Baumgarten, August, to John H. Deane..... 1,225

Blankman, Benjamin J., to John Ordronaux..... 4,000

Bogart, Daniel, and others, Executors, &c., to Benjamin J. Blankman..... 3,000

Deane, Bertha, to August Baumgarten..... *1,225

Diskan, John, to Conrad Holmer..... 2,150

Dowdney, Mary E., to John Sennlinger..... nom.

Draper, Henry, M. D., Trustee, &c., to Daniel Draper..... 50,000

Engel, William, to Philip Fisher..... 4,000

Hennessey, Dennis, and another to James S. Bearns..... 18,658

Lindemann, Anna, to August Kronsberg..... 1,500

Manhattan Company to John Webb..... 12,000

Manhattan Savings Institution to John Feiper.. 2,500

Marsh, Valentine, to Johann W. Brinkerout.... 2,325

Metropolitan Savings Bank to Jacob Schneider and wife..... 6,000

Parsons, William P., to Ambrose M. Parsons.... 3,500

Parsons, William P., to Elizabeth Parsons..... 3,500

Tallmadge, Frederick S., Trustee, &c., to A. Fitzgerald..... 3,000

Taylor, William, to John Sinninger and wife.... 1,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

BULKHEAD WATER-FRONTS, NEAR Dicey, for immediate parties, on favorable terms. Also, blocks for dwellings. For sale low, on easy terms. R. A. YOUNG, Engineer, &c., No. 20 Exchange-place.

A CHARMING PARK-AV. FULL-SIZED House, near 36th-st.; bargain. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine, 35 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.

HARLEM—RAPID TRANSIT.

Houses, stores, flats, to let and for sale. PORTER & CO., No. 173 East 125th-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE IN PARTITION. VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY, NORTH-WEST CORNER OF 6TH-AV. AND 14TH-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, JAN. 7, 1879, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of J. S. Williamson, Referee, the five four-story brick buildings (with stores) and lots, on the north-west corner of 6TH-AV. AND 14TH-ST.,

and the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling-house and lot, on 14th-st., in rear of 6th-av. It is known that no desirable a piece of real estate, situate on the corner of one of the most thriving avenues in this City, is offered at public sale. The property is very accessible from almost any part of the City, the following railroad lines stopping at this corner, viz.: Metropolitan Elevated Railroad, Sixth Avenue Railroad, and Fourteenth-Street and Christopher-Street Ferry Railroad. ALSO, at same time, house and lot, No. 237 East 10th-st., houses and lots, Nos. 23, 25, and 27 Tompkins-place, Brooklyn, and about 10 acres of land in the City of Oswego, N. Y.

THE SALE WILL BE ABSOLUTE.

60 PER CENT ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

Maps and particulars at office of auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., or at office of the Referee, No. 9 Pine-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO A DESIRABLE PARTY—A NICE SECOND floor, or entire lower part of brown-stone-front house, No. 313 West 46th-st. Call for five days.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

BOREEL BUILDING, Nos. 113, 115, 117, and 119 Broadway. OFFICES TO LET.

This Building is new and first-class in all its appointments; perfect ventilation; light on all sides, and large wood floor areas, 25 feet square in centre.

Four passenger elevators, and all the conveniences appertaining to a building of its class.

It is strictly

FIRE-PROOF.

The rooms are so arranged that they can be rented singly or in suites.

Plans can be seen at our office, No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIVE-STORY IRON-front building, Nos. 739 and 741 Broadway. Also, No. 833 Broadway. Apply to ROBERT GOELET, No. 857 Broadway, or E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 68 Broadway.

LOFTS, SHOW-ROOM, OFFICES, DESK-Room, advantageously placed, near Broadway, on Canal and Elm, facing that favorite resort of merchants, Earle's Hotel; northern light; rent low.

I. G. BECK, No. 246 Canal-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR THREE MONTHS, A FURnished flat; must be situated between 14th and 26th sts., and between 3d and 6th avs. Apply at Room No. 27 Association Building, No. 52 East 23d-st., City.

SHIPPING.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO,

Connecting at St. Thomas with Roman steamers for Porto Rico and Spanish Main. The new first-class iron, steam-ship CITY OF PARA, Capt. CARPENTER, will sail for the above ports on Wednesday, Jan. 8, at 3 P. M.

Positively no freight received after 3d. Freight must be paid in advance. Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at Roberts' dock, Brooklyn. Insurance lower than by any other line. Shippers desiring insurance can effect same under our open policy. For freight engagements or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents, Office, Pier No. 20 East River.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M. Magnificent accommodation for passengers.

S. S. NIAGARA.....Saturday, Jan. 11
S. S. SARATOGA.....Wednesday, Jan. 22

Tickets issued also for

VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS

in connection with French and English S. S. Lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 8 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.

Calling at Progreso, Campeche, and Frontera.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Jan. 11
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only,) Thurs., Jan. 16
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Saturday, Jan. 25

Steamer leaves New-Orleans Jan. 8 for York Cross, Connecting with steamer for Havana, New-York, and above ports.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1878.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 8:30 P. M.—Night express, daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached. General Passenger Office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT A. HAYES, Superintendent East and Eastern Division.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or sailing to the north of it.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian at 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK TO QUEENSTOWN.

ABYSSINIA...WED., Jan. 8 | ALGERIA...WED., Jan. 22
BATAVIA...WED., Jan. 15 | PARTHIA...WED., Jan. 29

Steamers marked " do not carry steerage.

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms, including a special low rate for the Fall and Winter months.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line take the Lane Route recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and the homeward passage.

GERMANIC, Capt. KENNEDY.....Sat., Jan. 11, 7 A. M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. JENNINGS.Thurs., Jan. 16, 11:30 A. M.
OCEANIC, Capt. GRADDEN.....Thurs., Jan. 23, 9 A. M.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. S. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS. FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. Leaving Pier 38, N. R., foot of King-st.

WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 9:30 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Jan. 21, 12:30 P. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Jan. 28, 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Feb. 4, 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Feb. 18, 3 P. M.

☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are fitted with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs, but have experienced surgeons, stewards, and caterers on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room,) $55, $65, and $75. INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26.

OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE,

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From Pier No. 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:

STATE OF LOUISIANA.....Thursday, Jan. 9
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Jan. 16

First cabin, $55 to $70, according to accommodations: excursion tickets, $100 to $120. Second Cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $70. Steerage at lowest rates.

AUSTIN, BURDEN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 43 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

Company's pier foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

DONAU.....Sat., Jan. 11 | NECKAR.....Sat., Jan. 25
RHEIN.....Sat., Jan. 18 | WESER.....Sat., Feb. 1

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100
Second cabin.....60
Steerage.....30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid Steerage certificates, $30. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Jan. 9, 6 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Jan. 18, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Jan. 25, 7:30 A. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $26, currency. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Bolivia.....Jan. 11, 7 A. M. | Devonia.....Jan. 25, 7 A. M.
Circassia.....Jan. 18, 2 P. M. | Anchoria.....Feb. 1, noon.

Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.

Victoria.....Jan. 18, 3 P. M. | California.....Jan. 29, 9 A. M.

Cabin, $80 and $85. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

between New-York and Havre.

Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

LABRADOR, SANGLIER.....Wednesday, Jan. 8, 5:30 A. M.
AMERIQUE, DELORD.....Wednesday, Jan. 22, 5:30 A. M.
FRANCE, TRUDELLE.....Wednesday, Feb. 5, 3:30 P. M.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passengers apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

SUEVIA.....Thurs., Jan. 9 | HERDER.....Thurs., Jan. 23
FRISIA.....Thurs., Jan. 16 | GELLERT.....Jan. 30

Rates of passage to Pirmouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; second cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $28, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Agents. General Passenger Agents.
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers leave Jersey City, near Pavonia Ferry.

SCHIEDAM.....Saturday, Jan. 11
ROTTERDAM.....Wednesday, Jan. 22

Cabin, $65-$70. Intermediate, $45-$50. Steerage, $23. H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.

FUNCH, EDYE & CO., J. W. MORRIS,
27 So. Wm-st., Freight Agts. 50 B'way., Gen. Passage Agt.

NATIONAL LINE—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R. FOR LONDON. (Victoria Docks.)

Italy, Sat. Jan. 11, 7 A. M. | Holland, Wed. Jan. 15, 10 A. M.

—FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

England, Sat. Jan. 18, 1 P. M. | The Queen,—

Cabin, $50 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward at very low rates. Henry Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

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FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S.C., FLORIDA PORTS, AND ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

CHARLESTON.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8
CHAMPION.....SATURDAY, Jan. 11

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination, one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, Office on the Pier.

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Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent,
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PALMETTO FREIGHT LINE,

VIA STEAM-SHIP TO CHARLESTON, S. C., and the ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD, to all points in the South and South-west.

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No. 315 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, (Aspinwall,) Pacific Mail Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY.....Friday, Jan. 10, noon

Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.

For SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA: Steam-ship COLON.....Monday, Jan. 20, noon

Connecting for South and Central America and Mexico.

From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:

Steam-ship AUSTRALIA.....Monday, Jan. 20, noon

For freight or general information apply to company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River, and for passage at Company's Ticket Office, No. 257 Broadway.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

GATE CITY, Capt. DAGGETT.....Wednesday, Jan. 8
CITY OF MACON, Capt. CATHERS.....Saturday, Jan. 11

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, Georgia and Florida Steamboat Company, and with the new and elegant iron steamer ST. JOHNS.

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ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FLORIDA.
SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
LOWEST RATES OF FREIGHT AND PASSAGE.
Steamer ASHLAND, SATURDAY, Jan. 4,
And every SATURDAY thereafter.

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Only line issuing through tickets and bills lading to all points in Florida, and on Chattahoochie, Appalachicola, and Pilot Rivers, and BRUNSWICK, Ga. Insurance ¼ per cent. Bills lading signed on pier. For further information, through bills lading and passage rates, apply to ROBERTS, No. 177 West-st., up stairs.

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These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

Steamer SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....WED., Jan. 8
Steam-ship .....SATURDAY, Jan. 18

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. MCKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 8, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany at 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 8, 9 P. M. For Danbury, 8:05 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan, 8:05 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For New-England R. R.—8:05 A. M., 12 M., 11:35 P. M. For Newport—8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division—8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Fishkill and New-York Air Line R. R.—11 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Haven and Derby R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40 P. M. For Homatonic R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Harlem River Branch—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Port Chester R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, and 4:40 P. M. Local trains and Sunday trains.

RAILROADS.

METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.

Open from 5:30 A. M. to 12 P. M.

RECTOR-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry, and connects with cars for South Ferry.

CORTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Communipaw Ferries.

PARK-PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken.

CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferry.

FRANKLIN-ST.

GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses-Street Ferry to Jersey City, and connects with cars for Desbrosses and East Grand Street Ferries.

BLEECKER-ST.—Connects with cars for East and West.

EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Christopher-Street Ferry to Hoboken, connecting with cars for Christopher and East Tenth Street Ferries.

FOURTEENTH-ST.—Nearest point to Union-Square, Wallack's and Lyceum Theatres, Academy of Music, Irving and Tammany Halls, connecting with cars for East Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point to Booth's, St. James, and Park Theatres, Grand Opera-

TALMAGE ON WASHINGTON.

ITS MORALS VERY MUCH IMPROVED.

A WANING ATTRACTION—FORMAL SUSPENSION OF DEACON HENRY S. ELMORE FOR GROSS IMMORALITY AND SIN—A PERFECT ADMINISTRATION BUT LOTS OF DRUNKEN CONGRESSMEN.

The public are getting it into their heads that there is a great deal more announcement than performance about Rev. Mr. Talmage, and as a Sunday morning entertainment, he shows signs of losing his power to draw. Notwithstanding the double attraction promised, viz., the formal expulsion of a wicked Deacon, and the exposure of the secret sins of the nation as originally discovered during personal explorations in the dens of vice of the great cities by the Pastor, the Tabernacle was not by any means crowded yesterday morning. The expulsion prelude was a very tame affair. "I am requested by the Sessions," said Mr. Talmage, previous to ordering the collection to be taken up, "to announce to the congregation that Henry S. Elmore, having been found guilty of gross immorality and sin, has been suspended from the membership and communion of this church." That was all. "Next Sabbath," continued the speaker, suddenly changing from deep lugubriousness into a broad grin, "I will preach a sermon in review of my critics, clerical and lay. I have been preaching now 21 years, and I have never before replied to anything that has been said against me. I propose to show what I think the work of a Christian minister ought to be, and how he ought to treat the evils of the day."

After "My country, 'tis of thee" had been sung, Mr. Talmage announced as his text Zachariah viii., 5: "The streets of the city shall be full of boys and girls playing in the streets thereof." The perplexity of the audience was quickly dispelled by means of a description of a Gospelized city, in which children would be able to play ball in the streets without the protection of the Police. "I have laughed," said the speaker, "during the past six weeks to see clergymen going about with court-plaster, trying to conceal the sins which I have been probing. In morals I am an allopathist. I believe in giving a good stout dose first, and then applying the salve of the Gospel that Christ mixed. No man is more exhilarant in his hope of the future prosperity and goodness of our cities than I, but I believe they must be founded on exposure." The moral condition of the country was then discussed from the stand-point of the City of Washington. In the speaker's opinion the capital will be changed to the banks of the Mississippi or Missouri River in less than a century; but Washington is now the heart of the nation, sending out, with good blood, health, or with bad blood, disease, all over the land. It was a fascinating city to the speaker, and had, he thought, reached a higher morality than ever before. There were to be found the grandest achievements of sculpture, architecture, and painting. Mr. Talmage would put the brass doors of the Capitol against those of the Madeleine, of Paris; the Capitol itself against the Tulleries, or the Parliament House of London, and Luetz's paintings and Brumidi's frescoes against the best works of the old masters.

A joke dragged in at this point about back pay and Credit Mobilierism proving too stale for even a Tabernacle audience, the speaker went on to say that he had seen Washington under both phases, and its morals were 50 per cent. better when Congress was away. That "fetched them." The laughter was uproarious. "It is a bad thing," continued the speaker, "that our legislators leave their families at home. Man deprived of elevated female society is naturally a bear. Why, it is even said that ministers on vacation go to the Saratoga horse-races. On the other hand, I have been told of Congressmen who gave up the off-terms to prayer." Having thus reduced the audience to a condition of utter helplessness, the speaker rattled off a long list of criminal statistics, and gravely recorded his opinion that a beat of 10 miles in length was too much for a mounted policeman to cover. He then broke out, rhapsodically: "What an improvement has taken place since the day when rum-shops were in full blast in the National Capitol building and Congressmen went into them, before making a speech, for inspiration, and, after making a speech, for recuperation. Our thanks for removing them are due to Henry Wilson and a few others like him. During the war there were 100 gambling-houses and 500 professional gamblers in Washington. One of them boa-ted of having cleared in one year $1,500,000. A gambler once went to the Door-keeper of the House of Representatives and presented an order for the greater part of the salaries of the members. Now but 20 gambling-houses remain, the poorer class patronized by clerks of departments and employes of the Treasury, and the more expensive by Congressmen and Senators. The reporters of Washington are not so wide awake as ours, or they would show these men up. Dueling has been abolished also. There is no more stabbing of Senators for differences of opinion, no more drawing of knives and pistols, and unseemly brawls on the floor of the House. It is a matter of congratulation that to-day we have more Christian men at the head of departments than ever before, and that the Queen of American society, by her simplicity of attire, has done away with the extravagance in dress that was the shame of former Administrations, and that the wine-cup has been banished from the White House, showing that people may be jolly and yet be sober. [Applause.] Politics aside, there never has been a purer White House, less rum and tobacco, more Methodist hymns, and therefore a higher morality in it than to-day." [Great applause.]

The speaker said he would not have the question of church membership enter politics, but he did demand that good morals should be a qualification in an aspirant for office. A man who blasphemes is a law-breaker, and therefore not fit to make laws. An atheist is incapable of taking the necessary oath. A gambler is a violator of law. A libertine in office is an insult to every virtuous man in the United States. Voters should go through candidates with a lighted candle, and if any moral defect should appear should scratch their names off the ballot with the blackest kind of ink. Years ago men were sent to Congress, and nothing short of a grave-digger's spade was able to rid the world of their corruption. Some died of delirium tremens in a brothel, yet, in order to give some stone-cutter a job, monuments were voted to them. The speaker described the sort of monument they ought to have. On the stone should be cut fac-similes of gambling-chips, bottles and decanters in relief, and the unveiling should take place just at the approach of an August storm. Then, when the families who had been destroyed by the defunct were gathered around, and the appointed liar was delivering the eulogy, the black clouds should open and a bolt should strike into dust the monumental infamy.

Mr. Talmage got an impression in Washington that a national religion is needed—not a religion ruled by the State, but one founded on national morality. There was no use in trying to reform old politicians. The undertakers only were equal to that task. But the voters ought to be "Gospelized." God in the Constitution was not half so necessary as God in the hearts of the people. The day was surely coming when this would come to pass, but not in our time, in that of our children. The Revolution was to the nation the throes of birth; the war of 1812 was its measles; the war of the rebellion was a typhoid fever to clear out its system, and resumption on Thursday last was the settlement of the doctor's bill. [Applause.] Another fact that the speaker learned in Washington was the transitory nature of earthly greatness. Great men in Washington are great only for a short time. Those who were the cynosure of the nation's eyes 10 or 15 years ago, are now either dead and forgotten, or in disgrace. "Call the roll," he said, "of Lincoln's Cabinet. All dead but one, and he as bad as dead. [Applause.] Call the roll of Grant's Cabinet. Several worse than dead. [Renewed applause.] Political honor in this country is the privilege of being away from home amid temptations that have slain the mightiest, and then of being kicked into obscurity. One Senator died in Flatbush of idiocy brought on by dissipation. I saw a Congressman in Philadelphia sitting on the curb stone, and his wife trying to get him home. A Congressman from New-York was fished out of the Potomac drunk—the nearest he ever came to losing his life by cold water. [Laughter.] Delaware and Illinois Senators who died were chiefly celebrated for getting drunk." A third fact that the speaker noticed was that American politics are unfair to the best men. He would never forgive American politics for slaying Horace Greeley, than whom no purer or more self-sacrificing patriot ever existed. The remainder of the sermon consisted of a puff for a lady vocalist.

THE WEEK OF PRAYER.

This week, according to a custom of long standing among many of the evangelical denominations, will be observed in a majority of the churches of this City and Brooklyn as a week of prayer, with special services every evening. At the Central Methodist Church, in Seventh-avenue, two services will be held daily, at 4 and 8 o'clock P. M.; at the St. James' Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison-avenue, there will be services every evening, and at the Free Tabernacle Methodist Church, in Thirty-fourth-street, gospal temperance services by Francis Murphy and his co-workers. Not to be outdone in zeal by the followers of Wesley and Whitefield, nearly all the Baptist churches in the City announce a special observance of the week. At the Tabernacle Baptist Church, in Second-avenue, the interesting ceremony of baptism will be performed every evening after the sermon, and there will be prayer-meetings continuously throughout the week. The Murray Hill Presbyterian Church, Fortieth-street, will be lighted for special services every evening, as will also be the Central Baptist Church, in Forty-second-street. To these must be added the Union Evangelical services in the Eighteenth-Street Methodist Church, in which a number of prominent clergymen have combined their forces. Last evening Rev. Samuel Colcord preached; to-day, Rev. Joseph Odell; to-morrow, Rev. Dr. Tyng, Jr.; Wednesday, Rev. David Teed; Thursday, Rev. Dr. Bevan; Friday, gospel temperance services, conducted by Mr. C. W. Sawyer. In Brooklyn, the week will be observed even more generally than in New-York. Special services will be held at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, in Fulton-street, corner of Gallatin-place, every evening, and at the New-York Avenue Methodist, the First-Place Methodist, the Warren-Street Methodist, the Tabernacle Baptist, Strong-Place Baptist, Hanson-Place Baptist, and other churches.

TOPICS OF THE PULPIT.

REV. DR. BELLOWS' FORTY YEARS MINISTRY—PAYING THE DEBT OF M'AULEY'S MISSION—THE GOSPEL OF THE MADISON-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH.

Forty years ago, when Bond-street was the utmost northern boundary of the City, when Greenwich and Warren and Chambers streets were the abodes of the wealthy, and when the residents in the neighborhood of Canal-street thought their Sabbath-morning walk to church even in Chambers-street was fatiguing, and not to be repeated in the evening, Rev. Henry W. Bellows was ordained minister to the First Unitarian Society, whose church, after several changes of title, is now known as the Church of All Souls. The ceremony of his ordination took place Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1839, in the edifice then occupied by the society in Chambers-street. Although filled with the enthusiasm wroughts in him by the teachings of Channing, and commended by that eminent divine, the venerable Rev. Henry Ware, and Dr. Dewey, the young minister was at first coldly treated by some of the best members of his congregation; and it was not until after he had been with them for several years that they transferred to him the love in which they had held their former Pastor, Dr. Ware. The celebration was had yesterday of the fortieth anniversary of Dr. Bellows' ordination. A large congregation was present at the morning service, and the church wore a festal garb. The front of the lectern was handsomely decorated with smilax, fir, and evergreen wreaths, surrounding two feather ferns forming a cross, while on either side of the pulpit, was a mass of artistically-arranged pampas-grass, ferns, and evergreens. At the middle of the round arch framing the alcove at the rear of the pulpit was a handsome star of evergreen, from which trailed two vines—one to each side of the shell-shaped sounding-board above the lectern, and thence to the grasses and ferns banked in and around large vases. Ropes of evergreen depended in great and graceful festoons from the roof almost to the pews, and were wound gracefully about the front of the choir loft. The gas-fixtures were converted into miniature trees by the use of vines and leaves, amid which shone clusters of scarlet berries.

The address delivered by Mr. Bellows was a long and carefully-written review of the history of the society up to the time when it took possession of its present home, at the corner of Fourth-avenue and Twentieth-street. In its course he spoke feelingly of the ministers who have officiated in his place, and recalled to the minds of his hearers some of the men and women, long since dead, who, acting earnestly as members of the society, contributed to the growth of Unitarianism in this City, and its spread from here to the West. For All Souls has been a propagandist church, and many, if not most, of the Unitarian ministers outside of New-England claim to have received their earliest impulse from it, either through the sermons of its Pastor or his writings. Dr. Bellows referred earnestly to the help given him in the earlier years of his ministry by the deceased members, whose names he reverently uttered. His discourse was discursive in the extreme, and he made long pauses in his recital of the history of his society to comment upon the religious condition of this City at various times and on the character and methods of the Pastors whose names he mentioned. In briefer form, the history of the First Unitarian Society may be thus given: It was founded in May, 1819, and its organization was perfected in the following Summer. It was incorporated in November of the same year. Its place of worship owned by the society was situated in Chambers-street. Rev. Henry Ware became its Pastor in 1821, and occupied its pulpit for 15 years. He was reserved in demeanor, and sensitive, and in 1836, feeling that he was not performing the work he desired to do, and which he considered the society should do, he resigned, and retired, against the wish of the congregation. For two years the pulpit was filled by Dr. Foliey, who was Mr. Bellows' instructor in German and gymnastics at the academy which he attended before going to Harvard. In November, 1838, Dr. Bellows was on a visit to this City, and had lodgings in Greenwich-street, near the Battery, in the same house in which the venerable Dr. Dewey lived with his family. The First Unitarian Society was then in need of a minister, but Dr. Bellows was not a candidate. Dewey got him home. "Sincere," he replied, "of course he's sincere. There's no people on the hill at 25 cents a head, that's $600. He's sincere $600 worth." Two days after making that remark his view of Murphy changed, and he signed the pledge, and has continued to sign it into the temperance field himself. Capt. Cyrus Sturdevant, "Tom" Pitman, Eccles Robinson, Rev. Dr. J. D. Fulton, and Prof. Evans, an ex-tragedian, also delivered addresses. Their pathetic recitations, singing by George S. Weeks, and more addresses, and then the services were brought to a close by pledge signing. Mr. Murphy conducted a meeting in the evening at the Thirty-fourth-Street Methodist Tabernacle, where he will hold meetings every afternoon and evening during the week. The members of the American Temperance Union listened in Clarendon Hall yesterday afternoon to the stories of reformation told by the converts of the Christian Home for Intemperate Men, and to an address by Dr. Remington. The widow Van Cott returned to the pulpit of the Willett-Street Methodist Church yesterday, and entertained the congregation with a "love feast" in the morning, in which the Price Praying Band participated. The temperance question was also discussed in the evening by the Ladies' West Side Temperance Union in the Bleecker Building. Mrs. Marie Antoinette Natalis Pollard presided, and delivered the opening address. Mrs. Nesbitt and others also spoke. C. W. Sawyer, of the Young Men's Christian Association, conducted his usual temperance meeting in the Park Theatre last evening, drawing a fair attendance.

THE MANY CAUSES OF A WOMAN'S DEATH.

Deputy Coroner Cushman yesterday made an autopsy of the remains of Mrs. Catharine Dennedy, who died at Roosevelt Hospital, as was supposed from violence received at the hands of her husband, James Dennedy, a longshoreman, residing at No. 502 West Thirty-second-street. The post-mortem showed that death was due to jaundice, Bright's disease of the kidneys, and scirrhosis of the liver, resulting from excessive intemperance. There were no marks of violence on the body, and the discolorations were from old bruises of a trifling character.

THE FROZEN HUDSON RIVER.

BUSINESS AND PLEASURE ON THE ICE

THE ICE-CUTTERS READY FOR THE HARVEST—THE FIELDS ALL PLANED—THE ICE-FISHERMEN AT WORK—READY FOR RACING WITH THE ICE-YACHTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 5.—In the next 30 days, if the cold weather continues, 3,000,000 tons of ice will be cut from the frozen surface of the Hudson River, within a space of 75 or 100 miles, and stacked in the many ice-houses on either bank. All day yesterday hundreds of men and boys and horses were busy at various points planing the crystal surface, and to-morrow, north of Rhinebeck, the harvesting of the ice will begin. Invigorating work it is, and the ice-cutters are cheerful and boisterous fellows. The ice is hard and thick enough, and the northward trains on the Hudson River Railroad are carrying men and boys to the ice-fields. They are getting jobs as soon as they apply for them. There is no prospect of a poorly-supplied ice market next Summer, for the outlook for ice was never better than it is now. The Knickerbocker Ice Company has already begun to cut, near Schodack, and all the other companies will be at work to-morrow, and as the moon will be full for several nights it is more than likely that there will be night and day gangs employed, for no opportunity will be lost to make a quick harvest. Besides ice-cutting another trade is carried on on the frozen surface of the Hudson. Hundreds of ice fisherman have already staked out their fishing grounds, and handsome striped bass, perch, and frost-fish are being sent to the markets. The catch, beginning so early, is much larger than was expected.

But not only business thrives on the frozen river; pleasure has its place there to. The ice-yachtsmen were busy all day Saturday putting their novel crafts in trim, and many of the yachts were placed upon the ice. Here at Poughkeepsie a large amount of money is invested in ice-yachts, big handsome crafts, elegantly constructed, having wire rigging, nickle-plated iron work, and timbers and railings and runner-planks made of the most durable and costly woods. There is not a yacht in the fleet that can not make a mile a minute in a stiff breeze. The Commodore of the Poughkeepsie Ice-Yacht Club is Mr. John A. Roosevelt, who is a thorough-going ice-yachtsman in every respect, and he owns the largest and best appointed ice-yacht in the world, called the Icicle. She carries a cloud of canvas, and glides along over the smooth surface at terrific speed. She was built for racing purposes, and is supplied with costly robes and blankets for the comfort of the voyage. The Vice-Commodore of the club is Theodore V. Johnston, the Treasurer is Dr. Guy C. Bayley, and the Secretary Thomas H. Ransom. The Regatta Committee is composed of Hudson Taylor, Henry S. Frost, and William C. Arnold. The yachts owned by the club are as follows, all sloop rigged:

Yacht.	*Owner.*
Avalanche	E. Harrison Sanford.
Advance	E. Harrison Sanford.
Cyclone	Henry Bergh, Jr.
Ella	Theodore V. Johnston.
Echo	George Collingwood.
Flying Dutchman	William H. Roe.
Gracie	John A. Roosevelt.
Gypsie	James N. Winslow.
Haze	Aaron Innis.
Hail	Aaron Innis.
Icicle	John A. Roosevelt.
Jessie	William H. Roe.
Ice-Interface	Oliver H. Booth.
Snow Flake	Charles R. Forrest.
Sappho	A. E. Whiting.
Snow Bird	Henry Bergh, Jr.
Norseman	E. Harrison Sanford.
Viking	E. Harrison Sanford.
Viva	E. Harrison Sanford.
Fairy	T. H. Ransom.
Zip	T. H. Ransom.

The Haze is a wonderful yacht, her sailing qualities being the admiration of the whole fleet, and she has already won several prizes. Down at Newburg there is another fleet of ice-yachts, owned by the New-Hamburg Ice-Boat Club, of which Irving Grinnell is Commodore, J. R. Lawson Vice-Commodore, F. A. M. Van Wyck Secretary, P. Le Roy Treasurer, and W. Losee Measurer. The vessels belonging to the club are as handsome as those owned by the Poughkeepsie Association, and are designated as follows:

FIRST CLASS.

Yacht.	*Owner.*
Zephyr	J. R. Lawson.
Quickstep	W. Leroy.
Zig Zag	J. Le Roy and H. Millard.
Flying Cloud	Irving Grinnell.
Fly Away	Irving Grinnell.
Phantom	P. A. M. Van Wyck.
Scud	J. F. Satterthwaite.
Zero	P. Le Roy.

SECOND CLASS.

Qui Vive	Charles Le Roy.
Dart	M. Hughes.
Whiff	I. Grinnell.
Boreas	I. Grinnell.
Puff	I. Grinnell.
Meteor	J. F. Satterthwaite.
Comet	J. F. Satterthwaite.

The Regatta Committee is composed of Philip Schuyler, of the New-York Yacht Club; John Le Roy and Henry Van Wyck. Positions for the start in the three regular races of the club have already been drawn. No delay will be experienced on the morning of any regular regatta. The first race will be "The Owners' Race," then "The Two Masters' Race," second class, to be followed by the "Non-owners' race," all of which will be called in the above order just as soon as the ice will permit. The club has also repeated the challenge to the Poughkeepsie Club of three years ago to sail for the pennant held by the latter, and New-Hamburg is eager to wrest this prize from her sister club, therefore the next struggle will be exciting. The best of feeling pervades both clubs, and as the prospects are very bright for almost immediate sport, there is visible the greatest activity and anxious preparation. The ice is in excellent condition for racing, much here and at New-Hamburg, and in all probability the races for both clubs will be ordered on early next week. On Fishkill Flats Saturday morning a heavy squall struck an ice-boat under full sail and drove her over the top of an "ice-hummock." The helmsman was hurled out, and rolled over the ice a long distance, but was unhurt. The boat was righted, her sails reefed, and the jolly voyager was soon making a mile a minute once more over the glib surface.

FLUSHING, Long Island, Jan. 5.—A heavy ice crop has already been harvested from the island ponds and streams.

STAPLETON, Staten Island, Jan. 5.—The brewers, who in past Winters have been obliged to get ice from Upper Maine and other remote neighborhoods, are jubilant. Lately they have been cutting good ice 10 and 12 inches thick, and it is expected that a sufficient quantity will be obtained for next Summer's use. The force of ice-cutters is to be largely increased this week.

METHODISM IN NEW-JERSEY.

THE SEVENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEDICATION OF A NEWARK CHURCH.

The Halsey-Street Methodist Episcopal Church in Newark commenced yesterday the celebration of the seventieth anniversary of its dedication. The commemoration services will be continued through the week. One of the former Pastors is to preach each evening, precedents being given in the order of their appointment. At the morning service yesterday Rev. Anthony Atwood, who is the oldest living Pastor of the church, preached on "The Mission of Methodism in New-Jersey." Dr. James M. Freeman, of the Methodist Publishing-house in New-York, preached in the afternoon, and Dr. E. H. Stokes, of Ocean Grove, preached in the evening. Both had been Pastors of the church.

The Halsey-Street M. E. Church is the oldest Methodist church in the eastern section of New-Jersey, and the mother of all the Newark Methodist churches. The first step in the direction of a Methodist church organization was taken in 1806, by Rev. David Bartine, the father of Rev. Dr. Bartine, of Orange. At that time the rigors of Calvinism controlled public sentiment throughout East Jersey, as in many other places, and the early struggles of David Bartine's "class" were many and hard. The class grew, however, till, in 1808, it had become so large, numerically, as to justify the election of a Board of Trustees. The persons chosen were Joseph Sandford, John Williams, Aaron Baldwin, Thomas Taylor, Theodore R. McLean, Hobart Little, and Richard Leaycraft. Twelve days later the corner-stone of a church building was laid, Ezekiel Cooper, of the Methodist Book Concern, preaching the sermon. In 1829 the original building was enlarged, and was further improved by the construction, in the basement, of a room for Sunday-school purposes. The Sabbath-school had been started in 1819 by Mrs. Cross. The first classes met in the kitchen of her house, which stood where No. 615 Broad-street now is. The class-meetings were afterward held in the gallery of the church, from which they were, in 1829, transferred to the basement.

In 1851, the old Wesley Chapel, as it was called, was taken down, and the present brick structure erected on its site. Bishop Janes presched the dedicatory sermon on Thanksgiving Day, 1852.

In its early history, the church was a part of the Elizabethtown circuit. In 1819 it became a station. From the congregation thus formed, Methodism grew with the city, until, at present, in the 17 Methodist churches of Newark, there are over 6,000 communicants. The Franklin-street congregation was the first off-shoot of the Halsey-street congregation; and then came the Clinton-Street Church worshipers. Rev. J. H. Dally is the present Pastor of the church.

A THIEF ROBBED OF STOLEN MONEY.

Lawrence Dowling, a burglar, broke the shutters and a pane of glass in a window of the liquor store of William C. Oesting, No. 137 Delancey-street, on New Year's night, and robbed the money-drawer of $96 in silver. Detective Johnson, of the Thirteenth Precinct, arrested Dowling, who acknowledged his guilt, and was committed in default of $1,000 bail on Saturday by Justice Kilbreth, at Essex Market Police Court. After being sent to jail, Dowling told Detective Johnson that he had been robbed of $80 of the stolen money by Patrick Clark, a vagrant. The detective made a search for Clark, and found him on the same evening. Clark had several dollars in silver in his pocket when he was arrested. He was arraigned before Justice Kilbreth yesterday morning, and Mr. Oesting identified one of the coins found in Clark's possession as a "pocket-piece" which he had brought from Germany several years ago. Clark strenuously denied the theft of the money from Dowling, but the identification of the coin by Mr. Oesting was considered sufficient evidence against the prisoner, and he was locked up, in default of $1,000 bail, for trial.

OCEAN STEAMERS IN A GALE.

SAFE ARRIVAL OF THE ABYSSINIA AND THE LABRADOR—INCIDENTS OF THE VOYAGE—RIDING THROUGH A TEMPEST OF RAIN AND SNOW.

The four days over due steam-ship Abyssinia, of the Cunard Line, arrived off Sandy Hook at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and was made fast to her dock in Jersey City three hours later. The Abyssinia left Liverpool Dec. 21, and Queenstown on the 22d at 4 P.M. She carried less than half a usual cargo of general merchandise, and only a small passenger-list. At the start the weather was bitter cold, but the wind was fair for nearly two days. On Christmas Day the wind blew fiercely from the west, the barometer sank rapidly, and a heavy sea was running. The light loading of the steamer made her much higher out of water than usual, and rendered it more difficult for the engines to force her against the wind. Every precaution was taken by the officers for the safety of the steamer and her passengers and crew. Few of the former ventured upon deck, while, for the use of the latter, life-lines were rigged and the greatest care taken to prevent any of the crew from being swept from the deck. The intense cold, accompanied by snow squalls and piercing winds, made it very difficult for the crew to attend to their duties. The sails being useless, as the wind was dead ahead, were carefully furled and secured with extra fastenings, nor were they unfurled during the entire voyage. The progress of the steamer was so slow that, although a 13-knot boat, she made on the 28th but 50 miles in 24 hours, and on Jan. 3 only 64 miles. The wind continued to blow fiercely from the westward until the steamer was near the Banks of Newfoundland, and then, for 12 hours, a more favorable wind set in from the east. But on Sunday, the 29th, the wind returned from the west with more violence than before, and the worst part of the voyage was encountered. The sea was very high and the steamer plunged and rolled incessantly. Everything exposed became covered with ice and the spray froze far up in the rigging. On Thursday, Jan. 2, the Abyssinia was within 300 miles of Sandy Hook, but her progress was very slow. Some idea of the slowness may be learned when it is stated that it took the Abyssinia eight days to come from the Banks of Newfoundland, a voyage she usually accomplishes in three days. On nearing this coast the weather somewhat moderated, but the wind still blew strongly ahead, and the sea was very high. During her trip up the Bay the crew of the Abyssinia removed the ice from the rigging, decks, and bow of the steamer, so that she presented a good appearance on coming to her dock, and showed few signs of the rough handling she had experienced. Owing to the care taken by her officers, not a single accident occurred, nor was the steamer at all damaged. The thermometer registered 19° above zero on several days of the voyage, but on nearing the coast it rose to 30°. During the gale of the 28th a German steerage passenger gave birth to a female child, and the officers and passengers took up a subscription for them amounting to $50. This unexpected addition to their finances greatly pleased the parents, who were poor immigrants on their way to the West. An attempt was made to persuade the mother to call her infant Abyssinia, but she had never heard such a name before for a girl, and considered it too outlandish. Rev. J. C. Craven, Rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity at Philadelphia, was a passenger on the Abyssinia, and describes the voyage as being exceedingly long and tedious. Having confidence in the stanchness of their steamer and the seamanship of the Captain and his officers, they were not afraid; but the motion of the vessel made every place except their berths very uncomfortable. On New Year's Eve, however, they managed to congregate in the main saloon, and welcomed in the New Year with singing and addresses.

The steam-ship Labrador, of the French Line, arrived off Sandy Hook late on Saturday night, and anchored there until yesterday morning. She reached her dock in this City at 9 A. M., but was not tied up until 12, as the ice between the piers made it very difficult to bring her in. The Labrador left Havre on Dec. 22, and was favored for the first three days of her voyage with fair winds from the eastward. On Christmas Day, however, the barometer fell, the wind veered round to the westward, and on the next day the steamer was experiencing a terrible westerly gale. The Labrador is one of the finest sea-boats sailing from this port, and is well officered. She stood the gale splendidly, and, being steady, but, of course, slow, progress during the three days it lasted. On New Year's Day the sea was comparatively calm, and there was little wind, but on the next day the gale returned with more violence than before, the wind blowing from the west-north-west a perfect hurricane. Snow-squalls were of frequent occurrence, and a dense fog compelled the steamer to be hove to constantly. Last Friday the Labrador was only 90 miles from Fire Island, and all on board looked to a speedy termination of the voyage, but the wind, which was then favorable, veered instantly to the west, and it was impossible to make headway against it. The steamer was therefore kept off, and thus was only able to sight Sandy Hook on Saturday night. The officers speak of the curious appearance of the sea several times during the voyage, it being covered with a light fog which exactly resembled rising steam. On Christmas Day, when about 1,200 miles from the Scilly Islands, a large number of land-birds flew on board the steamer. They appeared to be small ones, and circled over the ice a long distance, but was unhurt. The boat was righted, her sails reefed, and the jolly voyager was soon making a mile a minute once more over the glib surface.

RESIGNING HIS PASTORATE.

Rev. Thomas D. Anderson has resigned the Pastorate of the First Baptist Church, at Park-avenue and Thirty-ninth-street, and will preach his farewell sermon next Sunday. The reason for severing his connection with the congregation is his desire for a period of rest, which he cannot very well obtain and continue his ministry at the church. Mr. Anderson has had a continuous Pastorate for 37 years. He began his ministerial career as Pastor of the First Baptist Church, at Salem, Mass., in 1842, and remained there for seven years. Owing to ill health he resigned, and accepted a call from the First Baptist Church of Roxbury, now Boston Highlands, Mass. He remained there for 13 years, and assisted in the erection of a new church edifice during his Pastorate. He next accepted a call from the First Baptist Church in this City, over which he has presided for 17 years. When he took the Pastorate of the church it was located at the corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets, and when it moved up town he was a member of the Building Committee which erected the church now occupied by his congregation. Mr. Anderson is President of the Rutgers Female College, and has held the position for four years. He is also a member of the Board of Managers of the American Baptist Home Missionary Society, and one of the Trustees of the American Tract Society, and was a member of the Executive Committee of the Evangelical Alliance, which held its meetings in this City in 1873.

MR. HILTON'S DONATION NOT DISCUSSED.

The Board of Directors of the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews held a meeting yesterday afternoon. It had been stated that final action was to be taken in regard to the acceptance or rejection of Judge Hilton's recent offer of $250 to the institution. The meeting was held with closed doors in one of the parlors of the Home, but word was given out that only regular routine business was transacted, and that all action on Judge Hilton's donation had been postponed indefinitely. Several of the members of the board who were questioned by a TIMES reporter denied positively that the subject was under consideration. It is known, however, that a number of the leaders in the management of the Home will be found strongly opposed to accepting the donation whenever the question does come up for discussion.

MARRIED ON HIS WAY TO JAIL.

John Rogers, Bernard Heeney, William Lindenfelzer, William Botterbee, Charles Keaney, and Frederick Louter, six members of the notorious "Shorty Lent" gang of burglars, were arraigned for trial on Saturday before Justice Gertum, at East New-York, on charges of burglary committed at various times and places in the outskirts of Brooklyn. All were committed for trial except Louter, who was discharged. Before being sent to jail, Rogers sent a note to Justice Gertum, asking him to marry him to Miss Frances L. Siegal, to whom he said he was to have been married on the night of his arrest. The Justice complied with his request, the two were made one, and the newly-married bride followed her husband to Raymond-Street Jail.

JUDGE COWING'S APPOINTMENTS.

City Judge Cowing has appointed the following persons as court officers in the General Sessions, where he presides: Elbert Miller, Peter Seaman, I. A. Cozzy, Thomas H. Riley, William Nethercott, John E. Brady, Andrew McCabe, Harry C. Patterson, William J. Mahedl, John K. Phillips, D. B. Scofield, Henry Welch, and William Mannak.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mr. D. Willis James conducted the exercises at the meeting of the street boys held in the Boys' Lodging-house at No. 709 East Eleventh-street last evening.

Thomas Dowdy, who is 35 years old, and who lives in Newark, N. J., tumbled from Pier No. 39 into the East River at 5 A. M. yesterday. Charles Springer, the watchman on the wharf, rescued him from drowning.

The compositors recently discharged from the *World* office submitted a statement concerning their removal at a special meeting of Typographical Union No. 6, held yesterday afternoon, and a committee was appointed to devise means for their relief and to submit a report with regard to the matter at the regular meeting of the Union to-day.

The second annual Winter games of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club will be had at Gilmore's Garden on this and to-morrow evenings. There are over 400 entries of contestants, including among their number many of the best amateur athletes. The programme for this evening includes running, walking, and jumping matches, and some fine sport is promised.

The remains of the man found frozen to death in a snow-drift in the vacant lot at Eighty-eighth-street and First-avenue on Saturday morning, were yesterday identified as those of James McArthur, of No. 317 East Seventy-eighth-street, who had been missing from his home since New Year's Day. McArthur, who is 64 years old, left home on the 1st inst. to visit some friends in the neighborhood. Coroner Croker will hold an inquest in the case.

BROOKLYN.

Elizabeth Kennedy, 43 years old, residing at No. 513 Court-street, was severely burned about the neck and face yesterday by falling on a red-hot stove.

The walking match which was begun in Stella Hall, on Bedford-avenue, on New Year's night, between Robert Campbell and John W. Goodwin, two amateur pedestrians, for $500, was concluded between 11 and 12 o'clock Saturday night, when Goodwin had completed his task of walking 235 miles in 75 hours. Campbell had only walked 216 miles.

Patrolman Keenan, of the Eleventh Precinct, found Margaret Gannon drunk and freezing to death in her miserable apartments in the tenement-house No. 400 Hamilton-avenue, at 12 o'clock Saturday night. The woman was unconscious when found, and would probably have died soon had not the officer found her. She was removed to the Van Brunt-Street Station, and yesterday Justice Ferry sent her to jail for 10 days for intoxication.

Mr. L. Riemenschneider, of No. 31 Park-row, New-York, while standing on the corner of Myrtle and Central avenues, between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning, was assaulted by two men, who knocked him down and robbed him of his pocket-book, containing $50. Hugh Roy, of No. 84 Stockholm-street, was shortly afterward arrested by Detectives Mullen and Zundt, and was fully identified by Mr. Riemschneider as one of the men who assaulted him.

THE BURIAL PERMIT TROUBLES.

RESIDENTS OF NEW-JERSEY TOWNSHIPS GETTING EXCITED ABOUT THE MATTER—LITTLE CHANCE OF RELIEF FOR THE PRESENT.

The recent article in THE TIMES pointing out the inconvenience and annoyance experienced in the rural districts of New-Jersey from the operation of the law of last Winter prohibiting interments of the dead without burial permits, has attracted much attention throughout the State, and has disclosed the fact that the instances of hardship cited in the article referred to have had their parallels in scores of the more sparsely settled townships. The Senators and Assemblymen from such counties as Bergen, Sussex, Morris, Warren, Hunterdon, Ocean, and Atlantic, where the population is almost entirely rural, are already hearing much complaint from their constituents on the subject, and several of them have pledged themselves to favor a modification or repeal of the law. It is safe to assume that the law would not have passed the last Legislature in its present shape had its full scope been fully understood. The country people, as a rule, do not see the necessity of requiring a permit for burying a dead man. They take it as a matter of course that he must be buried, and ask, Why should his friends have to get a permit? To them it seems a useless bit of red tape, working often needless hardship and expense. The undertakers, as a general rule, have acquiesced readily in the new plan. Many of the old-fashioned country medical practitioners, however, are outspoken in their contempt of "these modern, new-fangled regulations," and disregard the law as far as they can do so with safety. There is no doubt that these physicians, if so disposed, could explain the objects of the law so as to reconcile their clients to its provisions, and by the exercise of a little foresight could obviate many of the inconveniences now experienced in getting the necessary certificates of death. What can be done by the co-operation of intelligent physicians in such a case was shown in Paterson in 1877, when a Bureau of Vital Statistics was established, and the then City Physician, Dr. E. J. Marsh, by proper effort secured the co-operation of all the physicians of the city, and the establishment on a permanent basis of the most efficient bureau of the kind in the State. Dr. Marsh was principally concerned in drafting the new State law, which was largely modeled upon that of Paterson, but he has been assisted by the City Physicians of the State in carrying it into effect. He readily recognizes the objections to the present law, and as a member of the State Board of Health declares his belief that that board will cheerfully consider any modification of the law that will remove its bad features without impairing its effectiveness. Among amendments suggested are these: To exempt all townships from the provisions of the present law; to exempt townships having a very small population in proportion to their area; to exempt townships not immediately adjacent to incorporated cities; and to provide that the Clerk of the township, or the Clerk of School District Clerk, or the Township Collector, or Chairman of the Township Committee, or all of them, shall have authority, in addition to the Assessor, Justice of the Peace, Judge, or Coroner, to issue a burial permit. It is also suggested that the Assessors should be allowed a larger fee than now for making their returns, and that a more liberal provision should be made for tabulating the data of vital statistics that are rapidly accumulating at Trenton under the new law. All this agitation and suggestion of amendments innumerable is likely to accomplish nothing for the present, as it will be met by the plea on the part of the State Board of Health that the new system should be given a full year's trial before changed.

NEITHER CLUBBED NOR INTOXICATED.

While a careful verification of the facts relative to the death of Mr. James L. Petrie, gathered from the statements of the Police, his medical attendant at Bellevue Hospital, and the friends of the deceased, furnish no corroboration of the theory that he was clubbed, as reported in some of the newspapers, they conclusively evince the necessity for a more thorough medical inspection of persons taken to the station-house in a supposed condition of intoxication. It appears from the statements of ex-Mayor Wickham, Mr. Jonathan Petrie, Mr. Low, and others that Mr. Petrie had been confined to his room for some weeks with a sprained ankle. A few evenings before his death he called upon a medical friend and complained of symptoms of paralysis—the results of malarial disease. The facts show that he had not been drinking to excess last Sunday evening, but complained of feeling ill, and had taken a walk with a friend, with whom he drank two glasses of sherry. He returned to his room about 9:30, lighted the gas, and went out. Three hours later he was taken up unconscious two doors from his residence, and carried to the station-house in Thirty-fifth-street. On Monday morning he was committed for examination by Justice Bixby. The next morning his actual condition was discov

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THE STRUGGLE AT ALBANY.

ASPECTS OF THE CONTEST FOR THE SPEAKERSHIP.

MUCH EXCITED DISCUSSION BUT NO POSITIVE INDICATIONS OF THE RESULT—BOTH PARTIES VEHEMENTLY CLAIMING A MAJORITY—THE ASSEMBLY TO BE CALLED TO ORDER BY THE CLERK—A DISMAL DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—There has been no lack here to-day of excited discussion concerning the Speakership contest, and, while both sides have persisted in expressing the utmost confidence, neither can satisfactorily show that it is certain to succeed. From an early hour in the morning the Delavan House has been crowded with men who talked as if their hopes of a happy hereafter depended upon the earnestness and volubility with which they pressed their claims. The outlook, as given by the Alvord men, is only a general one. They refuse to say which members will vote for Alvord, except in the cases of those who are openly urging his cause. In the head-quarters of Sloan, the list of members who are said to be bound by their own assurances to vote for Sloan, is shown to all who ask where that candidate's support is to be found. The report sent on Saturday, which was made with care, does not appear to need changing. To-night there can be counted 42 votes for Sloan, and the men who are so counted have either given themselves out in public as for Sloan, or else have assured him by message of the course they intend to pursue. There are now here about 100 members. There remain to arrive of the Republicans a member from each of the Counties of Chenango, Ontario, Genesee, Livingston, Cayuga, Oswego, Columbia, and Chautauqua; two each from the Counties of Niagara, Monroe, and Wayne, and four from Erie.

In going over the list of members to-night with a very warm canal man and a friend of Alvord, 60 votes were claimed for Alvord, and 10 of these votes were those of men who had declared in my hearing that they would vote for Sloan. Two or three of the number are very active workers for Alvord's opponents, and will certainly disappoint somebody. On the Sloan side, the leader of the canvass is still Hon. Warner Miller, and his tactics still remain the same as they were, unchanged in any particular by the increased excitement of everybody. Associated with him are Messrs. Skinner, of Jefferson; Chickering, of Lewis; Sheard, of Herkimer; Varnum, of New-York, and others, whose names have been mentioned. Mr. George H. Forster is here talking in his persuasive way for Sloan, and most of the members whose names are included in the list claimed for Sloan are resisting very positively the invitations and arguments of the Alvord side. For Alvord, the most active man on the floor of the Delavan is Senator Rockwell. He is assisted by a host of supporters, who came flocking into Albany last night and to-day as if the country were in imminent danger. Gen. Husted keeps his room closely, and receives and encourages the Alvord men who call upon him. The Sloan men, who call upon him as the ex-Speaker, are as well received, and are urged, in a good-humored way, to look upon the error of their judgment, and reconsider it. In the Delavan hall to-day, there were no more enthusiastic advocates of Alvord's candidacy than the members from New-York, and a score or more of well-known politicians who accompanied them. Among the latter were Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., Sheridan Shook, John J. O'Brien, Victor Steinberger, and R. G. McCord. I also found Bernard Biglin and Michael Cregan circulating about and doing their best to assist Alvord. Sheriff Daggett, of Brooklyn, is one of the most sanguine of the confident Alvord men. Among the men who argue for the Syracuse candidate with much persuasiveness are J. J. Belden, E. D. Barber, and E. R. Phelps, all of whom are frequent visitors to Old Salt's apartments. Of course, the presence of these gentlemen excites comment from the other side, and the assertion is made that they were here in the interest of corporations that have ulterior motives. Gov. Alvord laughs at these allegations and says that if these men choose to come to Albany and help him, he cannot help it. He emphatically ridicules the assertion that the corporations supposed to be banded in his interest have any special favors to expect in the event of his election.

The noise of the canvass has been great all day. If talk from outsiders, from men who cannot vote on the question, can be taken as an indication of what the result will be, then Alvord will surely be elected. He has certainly the weight of talk here to-night, with only 19 or 20 members to come in. It is deemed probable by ex-Gov. Alvord that a caucus can be held to-morrow afternoon, as the delayed members are expected before noon. The delay undoubtedly causes anxiety among the Sloan men, who feel that they would have had a better chance of success if the caucus had been held to-night and the matter determined before the number of talkers for Alvord could be increased. At one time this evening the excitement was wrought up to a high pitch, and some of the louder and less discreet friends of Alvord went about offering bets of $1,000 to $1,500 that Alvord would be elected. No money was put up, however, and Sloan's most prominent supporter deprecated betting on the result.

Clerk Johnson is prepared to comply with the requirements of the Constitution, and pending the caucus and the selection of a candidate for Speaker, he will call the Assembly to order to-morrow at 10:30 o'clock. The members of both houses will assemble informally, the Senate meeting in the old Senate Chamber and the Assembly in the old and now dismantled Assembly Chamber. The Senate will, at 11 o'clock, proceed to the Assembly Chamber, and, escorting the Assembly, will march to the new Capitol. Entering by the Washington-avenue side, the two bodies will pass to the Assembly Chamber. The Senate will then retire to the room prepared for it on the floor below in the Court of Appeals Chamber, and Edward M. Johnson, the Clerk of the Assembly, will call the new Assembly to order. The Secretary of State will then administer the oath to all members present, after which a recess will be taken.

As trains from the west are expected by noon, it is hoped by both sides that a caucus can be held to-morrow afternoon. In case it cannot it will probably be deferred until Wednesday afternoon. The Democrats were to have held their caucus to-night in the lobby of the old Senate Chamber. Mr. Seebacher, Chairman of the caucus, called the meeting for 7:30 o'clock. At that time there were only four or five Democratic members present. The room was without a fire, and would have been exceedingly cheerless but for the concerts had between 7 and 8 o'clock. At 8 o'clock the number present had increased to 15, those in attendance being Messrs. Madigan, Holahan, Dugro, Seebacher, McDonough, Grady, Patterson, and Dougherty, of New-York; Flynn, Clancy, and Douglass, of Kings; Duryea, of Suffolk; Morrison, of Sullivan, and Davis, of Ulster. After some delay, in expectation that a few more of the minority would appear, Mr. Grady suggested that the caucus should adjourn. On motion of Mr. Holahan, the caucus was adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock. It was suggested by Mr. Grady, who wore an unusually happy smile upon his countenance, that the adjournment was made necessary in consequence of the fact that many of the members had been "snowed up" out west. Mr. Duryea, of Suffolk, who is a somewhat corpulent man, and a wag, added: "Yes, snowed up in an early snow-storm. The snow that blocked the Democrats fell some time during November." The whole party then marched sadly out of the cold room, and a part of it, under the leadership of Grady, went off to mingle their tears with "Marie Stuart," at the Leland Opera-house.

At midnight the boastful tone of the Alvord men had abated somewhat, but a careful canvass of the chances for each of the candidates showed the contest to be very close. It is not yet certain either way. The Monroe delegation, claimed to-day by Alvord, is divided. Bradley, of Westchester, has called on Sloan and declared that he will vote for him. Warner, of Montgomery, claimed for Alvord, has told me that he will vote for Sloan. From a prominent Republican, not a member, the warning was given out to-night that several men who have been conspicuous for their advocacy of one side will surprise everybody by coming out on the opposite side from that they have occupied for a day or two. My informant declined to say which side would be injured by this change.

PREPARING FOR FESTIVITIES.

PRESENT APPEARANCE OF THE CAPITOL—ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE RECEPTION—THE BALL OF THE BURGESSES CORPS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—There remains to-day very little to be done on the Capitol, either to make it ready for the Legislature or for the great reception that is to take place to-morrow night. As has been intimated, the reception was designed on a very large scale. Four thousand invitations were issued. As each invitation entitles the gentleman who receives it to bring ladies with him, there is every probability that there will be a crush. I walked this morning through the building, or the part of it that will be thrown open at the reception. In the arched corridor on Washington-avenue, and in the avenues leading right and left from it, men were on their knees scrubbing the richly-tiled floors. The arches above, colored and gilded, were only seen dimly, the light not being strong. The halls were comfortably warm, the heat being agreeably distributed, and the degree of warmth testifying to the adequacy of the heating apparatus to make the building a comfortable one in very cold weather. Opposite the Washington-avenue door a passage leads into the court in the centre of the building. Through this passage I could see a tent, covering about one-fourth of the space of the court, and three tables had been placed there extending the entire width of the court. Here the guests, 600 of them at a time, are to be given lunch by the Lelands. Unless the weather is mild it will be a cool lunch-room.

The grand staircase, with its succession of noble arches, rising one above the other to the roof of the Capitol, is cleared, and the passage on the main floor leading by the Governor's rooms, the Senate Chamber, the Senate Library, and the committee-rooms, 26 in number, is free from the furniture, desks, flower-stands, and other articles that incumbered it a day or two ago. The corridor facing the court, a broad, arched passage, gorgeous with vermilion, diapered with gold, is also cleared, and the florist has begun to fill the handsome flower-stands of copper and brass with potted plants. Up one flight higher, on the floor with the Assembly Chamber, the last touches were being given. The desks of the members are all in place. They are of mahogany, unstained, and the heavy chairs, with red leather upholstery, correspond in style with the Speaker's stand and the Clerk's desk, also of mahogany, sound and honest in build. Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer, who has spent much time in the building of late, and who has undoubtedly had much to do with securing the most perfectly artistic arrangement possible, was on hand this morning, and expressed himself satisfied that the interior would strike the Assembly agreeably. The judgment was probably a correct one. All the members who have visited it have been delighted. The desks were, unfortunately, not prepared for sunken inkstands, and Edward M. Johnson, the Clerk, was obliged to supply iron inkstands, with fragile-looking, antler-like pen-rests, at very short notice. They are not exactly in keeping with their surroundings. Tables of oak have been placed in the angles of the chamber for the reporters of 12 newspapers, the intention of putting them all in the gallery over the Speaker having been abandoned. There is plainly a notion among the Commissioners that the reporters ought to be excluded from the floor. The members are averse to excluding them, and will probably direct that places shall be provided for them which will give them easy access to the Clerk's desk and to members.

The interior of the great room looks superb. The warm red carpet, with its gay border, is very attractive and pleasing to the eye. Before the large windows, that reach from the floor half way up the side of the chamber, curtains of brocaded stuff, in gold and green, with rich borders, have been hung on brass bars. They will serve to exclude the light when the sun shines too brightly, and will add richness to the general effect. The rooms of the Speaker and the Speaker's clerk will be in good order to-morrow, as the workmen were to-day arranging the desks and furniture, and little remained to be done to make the rooms ready for visitors. In one of the galleries of the chamber Gilmore's Band is to be stationed, and Austin's Band will play in the gorgeous red corridor on the floor, near the Senate Chamber. Through all these apartments the great concourse of guests will have plenty of room to pass, for there is space to accommodate 5,000 persons who do not mind a little crowding while in motion. The Assembly Chamber will probably be lighted by four electric lights, and the members will then have an opportunity to say which they will have in the electric light or gas as a permanent illuminator. There will be music for dancing late in the evening, but it is not deemed probable that much dancing will be done. There is no reason why there should not be an abundance of it, and room, too, after 10 o'clock. For two hours the reception will consist of a march of the visitors up the stairways through the Governor's rooms, where the Governor is to receive, and then out again, up the stairway to the Assembly Chamber, and then out again by another way than that by which they entered.

There is to be a supplemental ball, about which there has been much talk. This is the ball and concert of the Albany Burgesses Corps, to be given in Martin Opera House. Opera-house was this morning given up to the committee of the Burgesses Corps. At 10:30 to-morrow night the corps will form a line in the hall to receive the special guests who have been invited to grace the occasion. The body will appear in full uniform, and the Old Guard of this city will also take part in the reception. The guests are to be received in an office and escorted by the Burgesses Corps and the Old Guard to the floor. Among those who have been invited and who have signified their intention to be present are Gov. Robinson and staff, Major-Gen. Barry and staff, Brig.-Gen. Gov. Dornheimer, Brig.-Gen. Frederick Townsend, the officers of the Old Guard of New-York, the officers of the Troy Citizens' Corps, the Saratoga Citizens' Corps, the Utica Citizens' Corps, the Buffalo City Guard—if it can get here—and many old members of the Albany Burgesses Corps, among whom are Hon. Thurlow Weed, ex-Gov. Morgan, Hon. Hamilton Fish, Gen. J. H. Habart Ward, Hon. Eli Perry, Hon. Robert E. Prurn, Hon. A. Bleecker Banks, Hon. John H. Starin, Thomas W. Olcott, Clarence H. Seward, Capt. H. W. Foote, Capt. H. B. Beecher, and others. This ball promises to be one of the most attractive ever given in the capital.

HOW THE MURDERERS WERE CAPTURED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 6.—Later particulars have been received to-day from Plum Creek in regard to the arrest of Olive and his five confederates for burning Mitchell and Ketchum. Olive and his herders had threatened that they would never be taken alive, and, whenever they came to town from their cattle-ranch, were fully armed. A man named Nicholls volunteered to arrest them. He was assisted by Ketchum's three brothers, Mitchell's son, and others. These men secreted themselves in the Post Office, and as the herders came in, one by one, after their mail, they were disarmed and taken into custody. Olive came in last, and his arrest was made without resistance. The men were taken to Kearney and lodged in jail. Three more of Olive's herders have been arrested since.

A post-mortem examination showed that the bodies of Mitchell and Ketchum were horribly cut with knives before they were burned to death, large pieces of flesh being cut from their limbs. Sheriff Gillen, who arrested the two murdered men, was arrested to-day. It is believed that Olive paid him $1,000 reward for the arrest. It is believed that these men will be tried at a special term of court next week.

JUSTICE ANTICIPATED BY LYNCH LAW.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 6.—"Dutch Charlie," one of the Black Hills stage robbers recently arrested in Wyoming Territory, while being conveyed yesterday from Laramie to Rawlins, for trial, was taken from a Union Pacific train at Carbon Station last night, by a party of masked men, who hanged him to a telegraph pole. Before he was hanged he confessed to the double murder for which he was about to be tried.

A BANK PRESIDENT ARRESTED.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Jan. 6.—William Blumer, formerly President of the First National Bank of this city, which went into liquidation about a year ago, was arrested to-day, charged with embezzlement. He was released on $57,000 bail.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS.

THE WORK BEFORE CONGRESS.

THE LARGEST OF THE APPROPRIATION BILLS READY TO BE REPORTED TO THE HOUSE—OPPOSITION TO THE BURNSIDE ARMY BILL—THE SPECIAL ORDERS FOR TO-DAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Before Congress adjourned for the holidays, it was announced that several of the leading committees of both branches would sit during the recess and prepare for presentation to their respective houses some of the important measures committed to them. The House Committee on Appropriations is the only committee which has attempted any work during the recess. A sub-committee of that committee has prepared the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, which is the largest of all the regular appropriation bills, and it will probably be reported to the House on Wednesday. The Committee on Ways and Means has done nothing during the recess. Mr. Wood has called a meeting of the committee for to-morrow, at which he will make an effort to have the committee act upon his bill to make legal-tender notes receivable for Customs duties. The hearing of importers and refiners of sugar touching the proposed change in the rate of duties will take place on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

It is not likely that much business will be transacted to-morrow in either house. In the Senate the bill to amend the Patent laws is a special order, and the consideration of the Geneva award will be resumed in the House. An effort will be made in the Senate to dispose of the Patent bill to-morrow, and with proper management a vote can be reached in the House on the Geneva Award bill on Wednesday. The vote will be first taken on Mr. Frye's amendment, which excludes the insurance companies from participation in any further distribution of the award, unless they shall show to the satisfaction of the Court of Claims that the sum of losses in respect to war risks exceeded the sum of premiums or other gains in respect to such risks. On Wednesday the bill to reorganize the Army will be taken up in the Senate as a special order, and on Thursday the same bill will come up in the House by special assignment. A very decided opposition to this bill has developed since the holiday adjournment, and unless important modifications are made in some of its provisions it is likely to fail.

HAMBURG BUTLER'S CASE.

THE CONTEST FOR SOUTH CAROLINA'S SEAT IN THE SENATE TO BE RENEWED, WITH FAIR CHANCES OF OUSTING THE SHOTGUN LEADER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Senator Sharon, of Nevada, arrived here to-night and will be in his seat to-morrow for the first time in 12 months. It is understood that his appearance on the floor will be the signal for the revival of the contest for the seat of South Carolina, now illegally held by Gen. M. C. Butler. Mr. Corbin, the legally-elected Senator, was deprived of his seat by the action of Messrs. Patterson and Conover, who supported his opponent. The vote on the resolution admitting Butler stood, counting the two unfaithful Republicans named, 29 to 28, or a majority of one in his favor. At the time in question Senator Davis, of Illinois, did not vote, and Senator Sharon was not in his seat. During the present session, if Senator Davis still refrains from voting, as he is expected to do, and Senator Sharon votes for Mr. Corbin, as he certainly will, the result, omitting the vote of Butler, who, of course, could have no voice in his own case, would be a tie. This will be understood when it is remembered that the full Senate, as at present constituted, consists of 36 Democrats, 39 Republicans, and Senator Davis, Independent. With Butler and Davis not voting, and Conover and Patterson added to the Democratic column, the vote would be 37 to 37. In such an event, if the Vice-President exercised his right against Butler, it is of course obvious that Mr. Corbin would be seated. This, at least, is the calculation of his friends. On the other hand, it is held by the Democratic side that Senators Davis did not vote when the case was up before simply because his vote was not needed, but that now, if compelled to do so, he would support Butler. In case he should still remain Independent, however, the Democrats will probably claim that the Vice-President has no right to pass upon the qualifications of members of the Senate. Whatever may be the outcome of the contest, there is at least no doubt that it will occasion an extended political debate.

TOPICS IN AND OUT OF CONGRESS.

DEMOCRATIC GREED FOR OFFICE—THE BERLIN MISSION—ABSENT NEW-YORK CONGRESSMEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The love of office among the Democrats of Virginia is strikingly illustrated by the fact that the Governor of that State, in consequence of the immense pressure brought to bear by Virginians who are ambitious to serve out the unexpired term of the late Representative Douglass, has issued a proclamation for a special election to be held on Jan. 23, to choose a successor to Mr. Douglass. There are 17 counties in the district, and it will require at least two weeks to gather in the returns of the election and certify the result to the House of Representatives. The State will thus be put to the expense of a special election in order that some ambitious Democrat may draw one-half month's pay as a member of Congress.

At the New-England dinner, recently given at New-York, Rev. Dr. Storrs mentioned Dr. Thompson as a man eminently qualified for the Berlin mission. This mention of Dr. Thompson's name seems to have been acted upon by a number of clerical and other friends of that gentleman, and numerous letters have been received by the President and Secretary Evarts urging Dr. Thompson's appointment. It is understood that the appointment of a successor to Minister Taylor will be determined upon at the Cabinet meeting of to-morrow or that of Friday, and that the name will be sent to the Senate this week.

There is a very small attendance of New-York members here to-night. Messrs. McCook, Chittenden, Willis, and one or two others were here, but the majority of the delegation will be absent to-morrow in attendance upon the ceremonies accompanying the opening of the new Capitol at Albany. Postmaster-General Key, Gen. Knapp, Chief Clerk of the Post Office Department, and other officials will also attend.

United States District Attorney Woodford, of New-York, arrived here to-night, to consult with the Attorney-General in relation to a number of Government cases now pending in his district.

THE PROGRESS OF REFUNDING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The call issued to-day for $10,000,000 of 5-20 bonds for redemption, makes $30,000,000 that have been called within the past week, of what are known in the market as the "consols of '67." Of these bonds there are now outstanding $310,600,000, and of the consols of '68 there are outstanding $37,400,000. These two series of bonds aggregating less than $350,000,000, include all the bonds known as 5-20s, the refunding of which is provided for by the Refunding act. The subscriptions to-day for the 4 per cent. bonds, aggregated over $11,000,000, and at the rate subscriptions have been lately received for these bonds the entire work of refunding the 5-20 bonds will be completed before the close of the present calendar year.

The call issued to-day is for $10,000,000, of which $6,000,000 are coupon and $4,000,000 registered bonds. The principal and interest will be paid at the Treasury on and after the 6th day of April next, and the interest will cease on that day. The following are the descriptions of the bonds:

Coupon bonds dated July 1, 1867, namely: $50, No. 11,001 to No. 18,000, both inclusive; $100, No. 11,001 to No. 18,000, both inclusive; $500, No. 11,001 to No. 16,000, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 13,001 to No. 20,000, both inclusive; total coupon, $6,000,000.

Registered bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after the 1st day of July, 1872, as follows: $50, No. 401 to No. 550, both inclusive; $100, No. 2,801 to No. 4,400, both inclusive; $500, No. 2,001 to No. 2,850, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 7,491 to No. 11,000, both inclusive; $5,000, No. 2,501 to No. 3,550, both inclusive; $10,000, No. 2,001 to No. 2,800, both inclusive; total registered, $4,000,000; aggregate, $10,000,000.

JUSTICE HUNT SERIOUSLY ILL.

STRICKEN WITH PARALYSIS—FEARS THAT HE CANNOT RECOVER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Justice Hunt, of the United States Supreme Court, was stricken with paralysis, at his residence in this city, last Saturday, and is now in such a condition that his recovery is despaired of. One side is entirely paralyzed, and he is to-night unable to talk. It is feared that he cannot live more than a few days longer, and apprehensions are expressed by one of his intimate friends who saw him to-day, that a fatal change in his condition may occur within a comparatively few hours. The fact of his very serious illness has been kept very quiet, and was not known even to his associates on the Bench until this afternoon. The stroke of paralysis is attributed to a long-continued enfeeblement of his system in the matter of assimilating nutriment, from which he has suffered for more than a year, and which seems to have defied medical skill in its treatment.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1879.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $616,254 76, and from Customs, $213,757 05.

A letter received by Treasurer Gilfillan to-day from the Cashier of the First National Bank of Nashville, Tenn., says: "It may be a matter of interest to know that we have taken in more coin than we have paid out. Thus, I believe, it has been all over the State."

Senator Thurman this afternoon prepared a letter, addressed to the Columbus (Ohio) Banquet Committee, saying that it will not be in his power to attend the Democratic celebration on the 8th inst., as he is beginning to recover from a severe cold, and cannot but recognize the fact that it would be imprudent for him in such extremely cold weather to make a trip requiring 800 miles of travel. He offers a few reflections upon the toast, "The Jackson Democracy," the theme upon which he was appointed to speak, and confines himself solely to that subject.

Representative Wilson, of West Virginia, is engaged in the preparation of a report, which he will make to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, of which he is a member, and which he thinks will be agreed to by that committee, in favor of returning to the Chinese Government $400,000 of the $500,000. Mr. Wilson says that several years ago China appropriated an amount in gross to indemnify American merchants for losses occasioned in Chinese waters, with the understanding that no more money was to be demanded by the United States. As all the claims except one, now pending in the Court of Claims, have been satisfied, the above-mentioned sum remains in the Treasury unexpended.

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Lieut. John L. Clem, Twenty-fourth Infantry, is placed on duty in charge of the recruiting rendezvous for the general service in this city during the absence of Capt. Corbin.

Passed Assistant Surgeon John C. Boyd has been ordered from the New-Hampshire at Port Royal, S. C., and Passed Assistant Surgeon W. A. McClurg has been detached from the New-Hampshire and ordered to duty at the Naval Hospital at Washington.

GOV. BISHOP'S CHANCES.

JOHN G. THOMPSON'S VIEWS—A SLIGHT BY A DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 6.—John G. Thompson, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, left here for Washington this afternoon. He expressed the opinion that the Democrats would now give resumption a fair trial, and would do nothing to prevent its being successfully carried out. In referring to the nomination of a candidate for the Governorship, he said that he thought that the friends of Gov. Bishop would make a grave error should they canvass and fight for his renomination; that if the people desired Mr. Bishop as their standard-bearer, they would make their wishes known in convention. Should there be a fight for the nomination the nominee would not receive the full support of the party. Mr. Thompson received an invitation from the Young Men's Democratic Club to attend their banquet on Wednesday evening. He was very much surprised to learn that the invited guests were charged $3 each to go toward their own entertainment. He believed there would be "smoke in the air" when some of the rural Democratic editors arrived and were charged for admittance. As an illustration of the manner in which the Young Democrats assume to rule the party and place in a humiliating position those whom they cannot control, they have placed Gov. Bishop as the last on the list of speakers, when it would seem that common courtesy would assign him as first or second. A number of the young members of the club proposed to ignore him altogether, but those possessed of more political wisdom overruled the motion and the Governor will respond to the toast "Our Governor."

DECIDING BETWEEN THREE

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 6.—In the Municipal Court to-day, upon a petition for the appointment of an Administrator on the estate of the late Thomas S. Carpenter, the horse-trainer, claims were set up in behalf of three wives. The court decided in favor of Mrs. Irene D. Carpenter, now living in Woodstock, Conn., who had a certificate of marriage. She was married at Concord, N. H., in 1866. Another woman, Mary E. Carpenter, who lived with Carpenter as housekeeper, claims to have been married in New-York, but says the clergyman retained the certificate. A claim was set up of a still earlier marriage, the fruit of which was a son, whose residence is unknown. It is not known whether the matter will be further contested.

STRIKES IN THE COAL MINES.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Jan. 6.—The employes of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company at the Beechwood Colliery, who struck last week for back wages, were paid to-day. It is understood here that orders have been received to close the colliery. This will throw 300 men and boys out of work. The men at the Brookside mines, who struck on Thursday last for back wages, have reconsidered the matter and returned to work. The strike at Lake Fiddler Colliery still continues.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE'S WORK.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 6.—The Legislature convened to-day. J. C. Moncure, of Caddo, was elected Speaker of the lower house; C. M. Pegues, of Natchitoches, was elected its Clerk. The Senate re-elected its old officers. A bill was introduced authorizing the Governor to issue $1,500,000 new 5-20 bonds to restore the credit of the State, the bonds to be sold at par for cash or coupons due upon the present State consols. A bill will be introduced tomorrow calling a Constitutional Convention.

THE FRAUDS IN WARREN COUNTY.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Jan. 6.—Charles S. Strader, ex-Director of the Board of Freeholders, was found guilty to-day of forgery, in raising a county order from $27 to $127, and drawing the money thereon. The next case called was that of ex-Freeholder Henry M. Cox, ex-Director Charles S. Strader, and John H. Silker, a contractor, charged with conspiring and drawing money on two fraudulent bills—one of $150, and another of $199, for building a county bridge. The case is still on.

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.—In the case of H. Schaffer, which came up on error from the Oyer and Terminer of Franklin County, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, to-day affirmed the judgment of the lower court. Schaffer is now under sentence of death for the murder of his wife near Chambersburg some time ago.

GEN. PORTER'S COUNSEL HEARD.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 6.—The session of the Board of Inquiry in the case of Gen. Fitz John Porter was resumed this morning at 10 o'clock John G. Baillie, of Philadelphia, Gen. Porter's senior counsel, addressed the argument, and the court adjourned until Wednesday.

THE LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

AFGHAN AND TURKISH PROBLEMS.

SHERE ALI ACCOMPANIED IN HIS FLIGHT BY A RUSSIAN GENERAL—YAKOOB KHAN'S ORDERS DISOBEYED—THE PROPOSED SURRENDER OF PODGORITZA TO MONTENEGRO.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The Viceroy of India telegraphs that Sijad Mahommed, Chief of the Kunar Valley, who sent a friendly letter to Major Cavagnari, recently, is expected at Jalalabad early this week. Wali Mahomed has refused to obey Yakoob Khan's call to Kabul. Some of Shere Ali's body-guard, that accompanied him to Turkestan, have deserted and returned home.

The *Times'* Vienna dispatch says: "The difficulties which had arisen regarding the Russian evacuation of the Dobrudscha are said to have been smoothed away, and Gen. Todleben has ordered the evacuation to begin on Jan. 12.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 6.—Gen. Todleben and staff are expected to arrive here on Saturday next.

The departure of the Commissioners charged with the surrender of Podgoritza to Montenegro has been postponed.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—The Russian cruiser Asia, one of the two vessels purchased for the Russian Government, which sailed from Philadelphia on Dec. 21, arrived at Cherbourg on Saturday, and will resume her voyage in a day or two.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 6.—A band of Mahsua Mazris recently made an incursion into British territory. They plundered the inhabitants and burned a tank, and then retreated to the hills. They were pursued by cavalry, and a part of the band was cut off. Reinforcements are being sent to prevent a repetition of the raid.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 6.—Nothing is known here of the Ameer's alleged intention to seek Russian protection.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The New-York *Herald* communicates to the London press an account of an interview at Tashkend between Gen. Kaufmann and Mr. James Gordon Bennett. The former stated that he had received a letter from the Russian General Rasgonoff, announcing that he accompanied Shere Ali in his flight for the Russian frontier. Gen. Kaufmann said he had applied to Prince Gortschakoff for instructions concerning the reception of the Ameer, but had received no answer up to Jan 5.

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent speaks very hopefully of the negotiations which were recommenced on the 1st of January for a definitive Turco-Russian convention. The Russians appear to be making bona fide preparation for embarkation from Bourgas.

A Berlin dispatch to the *Standard* reports that it is said the Sultan has ordered the withdrawal of Prince Hohenlohe, objectionable to Russia, if the latter consents to reduce the indemnity. It is also said that Russia is inclined to acquiesce in this. It is semi-officially reported in Vienna that Russia has promised to evacuate Bulgaria and Roumelia on the 1st of April.

ENGLAND'S ERA OF HARD TIMES.

THE DISTRESS IN THE MANUFACTURING CENTRES INCREASING DAILY—CORNISH BANK NOTES AT A DISCOUNT—THE RAILWAY AND COLLIERY LABOR TROUBLES EXTENDING.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The weather is again cold and frosty. There has been a daily increase of the general distress in every quarter during the past week. On Friday, at Manchester, there were 3,000 applications from heads of families, representing 13,500 persons, to the Relief Committee, and on Saturday 4,000 fresh applications. During the week 1,200 families have been relieved in Wolverhampton. A considerable increase of distress is also reported from Sheffield.

The notes of the Cornish Bank are changing hands to-day at a considerable discount, and the depositors and creditors are not so sanguine of receiving full payment.

BARNSLEY, Jan. 6.—The South Yorkshire Colliery Operatives' Association has decided to submit to no reduction of wages. A largely-attended meeting of the Council of the North Derbyshire and South Yorkshire Association also decided last night not to make concession to the owners, and that the owners be required to withdraw their notice of a reduction of wages.

It is calculated that more than 1,000 men employed as railroad freight train guards on the Midland Railway are on strike. The guards in the Leeds district decided to-day to remain on duty. The signal-men, whose wages are to be reduced on the 10th of January, resolved at a meeting this morning to turn out, if necessary. The railway Directors report that the goods traffic is not interrupted, except as regards coal and heavy materials. Accidents on the road, of a more or less serious character, have occurred in consequence of the strike.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—At a meeting of the Midland Railway strikers in London yesterday, the Chairman said the drivers at Manchester, Birmingham, Totton, and Derby, had expressed a strong determination not to work with incompetent guards. The drivers at Wellingboro have already refused to work. Telegrams were read from all stations declaring the determination of the strikers to persist. The strikers have issued an appeal to all railway employes and trade societies, declaring that the present action of the Midland Railway Company is only part of a movement to enforce a general reduction of railway wages. It is believed there are now 1,500 men concerned in the strike. The leaders of the Midland Railway strike had an interview with the Directors of that road at Derby, but the result was a dead-lock, the Directors refusing to withdraw any of the obnoxious new rules. At a meeting of the employes at all the London freight depots of the London and North-western Railway resolutions were unanimously adopted to do their utmost to resist the attempt to extend their hours and decrease their wages.

Five hundred coach-builders have struck in Liverpool against the increase of their hours from 53 to 56½ per week. Simultaneously with this movement similar strikes have occurred in many large towns in Lancashire and Yorkshire. Five hundred ship-wrights employed in a Middlesboro ship-yard struck against a reduction of wages. The men were paid off and the yard closed. The Britannia Iron Works, at Middlesboro, have been closed, throwing 200 men out of employment.

The Midland Railway employes at Carlisle have yielded.

CURRENT FOREIGN EVENTS.

AUSTRIA'S DEMANDS FOR SILVER—THE DEFEAT OF THE BONAPARTISTS IN FRANCE—SOCIALIST SUCCESSES IN GERMANY—SPREAD OF THE PLAGUE IN ASTRAKHAN.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The *Times*, in its financial article this morning, says: "Sixty thousand pounds sterling worth of bar silver arrived on Saturday by the Plata-Chili packet. The whole of it was secured at 49⅝ pence for Austria, for which quarter there is a slight revival of inquiry, which, on Friday, appeared to be growing less, but which, more or less, has for some time past buoyed up the market, failing support from any other country."

It is stated that the reports regarding the condition of the wounded by the explosion of the gun on board the turret-ship Thunderer, representing that several have died and many others have become blind, are exaggerated. Admiral Horsby telegraphs that the wounded are doing well, and that the life of only one seaman is endangered.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—The morning papers, commenting on the Senatorial elections yesterday, agree that the result is a crushing blow for the Bonapartists. The majority in the Senate now consists of moderate Republicans, and it is considered probable that the Dufaure Cabinet will remain in office. The Senators of the Left met to-night to discuss the situation created by the elections.

Two detachments of the gendarmerie of Versailles have been sent to the Departments of the Herault and Eastern Pyrenees, to put a stop to the attacks made by armed brigands from Spain, which have alarmingly increased of late.

BERLIN, Jan. 6.—The Socialist Democrats have lately elected most of their municipal candidates in the districts around Leipsic. A Socialist will stand for Breslau at the forthcoming election for the Reichstag.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 6.—Official confirmation is given to the report that the plague has broken out in Astrakhan. It is said to have been introduced by Cossacks returning from Turkey.

A supplement of the *Official Gazette* announces that the plague in Astrakhan, which was abating, has revived with great virulence since a recent thaw. The authorities of Saratow are taking every precaution to prevent the spread of the epidemic. A conference of medical officials and other functionaries will be held to-morrow, under the Presidency of the Minister of the Interior, to consider measures for stamping out the disease.

LONDONDERRY, Jan. 6.—Ex-President Grant arrived here to-day, and was formally presented with the freedom of the city. A grand banquet was given in his honor to-night.

MADRID, Jan. 6.—The *Epoca* publishes an article suggesting the marriage of King Alfonso with a Belgian Princess.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The *Times* says the Irish Executive is seriously considering the question of the release of O'Kelly, the only remaining Fenian prisoner.

A dispatch to the *Times* from Paris says additional returns make the number of Republicans elected to the Senate 66.

The *Times'* Paris dispatch says the French Government has given one year's notice of the termination of all treaties of commerce. This is simply a measure of precaution, to leave the hands of France free, in view of Prince Bismarck's new economic policy, and the difficulty of concluding a new treaty with Austria.

A dispatch from Berlin says that Prince Bismarck, replying to a memorial from members of the German leather trade in favor of protection, writes that he is ready to support their views as far as personal interest can avail.

On the occasion of Gen. Grant's reception at Londonderry yesterday, the Town Hall, where the ceremonies took place, was decorated with flags. Gen. Grant, in his speech returning thanks for the freedom of the city, said he could not quit Europe without visiting Ireland. At the banquet given in his honor in the evening, Gen. Grant said there was still room for many more millions in America.

GRATZ, Jan. 6.—The *Tagespost* of this city says it learns on good authority that the Pope is consulting as to the advisability of calling a new Ecumenical Council.

FUNERAL OF CALEB CUSHING.

A SIMPLE CEREMONY—DISTINGUISHED PERSONS PRESENT — NEWBURYPORT IN MOURNING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Jan. 6.—The funeral of the late Caleb Cushing to-day was largely attended, though the number of persons from out of town was comparatively small, the impression having gone abroad that the ceremony was to be strictly private. Among those present besides the leading citizens of this place and representatives of the city Government, present and past, were Gen. B. F. Butler, Gen. J. A. Kinsman, of Washington; William E. Chandler, of Concord, N. H.; B. H. Cheever, of Wrentham, who married a daughter of President Tyler, and at whose wedding Mr. Cushing was groomsman; Col. Isa

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

THE TAMMANY SOCIETY ENJOINED.

AN INJUNCTION GRANTED TO PREVENT THE INITIATION OF MEMBERS ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN ELECTED.

The meetings of the secret Tammany Society are usually quiet and almost devoid of interest to the general public, and, indeed, they have been of little interest to a large number of its old members since its transformation, in the days of the Tammany Ring, from a patriotic and benevolent organization, to which men of every party might belong, to a mere tender of the Tammany political machine. There was an exception to the general rule last night. A minority of the society have frequently rebelled against the control of Kelly, but have in most instances been rendered powerless by their opponents. At times they have, under the constitution and by-laws of the society, prevented for a long period the election of new members, the majority of whom they knew would, if elected, simply act to perpetuate the power of the men whose sole desire was to use the organization for base political purposes. Its membership is now about 800, and the value of its property is estimated at $600,000. Under the rules of the society, it is required that notices of meetings shall be published in at least two papers, and the publication of the notice required is usually made in one daily morning and one daily evening paper. The controlling powers of the society, with the very evident design of keeping away their opponents, who might, if they had been present, been able, although in the minority, to defeat their objects, published a notice recently in a weekly mercantile journal not much read by the general public, and the meeting called for by that advertisement, Dec. 31, elected 147 members in their interests. The fact of the meeting, where this large addition to the roll of membership was made, was not known to many of the members until after it was over, and many of them were naturally and justly indignant. Some of the aggrieved persons took counsel and concluded to take legal measures to assert their rights and maintain, if possible, the purity of the organization.

A meeting of the society was held last evening at the Wigwam, in Fourteenth-street, to initiate the recently-elected members. There was a large attendance, among those present being Comptroller John Kelly and ex-District Attorney Nelson J. Waterbury. Grand Sachem Augustus Schell presided, and John D. Newman, officially known as "Wishinkie," and variously called "Jolly Pikin" and "Old Solid Sheet per Shent," (the latter title being given to him opprobriously by Tammany Hall politicians on account of his being intrusted with the work of collecting political assessments from them and paying the commission for the same,) watched the door and let none but the initiated enter. When the Grand Sachem and the officers of the society, with regalia prepared for use, were about to proceed with the mystic ceremonies attending the initiation of candidates, they were all astounded by Mr. John R. Fellows, who served Mr. Schell with an injunction, granted by Judge Barrett, of the Supreme Court, restraining the society from going on with the ceremonies proposed. The injunction had to be respected, of course, and after the appointment of a committee, of which Messrs. George W. Wingate and E. Donnelly are members, an adjournment took place.

The injunction was granted on the application of Deputy Commissioner of Public Works Hubert O. Thompson and Mr. Edward H. Gurk, and a hearing in the case will be had on the 13th inst.

Mr. Thompson, in his affidavit presented to Judge Barrett, says that at the meeting held Dec. 31, 1878, "he has seen a large number of persons who are members of the Tammany Society who say that they did not know of said meeting being about to be held, had no notice thereof, and did not attend the same, and that the only person who deponent has seen who attended that meeting is John D. Newman, one of the officers of said corporation, and from whom this deponent could not fairly or reasonably expect to get any definite or reliable information in the premises other than the fact which deponent did learn from him, that such a meeting was held, and that 147 persons are pretended to have been elected members of the said corporation. From the very nature of the act complained of it has been difficult to obtain as yet any more detailed and direct proof therein than is herewith furnished. Among others from whom deponent has obtained information is Douglas Taylor, who has long been a prominent member of said corporation, and who believes that he will be able to secure additional affidavits which will be beneficial on this motion on or before Jan. 11, 1879."

Mr. Thompson says that he did not see the advertisement calling for the meeting, and he "verily believes that the publication of said call in said paper, and not in the ones habitually used for that purpose, was a part of the scheme of the officers of said corporation to conceal notice of said meeting being about to be held, and to give a color of due notice thereof, and not with a bona fide intent to have the fact known to the members of said corporation that such meeting was to be held."

Mr. Edward H. Gurk in his affidavit states that he had examined all the daily and evening papers printed in this City in the English, German, and French languages, printed from Dec. 2 to Dec. 31, and had failed to find a notice of the meeting in any of them.

THE NEW CUSTOM-HOUSE BILL.

Copies of Collector Merritt's new bill for facilitating the transaction of Customs business were yesterday sent to merchants and others interested, for their inspection, with a request that they express their views and suggestions of modifications in writing. In addition to the clauses permitting payment of duties in certified checks under certain restrictions, and providing for the appointment of Customs Notaries authorized to administer oaths of entries, both of which have already been described in THE TIMES, there are two other sections, not heretofore alluded to. One provides for the use of adhesive stamps, to be affixed to official documents, and to be evidence of the payment of Custom-house fees. The other provides for the licensing of Custom-house brokers. Every such broker is fined $25 per annum, and the penalty for acting as a Custom-house broker without a license at not exceeding $1,000 fine and one year in the penitentiary. Books of licensed brokers are to be at all times open to the inspection of the properly authorized officer of the Treasury. The notarial fees are fixed at 20 cents each, and the Notary's term of office at three years. All except the first section of the bill are made applicable only to cities having a population of over 100,000 inhabitants.

ST. BARNABAS' HOUSE.

The new building of the institution known as St. Barnabas' House, at No. 306 Mulberry-street, was formally dedicated yesterday afternoon. Bishop Potter conducted the dedicatory services, and there was a large number of Episcopal clergymen present, wearing surplices, in addition to the members of the Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society, under whose care St. Barnabas' House is placed. After the reading of the Epiphany, the hymn "Onward, Christian Soldiers," was sung, and Bishop Potter prayed for a blessing upon the institution. Rev. Dr. Gallaudet read the lesson, Rev. Dr. Peters the psalter, and Rev. Dr. Warner prayed. Another hymn was sung, and then Bishop Potter delivered an address, commending the institution as one of the noblest character, and pointing out the rewards of charity. The corner-stone of St. Barnabas' House was laid by Bishop Potter, June 12, 1878. The cost of its construction, $17,000, has been paid by Mr. John Jacob Astor.

WHAT EXCITED WALL-STREET.

One of the old-time Wall-street mobs was gathered by the bursting into flames of William McClouden's news-stand, at the western corner of the Sub-Treasury building, shortly before 2 o'clock yesterday. The stand was one of the oldest in the City, having been established by McClouden's mother over 25 years ago. McClouden stepped upon a match lying on the floor in the vicinity of a can of kerosene-oil, and in an instant a sheet of flame sprang up nearly to the top of the Treasury steps. McClouden made his escape with the left side of his face badly singed. In a few minutes after the fire had appeared itself, a dozen engines and hook and ladder companies, a squad of Police from the New-Street Station, a swarm of Head-quarters detectives, a body of insurance surveyors, and two district engines dashed up. Each in turn was greeted with derisive cheers by the crowd, which numbered several thousand persons. The damage was trifling. It is understood that Mrs. Millionne will refuse McClouden a permit to rebuild the stand.

MRS. ZUGNER REGAINS HER BOND.

The General Term of the Superior Court rendered a decision on appeal, yesterday, affirming the judgment obtained by Mrs. Anna Zugner against the Receiver of the German Savings Bank, of the Town of Morrisania. Mrs. Zugner sued to recover a $1,000 bond of the Morrisania Steam-boat Company which was left at the bank for safe keeping. Her husband, however, by whom it was delivered to the bank, seems to have deposited it in some way as an aid in bolstering up the failing fortunes of the institution; but it was shown that he always spoke of it to the Trustees as his wife's bond, and the indorsement made on it by the Cashier when receiving it was in her name.

UNCLE SAM'S BUSINESS IMPROVING.

The report of Superintendent Lake, of the Weigher's Department of the Custom-house for the 10 months ending Dec. 31, 1878, during which the improved system has been in practice, shows that 2,387,015,435 pounds of merchandise were weighed, at a total expense, including salaries, of $155,-969 88. The quantity weighed during the corresponding period in 1877 was 2,451,808,502 pounds, and the expense $238,347 91. Since April 15, when the new order went into effect, the Government has gained a difference of duties by taking legal instead of schedule tare on 4,454,-[illegible] pounds, with a proportionate saving on other articles. This saving has been more than sufficient to pay the entire expense of the Weigher's Department for the period named.

Last year there were collected in duties on passengers' baggage $142,530 23, against $82,261 75 in 1877, $54,451 20 in 1876, and $8,582 54 in 1864, the first complete year after the system of making declarations went into effect. The great increase is ascribed to the close inspection of baggage that was enforced in August last. During the previous seven months of the year the total amount collected was only $23,582 97. In August the collections jumped to $20,670 32, against $6,893 90 in 1877; in September to $42,454 58, against $19,973 42 in 1877, and in October to $37,840 69, against $16,796 85 in 1877. In November they were $11,967 13, against $10,765 70 in 1877, and in December, $6,044 54, against $3,140 30. The collections since August, 1863, aggregated a little over $800,000.

THE RECENT PARIS EXPOSITION.

ARRIVAL OF COMMISSIONER M'CORMICK IN THIS CITY—HIS VIEWS ON THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

Ex-Gov. McCormick, United States Commissioner-General to the Paris Exposition, arrived in this City last night by the steamer Germanic, and is at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, where he will remain a few days before proceeding to Washington. Gov. McCormick describes the voyage as exceedingly tempestuous, and speaks of the Germanic as an excellent sea-boat. He left his head-quarters at Paris on Dec. 17, and remained a few days in England before sailing. With the exception of a very few articles, all the unsold American exhibits had previously been sent to Havre, and there shipped on the United States vessels Supply and Constitution. The former sailed from Havre Saturday last, and will come direct to New-York, while the latter will follow her immediately and go to Philadelphia. Their cargoes are small, as barely one-third of all the American exhibits remained unsold. The American machinery was eagerly sought after, and brought good prices. The only locomotive in our exhibit went to Italy, while the large Wheelock engine, made at Worcester, Mass., was not only purchased to remain in France, but the makers sold the royalty for its manufacture in that country for a very large sum. Extensive orders were taken by a Philadelphia firm for cold-pressed nuts and bolts, and these came from nearly every country in Europe. In almost every case the exhibitors of machinery are highly pleased with their success in introducing their goods, and the orders which they have received. In many other branches of American industry the exhibitors were well repaid for their trouble, and Commissioner McCormick states that the French officials assured him of their great satisfaction with the American exhibit, and their belief that it would have an extensive political and commercial effect in France. Of the 137 paintings sent over 12 only were sold, but the Governor, in alluding to this subject could not repress a hearty laugh over the statement gravely broadcast that those pictures which were returned would have to pay a heavy duty at the Custom-house on this side. "Who started that story," said the Governor, "or what his aim or idea was in so doing, I cannot imagine. I have brought one or two hints of pricking the bubble by writing to Collector Merritt and asking him to explain the facts of the case, but I looked each day to see that the absurdity was exposed, and so put it off. In the first place, the pictures unless they were by American artists, nor, of course, could any other be shown in our exhibit. Consequently, the returned pictures will come back to the United States free of all duty, as also do the works of American artists painted abroad. I had supposed that this would have been explained long before, but am glad to be able, through THE TIMES, to assure those Americans who sent over their pictures that they will be under no expense in receiving them back again."

When asked as to his opinion of the Paris Exposition as compared with our own Centennial, he replied that in the general arrangement of the buildings and grounds he considered the American Centennial much the better. In the display of costly fabrics and rich artistic works, however, he believed the Paris Exposition to be the greatest the world has yet seen. While the American Department was not as large as it would have been had Congress taken earlier action, yet it was a good exhibit, and attracted much attention. It was the largest and best American exhibit ever seen in Europe, and especially was he glad that the entire number of exhibitors at the Exhibition of 1867. Then our American exhibitors received 18 gold medals, as against 135 received now, and the distribution of silver and bronze medals was even in greater proportion. The number of diplomas will be sent to the State Department at Washington in a couple of months, and will be forwarded from there to the fortunate winners of them. "In regard to our educational exhibit," he said, "it received very close attention from all classes, and the French people were particularly interested in our system of popular education." Gov. McCormick has left two of his staff in Paris, Messrs. Peterson and Hutchinson, to settle the affairs of the Commission and to forward such articles as may not have been sent on the vessels named, while he will meet the Supply and Constitution at this side and attend to the delivery of their cargoes and the return of the goods here. The Governor considers the year of work he has almost completed one of the most laborious and active of his life, but he is well pleased with the result, and considers that the credit of the country has been fully sustained. He is accompanied by Mrs. McCormick.

THE REPEAL OF ARTICLE XIV.

THE SEVENTH DISTRICT ASSOCIATION EMPHATICALLY OPPOSED TO THE PROPOSITION—THE NINTH DISTRICT SEEKING LIGHT.

The Seventh Assembly District Republican Association met at No. 37 Clinton-place last evening, Mr. Cornelius Van Cott presiding. There was a very full attendance, owing to a previous announcement that action would be taken upon Article XIV. of the Constitution, which prevents any office-holder under Democratic authority from holding an office in a Republican association or a place in the General Committee. After some routine business had been disposed of, a communication on that subject from the General Committee was read. In order to place on record the position of the association of that district, Hon. John D. Lawson offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, A communication from the Central Committee of the Republican Party of the City of New-York has been received by this association, submitting to it the repeal of Article XIV. of the Constitution of the district associations of the party in this City, and

Whereas, Said article was originally made a part of the constitution of said district associations for good and sufficient reasons, and which, in the judgment of this association, still remain, and therefore such repeal would be not only inexpedient, but injurious to the Republican Party; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this association is opposed to the repeal of said Article XIV. of the constitution of the district associations of this City, and hereby refuses to assent to such repeal.

At a meeting of the Ninth Assembly District Association, Mr. Gilbert J. Hunter presiding, a similar communication from the General Committee was laid before the association for its action. On motion, the President was directed to appoint a committee of seven, which is to meet once a week for the purpose of listening to the opinions of the members of the association on the proposed repeal of Article XIV., and to report the result to the association at its next regular meeting. The President appointed as such committee Messrs. William H. Neary, E. T. Tinsman, Pangborn, George B. Deane, Jr., William E. Keys, J. D. Ackerman, and J. W. Jacobus.

THE FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE LITIGATION

The heirs of the Gilsey estate applied yesterday to Judge Barrett for leave to institute and prosecute summary civil proceedings for the dispossession of Stephen Fiske and Daniel Harkins from the Fifth-Avenue Theatre. This application was rendered necessary by reason of the court having interposed itself as virtual lessee of the property of the theatre by the appointment of Gunning S. Bedford as Receiver in the suit brought by Harkins against Fiske. The petition sets out that the lessees, Fiske and Harkins, leased the theatre of late Mr. Gilsey for Sept. 2, 1878, at $30,000 a year; that on Jan. 2 the sum of $1,500 became due for rent, but still remains unpaid; that the lessees are insolvent, and that great loss will ensue to the petitioners unless they are allowed to resume possession. The court granted the order as applied for.

CHARLES BELLOWS & CO.'S FAILURE.

The schedule in the matter of the assignment of Charles Bellows & Co. was filed yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas. The firm was composed of Charles Bellows and Richard R. Hunt, and was engaged in the wholesale liquor trade. The liabilities are stated at $43,699 40; nominal assets, $48,-000 [illegible] and actual assets, $6,371 47. Among the principal creditors are S. Wintringham for $2,566, money loaned; C. Delano, $3,612, money loaned; Mary F. Hunt and Ella B. Hunt, $5,655, money loaned; James G. King's Sons, $4,447, on bills of exchange, and John Osborn, Son & Co., $7,342.

FAILURE OF A WESTERN CLOTHING-HOUSE

The failures among Western clothing-houses still continue, and yesterday the announcement was made that Morris & Goldschmidt, of Chicago, had made an assignment to William Marks. The firm have two large stores in Chicago, one in Dubuque, and one in La Crosse. They had several branches, but discontinued them a year ago. The liabilities are about $100,000, mainly due in the City. Philadelphia, and Boston. The assets are nominally about $80,-000. Among the New-York creditors are Henry Newman, Schloss Brothers, and Brigs, Entz & Co.

MME. ANDERSON'S WALK.

At 3:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mme. Anderson, at Mozart Garden, Brooklyn, had completed 2,000 quarter miles in her attempt to walk 2,700 quarter miles in as many consecutive quarter hours. The pedestrian has now been on the track three weeks, and last evening entered on the fourth and last week of her wonderful walk. The two thousandth quarter mile was finished before a large and very enthusiastic audience in 3:25, a remarkably good time considering the [illegible] upon which the plucky pedestrian has been subjected for the past three weeks. Mme. Anderson complains somewhat of her feet, which are painfully blistered, but her gait is as elastic and her [illegible] as firm as on the day when she commenced her task. That Mme. Anderson will complete the 2,700 quarter miles in the specified time is regarded as certain.

MISMANAGED GAMES.

THE DISPLAY MADE BY THE KNICKERBOCKER ATHLETIC CLUB AT GILMORE'S GARDEN.

The second annual Winter games of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club were begun in Gilmore's Garden last evening, and were so thoroughly mismanaged as to prove decided failures as tests of skill, strength, or endurance. The entrance-fee being only 25 cents, nearly 400 competitors entered for the several contests, and their general appearance was that of such extreme youth that it seemed as though every boy in the City who was desirous of displaying his callow figure in particolored tights had become an aspirant for athletic honors. A thousand spectators witnessed the performance of these children and appeared highly amused at their antics. The programme of events was so long and the entries for each event were so numerous that midnight found the games still unfinished. They were opened with a 75-yard race, in which 65 competitors were started in 13 heats. At the late hour when most of the spectators felt compelled to go home, the honors of this race remained between J. S. Voorhees, of the Adelphi Athletic Club, and Joseph King. For the one-mile walk there were 51 starters, who ranged in age from 10 years upward, and who presented a most curious spectacle, as in an endless, irregular procession they marched around the sawdust track. The whole affair appeared to be a deep mystery to the judges and scorers, as to the uninitiated spectators, and the manner in which they solved the problem and arrived at the conclusion that J. Fisher had won in 10:05¾, will probably remain a secret forever. The one-mile run was won by J. H. Dobbs, of the Fairwood Athletic Club, in 4:43¾. The running broad jump, was contested by men of more advanced age than any that had hitherto appeared, and proved interesting. It was won by W. T. Livingstone, of the Harlem Athletic Club, who cleared 18 feet 3 inches. The first heat of the 220-yard hurdle-race was won by M. J. Gilligan, of the Clinton Athletic Club, and the second by H. Mooyer, of the Argonauts Rowing Association. The half-mile run brought out 29 starters, and was won by H. C. Romel, of the Triton Club, in 2:25¾. In the three-mile walk were 55 starters, of whom the scratch man was handicapped by four minutes, and withdrew after walking one lap. The winner was declared to be J. S. Clark, of the Independent Athletic Club, in 26:56. The running high jump proved the most interesting event of the evening, and was won by J. H. Oakes, of the American Athletic Club, who cleared 5 feet 2 inches, Elliot Marshall, of the Elizabeth Athletic Club, being second, with 5 feet 2 inches.

Under the auspices of the same club a 25-mile walk for the amateur championship of America will be contested on the same track this evening. For this event there are 47 entries, and as many there are some of the best amateur walkers in the country, including Harry Armstrong, the present champion, the event cannot fail to be one of great interest.

SUFFOCATED BY COAL-GAS.

A PITIABLE RESULT OF LACK OF VENTILATION—ONE GIRL SMOTHERED AND ANOTHER LIKELY TO DIE.

Jennie Schroeder, aged 6 years, a daughter of Mrs. Van Dusen, of the Hess Opera Troupe, was found dead in her bed yesterday morning. Her sister Lizzie, aged 20, was found lying insensible across her body. Mrs. Van Dusen, who is now in Chicago, confided her daughters to the care of Mrs. McCaffrey, of No. 331 East Fifteenth-street. Lizzie, who is a singer by profession, returned on Sunday morning from Washington with the Strakosch opera troupe, of which she is a member. On Sunday night she took Jennie to bed with her. Before retiring she requested Mrs. McCaffrey's daughter to awaken her at 10 o'clock the following morning, and Miss McCaffrey went up at the hour appointed yesterday and found Lizzie lying in a stupor across the body of Jennie, who was dead. She called a gentleman into the room, and he lifted Lizzie, but could not arouse her. Dr. McMasters, of No. 322 East Fifteenth-street, was called in to treat the unconscious girl and examine the body of her dead sister. He found that the child Jennie had been suffocated during the night by the inhalation of coal-gas, and that Lizzie had narrowly escaped the same fate. The girls had gone to sleep, leaving a large coal fire in their room.

Coroner Woltman and Deputy Coroner Gold, accompanied by Dr. Schirmer, went to the house and made an examination. Dr. Goldschmidt confirmed the opinion previously expressed by Dr. McMasters. Lizzie Schroeder is in a precarious condition. Up to a late hour last night she had not regained consciousness. A telegram was sent yesterday morning to Mrs. Van Dusen, and later in the day she answered that her husband would come to New-York from Philadelphia and take charge of the body of their child and care for Lizzie. Dr. Goldschmidt will make an examination of the deceased this morning.

A BRIDEGROOM'S OUTFIT STOLEN.

TWO COOL THIEVES TAKE A PARCEL FROM AN EXPRESS WAGON.

James Ryan, of East Forty-fifth-street, driver of wagon No. 106 of the United States Express Company, was robbed of a valuable package yesterday afternoon while turning into East Fourteenth-street from Broadway. He was given the package—which contained a gentleman's wedding outfit valued at $250—at the clothing-house, No. 944 Broadway, and was to have taken it to the residence of Mr. B. D. Silliman, in Pierrepont-street, Brooklyn. After getting the package Ryan drove down Broadway, and turned into East Fourteenth-street. After going a short distance down that street he looked around into the wagon and noticed that the package was gone. His companion, whose duty it was to watch the packages, could not explain its disappearance. A fruit-vendor at the corner of Broadway and Fourteenth-street told Ryan that he saw two men follow the express wagon and, when the guard within was gazing about, reach in, drag a package from behind the latter's legs, and walk away with it. The thieves took their time, and acted with such deliberation and coolness that the vendor supposed they were merely doing what they had a right to do. They carried their booty toward Fifth-avenue, and disappeared down that thoroughfare. Ryan went to Police Head-quarters, and reported the theft to Inspector Thorne, who sent out a general alarm, describing the stolen parcel.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Francis B. Hayes, of Boston, is at the Gilsey House.

Judge Hiram Gray, of Elmira, is at the Astor House.

Capt. Kennedy, of the steam-ship Germanic, is at the New-York Hotel.

State Treasurer J. M. Renfroe, of Georgia, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Congressman J. W. Covert, of Flushing, N. Y., is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Count Lewenhaupt, Swedish Minister at Washington, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Judge C. R. Ingalls, of the New-York Supreme Court, is at the Rossmore Hotel.

Judge Joseph Potter, of the New-York Supreme Court, is at the Park-Avenue Hotel.

Judge George F. Comstock, of Syracuse, and Gen. S. E. Marvin, of Albany, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Congressman Llewellyn Powers, of Maine, and Rev. A. Bradley, of Liverpool, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

R. C. McCormick, United States Commissioner-General to the Paris Exposition; Senator George F. Hoar, ex-Secretary George Boutwell, of Massachusetts; ex-Gov. A. G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania; David A. Wells, of Connecticut; ex-Mayor Henry L. Pierce and T. Bailey Aldrich, of Boston, and Hon. M. Weed, of Plattsburg, N. Y., are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

ST. GEORGE'S CRICKET CLUB.

The annual meeting of the St. George's Cricket Club was held at Delmonico's last evening. The report of the committee for 1878 showed the club to be in a good condition financially, and to have a constantly-increasing membership. It also showed that during the past season the club had played five matches, of which it had won five, lost five, and of which three were drawn. The officers elected for the ensuing year are J. T. Soutter, President; H. H. Green, Vice-President; Berkley Mostyn, Treasurer; J. R. Moore, Secretary, and E. J. Cross, E. R. Morgan, D. B. Gilbert, J. F. Connover, and T. C. Richardson, members of the committee.

A NEW PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

A new Presbyterian church, in Willis-avenue, near One Hundred and Thirty-seventh-street, was opened for service on Sunday last. The edifice is of brick, but is in the Gothic style, and contains seats for 250 persons. It is built on land donated by the late Mr. J. G. Brown, of the New-York Presbytery. The dedication ceremonies will take place Jan. 21. Rev. Mr. Birch is the Pastor. He succeeded the late Rev. Gordon B. Mitchell in June, 1878.

A PANIC IN A CHURCH.

A panic occurred Sunday night in the Cross-Street Methodist Church of Paterson. A prayer service for the opening of the Week of Prayer was held in the church. A young lady entered the church and paid her mother their house rent in five-cent pieces overheard the excited girl, and a number of great excitement followed, many believing the church was on fire. The members of the congregation rushed for the doors, but were assured by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Craig, that "we can not fidget and other nonsense."

VIEWS FROM THE ROSTRUM

LEGISLATION AND ITS DEFECTS.

A LECTURE BEFORE THE MUNICIPAL SOCIETY BY MR. SIMON STERNE.

A large number of members of the New-York Municipal Society gathered at their Madison-avenue hall last evening to listen to a paper read by Mr. Simon Sterne on "Our Methods of Legislation and their Defects." After the recently-elected President of the society, Mr. Theodore M. Adams, had thanked the members for his election and taken his seat, Mr. Sterne began his paper. He took as the key-note of what he had to say the opinion of the court of last resort in the State, pleased on record three years ago, in which it was stated that the mass of State laws relating to public improvements was in such hopeless confusion that it was impossible for the court to give proper interpretations of them in many cases. Mr. Sterne first compared the few legislative wants of the State in its infancy with the great mass of local and private legislation now demanded of the Legislature. The framers of the Constitution adopted all the safeguards for future prosperity they thought to be needed, but they could not foresee the power which great corporations were to acquire, and failed to close the doors against the baleful influences of such institutions. Our present methods of legislation Mr. Sterne thinks, are far behind the demands of modern civilization, not having been improved since colonial days. No safeguards are provided against an enormous pressure for bills relating to private and corporation interests, to the great delay and frequent exclusion of matters of great public importance. Members of the Legislature have come to expect that private citizens must draft all their bills, and they have more pass. The bills framed they get through. Under the present method nobody whatever is responsible for the masses of incongruous laws that are passed. The only remedy, Mr. Sterne's opinion, is found in the distinction rigidly between local and private bills and those of a public character; second, require each local and private bill to be filed with some State officer 60 days before the legislative session opens; third, advertise the bill and its scope in the State papers, and in those published in the locality affected by the bill, as the expense of the parties interested; fourth, allow objections against the bill to be filed during the first 10 days of the session; fifth, allow no private or local bill to be introduced during a session except in extraordinary cases; sixth, require a careful consideration of each bill by a special committee appointed for the purpose. Under such a system as this, said Mr. Sterne, the outrageous violations of the rights of property by the various rapid transit bills could not have been perpetrated. Concerning measures of public and general importance, which are now legislated upon with criminal carelessness, Mr. Sterne thinks that some public body should be organized to revise and draft such laws, and examine all such measures as are proposed for legislation. This would not be a "Council of Revision" would result in polishing all lobbies, for no lobbyist would give up drinking champagne and playing poker with the legislators for the hard work of arguing before some a commission. Mr. Sterne also urged forcibly in favor of giving the heads of governmental departments seats in Congress, where they could render great assistance to the legislators by making suggestions, giving needed information, &c. At the close of the paper a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Sterne, and the essay ordered to be printed. A motion was adopted providing for a committee of three, with Mr. Sterne as Chairman, to look into the questions suggested by the paper, and report what, if any, action can be taken by the Municipal Society to further the reforms needed in the present methods of legislation. Messrs. George B. Butler and Jackson S. Schultz made short speeches on the subject of the paper, and the meeting was then adjourned.

REVEALING THE INFINITESIMAL.

THE MOST POWERFUL LENS KNOWN TO SCIENCE—DR. EPHRAIM CUTTER BEFORE THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

Dr. Ephraim Cutter, of Boston, whose name is familiar in scientific literature as that of a microscope enthusiast, exhibited last night at the meeting of the New-York Academy of Sciences, the first one-seventy-fifth objective ever produced, preceding the exhibition by a lecture in which he gave the history, construction, and uses of this most remarkable lens—the same one, by the way, mentioned by Joseph Cook in one of his Monday lectures. Until within the last 10 years the one-sixteenth inch objective has been regarded as the highest possible result of optical science, and it was only a few years ago that a distinguished microscopist in this country had to defend the one-sixteenth against the zealous partisans of the old-fashioned quarter and fifth, with the narrow angular aperture. The first man who ever obtained an angular aperture of 180 degrees was Spencer, of this City, who probably succeeded in obtaining that result, but was unable to demonstrate it, although it was conceded by competent judges that his register of 178 was not too high. Most experts will recall an article in the *American Journal of Science and Art*, published in New-Haven, in which this result was set forth as a remarkable one. Spencer had produced a tenth at this early date, and it was supposed by many that with this, and an angular aperture of 178, the capacity of the microscope was exhausted. Robert A. Tolles, to whose ingenuity the lens under description is due, was graduated as a pupil with Spencer and migrated to Boston some years ago. One of his first important lenses was that manufactured for Prof. Clarke, of Harvard College, the author of *Mind in Nature*, and devout follower of Agassiz. This was the famous one-thirty-second, registering a power of 3,500 diameters, (or 12,250,000 times,) with which Prof. Wyman and Prof. Clarke conducted their once classic inquiries concerning the question of spontaneous generation. In his *Mind in Nature*, although credit has never been given for the discovery, Prof. Clarke was the first to point out and figure the great diversity of structure which exists among the vibrios and bacteria appearing in infusions. The next remarkable advance in lenses was a fortieth manufactured by Tolles for Dr. A. G. Harriman, of Boston, the discoverer of the nerve fibres in the soft-solid matter of the Oriental Sovereign and of the fibrous or tubular structure of dentine. His papers on these discoveries are familiar to students of dental literature. The one-fiftieth did not, however, prove equal to all the emergencies arising in the progress of dental histology, and two years later Dr. Harriman commissioned Tolles to make the seventy-fifth, laying no limitation upon his respecting expense. The real cost of this powerful objective, which has a working distance of only one two hundred and fiftieth of an inch—that is to say, is that distance from the object when properly adjusted—has been $400. That of the one-fiftieth was $250. The former (both were on exhibition last night) has as compound three systems of lenses, the posterior being adjustable to cover. At first Dr. Harriman could not find any films of glass thin enough to cover objects and admit of adjusting the objective, and had to overcome the difficulty by using lamina of mica instead of glass. This defect has been obviated, however, and he is now using glass covers of the almost incredible thinness of one two hundred and fiftieth of an inch. The lens is available for photographing, and has, when properly illuminated, a moderately clear definition, but will not bear eye-piecing higher than B.

Perhaps an idea of the almost incredible power of such a lens may be obtained from an illustration. The colored corpuscles in human blood were used for the exhibition. These bodies are so minute that it would require about 3,500,000 to cover the surface of a circle half an inch in diameter. The apparent size of such a body under this lens is about that of a 10-cent piece, and the power of this Lilliputian amplifier, not far from 7,500,000 or 56,250,000 times. Dr. Cutter exhibited the microscopic growths in the white blood corpuscle in consumption and other minute objects with success.

GEN. GRANT'S EASTERN JOURNEY.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Jan. 6.

There ought to be no necessity for explanation about such a matter as the possible addition of some petty expense to the United States steamer Richmond, because of the presence of ex-President Grant on board, while on her cruise in the Indian Ocean and other Eastern seas. But it may be best to make some points clearer than they appear to be to the critics. These folks seem to think that the Government pays the table expenses of the officers on board men-of-war ships. That is a mistake. The officers supply their own tables, paying the bills out of their own pockets. The commanding officer of the ship has his "mess," as it is called; and the other officers have their respective "messes," clubbing together, and each individual officer pays his share. Gen. Grant and ex-Secretary Borie will pay their pro rata the same as if they were officers, and neither the Government nor the "mess" expense of the officers need be at all of extra cost. It is possible that the military and naval officers, at the foreign ports the Richmond will visit, may take a broader view of the presence of an ex-President of the United States on a national ship than the home critics do, and may salute him by firing their great guns, and by other military and naval ceremonial, and this may require the Richmond to expend some blank cartridges in return, according to the custom on such occasions. But this expenditure of powder and all other incidental cost cannot amount to more than a few hundred dollars. Such a return salute for the latter's legs, and will salute the ex-President when he may be at home, for our officers have, from the beginning of the Government down to date, been in the habit of firing just such salutes when their ships, or navy-yards, or forts, or other stations have been visited by distinguished foreigners and official dignitaries, according to the official rank of the visitors. Had Gen. Grant been in the service of the United States and having that time, they have always had authority to enter into such relations on board their ships, charging the expense to the Government. But as above explained the presence of Gen. Grant and Mr. Borie on the Richmond will cost the Government nothing beyond the service of the ship, the salaries of the officers, who pay their own expenses; and as to the powder, perhaps a memorandum might be kept as to the cost of that, to be paid by the ex-President on presentation, or else, as he would most willingly do, discharge with the salutes firing altogether.

CANNING ESTABLISHMENT BURNED.

LOSS OF ABOUT $100,000 TO A ST. LOUIS COMPANY.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 6.—The extensive establishment of the St. Louis Beef Canning Company, at Fourteenth and Poplar streets, caught fire at 10:45 o'clock last night. In the rear of this building is an alley, on the opposite side of which is another large building used by the company, which the firemen succeeded in saving. The front part of the establishment was entirely destroyed. The fire originated in the process room, but how nobody knows, as no one had been there since 12 o'clock on Saturday night. The loss is estimated at from $75,000 to $100,000 on the stock. The building, owned by Charles E. Peck, was insured for $20,000. The following are the figures on the stock of the canning company, as follows: Home, New-York; Phœnix, Brooklyn; North British and Mercantile, Springfield Fire and Marine, Commercial Union, of London; Rhode Island Association, and the Hardware Manufacturers, $5,000 each; London, Liverpool, and Globe, $7,500; Guardian, of London; Shoe and Leather, of Boston; Mechanics' and Traders', of New-York; Connecticut Insurance Company, Hamburg and Bremen, and the St. Joseph Fire and Marine, $2,500 each; and on the fixtures, tools, &c., American, of Philadelphia, and the Manhattan, of New-York, $5,000; Continental, of New-York, and American, of Newark, N. J., $2,500 each. Each building was covered by insurance.

OTHER LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire at Ashtabula, Ohio, yesterday morning, destroyed the stock of Hall & Co., to the extent of $5,000. The block is owned by R. C. Warmington, J. R. Starrett, the lessee, loses about $5,000 on furniture. The lower floors of the block were occupied as stores, as follows: J. Topky, hardware; A. R. Thurber, drugs; George Dickinson, jewelry, and the Ashtabula National Bank. The following insurance companies are interested: The Hibernian, $2,000; the Phœnix Mutual, Brooklyn, $2,000; Girard Fire, $2,000; Aetna, $1,000; Hartford, $1,000; North British, $1,000; Lycoming, $3,000; London and Liverpool and Globe, $2,200; Western companies, $11,000. The total loss about $10,000.

A fire at Saginaw City, Mich., on Sunday night, destroyed the residence of Mrs. E. E. Thompson. The loss is $5,000; insurance, $3,000.

MARINE DISASTERS.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 6.—The steam-ship Imbros, from Boston, which arrived here to-day, had four of her boats and her bridge damaged in storms. She brought the crew of the British bark James H. Myrick, Capt. McRae, abandoned at sea.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The Allan Line steamer Nova Scotian, on her passage from Baltimore to Glasgow, lost her surgeon's and purser's rooms and had six of her crew injured in gales, one of whom died.

The Norwegian ship Adolph Tideman, Capt. Pettersen, from Philadelphia Dec. 11, for Dunkirk, is stranded near the latter port, and lies in a bad position.

HAVRE, Jan. 6.—The Hamburg-American Line steamer Herder, which went ashore while leaving this harbor on Saturday for New-York, got off and proceeded for her destination yesterday morning.

YAPHANK, Long Island, Jan. 6.—The steamer Vindicator now lies 300 yards from the beach. There is about the same quantity of water in her hold as there was yesterday, it rising and falling with the tide. No pumps have been able to work owing to there being no place to set them, in consequence of the height below in the way. Four schooners have arrived to receive her cargo, one being already alongside preparing to receive her deck load, which consists of heavy machinery. The crew, with the exception of the Captain and engineer, have started for New-York. The mate, who at the time of the ship's stranding was seriously indisposed, has so far recovered as to be able to walk around.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 6.—The schooner Snow Flake, bound to New-York, with a cargo of wood, struck on the outer reef at Chincoteague on Friday last and filled with water. The crew, consisting of six men, lived on top of the cabin for two days without fire, food, or water. The United States steamer Tallapoosa went to their assistance yesterday, and towed the schooner to this port, arriving here at 12 o'clock to-day. The rescued men were nearly exhausted, and it is thought none are seriously injured. They are being well cared for here.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 6.—The schooner W. A. Levering, of Philadelphia, Smith, from Nevassa, for Wilmington, N. C., with guano, which had been leaking for the past week, was entirely disabled, was picked up at sea and towed to Fernandina Sunday by the tug Oyster Boy.

HOW CONTRACTS ARE AWARDED.

SMITH E. LANE'S WAY OF DOING BUSINESS—HE IS DENOUNCED BY HIS COLLEAGUES IN THE PARK DEPARTMENT.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks, held D

NATURE OF THE ELEMENTS.

MR. LOCKYER'S EXPERIMENTS WITH THE SPECTROSCOPE.

INDICATIONS THAT SUBSTANCES HERETOFORE REGARDED AS SIMPLE ARE COMPOUND—ANALYSIS OF STARS AND SUNS—POSSIBLE REVELATIONS OF THE SPECTRUM.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Society in London, Mr. J. Norman Lockyer, F. R. S., read a long paper, in which he discussed the evidence derived from spectroscopic observation of the sun and stars and from laboratory experiments, which has led him to the conclusion that the so-called elements of the chemist are in reality compound bodies. In order that the line of argument followed by Mr. Lockyer may be understood, it will be necessary briefly to refer to the results of previous researches. As a rule, in observing spectra, the substance to be examined is volatilized in a gas flame or by means of sparks from an induction coil, and the light is allowed to fall on the slit of the spectroscope; the spectrum is then generally one in which the lines run across the entire field, but by interposing a lens between the spark apparatus and the slit of the spectroscope, Mr. Lockyer was enabled to study the various regions of the heated vapor, and thus to establish the fact, already noted by some previous observers, but to which little attention had been paid, that all the lines in the spectrum of the substance volatilized did not extend to equal distances from the poles. He then showed by the aid of this method that in the case of alloys containing different proportions of two metals, if the one constituent were present in very small quantity, its spectrum was reduced to its simplest form, the line or lines longest in the spectrum of the pure substance alone appearing, but that on increasing the amount of this constituent its other lines gradually appeared in the order of their lengths in the spectrum of the pure substance. Similar observations were made with compound bodies. It was also noticed that the lines furnished by a particular substance varied not only in length and number, but also in brightness and thickness, according to the relative amount present. Armed with these facts, and with the object of ultimately ascertaining more definitely than has hitherto been possible which of the elements are present in the sun, Mr. Lockyer, about four years ago, commenced the preparation of a map of a particular region of the spectrum of iron vapor. This map consisted simply of the map of the same region of the solar spectrum. For this purpose about 2,000 photographs of spectra of all the various metallic elements have been taken, and in addition, more than 100,000 observations have been made. As it is almost impossible to obtain pure substances, the photographs have been carefully compared in order to eliminate the lines due to impurities; the absence of a particular element as an impurity being regarded as proved if its longest and strongest line was absent from the photograph of the element under examination. The result of all this labor, Mr. Lockyer states, is to show that hypothesis that identical lines in different spectra are due to vibrations of the same molecule is not sufficient, for he finds short line coincidences between the spectra of many metals in which the freedom from mutual impurity has been demonstrated by the absence of similar lines, but merely coincident when they are unable to decompose or which they have no special reason to regard as compound bodies. The remarkable relations, both in atomic weight and properties, existing between many of the elements tend, indeed, to show that they are related in the manner Mr. Lockyer supposes.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

THE DECISION IN THE CASE OF SONNEBORN AGAINST A. T. STEWART & CO. REVERSED—DISMISSAL OF THE CREDIT MOBILIER SUIT—THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE ANTI-POLYGAMY LAWS AFFIRMED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—A decision was rendered to-day in the United States Supreme Court in the case of A. T. Stewart & Co., appellants, against Meyer Sonneborn. Sonneborn instituted a civil suit for damages in the United States Circuit Court for the District of Alabama, on the ground that Stewart & Co. had maliciously forced him into bankruptcy without probable cause. A judgment was rendered in his favor for $20,000. It is held by the Supreme Court that the lower court erred in positively instructing the jury to return a verdict for Sonneborn, independently of considerations of malice in the institution of the bankruptcy proceedings or want of probable cause therefor; that it is abundantly settled that no suit can be maintained against an unsuccessful plaintiff or prosecutor unless it be shown affirmatively that he was actuated by malice or some sinister motive; that the conduct of Stewart & Co. should have been weighed, in view of what appeared to them when they filed their petition in the bankrupt court, and not in the light of subsequently appearing facts; that if they then believed and had reasonable cause to believe that Sonneborn was indebted to them for goods sold to Leipziger & Co., and that he had committed an act of bankruptcy there was probable cause for their action, and Sonneborn was not entitled to recover. The facts stated, if believed by the jury, were a perfect defense, and the jury should have been so instructed. The judgment of the Circuit Court is, therefore, reversed, with costs, and a new trial ordered. Justice Strong delivered the opinion, Justic Bradley dissenting.

A decision was also rendered in the case of the United States, appellants, vs. the Union Pacific Railroad Company et al., appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Connecticut. This is the suit commonly known as the Credit Mobilier case, and was originally brought by the Attorney-General in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Connecticut, in obedience to the requirements of the fourth section of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1873. Its main purpose was to protect the mortgage security and other interests of the United States arising out of the latter's relations with the railroad corporation. The defendants interposed a demurrer, which was sustained by the Circuit Court, and the bill of the complainants was dismissed upon that decree, and the case brought to this court. It is here held that a court of justice is not called on for the nicety in the balance of benefits and favors between the parties to such a controversy as this, but into their respective rights, as established by law, found in their contracts and recognized by the established principles of equity. Governed by this rule, and by the decision of Congress in passing the law under which this suit was brought, this court holds that no case for relief is made out by the bill of complaint, and the decree of the Circuit Court dismissing the bill is accordingly affirmed. Justice Miller delivered the opinion, Justices Swayne and Harlan dissenting.

The case of George Reynolds, plaintiff in error vs. The United States, was also decided. This was a writ of error brought by the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah, to test the constitutionality of the acts of Congress prohibiting polygamy. Reynolds, plaintiff in error, was tried in the Third Judicial District Court of Utah, found guilty, and the Supreme Court of the Territory affirmed the judgment. The case comes here upon a writ of error, the plaintiff pleading the unconstitutionality of the law prohibiting bigamous marriages, the institution of impaneling a jury for trial and various unimportant legal technicalities. This court, in a long and carefully prepared opinion delivered by the Chief-Justice, holds that polygamy is not one of the rights of which the clause of the Federal Constitution which prohibits interference with religious belief; that the pleas of religious conviction is not a valid defense; that Congress did not step outside the limits of its constitutional powers by passing laws for the suppression of polygamy in Utah, and that the judgment of the Superior Court of that Territory must be affirmed. Justice Field dissented as far as related to the admissibility of certain challenges to the panel of the lower court, but upon the main question, the constitutionality of the act of Congress prohibiting polygamous marriages, there was perfect unanimity.

JUDGE COWING TAKES HIS SEAT.

THE NEW CITY JUDGE CONGRATULATED—HIS FIRST SENTENCE—APPOINTMENT OF COURT ATTENDANTS.

City Judge Cowing took his seat on the bench of the General Sessions Court, Part II., yesterday. His accession had the effect of attracting an immense crowd, among whom were nearly all the lawyers practicing in the criminal courts. The new Judge opened court at 11 o'clock, and proceeded at once with the transaction of business. Having heard the excuses of a large number of petit jur ors, he arranged with District Attorney Rollins and counsel for the defense, days of trial in six murder cases to be disposed of during the pres ent term. While so engaged, Recorder Hackett, who had come down to pass sentence on Walker, and Judge Gildersleeve, whose calendar in Part I. had run out, entered, and the three Judges occupied seats on the bench. Judge Cowing was the recipient of the warmest congratulations from Recorder Hackett, Judge Gildersleeve, the District Attorney and his assistants, and the lawyers of every political stripe in attendance. He seemed perfectly at home in his new position, and transacted the business of the court with commendable dispatch. He displayed a thorough familiarity with the duties of his office, and created a very favorable impression on the members of the legal profession.

The first case to come before the new Judge was that of William Henry Howard, alias "Jim, the Kid," an ex-convict, who was arrested for stealing $40 from the till of the store No. 709 Broadway. Howard pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to the mitigated penalty of two years in State Prison. His Honor then proceeded with the ordinary business of the court.

The court attendants appointed by Judge Cowing presented themselves to Capt. McCloskey, and were assigned to duty. Officer William Wardell, Judge Sutherland's special attendant, who was reappointed by Judge Cowing, at the request of the outgoing Judge, will be the new Judge's special officer. The order for Part II. has not yet been selected, but the choice will probably fall on Henry C. Patterson, brother of Jacob M. Patterson, Jr. The crier receives no more salary than the other officers. Lawrence A. Curry, an ex-City Marshal, has been assigned to duty in the Grand Jury room. Peter Seaman, another of the new attendants, was Cashier at French's Hotel up to the time of his appointment.

MARRIED A LITTLE TOO LATE.

The First National Bank of Auburn, N. Y., recovered judgment against Henry W. Beardslee, a clerk in the Water Purveyor's office in this City, and applied to the court for an order directing that his salary due from the City for the month of September, 1878, be applied in satisfaction of the judgment. The judgment was obtained on Sept. 23, and the salary was due Beardslee two days later. In opposing the plaintiff's motion Beardslee made affidavits that he was a married man, and that his salary was necessary for the support of himself and family. The bank showed, however, that he was married on Oct. 5, and that at the time the salary was earned he was not a married man. Judge Bassett, before whom the motion was argued, at Chambers, held that Beardslee's subsequent marriage could not affect the plaintiff's vested right as against the salary due him at the time the judgment was obtained, and granted the plaintiff's motion. From this order Beardslee appealed, and the case was argued yesterday before the General Term, which reversed its decision.

A DISCHARGED FIREMAN'S CASE.

Gilbert R. Merritt was appointed a fireman and attached to Hook and Ladder Company No. 3, in 1866. A year later he was detailed to the Storekeeper's Bureau, and remained there till 1872. He was then receiving $1,200 a year salary. In 1872, however, he was reduced to the rank of messenger, at $1,000 a year salary, and he held that position until 1874, when he was discharged from the Fire Department service. He lately applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari to review the proceedings of the Board of Fire Commissioners dismissing him. Judge Barrett yesterday denied the motion because of the tardiness of the application invoking the aid of the court, and because of the petitioner's acquiescence in all previous transfers and removals made in respect to himself by the board.

M'GLORY INDICTED.

The Grand Jury yesterday found an indictment against the notorious Billy McGlory for maintaining a disorderly house at his establishment known as "the Windsor Palace," No. 103 Bowery, where Marie was received upon trial recently. The accused has been notified to plead to the indictment before Judge Cowing in General Sessions to-day.

WHIRLED ABOUT BY A SHAFT.

Mary A. Eyan was employed as an ironer in a steam laundry contained in a building owned by Peter M. Wilson. A shaft connecting with a steam-engine, and revolving at a high rate of speed, ran through the room in which she worked. One day, while she was on her way to the range used for heating the irons, her dress was caught by the shaft, and she was whirled about violently. One of her legs was so badly fractured that it had to be amputated, and she was severely burned, besides receiving other injuries. She sued Wilson, in the Superior Court, for $25,000 damages, insisting that the accident was due to his negligence in not fairing the shafting properly covered or guarded. The case is now on trial before Judge Freedman and a jury. Wilson's defense is that the accident was owing to the plaintiff's own negligence.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A PLEA IN EXTENUATION FOR THE EAST SIDE ROAD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While every one using the East Side elevated road has some special grievance, and very many have the same one, perhaps it is as well to consider that very many of the grievances will apply to any steam-road, anywhere, whether it be the manners of employes or the general management of the road. Consider what has been said of horse-car conductors; then what have been and are their grievances too. Every one insists upon getting on the car, and finds fault that seats are not provided for 40 to 60—every one expects the conductor to stop at their respective streets, without taking the trouble to attend to their own business; so, likewise every one insists upon riding in the elevated cars without regard to their number, and if perchance a train, by reason of being full, passes a station, they insist on getting on or blaming the company for not furnishing trains enough. Do they consider how near together trains are when running on one and a half or two minutes headway; that then (and it is so) a train is at the station as soon as the one ahead has hauled out; or that any delay or accident to one train is delay to all? Do they consider that building this road to Harlem was no small undertaking, absorbing every one's work to accomplish it? It being accomplished, can they not allow a reasonable time to get the working details laid out.

By what has been done and not done, it is easy to be seen that a single track or single tracks on two avenues can never accomplish the end we expect. No train can run faster than the slowest way train; but what Harlem passenger considers this? The proper remedy for delay can only be accomplished by having four tracks south of Sixtieth-street, one for way, and one for through travel, the latter making fast time and no stops south of Sixty-fifth-street. It has been proposed that the first train out shall stop at the second, fourth, and all even stations; second train stopping at all odd stations; but what endless confusion that would breed to the passengers. Regarding the present complaints against employes, what man, after answering the same question 50 times, after striving in vain to keep back passengers, to prevent children and dogs from being run over in already over-crowded, taking the "talk" and complaints of a hundred, will not lose his temper? They certainly show as good sense as the public, who berate a station-man for limits of the company.

I am not an employé of the company. I am of the opinion that the public, whether striving to get the first seat on a train or at a matinée at the Academy of Music, are a pack of nervous wrecks. I vote to any one that stands in their course; but regarding present management, consider that the travel presented to this company is far in excess of expectations, that the road is just opened, just commenced running its trains, and that in the course of a day, nor in six days of 24 hours each, and this company cannot build and equip their road by wishing. I fancy they are running it to make money, and will supply necessary rolling-stock and equipment as rapidly as possible. Give us four tracks, fast through trains, five-cent fare, and they can make money and accommodate us too. In the meantime, overhaul their employes. Keep them as quiet and civil and faithful as we may expect under the trials they may expect from such a fault-finding public.

C. A. M.

FISH-HATCHING.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The New-York Fishery Commissioners report that their operations with speckled trout, lake trout, and California trout promise well this year. The trout of Caledonia Brook were two weeks later than usual in commencing to spawn, and the salmon trout in the lakes were 10 days later than their ordinary time. This must have been due to the weather and the temperature of the water. They think very highly of the California trout in every respect, as regards its natural vigor, its game and table qualities, its rapidity of growth, its ruggedness of nature, and the hardiness of its young. They have obtained 300 mature California brook trout at the State hatchery. From these 300 were obtained 60,000 eggs in good condition. The eggs hatched well and are growing rapidly, and the Commissioners think the yield this year will be something astonishing. These trout spawn several months later than the brook trout of Eastern waters.

In one respect are the California trout inferior, and that is in the matter of appearance. They are not by any means so handsome, and have not the carmine specks on their sides which are the peculiar characteristic and ornament of the true *Salmo fontinalis*. The Commissioners have also obtained eggs of California salmon from the United States Commission, but have no call for them, and desire to give notice to all persons interested that if these salmon, which are now hatched, are not taken off their hands by them by April 1 they will turn over to New-York there has never been much demand for the eggs of salmon, and so far as that State is concerned the importation might as well be stopped. California salmon are very handsome fish, and good, as they will attain a good size when restricted from visiting the sea, and they might be used for that purpose in ponds that have spring water, or which were once inhabited by trout. They will grow with trout, and under the same conditions, and will grow much more rapidly, but they must not be allowed to escape down stream, for go they will, if they can, toward the sea, as they already gone over the Genesee Falls with that object. These last certainly will never come back. If any one wants California salmon he has only to send word to Caledonia to Mr. Seth Green, the State Superintendent, to be accommodated.

ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, Commissioner.

A NEEDFUL CAUTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I noticed among the congregation in Dr. Hall's church, this morning, two gentlemen, in the families of each of whom are severe cases of scarlet fever. In the pew with one of these gentlemen were two young children, strangers to him. If the theory adopted by most physicians be true, that this disease can be carried in clothes, the conduct of these gentlemen is inexcusable. Perhaps on Sunday are usually hung up in the vestibules during the week, and when the house is infected with fever poison, those clothes are certain to absorb the spores and to communicate the infection to any one susceptible of this disease. Timely word from you might instruct the ignorant or remind the thoughtless of the necessity of avoiding public assemblies with infected garments. MEDICUS.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Jan. 5, 1878.

A REQUEST FOR REFORM.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please reduce the pay of the Police and increase the number of ash carts, and you will confer a favor upon the NINTH WARD.

DECISIONS IN THE COURTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Chief-Judge Davis.

Morgan vs. Merrill.—Judgment ordered with reference to William Pierce Scott to sell the mortgaged premises, and with judgment for deficiency against Edward M. Merrill, and not against Hannah Merrill, allowance of $150, counsel fee and $10 costs. *Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Glover* 14 Hun, 154. There is no allegation in the complaint that distinguishes this case from that. The action fails to show that the mortgaged property was the wife's separate estate, or that the debt was incurred for her benefit; on the contrary, the allegation is that it was conveyed to the mortgaged property, and not one owned or common.

In the Matter of Foster.—It will be necessary to file a bond. The estate of the deceased surety is not holden, and the remaining sureties have not justified in the amount required by the order. The Trustee may file his bond within 20 days, the condition to be as directed in the former order. No costs of this motion to either party.

In the Matter of Schenck.—There should be a reference to ascertain the present condition of the trust fund, and the truth of the affidavit and statement of the Trustee in relation to the alleged agreement under which he has disposed of portions of the fund. It is ordered that those purposes to — Harrison, Esq., and the further hearing of the motion to remove the Trustee is reserved till the coming in of the report.

By Judge Lawrence.

Brown vs. Farley.—Order appointing Receiver.

In the Matter of Chesebrough.—Order granted.

By Judge Donohue.

Argall vs. Pitts.—Order granted denying motion.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Opinions.—Hart et al. vs. Schutting; Cashman vs. The New-York Fire-Escape Company; The Church of the Redemption vs. Grace Church; Anthony vs. Day.

Knapp et al. vs. Knapp et al.—Findings settled.

Wendt, &c., vs. Fayerweather et al.—Order settled and signed.

By Judge Barrett.

Opinions.—The People ex rel. The Protestant Episcopal Public School vs. Kelly, &c.; The People ex rel. Merritt vs. The Board of Fire Commissioners; Catlin, &c., vs. Catlin et al.

Orders Signed.—Smith vs. Riley; Peters vs. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company; Stockwell vs. Bethune.

Bogus vs. Weir et al.—Findings settled.

Leake vs. Kenny et al.—Give notice of settlement. All findings at Special Term should be on notice.

Gano et al. vs. Orvis et al.—Judgment for the plaintiffs upon the demurrers, with costs, and with leave to each of the defendants demurring to withdraw his demurrer and answer within five days upon payment of costs.

The Manhattan Life Insurance Company vs. Lyon et al.—Findings settled. Request for additional findings declined. Defendant may accept to such refusal if he so advised.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Hicks, &c., vs. Morris et al.—Case settled.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

By Judge Sedgwick, J.

Martin vs. The Mayor, &c.—New trial ordered.

Brunet vs. The Phenix Insurance Company.—Case settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

By Chief-Judge Curtis and Judges Sedgwick and Freedman.

Officer vs. Bartlett.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Curtis.

Dunham vs. The Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company.—Order entered, with costs, dismissing the appeal. *Goodliet vs. Menard.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on opinion below.

Mitchell vs. Connell et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs on opinion of Judge Sedgwick.

Dwyer vs. Cruser, Sheriff.—Exceptions sustained; verdict set aside, and new trial ordered, with costs to the plaintiff to abide the result. Opinion by Judge Freedman.

Morse vs. Thornton et al.—Judgment reversed, and motion granted, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Judge Freedman.

By Chief-Judge Curtis and Judge Sedgwick.

Eagan vs. Sea, Receiver, &c.—Judgment affirmed, with costs to be paid out of the funds in the hands of the defendant and Receiver. Opinion by Chief-Judge Curtis.

By Chief-Judge Curtis and Judge Freedman.

Arrowsmith, &c., vs. O'Sullivan et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Chief-Judge Curtis.

By Judges Sedgwick and Freedman.

Rose vs. Holden, &c.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. See memorandum.

Thomson vs. The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company, Limited.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Sedgwick.

Lazon vs. Baltimore et al.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Judge Sedgwick.

Leonard vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Freedman.

Walling vs. Schoenenberg.—Order and judgment affirmed, with costs, and with leave to the plaintiff, upon the payment of such costs, and of the costs imposed below, to withdraw his demurrer and to serve a reply within 20 days. Opinion by Judge Freedman.

Palmedo vs. De Graff.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Freedman.

By Chief-Judge Curtis and Judge Sedgwick.

Clifford vs. Dorn et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Chief-Judge Curtis.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Sewell vs. Ives.—Order settled.

Frank vs. Expenditeur.—Bond approved.

Frank vs. Expenditeur.—Order granted.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Young et al. vs. Schaaffer et al.—Counsel are requested to agree on a Special Term on Jan. 8, at 10:30 o'clock, in reference to the findings, &c., to be settled.

Meuzies et al. vs. Platt.—Findings of fact and conclusions of law settled.

Ely et al. vs. The Domestic Sewing-machine Company.—Order granted.

Rosenau vs. Kober.—Order of discontinuance.

Johnson vs. Dressel.—Order for commission.

Carter et al vs. Younge et al.—Order discharging Receiver and sureties.

Orders Signed.—Gillins vs. Moore; Bowman vs. Portsell; Swortland vs. Bennett; McKelvey vs. Lewis; Zola vs. Mercadanti; Thompson vs. O'Kane; Bowne vs. Price; Carpenter vs. Allen.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

By Chief-Judge C. P. Daly and Judges Larremore and Van Hoesen.

Wilde vs. Smith et al.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered; costs to abide the event. Opinion by Chief-Judge Daly.

The Nat. Linseed and Sperm Oil Company vs. Hubbell, &c.—(No. 3)—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Judge J. F. Daly.

Wickham vs. Dunham.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered; costs to abide the event. Opinion by Chief-Judge Daly.

Rosenfeld et al. vs. Haas et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Chief-Judge Daly.

Stalbach vs. Brown et al.—Judgment reversed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Van Hoesen.

Ferris vs. Hobbs.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Chief-Judge Daly.

Barbour vs. Servatius et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Chief-Judge Daly.

Hubbell vs. the Nat. Linseed-oil Company et al.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered; costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Van Hoesen.

Hubbell vs. the Nat. Linseed-oil Company et al.—Order reversed, with costs and disbursements. Opinion by Chief-Judge Daly.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Hoesen.

Merritt vs. Keech.—Order for payment of money. See memorandum.

Sherman and The Pacific Railroad Company vs. Pierce et al.—Order for examination vacated, with $10 costs.

Ward vs. Meyer.—Motion for Receiver denied. See memorandum on file.

Allen, &c., vs. Matthews.—Issue settled, and order signed.

Maltz vs. Wettig.—Motion granted on terms. See memorandum on file.

General National Bank vs. Shinman et al.—Order signed.

Price vs. Price.—Divorce granted.

Lennox vs. Lawson, Married annulled because of nonage of plaintiff.

Donnelly vs. Russell.—The pauper is entitled to costs. See memorandum on file.

Mercantile Insurance Company.—See opinion on file, Clerk's office.

Sonneborn vs. Pierce.—Order for examination of Pierce set aside, with $10 costs to defendant to abide the event.

Holyoke vs. Brown.—See memorandum on file of motions Nos. 1 and 2.

Wood vs. Roberts, &c.—See memorandum on file with Clerk.

White vs. Forax.—Motion for the Receiver denied. See memorandum on file.

In the Matter of the Final Accounting of Hill.—Order signed and on file.

By Judge Larremore.

Meigs, Jr., vs. Rinaldo.—Application granted ordered on file.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Link, &c., vs. Hencken.—Motion granted.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Sheridan.

Motions Granted.—Collenberger vs. Frank Bosch vs. The Photo-plate Company; Bosch vs. Roth; Ryan vs. Reichert; Dambmann vs. Rodgers; Schauwald vs. Dreyfus.

Orders Entered and Filed.—Morris vs. Pelts; Mayer vs. Feigelstock; Tannenbaum vs. Riker; Mook vs. Goers; York vs. Cassidy; Rutter vs. Silberman; Hatterield vs. Cashman; Isenbok vs. Bernestein.

McCahill vs. Wells.—I would like to see the attorneys in this matter.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos. 6, 19, 58, 73, 81, 85, 83. Call begins at No. 101, up to and including No. 175.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, C. J., and Brady and Ingalls, JJ.

Nos. 62, 101, 103, 104, 105, 106, 111, 113, 114, 115, 116, 118, 136, 138, 139, 140, 142, 144, 151, 161, 152, 153, 155, 156, 158, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Demurrer—No. 13. Law and Fact—Nos. 707, 258, 706, 321, 822, 796, 775, 563, 564, 792, 798, 779, 426, 793, 681, 794, 584, 776, 720, 782, 817, 752, 613, 807, 756, 217, 727.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. 2724, 2787, 4215, 2959, 2876, 2592, 1529, 2270, 2633, 2735, 606, 2773, 2692, 2764, 2785, 2779, 2597, 803, 375, 2794, 2735, 2730, 2510, 2691, 2832, 2829, 2825, 2882, 2843, 2844, 2850, 2863, 2880, 1709, 2313, 1865, 1805, 1686, 2878, 2887, 2898, 3899.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos. 1672, 1671, 1822, 1703, 1093, 3727, 3359, 1329, 2401, 2575, 2682, 2455, 2481, 2483, 1405, 1529, 617, 2382, 1360, 2405, 2230, 2479, 2085, 588, 2332.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Potter, J.

Nos. 2019, 3839, 2141, 4151, 1835, 1782, 1733, 1784, 1803, 2282, 2488, 1726, 2203, 2274, 398, 1998, 1151, 2360, 2281, 1989, 832, 1309, 2369, 2140, 2418.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, C. J., and Van Vorst and Speir, JJ.

Nos. 1, 9, 10, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos. 39, 40.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos. 384, 385, 386, 387, 549, 103, 39, 940, 949, 488, 489, 480, 423, 95, 120, 134, 177.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by C. P. Daly, C. J., and Larremore and Van Brunt, JJ.

The People vs. Greth. Nos. 9, 38, 63, 80, 83, 90, 75, 77, 78, 82, 98, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 113, 116, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 127.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos. 514, 881, 829, 761, 826, 827, 840, 412, 413, 704, 902, 503, 497, 488, 1252.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Alker, C. J.

Nos. 4797, 5407, 5139, 4785, 4706, 5129, 4914, 5167, 5168, 756, 1138, 5474, 2718, 3045, 5523.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Sinnott, J.

No day calendar.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Gilfoerster, J.

Nos. 3221, 3082, 5170, 5164, 4208, 4992, 5213, 5217, 5227, 4228, 5229, 5249, 5251, 5252, 5253.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

Stephen Smith, felonious assault and battery.

Matthew O'Brien, felonious assault and battery.

William O'Byrne, felonious assault and battery.

Peter Malloy, felonious assault and battery.

Patrick Meehan, felonious assault and battery.

Henry Bauman, false pretenses.

Charles Bachner, larceny from the person.

John Mull, assault and battery.

George Ballard, assault and battery.

William Rook, assault and battery.

Joseph O'Rourke, assault and battery.

Cornelius Brock, assault and battery.

James McGuinness, assault and battery.

Charles Benson, Charles Bernard and Harney, grand larceny.

Patrick McCauley, grand larceny.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Cowing, J.

Daniel Birdsall, felonious assault and battery.

Emile Martin, felonious assault and battery.

Richard Bates, felonious assault and battery.

Isaac Martin, assault and battery.

Patrick Reid, assault and battery.

Louis Martin, assault and battery.

Joseph Martin, assault and battery.

George W. Mitchell, grand larceny.

William O'Brien, grand larceny.

John Rogers, grand larceny.

Charles O'Rourke, grand larceny.

Michael McKenna, receiving stolen goods.

James McGarty, receiving stolen goods.

Robert Blood, forgery.

Lewis Benjamin, petit larceny.

Andrew Miller, petit larceny.

Charles O'Brien, petit larceny.

James Cassidy, petit larceny.

William Brown, petit larceny.

Thomas O'Shaughnessy and Michael O'Brien, grand larceny.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 6, 1879.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Flour, bbls.	24	Moss, bales
Wheat, bush.	294,000	Molasses, hhds.
Corn, bush.	1,000	Naval stores, bbls.
Beans, bush.	127	Spirits Turp., bbls.
Broom-corn, bales.	50	Rosin, bbls.
Cotton, bales.	11,841	Oil-cake, pkgs.
Cotton-seed oil, bbls.	98	Oil, Lard, bbls.
Oil's-seed-cake, bags.	854	Fus-nuts, bags.
Linseed, bags.	44	Hops, bales.
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	98	Pork, bbls.
Rice, pkgs.	452	Beef, pkgs.
Flour, bbls.	7,400	Nut-meats, pkgs.
Cornmeal, bbls.	1,500	Lard, pkgs.
Cured meat, bags.	338	Lard, bags.
Wheat, bushels.	13,500	Butter, pkgs.
Corn, bushels.	10,450	Cheese, pkgs.
Oats, bushels.	1,450	Dre-sed Hogs, No.
Rye, bushels.	1,000	Ale, pkgs.
Malt, bushels.	1,500	Beer, bbls.
Peas, bushels.	400	Spelter, lbs.
Oat-meal, bbls.	125	Skins, bales.
Flax-seed, bags.	50	Hides, No.
Grease, bbls.	140	Scrap-iron, pkgs.
Grass-seed, bags.	157	Sumac, bags.
Hemp, bales.	1,312	Tea, pkgs.
Hides, No.	1,312	Tea, pkgs.
Hides, bales.	25	Tobacco, hhds.
Hops, bales.	60	Tobacco, pkgs.
Lead, pigs.	895	Whisky, bbls.
Leather, sides.	11,161	Wool, bales.

COFFEE.—A quiet but firm market noted; 1,350 bags Maracaibo sold at 15c. @17c. Rio is firm. No sales reported sales and withdrawals of 2,900 bags, per Graf Bismarck, 500 bags per Tycho Brahe, and 500 bags per La Plata. Quotations as follows:

Rio, fair	17c.	Java, mats and O	28@29c.
Rio, prime	17c.	Java, Government	30@31c.
Rio, good	16c.	Mocha	25@26c.
Rio, ordinary	15c.	Maracaibo	15@17c.
Rio, low	14c.	Laguayra	15@17c.
Rio, peaberry	17c.	Savanilla	15@17c.
Rio, Java cut	17c.	Jamaica	15@17c.
Rio, Java	17c.	Costa Rica	15@17c.
Rio, Java, washed	17c.	Mexican	15@17c.
Rio, Java, washed	17c.	Mexican	15@17c.
Rio, Java, washed	17c.	Mexican	15@17c.

COTTON.—Has been quoted essentially unchanged in price for early delivery, but very dull.....Sales were reported for export 284 bales, of which 265 bales were on Saturday evening, including —bales to shipment, 424 bales to spinners, 260 bales to speculators, and —bales to Consumers.....Middling quoted at 9 1-16c. @ 9 3-16c.; Strict Low Middling at 9¼c. @9⅝c.; Middling at 9 7-16c. @9 9-16c.; Fair at 11 11-16c. @11 13-16c.....

And for forward delivery, Cotton has been moderately active at improved prices.....Sales have been reported since our last of 64,700 bales, (of which 13,900 bales were on Saturday evening, and 50,800 bales to-day,) with 4,000 bales sellers' option, as follows: 1,000 bales in January, 9.49c.@9.50c.; February, 9.59c.@9.70c.; March, 9.86c.@9.87c.; April, 10c.@10.01c.; May, 10.13c.@ 10.14c.; June, 10.33c.@10.34c.; July, 10.53c.@10.54c.; August, 10.41c.@10.43c., showing an advance of 5@11 points, closing firm.....Consolidated exports (one day) for the week ending this evening reach 7,720 bales; to the Continent, 9,143 bales; to France, — bales; to the Channel, 3,100 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 353,995 bales.....Stock in New-York to-day, 105,379 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	*N. O.*	*Texas.*
Ordinary	8 5-16	7 11-16	7 11-16
Strict Ordinary	8	8	8
Good Ordinary	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
Strict Good Ordinary	8 13-16	8 15-16	8 15-16
Low Middling	9 1-16	9 3-16	9 3-16
Strict Low Middling	9¼	9⅜	9⅜
Middling	9 7-16	9 9-16	9 9-16
Good Middling	9 13-16	9 15-16	9 15-16
Strict Good Middling	10 5-16	10 5-16	10 5-16
Middling Fair	11	11	11
Fair	11 11-16	11 13-16	11 13-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	7 11-16	Low Middling	8 13-16
Strict Good Ord	8 3-16	Middling	9 1-16

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has been quoted 5@10c. better for the low grades, and steady as to values, on a moderately active call for supplies, chiefly from home trade sources.....Sales have been reported of 24,000 bbls., including 8,000 bbls. State, including Sour and unsound Flour of all classes; very inferior to very choice at $2 25@$3 05, chiefly Extras at $3 00@$3 05; 1,000 bbls. Rye Flour at $3 90@$5 50; mainly at $4 25@$5; very inferior to very choice Minnesota Clear Extras at $3 60@$3, (the latter an extreme figure); 1,000 bbls. Patent Extras, very inferior to choice at $4@$5 60; Minnesota Patent Extras, very inferior to strictly fancy, at $5 25@$6 25, (

JANUARY 7, 1879

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 7, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Lucia di Lammermoor.
WALLACK'S THEATRE.—At Last.
UNION-SQUARE.—The Banker's Daughter.
PARK THEATRE.—Babes in the Wood.
THEATRE COMIQUE.—Vaudeville.
NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Davy Crockett.
STANDARD THEATRE.—Miss.
CHICKERING HALL.—Concert. At 11 A.M.—Lecture.
GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Athletic Sports.
THE AQUARIUM.—Afternoon and Evening.
SAN FRANCISCO HALL.—Love's Endurance.
MASONIC HALL.—Tom Thumb Troupe. Matinée.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS. POSTAGE PAID.

THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12 00
THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 10 00
THE Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2 00
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 2 50
THE WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 1 00

☞ Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

The Signal Service Bureau reports for to-day, in this region, colder north-west backing to warmer south-west winds, clear or partly cloudy weather, rising barometer.

It is not impossible that the quiet of the Senate, which was only briefly disturbed by the debate on the Blaine resolutions, may be more seriously interrupted by a political struggle over the seat of Mr. CORBIN, of South Carolina, from which he is now barred by Gen. M. C. BUTLER. Our dispatches explain how the question stands, and what are the prospects of success for a movement to dispossess the sitting claimant. The incident hinges on the return of Senator SHARON, of Nevada, who has finally been able to arrange his private affairs so as to find time for attention to the less important duties of his position in the Senate. Should the case be called up, it may give rise to debate upon a somewhat novel question, viz., the right of the Vice-President, as President of the Senate, to give a casting vote upon the question of a member's title to his seat. "Each house," says the Constitution, "shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members," and, on the other hand, "the Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided." It would seem from this language that the Vice-President becomes *ex officio*, in case of a tie, a part of the Senate, as much when an election is under consideration as at any other time.

Among the subjects which will claim the prompt attention of Congress upon its reassembling is the distribution of the remainder of the Geneva award, which is made a special order in the House for to-morrow. That we should have in the Treasury, six years after the award was made, nearly two-thirds of the amount received from Great Britain, is a most difficult thing to explain on any reasonable hypothesis of fair dealing. But that this fact should be due to the persistent refusal of Congress to admit a large class of claimants, whose losses were presented with great earnestness at Geneva, to even a hearing as to their right to the money, is not only difficult but impossible to reconcile with fair dealing. The duty of Congress is perfectly simple. Let it refer all claims to a tribunal empowered and fitted to decide them equitably and in accordance with the principles laid down in the laws and in the decision of the Commissioners, and, if we then have a balance remaining, let it be placed unreservedly at the disposition of the Government from whom it was erroneously collected. Such an act would do more to advance the interests of peace by showing the capacity of a great Government to live up to the spirit of a friendly arbitration than anything that has been done in international congresses in a half century.

Mr. Corporation Counsel WHITNEY has given an opinion on the power of the Common Council over the streets, which appears to dispose conclusively of such jobs as those in which Mr. WEBB and Mr. SPINOLA have been engaged. His points are very clearly and logically stated. He denies the power of the Council to grant franchises such as were conveyed to WEBB without special authority from the Legislature; if such power existed, it could not be exercised, as has been attempted, without reservation of the right of repeal, as the Council cannot convey franchises in perpetuity; legislative powers in restraint of the franchises, if these could be granted, cannot be delegated to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and the resolution so delegating them is invalid. These are points of such obvious force that the merest tyro in Municipal matters ought to be familiar with them.

Silver still drags in the neighborhood of 49½ pence per ounce in London, now and then bouncing or drooping an eighth, but exhibiting very little activity at any price. According to the report of the London *Times*, the only demand which has kept up even the low market rate now prevailing is that from Austria, which, on Saturday, took $300,000 at 49⅝. At this price the bullion value of the 412½-grain dollar is less than 84 cents. It is greatly to be desired that Congress should take advantage of the present situation to rectify the mistaken legislation regarding silver. It is now evident that the hopes of those honest men who were persuaded that the Silver bill would bring the old dollar to par must be dismissed. The belief of those who thought that the remonetization of silver was necessary to the successful operation of the Resumption act has proved equally illusory. Both these opinions were sincerely held by well-meaning members of Congress, who would perhaps be willing, now that the truth is established beyond all dispute, to remove the most serious danger in the way of permanent success of resumption by repealing the Silver act.

The annual Message of Gov. BISHOP, of Ohio, is a modest and sensible document, containing numerous practical suggestions concerning State affairs, but wholly free from any allusion to national matters—an exemption which Democratic Governors are not in the habit of practicing. The Governor reports the State debt of Ohio at the moderate sum of $6,476,805, all but a few thousand dollars of which is payable in 1881 and 1886, and bears 6 per cent. interest. The local indebtedness of the State is, however, heavy, that of the counties being over $3,000,000, and that of the cities being nearly $36,000,000, and the total debt, local and general, being nearly $52,000,000. Among the recommendations of the Governor are the following: That the required number of Militia be reduced to 10,000, (instead of 20,000,) and that their pay be increased and their equipment and discipline be made as perfect as possible; that provision be made for courts of arbitration between workmen and their employers; that payment of wages otherwise than in money be more strictly prohibited; that district schools be improved in organization; that provision be made for the more effectual prevention of grave-robbery, and for furnishing bodies for dissection; that the fees of county officers be reduced to a reasonable maximum, the surplus to be paid into the Treasury.

THE MUNICIPAL PROBLEMS OF TWO CITIES.

As outlined in the brief but pregnant Message of Mayor COOPER, and as set forth in the very able and comprehensive review of city affairs given by Mayor HOWELL, there is a striking identity between the questions with which those responsible for the administration of New-York and Brooklyn have to deal. The relative financial condition of the two cities is pretty nearly as follows: With an assessed valuation five times as great as that of Brooklyn, New-York has a net bonded debt less than three times as great, and a tax levy bearing the proportion of four and a half to one. Or, to put the matter in a different shape, the net permanent debt of New-York represents a lien of 93¼ per cent. on its taxable property, while that of Brooklyn represents a lien of 17 per cent.; the tax levy of New-York is but little over 2½ per cent. on its assessed valuation; that of Brooklyn is about 3 per cent. Both cities have suffered, in proportions not so unequal as is generally supposed, from official peculation and political jobbery, only in the case of Brooklyn the stealing has been more carefully disguised under the forms of law. The tax-payers of both are paying the penalty for the exorbitant cost of public works, in many cases premature and in most cases unproductive. It is the imperative necessity of both to set about a resolute reduction of debt and a vigorous retrenchment in the salaries paid to their employes.

Mayor COOPER makes some general recommendations on the latter point; Mayor HOWELL takes advantage of his administrative experience, and comes down to specific details. Brooklyn has reduced the pay of its patrolmen to $1,000 a year, and of its firemen to $900. Mayor HOWELL thinks that these rates can be still further reduced to $800 and $700, respectively. New-York pays its patrolmen and firemen $1,200, and the combined salary list of the Police and Fire Departments amounts to $4,500,000. Assuming that we can follow the example of Brooklyn to the extent of enforcing a reduction of 20 per cent. on the salaries of the Police and Fire Departments, we should at once secure a saving of $900,000 a year, and our Police and firemen would still be better off than their brethren in Brooklyn. On the remaining $5,000,000 paid in New-York for salaries there is unquestionably room for a similar reduction, so that by the aid of the Legislature a saving of about $2,000,000 a year can be at once effected on the salary list of this City without the slightest detriment to the efficiency of local administration. Applied to the reduction of the debt and the prosecution of needful public improvements, such a saving would be a very substantial boon to New-York tax-payers.

The resources of New-York are, obviously, more elastic than those of Brooklyn, and the margin for retrenchment is at the same time greater. Both cities might, with great advantage, simplify their departmental system, and concentrate responsibility by making all departments, with the possible exception of the Police, single-headed. It is very poor policy for Republicans to continue to maintain the cumbrous machinery of administrative boards in Brooklyn merely on the ground that their friends are in possession of most of the offices, and, we trust, the time has gone by when a Republican majority in the Legislature will allow itself to be used for the purpose of keeping up three-headed departments in this City for the benefit of Tammany Hall. The party that most promptly recognizes and acts on the necessity for reducing all classes of public expenditures is the party which will attract the support of the people. The "burning questions" in State and municipal politics are, year by year, becoming fewer; the question of economy is the most vital one at present before the people. Leading men of both parties have been loud in their professions of devotion to the cause of retrenchment. The Republican Party is too powerful in the Legislature of 1879 to permit it to shirk the responsibility for action in this matter. The able and ambitious man in both houses will find the field of economy the one which offers the best promise of immediate reward and lasting distinction.

Both Mayor COOPER and the President of the new Board of Aldermen pointedly allude to the fact that the results of the last election were an outcome of public dissatisfaction with the existing management of City affairs. The new Administration will not be true either to its pledges or to the mandate of the people if it travels in the grooves of its predecessor. How much the Kelly régime dreads the operation of the new broom may be inferred from the piteous appeal made by the Controller's evening organ for harmony between the Mayor and the head of the Finance Department. As the vote of November was an energetic protest against both the methods and the men favored by Mr. KELLY, the absurdity of expecting the Mayor to co-operate with the Controller is sufficiently apparent. Mr. COOPER is not the sort of man to be fooled by any overtures from Tammany Hall, and if the Anti-Tammany Democrats in the Board of Aldermen share the principles and purposes of their able and upright colleague who has been elected President of the board, there is but little danger of the vantage ground gained by the combination in November being abandoned.

SELF-INTEREST AS A MOTIVE TO GOOD FAITH.

A Nashville newspaper, referring to the growing tendency toward a virtual repudiation of the Tennessee debt, protests against the policy on the ground that it will react unfavorably to the people themselves. The rights and interests of the creditors are dismissed as unworthy of consideration. "Will a failure to meet outstanding obligations ultimately prove profitable to the people of the State?" is in effect the query propounded by the editor. He answers it negatively. There is no affectation of morality in the argument, no remonstrance against bad faith as one form of dishonesty, no advocacy of an honorable settlement as a matter of duty. Expediency is the only consideration deemed worthy of thought, or which is likely to affect the conduct of Tennesseeans. Perhaps we should be thankful even for the admission that repudiation is undesirable because it would be unprofitable. When dealing with a community like that which makes laws in Tennessee, a scrutiny of motives is unnecessary. The appeal of our Nashville contemporary is decisive as to the preponderance of sordid motives over upright ones, at least in that part of the State.

Nor is the appeal applicable only to Tennessee. With quite as much force, it may be addressed to the readjusters of Virginia and the repudiators of Minnesota, to the municipal rulers of Charleston and New-Orleans, to the impatient tax-payers of bonded towns in New-York and Vermont, to the citizens of Rahway and Elizabeth in New-Jersey, and to the uncounted list of defaulting municipalities in Illinois, Missouri, and other Western States. The arguments and phrases current among honorable men are wasted when applied to people who insist that as between their creditors and themselves their own convenience shall alone be consulted. A State, a county, or a town which employs lawyers to pick holes in a contract under which the money wanted was obtained, is beyond the reach of right or of the reason which dictates justice. In business matters the man who avails himself of a technicality to rid himself of liability for the payment of goods which he bought and has sold, earns the reputation of a very mean scoundrel. The judgment passed upon the State or municipality in the case supposed will not be more flattering.

The case is not materially changed if the community forces upon its creditors a readjustment amounting to a repudiation of more or less of the debt, with no better excuse than an alleged oppressiveness of taxation. Debtors cannot be allowed to plead inconvenience of payment as an answer to their creditors' demands. If unable to pay, the insolvency laws open a way of escape, but the stigma of insolvency remains. Municipalities have neither so good an excuse nor so easy a method of deliverance. The property is there, and if the owners refuse to bear the burdens which they helped to put upon it, we cannot form a favorable opinion of their integrity. A municipality that would keep its name untainted will make any sacrifice rather than rob the creditors who furnished money for its improvement. The list we have partially enumerated proves that scruples of this sort are not allowed to stand in the way of the relief afforded by default and arbitrary readjustment. Churches abound in all these places, and preachers never tire of talking of righteousness and judgment. What then? The talk does not touch a defaulting and readjusting community, State or municipal. Right and wrong are terms ignored. The tax-payers avail themselves of the virtual helplessness of the creditors to rob them with impunity. The citizen who should get up among them and emphasize the injunctions of morality would be laughed at.

Here, then, the Nashville lesson comes in with a chance of being listened to. "Never mind morality; do not trouble yourselves about justice or other abstractions; consider only that in the long run bad faith does not pay." Potent as this consideration may be, its efficacy when applied to States and municipalities is derived from the fact that the damage inflicted upon their credit in reality falls upon their citizens. It is of little moment, probably, that Minnesota or Tennessee could not now obtain a loan on any terms; but it is of great importance that their towns and people, who have need of all the capital that can be got, have their credit injured by the bad faith of their State. Still more directly is injury done to the credit of citizens of defaulting and repudiating municipalities. Naturally, they are regarded with more or less distrust. They cannot obtain credit as freely as before. The slur cast upon the integrity of the citizens as a body attaches in some degree to each of them. From a selfish point of view, therefore, indifference to State or Municipal obligations is unwise. Relief obtained at the cost of creditors is delusive. It is soon exhausted, while the indirect losses consequent upon dishonor or dishonesty last a lifetime.

If more specific evidence be needed of the manner in which tampering with public faith reacts injuriously to individuals, it may be found in the futile endeavors of Western mortgageors to obtain substantial concessions from the mortgagees. With the controversy in regard to Western farm mortgages our readers are familiar. Recently, however, it has developed a new feature. Parties who have contended that these mortgages afford complete security to Eastern lenders now call upon the latter to acquiesce in a reduction of the interest from 10 to 8 or 7 per cent. as a means of averting wide-spread ruin. It is alleged that the borrowers cannot pay the high rate, and that the lenders should accept a lower rate, even on outstanding mortgages, to avert worse consequences. Unfortunately for the Western people, any such proposition is prejudiced by their assaults upon the public credit in relation to the silver law, and by the dishonest motives avowed during the agitation in support of that measure. Had the West acted differently—had it evinced a decent regard for the public faith and the stipulated rights of Eastern creditors generally—its people would have been able to obtain money on mortgage on better terms. Of course, this opinion presupposes more trustworthy machinery in connection with mortgage loans than that at present in operation. But, apart from this reservation, no one can doubt that the position of Western mortgageors would now have been more hopeful, had not distrust been engendered by the tone and objects of the movement which led to the enactment of the Silver law. Before better terms can be possible, the Western people must give some pledge of their respect for plighted faith, and of their readiness to undo some of the mischief for which the silver agitators are responsible.

NATIONAL REGULATION OF IMMIGRATION.

The bill now pending in Congress for the national regulation of immigration should receive the early and careful consideration of that body. The subject is one of too much importance to the nation to be put off until the closing days of the session, and then left just where it was in the beginning. The increase in the national wealth due to the never-ceasing tide of immigration can hardly be overestimated. The total number of aliens added to the population of the United States has been about 10,000,000, and every year increases the aggregate by from 150,000 to 400,000. Most of these are able-bodied men and women, and a large percentage of them are skilled laborers. The mass of them are rapidly absorbed into the productive classes of the country. The remarkable development of the agricultural resources of the North-west and the West is chiefly due to immigration, while the industrial forces of the East are yearly strengthened by the arrival of skillful workmen from foreign shores. It has been estimated that the average amount of money which each alien brings with him to this country is $80, and that the average capital value of each male, which has been put as high as $1,500, is not less than $800. Multiply these figures by the number of those who have arrived and are yearly landing, and the result, representing the ever-increasing addition to the national wealth, becomes immense. Hence it is not surprising that every State encourages immigrants to settle within its borders and that many have made earnest efforts to secure such additions to their population.

But the great advantages of immigration can be secured to the country and its evils avoided only by a careful and systematic regulation of the matter. If the 300,000 aliens yearly arriving were left on landing to shift for themselves, without friendly advice, assistance, or protection, and to become the easy victims of want, imposition, and fraud, the tide of immigration would speedily be reduced to its minimum. Moreover, experience has shown that, without the proper checks interposed on this side of the Atlantic, emigration may be made the convenient means of shifting the burden of immense numbers of convicts, paupers, lunatics, and other dependents from European Governments to this country. For thirty years the United States has been protected from this evil and the advantages of immigration have been secured to the nation by the Emigration Commission of the State of New-York, whose port has been the great gateway through which three-fourths of the immigrants have entered the country. Here an organized system, for the protection of aliens on the one hand and of the Government on the other, has been in force with the best results. To provide funds for this purpose, the owners or consignees of emigrant vessels have been required by a law of the State to give a penal bond in the sum of $300, for each alien, to indemnify the State against any charge on account of the person named in the bond during five years after landing. Instead of giving the bond, however, the parties interested in the vessel have had the option of paying for each alien passenger carried a named sum which has varied at different times from $2 50 to $1 50. The payment of this tax has been considered a much lighter burden than giving bonds, and it is the mode which has been generally practiced to meet the requirements of the law. It has been paid to the Commissioners of Emigration and used to defray the expenses of the commission. As the ship companies have included this amount in the passenger rates, the tax has fallen on the immigrants themselves, who have thus been made to support the system which is primarily for their own benefit.

But the law from which the country at large has profited for thirty years has been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States on the ground of State interference with foreign commerce. Hence vessels no longer pay the tax or give the bonds on which the continuance of the work done by the New-York commission depended, and the vital interests of immigration must be left without any organized system unless national legislation is provided. Of course, similar statutes of other States fall with that of New-York, and, as it is now settled that no State has the power to pass a satisfactory law on this subject, there can be no efficient regulation of immigration until the want is met by Congress. There will be no systematic protection at any place of landing for desirable immigrants, and every port will be thrown open to the tide of foreign dependents, which is sure to set in unless checked. Moreover, as most of the able-bodied and industrious aliens seek inland homes, while the vicious and the helpless remain near the port of arrival, it is obvious that the interior States will reap most of the advantages of immigration and those on the sea-board will be left to bear the burdens. Even when dependents have found their way to distant States, they have often been returned to become a public charge in the State of arrival. Hitherto the commutation money has given New-York the means of assuming this charge, but now this source of income has failed.

The bill before Congress is intended to give needed legislation in place of that swept away by the decision of the Supreme Court declaring the State laws unconstitutional. Its main object is to put immigration under the control of the general Government, where it properly belongs. It looks to the systematic care and protection of aliens on their arrival in this country, and provides a check on the influx of foreign criminals, paupers, and other dependents. In short, it is designed to make a national law which shall serve the same general purposes which have heretofore been reached by State legislation. It contains no provision for levying a tax on ship-owners or on immigrants, but Congress is asked to appropriate annually a sufficient sum for the discharge of all liabilities that may be incurred by the United States under the act. The bill contemplates an organized system, under State supervision, for the reception of immigrants in the port of arrival. Hence, if it shall become a law, there is nothing to prevent the continuance of the work in this State with the same methods and the same machinery which thirty years of experience have brought into their present state of efficiency. Whatever objections may be raised to the particular provisions of the present bill—and they should be carefully considered—there is no doubt that the general purposes which it has in view are of the highest importance to the country. Experience has demonstrated the necessity of such a law, and Congress alone has the power to make it. If this duty shall be soon done and well done, immigration may be better regulated than ever before. There will be one system for all ports and all vessels, and whatever burdens may be imposed by the arrival of dependent aliens can be put where they properly belong.

THE EARTH'S WABBLE.

The attention of Congressman GLOVER, of Missouri, is respectfully directed toward a surreptitious attempt to secure a doubtful appropriation from the United States Treasury. Mr. GLOVER has not long to stay in Congress. Events over which he had no control will prevent him from going back to the House. Between now and March 4, 1879, he must endeavor to defeat the conspiracy designed to compel the United States Government to pay for discovering the bulge and wabble of the earth. Scientific men, it is alleged, have reasons to suspect that the earth has a bulge on its equatorial belt, and that it necessarily wabbles on its axis. The non-scientific reader remembers that, when he went to school, the figure of the earth was described as "an oblate spheroid." And when he was asked to describe this figure, he promptly replied, "an orange flattened at the poles." This happy simile, first invented in *Peter Parley's Geography*, has sufficed for generations of schoolboys and men therefrom developed. But one of those geniuses who are forever destroying the myths of our guileless childhood has discovered that the earth bulges out at a point which may be described as half-way between the stem and the blossom-scar of the orange. It is as if the earth had a swelled ague-cheek somewhere on the equator. If one takes a thick knitting-needle and runs it through an orange, the axis of the earth is thus represented. The revolution of the orange on the knitting-needle is the counter-part of the diurnal revolution of the earth. If, now, the revolving orange is fatter on one side than on any other, it may be said to have a bulge on that disk. Its revolutions will be irregular, for when the bulge is gravitating toward a point below the plane of its ecliptic, the motion of the orange will be accelerated, and when the bulge ascends to a point above that plane, the irregularity will be yet more perceptible. This, in the language of the worldly, is called wabbling.

In other words, the earth's equator is not a circle. If our solid globe could be cut in two parts at the equator, the halves would not present a perfect circle, but a swelling would appear somewhere on its circumference. This swelling, or bulge, would give to the earth a geometrical figure, which is known to scientific men as an ellipsoid. Not to put too fine a point on it, it would be an ellipsoid of three axes. We respectfully submit that an ellipsoid of three axes is a much more disrespectful figure to apply to the planet upon which we live than "oblate spheroid" could possibly be. We have been acquainted with the oblate spheroid from infancy. We have become, as it were, hardened to it, and, like original sin in the human family, we have come to regard it a necessary evil of which we are rather proud than otherwise. It is like a mortgage on a house—lawful if not ornamental. But when we are asked to swallow an ellipsoid, and especially an ellipsoid with three or more axes, human forbearance is pushed to extremities, and we demand an investigation. This, it will be perceived, is Mr. GLOVER'S opportunity.

The American Academy of Sciences has reason to suspect that the globe has a bulge on the equator. The Academy knows that if the bulge exists, the earth wabbles on its axis. Whether the bulge was predicated of the wabbling, or the wabbling of the bulge, we are not yet informed. We are inclined to believe that the Academy, having observed the wabbling, or "perturbations of the earth's motions," evolved the bulge from its inner consciousness. Any man who has dined late and has had a great deal of burgundy to carry home must have noticed these perturbations or wabblings. It will be a relief to many of our intelligent readers to know that this heretofore inexplicable phenomenon is due to the fact that the plane of the earth's equator is an ellipsoid of three axes, instead of a perfect circle, as we were taught in our misguided youth.

It will be seen that the discovery of the exact location of this supposititious bulge on the equatorial belt is a matter which might engage the attention of the curious. Is this abnormal swelling of the earth's surface within the limits of our beloved country? Was the distinguished Senator from Maine, (who was not born in Maine,) who is sometimes described as "bumptious," a native of this bump, so to speak? Or is the bulge situated in California—a country which confessedly has the finest climate and the most wonderful resources of any land beneath this or any other sky? Have the mountains of Equatorial Africa humped themselves, as it were, in such a fashion as to form the ellipsoid of three axes, which it is now suspected defines the limits of the plane of the equator? Or, have the waters of the sea been gathered in a heap somewhere between the Galapagos Islands and New-Guinea? These are questions which suggest grave possibilities, and which should be answered. Then, again, it is necessary to the welfare of the human race that we should know why the earth wabbles. That it does wabble, all scientific observers admit; merely convivial observers being left out of the calculation. If, then, it wabbles, how much does it wabble, and how often? Are the velocity, extent, and mean motion of the wabble to be accurately determined upon the differentiation of the bulge? And, lastly, does the wabble, or, what is the same thing, the bulge, account for the extreme coldness of our Winters and the excessive heat of our Summers? Or, finally, do either of these irregularities of surface and motion affect American politics to any appreciable extent?

The Congress of the United States, as we learn from the Washington correspondence of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, is to be asked to appropriate a large sum of money to prosecute a geodesic survey of the earth's surface. This survey, it is expected, will discover the bulge, if there be a bulge, and ascertain the extent of the wabble, if there be a wabble, and thus forever satisfy the curiosity of mankind. The expedition is to be purely scientific and no reporters will be permitted to accompany it. The survey will occupy twenty-five or thirty years, and the infant children of those who read THE TIMES to-day will, unless Congressman GLOVER objects, eventually learn whether the earth is a perfect oblate spheroid, or merely an ellipsoid of three axes.

The numbering of private residences in this City is, for the most part, as ill done in respect to designation as in any city we can recall. They are numbered generally on the street doors in small metallic figures, which may be determined without much trouble by daylight, but which can not be seen after dark save by close inspection. In all modern houses, the outer doors of the vestibule, on which the figures are placed, stand open until the houses are closed for the night; so that the number can not be detected by day without examination, and in the evening are not only invisible, but cannot be discovered except by the assistance of a ladder and lantern, with which most persons neglect to provide themselves in making calls, either for business or pleasure. Numbers are not infrequently put over the street or other door; but they are usually too small and indistinct to meet the purpose for which they are intended. The only proper place for numbers on dwellings is on the transom over the outer or inner door—only old houses have transoms over outer doors—where, in dark or in gilt figures they can be descried from the street after nightfall. Persons who make visits after dark—and evening is ordinarily the time for visiting—are always complaining, and very justly, of the inconvenience to which they are subjected by trying to find the number they want. It looks very queer to see men, particularly New Year's evening, crawling up flights of steps in pursuit of numbers, stealing down again and up another flight, scanning the region of the entrance and vestibule as if bent on plucking out the mystery of the interior from external symbols, or of divining domestic secrets by brown-stone physiognomy. It is not pleasant for a man, merely aiming at the quiet performance of social obligations, to feel that he might be mistaken for a burglar, and that, if properly equipped for ascertaining numbers, he would need to be provided with so much of a burglar's tools as are comprised in a rope-ladder and dark lantern. Many residences here have numbers on the transoms of inner doors; but these are few compared with the whole. It is very easy to substitute those for the metallic numbers and the painted numbers on outer doors; and persons who regard the convenience and respect the temper of their acquaintances—and not to do so is the reverse of polite—should make the much-desired change at once.

English marine underwriters think that they have reason to find fault at the frequency with which vessels that put into foreign ports in distress are condemned as unseaworthy. While direct charges of fraud are not made, the unmistakable inference to be drawn from the statements of these insurers is, that this result, so fortunate to the shipowner in the present depressed condition of maritime affairs, is repeated too often to be legitimately accounted for. It is claimed that there are certain ports in the southern part of this country, in Cuba, and in South America, which, as far as underwriters are concerned, might have placarded at their harbor entrances the Dantean motto, "All hope abandon, ye who enter here," for the vessel once forced by stress of weather to seek shelter there rarely sails out again. It is probably known to most of our readers that when a vessel puts into a port of refuge after meeting with some serious mishap, it is considered the duty of her Captain to summon a board of survey composed of experts, usually in a foreign port selected by the Consul of the country under whose flag the vessel sails. These make a careful examination of the hull, masts, and rigging, and either suggest what repairs are needed to put them in a serviceable condition, or, if the damage has been excessive, they condemn the vessel as unseaworthy, and she is forthwith sold to be broken up, and her cargo is forwarded to its destination by some other ship. In this latter event the insurance companies that have agreed to protect the owners of the vessel are called upon to pay a total loss for the salvage, obtained by the sale of the hull and old materials, ordinarily does not amount to enough to be taken into consideration. When maritime business is in a flourishing condition, the Captain of a ship thinks that its owners' interests can be best served by doing all in his power to prevent a condemnation, and either underestimates his losses or presents his case in such a light that the experts are influenced in their judgment. But at present, when profitable charters are not to be had, the money for which a vessel is insured is usually of far more service to the owners than the vessel itself, and this consideration must have weight in shaping the conduct of even the most honest commander. As a rule, it may be said that it is for the interest of the surveyors to condemn the vessel, for in this case in a small port she is apt to be sold to some of their friends. The underwriters, while they profited by the former condition of affairs, find their present burdens exceedingly onerous, and it is said an attempt may be made to revise the system, placing upon it more restraints than now exist.

Young ladies in Boston are, of course, nothing if not intellectual, and the latest demonstration of this is the device of a maiden of that city who is still in her "teens." Her plan, which is already thoroughly under way, was to form a female society of companions of about her own age, and with this backing she has induced Mr. RALPH WALDO EMERSON, Mr. ALCOTT, and other distinguished sages of Concord and Cambridge to agree to enlighten the association by familiar discourses on religion, science, and philosophy. Mr. EMERSON is down for four engagements, and others, of perhaps lesser note, for a smaller number. It is understood that the subject to be taken up at each meeting is to be at the discretion of the teacher for the time being. He is to talk upon it and then throw the field open to general discussion, or, if he prefers it, he may adopt the Socratic method of imparting knowledge by asking rather than answering questions; the young ladies, in either case, holding themselves bound to further his purpose to the best of their ability. The benefit to be derived by the several participants in these mental encounters is a problem which we do not care to grapple with in the absence of more detailed information; but if the young women of Boston of 20 years of age or thereabouts, to be found in a mixed gathering, are not wholly different from their sisters in other American cities, it would be interesting to know what Mr. EMERSON'S opinion was, at the end of his fourth philosophic dialogue, of their collective intelligence.

Some of the friends of the late BAYARD TAYLOR think of getting up memoirs of the dead author with a view both to doing full justice to his memory and to benefiting his widow and daughter, who are, it is feared, left in rather straitened circumstances. Nearly all of them—and they were many—have had long and very interesting private letters from him, while at home and abroad, on literature, art, society, national traits, and prominent men and women. These are said to be much superior to any of his published correspondence, because they have a greater freedom, freshness, and fervor. He had been in the habit of corresponding for years with the most noted litterateurs in Great Britain, France, Italy, and Germany, and had in his collection any number of delightful letters from such men as TENNYSON, BROWNING, LEWES, SWINBURNE, CHARLES READE, WILKIE COLLINS, DICKENS, RENAN, TAINE, CHERBULIEZ, HUGO, ACKERMANN, SPIELHAGEN, HAECKLANDER, HUMBOLDT, MANZONI, TURGENIEFF and many others. These are on a great variety of topics, and would be an invaluable addition to the proposed memoirs, which, with innumerable particulars of TAYLOR'S strictly private life, ought certainly to make a very interesting work. BAYARD TAYLOR'S intimates say that he showed with and to them a degree of geniality and winningness, and a certain charm of disposition and manner not to be found in any of his books.

Literary composition, in trunk composition of any kind, very frequently exercises a most depressing influence on the mind of the writer, independent of any effect it may have on the reader. Writing is, as everybody knows, unnatural, purely artificial; and it is not strange, therefore, that it should, in many cases, produce melancholy even by anticipation. A few days since, a girl of 12 or 13, attending school in a town of Northern Illinois, became so distressed because she had to write a composition that she attempted to drown herself in a cistern, and nearly succeeded. A medical student of Baltimore, having a thesis to prepare not long since, grew so morbid that he swallowed an ounce of laudanum, declaring he would rather die than do the hateful work. A book-binder of Rouen, who was sent to the Paris Exposition, his expenses having been paid out of a lottery fund, found on his return home that he was expected to draw up a report of what he had seen. This rendered him wretched, and though his friends tried to comfort him, and offered to do the writing for him, the thing so weighed upon his mind that he waxed gloomy and morose, disappeared from his home, and his body was soon discovered in the Seine. Authors are often discontented, irritable, sullen, saturnine when engaged in composition, and many of them have doubtless come to grief in consequence of their calling. The mere process of composition brings the nerves to the surface, unduly excites the sensibilities, and, habitually followed, has a tendency to cause morbidity and certain mental disorder. To be perfectly healthy in body and mind, a man should turn his thoughts outward, be much out of doors, and feed on the sunshine.

Socialism, which has assumed such formidable proportions in Germany, virtually began with LASALLE hardly 10 years ago, and was more a dream of philosophers, a theory of thinkers, until after the Franco-German war. The trades-unions and labor associations in industrial centres had gone no further than combination for strikes and mutual aid in time of distress until the end of that struggle, when the character of the movement underwent total change, becoming at once practical and revolutionary. The German Socialists now number 500,000, one-twenty-fifth of all the grown Germans, 60,000 of them living in Berlin alone. Forty-one newspapers devoted to their principles are published in the Empire, and taken probably by 300,000 persons. Of the Socialists in that country, 95 per cent. are working men, the remainder being students and Professors, rather speculative than otherwise. Although they all believe themselves oppressed, and all seek for remedy and redress, a great many are earnestly opposed to transgression of law or any violent measures. The more moderate aim to procure radical change in the laws by legitimate methods of agitation and legislation; but the extremists have recently been dominant. The late action of BISMARCK and the German authorities, though designed to be repressive, if not destructive, has helped, and will continue to help, the cause by strengthening it in force and numbers, and enlisting the sympathy of thousands of people who, while they may be averse to Socialism, are still more averse to oppression and despotism of any and every kind.

GENERAL NOTES.

Jefferson Davis is the last survivor of Franklin Pierce's Cabinet. The good die young.

The Alabama Democratic State Committee is to hold a meeting in Montgomery on the 22d inst.

A man in Vincennes, Ind., who pleaded guilty on Friday to the charge of shooting another with intent to kill, was fined $1 and costs.

President Bartlett is sending a circular to the Alumni of Dartmouth College appealing for funds without restrictions to better its financial condition.

A cooking range exploded in a St. Louis kitchen on Friday and fatally injured a servant. The same day a range exploded in a Baltimore dwelling. In both cases the pipes had frozen up.

A Philadelphia paper asserts that the Deputy Sheriff who was anxious to regain possession of Miss Fanny Louise Buckingham's "fiery, untamed steed" employed in his search a hack drawn by the identical beast.

A lady died in Adams, Jefferson County, one night last week, and the Watertown *Dispatch* says that the storm was so severe at the time that the only way the information of her death could be given the neighbors was by blowing a horn, and it was with the utmost difficulty that any neighbor was able to get to the house.

Henrietta Bergh, the mother of a young girl found hanging to a beam in a shed at Fribourg, Switzerland, has confessed that she strangled her with a shoe-string and then hung her up, in the hope that it would be supposed that she had committed suicide. Her sole motive, she says, was to get rid of the expense of supporting the girl. She was an illegitimate child and the woman was about to marry.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* of Sunday says: "We are informed that the Edison Electric Light Company of New-York City recently made a proposition to the Cincinnati Gas-light and Coke Company, offering to sell them the exclusive use of the 'light' for Hamilton County or $40,000. Gen. Hickenlooper, President of the Gas Company, promptly refused the offer. He has more faith in coal than in electricity."

The Trenton (N. J.) *Gazette* of Monday has this pleasant remark: "One of the coziest rooms in the State-house is that occupied by Gov. McClellan as a private office. The beautiful red Wilton on the floor and the cheery anthracite fire in the grate make it comfortable at 55° when the other rooms are chilly at 70°. This may seem paradoxical, but the Governor understands the effect of warm tints on the imagination, and the sense of pleasure."

In commenting upon the Hill and Colquitt wrangling in Georgia, the Columbus *Enquirer-Sun* of Saturday says: "There need be no fear of a division of the Democratic Party until after the next Presidential election is passed. Georgia will vote for any Democrat for that position, and give him an overwhelming majority, only excepting Tilden. Any one but him. He cannot carry the delegation of a single Southern State. After that election there may be a division. Many leading men think the State would be better governed with two such organizations as existed before the war between the States. After 1880 we can afford such; until then Democracy will be a unit.

THE SUGAR MEN'S QUARREL

A LIVELY ROW AT A TARIFF MEETING

A LARGE FORCE OF POLICE CALLED OUT—A MOB FROM WILLIAMSBURG DRIVEN FROM THE DOORS—ACCUSATIONS OF ADULTERATION AND SWINDLING FREELY BANDIED—THE LIE DIRECT GIVEN—A SCENE OF CONTINUOUS DISORDER.

The mass-meeting called for last evening in Chickering Hall to "provide for such a revision of the tariff as will insure an honest collection of the duties on sugars and to protest against adulterations in refined sugars and syrups," and supposed to be gotten up by the citizens of New-York generally uncounected with the sugar business, was really a scheme of one faction of the sugar men—those who are in favor of a uniform rate of duty and are opposed to the polariscope as a test. Owing to the vast pecuniary interests involved, the fight between the two factions is an exceedingly bitter one, and money is being poured out like water by each to defeat the other. The opposing faction laid their plans to capture the meeting, and, learning of this, the others applied yesterday to the authorities for an extra force of Police, alleging that they anticipated trouble. Accordingly, when those intending to take part arrived in front of the hall last evening they were confronted by a strong detachment of blue-coats under command of Capt. Williams in person, who closely scrutinized every person who applied for admittance. Shortly before 8 o'clock a large body of rough-looking men marched up to the doors, and attempted to go up stairs. Capt. Williams stopped them, and asked them what they wanted. The Captain says that they acknowledged that they came from Williamsburg, and had been ordered to attend the meeting with a view to its capture by their employer, Mr. Havemeyer. He ordered them to leave, saying that if they attempted to pass up they would run the risk of getting their skulls cracked. As they showed reluctance to obey, he commanded his officers to drive them away, and they were quickly run across the street, where they hung about until the arrival of Mr. Havemeyer, who told them to go home.

When the proceedings began the lower part of the hall was well filled with a highly respectable appearing assemblage, many of whom were ladies, but it subsequently turned out that, despite the vigilance of the Police, enough of the opposing faction had managed to obtain admittance to constitute at least half of the assemblage. Among the audience were Special Treasury Agents Alexander, Chamberlain, and Adams, who have had charge of the investigation of the alleged sugar frauds. On the platform were Hon. Cyrus W. Field, Peter Cooper, President Wood, of the Board of Education; Eugene Kelly, the banker; Algernon S. Sullivan, Alderman Bennett, Dr. Isaac Lewis Peet, LL. D.; José de Navarro, Ellwood E. Thorne, and many other gentlemen of distinction. Mr. Cooper called the meeting to order, and nominated Mr. Field as Chairman. Mr. Field introduced Mr. Sullivan, who analyzed at length the defects of the tariff as it stands at present. He said that it not only leaves the way open to fraud, but actually furnishes a strong inducement to cheat the revenue, and cited in proof that such frauds are perpetrated the alleged fact that, while the majority of raw sugars normally grade above No. 10 Dutch standard, 92 per cent. of those on which duties are paid are graded away below that. In this way the Government is cheated out of one-third of the revenue it should receive, amounting to about $30,000,000 per year. His remedy was a tariff with two grades only—raw and refined. In the course of his remarks he alluded in the most complimentary terms to Hon. David A. Wells, who has recently written a pamphlet on the sugar question; said, in fact, that Mr. Wells was a Gamaliel, at whose feet he [the speaker] sat.

Mr. Sullivan was listened to attentively throughout, but immediately afterward, when a long list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries had been read, an ex-newspaper reporter named James D. Trenor, who occupied a seat on the platform, arose and demanded to know whether the gentlemen mentioned had authorized the use of their names. Mr. Field paid no attention to him, but put the names to a vote, and introduced Mr. Lawson N. Fuller. Mr. Fuller pitched into the opposite faction without gloves. He charged that frauds of the most glaring character were being daily perpetrated, and that the inspectors had been discharged from the Custom-house and persecuted for bringing these facts to the attention of the authorities. As a Republican, he charged that for 10 years the Custom-house had been rotten from centre to circumference. He criticised the testimony given by his opponents before the Wood Committee, and pronounced it untrue. He denounced the polariscope as an instrument of fraud, and characterized Hon. David A. Wells as a *Rip Van Winkle* who was in the market to the highest bidder. Here Mr. Sullivan held up his hands deprecatingly. Then, turning his attention to the subject of adulterations, Mr. Fuller plumply accused the Havemeyers of filling their sugars with tin, muriatic acid, arsenic, and other deleterious substances.

Up to this point the audience had contented themselves with alternately cheering and hissing him. Here Mr. Trenor arose and interrupted him, and there was considerable confusion. Hon. Dwight Townsend, who was in the body of the hall, arose to a point of order, but Mr. Fuller quieted him by saying that he was able to take care of Mr. Trenor—that if necessary he would throw him off the platform.

Mr. Trenor—"I'll give you the opportunity in a minute. [Applause and hisses.]

Mr. Fuller went on with his denunciations. Such men as R. & L. Stuart, Booth & Edgar, and others like them had been driven out of the business, while another house had, on the proceeds of fraud and adulteration, built up eight new refineries. Of the 42 sugar-houses in existence on the Atlantic coast in 1875 but 21 remain, the others having been the victims of an unscrupulous sugar ring. Threats had been made to break his [the speaker's] head, but he was not afraid. It would be no more possible for Cuba to compete with the United States in refining sugar than it would for the angels in hell to raise ice in heaven. Frauds would be proved amounting to between $6,000,000 and $8,000,000 per year. The man who adulterated food given to helpless babies should be sent to State Prison.

After much more of the same sort the anti-uniform tariff men again interrupted. Mr. Fuller said that he would be glad to discuss the question with them, and asked them to name a time and place.

Twenty voices—Here and now. [Applause and hisses.]

Mr. Fuller—I would prefer to give you time to get ready.

A hundred persons arose from all over the hall and shouted that they were ready. Mr. Henry O. Havemeyer was one. Hon. David A. Wells was another. Mr. Wells followed up his assertion by defiantly marching to the platform and taking Mr. Fuller's vacant seat beside Hon. Cyrus W. Field. Mr. Fuller expressed his readiness to remain all night and have it out. When the confusion had partially subsided, Mr. Donner, of De Castro & Donner, stepped to the side of the auditorium, and, raising his hat toward Mr. Fuller, shouted: "I declare here and now that your insinuations against the Havemeyers are based on lies." [Cheers and hisses and renewed confusion, during which Mr. Fuller retired.]

Another man, who called himself Prof. Fuller, here took possession of the platform and made a violent speech on the anti-uniform duty side of the question. He concluded by drawing from his pocket a long series of resolutions denunciatory of the objects those who called the meeting had in view, but before they could be seconded or put, Mr. Lawson N. Fuller was at his side speaking again. There were shouts of "Sit down," "shut up," "order," and mingled cheers and hisses, and a wrestle took place between the two Fullers for the possession of the floor. Mr. Lawson N. Fuller finally carried his point, and proceeded to read liberally from pamphlets and testimony, interlarding the quotations with remarks and explanations, all bitterly denunciatory of the opposing faction. He renewed with vigor his charges of fraud and adulteration. He also accused his opponents of swindling the Government by exporting refined molasses and New-Orleans sugar and getting a drawback on it. At this Mr. Havemeyer arose and said, angrily, "We do not export that." Mr. Fuller retorted promptly, "You export glucose, though." Throughout the interruptions and disorder were continuous cheers and hisses, and such remarks as "Sit down," "I rise to a point of order," "Let him go on," "Your's giving us too much literature," "That's not true," were heard on every side. Mr. Field begged the audience not to disgrace themselves, saying that he was willing to remain all night if necessary to give all sides a fair hearing. Once Mr. Trenor, when the Chairman refused to entertain his point of order, turned upon him and attempted to argue the matter. Mr. Field moved toward him with both hands extended, and succeeded in quieting him.

At length Mr. Fuller fairly gave out. The Secretary then stepped forward and read letters and telegrams of regret at their inability to be present from President Hayes, Secretaries McCrary and Thompson, Postmaster-General Key, Judge Noah Davis, John B. Hawley, of the Treasury Department, George B. Palmer, and Dr. Wilford Parker. Judge Davis expressed his sympathy with the objects expressed in the call for the meeting, and Dr. Parker said "the adulteration of an article of food is a robbery of the public by a slow and murderous process, and the culprits should have meted out to them adequate punishment." They were all roundly applauded by the uniform tariff men.

Mr. Field then introduced Hon. David A. Wells, who was received with cheers. He began by saying that he had not intended to speak, but his feelings had been stirred up by what had been said. He then gave a lot of statistics to show that the enormous value of the sugar trade justified, and asked that the men engaged in it should not be condemned unheard. He had examined the question closely during four months, and his opinion was that no more unfounded assertion could be made than that any considerable quantity of refined sugars had been adulterated. In 1877 Prof. Chandler wrote an article on sugar for an encyclopædia, in which he said that he had analyzed specimens of it over and over, and he had never found any adulteration. If adulteration existed, the Board of Health could easily discover it. The sugars of the refiners were to be had in every grocery store in the land. He then argued against a uniform tariff, and concluded with another appeal to the audience not to prejudge the accused refiners. He was frequently applauded.

There were loud shouts for an adjournment, but Mr. Townsend, who had meantime made his way to the platform, asked permission to say a few words. He had formerly been a sugar refiner, and therefore felt interested. Then he broke forth thus: "I was amazed at the effrontery of this man, [pointing to Mr. Trenor,] who forced himself upon this platform without an invitation, in interrupting the proceedings of this meeting to-night. [Applause and hisses.] I am prepared to assert the right of American citizens to meet and legally discuss all questions. [Cheers and hisses.] I was amazed, I say, to see the time of this meeting taken up and the honorable presiding officer boarded by the paid emissary of the Sugar Ring. [Cheers and hisses.] I was amazed to see the former apostle of free trade come here, and with actions that would disgrace a Fourth Ward bar-room endeavor to intimidate the gentlemen forming this meeting from bringing this question before Congress. [Cheers and hisses.] He comes here to give the lie to his whole life. He says the monopoly are threatened. They are threatened by the bold determination of American citizens to put down oppression wherever they see it. [Cheers and hisses.] I undertake to deny three-fourths of his paid-for arguments. [Cheers and hisses.] I have appeared before you because I would not allow you to be blinded and prejudiced by the false pleas of this pamphlet, and of the man who wrote it. Why cannot American citizens be allowed to hold a meeting without a crowd of cutsiders coming in and taking possession of it, as has been done to-night? [Cheers and hisses.] Does any honest man object to a protest against adulteration? [Cries of "No."] Does any honest man object to a revision of the tariff? ["No, no."] Why, then, cannot a meeting presided over by Peter Cooper and Cyrus W. Field be allowed to discuss these questions without being interrupted by men who have smuggled themselves in under false pretenses? [Cheers and hisses.]

At the conclusion of Mr. Townsend's speech, Mr. Field declared the meeting adjourned. The hall was cleared without further trouble. The ladies sat through the entire proceedings without flinching. They were probably reassured by the presence of numerous policemen. The callers of the meeting had prepared a series of resolutions, but they did not deem it advisable to even read them, so that really no definite action was taken.

THE LATEST SUGAR TARIFF PROTEST.

The following was circulated down town yesterday:

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress Assembled:

It has been officially represented to your honorable bodies that a change in the tariff on sugar is necessary. The reason given is that certain sugars of a high test come in under the present law at same duty as low test sugar when the color is alike. To remove this objection the Secretary of the Treasury recommends that these high grade and low grade sugars be admitted at a one-rate duty, which would, of course, prohibit the importation of the latter and do away in the United States with the refining of the class of sugars most largely used, and divert it to Cuba, England, and elsewhere.

If the tariff is changed in the manner now proposed it will greatly if not entirely annihilate a prominent American industry, which furnishes employment to many thousands of men, but if arranged so as to bear upon all classes of sugar equitably in proportion to their value, it will enable refiners to compete upon equal terms with those of other countries.

It would be flagrantly unjust in the Government to charge on her part as much for 75 per cent. of sugar as for 94 per cent.—as would be practically the case if the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury is approved. A protest against the measure which has been submitted to your honorable bodies as inequitable in principle and unfavorable to the interests of the sugar dealer, refiner, and consumer, and more especially to the poorer classes, to whom a low-priced sugar is an absolute necessity.

THE NEW METHOD OF SELLING SUGAR.

The sugar refiners object to the proposal to sell imported sugars by actual tare and not to allow lighterage, recently printed as coming from the importers. A meeting of both interests is to be held on Saturday, at which the subject will be discussed. It is thought that a compromise will be made, and that while sales will be made by actual tare, lighterage will be allowed as heretofore.

THE ALLEGED ADULTERATION OF SUGAR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

When the general allegation was made, some months ago, that American refined sugars were adulterated, I called on Prof. Chandler, President of the Board of Health, and urged upon him the necessity of making an examination of the refined sugars on sale in the New-York market, and of giving the result of such examination to the public. He then stated to me that refined sugars were not adulterated, and that he considered such examination useless. Notwithstanding this, I insisted that, as the public mind was easily excited, it would be proper to give present attention to the matter. Prof. Chandler's reply was that such an examination would be expensive, that the Board of Health had not funds to defray the expense, and that it was already overrun with work. I then offered to bear the expense of the examination, stipulating only that it should be thorough and complete. Upon his answer that he did not think as a public official he could accept such an offer from a private individual, and his reassurance that refined sugars were not adulterated, I allowed the matter to drop for the time being. As the assertions of the parties attacking the refiners continued to be reiterated in a still higher key, I again waited upon Prof. Chandler, and urged him to make an examination of the New-York refined sugars. I received substantially the same replies and assurances as on the previous occasions.

On Saturday, Dec. 21, a report appeared in the *Tribune* stating that Prof. Chandler had analyzed certain samples taken by his assistant, Prof. Ricketts, from sugars in the possession of Mr. Earle, and that in these samples had been found tin, copper, and free acid. I called upon Prof. Chandler that morning, and asked him whether the *Tribune* report was correct. He answered affirmatively, but on reading over the report in my presence, said "that the copper ought to have been left out." He further informed me that Mr. Earle had sent him some samples to test, and that his assistant, Prof. Ricketts, had taken samples, at Mr. Earle's request, from sugars in Mr. Earle's store; that these samples had been examined, and found to contain tin, copper, and free acid, and that one sample was so acid it set the teeth on edge. I asked to see the analysis, but this Prof. Chandler declined, on the ground that as Mr. Earle had paid for the examination, the analysis was his [Mr. Earle's] property. To this answer no objection can, I think, be made. The sugars themselves I could not see, as they were in Prof. Ricketts' laboratory, and he was absent. When I asked Prof. Chandler whether the samples of sugar furnished by Mr. Earle and taken by Prof. Ricketts from Mr. Earle's store were the only samples of refined sugar he had examined, he replied that such was the case. I again insisted that Prof. Chandler should give me a report upon the general charge of adulteration to the Chamber of Commerce, and left him with the impression that, while calling attention to certain samples tested, he would contradict the general charge of adulteration advanced by the opponents of our industry. His report was given to the public without any such qualification. Now let me ask the public, Mr. Editor, whether the general issue of the adulteration or non-adulteration of refined sugars is to be, or should be, decided solely upon samples of sugar furnished Prof. Chandler by Mr. Earle, which sugars left the refinery unadulterated, which have been in the latter's sole possession since June, and the analysis of which was made by Prof. Chandler at Mr. Earle's request to enable him to answer a suit for the recovery of their value. During the course of this suit the fact that these sugars left the refinery absolutely unadulterated will be quite sufficiently established.

Yesterday morning I again called upon Prof. Chandler, and elicited from him the same statement, that the sugars tested, on which he had based his report, were chiefly taken from Mr. Earle's stock. I will not comment upon the manifest unfairness of allowing the public to rest under the impression that such analysis is in any sense either thorough or complete. But it is precisely a thorough and complete analysis of all refined sugars that I have for months been endeavoring to secure. I have therefore addressed the following communication to the Chamber of Commerce:

[Copy.]

NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1879.

The President and Members of the Chamber of Commerce, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: Prof. Chandler informed me yesterday morning that the sugars tested by him, and on the analysis of which he based his report to the Chamber of Commerce, were taken chiefly from Mr. Earle's stock, and that the analysis was made at the request and expense of Mr. Earle. He gave as his reason for what I contended was a one-sided examination that the Board of Health had not funds sufficient at its disposal to make a thorough examination. As I feel the public have a right to know whether what they purchase is or is not unadulterated sugar, I herewith hand to your honorable body $500, which I would ask may be put in place at Prof. Chandler's disposal, so as to enable him to employ all the aid necessary to make a full and complete analysis of the refined sugars exposed for sale in New-York, and his report to be presented to your honorable body when completed. I have named the above sum, as Prof. Chandler assures me it is sufficient to cover the outlay. If not, I hold myself responsible for any additional expense. I need not advert to Prof. Chandler's eminent fitness for this task, both as President of the Board of Health and as one whose long connection with Messrs. Booth & Edgar as consulting chemist has given him most extensive experience in all matters relating to the analysis of sugars. Trusting your honorable body will take prompt action in this matter, I am, gentlemen, yours truly,

HENRY O. HAVEMEYER.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 6, 1879.

THE BIG SNOW BLOCKADE.

TRAINS STILL DELAYED.

THE TROUBLE AT SYRACUSE—RELATED LEGISLATORS—EFFECTS OF THE TERRIBLE COLD ALL OVER THE COUNTRY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 6.—The New-York Central Railroad between this city and Rochester was opened to-day, after the most strenuous effort, and a passenger train from Rochester arrived in this city this evening. It was sent to New-York, on the time of the first Atlantic express, which arrives in New-York at 7 A. M. Superintendent George H. Burrows, of the Western Division of the Central, left Rochester this morning at 5 o'clock with three engines and a snow-plow to clear the track to Syracuse. He was followed by the express train. Superintendent Burrows, in conversation with the TIMES correspondent this evening, stated that the storm was the severest ever known in the history of the Central Railroad. Farmers living along the line told him they had not seen so much snow in 40 years. The drifts along the road range from 15 to 30 feet in height, and some of them extend for miles. As fast as excavations were made on Friday and Saturday, they were immediately filled up by the wind, which raged a perfect hurricane. Superintendent Burrows stated that the road was now opened between Syracuse and Rochester, and trains on Tuesday would be run as near the time-table as possible between those cities. He was of the opinion that this division could be kept open, although this evening it was snowing and blowing furiously 30 miles west of Syracuse. When asked in relation to the condition of the division between Rochester and Buffalo, Mr. Burrows said that it was impossible to predict with any degree of certainty when the road would be open between those cities. He authorized the statement that no trains could possibly reach Rochester from Buffalo on Tuesday, and probably not before Wednesday night or Thursday would the resumption of traffic on that division take place. In answer to a question whether the Niagara, Erie, and other western members of Assembly could reach Albany Tuesday, Mr. Burrows replied, "No, Sir! They cannot possibly reach Albany via the Central Railroad before Thursday morning."

James Tillinghast, General Superintendent of the Central Road, is at Buffalo. He is taking general charge of the work of clearing the road between Rochester and Buffalo; but, as the storm still continues, and the hurricane still blows, he is thus far able to make only indifferent headway. The road has been utterly abandoned since Thursday last, and the snow and wind have had it all their own way. The drifts on this division are stated by Mr. Burrows to be from 15 to 30 feet high and miles in length. The Auburn Division of the Central Railroad, which runs through Auburn, Geneva, and Canandaigua, is in about the same condition. A train was brought into this city from Auburn to-day, which has been snowed under since Thursday at that point, but west of Auburn the road will have to be dug out foot by foot. Several passenger trains are stalled along this line, and are literally snowed under. The Syracuse and Oswego Road is still embargoed, and cannot begin operations for several days yet. The Syracuse and Binghamton Road was opened to-day. The Syracuse Northern Road is still blocked, and will not be opened before the last of this week.

The passenger train which has been stalled since Thursday last, 13 miles from this city, was dug out to-day and hauled into Brewerton, one mile. In the passenger coach were 25 passengers, nine of whom were ladies. They had been in the car since Thursday, and the snow had drifted over the car, making it impossible for them to get out until relief came. Provisions were obtained from a farm-house, and happily a good supply of coal kept them from freezing. Curtains were improvised, and one end of the car was used for a sleeping-room for the ladies, who bore the privation with good nature. On Sunday divine service was held. Several passengers, who had passed four days in the car reached this city this evening. They unite in the statement that they will never start out on another journey in a snow-storm. Superintendent Burrows states that fully 5,000 loaded freight cars are strung along the Central Road between this city and Buffalo. The accumulation of the mails and express matter in Buffalo is very large.

RESULTS OF THE STORM.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT NEAR BATAVIA—AN EMBANKMENT BROKEN—CHILDREN FROZEN TO DEATH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Jan. 6.—A serious accident occurred on the New-York Central Railroad at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon, four miles east of this place. Five engines were pushing a snow-plow. The front engine was thrown from the track by the spreading of the rails. The second engine was turned across the track and badly wrecked. The engineer, Samuel Cooper, was badly hurt in the foot. The fireman, Thomas Lawless, was caught between the tender and the boiler. His leg was broken below the knee, and a surgeon had to cut the bones before he could be extricated from his position. The surgeon says he will probably die. The surgeon is awaiting a reaction, which he thinks is doubtful, with a view to amputation. Four or five other persons were injured more or less, but do not require much medical attention.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 6.—A report from Batavia at 11:45 to-night says Thomas Lawless, fireman, has died at that village. The remains will be taken to Buffalo on the first train.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Jan. 6.—The embankment of the repairs to the Eddyville guard-lock of the Delaware and Hudson Canal gave way Sunday night, fatally injuring the watchman, Horace Hotchkiss. He died Monday morning at 6 o'clock. Fears are entertained of an ice-gorge.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 6.—A special dispatch says two children, named Nolau, were found frozen to death in bed on Saturday, near Crawfordsville, Ind. Their father came home intoxicated the night before, and threw the covers off the bed.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 6.—No snow fell to-day. The weather is very mild. The main track on the Central Road is still closed as far as Rochester, but the efforts put forth will probably result in clearing the track by to-morrow. On the Erie Road the Rochester Division and the Dunsville branch are in order, and the remainder of the road will probably be cleared by to-night. The Lake Shore Road is again clear. The Pacific express left here to-day, and the through train from Chicago which had been detained at Dunkirk since Thursday arrived this afternoon. The Buffalo, New-York and Philadelphia road is badly blockaded in the vicinity of Aurora. A force of 350 men are engaged shoveling out the snow, and with no further storm it will probably be clear by to-morrow night. The Canada Southern is entirely free from snow, and the trains are running regularly. All obstructions on the Great Western are removed, and trains go and come regularly. With the exception of a few drifts, the Buffalo, Corry and Pittsburgh between Stratford and Goderich, Canada, that road is again clear. Large gangs of men are at work on both ends of the Buffalo and South-western Road, and it is thought the road will be again in running order by to-morrow night.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 6.—The storm spent its fury on Saturday night, and early yesterday morning the railroad officials ordered an attack upon the snow. But as the high wind had made it hard, little progress was made. Snow-plows are of little use, and the mountains of snow will have to be shoveled out. A passenger train with four engines which had been snow-bound inside the city limits, on the Rome Road, since Thursday morning, was released yesterday after 10 hours' hard work, and brought to the depot. It will probably require two or three days, with fair weather, to open communication between this city and Syracuse, and the most of the week to clear the track of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Road. All the public highways are blocked.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 6.—The snow blockade on the Lake Shore Railroad was raised to-day, and trains commenced running between this city and Buffalo. A through passenger train for Chicago, the first since last Thursday, left Buffalo about 1 o'clock this afternoon.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 6.—Officers of the Atlantic and Great Western and Erie Railroad Companies state that there is little detention of trains on those roads on account of snow. Passenger trains are running within an hour or two of their usual time.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 6.—The weather continues very cold. Through trains on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad are temporarily discontinued on account of the obstruction of navigation in the Ohio River by ice.

ROME, Ga., Jan. 6.—The steamer Sidney P. Smith was prevented from making her regular trip down the Coosa River to-day, on account of heavy fleets of ice from the Etowah and Coosawatta Rivers.

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 6.—A snow-storm commenced on Saturday morning, and lasted all day, followed by freezing weather. It cleared off on Sunday. The thermometer stood at 9° this morning, and is 16° now. It is clear and cold.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 6.—The weather is clear and cold. Last night the mercury in the thermometer went to 20°, which is the lowest temperature since 1857.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Jan. 6.—The mercury last night was down to 12°.

DEATH OF MORTON M'MICHAEL.

END OF A LONG PERIOD OF SEVERE SUFFERING—SKETCH OF AN ACTIVE PUBLIC LIFE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.—Hon. Morton McMichael, who had been confined to his residence for some time with inflammatory rheumatism, died this afternoon, after a long period of severe suffering. Up to within a week it was believed he would recover; but the disease took a serious turn, and Mr. McMichael has since been at the point of death.

Mr. McMichael was widely known both in this country and in Europe. He was distinctively a Philadelphian and Pennsylvanian, and exerted his great energies for the advancement of the interests of Philadelphia. He was past 71 years of age, and had lived a life of usefulness and great honor. No record, however brief, of Mr. McMichael's career, no reference to his life, has any completeness that overlooks his personality. The man himself rose above all his accomplishments and penetrated all his surroundings. His presence was genial and alluring. His forces of character, sound judgment, broad grasp of principles, accurate knowledge, large tolerance of opinion, and adherence to right, were the attributes and attainments, with a quick perception of all that was humorous, and an appreciation of all that appealed to the feelings, which commended him equally to high and low.

He was born in Burlington County, N. J., Oct. 20, 1807, and came to Philadelphia in his youth. He was educated at the University of Pennsylvania. He subsequently read law, and was admitted to the Bar. He also associated himself with the press. He was for several years Alderman of the Spring Garden District, was High Sheriff, earnestly supported consolidation, and was Mayor of the city from 1865 to 1868. He was twice a Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket. He was President of the Fairmount Park Commission. He was also a member of the Constitutional Convention. He succeeded Hon. Sidney as President of the Union League. He was editor of the *North American and United States Gazette* from 1847, and sole proprietor from 1851 to 1870, when he relinquished active control to his sons, retaining his interests. He was also President of the State Board of Centennial Managers at the Exposition. He made an extended tour in Europe a few years ago, and since his return has taken without participation in public affairs. Mr. McMichael has been prominent in the Republican leadership in his own State, and was one of the ablest stanch Republicans. As adviser, editor, and speaker, he labored for the success of the Republican Party up to 1873. Perhaps no man ever possessed a greater faculty of unprepared oratory, especially at the dinner-table, no matter what was the theme or the occasion. His address at the Lord Mayor's dinner in London, in 1869, is well remembered by his many friends in England. His repartees were brilliant, and as the presiding genius at a public dinner, especially in the introduction of speakers, his comments were telling. He presided at the public meetings in Philadelphia during the war.

A special meeting of the Union League has been called for to-morrow evening, to take appropriate action relative to the death of Mr. McMichael.

OTHER DEATHS.

REV. BARTHOLOMEW WEED.

Rev. Bartholomew Weed, of the Newark Annual Methodist Episcopal Conference, died Sunday at his residence, in Newark, of heart disease. He was one of the oldest clergymen of the State, and had resided in Newark for many years, and had been for 11 years the Chaplain of the Essex County Prison. Mr. Weed was born at Ridgebury, now Danbury, Conn., March 6, 1793. When only 16 years of age he was converted, and joined the Baptists. Two years later, while at Reading, Penn., he became a Methodist. At the age of 24 he became a member of the Philadelphia Annual Conference, which then included New-Jersey and some portions of Pennsylvania, including Philadelphia. When the New-Jersey Annual Conference was organized he became one of its members, and in turn joined the Newark Annual Conference when the State was divided into two Conferences. From 1817 to 1863, he was engaged in the active ministry, and was appointed to many of the most prominent churches in the three Conferences. He also served several terms as Presiding Elder. In 1864 he assumed a supernumerary relation, and was made the County Prison Chaplain in 1867. He was twice married, and leaves a wife and four children. "Father Weed," as he was generally termed, was well known, and his death has caused wide-spread sorrow among the people of New-Jersey.

REV. DR. ELIAS R. BEADLE.

Rev. Dr. Elias R. Beadle, one of the most distinguished clergymen of Pennsylvania, died at an early hour yesterday morning of heart disease, at the residence of his brother-in-law in Philadelphia. Dr. Beadle preached on Sunday in his own pulpit in the Second Presbyterian Church, and was apparently in good health and spirits. He announced during the services that the entire debt of the church, amounting to $75,000, had been provided for. He said he had long been laboring to accomplish this result and was satisfied with his work. Soon after reaching his home he was taken seriously ill, and despite the efforts of his medical attendants, he died at 1 o'clock in the morning. Dr. Beadle was 60 years of age. He leaves a wife, who is now in Europe, three sons, and two daughters. During his career as a minister he successively presided over congregations in Albion, N. Y.; New-Orleans, Rochester, Hartford, and Philadelphia, and in the last-named city he labored for 14 years. Besides his attainments as a theologian, Dr. Beadle was distinguished as a conchologist, mineralogist, and geologist.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Princess Caroline, wife of Prince Henry of Hesse, died yesterday, in the thirty-first year of her age.

Thomas Clegg, a merchant of 30 years' standing in Poughkeepsie, died yesterday, from paralysis.

THE PROCEEDS OF A BURGLARY.

A great many mysterious burglaries have been recently committed in the Seventh Ward. Capt. Ward found reason to believe that two men inhabiting the basement of No. 44 Pike-street had something to do with the robberies. He detailed officer Thompson, in citizen's dress, to keep a sharp watch on the house. Nothing came of this surveillance until last night at a late hour. Then Thompson saw a heavy-built man sneaking toward the basement with a large box on his shoulders. When the officer went up to him and stopped him, the man said he didn't know who owned the box, what was in it, or whence it came; all he knew was that he had been paid by two men to carry it to the basement. He was taken to the station-house with the box. The latter was found to contain 4,000 very fine cigars, worth $600, with the name of a well-known firm on the brand. The prisoner was identified as John Andrews, a well known to the Police, and as he could give no satisfactory account of how he came by the cigars, it was concluded that he had stolen them, and he was locked up pending an investigation.

BLOWN ASHORE BY THE GALE.

During the gale on Friday night last the schooner Albert Phares, of Norwalk, Conn., Capt. William Cook, freighted with lumber, ran ashore in Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, where she now lies. Her Captain and crew were saved. Wreckers are now at work endeavoring to get her off, but fears are entertained that she will become a total wreck.

WITH MANY CREDITORS IN NEW-YORK.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 6.—Sutler Brothers, tobacconists, in Michigan-avenue, this city, have failed, with liabilities of $185,000. They will probably not pay over 25 cents on the dollar. Their creditors are mostly in New-York. The chief cause of their failure was depreciation in Detroit real estate, of which they held a large amount. The members of the firm came here from Detroit two years ago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—The failure of Wright & King, representing the Eagle Reaper Works of New-York, is announced. Their liabilities are $150,000, mostly to Eastern creditors.

CRIMINALS THREE YEARS HIDDEN.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 6.—It has been ascertained that Oliver Perry, of this county, and John Trader, who is in the State Penitentiary for life on another charge, were the ruffians who brutally assaulted, murdered, and robbed the old lady named Eva Peters, near this city, on the night of March 15, 1875. Perry has been arrested.

A MURDERER TO BE HANGED.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 6.—In the case of William E. Merrick, convicted of the murder of his wife during last September, Judge Heller to-day overruled the motion for a new trial, and sentenced Merrick to be hanged on Wednesday, Jan. 29.

INVESTIGATING POLITICAL CONVENTIONS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 6.—Judge Laughlin, of the Criminal Court, in his charge to the Grand Jury to-day, directed it to investigate whether or not money was used in the political conventions held there last Fall.

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

MR. STRAKOSCH'S OPERA SEASON.

The initial performance of Mr. Strakosch's season was given last evening to a full and enthusiastic house, the opera being Verdi's "Aida," with Miss Kellogg, Miss Cary, Mr. Adams, and Signor Pantaleoni in the principal rôles. The enterprise of Mr. Strakosch has seemed venturesome, after the long season of the Mapleson company, with such attractions as Mme. Gerster, Miss Hauk, Signori Campanini, Gallassi, and the rest of that exceptionally excellent troupe; but the success of last night's performance shows that the opera is an entertainment in steady demand in New-York during the season. This opera of "Aida" differs so essentially from all of Verdi's previous works, and has so much of positive merit in its composition and form, that it stands alone among the author's labors, and is a constant surprise. The melodious characteristics and unmistakable mannerisms of this composer are but seldom apparent in "Aida," which may be properly styled a grand spectacular opera; and its successful performance demands the best artists, both as actors and singers, a good orchestra and chorus, and ample stage resources. Miss Kellogg's interpretation of the principal rôle is well known. Last night she acted with spirit, and sang at times, with her accustomed skill, but as a rule she was hardly up to her high standard as a singer. In the trying and prolonged requirements of the third act, she appeared at her best, and received hearty and genuine applause at its conclusion. Miss Cary was, as usual, perfect in her part of *Amneris*. She occupies a place which she alone can fill on the operatic stage, and has never yet failed to secure for herself a recognized position among the foremost contraltos now before the public. She was in excellent voice last evening, and sang with the power and finish of an accomplished artist. Mr. Charles Adams, as *Radames*, has a difficult rôle, this character being called on to begin the opera and to sing the aria "Celeste Aida" before he has had an opportunity to use his voice sufficiently to get it in order. Mr. Adams advanced steadily, however, through the evening, and, in the latter part of the work, was effective in his part, and sang and acted with taste and discretion. Signor Pantaleoni, who has been hitherto a stranger to New-York, at once established his reputation in the part of *Amonasro*. He has a fine baritone voice, and is an actor of exceptional merit. Messrs. Conly and Gottschalk were entitled to their share of the general applause, and the orchestra and chorus were full and very well drilled. There was a ballet in addition to the spectacle in the second and third acts, which was creditably managed. To-night "Lucia" is to be given, with Miss Maria Litta in the rôle of the heroine.

STANDARD THEATRE.

There are strong dramatic phases in the life which is led in the backwoods—in far Western wilds and in the romantic regions of California; but these phases are few in number, and they bear to each other such a strong family resemblance, that, when effort is made to use them for theatrical purposes, they are found to lack the infinite contrasts which are essential to the drama. The few plays of this kind which have been placed upon the stage represent, perhaps, nearly all that can be done with such simple materials, and the characters which have been introduced in them are now almost as conventional as those which figure in the established melodrama. At the same time, it is not to be denied that a play dealing with the primitive customs of Western life presents a variety of picturesque effects the charm of which is indisputable. It is vain to inquire whether or not the *Oakhursts* and *Yuba Bills* of literature are real or fictitious personages; artistically, their actual existence is a matter of no consequence. Are the novels of Cooper less interesting because we suspect that his Indians were, in most respects, creations of his poetic fancy? In the latest of the Western plays, "M'liss"—which was produced at the Standard Theatre last evening—the same attractive qualities which were noted in "The Danites" reappear, although in different shapes; but intrinsically the two plays teach the same lesson—the heroism of untaught man and the idyllic purity of love nurtured amid the woodland solitudes. Most of our readers are probably familiar with Bret Harte's striking sketch "M'liss," the beauty and pathos of which are at once intense and brief. Indeed, the merits of the story would be lost in a long narrative—in a novel, for instance. But the playwright who has undertaken to embody the tale in a drama was evidently hampered from the beginning by the necessity under which he found himself, to elaborate a certain number of incidents and characters which were artistically all that they could be. He has managed, nevertheless, to keep in view the spirit of the original, and the most interesting points in the narrative are utilized by him to good purpose. It is scarcely his fault if they are almost submerged in a mass of interpolated "talk," and if the bright and effective scenes so happily pictured by Bret Harte are rendered tedious and prosaic by the refining process to which they have been subjected. Yet, as it stands, "M'liss" is an attractive play, and, although of but ephemeral value, well suited to please an audience. Its real merit is the character of the heroine, which, in its essential features, is faithful to the original. *M'liss* is a lovely being, as sweet and fascinating a creature as ever lived in the imagination of a story-teller. She is the *ingénue* of the "glorious climate of California," and she partakes of the originality of that far-away land. She is in no sense a theatrical personage, and, in fact, does not belong to the stage; but even before the footlights her charming personality does not vanish. Perhaps we are confounding the character and the actress who interpreted it; if such be the case, the latter should be satisfied with her success, for no praise could be truer than this. Indeed, Miss Mary Shaw is a remarkable little actress, for she identified herself in the most perfect manner with the simple-minded, gladsome, true-hearted *M'liss*. She was what very few persons on the stage to-day are—original. There was an irresistible charm about her which neither arose from personal beauty, of which she has little, nor from any special dramatic power. She was in a word quaint, and her quaintness was full of sympathy and tenderness. Her humor was excellent drollery, and her ingenuousness was true to nature. Once in a while she was pathetic, but the comic element predominated in her acting. The utter absence of conventionality in her simple methods was especially noteworthy. On the whole, she proved herself worthy of the task of impersonating

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 6.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

U. S. 6s C. '81. $3,000...reg.103½
U. S. 6s R. 1907. 6,000...reg.109½
U. S. 5-20's C. '67. 100,000...reg.107
U. S. 5-20's C. '67. 100,000...c.102½
U. S. 6s C. '81, reg. 100,000 reg.107¾
U. S. 6s O., 1907. $4,000...reg.109½
U. S. 5-20's C. '67. $9,000.....102

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

N. C. Pf. Act '68. $2,000..... 13
N. C. Pf. Act '66. 10,000..... 13½
N. C. 6s, ex. J. & J. 7,000...hs. 12½
N. C. 6s, ex. J. & J. 7,000...hs. 12½
Tennessee 6s, old. 1,000..... 37
D. of C. 3.65s C. 10,000..... 79¾
D. of C. 3.65s C. 19,000..... 79½
D. of C. 3.65s C. 3,000...hs.109¾
N. J. C. 1st, con. 2,000..... 90
N. J. C. 1st, con. 10,000...s30. 87¾
N. J. C. 1st, con. 21,000..... 75¾
N. J. C. conv. 2s. 2,000..... 74½
N. J. C. conv. 2s. 5,000...hs. 74¾
N. J. C. Adjust. 3,000..... 87½
T. & W. 2d, con. 12,000..... 87½
T. & W. 2d, con. 10,000...s30. 87¾
L. & W. B. con. 2s. 30,000..... 57
L. & W. B. con. 2s. 1,000..... 57
M. & St. P. 1st, L.C. 4,000.....107
Mil. & St. P. 1st, La C. 1,000.....109
M. & St. P. 2d, con. 2,000.....104
M. & St. P. c. & I. 1,000.....102
Am. D. I. Co. 7s, aut. 1,000..... 51
C. & N. W. con. 5,000.....114½
C. & N. W. 1st. 5,000...109¾
N. W. C. O. 7s. 14,000...103¾
C., C. C. & I. con. 3,000..... 77
D. L. & W. 7s, 1907. 1,000...105½
Erie 2d. 8,000..... 93¾
D. L. & W. 7s, 1907. 1,000...108
Long Dock. 2,000.....107¾
R. & S. & N. Y. 1st. 4,000.....102½
Atch. & S. Fe 7s, sec. 1,000.....110
Erie 2d. 5,000...hs.105
Erie 3d. 1,000.....107¾
Del. L. & W. 7s, 1907. 1,000.....108
Long Dock. 2,000.....110¾
R. & S. & N. Y. 1st. 5,000.....109½
R. & S. & N. Y. 1st. 5,000.....109¾
Chi. & Alt. s. f. 10,000.....105½
R. & S. & N. con. reg. 3,000...hs.114
M., K. & T. c. m. 5,000...hs. 51
M. K. & T. 2d. 2,000..... 16½

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

B. C. R. & N. 1st. $24,000..... 70
B. C. R. & N. 1st. $100,000...reg. 70
N. J. C. 1st, con. 10,000..... 75
L. S. & M. S. 1st. 5,000..... 74½
M. & St. P., I. & M. 1,000.....108½
M. & St. P., I. & D. cr. 5,000.....110½
C. & Col. s. f. 1,000.....108
L. S. 1st, con. reg. 3,000...hs.114
M., K. & T., c. m. 5,000...hs. 51
M. K. & T. 2d. 2,000..... 16½
N. Y. C. 1st, C. 10,000.....107½
N. Y. C. 1st, reg. 25,000.....102

THIRD BOARD—2:30 P. M.

U. S. 6s R. '81. $100,000...reg.106½
U. S. 6s, C. '81. 10,000.....106¾
U. S. 5-20 C. '68s. 2,000.....104½
T. & W. con. conv. 2d coupon. 6,000.....65¾
C. & S. 1st, g'd 5's C. & E. 1st. 5,000.....107
N. Y. Elevated. 10.....140
Amer. Cen. Ex. 100.....115
Pac. Mail. 16,000.....105½
C. & T. s. f. 2,000.....104½
Cen. Pac. gold. 16,000.....105½
Un. Pac. 1st. 14,000.....103½
Un. Pac. s. f. 2,000.....107½
Chi. & N. W. 2,000.....105½
Pacific of Mo. 2,000...hs.105¾
Pacific of Mo. 2,000...hs.105¾
Pacific of Mo. 34.
Pac. R. of Mo. 2d. 5,000.....112¾
K. P. W. & C. 2d. 1,000.....107
Mich. Cen. 1,000.....103½
Mich. Cen. s. f. 1,000.....103½
L. S. & M. S. 1,100...hs.67⅞
Ohio & Miss. s. f. 2,000.....105½
Ohio & Miss. 2d. 1,000.....103½
Un. Pac. land. 2,000.....107½
Pacific of Mo. 2,000...hs.105¾
Pacific of Mo. 2,000...hs.105¾
Pacific of Mo. 34.
Pac. R. of Mo. 2d. 5,000.....112¾
K. P. W. & C. 2d. 1,000.....107
Mich. Cen. 1,000.....103½
Mich. Cen. s. f. 1,000.....103½
L. S. & M. S. 1,100...hs.67⅞
Ohio & Miss. s. f. 2,000.....105½
Ohio & Miss. 2d. 1,000.....103½
Un. Pac. land. 2,000.....107½

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

N. Y. C. 1st, C. 6,000.....119½
Can. So. 1st g'd. 2,000.....107½
Ohio & Miss. s. f. 2,000.....104½
Cen. Pac. gold. 16,000.....105½
C. & T. s. f. 2,000.....104½
Un. Pac. 1st. 14,000.....103½
Un. Pac. s. f. 2,000.....107½
Pacific of Mo. 2,000...hs.105¾
Pacific of Mo. 2,000...hs.105¾
Pacific of Mo. 34.
Pac. R. of Mo. 2d. 5,000.....112¾
K. P. W. & C. 2d. 1,000.....107
Mich. Cen. 1,000.....103½
Mich. Cen. s. f. 1,000.....103½
L. S. & M. S. 1,100...hs.67⅞
Ohio & Miss. s. f. 2,000.....105½
Ohio & Miss. 2d. 1,000.....103½
Un. Pac. land. 2,000.....107½

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

B. C. R. & N. 1st. $24,000..... 70
B. C. R. & N. 1st. $100,000...reg. 70
N. J. C. 1st, con. 10,000..... 75
L. S. & M. S. 1st. 5,000..... 74½
M. & St. P., I. & M. 1,000.....108½
M. & St. P., I. & D. cr. 5,000.....110½
C. & Col. s. f. 1,000.....108
L. S. 1st, con. reg. 3,000...hs.114
M., K. & T., c. m. 5,000...hs. 51
M. K. & T. 2d. 2,000..... 16½
N. Y. C. 1st, C. 10,000.....107½
N. Y. C. 1st, reg. 25,000.....102

THIRD BOARD—2:30 P. M.

U. S. 6s R. '81. $100,000...reg.106½
U. S. 6s, C. '81. 10,000.....106¾
U. S. 5-20 C. '68s. 2,000.....104½
T. & W. con. conv. 2d coupon. 6,000.....65¾
C. & S. 1st, g'd 5's C. & E. 1st. 5,000.....107
N. Y. Elevated. 10.....140
Amer. Cen. Ex. 100.....115
Pac. Mail

JAN 1879

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, (Monday,) Jan. 6:

Benjamin P. Fairchild, Administratrix's sale of the three-story brick building, with lot 21.5 by 76, No. 413 Houston-st, south side, 92.10 feet east of Sheriff-st., for $5,550, to H. Dorgelh.

James M. Oakley & Co., foreclosure sale, Jefferson M. Levy, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brown-stone-front building, with lot 22 by 77.11 by 22 by 78.9, No. 912 6th-av., east side, 67.5 feet south of 52d-st., for $22,000, to William H. McCormack and others, plaintiffs.

Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, Josiah C. Lovejoy, Esq., Referee, sold the six three-story brown-stone-front dwellings, with plot of land 100 by 67.1 by 45.8 by 69.1 by 100.8, Nos. 229 to 239 East 86th-st., north side, 325 feet east of 3d-av., for $34,000, to Asa L. Shipman.

Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, Erastus T. Brown, Esq., Referee, sold the two-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 16 by 50.5, No. 350 East 120th-st., south side, 68 feet west of 1st-av., for $3,100, to Charles H. Batchelor, plaintiff; also, similar house, with lot 16 by 50.5, No. 352 East 120th-st., adjoining above, sold for $3,100, to William H. Greene, Jr.

Winans & Davies, foreclosure sale, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, sold three lots, each 25 by 70, on 3d-av., south-east corner of Spring-place, 23d Ward, for $5,000, to Mutual Life Insurance Company, plaintiff.

C. J. Lyon, foreclosure sale, John C. Bushnell, Esq., Referee, sold one-story frame houses, with plot of land, 50 by 151.8, on Cottage-st., near 3d-av., known on a map of Mott Haven as lot No. 180, 23d Ward, for $1,000, to W. Bronson as Trustee and plaintiff.

The foreclosure sale by Richard V. Harnett, of the building, with lot, No. 1,591 2d-av., north of 82d-st., was adjourned to Jan. 16.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Jan. 4.

8th-av., n. w. corner of 153d-st., 100x200 to 154th-st.; also, 8th-av., n. w. corner of 154th-st., 100x175: Joseph Weeks, Referee, to Robert P. Anderson	$5,460
Same property; Robert P. Anderson to Lemon Gunnigle	6,000
Watt-st., n. s., 305 ft. e. of Varick-st., 21x irregular; John R. Cashier and wife to John H. Cashier	nom.
Sullivan-st., w. s., 63 ft. s. of Broome-st., 21.4x 99x irregular; same to same	nom.
135th-st., 215 ft. e. of King's Bridge road, 100x 275; Citizens' Savings Bank to John N. Bull and others	1,000
Cliff-st., Nos. 11 and 13; William E. Dodge, jr., and others, to Alfred H. Weeks	54,000
Same property; Alfred H. Weeks to William E. Dodge and others	54,000
Market-st., n. e. corner of Monroe-st., 25x87.2; Alfred Bedlow and wife to Peter McNiff	6,500
Broome-st., n. 84.9 ft. e. of Attorney-st., 18.9x 99.4 (1-9 part of); Charles W. Lauser to Johanna L. Lauser	600
8th-av., s. w. corner of 135th-st., 99.11x150; Max Weil and wife to George E. L. Hyatt	12,000
Attorney-st., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Broome-st., 25x 80; William C. Conner, late Sheriff, to Edward Kruse	2 nom.
24th-st., East, Nos. 336 and 338, 50x98.10½; H. W. Allen, Referee, to William P. O'Connor	12,000
69th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x115.5x irregular; Adolph B. Anabacher and wife to John B. Moore	6,000
130th-st., n. s., 151.3 ft. e. of 5th-av., 18.9x 99.11; Edward S. Willing and wife to Andrew P. Van Tuyl	3,850
82d-st., s. s., 338.3 3-7 ft. e. of 9th-av., 21.5x 98.9; Susan Stanley and husband to Jane Drummond	10,500
21st-st., n. 200 ft. e. of 4th-av., 50x100.5; Mary Earl to Gideon Fountain	11,000
Forsyth-st., s. s., 125 ft. s. of Houston-st., 25x 100; Sophia Hoffmann and wife to Katharine Klein	17,000
84th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 16.8x 98.9; Silvanus Haight and wife to George F. Johnson	15,000
76th-st., s. s., 137.6 ft. w. of 1st-av., 19x102; Barbara Hoefenack to Ernst Hoefenack	2,200
Cliff-st., w. s., 99.8 ft. n. of Frankfort-st., 62.2x 90.3; Walter B. Lawrence and others, Trustees, to Jackson S. Schultz	1,800
34th-st., s. s., corner of 96th-st., 25x100; J. F. Ledwith, Referee, to Mary A. Donovan	6,500
1st-av., w. s., 51.8 ft. s. of 81st., 25x75; C. Norwood, Referee, to Janet De Witt	5,000
49th-st., n. s., 162.6 ft. e. of 5th-av., 18.9x 100.5; J. C. Bushnell, Referee, to James B. Kissam	7,000

LEASE RECORDED.

6th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x90.10½; William Astor to Magdalena Glunk, 20 years. $350

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Beadleston, William H. and others to Daniel M. Edgar, No. 303 West 10th-st., 2 years	$4,000
Beckelman, Bern and wife to Elizabeth S. Riley, n.s., 45th-st., 103 ft. w. of 6th-av.; installments	1,500
Fox, Charles and wife to Marie Dold, n. s., 94th-st., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 3 years	5,000
Same to Same; n. s. 94th-st., 118.9 ft. w. of 3d-av., 3 years	5,000
Same to Same; n. s. 94th-st., 137.6 ft. w. of 3d-av., 3 years	5,000
Same to Same; n. s. 94th-st., 156.3 ft. w. of 3d-av., 3 years	5,000
Same to Same; n. s. 94th-st., 193.5 ft. w. of 3d-av., 3 years	5,000
Hadden, John A., and wife to Franklin H. Delano and others, Trustees, &c.; n. s. 59th-st., 225 ft. e. of 4th-av., 5 years	8,500
Same to Same; n. s. 59th-st., 125 ft. e. of 4th-av., 5 years	8,500
Husted, Jarvis, and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; s. w. corner of 3d-av. and 144th-st., 1 year	6,000
Iden, John F. and wife to Michael Ackerman; s. s. 87th-st., e. of Avenue A, 1 year	5,500
Johnston, Emeline, and others to Charles Bauer, n. s. 84th-st., w. of Avenue A, 4 months	8,000
Jonas, Abraham H., and wife to Henry M. Sands; w. s. 2d-av., s. of 76th-st., 5 years	7,000
Last, Edward H. M. to F. Wood, Trustee, &c.; s. s. of 127th-st., s. of 8th-av., 1 year	5,000
Lincoln, Catharine R., to Eliza B. Hosack; s. s. Henry-st., 1st No. 720, 1½ years	3,500
Lindmark, Caroline M., and others, to August Bergener, Trustee, &c.; n. e. corner of Delancey and Cannon-sts., 3 years	1,700
McNiff, Peter, to Elizabeth G. Sprague; n. s. corner of Market and Monroe-sts., 1 1-3 years	3,000
Ottendorfer, Anna, and Oswald, her husband, to Deutscher Frauenverein, &c.; n. s. 87th-st., w. of 3d-av., 1 year	3,000
Rath, Anna, and husband to William J. Riley; No. 32 Stanton-st., 5 years	4,000
Stern, Levi, and wife to Markins Miller; e. s. Columbia-st., near Stanton-st., 5 years	6,000
Strehan, Albert, and wife to Charles Jung; n. s. 32d-st., w. of 1st-av., 4 years	2,000
Van Etten, James, and wife to Maria G. Bonesteel, No. 11 Morton-st., 3 years	3,800
Van Tuyl, Andrew P., to Edward S. Willing, n. s. 130th-st., 151.3 ft. e. of 5th-av., installments	7,500
Van Tuyl, Andrew P., to William B. Crosby and another; same property, 1 month	1,330
Verges, Michael, and wife to Andrew Sonnbrenner, s. s. 20th-st., lots Nos. 24 and 25, 4 months	4,900

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Barclay, S. M., to D. F. Rooke	$2,000
Bernheimer, M. L., to F. Uhlmann	nom.
Claflin, H. B., to Mary E. Miller	nom.
Lane, William, and others, Executors, to J. M. Brune	8,500
Manhattan Savings Institution to L. Rausch	2,000
Ostendorfer, Oswald, and wife to Deutscher Frauenverein	nom.
Phelps, George H., to Maria D. Keyes	nom.
Rooms, Charles, to Emeline Neimann	3,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A SUPERBLY BUILT AND LOCATED four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 53d-st. and Madison-av., for sale at decided bargain. Permits from

McCAFFERTY & CO., 650 5th-av., or
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
Office 4 Pine, 35 East 17th-st.

A BARGAIN—WEST 53D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Superb four-story brown-stone dwelling, 20x80x 100; elegant new carpets, chrystal chandeliers, cornices, mirrors throughout; worth $50,000; price, $30,000. Address IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, Box No. 264 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

A CHARMING PARK-AV. FULL-SIZED House, near 36th-st.; bargain.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
4 Pine, 35 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP HOUSES.—10 NEW HOUSES, accessible by street cars, taken for mortgages, $1,250 and $1,300; less than cost. Apply to
R. YOUNG, No. 20 Exchange-place.

NO. 15 WEST 52D-ST.—THE FINEST BUILT, located and finished full-size extension house now for sale. Permits from
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE VACANT LOT SITUATE ON south-east corner of 54th-st. and 5th-av., 25x 117, with right of 8-foot alley. For full particulars apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HARLEM—RAPID TRANSIT.
Houses, stores, flats, to let and for sale. PORTER & CO., No. 173 East 125th-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE IN PARTITION, VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY, NORTH-WEST CORNER OF 6TH-AV. AND 14TH-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, JAN. 7, 1879, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of J. S. Williamson, Referee, the five four-story brick buildings (with stores) and lots, on the north-west corner of 6TH-AV. AND 14TH-ST.,

and the four-story brown-stone front dwelling-house and lot, on 14th-st., in rear of 6th-av. stores. It is seldom that so desirable a piece of real estate, situate on the corner of one of the most thriving avenues in this City, is offered at public sale. The property is easily accessible from almost any portion of the City, the following railroad lines stopping at this corner, viz.: Metropolitan Elevated Railroad, Sixth-avenue Railroad, and Fourteenth-Street and Christopher-Street Ferry Railroad. ALSO, at same time, house and lot, No. 257 East 10th-st., Possession and lots, Nos. 25, 26, and 27 Tompkins-place, Brooklyn, each about 19 acres of land in the City of Oswego, N. Y.

THE SALE WILL BE ABSOLUTE.
60 PER CENT. OF BID AND MORTGAGE.
Maps and particulars at office of auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., or at office of the Referee, No. 9 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—THE DESirable business corner property, Nos. 40 Franklin and 76 Elm-st., New-York City, will be sold by RICHARD H. HENNESSY, Auctioneer, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on THURSDAY, Jan. 16, 1879, at 12 o'clock. For particulars apply to A. W. LEGGETT, No. 39 Pine-st., or WM. B. WISE, Attorney, No. 170 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSES 57 West 38th-st., Fifth-av., Park, 31st-st., corner when boarded. WYCKOFF, No. 1,267 Broadway.

A BIJOU 8TH-AV. — SUPERBLY FURnished house, West 34th-st., $250. East 34th-st., $250, $175. WYCKOFF, No. 1,267 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

300 VIRGINIA FARMS

FOR SALE at $5 per acre and upward. Situated within a day's drive of the City of Richmond, Va. Lands shown in our own carriages, free of charge. Buyers introduced to sellers, and allowed to deal directly with them. Send for our REAL ESTATE JOURNAL, containing descriptions of farms and other important facts, before locating elsewhere. SENT FREE.
CHAFFIN, STAPLES & CO., Richmond, Va.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN.
ABYSSINIA...WED., Jan. 15 | ALGERIA...WED., Jan. 22
BATAVIA...WED., Jan. 15 | PARTHIA...WED., Jan. 29

Steamers marked "do not carry steerage.

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms, including a special low rate for the Fall and Winter months.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS BY STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 2:30 P. M. on Jan. 15, 1879.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Land Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and the homeward passages.

GERMANIC, Capt. Kennedy.....Wed., Jan. 11, 7 A. M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. JENKINS.Thurs., Jan. 16, 11:30 A. M.
CELTIC, Capt. GRADDEL.....Thurs., Jan. 23, 6 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the motion and noise are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier 38, N. R., foot of King-st.

WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 9:30 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Jan. 21, 12:30 P. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Jan. 28, 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Feb. 4, 9 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Feb. 18, 3 P. M.

☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are fitted with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, steward, cooks, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room,) $55, $65, and $75. INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26.
OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE,

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY,

From Pier No. 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF LOUISIANA.....Saturday, Jan. 11
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Jan. 16

First Cabin, $55 to $70, according to accommodations; excursion tickets, $100 to $120. Second Cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $70. Steerage at low rates.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.

Company's pier foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

DONAU.....Sat., Jan. 11 | NECKAR.....Sat., Jan. 25
RHEIN.....Sat., Jan. 18 | WESER.....Sat., Feb. 1

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100
Second cabin.....60
Steerage.....30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid Steerage certificates, $30. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

LABRADOR, SANGLIER.....Wednesday, Jan. 8, 5:30 A. M.
AMERIQUE, DELORD.....Wednesday, Jan. 22, 5:30 A. M.
FRANCE, TRUDELLE.....Wednesday, Feb. 5, 3:30 P. M.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passengers apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Jan. 4, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Jan. 18, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Jan. 25, 7:30 A. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

CABIN, $80, $90, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Bolivia.....Jan. 11, 7 A. M. | Devonia.....Jan. 25, 7 A. M.
Circassia.....Jan. 18, 2 P. M. | Ethiopia.....Feb. 1, noon.

Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40; Steerage, $26.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.

Victoria.....Jan. 18, 2 P. M. | Castalia.....Jan. 25, 7 A. M.

Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
SUEVIA...Thurs., Jan. 9 | SCANDIA...Thurs., Jan. 23
FRISIA...Thurs., Jan. 16 | GELLERT...Thurs., Jan. 30

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold: second cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & SONS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broadway, N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers leave Jersey City, near Pavonia Ferry.

SCHIEDAM.....Saturday, Jan. 11
ROTTERDAM.....Wednesday, Jan. 22

H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.
PUNCH, EDYE & CO., 1, W. MORRIS,
27 So. Wm.-st., Freight Agts. 50 B'way., Gen. Passage Agt.

THE RED STAR LINE FOR ANTWERP.

Carrying the Belgian and United States mails. Sailing every 12 days from Philadelphia and New-York.

ZEALAND sails Tuesday, Jan. 14, 10 A. M.

For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Phila., and 53 Broadway, New-York.
JNO. McDONALD, Agent, 2 Battery-place.

NATIONAL LINE—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R.

LONDON, (Victoria Docks)—Saturday, Jan. 4, 1879.
Italy, Sat. Jan. 11, 7 A. M. | Holland, Wed., Jan. 15, 10 A. M.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—
England, Sat., Jan. 4, 7 A. M. | Ireland, Sat., Jan. 11, 2 P. M.

Cabin, $50 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S.C., FLORIDA PORTS, AND ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
CHARLESTON.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8
CHAMPION.....SATURDAY, Jan. 11

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination. Bills of lading signed. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the Pier,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BARCLAY & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., Charleston.
General Passenger Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

PALMETTO FREIGHT LINE,

VIA STEAM-SHIP AND CHARLESTON, S. C., and the SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD, to all points in the South and South-west.

Freight rates and insurance at lowest figures.
Bills of lading signed at Pier No. 57 North River.
CHAS. D. OWENS, General Agent.
Palmetto Freight Line,
No. 213 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

FOR ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY.....Friday, Jan. 10, noon
Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship COLON.....Monday, Jan. 20, noon
Connecting for Boma, Aspinwall, Central America and Mexico.

From San Francisco for Japan and China:
Steam-ship CHINA.....Wednesday, March 5, noon
From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship AUSTRALIA.....Monday, Jan. 20, noon

For tickets or general information apply to Company's office, on this pier, foot of Canal-st., North River, and for freight at Company's Ticket Office, No. 257 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO JANEIRO.

Connecting at St. Thomas with German steamers for Porto Rico and Spanish Main. The new first-class iron steam-ship CITY OF PARA, Capt. Gunnerson, will sail for the above ports on Wednesday, Jan. 8, at 3 P. M.

Positively no freight received after 3d. Freight must be paid in advance. Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received over Dock, Brooklyn. Insurance lower than by any other line. Shippers desiring insurance can effect same under open policy. For freight, passage, (which is unsurpassed by any steamer for accommodations,) and other information, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents, Office, Pier No. 20 East River.

FLORIDA RAILROAD AND STEAM-SHIP LINE.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FLORIDA.
SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
LOWEST RATES OF FREIGHT AND PASSAGE.
Steamer ASHLAND, SATURDAY, Jan. 4.
And every SATURDAY thereafter,

For Fernandina direct, connecting at that point with Florida Railroad.

Only line leaving through tickets and bills lading to all points in Florida, and on Chattahoochie, Appalachicola, and Flint Rivers, and Bainbridge, Ga. Insurance ½ per cent. Bills lading signed on pier. For further information, through bills lading, and passage rates, apply to
L. K. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., up stairs.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

GATE CITY, Capt. DAGGETT.....Wednesday, Jan. 8
CITY OF MACON, Capt. KEMPTON.....Saturday, Jan. 11

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, Georgia and Florida Steamboat Company, and with the new and elegant iron steamer ST. JOHNS.

GEO. YONGE, Agent
C. D. OWENS, Ocean S. S. Co. and
Central Agent A. & G. R. R., Central R. R. of Ga.,
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

Steamer SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....WED., Jan. 8
Steam-ship.....SATURDAY, Jan. 18

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM A. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.

Magnificent accommodation for passengers.

S. S. NIAGARA.....Saturday, Jan. 11
S. S. SARATOGA.....Wednesday, Jan. 22

Through tickets issued also for
VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS
in connection with French and English S. S. Lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.

Calling at Progreso, Campeche, and Frontera.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Jan. 11
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only,) Thurs., Jan. 16
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Saturday, Jan. 25

Steamer leaves New-Orleans Jan. 5 for Vera Cruz, connecting with steamer for Havana, New-York, and above ports.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES

4 Per Cent. Bonds,

COUPON OR REGISTERED, ALL DENOMINATIONS, FOR SALE AND IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

VERMILYE & CO.,

Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY Of New-York.—BARTHOLD SCHLESINGER AND OTHERS against THE ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CONSOLIDATED.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 31st day of December, 1878, I, the undersigned Referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction on SATURDAY, the 11th day of January instant, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, the following securities, which were pledged and deposited with the plaintiffs as collateral security for the payment by the defendant of certain four promissory notes in the complaint mentioned, viz: Eighty bonds of the St. Louis and South-eastern Railway Company, Consolidated, executed under its corporate seal, and attested by the signatures of its President and Secretary, bearing date the first day of October, 1872, each conditioned for the payment by the said The St. Louis and South-eastern Railway Company, Consolidated, to the bearer thereof of the sum of one hundred dollars on the first day of November, 1902, with interest thereon in the meantime at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of May and November and August in each year, on the presentation and delivery of the coupons for such interest thereunto annexed, which said bonds are numbered as follows, that is to say, from No. 9,921 to 9,960, both inclusive, together with the coupons so annexed.

Dated NEW-YORK, January 3d, 1879.

RUFUS G. BRADLEY, Referee.
EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 68 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1878.

Notice is hereby given that the following bonds of this company of $1,000 each, known as Consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds, have been designated by lot to be paid a year and a-quarter in advance of the time fixed by law, according to the provisions of the Deed of Trust, securing the same. The numbers are as follows:

47	1,556	2,411	3,090	6,880	
93	1,577	2,497	3,427	4,857	6,221	6,976
97	1,765	2,566	3,443	5,051	6,253	6,998
197	1,809	2,630	3,566	5,731	6,309	7,014
422	1,925	2,654	3,602	5,329	6,320	7,014
532	2,036	2,731	3,734	5,514	6,328	7,172
597	2,139	2,743	3,743	5,639	6,332	7,315
837	2,201	3,052	4,074	5,732	6,340	7,282
1,152	2,245	3,063	4,205	5,891	6,699	7,295
1,497	2,403	3,083	4,752	5,959	6,745	

Interest on these bonds will cease on the 1st day of July, 1879.
JULIUS WADSWORTH,
Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER.
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Nov. 27, 1878.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF ALLEGHENY CITY 4 PER CENT. RAILROAD COMPROMISE BONDS.—In accordance with section third of an act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania approved April 10, 1865, entitled "An Act relative to the funded indebtedness of the City of Allegheny," notice is hereby given that the said City of Allegheny is prepared to refund the following outstanding four per cent. railroad compromise bonds, viz: Numbers 17, 34, 43, 72, 73, 74, 75, 79, 82, 54, and that the said outstanding bonds not surrendered within six weeks from the date of this advertisement will cease to draw interest thereon, and the holder or holders of such bond or bonds shall look only to the bonds issued in the Bank Principal payment of the same.
JAMES BROWN,
Controller.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., BANKERS,

EQUITABLE BUILDING, BROADWAY CORNER CEDAR-ST.,

Do a General Banking business, allow interest on deposits, buy and sell municipal and other investment bonds, and all securities dealt in at the Stock or Gold Exchange. WESTERN FARM MORTGAGE securities, yielding 9 and 10 PER CENT. INTEREST, for sale at PAR.

FOR SALE.

Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds.
Memphis and Charleston 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds.
Southern Minnesota 1st Mortgage Bonds.
Galveston, Houston and Henderson 1st Mortgage Bonds.
Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio 1st Mortgage Bonds.
Evansville and Columbia Guaranteed Bonds.
Mobile and Ohio new 1st Mortgage Bonds.
St. Louis and Iron Mountain Consolidated Bonds.
St. Louis and San Francisco Bonds on demand.
Kansas Pacific Bonds.

By ARENTS & YOUNG,
No. 9 New-st.

OFFICE OF THE SILVER ISLET CONSOLIDATED MINING AND LAKING COMPANY, No. 53 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1878.

PROPOSALS IN WRITING ARE INVITED and will be received until 3 o'clock P. M. of Wednesday, the 15th day of January next, for the sale to the Trustee for cancellation of $75,000 of the bonds of this company, or portions thereof, naming numbers of the bonds offered.

No proposals as a price exceeding par can be accepted under the terms and conditions of purchase; interest accruing to Jan. 15 only will be allowed.

Proposals to be addressed to C. P. Dixon, Trustee, at the office of the company.
EDWARD LEARNED, President.

WANTED:

Chicago and Canada Southern Railroad Bonds.
Utah Southern Railroad first mortgage bonds.
Cairo and Fulton Railroad bonds of all issues.

FOR SALE:

City of New-Brunswick 7 P. cent. bonds, due 1905.
Jersey City 7 P. cent. bonds, due 1886.
New-York City 7 P. cent. bonds, due 1892.

ROBERT GARRETT & SONS, No. 21 Pine-st., New-York.

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,

No. 20 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1879.

Stockholders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company are requested to call at the Agency of the company, No. 20 Nassau-st., and sign the funding agreement.
D. W. McWILLIAMS,
Treasurer.

COAL EXCHANGE BANK, New-York, Jan. 6, 1879.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 13 William-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 21, 1879, by order
W. A. HASE, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
MAKE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

CITY BONDS

AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON THE 16TH OF JANUARY, 1879,
THE CITY OF KINGSTON, N. Y.,
Will sell at the City Hall, in Kingston, N. Y., at 12 o'clock, M.,

$80,000 COUPON BONDS,

issued in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, chapter 26, passed Feb. 12, 1878.

The bonds to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 15th of January and July in each year, and have 30 years to run, with the option of the City to pay them after 10 years. Five per cent. of the purchase money will be required to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance, with accrued interest, on or before the 28th day of February next—the cash payment of five per cent. to be forfeited on failure to complete purchase.

Further information can be had by addressing any of the Presidents of the several banks in Kingston, N. Y.
THOS. CORNELL, } Committee.
C. D. BRUYN, }

THE NEW 4 PER CENT.

U. S. Bonds.

HATCH & FOOTE,

NO. 12 WALL-ST.,

Offer for sale the new 4 Per Cent. Bonds, either coupon or registered, in denominations to suit purchasers. *Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.* "Called Bonds" and all the various issues of United States Securities received in payment, or PURCHASED AT FULL MARKET RATES.

JERSEY CITY

7s,

(COUPON OR REGISTERED,)

DUE 1893, 1894, 1897, 1902, 1906,

FOR SALE BY

GEO. K. SISTARE,

NO. 17 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

ALL SPECULATIVE ACCOUNTS DECLINED.

J. HARMANUS FISHER,

(Member of Baltimore Stock Exchange for past 24 years.)
BANKER AND STOCK BROKER,
Post Office Box No. 69, Baltimore, Md.

Solicits correspondence and orders. Refers, by permission to Messrs. Hallgarten & Co., Messrs. G. T. Bonner & Co., John B. Manning,

THE NEW CITY GOVERNMENT

A NEW POLITICAL ERA IN LOCAL AFFAIRS.

THE LAST KICK OF THE OLD COMMON COUNCIL—ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW BOARD—AN ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT MOTT—MAYOR COOPER'S MESSAGE.

What is regarded as a new political era was inaugurated in the City Hall yesterday. For years past Tammany shaped local affairs in the building as she does in the wigwam on Fourteenth-street, but the November election deprived her of her prestige and power, and she had to surrender the latter to other hands. Her corporal's guard of new Aldermen entered their committee room early in the morning, and they were soon followed by the Republican and Anti-Tammany members of the Common Council. The latter held a brief caucus in the Corporation Library for the purpose of deciding who should be appointed to fill the subordinate places in their gift and to arrange the preliminaries incidental to organizing as a Board of Aldermen for the present year. The six Republican and the seven Anti-Tammany City Fathers were present. All this time the new Tammany Aldermen—nine in number—listlessly awaited the progress of events in their chamber. They had, it appears, previously decided to take no part in the organization of the board, and to stand together as a minority, believing that they would eventually be able to induce some of the Independent Democrats to join them. The proceedings yesterday, however, indicated that there is no prospect of breaking the union between the Republican and Anti-Tammany members of the board, and that they intend to act together on measures affecting the welfare of the City, irrespective of any action that may be taken by the Tammany members of the board. It was noticeable that every new Alderman was greeted by groups of friends who had gathered in the vestibule, corridors, and offices for that purpose. At one time the City Hall was densely crowded, and the space leading to the Municipal Chambers was almost impassable. Mayor Cooper's rooms were also filled with visitors.

THE OLD BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The charter declares that the old Board of Aldermen shall remain in office until the first Monday in January. Half an hour before noon yesterday the old members entered their chamber for the purpose of passing a few complimentary resolutions, but the business took a wider scope than they expected. After thanking President Roberts for his impartial conduct while in the chair during the past year, the Clerk read a communication from ex-Mayor Ely vetoing the resolution granting permission to R. P. Childs and others, to lay telegraph wires in the streets and avenues of this City. Mr. Ely says he has already signed one resolution granting permission to certain persons to lay wires for the same purpose, and he was unwilling to multiply such permissions to take up the public streets.

The following communication containing Mayor Cooper's first veto was then received:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1879.

To the Board of Aldermen:

I herewith return, without my approval, the resolution adopted by the Board of Aldermen Dec. 26, 1878, granting to William H. Webb, Joseph Haight, and others permission to use the streets, avenues, and public places of this City for the purpose of laying mains and pipes therein for the transmission of hot water. Its passage is in my opinion due to the common Council has not the power to grant the privilege intended to be conferred by said resolution. If it have such power, it should itself have fixed the compensation, limitations, and conditions under which the privilege should be exercised.

EDWARD COOPER, Mayor.

Alderman Sauer said the resolution was beyond the reach and jurisdiction of Mayor Cooper, and he believed that it was then a law. He moved that the matter be referred to the Corporation Counsel, and his motion was adopted, after which the old board adjourned sine die.

It was not necessary, however, to send the matter to the Corporation Counsel, for he had already given the Mayor the following opinion on the subject:

JAN. 4, 1879.

Hon. Edward Cooper, Mayor:

I have examined the question submitted to me on the 24 inst. by you, viz.: As to an ordinance or resolution passed by the Board of Aldermen Dec. 28 last. The new board coming in on Jan. 6, at 12 o'clock noon, what course of action is open for the mayor to pursue? He has he a right to hold the same under consideration?" The Mayor has 10 days in which to act upon resolutions or ordinances passed by the Board of Aldermen, and the mode of computation is to exclude the first day from the computation and include the last. In this case the 10 days expire upon Jan. 7, 1879. There is no meeting upon that day, the next meeting until the next meeting of the board to communicate his action to the board.

Non-action, either by way of veto or approval, has the effect to make effective the action of the Board of Aldermen, and this would, I think, be the effect in the case under consideration. If it should be returned within the 10 days, or before the next meeting, thereafter, signed by the Mayor, it would also go into effect. If it should be returned, however, with objections, it would be equally fatal. The new board could not pass a veto because they have not 10 days of life, and it is necessary for a veto to lie over on the table 10 days before action can be had thereon. This also places to be considered all unfinished business of the old board dies with them; an incomplete legislative act dies with the body.

Very respectfully, WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, Corporation Counsel.

THE NEW COMMON COUNCIL.

When the hour of noon arrived the members of the new Common Council filed into their chamber, every part of which was filled with an audience representing every portion of the City, and mainly composed of politicians connected with the Republican, Anti-Tammany, and Tammany organizations. Those of the old board whom the people failed to remember at the last election mingled among the unofficial throng and anxiously observed the proceedings. Alderman Morris was appointed temporary Chairman, after which the roll of members was called in the following order: Michael W. Burns, Thomas Carroll, John Cavanagh, Frederick Fink, Robert Foster, George Hall, Robert Hall, Nicholas Haughton, John G. Hyatt, John W. Jacobus, Patrick Keenan, Bernard Kenney, Terence Kiernan, John J. Morris, Jordan L. Mott, Henry C. Perley, William R. Roberts, William Sauer, Thomas Sheils, James J. Slevin, Mathew Stewart, Joseph P. Strack.

Alderman Jordan L. Mott was then elected President of the board by a vote of 12 to 6, and a committee, consisting of Messrs. Sauer, Haughton, escorted him to the chair. Mr. Mott said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN: I return my grateful acknowledgments for the honor conferred on me by electing me your presiding officer. A position unsought for by me, but, being generously tendered by you, I willingly accept it, and I do so without embarrassment, except that which any man feels when called upon to assume a position with the duties of which he is totally unfamiliar. I am not familiar with parliamentary law, and ask your kind indulgence for a short time, that I may, with a little experience, transact the business incidental to the position which you have so promptly, and, with your kind co-operation, honorably to be able to do it. We meet under favorable circumstances, with a Mayor, Mr. Cooper, elected by a very large majority, a gentlemen of honor and ability, and one who has the interests of the people uppermost in his mind. Our duty is to support him faithfully and fearlessly in all measures tending to the public good. We are of different shades of politics, but will be guided by one principle of good and wisely economical government for the people, irrespective of party, and remember the words of one very high in authority, that "He who serves the people best, serves his party best." Much depends on us, and the people of New-York will hold each of us to a strict accountability for each of our official acts. The efforts that have been made in the past, and will be made in future, to reduce taxation and the City debt should, and I believe will, have an earnest and hearty support. The reduction of the debt to the lowest possible amount is most desirable, but let it be done with wisdom and to a substantial good, not in a way to make a good exhibit by neglecting to take proper care of the public property or by neglecting our streets, avenues, and public parks, that in the near future will require thousands to rebuild or renew, when a comparatively small amount judiciously expended will answer to preserve. I do not intend to say more in regard to what the people expect of us. That subject, is, I think, sufficiently understood by all of us; but a few words in regard to what the people owe to themselves may not be amiss. I would respectfully ask our wealthy, highly-respectable, and influential citizens to reflect on what they owe to themselves and the example they set to others. Instead of criticising almost every official act done by their representatives, would it not be better for them to take a direct interest in politics on one side or the other, and so shape political affairs that none but the best men shall be nominated for responsible positions? Attention to primary meetings and nominating conventions, matters confessedly of not importance by them, might have immense influence on local affairs. I will not speak of the different departments under the City Government, because I am not sufficiently informed of the business transacted by each, and I think that his Honor the Mayor will soon send a communication to the board that may embody his opinions on this subject.

In conclusion, let me remind you that the discussions in the press and on the platform of public issues during the last campaign have educated and informed every citizen of this the Empire City, and the result is the people, without regard to party, demand a rigid economy and retrenchment in public affairs. We have given the people promises which must be kept. Let us see to it that the issues on which we were elected shall not prove to have been the mere watchwords of a political campaign, but rather the plighted faith of good and true men given to those who have honored us by their suffrage and confidence. "The lessons of adversity have their uses." In every house the stringency of the times has compelled economy, the citizen forced to surrender every luxury and many of the comforts of his family to the stern demands of the hard times, regards with indignation and as a personal wrong any form of public wastefulness. I ask you to insist that faith be kept with the people, that they be not mocked with promises lightly to be broken. Our powers are limited, but let us insist that the present glaring contrast between extravagant salaries of city officials and wages of needy laboring man shall no longer exist. In this the people's demand. I invite with the fullest confidence in receiving it the earnest and unflinching efforts of you, the people's direct and nearest representatives. And as the door of my labors let us all indulge the hope that we may each and every one, on surrendering the trusts which have been confided to us, receive the honorable verdict of "Well done thou good and faithful servant."

The allusions to Mayor Cooper in the address elicited loud applause, and Alderman Sauer hoped that the President would not permit any demonstrations of the kind.

Alderman Strack then moved that Mr. Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., be elected Clerk of the board, and Alderman Cavanagh offered as a substitute that Mr. Martin P. Killian be selected for the office. Mr. Patterson, however, was chosen by a vote of 13 to 8.

Alderman Morris put in nomination Mr. Albert Osborn for Sergeant-at-Arms.

The nomination was opposed by Alderman Roberts, who hoped that the board would reappoint Mr. James Walsh, the father of the late William Walsh, formerly County Clerk, to the position. He claimed the place for him on account of his long services and his advanced age. Mr. Osborn, however, was elected by a vote of 13 to 8.

MAYOR COOPER'S MESSAGE.

The following message was here received from Mayor Cooper:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Jan. 6, 1879.

To the Common Council:

It is the duty of the Mayor "to communicate to the Common Council, at least once a year, a general statement of the finances, government, and improvements of the City," and "to recommend" . . . all such measures as he shall deem expedient." This duty will be performed when I shall have been long enough in office to become familiar with the actual condition of the various departments of the City Government. In the meantime, it will not be out of place to make a few general suggestions indicating the policy which it seems to me should be pursued in the Administration. The public authorities are charged with the care of the property of the City, the protection of life and health, and the supervision of affairs which affect the well-being of the whole community. The increase of population and resources which has characterized the City during the present century should not be checked through the want of enterprise and wisdom in utilizing the natural advantages with which New-York is favored. By her commercial relations with all parts of the Union and with foreign peoples, by its manufactures, which have steadily grown to a large volume, and by its subordinate industries, our City has thriven hitherto, and must continue to thrive. To develop these sources of wealth and prosperity, to invite and accommodate the interchange of the products of all countries, and to attract additional capital, skill, and labor, it is necessary that the burdens imposed upon commerce by tolls, charges, or exactions be lightened; that the facilities of our harbor and its docks and ferries be extended and adapted to modern cheap methods of handling bulky products; that our streets be kept clean and in proper condition for the passage of persons and merchandise; that life and property be protected; that the attractions of our parks and pleasure-grounds be maintained; and that in the newer parts of the City the plans for its extension be comprehensively and intelligently adjusted to the uses for which it will be occupied. These objects, I believe, can be attained at a lower rate of taxation than is now imposed, and without any increase of debt.

The accomplishment of these ends is intrusted to various agencies deriving their powers from multifarious statutes, the tendency of which, for many years, has been to take from the Common Council jurisdiction over one subject after another, and to vest it in divers departments, boards, and officers, in whom are now found combined both legislative and administrative functions. The power of determining the amount to be raised by taxation, which, until recently, had been retained by the Legislature, is now vested in a body before unknown in our Municipal affairs—the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. This body fixes the amount of annual taxation and the appropriations to be expended by the several boards and departments among which the executive and legislative functions have been distributed. The result is a complex system, in which the limit of power is not always clearly defined and responsibility not always evident. Experience will probably suggest to us the necessity for modifications of this system, but at present we have to proceed in the discharge of our duties under the laws as we find them. The sums to which public works paid for by the City, and by assessments on property benefited, ought to be prosecuted, is a subject that will continually force itself upon our attention. It is for us to consider, in this time of financial depression and of heavy taxation, which of the improvements required in the upper part of the City have precedence in the order of public necessity. Additional facilities for crossing the Harlem River, by bridges or tunnels, should be pressed by means and to time, as required. At some points this has long been a pressing public need. The work of repairing and repaving the ways in those parts of the City where the business by which it is supported is transacted, and where people live, ought to be carried forward more rapidly, and adequate appropriations should be made for this purpose. An abundant supply of water is of vital importance. The great reservoir on the middle branch of the Croton, the construction of which has consumed nearly four years, is completed and filled. The aqueduct should be maintained in thorough repair, and timely consideration should be given to the increase in the demand for water, as the City grows, and to measures for suppressing waste. The additional high service works to be commenced forthwith will afford much needed relief to the elevated portions of the City, and should be prosecuted rapidly to completion.

There are too many City officials, and their salaries are in many instances excessive. To equalize compensations, to get rid of sinecures and unnecessary officials, is a duty devolving upon the Administration. Compensations should be adjusted to the character of the labor and responsibilities imposed. Where a discretion is vested in the local authorities, that discretion should be exercised with the economy of the public. Where salaries and offices, needless though they may be, are anchored in provisions of law, legislation alone can bring relief. Where the compensation of present incumbents is protected by the Constitution, provision should be made for reducing the emoluments of their successors. The heavy expenditures involved in the administration of justice in this City form a special item in the burden of taxation. No good citizen will desire to embarrass the courts by insufficient appropriations, but these expenses can be reduced without detriment to the public service. The question of Excise is, in all its aspects, deeply important. The laws now in force, framed for the State at large, should be so modified as to meet the requirements of a great Metropolis, and secure, by the proper regulation of the traffic upon which they operate, a greater revenue in aid of our charities and in reduction of taxation. The revenues of the City should be more efficiently collected. No lease, franchise, or privilege should be granted without adequate return to the City Treasury. No interest or individual should be permitted to evade just and legal obligations to the City. But it is our duty to go further and ascertain to what extent additional sources of income can be opened by imposing taxation upon all corporations and persons who enjoy special privileges and franchises which do not contribute in the shape of taxation an amount fairly proportioned to the profit which they derive from the public bounty. Without discussing how far it is proper to grant exemption from taxation, or to compromise it for fixed or gross payments, it is clear that public opinion will not long justify the enjoyment of valuable privileges which escape their fair share of the necessary expenses of the Government by which they are protected and their value is maintained.

To the annual budget of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, adopted Dec. 31, 1878, I have not yet been able to give such examination as would warrant a review of its various items. In my judgment, however, the action of this board in no wise relieves the heads of departments from responsibility for strict economy. They are as truly bound to effect all practicable saving of expenditures within the maximum apportionment to them as if that maximum had not been fixed. To the extent of my power I shall hold to accountability all departments and officers of the Municipal Government, requiring and expecting from all a hearty co-operation in the efficient discharge of their respective duties. I do not deem it improper to remind you that the results of the late election were brought about by a desire for dissatisfaction in the community with the management of City affairs. To the extent of the power vested in us we should remove the causes of this dissatisfaction. Where we do not possess the necessary power proper representations should be made to the Legislature in order to secure remedial measures. To the determination and the effort to secure an efficient, economical, and enlightened administration of the public business we should subordinate questions of party, partisan politics, allowing no individual or political differences to interfere with the needed work of retrenchment and progress. EDWARD COOPER, Mayor.

After the Message had been read, the board directed that 500 copies of it be printed.

A TAMMANY REVOLT.

President Mott then selected the following members as a Committee on Finance of the board: Messrs. Haughton, Morris, Robert Hall, Burns, and Roberts.

Alderman Roberts said that the Tammany members of the board were entitled to more consideration than they had received in the selection of the committee. He and his colleagues represented two-fifths of the board, but only one of them was placed on the committee. He felt that the duty he owed to his party demanded that he should not serve upon the committee, and he would therefore ask that his name be taken from the list of its members.

President Mott then appointed, in turn, every other Tammany member of the board to take the place of Mr. Roberts on the committee, but each declined to serve. The President declared that, as each of the gentlemen in the minority had declined to serve on the committee, he would appoint Alderman Bernard Kenney to fill the vacancy.

Alderman Morris here offered a resolution requesting Mayor Cooper to investigate the charges made against the Park Commissioners in connection with the work on the Riverside Drive. He read an editorial from a morning journal attacking some of the Commissioners.

The resolution was opposed by Alderman Roberts, who said the report of the engineers on the subject showed that the contractors for the work were to blame.

Alderman Sauer hoped the matter would be laid over. The resolution was laid on the table.

A resolution was then adopted requesting the Commissioners of Charities to provide coal for the out-door poor, the sum of $40,000 having been appropriated for the purpose.

Mr. Jacob A. Hazel sent in a protest against permitting Alderman George Hall (Tammany) to take a seat in the board, he [Mr. Hazel] claiming that he had received a majority of the votes of his district for the office. The matter was referred to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Robert Hall, Stewart, and Sheils.

The board then adjourned.

THE BROOKLYN ALDERMEN.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW COMMON COUNCIL.

ALDERMAN RAY ELECTED PRESIDENT—MINOR APPOINTMENTS—THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE—THE PERMANENT DEBT INCREASING—PROPERTY UNABLE TO PAY TAXES—THE BRIDGE QUESTION—VARIOUS RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen for 1879 met yesterday afternoon in the Common Council Chamber, which was crowded to excess, and organized by electing Alderman Ray, (Republican,) of the Thirteenth Ward, President. The new board consists of 16 Republicans, 1 Independent, and 8 Democrats. Mr. Ray was the caucus candidate of the Republicans. After Alderman Ray had briefly returned thanks for his election, the following minor appointments were made: Isaac Crane, Clerk of Committees, salary $1,200; W. F. Tracy, Assistant Clerk, $800; Alexander Ray, Sergeant-at-Arms, $800 Thomas H. Rogers, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, $700; John H. Butler, Messenger, $900; Godfrey Lemcke, Keeper of Truant Home, $1,000; Mary A. Lemcke, $200; Herman T. Schloss, watchman Truant Home, $600; Benjamin Bryan, farmer Truant Home. The following Sealers of Weights and Measures were appointed: W. H. Caulfield, James Williams, B. T. Chapman, John Allen, Adolph Wilson, and F. W. Gertlenger. Patrick and Mrs. Canavan were appointed Keeper and Matron of Twelfth Ward Bath at salaries of $800 and $200 respectively; Richard McGuire, Assistant Keeper Twelth Ward Bath, $600; B. T. Chapman and wife appointed Keeper and Matron of the Eastern District Bath at salaries of $900 and $200 respectively; Louis Cook, watchman Fifth Ward Bath, $600.

Alderman Harper, of the Twenty-first Ward, offered a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee of five, with power to send for persons and papers, to investigate the management of the Department of City Works. An amendment offered by Alderman O'Reilly was accepted, including an investigation of the Third-avenue sewer job, the contract for which was awarded by a former Board of City Works. The resolution was adopted. A communication was received from Mayor Howell, recommending William C. De Witt for Corporation Counsel. Mr. De Witt's nomination was unanimously confirmed. The Mayor, contrary to custom, did not appear in the Common Council Chamber with his Message. He sent the document, of which the following is a synopsis, by his clerk. In the debt statement submitted by the Mayor, the city's share of the county debt, amounting to about $4,000,000, is not included.

THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

The Mayor's Message opens with a paragraph calling attention to "the public burdens which were recklessly or carelessly accepted and lightly thought of in times of inflation, and of great apparent public prosperity," which, it sets forth, are more entertaining the theory of Brooklyn to the effect that a not inconsiderable part of its bonded debt has been contracted often against the wishes of her own people in the real or assumed interest of special classes of property-owners who are now unable to meet their legal obligations, while the city, as a whole, cannot escape its liabilities. The following table, included in the Message, shows the permanent and temporary debt of the City, payable from taxation and assessments, at stated Jan. 1, 1878, and as it stood Dec. 1, of the same year:

	Jan. 1.	Dec. 1.
Permanent debt	$10,136,000	$10,136,500
Water loan	11,216,500	11,216,500
Temporary debt	10,283,000	9,756,000
Tax certificates	3,500,000	3,100,000
Total	$40,906,500	$42,257,000
Less sinking fund	4,868 747	4,781,978
Grand total	$36,239,753	$37,475,318 36,239,752
Increase within the year		$1,235,566

The amount paid by the city as its quota of subscription to the East River Bridge was $1,650,000, a sum in excess of the total amount of the increase of the indebtedness. The temporary debt has been decreased $500,000 during the year, but the tax certificates now outstanding amount to $3,100,000. Taxes remain unpaid amounting to half the total tax levy. The Mayor puts it as an absolute certainty that the existing permanent debt of the city will be swelled to over $20,000,000 by the obligations the City has already contracted, or the means for providing for building the East River Bridge, and predicts that within two years, at the furthest, provision must be made for a permanent addition to the annual interest account of over $500,000. Referring to the temporary debt occasioned by advances for the improvement of real estate, which has since deteriorated so much in value that the owners are ready to abandon the property rather than pay the assessments, the Mayor says: "Fortunate as the part of the City in enforcing tax obligations in their various forms rarely secures the owners of property against its loss or confiscation; such forbearance embarrasses and aids in bringing about and extending the very disasters against which it is designed to guard. If the City had exhausted all the remedies the law can give it for the collection of taxes, it would be inclined to advocate radical measures to meet the existing situation as it is presented in the anomaly of an almost stationary temporary debt now amounting to nearly $10,000,000. I see no way of avoiding the conclusion that the City must collect the money due it, and no legislation can fairly be complained of which tends to this end. The City cannot save the property-owner who is liable to lose his property if the City claims are enforced, but it is quite easy to extend the area of ruin by burdening the solvent property-owner in the vain effort to save property which is already lost to the citizen in nominal ownership of it."

A return to the old rate of default—12 per cent.—is advised, and the recommencement of the annual sales of property, in arrears for taxes. To avoid the enormous expense heretofore incurred in the advertisement of the property to be sold, the Mayor recommends that a special arrangement be made with the corporation newspapers, and if this cannot be done, that the property be advertised in pamphlet form and the pamphlets distributed in the newspapers. Continuing, the Mayor says the City itself has no capital with which to carry on its business. It must rely on the collection of its claims to meet its current expenditures. It pledges itself to do so. To do so. There must be a limit to the latter device, and it must be fixed by the authorities, or, in the Mayor's opinion, it will be determined by the impairment of the City's ability to meet its obligations promptly. Property the Message contains the following:

"That there is a great deal of unimproved property in Brooklyn that is not good for the liens now held by the City upon it is not open to question. That this property is now considered by its owners as virtually abandoned to the city, in many cases, is within the knowledge of its officials. I am in favor of making a composition with the owners of such property as choles of evils, but, first of all, I recommend that a vigorous attempt be made to enforce the claims of the city by adequate penalties. When all the power the law can give us is exhausted, I would recommend then the passage of an act like that enacted some years since for the City of New-York, selecting from among existing officers of the city a Board of Adjustment and Apportionment of Taxes and Assessments in Arrears. Such a board, subject to proper limitations, may effect such a compromise or adjustment of these arrearages as will settle the precise liabilities of the city respecting this 'temporary debt and taxes uncollectible by the ordinary methods,' collect what is collectible from our assessments, restore the abandoned property to use by its owners, and enable the city to fund her share of this floating and uncertain debt in long bonds at the lowest practicable rate of interest."

One of the things which demands most earnest attention, is, in the Mayor's view, the constant increase in the volume of outstanding certificates for deficiencies in the collection of taxes. These evidencies of debt now reach to the sum of $3,100,000, and if the increase, as in 1878, $600,000 a year, is not arrested, bankruptcy will eventually ensue. The wrong is the more grievous because this branch of the debt, which is created by delinquents, becomes a cloud on a lien upon the property of the prompt tax-payer. After showing that the tax levy last year was $7,434,952 29, that this year it is $6,452,765 38, showing a reduction of $982,186 91, and a reduction in the tax rate from $3 18 to $2 61, and alluding to the application of the pruning-knife necessary to bring this result about, the Mayor announces that the good work has only commenced. He says: "Brooklyn cannot afford to pay any more than the marketable value which labor commands. A still further reduction is inexorably required. We are paying $2,500 to $3,000 to Principals of our schools, whereas Professors of colleges and seminaries of learning receive in many cases only from $1,200 to $1,500. Professors of the larger institutions have sought the Principalships of our common schools because of the larger compensation, and in one instance, at least, such a transfer has actually taken place. As respect to the Police and firemen, these observations are of still more forcible application. . . . Plenty of men, every way qualified to be efficient firemen can be had for $800 a year, and equally competent man can be had as firemen for $700."

The Mayor recommends the Aldermen to take action toward a greater reduction of the salary lists.

The recommendation contained in the Mayor's last annual Message, respecting a consolidation of all the fiscal departments into the Department of Finance, is renewed, and the arguments then adduced in favor of the change as being in the interest of economy pure and simple are renewed. The Mayor also recommends, as he did in his last year's Message, the passage of a bill by the Legislature doing away with the triple-headed commissions and placing the different departments under single heads, to be appointed by each incoming Mayor and to go out of office with the Mayor appointing them. This measure, the Mayor claims, would effect a saving to the City of $100,000 per annum.

A paragraph of the Message is devoted to the indictment of Commissioners of City Works Flaherty and Bennett preferred by the Mayor on the ground that they had filled the departments under their control with obscurists just before election for the purpose of defeating a free expression at the polls of the people's will.

Touching the East River Bridge, the Mayor thinks it is quite clear that $4,000,000 will be needed to complete the work. Both cities have too much money invested in the structure to jeopardize a suggestion that the work be either abandoned or postponed. Taking the direct possible view of the situation it is conceded to be the wisest policy to go forward than to go backward, and every day's delay is a damage to the interests of the people. Still treating of the bridge question, the Message concludes as follows:

Within the past four months the Controller of the City of New-York refused to make any further advance to the Trustees of the bridge upon the ground mainly that the structure now being built will exceed in cost the $3,000,000 provided in the last act of the Legislature. It is claimed that this act by its terms rendered the right to draw the requisite funds from the two cities depend; ent upon the condition that the bridge should be completed within the sum allowed, viz.: $3,000,000, and it being conceded that the entire cost will exceed this sum to the amount of $200,000 or $300,000, the power to go on stands arrested by the limitation. The General Term of the Supreme Court in the City of New-York has held in favor of this construction of the statute, and a mandamus sued for by the Bridge Trustees against the Controller of the City of New-York to compel the payment of the contribution remaining from that City was, therefore, denied. An appeal from the order denying this mandamus has been taken by the Trustees to the General Term of the Supreme Court, and the dispute is not likely to be settled until a decision of the Court of Appeals has been reached. The decision of the Special Term of the Supreme Court, I suppose, must be taken as the true interpretation of a statute until it is reversed, and as the point held was just as applicable to the Controller of Brooklyn as to the Controller of New-York, that officer has likewise refused to make any further advances for the bridge. The work is at a stand-still. But the debt and the interest are in full flammer. I am not competent to express an opinion upon the merits of the questions of law involved in this controversy, but I am very sure that neither the ingenuity of the lawyers nor the learning of the courts will hasten the actual completion of the bridge or tend to a diminution of its final cost. From the foregoing views you will anticipate that I favor a resort to the Legislature for such an act as will terminate a fruitless litigation and enforce a speedy completion of the bridge pursuant to the understanding which has from the first accompanied its construction."

The Mayor strongly recommend a consolidation of the five county towns with the city in accordance with the provisions of a report of a commission of which the late Judge John A. Lott was a member. Property-owner in the county towns, was Chairman. The dual Government now in existence at no least a cost to the tax-payers would be abolished, and a great saving effected. The Mayor urges as one of the reasons in favor of consolidation that proper protection could be afforded to the thousands of Brooklyn citizens who visit Coney Island in the Summer. In a paragraph devoted to rapid transit the Mayor announces that he will propose any rapid transit scheme which contemplates on the part of the company the securing of a franchise without compensation to the property owner. "If," the Message continues, "rapid transit is a public necessity, those who obtain a rapid transit franchise ought to be able to fully compensate the property-owner that may be injured in his estate by it." The Mayor alludes to the many fatal accidents occasioned by the surface steam road on Atlantic-avenue, and urges that a sunken track be substituted for the surface road on that avenue. He calls attention to the fact that he has directed the City Treasurer not to honor two drafts drawn by the Board of Education, the money being taken from the appropriation of 1879 to pay expenses of 1878. The passage by the Legislature of a bill reducing the number of the corporation newspapers from four to two is recommended, and also a decrease in the annual expense of advertising in these papers, which now costs the City about $250,000 a year. The Message concludes with a brief allusion to the reports of the Board of Assessors and of the Police and Fire Departments. An increase in the number of Police and firemen must, the Mayor thinks, be put off until better times.

THE STEAM-HEATING PROJECTS.

OPINION OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL—HE DECLARES THE RESOLUTION OF THE COMMON COUNCIL INVALID.

Corporation Counsel Whitney has sent an important opinion to Mayor Cooper in regard to the resolution of the old Board of Aldermen, giving permission to William H. Webb and others to lay pipes and mains in the streets and avenues of this City for the transmission of hot air or steam for cooking and other purposes. The Corporation Counsel holds that the resolution is invalid, and the reasons he gives for this opinion seem, also, to apply to the Spinola steam-heating project, which was recently approved by the Board of Aldermen. Mr. Whitney's points are as follows:

First—The fee of the land constituting many of the streets, avenues, and public places in this City is vested in the Corporation. The fee of other streets, avenues, and public places is still held by individuals, although the land constituting the same has been contributed for public use. Whenever the fee is, however, in the City or in individuals, all such streets, avenues, and places are public highways, and the Common Council can lawfully give permission to use the surface of them, or the land beneath the surface, in those cases only in which authority has been conferred upon the Common Council to grant permission by the charters of this City or by acts of the Legislature. Such authority has been given for many purposes, many purposes, besides those of ordinary travel, among which may be mentioned telegraph poles, awnings, water-pipes, gas-pipes, and lamps, sewers, drains, and culverts. There is, however, no provision in the charters of this City, nor in any act of the Legislature, which expressly empowers the Common Council to permit any of the streets, avenues, or public places of this City to be used for purposes mentioned in said resolution, and, in my opinion, the general authority given to pass ordinances and to regulate and control the use of the streets, avenues, and places for certain purposes does not confer upon upon the Common Council to pass this resolution.

Second—The resolution contains no limitation as to the time for which the permission is given, nor does it reserve to the City the right to revoke the right to use it. If, therefore, the Common Council could lawfully permit the public highways to be used for the purposes mentioned in the resolution, and the persons therein named should accept the privilege and exercise the powers conferred, a contract would thereby be made between the City and the grantees which could not thereafter be rescinded or impaired by the Common Council, and perhaps not even by the Legislature. In such case, no matter how injuriously the public interest might be affected by the laying and use of mains and pipes for such purposes, the resolution could not be repealed. It is no answer to the objection to say that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund are authorized to impose conditions and limitations which will protect the City. The Commissioners might or might not impose conditions and limitations which would be effectual for this purpose. The fact that the resolution itself does not contain any limitation in regard to the duration of the grant nor any reservation of the right to annul it renders the resolution invalid. It is well settled that the Common Council cannot tie up nor authorize other officers of the City to tie up its legislative powers by making a contract of any kind.

Third—The resolution is invalid because it grants a franchise to private individuals. A franchise is a "privilege conferred by grant from the Government and vested in individuals." The resolution does not purport to grant exclusive privileges to the persons therein named; but "a monopoly is not an essential feature of a franchise."

The Corporation Counsel then proceeds to show that the grant to Mr. Webb and others, as embodied in the resolution, is a franchise, and he holds that "the power to grant franchises of this character, which was formerly a prerogative of the Crown, is now vested exclusively in the Legislature." The Legislature may grant such franchises directly or may authorize the Common Council, or other officers of municipal corporations, to grant them. Neither the old charters of this City nor any act of the Legislature grants the privileges mentioned in this resolution, nor authorizes the Common Council to grant them, and the resolution is, therefore, *ultra vires* and void.

Fourth—The resolution is invalid because it delegates to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund legislative powers which, if they existed, would have to be exercised by the Common Council itself.

Mr. Whitney cites many decisions in support of his opinion. In closing, he thinks the Common Council cannot lawfully pass any resolution which will confer power and privileges attempted to be given by this resolution.

THE SUIT OF TWO CHURCHES.

The Church of the Redemption, formerly called Grace Chapel, in Fourteenth-street, brought a suit in the Supreme Court against Grace Church to recover the value of the furniture, organ, and other property which the plaintiffs had purchased and placed in the building. The plaintiffs had previously been defeated in a suit began by them against Grace Church, to establish the right of the former to the fee of the church property. The present suit was referred, and the Referee reported awarding the plaintiffs $5,247 for the furniture claimed by them. In deciding a motion to confirm that report Judge Van Brunt yesterday handed down an opinion at Special Term, in which he says he does not see any possible way in which a distinction can be made between the personality and the realty, and the Court of Appeals has already confirmed the title of Grace Church to the realty. Nevertheless, there is a clause, in the opinion of the Court of Appeals in that case, which does make a distinction, and the Judge therefore confirms the report and gives judgment in favor of the plaintiff.

THE VOLUNTEER LIFE-SAVING CORPS.

Subscriptions were opened on the Stock Exchange yesterday to found a life-saving station for "Nan the Newsboy" and his comrades. It is expected that no difficulty will be experienced in raising $250, the amount needed. Similar subscriptions will be opened to-day on the Produce, Cotton, and Maritime Exchanges. The Marine Bank has consented to take charge of the money collected. Messrs. Lane & Robinson, of South-street, yesterday presented the boys with a handsome 15-foot, life-saving boat, complete in all its fittings. They are highly delighted over it, and pronounce it "just the thing." Many promises of boats have been made to them, but this is the first that has been fulfilled. Capt. Boyton yesterday visited Mayor Cooper to ask his influence to have a small compensation paid to the boys for their services. The Mayor said that he would see what could be done, but he did not hold out much encouragement.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

During Sunday and yesterday there were reported at the Sanitary Bureau 63 cases of scarlet fever and 18 cases of diphtheria.

The Castle Garden Labor Bureau furnished employment to 5,623 males and 4,945 females last year—a total of 10,568 persons.

Dr. Albert J. Steele, aged 72, Professor of Electrical Therapeutics, fell dead at Centre and White streets yesterday morning.

Dr. E. C. Seguin will lecture upon "Diet" before the Working Men's Lyceum, at Science Hall, No. 141 Eighth-street, this evening.

One hundred and thirty-three immigrants were landed at Castle Garden since Saturday. The Labrador brought 86 and the Abyssinia 47.

The Cercle Français de l'Harmonie will celebrate the thirteenth anniversary of its organization by a banquet at the Westminster Hotel this evening.

Capt. Francis J. Twomey, who has been connected for many years with the Common Council, has been appointed Deputy Clerk for the new Board of Aldermen.

At a meeting of the committees that had charge of the recent fair in the Roman Catholic cathedral, Mr. James Lynch, the treasurer, announced that he had thus far received $171,000, and had yet to hear from several churches that had tables at the fair.

The steam-ship Fernwood, which arrived from Cardiff yesterday, was blown off the coast on Thursday last by the westerly gale, and lost all of her sails. Everything movable on deck was washed overboard by the heavy seas. The sufferings of the crew from cold were intense, and three of the sailors were badly frost-bitten.

The suit of Annie M. Holmes against Deputy Receiver of Taxes Henry Overin, to recover $220, the amount of board contracted by Mrs. Henry Overin, was discontinued yesterday, in the Third District Civil Court, before Justice Parker, by consent of both sides. It is rumored, however, that the plaintiff will recommence proceedings later in the year.

John Riley, of Fordham, and William Murray, of One Hundreth and Tenth-street and Riverside Drive, laborers, while at work in an excavation for a sewer, at One Hundred and Tenth-street and Ninth-avenue, yesterday afternoon, were severely injured on the head and face by the premature explosion of a blast. They were cared for at the Ninety-ninth-Street Hospital.

Deputy Coroner Goldschmidt made an autopsy yesterday of the body of James McArthur, who was found frozen to death in an open lot at First-avenue and Eighty-sixthth-street, on Saturday morning. Although the body had lain in the Morgue for two days, it had to be thawed out before it could be cut, and the ventricles of the brain were found to be studded with icicles.

A preliminary meeting of a number of Irishmen, most of whom hold offices under the Federal Government, took place last evening at the Astor House, when a committee was appointed to take measures for the holding of a mass-meeting at Cooper Institute during the coming week to protest against the insult offered to Gen. Grant by the Town Council of the City of Cork. Another meeting will be held on Wednesday next.

A lecture upon the experiences of the various expeditions to the Arctic regions in search of relics of Sir John Franklin and his companions will be delivered by Mr. G. Melville Brown, at Chickering Hall, Jan. 23. The proceeds will be applied to the purchase of provisions to be sent this Spring to the expedition under command of Lieut. Frederick Schwatka, United States Army, which was taken to the North last Summer by the schooner Eothen.

John C. Campbell, the former Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Bureau, who was removed by Commissioner Allan Campbell because of the falling in of the Forty-second-street arch, applied to Judge Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, for a writ of mandamus requiring the Commissioner of action may be reviewed by the court. The applicant says he was not, properly, in charge of the work, nor responsible for the accident. Judge Lawrence reserved his decision.

In the suit of Clinton G. Colgate against the Western Union Telegraph Company, Judge Blatchford, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday delivered an opinion refusing to grant a preliminary injunction against the further use by the defendant of the Simpson patent gutta percha covered wires or cables, but granting an injunction against the sale by the defendant of the gutta percha wires or cables now in use, against the manufacture or use of like cables and wires.

Patrick Murray, whose accusations against Shipping Commissioner Duncan were recently printed, was examined yesterday under

The New-York Times.

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JAN 1879

THE WHITE LEAGUE'S WAYS

TERRORS OF DEMOCRATIC RULE IN LOUISIANA.

THE FIRST DAY'S TESTIMONY BEFORE THE TELLER INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE—EX-CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS DRIVEN FROM HOME OWING TO THEIR REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES—MISERY OF THE NEGROES—INCIDENTS OF WHITE LEAGUE VIOLENCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 7.—The Teller committee to-day examined nine witnesses—seven of them white native Southerners. The whites, excepting one—a large slaveholder, in full sympathy with the rebellion, and his son, (then a minor,)—were ex-Confederate soldiers. The witnesses showed that the Democrats, by organized military intimidation and violence, drove out every Republican leader in Natchitoches Parish before the election. It is a heavy Republican parish, but no Republican vote was cast there. The armed mobs were led by the Democratic candidate for the Legislature. Four Democratic witnesses—old citizens of the parish—showed that the regular Democrats in Tensas overawed the supporters of an independent Democratic ticket, all of whom were white, Southern, life-long Democrats, and men of property and standing. The independent Democratic votes that were cast were overwhelmed with fraudulent ballots. All the Judges of Election were regular Democrats.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Teller sub-committee met at 10 A. M., in Surveyor Wells' private office, at the Custom-house.

Senator Garland asked if there would be any special programme published, and the Chairman answered that no programme had been arranged, but that when a neighborhood was reached it would be gone through with. Senator Garland then suggested that the neighborhoods be designated, so that witnesses might be notified. The Chairman maintained that the charges of fraud in Natchitoches, Tensas, and Caddo Parishes would be the first considered.

Senator Cameron said that charges came from every part of the State, and it might be impossible to define any exact part.

Senator Bailey thought that, as near as possible, some definite plan of proceeding should be adopted, so that the charges could be met by evidence on the other side.

The Chairman declared that he would allow all necessary time for the production of such evidence, but no detailed plan would be published.

HOW A REPUBLICAN SPEAKER WAS DRIVEN FROM HOME.

J. Ernest Breda was then sworn. He is a native of Natchitoches and has always resided in the parish; served during the war in the Second Louisiana Regiment; has been a Republican since 1871; has been a stump-speaker, but did not take part in the last campaign, having been driven away from home on the 22d of September. Witness gave an account of the manner of organizing Republican ward clubs, and the formation of executive committees. He then said: One ward club was to meet on the 2d of September; on that day there was to be a Democratic convention; at our meeting there were 150 Republicans, and I addressed the assembly; after adjournment we started home, I and my brothers, on horseback. We had gone about 100 yards, when, at the corner of Cypress-street, a body of armed cavalrymen opposed our passage; pistols were drawn and strong language use; at this moment I saw some more armed men coming down a side street; my brothers and I ran down a side street, went to the woods, and, encircling the town, arrived during the night at home; there we staid until the next day; on that morning at 8 o'clock my uncle, a former Mayor of Natchitoches, rode up; he had not spoken to me since 1874 on account of my politics; he told me that my house was to be attacked, and desired me to surrender; I told him I would fight, and never surrender; my uncle said he would bring a guarantee from a body of armed men that the house and property would be respected if we would leave the place within two hours; my uncle went back and conferred with the committee of armed men; my brother left in the meanwhile, but did not go too far away to see what was going on; we remained in the woods until the 25th of October; on that day my uncle came again to the house and told my sister that we were to be hunted with bloodhounds; on the 31st of October we left for Shreveport, and have remained there until summoned before the Grand Jury.

Witness produced a copy of the *Vindicator*, calling it the organ of the bull-dozers, otherwise Democrats, (self-styled,) of the parish, and read certain warnings therefrom. Also a copy of a document purporting to be an agreement, by which, if the witness became a party to it, he could return home. The document was read. It is in the shape of a preamble, narrating from the bull-dozing point of view all things the said Bredas had done to excite the ire of the good citizens of Natchitoches, and ending with a promise to be signed by the Bredas, that they would hereafter behave themselves, &c. Witness stated that the formality of signing this document was respectfully declined, on the ground that the statements in the preamble were false in every particular.

To Senator Teller—There is no lawlessness among the negroes; miserable individuals, they hardly dare strike back; they are murdered there like sheep; political speeches calling upon negroes to cut loose from the Democratic party, are styled incendiary speeches, and I never made a speech that was not strictly a speech on simply political matters; negroes are ground down and cannot even sell their crops under their own names. There are 1,700 white and 4,000 colored voters in the parish, and there are more white men who vote the Republican ticket than blacks who vote the Democratic ticket. The Democratic majority in the recent election, given in the official journal, was 2,900.

To Senator Garland the witness gave details of the organization of the armed bands. The witness was formerly a Parish Judge, and held the office until the Nicholls Government came into power.

Senator Cameron—Are any prosecutions against fraudulent voters &c., being carried on in any of the State courts?

Witness—No, Sir; for, if so, the whole judiciary of the State would have to be brought to trial.

To Senator Bailey—I state this on hearsay only; I know nothing from personal observation.

To Senator Cameron—I and my brother were driven out simply because we were political leaders.

DR. BREDA CORROBORATES HIS BROTHER'S STORY.

Dr. A. P. Breda was sworn and testified: The Republican meeting on the 21st of September was held for the purpose of instructing colored people as regards the changes which had been made in the number and boundaries of the different wards of the parish, so that they might vote intelligently. Witness corroborated the testimony of the previous witness. He said that the only speech he ever made was on the day after the killing of a negro in Natchitoches, in 1876, in which speech he said that the law was still existent, and such murders were unexcusable.

To Senator Garland—I was Coroner for two terms while my brother was Parish Judge.

To Senator Teller—Nearly all the white people I knew in the parish were members of the Knights of the White Camellia organization. The name was changed afterward to the White League. The same body is now known as No. 2866. It is and always has been a political organization. I think it is because it is composed solely of Democrats, and because some of my acquaintances told me they would not join the 288 because of its political nature; besides, it is generally understood to be a political club.

SIMILAR STORIES OF INTIMIDATION.

V. A. Barron was sworn, and testified that he is a resident of Natchitoches, but is a native of Mississippi. He said: "I fought throughout the war in the Confederate Army; I was Sheriff of Natchitoches up to 1876." The witness gave an account of a meeting on the 21st of September, and testified as to the proceedings of a band of armed men who obstructed the street. The witness left town and took to the woods. "Nine days afterward I came home, and was told to leave town; Mr. Cunningham told me that the Bredas had been ordered out of town, and that the committee had ordered me to leave the place; this committee is called an Advisory Committee, and is composed of Democrats; I remained several days; having some business, I left to see my brother in the country; I was absent 10 days; when I returned Cunningham told me that as the others had been sent away I had better go also; the reason given was that they—the Democrats—wished all of the Republican leaders to get out of the way; that the ruling of matters properly belonged to the Democrats; before I left town Cunningham told me I need go only as far as my brother's, and added that I could return after the election; I went to Shreveport."

John G. Lewis, (colored,) of Natchitoches, testified that after the adjournment of the meeting on Sept. 21, his house was broken into by a body of men armed with rifles and revolvers; while the party were searching his house for him he hid in some thick weeds in the back yard; the party were much excited, and threatened to kill him if they could find him; witness managed to effect his escape from the place, and made his way to New-Orleans.

Raford Blount, (colored,) of Natchitoches, was next examined. He stated that on Sept. 21, in the afternoon, his house was surrounded by a body of armed men, numbering 250, commanded by M. J. Cunningham, at present a member of the Legislature from Natchitoches; his house was broken into, and he surrendered himself on receiving assurances that he would not be harmed; he was taken to jail, and kept there until midnight, when he was allowed to leave town, on condition that he would advise negroes to leave politics alone, and would never return to the parish; the witness said that he was a man of property in the parish, and was driven away on account of his influence with the colored race—an influence he had always exerted against the Democratic Party. The witness was Pastor of a Baptist church, and in 1876 was Senator in the Packard Legislature. The witness stated that the lawlessness in Natchitoches County was due solely to the politicians, as respectable people were not in favor of it. The witness has not been in Natchitoches since Sept. 22.

Messrs. J. D. McGill, Lucien Bland, and J. M. McGill, residents of Tensas Parish, testified that before the election there were two tickets in the field—a regular Democratic and an Independent Democratic. The negroes agreed to support the latter. The witnesses believe the negroes were intimidated to such an extent as to prevent the election of an Independent ticket. They also believe that frauds were committed by stuffing the ballot-boxes. The whole machinery of election was in the hands of the regular Democratic nominees. The witnesses were candidates on the Independent ticket.

The committee adjourned until to-morrow, when other witnesses from Tensas Parish will be examined.

BEACONSFIELD REPORTED ILL.

ENGLAND'S PREMIER SAID TO BE SUFFERING SEVERELY FROM GOUT—THE REPORT DENIED AND REITERATED.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Lord Beaconsfield, the British Premier, is suffering from a severe attack of gout which confines him to his room at his estate, Hughenden Manor.

The Press Association denies that Lord Beaconsfield is ill.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The *Advertiser* and *Post* contradict the report that Lord Beaconsfield is ill.

The *Standard*, on the authority of its local correspondent, who inquired last evening, reiterates the report, and states that the attack of gout is more serious than was at first supposed, though since it commenced on Monday the severe pain in the chest and lack of nervous energy from which Lord Beaconsfield had previously been suffering, have been somewhat relieved. He was able to get up for an hour or two last evening, but was much wearied and exhausted by the effort. The *Standard's* leader even discusses the contingency of Lord Beaconsfield's temporary or permanent withdrawal from public life, saying, for instance, that "there will be no lack of statesmanship, even were our most distinguished representative to retire." The *Standard* says the doctors feel some degree of anxiety in regard to Beaconsfield's condition.

The *Times* and *Daily News* simply reproduce the denial of Lord Beaconsfield's indisposition, which was given, professedly on authority, by the Press Association.

THE BUSINESS CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

BAD EFFECTS OF THE CORNISH BANK FAILURE—SERIOUS ASPECT OF THE LABOR TROUBLES.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The *Financier* says: "The worst feature of the failure of the Cornish Bank is that the promise of the new year is falsified; the crisis is kept dragging on, and, further, it causes disagreeable rumors to be circulated regarding other provincial banks, as was the case yesterday. The Cornish Bank failure might be left to sink into its position as merely a local affair were it not for its tendency to generate fresh difficulties."

A dispatch from Barnsley to the *Times* says: "The strike of the miners of South Yorkshire and North Derbyshire will not be nearly so large as at first anticipated. It is expected now that not more than 6,000 operatives will go out on strike."

WARRINGTON, Lancashire, Jan. 7.—A strike has begun in the wire trade here, which may assume serious proportions throughout the country if some agreement betw en the employers and workmen is not come to. The masters contend that if a reduction of wages is not agreed to the works must be closed, as German wire can be obtained cheaper than English manufacturers can make it. The men contend that the reduction demanded is excessive.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The ship-builders of the Tees have decided to give notice of a reduction of wages, ranging from 5 to 10 per cent. on the various classes of work. The ship-builders on the Wear will give notice to-morrow of a reduction of from 5 to 25 per cent. A strenuous resistance is expected.

The Midland Railway Company state that the guards have resumed work at Peterboro, Gloucester, Bristol, and Coalville. The company expect an early termination of the strike through lack of funds to support it, but the tone of various meetings indicates that the strikers are still very determined.

HARVARD AND OXFORD NOT TO ROW.

BOSTON, Jan. 7.—The Harvard Boat Club is in receipt of a letter from the Oxford University Club, announcing its inability to row Harvard as late as Aug. 1. As Harvard will not row before that date, there will probably be no English race this year, and therefore, probably, no race with Cornell. A meeting of the boat club is to be held next week, and the matter will then be decided. Since the receipt of Oxford's letter, several of the old Harvard eight have determined to withdraw, and a new crew will train for next Summer's race with Yale.

SEVEN HUNDRED MINERS IDLE.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Jan. 7.—A strike occurred this morning at the Cameron Colliery, one of the Mineral Railroad and Mining Company's collieries, near Shamokin. Several days ago the men were given notice of a reduction, which took effect this morning. This is the largest colliery in that region, and causes about 400 men and boys to be idle. There are now over 700 men and boys idle in consequence of the two strikes at Shamokin.

BOTH HOUSES IN SESSION.

LOUISIANA BANKRUPT.

THE DEFAULT IN THE PAYMENT OF INTEREST—NICHOLLS' GOVERNMENT UNABLE TO BORROW—THE STATE DEMOCRACY DEMORALIZED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—A letter received here to-day indicates very clearly that the interest on the Louisiana bonds, which was to have been paid on the 1st inst., but which, because of the impoverished condition of the State Treasury, is still due, will remain so for some time to come. The bankers, who were confidently expected to aid the Nicholls Administration by a loan of the $900,000 necessary to meet its obligations, still positively refuse to make any advances, and in consequence, the State is obliged to declare itself practically bankrupt. The tax-payers, who have little pecuniary interest in the bonds, evince no disposition to make any extraordinary effort to sustain the honor of their State, but on the contrary, those in the interior parishes who have heretofore defaulted still continue to declare that they do not propose to pay State taxes, now that what they call their own Government has come into power. They very significantly ask the authorities what they are going to do about it?

The feeling in Washington regarding the default in the payment of interest is particularly bitter. A number of prominent Democrats here, who trusted the Nicholls Government, not wisely but too well, and who hold upward of $1,000,000 worth of the bonds, are not now so enthusiastically in favor of the White League administration as they were when Gov. Packard was overthrown. Senator Kellogg, who arrived here last night from New-Orleans, has been closely questioned by these gentlemen in reference to the payment of the interest, and confirms the statement that there is no prospect that it will be paid. Regarding the political outlook in Louisiana, Senator Kellogg says that many of the most influential white natives of the State are thoroughly disgusted with the weakness of the present State Government, and with the result of the city election frauds in New-Orleans. This feeling has done much to divide and disorganize the Democracy. On the other hand, Mr. Kellogg believes that the Republicans were never more united than they are now; or in a better condition for making a hopeful contest against the White League.

MR. ACKLEN'S DISGRACE.

THE HOUSE REFUSES TO INVESTIGATE THE SCANDAL — AN UNSATISFACTORY EXPLANATION BY THE ACCUSED CONGRESSMAN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The proceedings of the House to-day were opened by Mr. Acklen, of Louisiana, who made a personal explanation in relation to certain charges of a scandalous character, which have been preferred against him in the newspapers by the Democratic State Committee of Louisiana. He made a sweeping denial of the charges, and asked that a committee of the House be appointed to investigate and report upon them. Mr. Acklen's explanation was listened to with attention by most of the members, but many of them manifested a degree of impatience which showed that they had no sympathy with the man whose immoral excesses have made him the hero of two or three social scandals, and brought discredit upon the body of which he is unfortunately a member. During the course of his remarks, Acklen said he had hoped that the scandal would have been buried, particularly as nine Representatives and one Senator had passed upon the charges and had declared them malicious and without foundation. In view of the fact that Acklen is charged with having obtained the favorable verdict of his colleagues upon the same forged papers and affidavits with which the Louisiana Republican Committee was imposed upon, and through which that committee was induced to express a belief in his innocence, this reference to his recent exculpation in Washington was regarded as a severe reflection upon the conduct of the nine Representatives and one Senator who gave him a certificate of character. Mr. Acklen's resolutions to appoint a committee was objected to by Mr. Reagan, of Texas, who thought the matter involved was one over which the House had no jurisdiction. Such an investigation, he thought, would be a very awkward affair and would establish a very awkward precedent. Mr. Acklen claimed that the matter presented was a question of privilege, but the Speaker declined to rule that it was such a question, and, upon referring the matter to the House, Mr. Reagan's objection was sustained by an almost unanimous vote. Mr. Acklen will have to seek a vindication in New-Orleans, which is just what he does not care to attempt.

IN FAVOR OF FREE SUGAR.

ARGUMENTS ON THE TARIFF TO BE HEARD BY THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE TO-DAY—THE CHAIRMAN AND OTHER MEMBERS IN FAVOR OF ABOLISHING THE DUTY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The Committee of Ways and Means of the House has decided to listen to-morrow and the two following days to the arguments of those interested in the tariff on sugar. During an interview to-day with the Chairman of the committee, Mr. Wood, he said he had no doubt that there would be some kind of a bill passed during the present session. What its provisions would be, however, could not be determined until after the arguments of the sugar men had been heard. Mr. Wood said further that he was himself in favor of the free importation of sugar. Some time ago there had been a great outcry in favor of what was called a free breakfast-table, and, in response, coffee and tea had been placed upon the free list. Mr. Wood holds that sugar belongs as much to the breakfast-table as either tea or coffee. Regarding the fact that the price of coffee had not been reduced in consequence of the tariff being removed, Mr. Wood said that the causes which had contributed to keep up its cost were beyond the influence of legislation. The arguments to be heard by the committee will be made by importers and refiners, who are in opposition to each other, and there is an understanding that the bill to be prepared will be presented to the House on the 15th inst. In addition to the Chairman, three other members of the committee are understood to be in favor of placing sugar on the free list.

A STOCK-JOBBING CANARD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Several years ago the Pennsylvania Railroad Company leased the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railroad, one of the conditions of the lease being that the Pennsylvania Company guaranteed to pay 6 per cent. interest per annum on the first mortgage bonds of the leased road. Subsequently, the Pennsylvania Company upon the ground that there were certain obligations attaching on the part of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Road, not made known to the lessors when the lease was made, declined to pay further interest on the first mortgage bonds, and the amount now in default is quite a large sum. Suit was brought against the Pennsylvania Company, and the case was heard last Summer by Justice Harlan. A few days ago persons visited this city from New-York and succeeded in imposing a paragraph upon a few correspondents to the effect that Justice Harlan had given a decision in favor of the Cleveland, Columbus and Indiana Central Road. This was undoubtedly a stock-jobbing movement, as no decision has been rendered in the case by Justice Harlan, and is not likely to be for several weeks.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

SENATOR McDONALD'S BILL FOR THE TAXATION OF GREENBACKS—THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE CASES NOT YET ACTED ON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Two more financial measures were introduced in the Senate to-day—one by Senator Booth and the other by Senator McDonald. The bill by Senator Booth provides for the exchange of subsidiary silver coins when presented in sums of $20. This bill does not differ from several others previously presented in both houses. The bill presented by Senator McDonald, however, is entirely different from any financial measure hitherto presented to Congress, and provides for the taxation of United States legal-tender notes by the several States and Territories. It enacts that any State or Territory may provide for including in the valuation of the personal property of the owner or holder, any legal-tender notes of the United States, denominated "lawful money," owned or held by any person or corporation, in assessing taxes imposed by authority of such States or Territories, and may impose a tax thereon; but the tax imposed shall not be greater than is assessed upon gold or silver possessed by citizens of the States or Territories. This bill will never come back from the Committee on Finance, to which it was referred.

The question of whether or not the appointment of Gen. Merritt to be Collector of New-York will be confirmed does not as yet excite any particular interest here. Senator Conkling is in the city and there is some prospect that his committee will dispose of the Custom-house cases in the latter part of the week, but as yet he has not made public his intention regarding the matter. To-day, during an interview with a Senator who is a member of the committee, he stated that he and most of his colleagues were ready at any time to make such a report on the cases as Senator Conkling might desire.

NOTES FROM THE TROUBLED EAST.

PROBABLE OCCUPATION OF KANDAHAR THIS WEEK—SURRENDER OF KHOST TO THE BRITISH—RUSSIA AND TURKEY BOTH READY TO SIGN A DEFINITIVE TREATY.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The *Standard's* correspondent with the Quettah column telegraphs that the commander of the British advanced cavalry has sent back a dispatch stating that the Governor of Kandahar has occupied a defensive position on the Tarnak River. Gens. Stewart and Biddulph will begin a joint advance to-day, (Wednesday.) They hope to defeat the Governor and enter Kandahar about the 10th inst.

A Vienna dispatch to the *Times* says it is expected that the definitive Russo-Turkish Convention will be signed to-day, (Wednesday.) The Turks having promised to commence the cessions to Montenegro, and the Russians having made concessions in regard to the war indemnity, and consented not to impose a clause making Russia the special guardian over the execution of the treaty of Berlin.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.—Gen. Roberts telegraphs that he reached Kakubi yesterday. The Deputy Governor of Khost came to Kakubi to pay his respects to Gen. Roberts. He will transfer to the British commander the forts and all the records, which, it is supposed, contain full information regarding the revenues of the Khost and Khuram districts. The people of Khost, who were at first unfriendly, seem to be reassured.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—It was a correspondent of the New-York *Herald*, and not Mr. James Gordon Bennett, who had the interview at Tashkend with the Russian Gen. Kaufmann when the latter communicated the fact that he had received a letter from Gen. Rasgonoff announcing that he accompanied Shere Ali in his flight from Kabul to the Russian frontier.

VIENNA, Jan. 7.—A dispatch to the *Political Correspondence* from Scutari reports that Hussein Pasha and the Montenegrin delegates are conferring to-day, by order of the Porte, with reference to the surrender of Podgoritza to Montenegro.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE IRISH HOME RULERS REORGANIZING—MARRIAGE OF THE KING OF HOLLAND—SPREAD OF THE PLAGUE IN ASTRAKHAN—GEN. GRANT'S WELCOME IN BELFAST.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The Council of the Irish Home Rule League has determined to call a general meeting of the organization, to be held on the 4th of February next, to consider a series of resolutions submitted by the active section of the Home Rule Party, on the policy of the Irish Parliamentary Party, and for the reorganization of the movement in Ireland.

AMOLSEN, Jan. 7.—The King of Holland was married to Princess Emma of Waldeck-Pyrmont, at 6:30 o'clock this evening, with great solemnity. The Duke of Saxony and Prince William of Wurtemberg were the witnesses. Prince Henry of the Netherlands, brother of the King, was unable to be present on account of illness.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 7.—The plague at Astrakhan is assuming serious proportions. Fugitives have carried the contagion to three adjacent villages. Quarantine has been proclaimed throughout the district of Enotaievsk. There have been 400 deaths from the disease up to Jan. 4.

TUNIS, June 7.—The Bey has sent a plenipotentiary to Paris to arrange the difference between France and Tunis. The French Government is not satisfied with the Bey's action, and demands an apology to the French Consul, the dismissal of the offending functionaries, and an inquiry regarding the dispute with M. Desancy.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Gen. Grant arrived at Belfast yesterday, where his reception was very cordial. Replying to a toast at luncheon, he said he admitted that all the compliments paid his country were only its due, and it would only be an enemy of both Great Britain and America who would raise his hand to cause a difference between them.

All the special dispatches from Paris to the London journals state that the re-election of the Duke d'Audiffret-Pasquier to the Presidency of the Senate is improbable. M. Le Royer, of the Left, is mentioned as his successor.

Advices from Toulon report that the ironclads there are being rapidly refitted. Some rumors connect these preparations with the Tunisian difficulty.

BERLIN, Jan. 7.—The Police have seized the *Freiheit*, a Communistic paper published in London by Johann Most. All future issues of *Die Laudwehr*, published at Brussels by Carl Hirsch, are refused admission into the German Empire.

MARINE DISASTERS.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The British brig Erycina, Capt. James, from Bull River, S. C., Nov. 12, for Liverpool, was abandoned at sea. Her crew was rescued and landed at Brest.

YAPHANK, Long Island, Jan. 7.—The Coast Wrecking Company have taken the steam pump out of the steamer Vindicator, in consequence of its inability to keep the water from gaining headway in her hold. The prospect for saving the vessel is not encouraging. The work of discharging the cargo is being vigorously pursued. Wreckers are working night and day.

THE MISSOURI TREASURY.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 7.—It is given out on the authority of one of the committee appointed by Gov. Phelps to examine the accounts of State Treasurer Brockmeyer, that a shortage of between $200,000 and $300,000 has been found. The most, if not all of this, was occasioned by the failure of the Mastin Bank, at Kansas City, which State funds were deposited.

A BIG FESTIVAL AT ALBANY.

THE STATE'S HOUSE-WARMING.

A BRILLIANT AND CROWDED RECEPTION AT THE NEW CAPITOL—A SUCCESSFUL AND MEMORABLE OPENING OF THE NEW BUILDING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 7.—Albany is satisfied to-night. The reception which has been looked forward to has proved a great success, and the Capitol has been seen by a throng as brilliant and delighted as any that ever gathered in the county. It was expected that there would be a crowd. The expectation was fully met. The Capitol was opened at 8 o'clock, and even at that early hour the doors were besieged by throngs of ladies and gentlemen, while a long line of sleighs extended down Washington-avenue, waiting to discharge their loads. When the doors were opened the Capitol Police, a special force, dressed in neat dark blue uniforms, with silver buttons and badges, had all they could do to restrain the rush. The ladies were shown to the dressing-rooms on the right, and the gentlemen were sent to the left. In the dressing-rooms racks had been provided, and a large force of clerks was employed to ticket the parcels. They had their hands full for hours. The rush that began at 8 continued until after 10, and many visitors came later than that. From a careful estimate of the crowds that poured in and out for four hours, the number of visitors has been placed at about 10,000. The density of the crowd may be imagined.

As the ladies and gentlemen met at the foot of the grand stairway, they passed up at the right in a continuous line. The halls were well lighted in some places by the permanent jets of bronze, and in others by temporary chandeliers. At the landing on the main floor, the visitors came upon the brilliant red and gold corridor that runs along the court. Here a flood of light set off the brilliant coloring of the walls and arches to the best advantage. The atmosphere was warm, and there was a movement of the air that proved a great relief when the crowd became heavy and slow in its movements. Austin's Band began playing in the corridor at the extreme western end soon after 8 o'clock. It was intended that there should be dancing here, if the crowd was not too large to permit of it. As the event proved, the idea of dancing was one that could not be entertained. The crowd moved up and down through this corridor, and into the Senate Chamber. This room, with its carved oaken ceiling and walls, and its antique rafters of solid oak projecting into the apartment, and its heavy, glistening pillars of polished granite, proved to be a very attractive one. Groups of ladies and gentlemen lingered in it to admire the carvings, the brilliant gas-burners reflecting a thousand glances of light on their burnished surfaces, the warm and soft carpets, the heavy oaken furniture, and the rich brocaded curtains in the broad windows.

On leaving the Senate Chamber, the movement of the crowd was through the red corridor to the grand stairway again. Then it toiled slowly up the three flights under the arched staircase to the Assembly lobby. This was crowded, the space under the galleries was crowded, and the chamber itself, radiant with light, was bright with the rich costumes of ladies. The seats of the members were occupied, the Speaker's desk was filled, and every gallery, except that in which Gilmore's band and the cornet player, Levy, were stationed, was crowded. The Assembly Chamber was lighted by temporary fixtures, only two standards of heavy bronzes, of the pattern to be adopted all over the house, were in use. These are tall and elegant, of bronze, carrying many shaded globes. Out of this chamber the crowd made its way slowly down the second staircase, by which it had ascended. The crush was so great that it took nearly half an hour to pass from the Assembly to the lobby. On the basement floor, from 10 to 11, the stairway was packed solidly with ladies and gentlemen, one-half of the mass bent on getting up while the other was just as anxious to get down. A great deal of comfort was secured here, but never was a crowd less impatient. Everybody kept in good temper, and put up with what was really cause for complaint without growling.

The supper-room in the tent raised in the court was attractively decorated with flags and strips of bunting. It was expected to accommodate 600 persons at a time. Not more than 400 were in it at a time, and when there were so many there was much discomfort. The lunch was excellent. When the crowd became very dense, many persons went away without visiting the supper-room at all. From the time the throng began to enter until nearly midnight, the committee having the reception in charge received all who chose to present themselves in the Governor's room, at the head of the grand staircase on the main floor. Mayor Nolan, the Chairman of the Albany citizens, together with ex-Senator Harris, J. F. Smyth, R. H. Pruyn, Daniel Manning, Erastus Corning, Robert L. Banks, J. B. Thatcher, and Charles E. Smith divided the honors here. Their hands were full of business and they were ready with smiles and good words for everybody, so completely had their dreams of a great reception been realized.

About 10 o'clock Gov. Robinson appeared. He was followed by his staff, all in full uniform, cocked hats, and with their swords by their sides. The Governor marched along very solemnly, not deigning to look a pleasure he did not feel. Everybody knows what the Governor thinks about the new Capitol, and as he tramped sturdily along, with his staff following closely, in their brilliant uniforms, every man of them looking as if he liked the bustle of the crowd and the grandeur of the building, it was felt that he was annoyed by the scene; that he was offering himself as a sacrifice merely because he knew that duty demanded his presence, and that all the time not a fibre of his being responded to all the splendor and the rejoicing.

To attempt an enumeration of the prominent guests of the night seems to be an almost impossible task. Among the most conspicuous, however, were Postmaster-General Key, Postmaster James, of New-York; ex-Gov. J. B. Hawley, of Connecticut, ex-Gov. Seymour, ex-Gov. J. T. Hoffman, George William Curtis, Thurlow Weed, Gen. Carr, State Commissioner of Charities; Dr. and Gen. James McQuade, Chief-Judge Church, Gen. John C. Robinson, Gen. D. E. Sickles, William S. Verplanck, son of Gulian Verplanck, James Kent, grandson of Chancellor Kent, Rev. John Forsyth, Chaplain at West Point, Rev. Edward Everett Hale, Louis Palmer, Police Commissioner Jourdan, of Brooklyn, Quarantine Commissioner Judd, Congressman Bagley, of Watertown, Judge Sawyer, of St. Lawrence, ex-Senators J. W. Gerard and Starbuck, Gen. George G. Knapp, Collector Merritt, Justice Andrews, of the Court of Appeals, Auditor Schuyler, Judge Sturgis, Gail Hamilton, Hon. A. B. Cornell, David Dudley Field, Bishop George Cresswell Doane, Samuel Hand, Park Commissioner Lane, George M. Van Nort, ex-Commissioner of Public Works; Brig.-Gen. Wylie, Hubert O. Thompson, H. N. Camp, George Bliss, and a host of recent members of the Senate and Assembly. Of the present Legislature nearly every member attended, and all the State officers were represented. Nearly every gentleman brought a lady on each arm, so that the proportion of ladies to gentlemen was very great.

Late in the evening, when the crowd was densest on the stairways, the venerable Thurlow Weed called upon Mayor Nolan, in the Governor's room, and asked to be assisted to the Assembly Chamber. He did not fear to run the risk of being crushed or of fainting in the crowd. When he made his appearance room was made, and he was helped up the long flights by Senator Harris, and supported through the lobby of the Chamber to the place where the body will meet of which he had been a member years ago. He expressed himself as pleased with the interior, and particularly enjoyed the spectacle of the vast crowd of ladies and gentlemen who filled the wide space between the pillars and the Speaker's desk. The only serious drawback to the pleasure of the evening was the delay at the cloak-rooms after the reception was over. This was so great as to test the patience of both ladies and gentlemen. The reception was remarkably successful for one projected on so broad a scale, and the degree of success it met with merits recognition.

Many of the visitors to the new Capitol went from the top of the hill to the Martin Opera-house to attend the inauguration ball given by the Albany Burgesses Corps. The large ball-room was a brilliant sight at midnight. The stage was set with a scene representing a waterfall, with a stream of actual water rushing over a rocky bed and glistening in colored light. The gallery seats were all occupied, and the floor was filled with dancers. The red coats of the organization were abundant on the floor, and there was a good sprinkling of guests who wore the uniforms of other military bodies. Their ball was quite as successful as its managers expected it would be, and was a fitting supplement to the other and more dignified festivities of the day.

A large number of letters of regret at inability to be present at the reception at the Capitol were received from all parts of the country. Vice-President Wheeler writes: "I am usually averse to these gatherings, but really want to attend this one. But Congress reassembles on the day of its occurrence, and my presence here is necessary." Secretary Evarts sends regrets for the President and the members of the Cabinet, that they cannot leave Washington at this time. Secretary Sherman, Attorney-General Devens, Gov. McCreary, of Kentucky; Gov. Hubbard, of Connecticut; Gov. Carroll, of Maryland; William H. Vanderbilt, Gen. W. S. Hancock, Senator Francis Kernan, Parke Godwin, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Schell, Judge Noah Davis, Gen. Sherman Hon. John Jay, Gen. Schofield, and many other prominent persons also send their regrets.

SENATOR VOORHEES' CAMPAIGN.

HIS CHANCES FOR RE-ELECTION DIMINISHING—AN EMBARRASSING POSITION FOR A CANDIDATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 7.—Much interest is felt in the Indiana Senatorial contest, which is increasing in complications as the day of election approaches. The situation is a very embarrassing one for Mr. Voorhees. He needs all the Democratic and several of the National votes in the Legislature to secure his election, but the success of resumption has emboldened some of the hard-money Democrats, who have been quiet hitherto, to speak out. Hon. A. P. Edgerton and State Senator Sarnighausen, of Fort Wayne, are among those who express open hostility to Voorhees. To secure the votes of these and other Democrats of like views, Mr. Voorhees must make some kind of hard-money pledges. On the other hand, the National members, who have all arrived at the State capital, and are the object of unremitting attention from Voorhees' friends, declare that they will not support him unless he stands squarely by his public utterances, in favor of the inflation of the volume of greenbacks, and they require pledges from him to that effect. The situation is a very delicate one for Voorhees' friends to manage, and it is remarked that they are less hopeful than a few days ago. Hon. W. H. English, of Indianapolis, is the only hard-money Democrat prominently mentioned as an opponent of Voorhees, but so far he has declined to allow the use of his name. He has money and good standing in the party, but he could not be elected without Republican votes. The Republicans are quiet and waiting for developments. With the aid of the Nationals they could organize both branches of the Legislature and elect a United States Senator. It is very improbable, however, that they would give their support to any candidate who is satisfactory to the Greenbackers.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Senator Voorhees to-day made a speech in the Senate, ostensibly upon his resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of making the trade dollar a legal tender, but really for the purpose of making capital with the Greenback element in the Indiana Legislature. The Greenback men, with a few soft-money Democrats who are opposed to Voorhees' re-election to the Senate, hold the balance of power in the Indiana Legislature, and it is said there is a movement on foot to elect Mr. De La Matyr to the Senate from Indiana for the unexpired term of Senator Morton, which is now being filled temporarily upon the appointment of the Governor. Mr. Voorhees is somewhat alarmed at this threatened movement, fearing that it it should be successful his chance for the full term, beginning March 4 next, would be jeopardized. His speech to-day was made for the purpose of giving him additional prominence in the canvass now being made for the Senatorship.

A TOWN PREPARING FOR SIEGE.

FEARS OF AN ATTEMPT TO RESCUE MURDERERS CONFINED AT KEARNEY, NEB.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 7.—The most intense excitement prevails in Kearney, in this State. Olive and eight or ten of his herders are in jail there for burning to death two homesteaders who had taken claims in the cattle country, thereby incurring the hostility of the cattle men. In the first attack made upon the homesteaders, a brother of Olive was killed. Olive offered $1,000 reward for the arrest of the two homesteaders. The arrest was made and the reward was paid to the Sheriff, and subsequently the men were taken from him as he was carrying them across the country for trial and burned to death. Great indignation throughout the State followed, and resulted in the arrest of Olive and his herders. Olive is a wealthy, influential cattle man.

Information was received to-day at Kearney, where Olive and others are in jail, that the cattle-herders in North-western Nebraska were organizing for the rescue of the prisoners. These herders are bold, desperate, reckless men, and have captured the town of Kearney and held it several hours on previous occasions. The citizens are arming, and say they will hold the prisoners or will shoot them before a rescue is effected. The situation is all the more perilous because United States troops cannot be called upon in such emergencies. Three large military posts near by could furnish adequate protection if the laws would permit. The most serious trouble in the history of the State is apprehended. Special correspondents of the Omaha papers went west to-day to be on the ground when the trouble begins.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO ROAD.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 7.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company was held to-day. President Huntington in his report says: "While the business of the road is steadily increasing, your President and Board of Directors are more fully than ever before impressed with the fact that connection with the Western system of railroads and an Eastern extension to deep water must be had before the success of the road can be fully assured. A small percentage on the securities you now have in the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, invested in the securities of a line to connect with the Western system of roads would enhance the value of present holdings more than the amount called for by the new investment necessary to make this important connection."

Second Vice-President Wickham's report shows that the total earnings for the fiscal year were $1,936,260 68, and the total operating expenses, $1,594,739 10, leaving a balance of earnings over operating expenses of $341,621 58. The increase in the gross earnings over those of the fiscal year 1876-7 is $233,627 93.

The following Directors were el

more at home than most of the Democratic members in the business of organizing, nominated for Clerk of the Assembly, John Kinney, of New-York, speaking of him as a man who, in the important position for which he was nominated, would do credit to himself and reflect honor upon the Democratic Party. No one seemed to know exactly who John Kinney was, and it was supposed that he would be voted down. Maurice B. Flynn, of Kings, nominated Hiram Calkins, who has been accorded, for several years, the empty compliment of nomination to the office. Mr. Kinney received the unanimous vote of the caucus. Again Mr. Seebacher came forward with a nomination, this time presenting Peter Hagan, of New-York, for Sergeant-at-Arms. Major Bogan objected to giving all the honors at the disposal of the caucus to New-York City, and he nominated P. H. O'Grady, of Albany, for the post. The Albany candidate was unanimously rejected, for Mr. Seebacher immediately reminded the caucus that Albany had not done anything in the last election that deserved recognition, and the other 19 Democrats present coincided with him and voted for Hagan. The business of the caucus was interrupted by Mr. Brooks, who urged that the Democrats should not forget during the session the importance of meeting for consultation more frequently than they had done last year. John Glen, of Brooklyn, was named for Door-keeper, and William Larkins and James Roberts for assistants.

The caucus was over, and outside, in the Court of Appeals Room, the Senate was gathering. Below, in the old Assembly Chamber, bare and cold, with its seats and desks out of the way, piled away somewhere for any use to which such furniture can be put, the Assembly was collected. The members were not anxious to remain long in the old place, for it was dusty and desolate, as well as cold. The Senate, under the leadership of Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer and Attorney-General Schoonmaker, formed in the order of districts and marched down below, tramped down the creaking stairway, which many of them had trodden thousands of times, and which few of them will ever have occasion to ascend again. The line passed across the corridor to the door which leads out toward the site of Congress Hall, and as the end of the line of Senators passed the Assembly door, Clerk Johnson led out the Assembly, formed in a double line behind the upper house. Around into Washington-avenue the line passed, and through the central door of the four which open into the lower lobby of the Capitol. Above the heads of the two bodies swung a single flag, the largest that could be procured, but it appeared insignificant hanging from the cornice of the immense pile of granite. A crowd of people had collected along the avenue and about the entrance to see the procession, and as the line advanced they fell back, without the assistance or suggestion of the Police, to open a passage for the Legislature.

The Senate led the way up the grand stairway, which few of the members had even had an opportunity to see before, and in their efforts to keep in line it is probable that the impression they obtained of this really most impressive feature of the new Capitol was an indistinct one. The lobby to the Assembly was crossed and the central folding doors were thrown open. Inside the sun lit up the warmly decorated walls and ceiling, gleaming in through the stained glass so as to produce a gloomy picture. The galleries above the Speaker's desk, behind carved balconies, were filled with ladies, the wives and relatives or friends of members of both houses, and of the officers of the State. The galleries at the east end of the room were also packed with spectators. Behind the Speaker's desk hung a gay Turkish rug of immense size, which had been used as a substitute for the draperies that are to serve as a screen for the arched hall back of the Speaker.

It was 10:55 by the stone-faced clock in the east gallery when Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer stepped into the space beside the Speaker's desk. The Senators ranged themselves about before the desks fronting the semi-circle. A crowd of eager spectators crowded up the stairways, and filled up the spaces behind the Assemblymen, who remained in the rear of the seats not to be occupied by them. At 11 o'clock the gavel fell upon the Speaker's table, and the Lieutenant-Governor said: "The Senate has escorted the Assembly from the old Capitol to the new one; and now, in this room, I declare the two chambers formally transferred to the Legislature. The Senate will now retire to its own room.

Clerk Johnson receive the gavel from the hands of Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer, and after the Senate had marched out he rapped for order, and then requested the members of the Assembly to be seated. The seats they were invited to take were inviting enough to make the formal request almost unnecessary. The desks are so admirably arranged about the Speaker that there can be little choice of seats. They stand in four rows, in a semi-circle, and are numbered from left to right, beginning at the row nearest the Speaker. The members poured into the empty aisles and passages, and sat where they were pleased to sit. "Old Salt," the candidate for Speaker, the veteran of the House, sat in the second row, at the left of the right aisle. He was one of the first to be seated. Jonathan Ogden, of Brooklyn, and Robert H. Strahan, of New-York, sat together in the front row of seats at the left of the centre aisle, and the other members were modestly seated in a row well back on the left. Erastus Brooks and Jacob Seebacher were near at hand, and on the extreme left, back row, ranged beside each other were George B. Sloan, the opponent of "Old Salt," Dr. I. I. Hayes, and James W. Husted. As the House became arranged, the spectators had an opportunity to see that the body before them was one of substance. One fact will be remarked by every one who sees the Assembly of 1879. It contains a much larger proportion of middle-age and elderly men than any Assembly in this State for years. The inexperienced members upon whom once that there had been for one occasion a very successful effort made to bring men who would truly represent the Republican Party. There were many farmers there, but they were farmers who were not without hay-seed upon their clothes. If an Assembly can be judged from its physique, a good record may be expected from the Assembly of 1879.

Rev. Dr. Holley, of the Presbyterian Church, offered the prayer. His voice was clear and round, and his words were heard with great distinctness all over the chamber. The Clerk then announced that members who were present, but who had not taken the oath, were immediately began the calling of the roll. Secretary of State Beach stood at the side of the Speaker's desk, and Deputy Secretary of State Moss took his stand before the Clerk's desk, on the floor of the House. The members responded to their names in twos and fives and sixes, heard the oath, kissed the Bible, and then signed their names to the roll of the Assembly at the Clerk's desk. As soon as over. When the names of the members had all been called, and those present had been sworn in, it was found that the number who had taken the oath was 112, and that the absentees were 16 in number. Then the right hand was raised and the members present and desired to know the further pleasure of the House.

Mr. Alvord rose from his seat. All eyes turned toward him as slightly bent figure, with its venerable head and long gray beard. He had only to make a motion, and he spoke in a tone of voice that immediately made it doubtful to those very near to him whether the duties of his place he or perform what they had been reported to be. He said: "With a few preliminary remarks, I propose to make a motion in reference to our future proceedings. After consultation with members of the House, I find that not have a full attendance of the members here today, and being informed that very near all, if not all, of the members will be within the limits of the city some time during the coming 72 or 18 hours, and with the intention upon the part of those who have this in charge, with the common consent of the prevailing party in this House, to call at the earliest possible moment a caucus of the members for the purpose of a temporary organization of the House, and deeming it desirable that it should be understood that the notice of a caucus may be had at any time in the coming future, I move you, Sir, that this House do stand in recess until to-morrow at 12 o'clock noon."

The motion prevailed and the House adjourned. The members immediately bestirred themselves to range around the building and see the rooms that had been set apart for them. The gentlemen in the gallery all reported that they had heard nothing that was said except the remarks of Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer and the prayer of Dr. Magee. Mr. Alvord's remarks had sounded like a mere mumble. There had been, however, no special effort made by anybody to fill the immense space, and it may be that the fear that there will be difficulty about hearing what is said will be dissipated hereafter. Clerk Johnson had done one good thing. He had overcome the foolish notion of the person who contemplated sending the correspondents into the gallery, from which they could see nothing and hear less, and keep provided for them a desk on the floor. Among the visitors who examined the interior of the chamber, the halls, the stairway, and the decorations, was Rev. Edward Everett Hale, of Boston, who was enthusiastic in his praise. His characterized the building as marking an epoch in architecture, and lingered over its beauties with the fondness of a connoisseur.

The first session of the Senate was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Holley, of the Presbyterian Church, after which the roll was called, and all the Senators answered to their names except Mr. Davenport, of Steuben, and Dr. Pierce, of Erie. Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer, whose desk was ornamented by a mammoth bouquet of flowers, then delivered the following welcome address—the Senators rising and remaining standing during the delivery:

SENATORS: I cannot omit to say that four years been so closely associated with the construction of the building, the partial completion of which we this day celebrate, that I do not find any language in which it would be appropriate for me to address you. I will, therefore, simply trespass upon your patience long enough to express the hope that you will find the arrangements that have been made for you comfortable and satisfactory, and also that the most agreeable and friendly relations which I have heretofore enjoyed with each and all of you, may continue to the end of my term of office. Gentlemen, I welcome you to the temporary Senate Chamber.

A committee was then appointed to wait upon the Governor and inform him that the Senate was in session, to which the Governor returned answer that he would communicate, by Message, with the Senate as soon as he received information that the Assembly had organized and was ready to proceed to business.

Senator Edick presented the report, with accompanying bills, of the special committee appointed at the last session to revise and amend the Code of Civil Procedure, which was directed to be placed on General Orders, in accordance with a resolution of last Winter. The committee has made numerous amendments to the 13 chapters of the Code now in force, as well as to the remaining chapters that passed the last Legislature and were vetoed by the Governor.

Several bills were introduced, including one by Senator Oakley to consolidate the East New-York and Jamaica Railroad Companies, and one by Senator Goebel relative to the common schools of the city of New-York; a resolution by Senator Esmond, directing the Committee on Cities to inquire into the comparative expediency of conducting public works on the contract system or by day's work, was laid over for debate; also, a resolution by Senator Wagstaff to add to the regular standing committees of the Senate a Committee on Game Laws. Senator Harris offered the following resolution, which, after some discussion, was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Army Reorganization bill now before Congress proposes to prohibit the future manufacture of ordnance and ordnance stores at United States arsenals; to release the arsenals which thus become unnecessary, and hereafter to purchase ordnance and ammunition from private individuals only; therefore

Resolved, That the Senators and Representatives of this State in Congress be requested to oppose the passage of said bill, or at least the portions relating to the Ordnance Department, United States arsenals and ordnance stores.

The above is very similar to a resolution that was passed at the last session. Mr. Harris urged its immediate adoption to-day, because the Army bill was to be a special order in Congress to-morrow. Mr. Hughes advocated it on the ground that the abolition of the arsenals and Government works would throw large numbers of people in this State, and especially in his district, out of employment. Mr. Pomeroy favored the resolution on the broad principle that the United States Government ought to retain control of the manufacture of its own implements of warfare.

After the adoption of the resolution, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 12 M.

A TWENTY-FIVE-MILE WALK.

PLUCKY PEDESTRIANS AT GILMORE'S GARDEN—A NEW AMATEUR CHAMPION FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Having profited by the experience and failure of the previous evening's games, the members of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club managed the 25-mile walking match for the amateur championship of America—contested under their auspices in Gilmore's Garden last evening—so well that it proved one of the most successful and interesting entertainments of the kind of the season. The earthen floor of the great amphitheatre having been thoroughly sprinkled just before the doors were opened, the air was free from the stifling clouds of dust that proved so distressing alike to contestants and spectators on the first evening. The Police arrangements were also so perfected that all who had no business there were rigidly excluded from the centre of the arena. The judges of the walk were Messrs. Thomas W. White and Jasper T. Goodwin, and the referee was Charles Eldridge. Of the 47 entries for the race 37 appeared as starters, and of these the favorites were Harry Armstrong, of the Harlem Athletic Club; Frederick Mott, of the same club; William O'Keefe, of the Yorkville Athletic Club, and Charles Conner, of the Scottish-American Athletic Club. Harry Armstrong was the champion of 1878, and was therefore watched with the greatest interest. The start, which was at 7:32 o'clock, was witnessed by nearly 1,000 persons, and was made in good order, with all the men in a bunch. Conner at once struck a tremendous pace, and at the end of the first quarter had a lead of 50 feet. He was followed by Armstrong, Moot, O'Keefe, and the rest. This order was kept for two miles, though after the first three or four laps Armstrong pressed Conner so closely as to be at his shoulder, and they scored their first and second miles together in 5:18 and 16:53. Then Armstrong passed Conner amid yells and cheers from the crowd. Armstrong finished his third mile in 25:36, half a lap ahead of Conner. The pace was tremendous and well sustained by the favorites. A few of the losing ones also picked out another man who was doing splendid work. This was Budd How, of Philadelphia, a stranger to most present. He was not a graceful walker, and worked his arms and body violently; but he did not seem to be affected in the tremendous pace, and, though but little attention was paid to him, stuck doggedly to his work.

The first of the large field to leave the track was Thomas Noden, of Brooklyn, disqualified for running at the end of one mile and five laps. Then in rapid succession were disqualified John Lundgren, George Hills, Thomas Buckley, Frank T. Wound, John Harrington, Alexander W. Gerry, T. H. Noonen, W. M. Hamilton, and Samuel Auschell. Buckley and Noonen had a private match of 10 miles for a gold medal, but as the first was disqualified at the end of five miles, one lap, and Noonen at six miles, they were matched at six miles. From the eighth mile men began to leave the track of their own accord, and it became possible to centre the interest upon the man likely to stay to the end. At the end of the tenth mile Conner left the track. At this time Armstrong had a lead of three laps. How was second, Remhoffer, of New-York, third, Mott fourth, and O'Keefe fifth. This was also the position at the end of two hours, when on their thirteenth mile. Shortly after this Armstrong slipped on one of the lower turns, of the track and sprained his right ankle. He began to limp badly, and on the 14 mile and a lap left the track, unable to walk further, with his ankle very much swollen, and paining him so that he could hardly bear his foot on the ground, and had to be supported to his dressing-room.

The men now ran very fast, until, at the end of the twentieth mile, only five were left on the track. How, who by this time was well in the lead and was attracting much attention, was two laps ahead, completed the fifteenth mile in 2:20:15, and his twentieth in 3:14:57. Little O'Keefe drew forth rounds of applause from the spectators by his frequent and tremendous spurts, in any one of which he seemed about to be a chosen competitor as though the other was at a standstill. He completed his twentieth mile in 3:17:55. Mott was cheered to the echo by many men from his club who were present, and made a plucky fight, but on his twentieth mile showed signs of faltering, and after leaving the track several times finally left it for good, at the end of his twenty-first mile, a very plucky man. Remhoffer quit on his sixteenth mile, and after Mott gave up but four men were left on the track. They were How, O'Keefe, A. Varian, of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club, and William A. Elkes, of Port Henry, N. Y. These men kept up the pace admirably, though O'Keefe and Varian looked badly, and would have been glad to call the walk ended when they had finished the twenty-fourth mile; but this Elkes would not agree. As How neared the end the enthusiasm of the spectators was manifested in the most uproarious manner, and the new champion was greeted with the wildest yells at every turn. He finished at 11:45 o'clock, winner of the walk and amateur champion. His time was 4:12:46½, while that of Harry Armstrong last year was 4:09:09. Six laps, or nearly a mile, behind How came O'Keefe, at 12 laps, or a mile and a half, behind came Varian. Elkes was 16 laps, or two miles, behind. How was borne from the track on the shoulders of several members of the Knickerbocker Club, and Frank Whittaker, Barnum's veteran ring-master, proclaimed his victory from the centre of the arena. This victory of the man from Philadelphia was a surprise to every body, for no one had ever heard of him, and his general appearance at the start did not promise as much as that of a dozen others who started the race with him.

A HAPPY PARTY OF FRENCHMEN.

A happier party of Frenchmen never met around a banqueting-table than that which attended the annual dinner of the Cercle Français de l'Harmonie at the Westminster Hotel last evening. The banquet was in celebration of the organization of the Cercle, and was the thirteenth festival of its kind. In 1866 the club was founded by a pleasure-loving coterie, the only members of which present at the banquet last night were the President of the Cercle, M. Kinzler, and MM. Fiarand and Jamaret. The Cercle dined *en famille* last night, their only guests being representatives of the press, the most distinguished of whom was Mr. Charles A. Dana. The table was handsomely decorated, and the dinner was excellent and well-served. After it had been pleasurably discussed, President Kinzler introduced Prof. Charlier, who made an earnest speech, expressing the love of Frenchmen for "France our mother," and rapidly sketching the condition of the Republic, and its relation to Germany. Mr. Charles A. Dana spoke briefly of the erection of the Republic in France and its relation to our system of government. He closed by offering a toast to the success of the French Republic. His remarks were greeted with enthusiasm. Speeches were afterward made by Messrs. Villa of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, Fiarand, and other gentlemen. The concluding exercises were of the most informal, and hence jovial, character.

NEW-JERSEY FREEHOLDERS CONVICTED.

The Board of Chosen Freeholders of Bergen County, N. J., have just been convicted on an indictment for neglect of duty in not keeping in repair a bridge once built on a public highway. Ten or 11 of the 13 Freeholders considered that the bridge was not of sufficient public utility to justify the board in repairing it at the public expense, and they voted to close it. The court held that after the bridge was built it was the duty of the board to maintain it, so long as the road was a public highway. The only way to get rid of it would be to have the road vacated by the courts. Under this interpretation of the law the jury found the board guilty. A great many indictments have been found in past years in New-Jersey against Chosen Freeholders for building bridges, but this is said to be the first time a board was ever tried for not building one. As the question is one of considerable importance, it is quite certain that the Bergen County Board will take it up to the Supreme Court on a writ of error.

IS HIS STORY TRUE?

A few days ago Daniel Dougherty was convicted, in the Court of Sessions, at Jersey City, of having robbed the residence of Charles Meisel, on Jersey City Heights, on the evidence of George Hendricks, and both were sentenced to three years' imprisonment. Yesterday Hendricks wrote to the counsel who defended Dougherty that neither he nor Dougherty had committed the robbery, but that he was induced by Police Capt. Woerner, Officers Farnham, Medrish, and Stanton to swear that he and Dougherty had been concerned in it, for the purpose of securing Dougherty's conviction. He afterward pleaded guilty himself to the charge, but the policemen named promised, he says, to secure his freedom for him.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS.

THE SUCCESS OF RESUMPTION.

SECRETARY SHERMAN MAKES A GRATIFYING REPORT TO THE CABINET—NEW NATIONAL BANK DEPOSITORIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—All the members of the Cabinet were present at the meeting to-day except Postmaster-General Key, who was represented by Assistant Postmaster-General Tyner. A large amount of routine business was transacted, and the condition of the finances of the country was again discussed. All the members expressed gratification at the success so far attending the resumption of specie payments, and saw no reason why it should not be maintained successfully.

Secretary Sherman called attention to the fact that the Treasury now holds large amounts of gold, silver, and greenbacks, much more than there is any use for at present. Reference was also made to reports from all parts of the country that resumption had given confidence to business, and that both at home and abroad business seems to be stimulated, and is being conducted with renewed activity. The arrangement of the Treasury Department with the national bank depositaries is that all subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan through them are to be paid in coin. Subscriptions through other sources can be paid for in greenbacks. The subscription of $30,000,000 made recently, was payable partly in coin and partly in greenbacks. The subscription made on the 3d inst. by the National Bank of the State of New-York of $800,266 44 was paid in coin. On Jan. 1 national bank depositories held $41,996,346 67 in coin on account of subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan.

In addition to those heretofore designated, the following named national banks have since the 1st inst. been designated as depositories to receive deposits on account of subscriptions to the 4 per cent. funded loan of the United States: The Hartford National Bank of Hartford, Conn.; the First National Bank of Quincy, Ill.; the First National Bank of Chillicothe, Ohio; the Continental National Bank of New-York City; the First National Bank of Newark, Ohio; the Chemical National Bank of New-York City; the National Park Bank of New-York, City.

THE TENTH FEDERAL CENSUS.

PROVISIONS OF THE BILL REPORTED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES BY MR. COX.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The bill introduced by Representative Cox, of New-York, to-day, provides for taking the census of the population, wealth, and industry of the United States, beginning on the 1st day of June, 1880. The Superintendent of the Census is to be appointed by the President, and confirmed by the Senate; a clerical force is to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, and one or more Supervisors for each State and Territory, not exceeding in all 150, are to be nominated by the Governors of the several States. The schedules of inquiries are the same as those contained in the act for taking the census of 1850, with additional provisions for inquiries as to the relation of each person enumerated to the head of the family, whether wife, son, daughter, servant, boarder, &c.; as to the civil conditions of each person enumerated, whether married, widowed, or single; as to the place of birth of the parents of each person enumerated, and as to the physical and mental health of each person enumerated, whether active or disabled, maimed, crippled, bed-ridden, deaf, dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic.

To agricultural schedule—No. 3—the Superintendent of the Census may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, add inquiries relating to the acreage of the several crops reported, and with a like approval may drop from the schedule such of the minor crops as it may be deemed expedient to omit from the enumeration. Manufacturing schedule—No 3—shall contain inquiries respecting the kind and amount of power employed in establishments of productive industry, and the kind and number of machines in use, together with the maximum capacity of such establishments.

The social statistics shall contain inquiries relating to the public indebtedness of cities, counties, and towns, and of the ownership of the public debt of the United States, by whom owned, and the respective amounts, and such additional inquiries respecting the same, as well as respecting public paupers and criminals, as the Superintendent shall deem necessary.

The mortality schedule shall contain inquiries as to the birth-place of the father and mother of each person reported as having died during the year, and the usual occupation of each person. The Superintendent of the Census is required to obtain from every railroad corporation the name of the corporation, with the corporate names of all leased lines; the number of miles projected or authorized by law or charter, with the several terminal points of the same; the number of miles completed, exhibiting separately the length of lines within each State; the number of miles operated during the fiscal year ending with June; the capital stock authorized and amount paid up; the amount of funded and unfunded debt, with period of funded debt and interest thereon, and the amount of all sinking fund provided for the redemption of such debt; the character of the grants derived from public grant remaining unsold—in short, a complete detailed statement of the affairs of each road, including its business, liabilities, and assets. Provision is also made for obtaining like information from express, telegraph, life insurance, and fire and marine insurance companies.

The sum of $3,000,000 is fixed as the maximum cost of the census. The bill proposes a provision that to any State or Territory which at the intermediate five years may take a census with similar blanks and schedules and report to the Secretary of the Interior, the Government in such case to pay half the cost. The bill is also operative for all future censuses unless otherwise ordered by Congress. The reason assigned by Mr. Cox for this five-year clause is that the decennial census becomes almost obsolete and unreliable before the expiration of that period. It is also claimed that the taking of the enumeration from the Deputy Marshals and giving it to the enumerators, who are appointed by the Supervisors named by the Governors of the States and Territories, makes the work as nearly a non-partisan as possible. The bill was ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on the Tenth Census.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1879.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan to-day were $2,733,250.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $175,459, and from Customs $237,147.

The Senate in executive session this afternoon transacted no business except to refer to appropriate committees the nominations received to-day.

Representative Hartridge, of Georgia, was in a critical condition yesterday from incipient pneumonia, but to-day he seems to be improving in health.

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens had an attack of neuralgia of the bowels last night, and is in a worse condition physically than he has been for years. He is still confined to his room at the National Hotel.

Associate Justice Hunt remains in a critical condition, though to-night he is somewhat easier. His attending physician, Dr. Baxter, while he has no fear of any immediate danger, is not prepared to say that he believes Judge Hunt will recover from his present illness. His right side is completely paralyzed, and he is unable to articulate. His mind is perfectly clear.

The first diplomatic reception of the season was given last night by the Brazilian Minister and his wife. Nearly all the foreign legations were represented, and Sir Edward Thornton was present with his family. The company included many ladies, Justices of the Supreme Court, members of the Cabinet, Senators, and Representatives, and other persons of prominence.

A memorial from the citizens of Bayonne, N. J., was presented in the House to-day by Representative Hardenbergh, praying that such parts of their city as are now comprised within the limits of the port of entry of Newark be detached, and that the same privileges of entry and clearance for foreign commerce be conferred upon them as are and may hereafter be enjoyed by their adjoining city, Jersey City, which is now embraced within the port of entry of New-York.

The members of the sub-committee who visited Memphis to inquire into the cause of the yellow fever epidemic, returned to Washington last evening, with the exception of Col. Casey, who is expected on Monday next. The Board of Experts who accompanied the sub-committee South have been instructed to prepare their report for submission to the full committee on the meeting in this city on the 15th inst. This report will include the result of the investigation for the district of New-Orleans.

The Senate Committee on Finance held a meeting to-day, which was devoted to an informal discussion of the bill that provides for the issuance of Treasury certificates of deposit to any person depositing coin or United States notes, said certificates to bear interest at 3.65 per cent. per annum, and to be convertible at any time within one year from their date into 4 per cent. bonds, issued upon the refunding of the 6 per cent. bonds. No action was taken, but the general feeling was highly favorable to the measure. The committee are desirous to dispose of the Tobacco Tax bill as soon as possible, and will at an early day consider the hearing of arguments on the subject. Arrangements will probably be made to hear the Commissioner of Internal Revenue during this week.

The report presented to-day by the House Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures concurs with the Senate Committee in the recommendation that the silver dollar of 412½ grains be retained, and that the trade-dollar be discontinued. The report also recommends the early passage of the House bill introduced at the last session of the Congress to establish the metric system in the Post Offices and Custom-houses of the United States. It provides that on and after July 1, 1880, for all postal purposes 15 grams shall be substituted for half an ounce, and so in proportion; and that the Postmaster-General shall furnish all Post Offices with postal balances graduated in grams of the metric system at an expense not exceeding $50,000, and on and after July 1, 1880, the metric system of weights and measures is legalized in the customs, and the Revised Statutes shall be obligatory in the assessment of duties on imported commodities in the Custom-houses of the United States.

HOWGATE'S ARCTIC PROJECT.

A LETTER ADVOCATING AID FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A COLONY ON LADY FRANKLIN'S BAY—PROSPECTIVE BENEFITS TO THE WHALING INTEREST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7—The following self-explanatory letter was to-day addressed to the Secretary of War by Capt. Howgate:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7, 1879.

SIR: Referring to the bill to authorize and equip an expedition to the Arctic Seas, I have the honor to submit that, aside from any benefits that may accrue to science from a thorough exploration of the vast area within the Arctic Circle yet unknown to civilized man, the present reduced condition of the whaling interests of our country would alone justify the expenditure of ten times the cost of the proposed colony on the shore of Lady Franklin's Bay, as a reasonable effort to discover and develop new whaling grounds. It may be that there is no large body of water, no open polar sea, within this unknown area, but it is the opinion of some of the most distinguished geographers and experienced explorers that one does exist, and that it abounds in such forms of life as are found in more southern waters. Prof. Maury, the distinguished scientist, says: "Within this polar area the whales have their nursery." Prof. Agassiz, another distinguished scientist, of whom New-England is justly proud, writing to the President of the American Geographical Society in favor of a polar expedition then before the public, says: "Scientific is not its highest importance, only in a scientific point of view, but particularly so for the interests of the whale fisheries. The discovery of a passage into the open water around the pole, which would render whale-fishing possible, would be one of the most important results for the improvement of whale-fishing."

The following figures, taken from Mr. Starbuck's exhaustive history of the whale fisheries of the United States, show the startling decadence of this important branch of national industry, and the necessity of prompt action to prevent its total extinction: In 1846 there belonged to the various portions of the United States 678 ships and barks, 32 brigs, and 22 schooners, with an aggregate capacity of 233,199 tons. On the 1st of January, 1877, the entire fleet was reduced to 112 ships and barks, and 51 brigs and schooners, having a total capacity of 57,328 tons. The value of oil brought into the United States in 1854 amounted to $10,802,594 20, and in 1876 to only $2,639,463 31. While I believe that the interests of geographical and scientific discovery, as set forth by Prof. Henry J. Loomis and others in connection with the proposed Arctic colony, are of themselves of sufficient magnitude to warrant favorable legislation, the additional practical and commercial results that are possible would seem to demand such legislation as a matter of justice to that section of the country whose inhabitants depend so largely for their employment upon our whale fisheries as do those of the New-England States.

NAVY AND ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Passed Assistant Surgeon C. H. H. Hall has been ordered to duty at the Mare Island Naval Hospital, and Passed Assistant Surgeon P. A. Lovering to the training-ship Minnesota, at New-York. Passed Assistant Surgeon N. McP. Ferebee has been detached from the training-ship Minnesota, and placed on waiting orders. The Secretary of War has granted to Capt. Charles Porter eight months' leave of absence, with permission to go beyond the sea.

MERCHANTS EMBARRASSED.

DETAILS OF TWO FAILURES IN CHICAGO—OTHER BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Sutter Brothers, wholesale dealers in leaf tobacco, who failed yesterday for nearly $200,000, were indebted to the following New-York firms, among others: Rosenwald & Brother, $18,319; Teller Brothers, $18,891; A. H. Nixon's Sons, $4,764; Guerra & Lopez, $1,705; J. J. Admiral, $13,054 66; C. F. Tag & Son, $21,270; Vega & Bernheim, $3,816; J. N. Griswold, $3,085; L. Bamberger & Co., $1,175; Schröder & Bon, $16,083; J. Hamburger & Co., $2,778; Neuburger & Steinecke, $5,094; M. L. Hungerford, $3,819; Basch & Fischer, $2,819; A. H. Seyville & Co., $3,409; N. D. Skinner, $1,606; A. Coleman, $9,543; G. W. Graves, $995. These are all unsecured debts. The nominal assets are $176,110, but less than 50 per cent. of that amount can be realized. The attorneys are of the opinion that the firm cannot pay 25 cents on the dollar. The books show a loss of $34,000 during the past year from bad debts. The credit of the firm is set down in the latest issue of Bradstreet's Commercial Reports as excellent. The suspension was entirely voluntary, and had been contemplated for several weeks.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Souther & Hooper, furniture dealers at Nos. 7 and 8 Haymarket-square, have failed, with liabilities of $40,000 and assets estimated at $30,000.

W. H. Smith & Co., dry goods, of No. 434 Washington-street, failed to-day. Their liabilities are $75,000, and their assets are nominally equal to their liabilities.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 7.—L. Sobel, the proprietor of the dollar store, has failed. Liabilities, $24,000. Most of his creditors are New-York firms.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

At 9 o'clock last night flames were discovered issuing from Woolsey's ship chandlery building, on the north-east corner of Hudson and York streets, Jersey City. The Fire Department responded promptly, but before their arrival the two upper floors of the building were ablaze. The firemen succeeded in confining the fire to that part of the structure. The two floors which were gutted were occupied by Chester & Keefe, sail makers, who estimate their loss at $5,500, partially covered by insurance. The stock in Joseph Moans' rigging establishment on the floor below was damaged $1,500 by water. Woolsey's stock was also damaged $1,500 by water. The loss on the building, which belonged to the estate of the late C. A. Woolsey, is $2,000. The origin of the flames cannot be accounted for.

Early yesterday morning the block in Claremont, N. H., owned by Putnam, Pierce & Fairbanks, was damaged by fire to the extent of $2,500, on which there is an insurance of $5,000. The ground floor is occupied by J. W. Pierce & Co. as a general country store, whose loss is $6,000; insured for $4,000.

The harness and saddlery manufactory of the Peters & Calhoun Company, at Broad and Green streets, Newark, N. J., was damaged $15,000 by fire, Monday night. The fire was no doubt caused by a defective flue.

John T. Merril's steam mill at Gray's Corner, Me., was burned Monday night. Loss, $3,500; no insurance.

THE ESTATE OF EDWARD BOYLE.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Jan. 7.—The January term of the Supreme Court of New-Jersey was opened to-day, Judge Scudder presiding. The only important decision rendered was in the case of the estate of Edward Boyle, the well-known City Surveyor of New-York, on property valued at $40,000 in Ocean Township, claimed by William J. Cowley and Margaret A. Fountain as against the other alleged heirs and the House of the Good Shepherd, New-York. The court decided that as Cowley is only a cousin, and does not know if Margaret Fountain, the aunt, is living, his claim to the property is not sufficient to warrant the court in dispossessing Emma Knapp, sister of Boyle's wife, who died two days before her husband, in Paris, in 1876.

BOLD ROBBERY IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—A bold robbery occurred on East Madison-street, at 7 o'clock this evening. Two unknown men drove up to Goldsmith's pawnbroking establishment in a cutter. One locked the door while the other broke in the show-case and abstracted two trays of diamonds valued at $7,000. The two then re-entered the cutter and drove rapidly away. Nothing has been learned of them since.

RAPID TRANSIT IN BROOKLYN.

A joint meeting of the Directors of the newly-organized Kings County Elevated Railway Company and the Rapid Transit Commissioners was held yesterday, at which the Commissioners transferred their maps, &c., to the Directors, the latter having shown that they had taken all the proper steps to complete the organization.

At a meeting of Fulton-street property-owners held last evening at the store of T. K. Horton & Co., ex-Mayor Schroeder presiding, a committee was appointed to secure the passage of an act exempting Fulton-street from the general law permitting the building of elevated railroads on the routes designated by the Rapid Transit Commission.

MISS CORSON'S SCHOOL.

The first lesson in cookery for the season of 1879 will be given to ladies by Miss Juliet Corson this afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the New-York Cooking School, No. 33 East Seventeenth-street. The bill of fare includes consommé à la royale, baked carp with Spanish sauce, pommes à la royale, breast of lamb with Richmond sauce, salade à la Romaine, and apple meringue.

FRAMERS OF STATE LAWS.

PENNSYLVANIA'S LEGISLATORS.

ORGANIZATION WITH REPUBLICAN OFFICERS—SENATOR CAMERON'S RE-ELECTION CONSIDERED CERTAIN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 7.—The Legislature assembled to-day and was organized, and is now ready for the serious business of the session. Both houses met at 12 o'clock, and without delay proceeded in the business of organization. In the Senate, after the reading of the returns of the elections for Senator, the swearing in of new Senators and the calling of the roll, the election of temporary Speaker was the first business in order. Senator A. J. Herr, of Dauphin, was nominated by the Republicans, and was elected by a vote of 33 to 17 for his Democratic opponent, Senator Ermentrout, of Berks. Senator Parker, elected by the Greenbackers of Schuylkill County, voted for Mr. Herr, and Senator Paulson, a Greenback Democrat, voted for Mr. Ermentrout. The chief officers of the Senate were elected by the Republicans, as follows: Chief Clerk, Thomas B. Cochran, of the Lancaster *Journal*; Clerk, Lucius Rogers, of McKean; Reading Clerk, E. W. Smiley, of Venango; Message Clerk, W. A. Hinchman, of Franklin; Transcribing Clerks, F. A. Weaver, of Indiana; Maurice B. Hannum, of Delaware; Sergeant-at-Arms, Robert Greaves, of Philadelphia; Assistants, Frank Murray, of Allegheny, and Joseph Berry, of Philadelphia.

In the House, after reading the returns, swearing in members, and calling the roll, Hon. Henry M. Long, of Allegheny, was elected Speaker, receiving 111 votes to 76 for Daniel L. Sherwood, Democrat, of Northumberland, and 11 for M. P. Doyle, National, of Huntingdon. There are 16 Nationals, or Greenbackers, in the House, and the five who did not vote for Doyle voted for Long. The House chose the following subordinate officers: Chief Clerk, W. C. Shuriock, of Beaver; Resident Clerk, John A. Small, of this city, chosen unanimously by acclamation; Mr. Huhn, of Philadelphia, Reading Clerk.

The present session promises to be a long and busy one. Many important measures will be brought before the Legislature, and it is thought the session will extend over fully 150 days. Among the important measures to be considered are a proposition to make the State liable for the Pittsburg riot losses of 1877, and a bill to arrange the finances of the Commonwealth that there will not be a deficiency in the general revenue fund while the sinking fund is overflowing. Hereafter the sessions will be biennial.

To nominate a Republican candidate for United States Senator will be held to-morrow evening. There is now no opposition to Senator J. D. Cameron's re-election. Wolfe, of Union, who was or time a formidable opponent, has now but a poor fight and determined to break up the Cameron ring, but so hopeless was the undertaking that even Wolfe gave up the undertaking, and he now declares his intention of going into the caucus and abiding by its action. The matter now stands Senator Cameron's re-election by a handsome majority, probably exceeding that of the party in the Legislature, is a foregone conclusion. The election will be held on Wednesday, Jan. 22, in joint convention, the houses voting separately the day before.

Great preparations are making for the inauguration of Governor-elect Hoyt, which will take place on Tuesday, Jan. 21. The Young Men's Republican Club of this city will give a reception and ball on Monday evening, Jan. 20, in honor of the Governor-elect.

WISCONSIN SENATORIAL CONTEST.

GATHERING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE—PROSPECTS OF THE DIFFERENT CANDIDATES FOR SENATOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 7.—The Wisconsin Legislature will convene here to-morrow noon. The city is filled with members, office-seekers, and politicians, and all incoming trains are thronged. Owing to the sudden and complete triumph of the Republican Party in the State, the number of applicants for position from all parts of the State is far larger than known here for many years. Republican caucuses were held to-night, and all the vexed questions were settled. William T. Price, of Jackson, was chosen as President of the Senate, and C. E. Bross, of Dane, as Chief Clerk. D. M. Keeley, of Brown, was selected as Speaker of the Assembly, and John Eldred, of Milwaukee, as Chief Clerk. The Senate numbers 33 members; of these 11 are natives of New-York State, 6 of New-England, 7 of other States, and 9 of foreign birth. The Assembly has 100 members, of whom 8 are natives of Wisconsin, 30 of New-York State, 11

nearly as great to him as to this Government. We are obliged to go to Rio for our coffee and rubber, for we cannot produce these articles or buy them elsewhere to equal advantage. On the other hand, the European markets are open to the merchants of Brazil, and they can there find what-ever they require. The building up of the trade, therefore, remains to be done by our merchants, who need much a market as Brazil. The English merchants have shown their shrewdness by purchasing cargoes of products in this country, and re-shipping them direct to Brazil, after putting an English brand upon them. In this way the people of Brazil have unconsciously become familiar with American butter and cheese, and many other articles, while the profits have been made in England instead of in America. The new line has now been running for seven months, bringing the mails regularly on schedule time. The ships touch at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio, whereas the English ships make no intermediate ports. Immense quantities of flour are being shipped by this line, and articles with which the European market are glutted are sent to seek outlet in the markets thus opened to our manufacturers and producers. Upon the permanent establishment of such lines and speedy has depends wholly the future of our trade with Brazil. The matter is certainly an important one to this country, and the prospect of largely supplying Brazil with American products ought not to be swept away by any popular cry based on false arguments. The question of the Brazilian mail service is before Congress. No money has as yet been paid by the Brazilian Government for the new service, that Government awaiting the action of our own.

"The increased trade which has resulted already from the establishment of the new line has raised the question of banking and exchange. Our mercantile friends found that it was a great hindrance to be obliged to buy bills of exchange on London, to say nothing of the double commission to be paid. The cost of exchange on a yearly business of $50,000,000 is a sum worth looking after and retaining in our own country, instead of sending it to help swell the capital of England. Therefore the movement was started, as stated in THE TIMES, to establish a banking house in Chicago, where exchange could be procured directly in New-York or Rio Janeiro. The project is not matured as yet, but I have no doubt of its success.

"This is a single instance of how the extension of our shipping interests brings money into this country. A merchant of my acquaintance from South America was so attracted by the ships of the American line to Brazil that he dropped the plans he had received from an English ship-builder and came to Philadelphia to conclude a contract with a firm there. This single transaction brought $90,000 in gold to this country instead of to England, and seven-eighths of that sum was distributed among our industrial classes. It is not easy to find any ground on which we can afford to lose the advantages, direct and indirect, of a rapid steam-ship communication between the United States and Brazil, and I have only to look at the matter in all its bearings to recognize its great importance as a factor in the growth and development of this great nation.

"Whereas Brazil's European countries estimate the value of fast mails as factors of trade, England has a semi-monthly mail with Brazil, the contracting company receiving a liberal sum for the service, and being required to furnish ships of large carrying capacity, great speed, and splendid passenger accommodations, all this to attract the merchants of Brazil to her shores. France, in 1875, renewed her contracts with her former carriers for a semi-monthly line from Havre to Rio Janeiro and the River Plate, the distance traveled being 298,656 miles a year, for 3,644,000 francs, or $703,292. The West India contract was renewed by France at the same time, and Germany and Italy have in other conventions in the conclusion that postal ships are a necessity to the development of the South American trade."

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

RECEIVER BEST INDORSED—THE COMPANY'S PRESENT CONDITION—DOLLAR PAID TO CREDITORS AND A HANDSOME SURPLUS REMAINING.

In answer to a call for a meeting to discuss the "desirability of taking the National Trust Company out of the hands of the court and placing it upon a substantial basis," 18 stockholders, representing 4,071 shares of the capital stock of that defunct and grossly mismanaged concern, met in Room No. 11 of the Coal and Iron Exchange Building yesterday morning. The gentlemen present were Samuel T. Ross, Elliott C. Cowdin, N. J. Haines, S. Livingston, F. J. Constant, J. W. Hody, J. S. Lowery, J. P. Morris, G. E. Thomas, N. A. Freeborn, N. H. Haight, G. W. Haight, S. D. Coykendall, representing Thomas Cornell, William Ripley, W. O. McDowell, S. A. Wood, J. H. V. Arnold, and Darius R. Maugam, the ex-President of the company. There appeared to be a misunderstanding about the meeting from the start. A majority of those whose names were signed to the call were absent, and nearly all who did attend seemed to regard with suspicion the actions of the few who appeared to be the prime movers in the matter. Mr. Ross was chosen Chairman and Mr. McDowell Secretary. Mr. McDowell offered a series of resolutions providing for the appointment of a committee to investigate the affairs of the company, and calling upon the Receiver to take no action excepting with their approval. Mr. F. Smyth, counsel for Receiver Best, objected to the resolutions on the ground that the Receiver was an officer of the court, and must act under its orders. His report, together with 4,000 accompanying vouchers, had been carefully examined and passed upon by a competent officer, and had been placed in the County Clerk's office after having been ratified and approved by the court. It was subject to the inspection of every one. Another reason why this resolutions were an imputation on the Receiver. Never before had a Receiver paid 100 cents on the dollar within six months of taking office. Mr. Best had paid all undisputed claims, and only awaited the settlement of suits sworn before he took office to finally settle up everything. Some of these suits were in New-Jersey, where New-York counsel cannot practice, and Mr. Best had employed ex-Gov. Bedle, who, so far, had been successful. The Receiver had found that loans had been made and money advanced not allowed by the charter, and these were under investigation. The Receiver should not be hampered, and Impertinent cast upon him, by any such action as was proposed.

Mr. McDowell disclaimed any intention of casting an imputation on Mr. Best, and tried to argue that an investigation would be a good thing for him as well as for all other persons concerned.

By a unanimous vote Mr. Best was asked to state to the meeting the present condition of the company. He said that he had been waiting for the settlement of old suits that had been in litigation for years, involving over $260,000, before presenting his final report. In the matter of one loan of $100,000 he had been enjoined from enforcing payment or disposing of the collaterals. This injunction had been issued by the United States Circuit Court of Indiana. By order of the Supreme Court of this State, Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks had been retained to have it set aside. He argued the question before Judge Drummond early in April last year. Owing to illness his Honor had been unable to render a decision, but one was shortly expected. Should this be favorable, Mr. Best would be able to pay the stockholders 15 per cent. In November Mr. Best got a decree of foreclosure and sale in the matter of a $45,000 mortgage, involving $50,000, was to have been argued last September, but was, after adjournments, set down for the present month. There is another case in the Court of Appeals, and should the judgment be affirmed the stockholders will get about $20,000. Should it be reversed they will have to pay probably $30,000. There are other litigations involving sums of $10,000, $15,000, and $20,000. It was hoped that decisions would be had in all these suits within the next 60 days. All undisputed claims had been paid in full in three dividends. The contingent liabilities aggregate something over $90,000, including $30,000 for rent and $45,000 in a bond given in the case now in the Court of Appeals. Mr. Best believed that these liabilities would be reduced by the Referees and the court to $60,000, and he had reserved sufficient money to meet them as they may be approved by the court and presented for payment. Another contingent liability recently presented is a claim by depositors for interest on their balances. Mr. Best had refused to recognize these demands, and had been sued in consequence, and the matter is now pending in the Supreme Court. The company owns $95,000 of its own stock as treasury stock, withheld from the estate will give a larger pro rata payment to the stockholders than if the entire capital were outstanding.

After a little more discussion, the resolutions were matifiated out of shape, and were finally laid on the table by a stock vote of 2,350 yeas to 1,546 nays. Among the latter were 275 cast by ex-President Mangam. They were immediately challenged, on the ground that the stock they represented had been rehypothecated, and they were thrown out. Mr. Smyth then asked that inasmuch as the Receiver had been fully indorsed by the vote just cast, an advisory committee should be appointed to act with him, and that the committee should be given full power to investigate the company's affairs. Mr. Coykendall stated on behalf of Mr. Cornell that the latter's name had been signed to the call under a misapprehension. Mr. Cornell had the utmost confidence in Receiver Best, and knew him to be intelligent, capable, and animated solely by the best interests of the stockholders. He was opposed to removing the affairs of the company from the hands of the court, and believe it was in the power of any committee to do so. Several other gentlemen also expressed their confidence in Mr. Best, and made disapproval of any action tending to displace him. Mr. Smyth's request was put in the form of a motion and was carried. Messrs. Elliott C. Cowdin, E. M. Kingsley, and N. J. Haines were appointed the committee, with power to fill vacancies. The meeting then adjourned.

THEIR STORIES DO NOT TALLY.

Mary A. Dater has sued her husband, Irving Dater, in the Superior Court, for a limited divorce on the ground of alleged cruel and inhuman treatment. The parties were married in 1862 and have had seven children, of whom but two are now living. She recites a number of instances where he struck her and threw her down, and charges also that he has squandered a sum of her personal property. The defendant specifically denies the charges of cruelty, and alleges that the plaintiff has a bad temper and has been guilty of criminal conduct with a family physician. On motion before Judge Ingraham, yesterday, certain portions of the answer were ordered out as immaterial and scandalous.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION—Jan. 7.

SUMMARY.

Both houses of Congress reassembled and proceeded with business. In the Senate, a communication from the Commissioner of Pensions was submitted, asking for an appropriation to supply a deficiency in the pension contingent fund. Several bills were reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, some of which were referred to other committees, while others were placed on the calendar or indefinitely postponed. Among the bills introduced was one for the interchange of subsidiary silver coins and United States notes, and one authorizing the taxation of the outstanding legal-tender notes. Mr. Beck offered a resolution, to which objection was made, providing for an investigation as to whether the laws regarding the payment of Customs dues and interest in coin have been complied with. Mr. Edmunds offered resolutions, which he will call up hereafter, declaring it to be the duty of Congress and of the Executive to enforce the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments. Mr. Voorhees called up his bill making trade dollars legal tender, and addressed the Senate in favor of its passage. In the course of his remarks he denounced Secretary Sherman's all-ver dollar policy, and declared that, in his opinion, the resumption of specie payments would be followed by disasters and hardships. The consideration of the bill amending the patent laws was then resumed, but without action thereon the Senate went into executive session, after which it adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Atkins, of Louisiana, rose to a question of privilege, and asked the House to adopt a resolution providing for an investigation into the charges affecting his moral character. After some debate, the House decided that the question was not one of personal privilege. On motion of Mr. Harrison, the Judiciary Committee was instructed to investigate the charges against United States District Judge Blodgett, of Illinois. The consideration of the Geneva Award bill was then resumed, but no action was taken. At 3:15 P. M. the House adjourned, as a mark of respect for the late Congressmen Douglass and Williams.

SENATE.

A PENSION DEFICIENCY.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior inclosing a letter from the Commissioner of Pensions, asking an appropriation of $3,500 to supply a deficiency in the contingent fund for the Pension Bureau during the present fiscal year. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

THE SUPPLEMENTAL RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, reported back from the Judiciary Committee the bill supplemental to the several acts relative to the Union Pacific Railroad and its branches, providing for the eligibility of certain persons to the office of Director, &c., and moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Railroads, as it involved no question of law for the Judiciary Committee to consider. So ordered.

MR. M'LIN'S SALARY.

Mr. EDMUNDS also reported from the same committee favorably on the Senate bill authorizing the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department to audit and pay to Samuel B. McLin, of Florida, who was appointed by the President an Assistant Appraiser of the Treasury, the difference in salary provided by law for said office, for the period during which the said McLin performed the duties of the office. Placed on the calendar.

THE ELECTION OF RAILROAD RECEIVERS.

Mr. CHRISTIANCY, of Michigan, from the same committee, reported adversely on the Senate bill to authorize bondholders and other creditors of railroad corporations to elect Receivers in suits in equity pending in the courts of the United States, and it was indefinitely postponed.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a memorial of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon, praying for the abrogation of the treaty between the United States and the Empire of China so as to stop and prohibit the importation or immigration of Chinese and other Asiatic laborers to the Pacific coast. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine—For the more efficient collection of, the postal revenues. Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

By Mr. BOOTH, of California—For the interchange of subsidiary silver coin and United States notes. Referred to Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MCDONALD, of Indiana—To authorize the taxation of outstanding legal-tender notes of the United States. He moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, as the main question to be considered was one of constitutional power. He referred to various decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, and said, now that specie payments had been resumed, for all money purposes, these notes were equal to gold and silver coin, and Congress should not permit them to remain untaxed. He had introduced the measure with a more regular form he would ask the indulgence of the Senate to present his views at more length. The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE COST OF THE SPRINGFIELD ARMORY.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War in answer to a Senate resolution requesting a report from the Chief of Ordnance respecting the cost of manufactures at the National Armory at Springfield, Mass. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

MR. BECK'S WAR ON SECRETARY SHERMAN.

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, submitted the following:

Resolved, That the communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to the resolution of the Senate passed Dec. 3, 1878, relative to the amount of silver coin received in payment of Customs dues during the current fiscal year, and the disposition which has been made of it, be referred to the Committee on Finance, and said committee is authorized and directed to make such investigation as it may deem necessary to ascertain whether the laws relative to the payment of Customs dues, and the payment of interest on the public debt with the coin received, have been complied with, and are being complied with, and report by bill or otherwise.

Laid over upon an objection of Mr. EDMUNDS.

ALLEGED DISCREPANCIES IN TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

Mr. DAVIS, of West Virginia, submitted a resolution to print the testimony taken by the Select Committee to inquire as to the manner of keeping the books and accounts of the Treasury Department and alleged discrepancies therein. Agreed to.

THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, said that on this glad morning of the new year, when there was peace and joy and hope everywhere, he thought it best to offer a resolution tending to cement more perfectly the good-will and harmony existing among the land. He, therefore, submitted the following:

Resolved, As the judgment of the Senate, that the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States have been legally ratified, and are as valid and of the same binding authority as any other part of the Constitution; that the people of each State have a common interest in the enforcement of the whole Constitution in every State in the Union, and that it is alike the right and duty of Congress to enforce said amendments and to protect every citizen in the exercise of all the rights conferred thereby by laws of the general character already passed for that purpose, and by further appropriate legislation so far as such enforcement and protection are not secured by existing laws; and that it is the duty of the executive department of the Government faithfully and with diligence to carry all such laws into impartial execution and of Congress to appropriate all moneys needful to that end.

Resolved, Further, that it is the duty of Congress to provide by law for the full and impartial protection of all citizens of the United States, legally qualified, in the right to vote for Representatives in Congress; and to this end the Committee on the Judiciary be, and it hereby is, instructed to prepare and report, as soon as may be, a bill for the punishment of such rights, and the punishment of infractions thereof.

Laid over at the request of Mr. EDMUNDS, to be called up by him hereafter.

MR. VOORHEES' BILL LEGALIZING TRADE DOLLARS.

Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, called up the resolution submitted by him on the first day of the session instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of making the trade dollar a legal tender for all debts, public and private, and of providing for its recoinage into the standard dollar of 412½ grains. Mr. Voorhees said the functions of the trade dollar as money were foreshadowing and the people had a right to protection against further abuses. It was simply an article of trade, manufactured at the Mints of the United States in violation of the constitutional power of Congress. The origin of the trade dollar was disreputable in other respects. It was a part of that conspiracy which demonetized the silver dollar in 1873. He spoke of the purposes for which the coin was claimed to have been used, and said it had failed in its mission abroad and had now returned home to cheat the honest people of this country. The number of trade dollars in existence was much larger than the public had any idea of. Forty-five millions had been coined and sent forth into the channels of trade and commerce. The people had suffered loss by reason of the deception practiced on them. The best remedy for the evil of this trade dollar wrong was to make it a legal tender, and recoin it into the standard silver dollar. He referred to the circulation, and said the laboring classes demanded a volume of currency which would measure the value of labor and property at fair and healthy rates. A scarcity of money in circulation cheapened every acquisition of human toil. He argued that the silver money was not receiving fair play at the hands of the present Administration, and those who drew their inspirations from it. He reviewed the course of Secretary Sherman in relation to the Standard Silver Dollar law, and said the execution of this popular law was in the hands of its most conspicuous and pronounced enemy. The Secretary admitted, in his answer to the recent resolution of the Senator from Kentucky, [Mr. Beck,] that he allowed the bondholder to say that kind of coin he would receive in payment of the interest on his bonds. In view of the high duty of the Secretary to use both gold and silver in proportion to the amount of each he had under his control. He referred to the action of the national banks of the City of New-York last November, and said they proclaimed a rebellion against the lawful currency authorities of the Government. Their document in regard to specie resumption was addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury. The Boston banks indorsed it, but the New-York "Peacemakers" believed the rebellion had gone no further. He had seen a bill, the passage of which he was assured would be urged before the New-York Legislature, which virtually demonetized silver in that State, but the bill was unconstitutional and could not do it. In spite of all adverse circumstances, he predicted the final triumph of the silver dollar. The country had just entered upon the crude experiment of a forced resumption of specie payments, leaving behind five years of bankruptcy and ruin. An appalling penalty had been paid for the bare proclamation of specie resumption. In his judgment the results to follow specie resumption would be full of disasters and bankruptcy to the people of this country.

At the conclusion of Mr. Voorhees' remarks the resolution was laid over without action.

THE PATENT BILL.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the bill, which was partly considered before the holiday recess, amending the Revised Statutes in relation to patents, and for other purposes.

An amendment, which Mr. DAVIS, of Illinois, submitted before the holidays, giving any Circuit Court power to recognize the decision of another Circuit Court in cases of infringement of patents, and grant injunctions, to continue pending an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, was agreed to.

Messrs. CHRISTIANCY, of Michigan, and MORGAN, of Alabama, spoke in favor of the bill, with certain amendments.

The Senate, at 3 o'clock, on motion of Mr. DAVIS, of Illinois, went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened, at 3:15, adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was called to order at 12 o'clock, and the Journal of Dec. 20, 1878, was read.

MR. AUKLEN ASKS FOR AN INVESTIGATION.

Mr. ACKLEN, of Louisiana, rose to a question of privilege, and said that he had hoped to have been spared the painful necessity of bringing before the House any matter which had been published almost every journal in the country. He had trusted that it would have been buried like other slanders against every public man. Particularly had he hoped so, when a committee of nine Representatives of both parties and one Senator, had passed on that question, and had declared that the charges were malicious and without foundation. But, unfortunately, late publications had been made purporting to have obtained the sentiment in that case, and he felt compelled, not only in justice to himself, but to the gentleman who composed that committee, to demand the fullest investigation into the charges against him. They had been made in secret, and had been prepared with the devilish ingenuity which characterized the man who originated them. He then proceeded to review the facts of the case in regard to the investigations made by the Louisiana committee which had made examination into the matter. The Democratic committee, which had advised him to withdraw from the canvass, had refused to pass on the social question. He had not resented this slander other means to vindicate himself, and, therefore, he felt compelled to offer a resolution (which he asked the House to adopt) for the appointment of a select committee of three members to investigate the truth or falsehood of the charge. He asked to send for persons and papers, employ a stenographer, Deputy Sergeants-at-Arms, &c.

Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, objected, on the ground that the subject involved was one over which the House had no jurisdiction. The gentleman had been allowed an opportunity to make a personal explanation, but the investigatigation of such a matter would be an awkward thing and would establish an awkward precedent.

Mr. ACKLEN appealed to Mr. Reagan to withdraw his objection, claiming that the charge involved a crime which affected his official character, because if the charge were true he should not be allowed to hold his seat.

Mr. REAGAN declined to withdraw his objection.

The SPEAKER stated that he was reluctant to decide whether the question involved was one of personal privilege, but he would submit the question to the House.

Mr. ACKLEN—I want the House and the country to know that in this case the courts have been closed against me by the death of all the parties connected with this slander, and that I have no opportunity of vindicating myself, except through an investigation before the House.

The SPEAKER submitted the question to the House whether the resolution involved a question of personal privilege, and the House, by a very large majority, decided that it did not.

THE CHARGES AGAINST JUDGE BLODGETT.

Mr. HARRISON, of Illinois, then rose to a question of high privilege, and offered a resolution providing that Henry W. Blodgett, United States District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois, had been guilty of gross misconduct and corruption, and providing for a select committee of five to inquire into and examine such charges, to inquire into Judge Blodgett's official conduct, and to report what action the House should take in the premises, with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, suggested that the resolution should be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. BURCHARD, of Illinois, moved to amend the resolution by substituting the Judiciary Committee for a special committee, and that the charges be indicated by himself, Mr. TUCKER, of Virginia, and Mr. HANNA, of Indiana, and was opposed by Mr. HARRISON, but finally, after considerable discussion, the amendment was agreed to, and the resolution, as so amended, was adopted.

THE GENEVA AWARD BILL.

The House at 1:25 P. M. went into Committee of the Whole—Mr. Finley, of Ohio, in the chair—on the Geneva Award bill.

Mr. PHILLIPS, of Kansas, supported the majority report. He said that while under the majority bill the bulk of the money would go to corporations. These corporations had grown into colossal proportions, and were looked upon with suspicion and distrust; yet the claims of these corporations, he argued, were could not justly ignore in the settlement of the award. The United States had been the first country to inaugurate the system of Christian diplomacy, and for that reason, although Great Britain had obtained in the fisheries award more than she was really right, the United States could not afford to imitate her, and he was, therefore, in favor of returning to England any balance remaining after the payment of just claims.

Mr. CHITTENDEN, of New-York, favored the minority bill on the ground that, under the majority bill, no one claim would ever have any standing in the court, especially claims of foreign companies.

Further consideration of the bill was then postponed until to-morrow.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. LUTTRELL, of California—Appropriating $700,000 for the improvement of Mare Island Navy-yard.

By Mr. CARLISLE, of Kentucky—To include newspapers, periodicals, and proof-sheets in mail matter of the third class.

By Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, to establish a Board of Assistants for the United States Navy.

By Mr. COX, of New-York, to provide for taking the Federal census.

THE CLASSIFICATION OF MAIL MATTER.

Mr. WADDELL, of North Carolina, Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported a bill relating to the classification of mail matter, and the amount of postage thereon. It was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

A BILL ADMITTING DAKOTA AS A STATE.

Mr. KIDDER, of Dakota, introduced a bill for the admission of Dakota as a State. Referred.

Mr. MAISH, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, submitted the report of that committee on the subject of the metric system. Ordered that it be printed and recommitted.

THE LATE CONGRESSMEN DOUGLASS AND WILLIAMS.

The deaths of B. B. Douglass, of Virginia, and A. S. Williams, of Michigan, were then announced, and the House, in respect to their memory, at 3:15 P. M., adjourned.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

Thomas L. Nelson, of Massachusetts, to be United States District Judge for Massachusetts; James B. Howell, of Iowa; Orange Ferris, of New-York, and A. O. Addis, of Vermont, to be Southern Claims Commissioners; Lewis E. Payne, of Virginia, to be United States Attorney for Wyoming Territory; A. W. Swan, of Wyoming, to be Marshal for the District of Wyoming Territory. Peter Manton, to be Register of the Land Office at Bismarck, Dakota; James Longstreet Postmaster at Gainesville, Ga.; Second Lieuts. John W. Heisler, Ninth Infantry; Bernard W. Fountain, Eighth Cavalry; Philip Reade, Third Infantry; I. Von Schrader, Twelfth Infantry, and J. J. Kane, Twenty-fourth Infantry, to be First Lieutenants; First Lieut. J. Milton Thomas, Twenty-fourth Infantry, to be Captain; William Gibson, of Pennsylvania, to be a Lieutenant-Commander in the Navy.

DECISIONS IN THE COURTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Motions Granted.—Schneider vs. Moses; Terrill vs. Donnelly; Gravenda vs. Hutchins vs. McIntyre; Brown vs. Ross; Newman vs. Schaufhauser; Van Blankenstein vs. Cockerill; Wilson vs. Simpson.

Lowenberg vs. Lowenberg.—Motion denied for Jan. 17, 1879.

Wood vs. Mead.—Referred to A. J. Bonner, Esq., to take proof and report with his opinion.

Fry vs. Patrick.—Reference made to compute.

Brodie vs. Post.—Direction given to Referee as to distribution of proceeds of sale.

Miller vs. Cassidy.—Reference ordered to compute.

References Ordered to Compute.—Breese vs. Blackburn, (No. 1;) Same vs. Same, (No 2;) Mutual Life Insurance Campany vs. Kennedy.

Allen vs. Pine.—Motion granted for Jan. 10, 1879.

Anderson vs. Stoner.—Reference ordered.

Sloane vs. Shot tuck.—Judgment granted.

Gravesend Savings Bank vs. Lynch.—Decree granted.

Read vs. Leaber.—The pleadings must be handed up.

Washer vs. Leaman.—Motion granted for the 10th.

Burlington and Missouri Railroad Company vs. National Bank of Rosendale.—Motion granted, but costs of these motions are not allowed.

East River Savings Institution vs. Keenan.—Referred to compute amount due.

Argall vs. Cox.—On these proceedings I do not think it would be safe to order the action on the Special Circuit calendar. I am not satisfied that it could be tried in an hour.

Brinkerhoff vs. Olin.—Same as Argall vs. Olin.

Power vs. Ellis.—Motion granted for the 17th inst.

Hall vs. Hall.—The pleadings are waiving.

Bowen vs. Sommers.—Motion granted for the 17th inst.

Ex Parte Application of Mary A. Dater.—Order granted.

Dater vs. Dater.—Order granted.

Murray vs. Brown.—Reference ordered.

Matter of Application of Argent.—Order granted.

In the Matter of the Petition of McGill.—Order appointing George A. Morris, Esq., guardian ad litem, &c.

Reilly vs. Donnell et al.—Order for commission.

Dreher vs. Pellerya et al.—Order of discontinuance.

Terry vs. Twombly.—Bond approved.

Alyea et. Wood.—Remittitur filed. Appeal dismissed.

Arnold vs. Arnold.—Motion for temporary maintenance.

Isaacsohn vs. Glatz.—Order of substitution.

Orders of Discontinuance.—Brown vs. Bellinger; Brown Brothers vs. Same.

Orders Granted.—Sweet vs. Morrison; Dougherty vs. Chambers; Hease vs. Briggs; Bowman vs. Purtell; Saiften vs. Koesbling; Donnelly vs. Donnely; Bryant vs. Gilman; Fountain vs. Adams; Kingsley vs. Seddington; White vs. Adams.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

By Chief-Judge C. P. Daly.

Schattner vs. Frolick.—Judgment for the plaintiff. See opinion.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

In the Matter of the Final Accounting of Meyer.—Counsel will attend as Chambers.

In the Matter of the Assignment of Thomas & Co. to Hill.—Application to stand over until final accounting. See memorandum.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Sheridan.

Vanstanch et. vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.—Case settled and filed.

Mohlenbrock vs. Same.—Same decision; New-York Express Company vs. George; Bertram vs. Rodgers; Gannon vs. Drew; Ujarari vs. Thayer.

The National Union Bank of Baltimore vs. Sidd.—Attachment vacated.

Montgomery vs. Boyster.—Motion granted. Complaint dismissed, with $10 costs.

Orders Entered and Filed.—Altenbrand vs. O'Brien; Schroeder vs. Heanchel; Solomon vs. Sternfeld; Benimin vs. Steinberg; Kalmus vs. Same; Same vs. Herzig; May vs. Seligman; Leon vs. Ullman; Metzner vs. The Germania Fire Insurance Company; Cheney Brothers vs. Werner; Dietsch vs. Siegfriedt; Bush vs. Krooks; Schlesefeth vs. Astor; Moulton vs. Wetherell; Fuller vs. Silberberg; Loeb vs. Blumenthal; Fischer vs. Fischer; Heath vs. McElhinney; Rose vs. Wade; Humo vs. Cochrane; Bathgate vs. Scott; Bonlisse vs. Scott; Same vs. Ayrnes; Schneider vs. Uhlhorn; Worth vs. Lubeck; in the matter of Hoffman; in the matter of Moller; in the matter of Funk.

Hepburn vs. Racey.—The stenographer's minutes must be submitted, so as to enable me to settle this case.

By Judge Goepp.

Schultz vs. McNally.—Opinion granting motion.

By Judge Sinnott.

Rodgers vs. Lalue.—Case settled and filed.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 7, 1879.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	19	Leather, sides	3,607
Beef, bbls.	1,901	Crude Turpen. bbls.	172
Beef, tcs.	672	Spirits Turp., bbls.	49
Beeswax, pkgs.	3	Resin, bbls.	220
Brooms, boxes	69	Tar, bbls.	160
Cotton, bales	1,916	Pitch, bbls.	35
Copper, sales	109	Oil-cake, pkgs.	734
Cheese, pkgs.	1,725	Oil-nuts, bbls.	7
Eggs, pkgs.	312	Pork, pkgs.	1,590
Flour, bbls.	7,767	Beef, tcs.	130
Corn-meal, bbls.	1,171	Put-meats, pkgs.	4,513
Wheat, bushels.	66,150	Lard, tcs.	2,254
Corn, bushels.	22,600	Butter, pkgs.	2,627
Oats, bushels.	113,450	Cheese, pkgs.	1,268
Malt, bushels.	725	Tallow, pkgs.	405
Barley, bushels.	1,650	Starch, pkgs.	1,039
Grass, pkgs.	53	Stearine, pkgs.	125
Grass-seed, bags.	970	Glue, pkgs.	187
Hides, No.	380	Tobacco, hhds.	83
Hides, bales.	118	Tobacco, pkgs.	36
Hides, salted.	154	Whisky, bbls.	1,010
Lead, pigs.	315	Wool, bales	15

ASHES—Are without important movement....Pots quoted at $4 50@$4 75; Pearls, $5 50@$5 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—Yellow has been lightly dealt in within the range of from 26½c.@27½c. for very good to strictly choice.

BRICKS—A slow sail is noted for most kinds on the previous basis as to values, though the principal holders are somewhat firmer in view.

CANDLES—Are in slack request, with Adamantine quoted at 12c.@13c.; Paraffine, 19c.@20c.; Sperm, 35c.@36c.; and Tallow, 6c.

COFFEE—Trade has been slow since our last, at barely steady prices, with sales reported of only 350 bags Rio on private terms. Stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here, 83,432 bags, and at all the distributing ports, 193,000 bags. Rio invoices quoted at 11¼c.@16¼c., 90 days' credit.

COTTON—Has been rather more freely dealt in for early delivery, in good part for spinning purposes, at steady prices. Sales have reported 49,900 bales for delivery at 1.696 bales (of which 340 bales were on last evening,) including 94 bales to shippers, 989 bales to spinners, 221 bales to speculators, and 196 bales in transit. Low Middling quoted at 9 1-16c.@9 3-16c.; Strict Low Middling at 9¼c.@9¼c.; Middling at 9 7-16c.@9 9-16c.; Strict Middling at 9 11-16c.@9 13-16c. Cotton has been in moderately active request, but at lower prices. Sales have been reported since our last at 3,078 bales on the call, on the basis of Middling, January, 9.56c.@9.60c.; February, 9.58c.@9.62c.; March, 9.68c.@9.69c.; April, 9.83c.; May, 9.95c.; June, 10.06c.@10.07c.; July, 10.15c.@10.17c.; August, 10.24c.@10.25c., showing a decline of 5@12½ points, closing steady....The receipts at this port to-day were 1,908 bales, and at the shipping ports, 14,528 bales, against 21,943 bales same time last week. 62,725 bales, against 74,877 bales same time last week....The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1878, have been 2,783,925 bales, against 2,585,576 bales in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (three days) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 12,648 bales; to the Continent, 12,648 bales; to France, 2,981 bales; coastwise, 3,100 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 874,515 bales....Stock in New-York to-day, 108,894 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	*N. O.*	*Texas.*
Ordinary	7 9-16	7 11-16	7 11-16
Strict Ordinary	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
Good Ordinary	9 13-16	9 13-16	9 13-16
Strict Good Ordinary	9 15-16	9 15-16	9 15-16
Low Middling	9 1-16	9 3-16	9 3-16
Strict Low Middling	9¼	9⅜	9⅜
Middling	9 7-16	9 9-16	9 9-16
Good Middling	9 13-16	9 15-16	9 15-16
Strict Good Middling	10 1-16	10 5-16	10 5-16
Middling Fair	10⅞	11	11
Fair	11 11-16	11 13-16	11 13-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	7 11-16	Low Middling	8 11-16
Strict Good Ordinary	9 1-16	Middling	9 1-16

FERTILIZERS—Trade has been rather quite moderate as to prices, however, essentially unchanged prices.

FISH—Most kinds have been in light request, though without important changes. The principal holders offering supplies with reserve....Dry Cod quoted within the range of $3@$4 25 ₱ 100 lbs.; Dry Cod, in drums, $4 50@$5 25; Pickled Cod, in quarters at $3@$3 50 (for quality) for No. 1; $6 50@$8 50 for No. 2, and $3 50@$3 50 for No. 3 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $2 25@$3; Smoked Herring, 14c.@15c. for scaled, and 12c.@14c. for No. 1 ₱ box; Dutch Herring, 65c. ₱ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been held with firmness, and the offerings of desirable lots of choice to extra grades have been only of a very light character, thus tending to check operations, though a pretty fair inquiry has been noted, in part for shipment. The chief feature has been the active and street transportation worked against the local jobbing movement. Of the minnesota Extras, Patent at-tracted little attention....Sales have been reported since our last of 14,100 bbls. of all grades, including 500 bushels of Spring Wheat at $1 11¾; 4,800 bushels White State at $1 10¾@$1 10¾; 18,400 bushels No. 1 White at $1 10@$1 11; 10,000 bushels No. 2 Red at $1 11½; 10,000 No. 2 White at $1 07½@$1 08¾ (of which 8,000 bushels, to arrive, at $1 08¾); 12,000 bushels No. 3 White (last evening) at $1 05½@$1 05¾; 13,000 bushels Red Winter at $1 07@$1 10¾; and 2,400 bushels No. 1 Red at $1 10@$1 11, (a car-load went as low as $1 10;) 34,000 bushels No. 2 Red at $1 10@$1 10¾, closing weak at about $1 10¾....56,000 bushels do., January options, at $1 10@$1 10¾, closing at $1 10; 96,000 bushels do., February options, at $1 11@$1 11¾, closing at $1 11; 6,000 bushels No. 3 steamer grade, at $1 07½@$1 08; 9,600 bushels No. 3 Red at $1 03@$1 06; 25,000 bushels ungraded Red at $1 04@$1 12½, and 1,000 bushels Amber at $1 05¾@$1 06¾; 16,000 bushels do., January options, at $1 05½@$1 05¾; 48,000 bushels do., February options, at $1 07@$1 07¾, closing at $1 07; 2,000 bushels ungraded Amber at $1 04@$1 11¾, (of which 8,000 bushels choice Amber Michigan, to arrive, at $1 11¾;) 8,000 bushels Rejected Chicago Spring at $1 01@$1 02; 3,400 bushels ung

JAN 1879

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 8, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—At Last.
UNION-SQUARE.—The Banker's Daughter.
BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Faust.
BROADWAY THEATRE.—Uncle Dan'l.
PARK THEATRE.—Babes in the Wood.
BERATINO'S COMIQUE.—Vaudeville.
NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Davy Crockett.
STANDARD THEATRE.—Miles.
THE AQUARIUM.—Afternoon and Evening.
SAN FRANCISCO HALL.—Love's Endurance.
STEINWAY HALL.—Macbeth.
MASONIC HALL.—Tom Thumb Troupe. Matinée.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12 00
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum	2 50
The Weekly Times, per annum	1 00

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day in this region, falling barometer, warmer south-east to south-west winds, increasing cloudiness, possibly followed by snow or rain.

Yesterday was a great day for Albany, albeit the guests who came to witness the glories of "Reception Day" were more numerous than distinguished. Everybody admired the new Capitol building, incomplete as it is, and enthusiastic connoisseurs said that it marked the beginning of a new era in American architecture. There are some misgivings felt about the acoustic properties of the magnificent Assembly chamber, but it is hoped that by a little practice members will be able to attain the pitch of voice necessary to make themselves audible. It would not be an unmixed misfortune if the vast concave of the new chamber acted as an extinguisher on speech-making, though it would be matter for regret if it gave the loud talkers a decided advantage over their brethren of weaker lung power. The character of legislation molded by bawling discussion would be likely to partake of some of the objectionable loudness of its origin.

Mr. Voorhees evidently thinks that the exigencies of the political situation require him to keep up a show of determined opposition to the policy of the Treasury. He returned to the charge yesterday with a long speech in support of a bill to make the trade dollars a legal-tender, and to coin them into the standard silver dollar. He showed considerable confusion of mind as to what the trade dollar is or was intended to be, and denounced it as a part of the "conspiracy" for the demonetization of silver, which is an entirely novel view of its origin. He declared that the people were cheated by it, but if they are, it is only because the Silver bill has created an entirely false notion as to what is and is not a dollar, and the remedy is an easy one, since no one need take the trade dollar who does not wish to. Mr. Voorhees sees a gloomy prospect before us as the consequence of "forced resumption," and said that it would be followed by disasters and hardships. If resumption is honestly maintained, the principal hardship that it will entail, we imagine, will be the exhaustion of the political capital of men like Mr. Voorhees.

Two important amendments to the existing postal laws were introduced in the Senate yesterday. The first is Senator Hamlin's bill to provide for the better collection of unpaid postage. It is proposed that a new issue of stamps be prepared for the use of Postmasters; and that when any piece of mail matter, on which the full postage has not been paid, shall be delivered to the person to whom it is addressed, the Postmaster shall affix a stamp or stamps representing the amount due and unpaid. The other is Senator Carlisle's bill to abolish the senseless discrimination now made against manuscripts in the mails, designed for publication in newspapers or periodicals. Under the law as it now stands, "book manuscripts" only are transmitted at third-class rates. Mr. Carlisle proposes that proof-sheets and correspondence intended for publication, when sent by authorized correspondents, shall pay third-class rates. There is likely to be some difficulty in procuring satisfactory credentials of "authorized correspondents" of newspapers and magazines, however. But there is much need of a revision of the law relating to this class of mail matter. And, while Congress is about it, it can bestow a boon upon suffering authors by allowing that rejected manuscripts *from* the office of publication shall also be charged only third-class postage.

Mr. Fernando Wood does not shine as a revenue reformer. His latest proposal for simplifying the tariff is to abolish the duty on sugar. Having, in the interests of protection, thrown away the tea and coffee duties, Mr. Wood thinks that all we need to provide a "free breakfast table" is untaxed sugar. It does not seem to have occurred to Mr. Wood that the country is which the praise of a "free breakfast table" originated took the duties off the materials composing the table and the cover thereof, as well as off the knives, forks, spoons, and dishes, before turning its attention to the imported luxuries which have become the indispensable concomitants of breakfast. Great Britain does not even yet enjoy a free breakfast table, in Mr. Wood's sense, because its legislators have had wisdom enough to retain taxes which have the recommendation of being easily collected, very productive, and less burdensome than any other impost which fiscal ingenuity has devised. The cause of tariff reform would be in a much better way if Fernando Wood could be induced to leave it alone.

It seems to have surprised some good people to find John Kelly endeavoring to pack the Tammany Society in his own interest by the methods of a sneaking trickster. It is several years ago since The Times reminded the people of New-York that Kelly was "the legitimate successor of Tweed." Mr. Kelly brought an action for libel, in which that phrase formed the chief subject of complaint, but forgot to go to trial on the issue. Tweed's trick of March, 1870, in closing the doors of Tammany Hall in the face of a General Committee which he said intended to "foment disturbance in the party," was far less despicable than Kelly's device of hiding away the advertisement of the meeting of the Tammany Society in order that he might manufacture votes enough to prevent his defeat in the choice of Sachems. There may be changes in the men who control the secret society which controls the Tammany organization, but, from the necessities of their position, there can be no change in their methods. That fact may be, profitably, borne in mind before extending any sympathy to an effort merely to compel Kelly and his allies to make way for a different set of rulers. The interests of free institutions demand the complete extirpation of the Tammany Society as a political power. If the men who have undertaken to beat Kelly on his own ground will be guided by that consideration they will receive public support and approval. If the issue of the contest is to be simply a change in those controlling the Tammany machine, there will come with the transfer of power only a change in the objects of public odium.

SUBSIDIZED STEAM-SHIPS OR FREER TRADE?

Mr. John Roach will have difficulty in reconciling the ideas embodied in his interesting talk, as reported in Sunday's Times, with his professions as a protectionist and his claims as an applicant for the Brazil subsidy. He has shown what the ship-building trade of this country was in years gone by. Americans were enabled to build all the ships required for American commerce and to sell ships freely to other nations. "We made such a stride between 1814 and 1825," he says, "that there was hardly a port of the world where the American flag was not found." Again, "from 1825 to 1833 we sold to foreign nations over $25,000,000 worth of ships, and brought the gold to our own country." In 1840 "our clipper ships were monopolizing trade, and the mail service with Europe was principally done in American bottoms." Before 1857 we became "the second greatest carrying nation of the world, and stood abreast even with Great Britain." Mr. Roach explains the reason of this marvelous growth. His words are, "as long as we could build ships more cheaply [than England] we were rapidly gaining on her in the carrying trade; for the nation that can build and man ships most cheaply is certain to become the great carrying nation of the world." The reason assigned is undoubtedly correct. The United States were favorably situated for the building of wooden ships. What England was obliged to carry across the Atlantic, we had at our doors. The skill of our mechanics and the enterprise of our traders enabled the country to turn its resources to the best account. The building of ships was a great and profitable industry. Cheapness combined with excellence gave us the advantage in the markets of the world. Subsidies in no way contributed to this result. We made a good article, undersold foreign builders, and had customers all over the world. Even England bought American ships because her own builders could not produce them, equal in quality, at the same price. Whether he meant it or not, Mr. Roach has supplied a strong argument in favor of a freer trade in ships.

The building of iron ships was the beginning of a revolution in the carrying trade, inuring beneficially to England. And the civil war gave her a still better opportunity of regaining lost ground. A large portion of our merchant marine was sold to the Federal Government, and when Confederate privateers appeared, another portion was transferred to English owners as a precaution against seizure. "Thus," as Mr. Roach remarks, "both merchants and shipowners withdrew from the carrying trade, and their partners and representatives came home from foreign ports." He estimates that between sixty and seventy millions were so withdrawn from the shipping interest. Meanwhile iron steam-ships were acquiring the carrying trade, which passed almost wholly into foreign hands. When the war ended we had neither iron ships nor carrying trade. Remembering Mr. Roach's axiom as to cheap ships as a factor in trade, the obvious remedy would seem to have been to buy ships where they can be cheaply built, at any rate pending the development of iron ship-building as an American industry. For Mr. Roach, who should be an authority, asserts that we have the same natural advantages in regard to iron ship-building which produced signal results in regard to the building of wooden ships. We quote his statement. "From Philadelphia to the breakwater on the Delaware is 100 miles, with the mountains behind teeming with coal and forests of wood, with superior advantages to any country in the world for the construction of iron ships." The odds being in our favor, why are we afraid of competition? If our own people had been allowed, at the close of the war, to replace by purchase ships which the exigencies of war compelled them to sell, much of the American carrying trade would gradually have returned to American hands. And considering what energy and enterprise formerly accomplished in building up a trade, it does not seem unreasonable to suppose that by this time the class of men not unworthily represented by Mr. Roach would have regained the position once held by the builders of wooden ships. Had this happened, we should now be able to sell ships instead of needing to buy them, and a full share of the world's carrying trade would be within reach.

But Mr. Roach shows that besides forbidding the purchase of foreign ships, our legislation prevents the development of the ship-building industry. Heavy taxation has made cheap building impossible. The wants of the Government, during the war, gave rise to fiscal exactions in all imaginable forms, and a protectionist tariff perpetuates many burdens. Raw materials are taxed, and many things required for the equipment of a first-class steam-ship are also subject to heavy duties. When Mr. Roach gets to this point in the case, he is lost in a fog. He sees clearly as long as he retains the character of a practical, pushing builder of ships; but when, to avert any modification of the navigation laws, or any damage to his cause as a petitioner for a subsidy, he upholds the protection which deprives Americans of cheaper ships, his statement limps, and his logic becomes unintelligible. To others, if not to Mr. Roach, the method of escaping one set of the difficulties he describes is quite clear. Relatively cheap ships being the first essential of success in the carrying trade, why uphold a fiscal system which makes ships dear? If the tariff is an obstacle to the increase of our foreign trade, and also to the carrying trade, why should ship-builders be more anxious to maintain it than merchants? So far as the carrying trade is concerned, there is, on Mr. Roach's showing, another obstacle occasioned by our blundering laws. We discourage the investment of capital in maritime enterprises by applying to stockholders the principle of unlimited liability. Does it not occur to Mr. Roach that he could usefully expend upon the amendment of the law with reference to these hindrances a little of the energy that is employed in the effort to obtain the Brazil subsidy?

The argument in behalf of this subsidy printed in our news columns to-day can hardly be considered plausible. What is intended to be a plea for an extravagant payment under the cover of postal service is unintentional testimony in favor of fiscal reforms that would enable this country to acquire a large share of the Brazilian trade. The fallacious assumption is, that the mere running of steam-ships between New-York and Rio Janeiro will develop a commerce profitable to both. Our wise lawgivers, however, have decreed that the United States shall as far as possible exclude from their ports the products of other nations. It is admitted that we have need of them as customers, but we can sell only—we must not buy. We cannot even sell as advantageously as we ought to, because the fiscal system operates against our own industries. The mere sending of steam-ships, then, will not be enough. Barriers constructed as means of protection must first be removed. The South American trade, including that of Brazil, will then grow quickly and legitimately. Freer trade will supply steam-ships with traffic, and American tax-payers will keep the $3,000,000 which Mr. Roach asks Congress to put into his pocket.

MISTAKEN ZEAL.

Mr. Senator Edmunds' reputation for humor is well known, and his pleasantries so often take the form of very subtle irony that we may be pardoned for some doubt as to whether the resolution which he laid before the Senate yesterday was offered in sober earnest, or as a post-holiday jest of dubious point. He submitted it, "in this glad morning of the new year," as "tending to cement more perfectly the good-will and harmony now existing all over the country." But we do not see exactly how it is to subserve that purpose, or any other useful one.

The resolution may be divided into two portions; one consisting of a series of declarations, the other directing the Judiciary Committee to prepare a bill. The declarations are as follows: That in the judgment of the Senate the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States have been legally ratified, and are as valid as other parts of the Constitution; that it is the right and duty of Congress to enforce them by appropriate legislation; that it is the duty of the Executive to execute such laws; that Congress ought to appropriate the money necessary for that purpose; and, finally, Mr. Edmunds' committee is instructed to report a bill for the protection of the rights of citizens and the punishment of infractions thereof.

So far as this resolution is based on Mr. Edmunds' opinion that there is insufficient legislation for the enforcement of what are known as the reconstruction amendments to the Constitution, no fault can be found with it. It is our own impression that there is law enough if it were properly executed. We are inclined to believe that it was quite within the power either of President Grant during the last term of his Administration, or of President Hayes during the first year of his, to have so organized the Federal service in the South that the enforcement of the amendments would have been entirely possible. It certainly would not have been easy. There is no royal road to the successful administration of justice in a badly-demoralized section of the country, where public opinion is violent, if not deep-seated, in opposition to the law, and where the agencies for its enforcement are regarded with jealousy and aversion. But care and skill in the selection of officers, firmness and patience in holding them to their work, absolute impartiality and purity on the part of the Administration, and a hearty appreciation of the value of the rights embodied in the amendments, with a devoted purpose to shrink from nothing which law and justice required to maintain them, would, in the long run, have attained success beyond any reasonable doubt. The Administration of President Grant failed because it was in part badly managed, and in part because it was indifferent; that of Mr. Hayes has failed because it has been weak and sentimental, and has allowed the laws to fall so much into the hands of their enemies. At present, if a strong determination is felt to enforce them, which we doubt, it is interfered with by the lack of money to which Mr. Edmunds' resolution refers. We do not see how the obstacles which exist can be removed by any legislation which it is within the power of the Senate to originate. Mr. Edmunds, thinking differently, is, of course, entirely justified in asking the Senate for authority to report such a measure as he believes will answer his purpose.

But his solemn proposition to reaffirm the validity of the constitutional amendments made after the war appears to us in the last degree uncalled for, misjudged, and, we may add, mischievous. From a man of Mr. Edmunds' well-established reputation for attachment to the Constitution and for clear and cool-headed views of its force and authority, the proposition is inexplicable. As a matter of fact, it may be that the validity of the amendments is disputed by a considerable portion of the Southern people, though we believe that the number is steadily decreasing, while of those who may hold in theory that their adoption was unconstitutional, there are very many who never would think for a moment of making it a practical issue either in law or politics. On the other hand, the validity of the amendments is undisputed by a very large majority of the people of the Union; it is not called in question before the courts, and cases have repeatedly been adjudicated in which objection on this point would have been controlling, but in which it has not been even raised. Why, then, should the question be raised at this moment in the Senate, when an affirmative vote would be of no earthly value, when an adverse vote would be a national misfortune, and when even the recognition of the existence of dispute is mischievous? Mr. Edmunds' resolution, if ever it is called from the table, where we trust it will be allowed to sleep forever, must give rise to a more or less excited debate, in which partisan zeal will compel one side to maintain the invalidity of the amendments, while the ablest and most incontrovertible arguments in favor of their validity (and Mr. Edmunds can easily furnish them by the hour) will also be regarded by a large part of the country as also inspired by party spirit. The precedent, moreover, is pernicious. If a Republican Senate can properly declare that the Constitution is valid, a Democratic Senate cannot be prevented from declaring that it is invalid. The fundamental law of the land, which should, unless formidably challenged, be assumed as of course and incontestably supreme, is dragged down to the level of a doubtful political question. Mr. Edmunds' action seems to be the needless and dangerous introduction of the principle of the South American *pronunciamento* into the stable and orderly system of constitutional government, of which he has long been one of the most valued and honored defenders.

A BLOW AT POLYGAMY.

George Reynolds, a member of the Church of the Latter Day Saints, Utah, was indicted in the Third Judicial District Court of that Territory for bigamy. He did not deny that he had more than one wife. But he set up in defense, when brought to trial, that the statute of the United States prohibiting bigamous marriages was unconstitutional and void. He also pleaded that, according to the practice of the Latter Day Saints, polygamous marriages were expressly sanctioned as of divine origin, and that a plurality of wives was divinely ordained. It was alleged that the Constitution of the United States expressly prohibited any interference with polygamy, as a religious rite, in the clause which declares that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." The right to engage in polygamous marriages being embraced in the articles of the Mormon faith, George Reynolds, in his defense, claimed that the United States statute of 1862 was in direct contravention of the above-quoted clause of the Constitution. Nevertheless, the District Court found him guilty of bigamy. He appealed to the Supreme Court of Utah Territory, which tribunal affirmed the judgment of the court below. The case was then taken to the United States Supreme Court on a writ of error, the plaintiff Reynolds pleading, as before, the unconstitutionality of the law of 1862, prohibiting bigamous marriages, the justification of religious belief, and various unimportant legal technicalities. The court decided that the act of Congress prohibiting bigamous marriages was constitutional. Therefore the judgment of the two lower courts was affirmed, and George Reynolds must pay the full penalty of the law.

This is the first decided victory for those who have endeavored to enforce the United States statute leveled against polygamy. By various obvious means, the Mormon residents of Utah were long able to prevent any local court from convicting any person of bigamy. It was not until the machinery of these courts had been changed, and the population of the Territory had become largely anti-Mormon, that a conviction was possible. The statute of 1862 was enacted for the purpose of furnishing a weapon with which to beat down polygamy in Utah. It provided that "every person having a husband or wife living, who marries another, whether married or single, in a Territory, or other place over which the United States have exclusive jurisdiction, is guilty of bigamy, and shall be punished by a fine of not more than $500, and shall be imprisoned for a term of not more than five years." The statute, it will be observed, takes no cognizance of polygamy, or plural marriages. It is confined exclusively to bigamy. The having of two wives is an offense, which, under the law, cannot be aggravated by the having of six or sixteen wives. It is not strictly correct to call bigamy the offense of having a plurality of wives. For, according to the highest authorities, in the canon law bigamy was the marrying of two virgins successively, or one after the death of the other. Nevertheless, in common law, a bigamous person is one who has two or more husbands or wives living, and the name of the offense is not changed when it is proved that the offender has more than two living wives. The statute of 1862, while it was obviously directed at the polygamous practices of the Mormons, merely extended over the Territories the common law in relation to bigamy which exists in every State of the Union.

The Mormons have shown much ingenuity in their management of this peculiar feature of their religious faith and practice. Bigamy, as it is commonly understood among men, they do not hesitate to stigmatize as a crime, if it be practiced by non-Mormons. But when this becomes the act of a person stimulated by a religious belief, it ceases to be bigamy; it is polygamy, or "a plurality of wives," for not even the Mormons have advocated polyandry, or a plurality of husbands. Bigamy, according to their notion, is a crime against good morals, but a plurality of wives is a religious rite, or duty, sanctioned by the usage of the patriarchs, and expressly authorized by a divine revelation to the founders of the Church of the Latter Day Saints. They pretend to advocate a large liberty in the matter of plural marriages, leaving individual Mormons to choose for themselves whether they shall have one, two, or more wives. The divine law relating to polygamy is permissive, not mandatory. But it is notorious that a non-polygamous Mormon is regarded with distrust and suspicion. If the right to engage in plural marriages was of sufficient moment to justify a special revelation from heaven, they argue, it is in the nature of a divine ordinance which cannot be lightly neglected. Being a divinely-revealed ordinance, its observance has become incorporated into the religious faith and practice of the Mormon Church. It is lawful, they urge, to marry several wives, because the law of God, which is higher than human statutes, has authorized it. To enact a statute forbidding plural marriages is to infringe the clause of the Constitution forbidding legislation which "prohibits the free exercise of religion." Similarly, a sect which should pretend, or believe, that incest, infanticide, or murder was a divinely appointed ordinance, to be observed under certain conditions, could set up that the enforcement of the common law, as against either of these practices, was an invasion of the rights of conscience.

The courts, however, have made short work of George Reynolds and his celebrated test case. The decision of the United States Supreme Court, though it has been anticipated, will carry dismay into many Mormon families. To be sure, the conviction of bigamous Mormons is yet encompassed with many difficulties. The necessity of obtaining non-Mormon jurors, and the difficulty of securing evidence of guilt from the homes of those who are most interested in perpetuating this last of "the twin relics of barbarism," will continue to operate against future convictions. But a great gain has been secured in the organized effort to crush out polygamy in Utah. There is now an unbroken line of the highest precedents in favor of the constitutionality of the law of 1862. The highest tribunal in the Republic has decided that bigamy committed in any Territory of the United States is an indictable offense, and punishable by fine and imprisonment. Ways and means for procuring convictions may be found; and, whether Mormonism will be seriously affected by the destruction of polygamy or not, this degrading practice cannot be very long-lived.

EDUCATION IN ART.

We have taken occasion of late to urge the importance of fostering a distinctly American character in art production for the purpose of acquiring a field of our own, in which we may achieve something worthy of our national genius. If we cannot hope to surpass other nations in the excellence of our work, we may, in striving to equal them, present such characteristic differences in the subjects treated and in the spirit of our artistic conceptions and the method of execution, as to stand in a certain sense by ourselves. As Italian art, French art, German art, Belgian art, and English art present certain national peculiarities that give them clearly distinguished characteristics as rival schools, so may American art have a character of its own, if artists and patrons devote themselves to developing and encouraging a proper individuality. But our greatest need has thus far been the means of education, alike for native artists and for the public on which they depend for appreciation and support. We have had men of the highest talent anxious to devote themselves to artistic production, and capable of successfully emulating those of other countries who are employed in the same field of effort, but they have been obliged to go abroad for their training even in the elementary stages of their progress. They have, in many cases, gone so early and staid so long that they have become thoroughly imbued with the spirit of their European schools, and lost all trace of an American bent, which their talent and their ambition might otherwise have had. Some of them have found so strong an attraction in the facilities offered for study, in the congenial atmosphere which the congregation of art students and workers in certain centres produces, and in the better appreciation of their work which they have found abroad, that they have never come back to devote their talents and the results of their education to promoting the development of taste and of art production at home.

This accounts at once for the backwardness of American art as such, the slow growth of æsthetic culture among us, and the European character of much that is done by artists of American birth. But it was not to be expected that the means of education here would outstrip in any marked degree the progress of production. The two must of necessity develop together, and each is largely dependent upon the other. While European schools, whether founded and supported by public or by private munificence, have greatly promoted the excellence and variety of European production, their own development has been stimulated by demands arising from such production. And back of both has been a liberal spirit in the cultivated few, who have had the taste, the means, and the foresight to promote and encourage the progress of art, by bestowing their efforts and their substance to maintain the schools and the artists. In most cases the Governments, both national and municipal, have given substantial aid. With us, art-schools have been almost unknown. We have had very few liberal and intelligent art patrons, and those who have of late years devoted some part of their large fortunes to making collections of pictures have chosen to neglect the work of native artists, and to disregard the demands of a patriotic public spirit, and have spent their money chiefly for foreign works, selected for them by dealers or interested agents. If anything is to be accomplished toward building up a native school of art, which shall win for the country a place among the nations of the world in artistic achievement, it will be necessary for our own people not only to recognize and encourage merit when it is displayed by artists at home, but to do something toward providing the means for home education in this direction.

So far as we have an art centre, it is to be found in this City; but we have not here an art-school worthy of the name. The Cooper Institute School for Women is doing a noble and a valuable work in its way, but it is not making great artists. The Academy of Design furnishes, within narrow limits, the means for artistic study and practice, and the scanty treasures of the Metropolitan Museum are open to students. But the only institution that affords to young artists the facilities for anything like systematic training in the various branches of study pertaining to their chosen calling is that which the Art Students' League has established by the voluntary efforts and contributions of its members. It does great credit to the young men whose energy and enthusiasm have founded and maintained it thus far. It has permanent rented rooms, systematic courses of instruction, with competent teachers, and enjoys, to a limited extent, the facilities and appliances of a school of art; but it is sorely crippled for lack of funds, and is accomplishing little compared to what might be done if it were liberally endowed and furnished with all the means for study and practice that could easily be got together here. It presents an available nucleus for a school which some public-spirited person or association of persons might easily place upon a broader and firmer basis. If such an institution were properly founded and intelligently managed, it would speedily produce a marked effect upon the character of American art and the development of taste among the people. A course of training of about the length of that given in our colleges for the preparation of young men for the "liberal professions," in which we need not be ashamed of comparison with any country in the world, would give our artists of talent that instruction in the principles of their calling and that drill in their application which are the necessary foundation for successful work, and enable them to go forward to such achievement as they are capable of. By a system of scholarships, to be awarded to the most successful and promising students, a supplementary course in the best schools in Europe might also be secured, with all the benefits to be derived from that source and without the danger of losing the American character with which the artist begins his career. A school of this kind, which might well be associated with the Metropolitan Museum of Art, would be of vast assistance to the development of art production and appreciation in this country, and a monument to the memory of any man who might choose to identify himself generously with it, in which his posterity and his countrymen would have a grateful pride.

Alaska has been once more investigated. The Treasury Department sends out a special agent who makes his report while the special agent appointed by Congress is going out to the Territory. It is a bad season which does not see four or five reports on Alaska. Major Morris, the latest explorer and reporter, was sent forth by the Treasury Department. He says that Alaska is rich in gold, silver, copper, iron, platinum, coal, and silver. No mention is made of pineapples, bananas, and strawberries all the year round, but yellow cedar grows in great profusion, and the fisheries are "simply enormous." The drink of the country is "hoochenoo," a spirit obtained by distilling a fermented compound of flour, sugar, molasses, and potatoes, all run through a still made of coal-oil cans. This cheerful beverage is described by Major Morris as "soul-destroying." Probably the Major meant "sole-destroying," as the action of such a liquid upon leather must be destructive. The great want of the Territory is an armed cruiser to keep the natives in check while the industrious white man collects the gold, silver, copper, iron, platinum, yellow cedar, and fish, with which the country abounds. The settlers would also like a little Government of some sort, and Major Morris says that if he could be the means of obtaining this sweet boon for them he would die comparatively happy.

The average grain product of Europe is reported as 5,000,000,000 bushels, of which Russia raises one-third, France and Germany 520,000,000 bushels each, and Austria 500,000,000. The United States produces 1,600,000,000 bushels, (about the quantity that Russia does,) which, in proportion to our population, is a much larger production than any other country can boast of. Counting our inhabitants at 40,000,000, we raise 40 bushels per head, and Europe's inhabitants at 300,000,000, she raises but 16 bushels per head. Russia has 26 and Great Britain only 4 bushels per head. The amount of grain consumed being generally 15 bushels per head, we produce nearly three times as much as we want, Russia almost twice what she needs, and Great Britain not more than one-fourth of her requirement. Thus, it will be seen, that the production far exceeds the consumption, but the excess is absorbed by breweries and distilleries, at home and abroad, which, more than any other cause, keep up the price of breadstuffs. So men have to pay dearer for what they drink than for what they eat, because, perhaps, eating is a necessity, and drinking, for the most part, is much worse than a superfluity.

So far as the general public is concerned, it always is and always will be in a state of hopeless confusion concerning the medals awarded to the different firms that have exhibited at the World's Fairs. Each firm seems, according to circulars and advertisements, to have taken the highest prize for its specialty, whatever it be, so that the community at large is unable to see how or wherein one firm has any advantage over another. Philadelphia, Vienna, and Paris Expositions are mysteries to the many who cannot perceive the benefit of competition if everything exhibited is worthy of the same honor. Although this may appear so, quite the contrary is the fact. Different medals are given, as at the Paris Exposition, for articles of different degrees of merit. There are the grand gold medal, the gold, the silver, and the bronze medals, and honorable mention, which is the regular descending scale. Exhibitors who have gained any prize are ingenious enough to advertise in a way to make people believe that they have carried off the highest honors. It is growing to be a question among merchants and manufacturers whether World's Fairs do any good commensurate with the trouble and cost of exhibiting there; and it is not at all unlikely that these fairs will henceforth diminish in importance and interest. They certainly seem to have had their best days.

In a recent report of the United States Consul at Würtemburg a list is given of the number of young Americans who are now living in Continental Europe for the purposes of study, and the localities they have selected, or that have been selected for them, are also given. It is understood that the facts embodied in this statement were obtained after a very long correspondence with other Consuls of this country stationed in various European cities. The conclusion that Mr. Potter, the Würtemburg Consul, endeavors to enforce is that more than $4,500,000 is annually spent abroad by Americans for educational purposes which might be laid out with far better advantage to the spenders in this country. As this is a question which admits of considerable argument on both sides, we shall not endeavor to sustain or refute it at this time; but, apart from any nationalistic theory, the facts presented are decidedly curious in their way, and if not given upon such good authority, would hardly be accepted as correct. It has been commonly supposed that the German universities drew each year quite a large number of American students, but Mr. Potter's list shows that this is not the case, for the numbers credited to Heidelberg and Göttingen are small when compared with those representing our young countrymen who are studying at Dresden, Hanover, Leipsic, and Stüttgart. But one is still more perplexed to learn that there are as many American students at St. Petersburg, Russia, as at Heidelberg, Göttingen, and Bonn combined. Every one knows that young men go to Freiburg to obtain instruction in mining and engineering, and that there are 15 Americans there is not in the least surprising; but, on the other hand, why should 15 young men leave this country to seek the educational advantages offered at Lisbon, Portugal? or why should a like number go to Palermo, in Sicily, for the same purpose? The desire to gain a practical insight into the culture of grapes may have induced 20 transatlantic youths to pursue their studies at Bordeaux; but what possible object can have called 100 of them to Marseilles? Again, without any obvious reason, except, possibly, the low price of board and lodgings, 250 Americans are getting their education at Stockholm, Sweden, while all the attractions which art can offer at Brussels have not sufficed to draw to it a much larger number. In fact, if Paris, Vienna, Geneva, and Rome are set aside, American students are principally found where they would least be expected, and do not seem to go where one would naturally look for them.

AMUSEMENTS.

ITALIAN OPERA AT BOOTH'S THEATRE.

The début of Miss Maria Litta as *Lucia* in Donizetti's opera of that name was the event of musical interest last night and drew a full house at Booth's Theatre. The young lady has been so favorably mentioned in the Western cities and has come to New-York with so much prestige that public curiosity was excited to hear her in a rôle which demands the highest powers of the trained operatic singer. "Lucia" has been performed by so many of the best artists in New-York within the memory of some of the present generation of opera-goers, from the days of Sontag, Salvi, and Badiali at Castle Garden to the recent rendering by Mme. Gerster, Signor Campanini, and Signor Galassi, that nothing short of perfection can be successful. It would be simple flattery to say that the performance last night was up to the highest standard in any respect, but it was enjoyable as a whole, and at times was worthy of praise. The audience were apparently well satisfied, and lavished their applause on the principal singers. Miss Maria Litta has a genuine and flexible soprano voice, somewhat cold, however, and ineffective in dramatic quality. She can hardly claim an assured position among the great sopranos, for though she is a promising artist, she has yet to acquire much knowledge of her profession. Her phrasing is crude and amateurish, as the trying scena of the third act particularly showed, but she was always correct, and at times sang with taste. She was repeatedly recalled before the curtain. Signor Lazarini made his début as *Edgardo*. He is a light tenor who has the merit of singing in perfect tune, and though somewhat unequal in his performance, gave a meritorious rendering of his part, the first portion of the fourth act being the best of it. Signor Pantaleoni repeated his success of the night before, and was a spirited *Ashton*, singing and acting with vigor throughout the work. The minor parts were acceptable, but the orchestra was not up to the mark, and might have been improved by further rehearsal. The second performance will doubtless be an improvement in this latter respect.

THE PHILHARMONIC CLUB CONCERT.

The first concert of chamber music by this organization last night deserved a fuller house than was present. The audience was, however, a thoroughly musical one, and as appreciative of the excellence of the entertainment as could have been desired. Hummel's septet, op. 74, for piano, viola, 'cello, basso, flute, oboe, bassoon, and horn, was the gem of the performance. Mrs. Morgan, who is a pupil of Mr. William Mason, was at the piano and excited the admiration of her hearers by her beautiful playing. Her technique was admirable, and her conception of the work showed the real musical spirit. The other concerted music was given with artistic finish, and was a delight to all the lovers of chamber music who were so fortunate as to be present. Miss Drasdil added two songs to the programme, viz., Handel's aria, "Bow down thine ear," and an aria of the sixteenth century by Stradella, "O dal mio dolce ardor." Her performance of both was in her best style, but the version of the Handel aria was not that of the composer. Handel with "all the modern improvements" is not desirable at any time, and Miss Drasdil would have done better to give the original text, though she was probably not responsible for the fact that she sang it in a mutilated form. She was deservedly encored for a very beautiful rendering of it, and responded with an aria of Gounod. The second concert by this club will be given on the 4th of February next, with Mrs. Dow and Mr. S. B. Mills as the assisting artists.

GENERAL MENTION.

Tom Thumb may be seen twice every day at Masonic Hall. He will remain here during the present week.

The next concert of the English Glee Club will take place to-morrow evening. Miss Beebe and Miss Finch will, as heretofore, give their services.

It is stated that Mr. Maurice Grau has secured Mlle. Paola-Marié, now the most popular opera-bouffe singer in Paris, for a season in this City, to begin shortly.

The final performance of the amusing burlesque, "Babes in the Wood," will be given to-night, at the Park Theatre. To-morrow evening "Robinson Crusoe" will be substituted.

Mr. Herman Linde, whose reputation as a tragedian is wide-spread in his native country, will appear this evening at Steinway Hall as an English reader. "Macbeth" will be the subject of his recital.

This is the fifth week of "Cinderella" at the Aquarium, and that lucky heroine seems to have made up her mind to stay indefinitely in her present quarters. Mr. Charles Seaty, an amusing jester, appears at each performance.

Mr. Frank Mayo, who was unavoidably prevented from opening at Niblo's on Monday evening, came forward last night in his popular part of *Davy Crockett* in Frank Murdock's interesting and picturesque play. He was supported by his own company.

Now that "Almost a Life" has been withdrawn, the humorous gentlemen of the San Francisco Minstrels commence the production of "Almost a Death." The programme now in force among these joyous minstrels is thoroughly entertaining.

Messrs. Harrigan and Hart begin the new year with the announcement that the "vaudeville season" has reopened at their theatre—the Comique. The programme this week is full of novelty, and several performers have been added to the regular company.

The third public rehearsal of the Philharmonic Society of New-York is fixed for Friday afternoon, in the Academy of Music, and the third concert will take place on Saturday evening. A liberal programme will be interpreted in both instances. Mrs. Anna Granger Dow and Mr. Franz Rummel are the soloists.

SEVENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS EMBEZZLED.

San Francisco, Jan. 7.—S. W. Hall was arrested in Olympia, Wyoming Territory, yesterday, on a requisition from the Governor of Illinois, charging him with the embezzlement of $70,000 from the County of Macoupin, in that State, in 1872. His real name is said to be George H. Hall; day. He has been a resident of Olympia since 1873.

TRIAL FOR EMBEZZLEMENT POSTPONED.

Boston, Jan. 7.—The case of Royal B. Conant, late Cashier of the Eliot National Bank, who is charged with embezzling the funds of that institution, came up in the United States District Court to-day, but, owing to the great press of business, Judge Lowell postponed it until after the date of March.

BISHOP'S SHAMEFUL STORY.

CONFIRMATION OF MANY OF ITS DETAILS.

CONCLUSION OF THE TESTIMONY OF THE ALLEGED ACCOMPLICE OF MRS. COBB—WHY MANY OF THE WOMAN'S FRIENDS DROPPED HER ACQUAINTANCE—BISHOP'S LONG AND FREQUENT VISITS—A MULTITUDE OF WITNESSES.

NORWICH, Conn., Jan. 7.—Long before the hour for the reassembling of the Superior Court this morning the seats allotted to the public were filled. Some delay in the proceedings occurred after the opening of the court, State's Attorney Waller having missed a train. When he at length arrived, the court, weary of waiting, had just ordered the cross-examination of Bishop to proceed. The witness was not brought in until after Mrs. Cobb to-day, and he was obliged to pass close to her, but a Deputy Sheriff stood between them to preclude any communication or expression of resentment such as was anticipated.

Bishop was first forced to admit that in certain statements he made to Arthur H. Brewer immediately after Cobb's death he had lied. He was asked concerning the confession he had made in jail, but his counsel here objected to his answering, and the witness refused to answer accordingly. The court sustained the objection. Col. Wait then asked him concerning a number of little incidents of their relations, and particularly as to the nights in January, 1878, when Cobb was in Troy and Bishop was at Mrs. Cobb's house, evidently with an idea of confusing him as to dates and hours, but without success. Further queries were directed to showing that Bishop and wife and Cobb and wife met frequently at one another's houses and at Mrs. Waterman's. He remembered the incident of a man taking aconite for liquor, by accident, and killing himself; he could not exactly fix the date of his mother's absence in New-Haven, the last of February or the 1st of March; two meetings by night on School-street were closely scrutinized as to the hour, length, and route by which they were effected; he gave most of his wife's apparel and personal effects to her relatives, but they never asked about the ring he gave to Mrs. Cobb; there had been a social club to smoke and play cards, but never to drink, at the store where Bishop was employed, but Cobb came only twice; they went together in Cobb's buggy one time to a chowder in Church's Grove.

Again the witness refused to answer whether his confession in jail was made under oath. He had occasionally talked with Cobb at Mr. Waterman's about the former's illness; he was discharged from Hurlburt's employ, not for overdriving a horse the Sunday before Cobb's death, going out to Colchester, but because of the rumors that he had a hand in Cobb's death, but Mr. Waller objected to having any queries on this subject pressed, and the court ruled them out as irrelevant. The books given him to return to the Otis Library were hauled him in the back kitchen in the presence of other people; there was no request to destroy the poisons then returned, and nothing to prevent Mrs. Cobb destroying them herself; he had no use for them; he promised to write her the note expressing his sentiments at the time he was with her alone, and gave her the mirror; no one was near when he received her written answer, and nothing to prevent their speaking their feelings; the object of his note was to express his friendship; he preferred to write rather than speak; she answered that she had had feelings which she couldn't explain, but now she knew what they were; Mrs. Waterman removed her residence to the upper floor of Cobb's house about the 1st of May, six weeks before Cobb died; if Mrs. Waterman had any orders for him he would go up stairs; the family supplies he delivered in the pantry, kitchen, or cellar himself.

On redirect examination, Bishop testified that Mrs. Cobb had said in October, 1877, that she had never loved her husband, and was in no hurry to marry him when she did, although she had always respected him; no further particular remark of this sort was made until after Mrs. Bishop died, when she frequently said she dreaded to see him come into the house, and was glad when he went out; Bishop went to Cobb's with his own wife once or twice to play croquet, but remembered that he had some little talk about arranging a room for parlor croquet in Winter; both families had seats in the Central Methodist Church, and several times went together to other churches, more frequently without Mr. Cobb than with him.

The State next called William S. Congdon, who testified that he was a lawyer, and was a member of the Coroner's jury which made an inquest into the death of Cobb, in June; Mrs. Cobb denied, before that jury, any improper intimacy with Bishop; she said that she had thrown away a bottle of bitters which had disagreed with Cobb; she prepared the cup of tea for Mr. Cobb, who was the only one who bought that article, and the only one in the house who drank the beverage; the remainder of the unsteeped tea she said she gave to her mother, as she could not bear to see it in the house, and her mother used it; Mrs. Waterman confirmed this heref; Mrs. Cobb testified that there were no private visits, and no correspondence between them; at that request Mrs. Cobb said nothing, but other witnesses did, about the long time the tea had steeped; she declared that the children never came to their father's side and had a sip of tea from his cup; she distinctly denied having received any letter from Bishop before or after Cobb's death.

Asaph B. Young, a stone mason, living since the Spring of 1877 opposite Cobb's house, was the next witness. The street dividing them was 50 feet wide. The witness was accustomed to watch for Bishop to give him orders for groceries, and thus came to observe that a great many times Bishop would be in Cobb's house for an hour, and would afterward come back within 15 minutes, having been to some other customers; some days he would be there five times. The witness timed him on two occasions, the same day, and he staid there half an hour each time; Mrs. Cobb opened the front door for him before he knocked; these visits seemed to be daily; Cobb at this time would be away from the house. One day, in the Spring of 1878, in the store, Cobb reminded Bishop as he came up to the Cobb house, but did not catch him before he went in, and so walked up and down on the street, waiting for him a full hour before he came out; this repeatedly occurred during the next few months, until Cobb died, in June; Bishop almost daily. The defense did not cross-examine this witness.

Mrs. Daniel Brown said she lived at Colt and Ann streets, two doors north of Cobb's residence; she was out frequently among her flowers in her front yard, and noticed the frequency and length of Bishop's visits; one day last January she went across the street to a neighbor with her work before o'clock, and staid until after 4, and Bishop was at Mrs. Cobb's all that time; Bishop's visits increased in frequency after his wife's death; she had seen Bishop on Cobb's croquet ground only once; she did not know but that Bishop had brought his wife with him on the occasions of the long visits of which she testified.

Four women who had been summoned as witnesses for the State failing to respond at this time, the Sheriff was sent for them with a carriage, and a short recess was taken, which was improved for a consultation between counsel and other witnesses. During this interval, Bishop chatted nonchalantly with the father of the deceased man.

Miss Betsey Gardner testified that she lived on East Great Plain, (a place a mile beyond the "West Side,") and was well acquainted with Mrs. Cobb; she visited her in the Summer of 1877 almost every day, and saw Bishop there nearly every time; often she passed the house in intervals of two or three hours, and saw Bishop's team; when they met there the talk was on amusements and parties, and not groceries and trade; she did not know of any intimacy between Mrs. Cobb and Mrs. Bishop; she did not know of anything unhappy between Cobb and his wife; she was Mrs. Cobb's most intimate friend this Summer, but never heard anything of presents, letters, or poetry being exchanged with Bishop; she cut off her acquaintance with Mrs. Cobb in the Fall from what she had seen and thought of Bishop's visiting.

Mrs. Samuel Manning was sworn, and testified that she lived on Peck-street; in the Summer of 1877 she was friendly with Mrs. Cobb and visited there either with Miss Gardner or without, or passed the Cobb house two or three times a week, and saw Bishop's team there nearly every time she went by; during her visits Mrs. Cobb had always seemed faithful and kind to his wife; she dropped Mrs. Cobb's acquaintance in the Fall by reason of the intimacy with Bishop.

John C. Morgan, who had occasion to pass Cobb's house frequently, going to and from his business, in the Summer of 1877, testified that he saw Bishop's team a great many times in the morning; but on cross-examination said that these appeared to be the business calls common to all delivery-wagon drivers.

George Mills, who had been a clerk in the same grocery store with Bishop in the Fall of 1877, was the next witness. Mr. and Mrs. Cobb came into the store one evening, the former passing on to the office, and the latter remaining out in the front part of the store with Bishop, who passed a note to her around the end of the show-case; Cobb was then standing in the inner office with his back toward his wife. This incident was substantially repeated on another occasion.

In the course of the afternoon the State produced not less than 29 witnesses to confirm a number of little points in Bishop's story, and to show still further the extent to which the neighbors of Mrs. Cobb noticed the intimacy with Bishop. Three women named Cutler, living in the house next to Cobb's, swore to observing Bishop's visits, which numbered from two to seven a day. One of these women remarked that she had timed these visits until she grew tired of it, but, on cross-examination, she was obliged to admit that she had timed a visit but once. Mrs. Jane Merrill estimated the length of Bishop's visits by the length of her baby's naps. Mrs. Elijah Tracy stopped visiting at Mrs. Cobb's because of her sense of the impropriety of Mrs. Cobb's conduct. William K. Sherr, a druggist, sold Bishop arsenic. Eugene Small, a druggist, sold Bishop strychnine. J. M. Pettis, a crockery-dealer, sold Bishop the cup which he presented to Mrs. Cobb. Mrs. John Reynolds was an intimate friend of Mrs. Cobb, but never received from her any hint as to Bishop's visits. This witness met Mrs. Cobb walking with Bishop in Washington-street the Tuesday night before Cobb died. Frank I. Dodge likewise met them at about the same time and place. John Beckus and Eugene B. Armstrong met them in School-street that night. Mrs. Robinson, librarian at the Otis Library, testified that a man brought back some books the day after Cobb died, but she was not sure that it was Bishop, and she was uncertain whether the books came from Mrs. Cobb or Mrs. Waterman.

L. W. Dudley, a druggist, could not remember selling any poison to Bishop, but did sell him a hand-mirror. Charles D. Noyes, a stationer, sold Bishop a gold-tipped, pearl-handled pencil-case. Mrs. Gotthelf, who keeps a fancy goods store, sold him a gold-plated breast-pin and ear-rings. William H. H. Larkin, an engraver, marked the gold tooth-pick which Mrs. Cobb gave Bishop with the word "Fet." Mrs. A. F. Park saw the boy bring Bishop a note as he stood in a livery-stable door, a few days after Cobb died. Mrs. Sarah Bruce and Amelia Stoddard saw a woman steal into Bishop's house on Thursday evening, while Bishop's mother was away. Dr. L. L. Button certified that he had prescribed certain harmless medicines for Cobb a short time before he died. Mrs. Oakley T. Lee lived in a part of Bishop's house after his wife died; during the visit of Mrs. Bishop to New-Haven Mrs. Lee went up to his room one night to leave clean linen; twice she repeated the trip, but without gaining admission, and yet she heard the door open and close twice meantime.

Just before the court adjourned a somewhat amusing incident occurred. Judge Park renewed his injunction to the jury to avoid reading the papers or conversing with any one about this case. Thereupon the counsel for both State and defense arose, commenced the Judge's remarks, and each intimated that they knew the jury had been approached and did not want the thing to occur again. It is suspected that one of the lawyers connected with the case was the person who had risen to call this demonstration, for after court adjourned he was heard to inquire growlingly if a lawyer had not a right to speak to the jury. Good headway was made to-day with the case, the court having sat an hour later than usual. The State hopes to rest the case to-morrow night. Mrs. Bishop, Bishop's mother, is in town, having been away in Madison for several months. She is an invalid, and recently remarked that she only wanted to live long enough to give her testimony in this case.

THE ART STUDENTS' LEAGUE.

DRAWINGS BY WILLIAM BLAKE, OF LONDON, AND JOHN LA FARGE, OF NEW-YORK—PAINTING BY WHISTLER.

The reception given last night by the Art Students' League, in their rooms, on the corner of Fifth-avenue and Sixteenth-street, was not in honor of the work of the students. The guests that packed the two large work-rooms were regaled with pictures by masters in that profession to which the Art League aspires to be a portal. Very little wall-space, comparatively, was given over to frames, but in the small sketches a great deal of thoughtful and thought-inspiring labor had been concentrated. The exhibition was peculiarly fitted to awake interest in artists and connoisseurs; there was no popular element present to reward those who are not devoted to art in its highest and most advanced stage for the trouble of climbing the three long flights of stairs leading to the little loan collection. What could the uninitiated make out of that illustration by Blake to his own composition, *The Book of Thel*, in which a woman stands looking at flowers, out of whose calyxes blossom little human figures embracing each other? Would they be apt, without some study and reverent attention to Blake's extraordinary genius, to note the difference in treatment between this last exquisitely delicate frontispiece to the *Book of Thel*, and the brilliantly-colored picture just above it, rough and terrible, of a Titanic form saving two women from the flames, pounding the bar flaming out of hell? The pencil sketches hanging near were not all of them in a finished state. Some were serious studies for a rounded idea; others mere jottings from Blake's eccentric and fertile brain. Among pictures were some of the first editions of Blake's illustrations, such as those to Blair's *Grave*. Most of the relics of Blake hanging on the wall have never been published, either by Mr. Gilchrist, Swinburne, or Scott. They belong to the family of Mr. Linnell, at present stopping in the United States, who loaned them for this occasion.

A pen-and-ink drawing by Fortuny was one of the points of gathering, but the densest crowd stood in front of the wall devoted to drawings by La Farge. Here were photographs from the powerfully imaginative series of drawings on glass, intended to illustrate an edition of Browning's poems—the "Childe Roland" bent over his horse, which straddles for safe footing in the brook; the majestic triumph of "John the Smith," with Emperor, car, and bishops; the attempt of "Pippa" (she is the Spray the Bird Clings to," containing a lovely female figure; the "Pied Piper of Hamlin," with the enchanted children pressing about him as if blown by a wind; these and more represent the series for Browning about which we ought to have appeared years ago to show what America could accomplish in the way of book illustration. Here were the pencil studies for the great church decorations by Mr. La Farge, which have since been transferred to the walls of Trinity Church in New-York, among which not the least interesting to artists was the hasty sketch made for the purpose of informing the committee of Trinity Church of the manner in which the walls were to be. The preliminary sketches for the figure in the apse of St. Thomas are admirable specimens of draughtsmanship. Imaginative flights of greater scope than any mentioned were the "Triomfo d'Amore," a little drawing on the wood, having the beauty of a classic bas-relief and the pathos of the modern romantic school of France, and the frontispiece to another series of illustrations for Browning, which shows a man pondering over a mask. Here were two pictures, side by side, showing the artist's power of expressing the terrible; one was the man in the *Arabian Nights* who opens the vessel containing Solomon's seal; the other an ogre appearing to two wayfarers. A half-finished Andromeda reminded one of the little painting shown at the last Academy Exhibition; an original drawing showed the first conception of the "Cupid and Psyche," which drew down oh it so much adverse comment at another exhibition several years ago. It was plain that these pictures impressed the assembly very much, and among them were several conspicuous dissentients from the style of art as practiced by La Farge.

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FURBER FOUND NOT GUILTY

ALL THE ACCUSED CHARTER OAK OFFICERS ACQUITTED.

END OF THE CHARTER OAK CONSPIRACY TRIAL—THE CHARGE OF JUDGE HOVEY—HOW THE VERDICT WAS REACHED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Jan. 7.—The Charter Oak case was resumed before Judge Hovey this morning. As the arguments were closed last week, it was generally known that the charge would be delivered to-day, and the court-room was crowded with spectators. Immediately after the calling of the jury Judge Hovey delivered his charge from manuscript, an abstract of which is as follows:

After reciting the allegations in each count, Judge Hovey said it was essential to know what a criminal conspiracy was. It is not defined by statute, he said, but the common law defines it to be a combination between two or more persons for an unlawful purpose, or to effect a lawful purpose by unlawful means. The essence is the unlawful combination and agreement, and the conspiracy is effected when formed, no matter whether any acts are committed under it. The evidence in support of a conspiracy is generally circumstantial. When a combination is formed, men act covertly and secretly, and it is not known, except to those entering into it, unless one or more voluntarily expose it. It is of no importance to prove that the defendants have committed unlawful acts, unless they are shown to have been committed in pursuance of the conspiracy as alleged. To maintain the first count, it must be proved that the defendants conspired to cheat and defraud by one or more of the means set forth. Though it was not necessary to state in the information, yet, having set out the means, the State must prove the same as laid. The attorney claims that the evidence he has introduced furnishes the measure of proof which the law requires; that he has proved by the admissions of Furber and Wiggin that the assets of the company were greatly impaired, and that the Commissioner of Insurance had stopped policy and stock dividends; that in the transfers of stock by which possession of the company was secured there is evidence of the conspiracy, as also in the contract made with Furber that he should have 7½ per cent. of the gross premiums monthly, and 50 per cent. of the saving on purchased policies; and further in the contracts for commissions held by Wiggin and White, though it does not appear that any money was paid under them; and the attorney also claims that Furber sold to the company real estate for $3,800,000 which was in reality worth only $2,250,000, and that this purchase by the company was in violation of its charter. The defendants admit the transfer of stock by which they came into the management, and also the contract with Furber, and say that Furber submitted a list of it to the Insurance Commissioner before he could execute it, and it was approved; and they further say that they came into the company at the urgent solicitation of White after he had failed to obtain the assistance required to increase the assets in Hartford; that White and Wiggin contracts were made with the old management, and the evidence offered is that Wiggin said he should claim nothing until the company was solvent. But the declarations made by Wiggin and White must not be permitted to affect any other of the defendants.

The defendants claim to have proved, continued the Judge, that the purchase of the New-York Mortgage added largely to the assets of the company. The nominal consideration was $3,860,000, though included in the purchase were $1,250,000 of Valley Road bonds, held to have been worthless, and $219,000 in a mortgage of the Kingsdon Company, claimed to be worth little or nothing. But it is shown by the defendants that Furber was advised to make the purchase by Homer Morgan, and the Commissioner of Insurance also advised and approved the purchase. Mr. Bartholomew, the present President of the company, says the property is worth all it cost as an investment, and that the trade was an exceedingly good one; and Mr. MacNary, one of the Directors elected by the policy-holders, concurs with the views of the President. The witnesses on the part of the State put the value at more than $1,000,000 more than the defendants' price, and it is for the jury to say whose judgment is entitled to the greatest credit. It should be considered, however, that in estimates as to the value of real estate men of sound judgment are liable often to differ. The question whether the purchase was a violation of the charter of the company, the court said that the first section of the charter permitted real estate transactions, and, in fact, the company had held a large amount of real estate for years. The Judge said that the Legislature, and he thereupon instructed the jury that the purchase was not a violation of the charter. It is not sufficient in a criminal case, the court further charged the jury, that the acts and the facts may be strong suspicions, nor a preponderance of evidence, but the law requires legal and credible evidence, and the jury must feel a clear, undoubted, and entirely satisfactory conviction of the defendant's guilt; if they fall short of that they must acquit.

The second count, Judge Hovey said, charges a conspiracy to cheat defraud C. M. Capron, E. P. Hutchison, and the Ætna Life Insurance Co., and others; the charge is, therefore, to cheat those persons specially described, and it cannot be sustained unless it is proved that they were policy-holders at the time of the alleged conspiracy. That has not been proved, and the verdict of the jury on this count should be a verdict of acquittal. As to the first count again, the court said he ought to say to the claim in behalf of Mr. Talkley that there should be a distinction in his case, that if the jury should find the claim proved they should so express in their verdict. In conclusion, Judge Hovey said there was no graver or more responsible duty than to sit in judgment upon our fellow-men. No prepossessions should influence the judgment of the jury. They should know the case only as disclosed in the evidence. Whatever was said elsewhere was unfit to be stated here. The jury should be shielded from Solomon's seal; the other an ogre appearing to two wayfarers. A half-finished Andromeda reminded one of the little painting shown at the last Academy Exhibition; an original drawing showed the first conception of the "Cupid and Psyche," which drew down oh it so much adverse comment at another exhibition several years ago. It was plain that these pictures impressed the assembly very much, and among them were several conspicuous dissentients from the style of art as practiced by La Farge.

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A JEWELRY STORE ROBBED.

EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH OF GOODS STOLEN.

Capt. Brogan, of the Fourteenth Precinct, yesterday reported to Superintendent Walling that some time between the hours of midnight and 5 o'clock yesterday morning the jewelry store of HENRY RAUTH & SON, No. 168 Bowery, had been entered by burglars and robbed of watches, jewelry, and silverware valued at $8,000. The details of the robbery show that it was ingeniously planned and executed, and was evidently the work of skillful burglars. The store occupied by Rauth & Son is about 16 feet wide and 25 feet in depth. Immediately in the rear of the store is a sitting-room with a door connecting, the upper half of which is a single pane of glass. From this back room a stairway leads into the cellar, and the staircase is closed by a door at the top of the stairs. This door is secured by an ordinary lock and a common iron bolt. The floor above the store is occupied by the family as a dwelling. The firm have done business for 20 years at the same place, and were never before robbed. This long immunity from loss had made them careless. Only the most valuable portion of the stock was kept in the safe, and when the store was closed for the night the show-window was allowed to remain filled with watches, chains, &c., and the show-cases on the counter contained a miscellaneous stock of rings, breastpins, chains, and silverware.

The store was closed as 10 o'clock on Monday night, as usual. A light was left burning, so that the interior was fully visible to passers-by. At 5 o'clock yesterday morning an officer of the Fourteenth Precinct, while passing the store on patrol, found the front door ajar. He pushed it open, and on looking in, saw that the place had been "cleaned out" by burglars. The gas was extinguished, and trays and boxes which had contained jewelry and silverware, were scattered about the floor. The proprietors were at once aroused, and on making an examination it was discovered that nearly the entire stock of watches and jewelry, except that portion locked up in the safe, had been carried off. The show-window was almost entirely emptied, the only things left in it by the thieves being a number of heavy clocks and articles of silverware too bulky to be readily carried off. From the show-cases all the rings, gold chains, &c., had been removed. The articles of silver had been taken out of their boxes and stolen, but the thieves did not attempt to carry off any of the large quantity of silver-plated ware in the place, and no attempt was made to force open the safe.

Among the articles carried off were 125 gold and plated chains valued at $4,000; 40 silver and 32 gold watches valued at $1,500; 170 rings valued at $1,050; 108 stone cameos, onsets, valued at $325; 18 dozen plain gold rings valued at $108; several sets of sterling silver knives, forks, and spoons, and a lot of bracelets, lockets, &c. The total value of the property stolen is said to be over $8,000. An examination of the premises showed that the thieves gained entrance to the place from the cellar. The descent into the latter from the street is guarded by a trap-door flush with the sidewalk. This trap-door does not bear any marks of force, and it is therefore believed that the thieves concealed themselves in the cellar during the day or evening and remained hidden there until after midnight. A load of coal was delivered at the place during the afternoon, and was taken into the cellar by a young man who had followed the cart from the yard and had begged for the job, saying that he was starving. He did not look like an ordinary coal-heaver, and it is now believed that he may have had something to do with the robbery. The burglars ascended the stairs leading from the basement to the sitting-room, and with a brace and bit bored five holes in the door at the head of the stairs, evidently with a view of lifting the bar which they expected to find across the door. They found, however, that this door was secured simply by a ordinary lock and common bolt, and the door was quickly broken open with a "jimmy." With the same instrument they pried open the door leading from the sitting-room into the store. They then went to work apparently with great deliberation.

All the jewelry was taken out of the trays and boxes in which were thrown aside, and watches were removed with care from the hooks on which they were suspended in the window. It was evident that the thieves were not at all hurried in their movements, and after they had secured all the articles worth carrying off they unlocked the front door and walked away. In the front door was found a large auger-hole, which it is supposed was bored into the door for the purpose of opening a means of communication between the watchers outside and the burglars at work in the store. How the thieves could have worked so openly in daylight and escaped the notice of the policeman on post is a mystery. Mr. Rauth said yesterday that heretofore he had relied for safety chiefly on a watch dog which he was in the habit of locking up in the store during the night. About two weeks ago the dog was poisoned, and was afterward found dead in Delancey-street. About that time two men came to his store and bothered him a great deal in pricing the cheap goods, but finally went away without buying anything. He has given a description of these men to the Central Office detectives who have been detailed to investigate the robbery. Up to a late hour last night no clue to the thieves or the property had been obtained.

Late last night Detectives Dolan and Adams, of the Fourteenth Precinct, arrested two young men, giving their names as George Thomas and William Lee, on suspicion of having been concerned in the burglary.

POLITICS IN COLOMBIA AND PERU.

AN ATTEMPT AT REVOLUTION IN PANAMA—A NEW CABINET IN PERU.

PANAMA, Dec. 28.—A quixotic attempt at revolution was made here last night. The plot was to oust the present Government and place in power one which would be more in accord with the political views of the Government of Gen. Trujillo, who is the President of the Republic. The scheme was exposed by one of its supposed friends; the mine was sprung prematurely, and friend and foe suffered alike. An attack, which was repulsed, was made on the Cuartel, in which two men were killed and several wounded. Subsequently the Governor of the district, Mr. Peña, while parading the streets at the head of a small body of Police, was shot and killed by a party of revolutionists. This is all the loss of life so far as known.

The Lima correspondent of the *Star and Herald*, under date of Dec. 18, says: "After a delay of several days the President at last succeeded in organizing his new Cabinet, and on Dec. 17 the customary oath of office was administered to the following gentlemen: Don Juan Corrales Melgar, Minister of the Interior; Dr. Don Mariano Felipe Paz-Soldan, Minister of Justice and Public Worship; Gen. Don Domingo del Solar, Minister of War and Marine. Messrs. Drigoyen and Iscue, respectively, holding the portfolios of Foreign Affairs and Finance in the former Cabinet, retain the same positions in the present organization. Mr. Drigoyen having been advanced to the Presidency of the Council of State. Although the selections made by the President do not seem to be generally regarded with approbation, yet it is conceded that at this moment, and acting in accordance with the ideas recently enumerated by Gen. Prado respecting the advisability of a fusion of the two principal political parties, the choice was somewhat difficult. The trial of Don Manuel Pardo's assassin continues with considerable delay."

WATCHING A DEFAULTER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MILFORD, Penn., Jan. 7.—James W. Quick, Treasurer of Pike County, Penn., who is a defaulter in the amount of from $9,000 to $12,000, is known to be in Port Jervis, N. Y. It had been thought, even by his most intimate friends, that he had gone to Canada. He is closely watched, and as soon as the exact amount of the deficiency is made known, which will probably be to-morrow, and a requisition can be obtained from the Governor of this State, he will be arrested and brought here. The county funds, $7,005, supposed to have been drawn from the Port Jervis banks by the defaulter, are yet on deposit and have been made secure.

A FEAST FOR THE CODE COMMITTEE.

EAST FISHKILL, N. Y., Jan. 7.—A. P. Sprague, the Secretary of the International Code Committee of America, announces that the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations will hold its next annual conference the last week of August, 1879, in the Guildhall of London, and will be entertained by the Lord Mayor and Corporation of that city.

WEAVERS GOING TO PATERSON.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—At a meeting to-day of the Kensington Power Loom Carpet Weavers, numbering 450, who have been on a strike for nearly nine weeks against a reduction of wages, notice was given that work has been secured for 100 hands at Paterson, N. J., where the weavers had been successful in a strike for increase of wages. Ninety-three of the strikers registered themselves as willing to go to Paterson.

UNABLE TO DISCHARGE HER CARGO.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 7.—The steamer Ontario, at this port from Liverpool, is unable to discharge her cargo in consequence of the manifest, which was sent by mail to New-York, having gone to Montreal by mistake.

PASSENGER TICKETS ON RAILWAYS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 7.—The General Passenger Agents of the roads running east from this city held a meeting to-day and abolished unlimited second class tickets. The rates action regarding first class tickets will probably be taken at the Spring meeting.

TAMMANY HALL EXCITED.

A FIGHT FOR THE CONTROL OF THE BUILDING.

A STUNNING BLOW GIVEN BY THE ANTI-TAMMANY MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY—WHAT IS SAID ON THE SUBJECT BY PROMINENT CITIZENS—THE SACHEMS ALARMED.

"Shall a mere hall stand for the Democracy of this City, and decide questions of regularity as to membership in the party?" This question, which has often been agitated by a large number of Democrats, is now being revived in connection with the proceedings taken before Judge Barrett to prevent the Tammany Society from illegally packing its ranks, and securing a majority sufficient to elect Sachems that would be favorable to the rule of Tammany as a political organization. The fact that an injunction had been issued against the society, and that some of its affairs were to be ventilated in a court of law, created intense excitement yesterday, not only among politicians but the public generally. The members of the "regular Democracy," as they term themselves, seemed to feel the blow keenly. You could tell the Tammanyite at a glance by his dejected appearance, lack of interest in his favorite drinks, and a general crushed air. The Anti-Tammanyite on the contrary was jubilant, and he certainly showed it. To his vision the complete control of the Tammany Society was almost within his grasp. No more should he and his friends be black-balled and kept without the sacred portals, but in turn they would place their feet on the necks of their enemies and rejoice in their own success. Among the chieftains of both factions there was similar excitement. Our party kept in the background, refused the pleasures of being interviewed, and some of them affected to sneer at the danger they were supposed to be in, while the other kept open house, as it were, and told the good news over and over again. Ex-Senator Bixby was in a particularly good humor when found by a TIMES reporter. He said Tammany would no longer be in the power of John Kelly after next April. He considered that Kelly had now received the worst blow of his lifetime, for those who had of late been clinging blindly to his waning fortunes, under the belief that he was an honest man persecuted by jealous politicians, would now see him in his true light as a double-faced intriguer, whose sole strength lay in trickery and subterfuge. "The people," said the Senator, "won't forgive a man who tries to save his power by such a dirty trick as holding a secret meeting to elect new supporters of his own into a society, while the majority of the members knew nothing of the meeting. Whether the charter of Tammany does or does not prescribe the paper or papers in which the notices of meetings shall be published, it was the custom to do so in papers that somebody at least read and the publication of the last meeting was plainly made as obscure as possible. John Kelly still controls a majority of the 13 Sachems, but the coming election for Sachems in April rendered it almost a dead certainty that he and Tammany would be beaten. Hence his attempt to crowd in by fraud 147 of his adherents, so that he might have their votes in April. He is beaten in the attempt and has lost a great deal of prestige by it."

Ex-Judge Nelson J. Waterbury said that the opponents of Mr. Kelly were by no means asleep, and were getting stronger each day. They would follow their present attack in the fullest extent possible, and there could be no doubt that Kelly had received a terribly severe blow. He has been caught in low trickery, to which it was supposed many he would not stoop, and he certainly would suffer a great loss of friends and supporters by so doing.

Messrs. Allison & Shaw, of No. 79 Cedar-street, were the lawyers engaged in obtaining the injunction. Mr. Allison said yesterday that there was nothing new in the matter, but that everything was very promising for a successful termination.

Controller Kelly declined to give his views on the subject on the ground that the matter was then pending before the courts, and that he believed the constitution and by-laws of the society were complied with in regard to advertising the meetings of the organization.

Joel Tyler, who has been for seven years past Secretary of the Tammany Society, said that the meeting at which the 147 members had been elected was entirely legal, and was held in strict accordance with the constitution and by-laws of the society. The by-law governing this point reads as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the Secretary to advertise all regular, special, or extra meetings of the society in one or more of the newspapers published in the City at least two days before such meeting occurs."

In accordance with that by-law, which leaves it entirely discretionary with the Secretary as to the papers he shall select, he published the notice for the December meeting in the New-York *Journal of Commerce* four days before the meeting was held. The men who are engaged in this attempt to restrain the society have, he said, been a long time boasting, openly, that the new members would be admitted into the society until after the annual election of officers, which takes place on the third Monday in April. The reason of this is because they know that, if legal compliance is observed, they would be able to control the election, and in that way get control of the society. "What they are after," said Mr. Stevens, "is to get control of the building, and if we, the living members of the Tammany Society, the control of the society is the key to the control of the building. With the building under their control, of course, they would be master of the situation, and they could exclude or admit whoever they pleased, and those who now constitute the Tammany Society would very soon find themselves outsiders. They have no hope or expectation of excluding these new members by open force, for they know, now do I suppose they care to do so. All they want to do is to stave off the initiation until after the annual election, and this they will no doubt endeavor to do by all the means at their command, even if they have to carry the matter up to the highest courts on appeals."

As an important adjunct of the political forces and machinery of the Tammany Society, and necessarily of the Tammany Hall Democracy, the building in East Fifteenth-street holds a position of no little importance, however, is not in its intrinsic worth as

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 7.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

U. S. 6s R. '81. $16,000.....106⅜
U. S. 5-20 C. '67. 4,000..h.c.102
U. S. 5s 10-40 R. $10,000.....106⅜
U. S. 5s '81. $10,000.....106⅜
U. S. 4½ C.'81. $5,000..h.c.105⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11:15 A. M.

U. S. 5-20 C. '67. $4,000.....102
U. S. 5s 10-40 C. 10,000.....119½
U. S. 6s. Cur. $10,000.....119½
U. S. 6-20 R. '67. $5,000..h.c.102

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

No. 6s '86.	N. Y. Elc. 1st.	Harlem.
$1,000.....103½	5,000.....103⅝	10.....141
N. C. 6s, c. & r.	12,000...sh.103⅜	Michigan Central.
2,500.....13½	Cen. Pac. gold.	400.....h.s. 75
N. C. 6s, a. & o.	3,000...106	40.....ops. 75⅛
8,000.....19½	10,000..h.c.106⅛	400.....s3 75
N. C. 6s, a. & o.	Cen. Pac. 1 p.	Illinois Central.
12,000.....13	2,000..h.s. 95⅜	100..h.c.b3. 80⅝
10,000.....13½	Western Pacific.	L. S. & M. S.
28,000.....14	1,000.....103⅜	300.....h.c. 87½
N. C. 6s Act '68.	3,000.....103⅛	400.....87⅝
2,000.....13	Un. Pac. 1st.	800.....87⅞
8,000.....13⅛	1,000.....106⅛	200.....87⅝
1,500.....14	10,000.....106½	200.....87⅛
N. C. 6s, n., A. & O.	C. R. I. & P. Cs.	Chi. & N. W.
4,000.....14	1917 C.	100..h.c.b3. 50⅜
N. C. 6s R., A. & O.	1,000.....108¾	100.....50⅝
3,000.....70	10,000..h.c.108¾	1115.....50⅞
500.....69½	St. & C. M. 1st.	300.....50⅝
Cal. & Alt. 1st.	2,000..h.s. 95⅜	100.....s4. 50⅝
4,000.....113½	C. & P. 4th.	600.....50⅝
27,000..h.c.113½	500.....105⅛	300.....50⅛
N. J. C. Advnt.	C. C. & I. C. 1st.	C. & A. W. pf.
3,000.....88	14,000.....58⅝	250..h.c. 77⅛
N. J. C. conv. ss.	T. P. & W. 1st, W. D.	2100.....77⅜
10,000.....96	10,000.....65⅝	C. C. & I.
N. J. C. 1st con. ss.	1,000.....100	100..h.c. 35⅛
11,000.....75	3,000..h.s.101	Central of N. J.
1,000.....14⅞	T. & W. 2d, s.	200.....h.c. 34¼
10,000.b60. 75	12,000.....81	300.....34
15,000bcb3. 75	Tol. & W. 1st, con.	C. & M. St. P.
L. & N. con. ss.	1,000.....70½	100.....h.c. 85⅜
20,000..b3. 38	T. & W. 1st, & L. D.	200.....35¼
M. & St. P. c. & r.	ex mat. cp.	900.....35⅜
7,000.....99⅞	2,000.....93	1950.....35⅛
Iowa Mid. 8s. 1st.	T. & W. con. conv.	C. M. & St. P. pf.
1,000.....108	ex compon.	100..h.c.s3. 75⅛
N. Y. C. C. G.	10,000.....65¼	1950.....s3. 75⅛
5,000.....103⅜	5,000.....65⅝	200.....75⅛
C., C. C. & I. con.	5,000.....65¾	Morris & Essex.
1,000.....94	T. & W. con. conv.	200.....h.c. 75⅜
1,000.....94⅛	15,000.....74	100.....75⅜
2,000.....94⅝	Gt. W. 1st, '88, r c.	Del., L. & West.
16,000.....94⅞	15,000.....107⅛	100..h.c.o. 43⅞
3,000.....94⅞	Gt. W. ext. 2d, c.	300.....b3. 43⅝
Win. & St. P. 2d.	2,000.....81	1500.....44
3,000..h.c. 84⅞	U. S. Express.	200.....43⅞
St. L. & N. E. 1st.	100.....85	700.....43⅜
3,000.....102¾	Wells-Fargo Ex.	Chi., Bur. & Q.
Mor. & Es. 7s, '71.	70.....93⅜	100..h.c.111⅛
1,000.....98½	65.....93⅝	100.....111
6,000.....98	Sutro Tunnel Co.	N. J. C.
D. & H. R. '91.	200.....h.c. 5	400.....63⅛
2,000.....93	Delaware & Hud.	400.....63⅝
D. & G. 1st.	100..h.c.b. 38⅝	Canada Southern.
1,000.....93⅞	At. & Pac. Tel.	100..h.c. 46⅛
M., L. & T. con. ss.	100.....h.s. 38⅛	400.....46
1,000.....50¼	100.....c. 31⅜	Del., L. & W.
11,000.....50¼	100.....h.s. 31⅜	100..h.c.b7. 16⅜
Chi. 2d, 1st.	100.....h.s. 31⅞	St. L., K. C. & N.
3,000..h.c.110	Western Union.	300..h.c.b3. 7¼
N. Y. C. 1st, C.	1300..h.c. 94⅞	100..h.c.s5. 7¼
3,000.....118¼	500.....sl. 94⅜	N. Y. Elevated.
Pacific of Mo. 1st.	100..h.c. 94⅝	100..h.c.b3. 140
5,000.....106½	100..h.c. 13⅝	New-Jersey So.
Can. So. 1st g'd.	N. Y. C. & R.	400..h.c. 2
16,000.....77⅝	100.....93⅜	Han. & St. Jo.
5,000..h.c. 77⅞	20.....112⅝	100..h.c. 13¼
10,000..h.c. 78	100.....93⅜	Ohio & Miss.
Ohio & Miss. 2d.	Rio Grande.	100..h.c. 8⅜
2,000.....75⅜	1800.....s3. 22⅜	C., C. & I. C.
2,000.....76	300.....b3. 22⅜	100..h.c.b3. 5⅛
8,000.....76⅛	1700.....22⅜	100.....5⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1:30 P. M.

U. S. 6s, C. '81. $6,500..h.c.106⅛
U. S. 5-20 R. '67. $2,000..h.c. 99⅛
U. S. 6-20 R. '67. 4,000..h.c.106⅛

U. S. 4s C. 1907. $4,000..h.c. 99⅛
U. S. 6s Cur. 1,000.....119⅛

U. S. 6s R. '81. $6,000.....106⅜
U. S. 6s C. '81. 6,000.....106⅜

U. S. 5-20 C. '65. 10,000.....104⅜
U. S. 5s '81, R. 15,000.....106
U. S. 5s '81, C. 3,000.....106

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

D. of C. 3.65s C.	Cen. Pac. 1 p.	C. & P. 6s.
$2,000..h.c. 76⅝	1,000.....95⅞	1,000.....86
D., C. R. & N. 1st.	Pacific of Mo. 2d.	Chi. & N. W. pf.
15,000.....70⅜	5,000.....102⅝	300.....h.c. 78
5,000.....70⅝	Southern Pac. 1st.	1300.....78⅛
25,000.....70⅝	1,000.....91	1200.....78
5,000.....70⅜	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	Chi. & R. I.
5,000.....70⅝	50..h.c.b3. 119⅛	50..h.c. 119⅛
80,000.....71	T. P. & W. 1st, W. D.	C. M. & St. P.
C., R. I. & P. 6s,	P. C. R.	800.....h.s. 95⅛
1917, C.	3,000.....100⅜	100.....95⅜
2,000.....108¾	T. & W. con. c. exp.	200.....94⅞
1,000.....108¾	3,000.....65⅝	100.....94⅝
N. J. C. con. ss.	Gt. W. 2d, s. fd.	100.....94⅝
2,000.....74⅜	3,000.....81⅜	C., M. & St. P. pf.
1,000.....74⅜	Adams Express.	100..h.c. 75⅝
M. & St. P. 1st, C.	15.....h.c.106	170.....75⅝
13,500.....99⅛	Wells-Fargo Ex.	100..h.c.s3. 75⅝
M. & St. P. 7s, gold.	100.....93⅜	Wabash.
3,000.....104⅛	Al. & Pac. Tel.	200.....h.c. 21
M. & St. P. 1st, M.	50.....81⅜	Del., L. & West.
2,000.....104⅛	Full. Pal. Car.	200..h.c. 44⅜
M. & St. P. 2d.	20..h.c. 74	100.....44⅜
2,000..h.c.110	Erie Railway.	2400.....44⅝
D. & G. 1st.	200..h.c.b3. 22⅞	12.....44
30,000.....93⅝	100.....b3. 23	1200.....s3. 44⅛
5,000.....93⅜	600.....23⅛	Morris & Essex.
10,000.....93⅜	800.....s3. 22⅝	300..h.c.b3. 78
Long Dock.	150.....22⅝	Han. & St. Jo. pf.
1,000.....111	800.....22⅝	100..h.c. 34⅜
C. & S. 1st, g'd by	Pacific Mail.	Chi., Bur. & Q.
C., C. & I.	400.....h.c. 18⅜	100..h.c.111⅛
1,000..h.c. 74	Michigan Central.	100.....111⅛
3,000.....74⅛	100..h.c. 75⅛	Canada Southern.
3,000.....75	L. S. & M. S.	100..h.c. 46⅜
M. & T. c. & r. 1st.	100.....h.c. 67⅜	200.....46⅜
1,000.....50⅝	Ex. mat. cp.	100..h.c.b3. 16
2,000.....50⅛	200.....h.c. 80½	St. L., K. C. & N.
Can. So. 1st g'd.	Central of N. J.	100..h.c.b3. 7¼
5,000.....74⅜	100.....s3. 34⅛	St. L. K. C. & N.
Con. Pac. gold.	100.....s3. 34	100..h.c. 26⅞
25,000.....106⅛	15.....h.c. 34	St. L. & S. F.
T. & W. 2d, ex cp.	N. Y. N. H. & H.	100.....h.c. 3¼
1,000.....81⅝	50.....159	Ohio & Miss. pf.
4,000.....81⅝	12.....h.c.159	1C0..h.c.s3. 19⅜

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

B., C. R. & N. 1st.	Western Union.	St. Paul.
$35,000.....70⅜	100.....s3. 94⅜	400.....34⅜
25,000.....71	600.....94⅜	300.....34⅞
5,000.....70⅜	100.....b3. 94⅛	St. Paul pf.
20,000.....70⅝	Erie Railway pf.	100.....75⅛
Un. Pac. 1st.	100.....s20. 37⅜	100.....75⅛
1,000.....106¼	Harlem.	100.....75⅛
N. J. C. 1st con. ss.	100.....140⅛	Del., L. & West.
5,000.....74⅜	Michigan Central.	700.....b3. 44⅜
C., R. I. & P. 6s,	300.....75⅛	100.....44⅜
1917, cp. on.	100.....75⅛	700.....44⅜
5,000.....108⅞	Lake Shore.	100.....44
Cen. Pac. S. J. Br.	2100.....67⅛	Wabash.
1,000.....98	Illinois Central.	100.....21
T. & W. 2d, ex cp.	850.....sl. 81	Chicago & Alton.
5,000.....123⅛	Pittsburg.	100.....79⅛
C., St. P. & M. 1st.	North-west.	Fort Wayne.
5,000..b3. 90	300.....b3. 50⅜	22.....101⅜
C., C. & I. C. 2d.	700.....50⅝	220.....101⅜
1,000.....18	500.....b3. 50⅞	Morris & Essex.
Mem. & Ch'n. 1st.	North-west pf.	100.....75⅝
2,000.....99½	1500.....77⅛	St. L. & I. M.
Adams Express.	1300.....78	100.....84
45.....106	300.....78⅜	Del., L. & W.
American Ex.	1000.....78⅝	100.....124⅛
5.....46½	Central of N. J.	Erie.
Erie Railway.	100.....34	200.....22¾
200.....22⅝	Rock Island.	100.....8
100.....22⅝	100.....46⅜	Harlem.
100..s15. 22⅝	24.....119½	100.....141⅛
100.....u.r. 22⅝	C., C. & I. C.	Hannibal and St. Joseph.
100.....22⅝	200.....43⅛	100.....13¼
100.....22⅝	100.....5¼	Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred.
450.....22⅝	100.....5¼	100.....34¼

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—JAN. 7.

(All Prices are in Currency.)

FIRST CALL—11 A. M.

Gold Placer.	Lacrosse.	Bertha & Edith.
100.....b.c. .18	100..b.c.c. .29	100.....b.c. .10
100.....b30. .19	100..b.c.c. .29	100.....b.c. .10
Tip Top.	500.....s3. .29	500..b.c.b3. .09
100.....1.25	500.....s3. .29	500..b.c.b3. .09
100.....1.20	Navajo.	500..b.c.b3. .09
Independence.	100..s.c. .45	1000cbcb30. .10
100.....1.10	Consol. Va.	200.bc.b20. .10
Lewiston.	10.....b30. .10	1000..b30. .10
100.....45		

SECOND CALL—1 P. M.

Bertha & Edith.	Navajo.	Consol. Va.
500.bc.b30. .10	100.....b.c. .45	10.....b.c. 9⅞
1000cbcb30. .10	Belcher.	60.....b.c. 10
1000cbcb20. .10	500.....b30. .15	20..b.c. 10
500.bc.b15. .10	Findley.	10..b.c. 10
1000..b30. .10	500.....b30. .58	California.
4000.bc.b3. .10	Lacrosse.	10.....11¾
Plumas.	200..b.c.c. .29	Gold Placer.
500.....b3. 3.60	100..b.c.c. .29	500..b.c.s3. .18
100.....b30. 2.70	500..b10. .30	

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

Moose.	Plumas.	Findley.
100.....b.c. 4.20	100.....b3. 3.60	100.....59
Sierra Nev.	100.....b3. 3.60	Consol. Va.
100.b.c.s30. 2¼	Tuscarora.	20.ac.b10. 10
Bonkeye.	300.ac.b60. .17	
100.....30	800.ac.b60. .18	

TUESDAY, Jan. 7—P. M.

The stock speculation was irregular, and failed to afford any special feature of interest, the volume of business being comparatively light, and the fluctuations confined within narrow limits. The uncertainty which prevails in regard to the position occupied by some of the leading operators naturally tends to repress speculation. The majority of the dealers, however, seem to be imbued with the belief in a higher range of values, but their views in this respect are mainly based on the expectation that the immense demand which at present prevails for Government and railroad bonds will eventually be turned toward the stock market. The great bulk of the business to-day was in the Granger shares, particularly North-western, Erie, the coal shares, Lake Shore, and Western Union. The general market declined ¼@1 ₱ cent. early in the day, with the exception of North-western preferred, which was strong throughout and closed at an advance of 1 ₱ cent. The chief demand for this stock came from the shorts. The early decline in the other active shares was during the afternoon fully recovered, in most instances, and the market closed with a fairly firm tone. Investment shares were strong.

The transactions aggregated 149,035 shares, including 34,390 North-western, 28,600 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 27,200 Erie, 17,725 Lake Shore, 11,850 St. Paul, 7,350 Western Union, 2,900 Michigan Central, 2,550 New-Jersey Central, 2,000 Ohio and Mississippi, 1,900 Morris and Essex, 1,735 iron Mountain, 1,425 Canada Southern, 1,300 Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and 1,000 Illinois Central.

North-western common declined from 51¼ to 50⅜, but recovered to 50⅞, while the preferred sold up from 77⅛ to 78¼, closing at the highest point. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western fell off from 44¼ to 43⅜, advanced to 44⅝, with the final sales at 44. Erie opened and closed at 22¾, selling in the interim up to 23 and down to 22½. Lake Shore fell from 68 to 67, but in the final dealings recovered to 67⅞. St. Paul declined from 35¼ to 34⅝, and closed at 34⅞, the preferred falling off from 75⅞ to 75¼, and closing at a recovery of ⅛ ₱ cent. Western Union fluctuated between 94¾ and 94⅝, selling at 94⅝ at the close. Michigan Central rose from 75½ to 75⅝, declined to 75, and recovered to 75¼. New-Jersey Central opened at 34¼ and closed at 34, these being the extreme prices of the day. Morris and Essex advanced from 75¾ to 76, sold down to 75⅝, but recovered to 76. Delaware and Hudson rose from 38½ to 38¾. Pittsburg declined from 86⅝ to 86. Illinois Central sold up from 80½ to 81⅛, with final sales at 81. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph opened at 30¾, and rose to 31⅞. Iron Mountain advanced from 16⅞ to 17¼, but fell off to 16. Canada Southern sold down from 47 to 46, and recovered to 46¾. The other fluctuations were unimportant.

The Money market continues to be characterized by great ease, the extreme rates for call loans being 2½ and 4 ₱ cent., with closing transactions at the lower figure. Prime mercantile paper was discounted at 4@5 ₱ cent. The following were the rates of exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities: Savannah, buying ⅜ offered, selling par@¼ premium; Charleston, easy, none offering; New-Orleans, commercial ¼@5-16, bank ⅛; St. Louis, 50 premium; Chicago, firm, buying 1-10 discount, selling 1-10 premium; and Boston, 12½ cents premium.

The foreign advices reported Consols at London strong, and ¼ ₱ cent. higher, United States bonds being steady and unchanged, with the exception of 10-40s, which show an advance of ¼ ₱ cent., and 1867s, which declined ¼ ₱ cent. In American railway securities, Erie common advanced to 23¼, and the preferred to 38, against 22⅝ and 37¾ respectively yesterday; New-Jersey Central declined 1 ₱ cent. to 35; Pennsylvania advanced to 33⅜, but subsequently fell off ¼ ₱ cent.; New-Jersey Central Consols sold up to 76½, but closed at 76. The Bank of England gained £95,000 on balance to-day. At Paris, Rentes rose to 113f. 52½c.

In Sterling Exchange the easy working of the money market in London has caused an advance in the rate of 60-day bills to $4 83½, leaving demand unchanged at $4 88. The market is influenced by the Government calls of bonds and a belief in cheaper money in London, which makes 60-day bills the favorite remittance. Cables and demand bills are not especially needed, and are heavy, with no advance in rates. On actual business the rates were for 60-day bills, $4 82½@$4 82¾; fo demand, $4 87@$4 87¼; cables, $4 87¾@ $4 88, and for commercial, $4 80½@ $4 81½.

Government bonds were firm throughout the day, with an active business over the counters of the leading dealers. 1867s were especially weak, in sympathy with the decline at London, and the belief that the refunding operations of the Government will result in further calls for the bonds for redemption at an early day. The dealings in railroad mortgages were large and well distributed, the markets exhibiting strength, and prices, in many instances, recording a further advance. The principal activity was in Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Firsts and Canada Southern Firsts, the former advancing from 70 to 71 and reacting to 70⅝, and the latter rising from 77 to 78¼, with closing sales at the highest point. C., C. & I. rose from 94 to 95, Ohio and Mississippi Seconds from 75¾ to 76½, Toledo and Wabash Seconds, ex coupon, from 80½ to 81⅝; do. consolidated convertibles from 65½ to 65¾, Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis Firsts from 89 to 90, Cincinnati and Springfield Firsts from 74 to 75, Great Western Seconds, ex coupon, from 80¼ to 81½; Rock Island 6s from 103⅜ to 103⅞, and Union Pacific Land Firsts from 106 to 106⅛. Sales of Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Firsts, Western Division, Purchasing Committee Receipts, were made at 101@100⅞@ 100½. The New-Jersey Central issues were lower for consolidated Firsts assented and convertibles assented, the former declining to 74⅝ and the latter to 74. C., C. and I. C. Firsts declined to 58¾, and do. Seconds to 18. St. Paul Firsts sold at 123½, Long Dock bonds at 111, Chicago and Alton Firsts at 113½, Iowa Midland Firsts at 108, Chicago and Milwaukee Firsts at 110, New-York Central coupon Firsts at 116½, Toledo and Wabash Firsts, ex coupon, at 111¾, Michigan Central 7s at 114¼, and Fort Wayne Seconds at 115½. State bonds were irregular. North Carolinas were strong and advanced 1@ 1½ ₱ cent., old selling up to 19½, new to 14, and do. Funding Act of 1866 and 1868 to 14. Louisiana Consols declined to 97 bid and 67¾ asked, against sales at 69 yesterday. Missouri 6s of 1886 sold at 103½. District of Columbia 3.65s were firm at 79⅞@80.

The exports of domestic produce for the week ending this date were $4,429,575, against $6,477,544 for the corresponding period last year, and $3,981,539 in 1877.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1879.

Receipts	$1,824,488 45
Payments	883,425 28
Balance, coin	114,705,523 99
Balance, notes	43,037,728 33
United States notes redeemed	18,700 00
Coin received for United States notes	42,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 7.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 4½s, 1891, coup	105	105⅛
United States 5s, 1881, coup	107⅞	107⅞
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup	105	105⅛
Bills on London $4 82@$4 82¼	$4 82½@$4 82¾	
New-York Central	113¼	113¼
Rock Island	103⅜	119½
Pacific Mail	13¾	13⅜
Milwaukee and St. Paul	39⅜	34⅝
Milwaukee and St. Paul pref	75⅝	75¼
Lake Shore	68	67½
Chicago and North-western	51	50⅞
Chicago and North-western pref	77⅞	78¼
Western Union	94⅝	94⅝
Union Pacific	66	65½
Delaware, Lack. and Western	44	44
New-Jersey Central	34¼	34
Delaware and Hudson Canal	38½	38⅜
Morris and Essex	75⅞	76
Ohio and Mississippi	8	8
Harlem	141¼	141⅛
Hannibal and St. Joseph	13¼	13¼
Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred	34¼	34¼
Michigan Central	75¼	75⅛
Illinois Central	80⅜	81⅜
Wabash	21⅛	21
Canada Southern	47¼	46⅜
Iron Mountain	16¼	16

The extreme range of prices in stocks, and the number of shares sold, are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
Harlem	140⅜	140⅛	100
Erie	23	22½	27,200
Lake Shore	68	67	17,725
Wabash	21	21	300
North-western	51⅛	50⅜	11,100
North-western pref	78¼	77⅛	23,290
Rock Island	119½	119½	100
Milwaukee & St. Paul	35⅝	34⅜	9,850
Mil. & St. Paul pref	75⅞	75½	2,000
Pittsburg	86¼	86	400
Del., Lack. & Western	44⅜	43½	28,600
New-Jersey Central	34¼	34	2,550
Delaware & Hudson Canal	38¾	38½	900
Morris & Essex	76	75½	1,900
Michigan Central	75⅜	75	2,900
Illinois Central	81½	80½	1,000
Union Pacific	65⅝	65½	200
C., C. & I. C.	35¾	35¾	100
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	111⅜	111⅜	700
Chicago and Alton	79⅛	79⅛	100
C., C. & Ind. Central	5¾	5¼	600
Hannibal & St. Joseph	13¼	13¼	150
Ohio & Mis-issippi	8¼	8	1,900
Panama	193⅛	193⅛	100
Western Union	94⅜	94⅜	7,350
A. & P. Telegraph	31⅞	30⅜	550
Pacific Mail	13⅜	13⅜	500
Iron Mountain	17⅛	16	1,735
Canada Southern	47	46	1,425
St. L., K. C. & N	7¼	7¼	900
St. L., K. C. & N. pref	26¼	26¼	600
Mo., Kan. & Texas	6¼	6⅜	1,300
New-Jersey Southern	2	2	600
Total sales			149-035

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States currency 6s	119⅜	119⅝
United States 6s, 1881, registered	106¼	106⅜
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	106¼	106⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	102	102⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	102	102⅜
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	104¼	104⅜
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupon	104¼	104⅜
United States 10-40s, registered	108¼	108⅜
United States 10-40s, coupon	108¾	108⅜
United States 5s, 1881, registered	105⅞	106
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	107	107⅛
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	105⅛	105¼
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	105⅛	105¼
United States 4s, 1907, registered	99⅝	99⅞
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	99⅜	99⅛

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Exchanges	$67,210,447
Balances	3,488,391

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	43⅜	N. Y. 6s, G. L., '93	120
Alabama 5s, '86	43¼	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	19½
Alabama 8s, '86	43¼	N. C. 6s, Aqr. & Oct.	19½
Alabama 8s, '88	43¼	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. R.	85
Ala. 8s, A. & C. R.	5	N. C. 6s, do. Ap. & Oct.	85
Alabama 8s, '92	20	N. C. 6s, do. c. c. & J.	85
Alabama 8s, '93	20	N. C. 6s, do. c. c. & A. & O.	65
Ark. 7s, A. C. R.	10	N. C. 6s, East & West R. R.	100
Conn. 6s, '83-84	105	N. C. 6s, n. bds. '98	14
Ga. 6s, '79-80-86	101½	N. C. 6s, n. bs., J. & J.	14
Ga. 7s, n. bs., '86	107¼	N. C. 6s, n. bs., A. & O.	14
Ga. 7s, G. bs., '90	107¼	N. C. 6s, Sp. T., ct. 1.	3½
Illinois 6s, Loan	102	N. C. 6s, Sp. T., ct. 2.	3¼
Louisiana 6s	52	N. C. 6s, Sp. T., ct. 3.	3½
Louisiana 6s, n. bs.	52	Ohio 6s, 1881	101
Louisiana 6s, s. f. R.	52	Ohio 6s, 1886	103½
Louisiana 7s, Pac'y.	52	Rhode Island 6s, C.	110
Louisiana 6s, L. & M.	50	South Carolina 6s	25

DRY GOODS.

James McCreery & Co.,

Broadway and 11th-st.,

Closing Out Sale of

BLACK AND COLORED VELVETS.

27-INCH BLACK SILK VELVET, $2 25 PER YARD,
MARKED DOWN FROM $3 50.

18-Inch Colored Velvet,
$1 25, from $2.

OTHER GRADES AT A CORRESPONDING REDUCTION.

ALL-WOOL UNDERWEAR,

BOYD & LIPPITT,

MANUFACTURERS,

Theatrical, gymnasium, and rowing goods, in silk, worsted, and cotton.

NO. 69 THOMAS-ST.

DAMAGED TABLE LINEN, NAPKINS, COLored bordered doylies, towels, and towellings; also, cloths, coverings, & c., blankets; blankets and flannels reduced. WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Canal-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN K. VAN DE VENTER, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: This is to give notice that on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1879, a warrant of bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, against the estate of JOHN K. VAN DE VENTER, of Elizabeth, in the County of Union, in said district, adjudged bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Albany-street, New-Brunswick, New-Jersey, before Edward N. Dickerson, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said district, on the 21st day of January, A. D. 1879, at 10 o'clock A. M. H. L. HUTCHINSON, U. S. Marshal for said District.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES S. GLOVER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Charles Kleanle, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Revised Statutes of the United States, and that Charles S. Glover, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the provisions of the Revised Statutes, title Bankruptcy, and the several amendments thereto, for a discharge and certificates thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the thirty-first day of January, 1879, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton-street, Bennett Building, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the said petition, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of January, 1879. SAM'L H. LYMAN, Clerk.

425-law3w W*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES M. JOY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Charles Kleanle, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Revised Statutes of the United States, and that Charles M. Joy, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the provisions of the Revised Statutes, title Bankruptcy, and the several amendments thereto, for a discharge and certificates thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 31st day of January, 1879, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 6th day of January, 1879. SAM'L H. LYMAN, Clerk.

425-law3w W*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES M. JOY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, in said district, on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1879. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of CHARLES M. JOY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. JOHN E. SLATTERY, Assignee.

ja8-law3w W 40 Wall-street, New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERsey, ss.—At Newark, on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1878.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of GEORGE S. PAGE, of Stanley, in the County of Morris, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. E. M. MILLER, Assignee, &c.

782 Broad-st.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey, ss.: At Newark, on the sixth day of January, A. D. 1879.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of LOUIS DAVIS, of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. MORRIS LEVY.

ja8-law3w 39 Canal-street, Newark, N. J.

DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—BE IT Newark, the 18th day of December, 1878: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of CHARLES P. DEITER, of Kearny, in the County of Union, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

ALFRED D. DUDLEY, Assignee.
dec30-law3w* 782 Broad-st.

HENRY S. ALLEN, publisher of the only complete *History of North and South America.*

FROTHINGHAM & EMORY, sectional safes for tropical countries.

J. S. WARREN & CO., fine wall papers and interior decorations.

EAGLESON & DE VRAI, marble and floor tiling.

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WILLIAM BUTTERFIELD & CO., shoe machinery and shoe findings.

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STEWART HARTSHORN, patent self-acting shade rollers.

COFFIN & HURLBURT, fur, wool, and straw hats.

JOHN N. STEARNS & CO., manufacturers of silk goods.

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DEXTER, LAMBERT & CO., silk manufacturers.

F. W. SANBORN, patent fire-extinguisher.

POMEROY & PLUMMER, cotton and woolen goods commission.

DUNBAR BOX AND LUMBER COMPANY, packing boxes, moldings, and lumber.

J. W. JARBOE & SON, sheet-iron works. Sugar-coiling iron cars a specialty.

BILLMEYER & SMALL, manufacturers of narrow-gauge railway rolling-stock.

GARNER & CO., madder prints.

FRANK MILLER & SONS, blacking and harness oil.

J. TRAGESER, copper works.

CHRISTY, SHEPHERD & GARRETT, manufacturers of paper hangings.

DEVLIN & CO., clothiers.

THE INDIA-RUBBER COMB COMPANY.

WILLIAM O. HEADLE

JAN 1879

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Considerable business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, (Tuesday,) Jan. 7, as will be seen from a review of the proceedings, as follows:

V. K. Stevenson, foreclosure sale, Thomas D. Cottman, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story brown-stone-front building, with lot 25 by 99.2, No. 213 Mott-st., west side, 97.7 feet north of Spring-st., for $12,000; to James A. Roosevelt, as Trustee and plaintiff.

Bernard Smyth, Receiver's sale, James D. Fish, Esq., Receiver, sold the two and three story brick dwellings, with lot 25 by 100, No. 17 Clinton-st., west side, 175 feet north of Stanton-st., for $9,500.

A. H. Muller & Son, partition sale, J. S. Wilkinson, Esq., Referee, sold the following improved real estate: One four-story brick building, with lot 22 by 78, No. 209 6th-av., north-west corner of 14th-st., sold for $82,000, to F. G. Wetmore; a similar building, with lot 20.3 by 78, No. 211 6th-av., west side, adjoining above, sold for $33,000, to Mr. Tounsel; two similar buildings, with lots each 20.3 by 78, Nos. 213 and 215 6th-av., west side, adjoining above, sold for $50,050, to Owen Jones; a similar building, with lot 20.3 by 78, No. 217 6th-av., west side, adjoining above, sold for $25,200, to F. W. Mitchell; one four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 22 by 103.3, No. 103 West 14th-st., north side, 75 feet west of 6th-av., sold for $25,000, to Marshall O. Roberts; also, the four-story brick house, with lot 25 by 93, No. 237 East 10th-st., north side, 125 feet west of 1st-av., sold for $9,700, to Joseph Fox. Also disposed of the following described Brooklyn property: One three-story brick house, with lot 25 by 112.6, No. 23 Tompkins-place, east side of Harrison-st., sold for $4,950, to F. G. Wetmore; a similar house, with lot 25 by 112.6, No. 27 Tompkins-place, east side, adjoining above, sold for $5,000, to M. Banta, and a similar house, with lot 25 by 112.6, No. 27 Tompkins-place, east side, adjoining above, sold for $5,350, to J. Okely.

Scott & Myers, foreclosure sale, Edward M. Burghard, Esq., Referee, sold one lot, 19.8 by 90, on Gramercy Park, (easterly carriage-way,) 19.8 feet south of 21st-st., for $8,000, to German Savings Bank, plaintiff.

Winans & Davies, foreclosure sale, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land, 113.4 by 261.8 by 100.5 by 210, on Boulevard, south-east corner of 95th-st., for $30,000, to Mutual Life Insurance Company, plaintiff; also, two three-story frame and brick dwellings, two two-story frame buildings, and one-story frame house, with plot of land 179 by 35.8 by 189.2 by 113, on Broadway, south-west corner of 70th-st., sold for $19,000, to same purchaser; and one-story frame dwelling, with plot of land 204.4 by 261.7 by 204.4 by 270.3, on 10th-av., east side, block front between 76th and 77th sts., sold for $36,500, to same purchaser.

James M. Oakley & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph S. Auerbach, Esq., Referee, of the three three-story brown-stone-front dwellings, with lots, each 20 by 100.8, Nos. 357, 359, and 361 West 22d-st., north side, 125 feet east of 9th-av., for $13,121, to Bailey Hascall, plaintiff.

Louis Meeler, foreclosure sale, Gilbert M. Speir, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 2,136 3d-av., west side, 75 feet south of 117th-st., for $13,000, to Mary L. Bogart, plaintiff.

The foreclosure sale by Richard V. Harnett, of the dwellings with lots, No. 1,317 4th-av., south of 86th-st., was adjourned to Jan. 27.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Jan. 6.

106th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.11; Ann Ross to James Devlin $300

67th-st., n. s., 180 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x100.5: Anderson Fowler and wife to Mary Herahfield 2,400

Monroe-st., s. s., 75.7½ ft. w. of Rutgers-st., 17.1x93.2½; Alexander C. Culbert, Executor, to William Acheson 2,110

53d-st., n. s., 148 ft. w. of 4th-av., 16x105.5; Edward V. Loew and wife and others to Emily Straus 20,000

324-st., n. s., 458.4 ft. w. of 6th-av., 17.3x77.6; Adolph D. Straus and wife to Edward Sellock.

81st-st., s. s., 30 ft. e. of 3d-av., 75x102; John Carroll and wife to Christian Destling 7,000

87th-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 2d-av., 75x100.8½; H. F. Rogers, Referee, to Joseph Murray 2,000

1st-av., w. s., 100 ft. s. of 79th-st., 41.6x93; Edward Kilpatrick and wife to John H. Deane 6,000

46th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100.5; Henry V. Duryea and wife to William L. Shardlow 16,000

Inwood; Lots Nos. 28, 29, 134, and 135; Lucena Gunning and husband to Alphonse B. Alker ..... nom.

Same property; Alphonse H. Alker to William J. Gunning ..... nom.

Avenue A, s. e. corner of 13th-st., 20x36; Hester A. Hunt to Henry M. Bailey ..... nom.

Same property, 1-7 part of; Joseph S. Hunt to Henry M. Bailey 1,000

Same property, 1-7 part of; Benjamin F. Trumpy to Henry M. Bailey 200

Same property, 4-7 part of; John W. Hunt and wife to Henry M. Bailey 375

112th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 7th-av., 50x100.11; also, 7th-av., s. s., 50.5½ n. of 111th-st., 50.5x100; John F. Pupke and wife to Thomas Smith 18,000

45th-av., n. w. corner of 43d-st., 40.5x76; Thomas Smith and wife to John F. Pupke 16,000

Cherry-st., No. 86; William E. Dodge, Jr., and others to Augusta Wunnoch 4,000

134th-st., 310 ft. e. of 6th-av., 50x99.11; Charles H. F. Ahrens to William H. Matteson.

139th-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 7th-av., 100x99.11; Charles H. F. Ahrens to William H. Matteson ..... nom.

50th-st., s. s., 244.4½ ft. e. of 3d-av., 15.7½x99.9; William P. Parsons and others to Edward W. Bedell 9,000

Lexington-av., s. w. corner of 39th-st., 20x75; Catharine M. Lawrence and husband to Ira D. Warren 2,500

LEASE RECORDED.

Houston-st., n. s., between Avenues C and D, 21 years; Augustus W. Wynkoop and others to Charles Quenzer $220

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Balmore, Catharine M., and husband to Thomas H. Cox, s. s. 1 Bar., n. of 114th-st., 3 years. $2,000

Barandon, George, to John Barandon; Nos. 115 and 117 Canal-st., 5 years 4,500

Dunbar, James, and wife to Esther Pennell; Chestnut-st., 24th Ward, 1 year 100

Emmons, Jane P., to William Thompson, President, &c.; New-Church-st., s. w. corner of Liberty-st., 1 year 443

Hasbagen, D., and wife to George Riegel; Lot No. 4 [3 on a map of N. W. Stuyvesant, 3 years. 7,000

Herschfield Mary, and husband to Anderson Fowler; n. s. 67th-st. w. of 4th-av., 1 year 1,000

Kammerer, Henry, and wife to Henry Gucker; s. w. s. 1st-av., n. of 11th-st., 3 years 7,000

Knapp, David H., and wife to Adeline Mo'eman; s. s. s. 105th-st., s. of 1st-av., 5 years 4,500

Same to Same; same property, 4 years 4,500

Lindheim, John L., and wife to M. Sichel; n. s. 78th-st., w. of 2d-av., 5 years 2,000

Livermore, Anna, and husband to Charles F. Livermore, Executor, &c.; s. e. corner of Broadway and 53d-st. 8,000

Metzler, Adolph, and wife to George Agne; No. 336 East Houston-st., installments 4,000

Millhauser, Berri, to Jette Millhauser; s. s. 50th-st., e. of 2d-av. 5,000

Munday, B., and wife to Alexander Lilley; s. s. 52d-st., e. of 9th-av., 2 years 800

Pond, Susan, and husband to Mary E. Hoyt; c. s. 4th-av., n. of 183d-st., 3 years 1,000

Schroeder, W., and wife to Catharine Mahlstadt; w. s. 2d-av., south of 54th-st., 2 years.

Scott, A., and wife to John Dimond; s. s. 52d-st., w. of 8th-av., notes 1,500

Smith, Thomas, to John F. Pupke; s. s. 112th-st., s. of 7th-av., 3 years 2,000

Smith, Thomas, to John F. Pupke; s. s. 112th-st., s. of 7th-av., 3 years 7,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Gruck, Charles, to Henry J. Welch $3,000

Goebel, Joseph P., to Ed. Hammond 2,500

Hammond, Edmund, to John D. Barry 500

Keyes, Maria D., to Helen A. Phelps ..... nom.

Kropf, John, to Julia Ernst 5,000

Manhattan Savings Institution to Maulon Morgenstein 15,000

Metropolitan Savings Bank to John Kropf 6,000

Miller, L., and another, Executors, &c., to Louisa S. Wright ..... nom.

United States Life Insurance Company to the Mutual Life Insurance Company 10,000

Wright, Louisa E., to Charles Tracy and others, Trustees, &c. 20,256

CITY REAL ESTATE.

BULKHEAD WATER-FRONTS, NEAR City, for chemical works, factories, refineries, &c. Also, blocks for dwellings. For sale low, on easy terms. H. A. YOUNG, Engineer, &c., No. 20 Exchange-place.

A CHARMING PARK-AV. FULL-SIZED house, near 36th-st.; bargain. E. V. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine, 35 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.

NO. 15 WEST 37TH-ST.—THE FINEST BUILT, located, and finished full-size extension house now for sale. Permits from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE VACANT LOT SITUATE ON south-east corner of 5th-av. and 54th-st.; size, 28x117, with right of 8-foot alley. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED for a lease and improvement of the premises No. 190 (Chatham-st., (square,) lot, 25 by 124. Apply at No. 111 Fulton-st., to PETER A. H. JACKSON.

HARLEM—RAPID TRANSIT.

Houses, stores, flats, to let and for sale. PORTER & CO., No. 173 East 125th-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

BOREEL BUILDING, Nos. 113, 115, 117, and 119 Broadway. OFFICES TO LET.

This Building is new and first-class in all its appointments; perfect ventilation; light on all sides, and large court, 51 feet square in centre.

Four passenger elevators, and all the conveniences appertaining to a building of its class.

It is strictly FIRE-PROOF.

The rooms are so arranged that they can be rented singly or in suites.

Plans can be seen at our office, No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE NEW DOUBLE store, Nos. 503 and 505 Broadway, extending through to Mercer-st.; size, 50x200, with basement and sub-basement; now ready for occupation. Apply to HORACE S. LAY, No. 29 Pine-st.

NO. 373 CANAL-ST.—STORE, DRY BASEMENT, well-lighted lofts to let; in complete order; owner on the premises from 11 until 12 A. M.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

A MOST DESIRABLE FLAT—HEATED; all light rooms; $550. JOHN D. CRIMMINS, No. 1,037 3d-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—NO. 34 EAST 31ST ST.; 3 rooms 21x30; four stories; perfect ventilation; hot-water furnace; open fire-places; owner on the premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

500 VIRGINIA FARMS

FOR SALE at $5 per acre and upward. Situated within a day's drive of the City of Richmond, Va. Lands shown in our own carriages, free of charge. Buyers introduced to sellers, and allowed to deal directly with them. Send for our REAL ESTATE JOURNAL, containing descriptions of farms and other important facts, before locating elsewhere. SENT FREE.

CRAFFIN, STAPLES & CO., Richmond, Va.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN.
ABYSSINIA.....WED., Jan. 15 | ALGERIA...WED., Jan. 22
BATAVIA...WED., Jan. 15 | PARTHIA...WED., Jan. 29

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage and outfits on the most favorable terms, including a special low rate for the Fall and Winter months.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 2:30 P. M., on Jan. 8, 1879.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.,

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and the homeward passages.

GERMANIC, Capt. KENNEDY.....Sat., Jan. 11, 7 A. M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. JENNINGS.Thurs., Jan. 16, 11:30 A. M.
CELTIC, Capt. GELDARD.....Thurs., Jan. 23, 6 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. J. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Leaving Pier 38, N. R., foot of King-st.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 9:30 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Jan. 21, 12:30 P. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Jan. 28, 5 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Feb. 4, 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Feb. 18, 9 P. M.

These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having Bath-room, Smoking-room, Drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room,) $55, $65, and $75. INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26.

OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE,

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From Pier No. 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF LOUISIANA.....Thursday, Jan. 9
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Jan. 16

First cabin, $75 to $70, according to accommodations; excursion tickets, $100 to $120. Second Cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage at lowest rates.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Agents.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's pier foot of 1st-st., Hoboken.
DONAU.....Sat., Jan. 11 | NECKAR.....Sat., Jan. 25
RHEIN.....Sat., Jan. 18 | WESER.....Sat., Feb. 1

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin $100
Second cabin 60
Steerage 30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid Steerage certificates, $30. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

LABRADOR, SANGLIER.....Wednesday, Jan. 8, 5:30 A. M.
AMERIQUE, DELORD.....Wednesday, Jan. 22, 5:30 A. M.
FRANCE, TREMOLET.....Wednesday, Jan. 29, 5:30 A. M.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passengers apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Jan. 9, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, Jan. 23, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Jan. 25, 7:30 A. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.
Bolivia.....Jan. 11, 7 A. M. | Devonia.....Jan. 25, 7 A. M.
Circassia.....Jan. 18, 2 P. M. | Ethiopia.....Feb. 1, noon.

Cabins, $60 to $80. Second Cabin, $40. Reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.
Victoria.....Jan. 18, 2 P. M. | Castalia.....Jan. 25, 7 A. M.

Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.
SUEVIA.....Thurs., Jan. 9 | HERDER.....Thurs., Jan. 23
FRISIA.....Thurs., Jan. 16 | GELLERT.....Jan. 30

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; second cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. H. REHDER & SONS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers leave Jersey City, near Pavonia Ferry.
SCHIEDAM.....Saturday, Jan. 11
ROTTERDAM.....Wednesday, Jan. 22

Cabin, $65-$70. Intermediate, $45-$50. Steerage, $28. H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.

FUNCK, EDYE & CO.,
27 So. Wm-st., Freight Agts. [50 B'way., Gen. Passage Agt.

NATIONAL LINE—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R. FOR LONDON, (Victoria Docks):

Italy, Sat., Jan. 4. | Wisconsin, Wed., Jan. 15, 10 A. M.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, England, Sat., Jan. 18, 1 P. M. | The Queen.

Cabin, $50 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S.C., FLORIDA PORTS, AND ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
CHARLESTON.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8
CHAMPION.....SATURDAY, Jan. 11

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS. Insurance to destination, one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents.
Office on the Pier,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent,
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

PALMETTO FREIGHT LINE,

VIA STEAM-SHIP TO CHARLESTON, S. C., and the SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD, to all points in the South and South-west.

Freight rates as low as consistent with safety.

Bills of lading signed at Pier No. 27 North River.

CHAS. D. OWENS, General Agent.
Palmetto Freight Line,
No. 315 Broadway.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO.

Connecting at St. Thomas with German steamers for Porto Rico and Spanish Main. The new first-class iron steam-ship CITY OF PARA, Capt. CARPENTER, will sail for the above ports on Wednesday, Feb. 5, at 3 P. M.

Positively no freight received after 3d. All freight must be paid in advance. Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at the Quarter Dock, Brooklyn. Insurance one-half less than by any other line. Shippers desiring insurance can effect same under our open policy. For freight engagements or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents, Office, Pier No. 20 East River.

FLORIDA RAILROAD AND STEAM-SHIP LINE.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FLORIDA.
SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
LOWEST RATES OF FREIGHT AND PASSAGE.
Steamer ASHLAND, SATURDAY, Jan. 11,
And every SATURDAY thereafter.

For Fernandina direct, from Pier No. 12 N. R., at 3 P. M.

Only line leaving through tickets and bills lading to all points in Florida, and on Chattahoochie, Appalachicola, and Flint Rivers, and BRUNSWICK, Ga. Insurance ¼ per cent. Bills lading signed on pier. For further information, through bills lading, and passage rates, apply to

L. E. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., up stairs.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
GATE CITY, Capt. DAGGETT.....Wednesday, Jan. 8
CITY OF MACON, Capt. HARTRIDGE.....Saturday, Jan. 11

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, Georgia and Florida Steamboat Company, and with the new and elegant iron steamer ST. JOHNS.

C. D. OWENS, General Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway.
GEO. YONGE, Agent Ocean S. S. Co. and Central R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY.....Friday, Jan. 10, noon
Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.

For SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship COLON.....Monday, Jan. 20, noon
Connecting for South and Central America and Mexico.

From San Francisco for Japan and China:
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKIN.....Wednesday, March 5, noon
From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship AUSTRALIA.....Monday, Jan. 20, noon

For freight or passage (first cabin only) apply to Company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River, and for passage at Company's Ticket Office, No. 387 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE.
PIER 13 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WALL-ST.

FROM PIER 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodation for passengers.
S. S. NIAGARA.....Saturday, Jan. 11
S. S. SARATOGA.....Wednesday, Jan. 22

Tickets issued also for
VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS
in connection with the Mexican S. S. Lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
Steamer SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....WED., Jan. 8
Steam-ship.....SATURDAY, Jan. 18

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage, apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.
Calling at Progreso, Campeche, and Frontera.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Jan. 11
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only,) Thurs., Jan. 16
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Saturday, Jan. 25

Steamer leaves New Orleans Jan. 8 for Vera Cruz, connecting with steamer for Havana, New-York, and above ports.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 81 and 83 Broadway.

RAILROADS

METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.

Open from 5:30 A. M. to 12 P. M.

RECTOR-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry, and connects with cars for South Ferry.
COORTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Communipaw Ferries.
PARK-PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken.
CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferry.
FRANKLIN-ST.
GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses Street Ferry to Jersey City, and connects with cars for Desbrosses and East Grand Street Ferries.
BLEECKER-ST.—Connects with cars for East and West Eighth-st. Ferries, also, point for Christopher-Street Ferry to Hoboken, connecting with cars for Christopher and East Tenth Street Ferries.
FOURTEENTH-ST.—Nearest point to Union Square, Wallack's and Lyceum Theatres, Academy of Music, Irving and Tammany Halls, connecting with cars for East Twenty-third-Street and Houston Ferries.
TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point to Booth's, St. James, and Park Theatres, Grand Opera-house, Gilmore's Garden, and Masonic Temple, and Twenty-third-Street Ferry to Jersey City.
THIRTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point to Standard, Broadway, and Fifth-Avenue Theatres, Aquarium, and San Francisco Minstrels, connecting with cars for Weehawken Ferry.
FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Connects with New-York Transfer Company's cabs, for Grand Central Depot.
FIFTIETH-ST.
FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Central Park, connecting with cars of Belt Line Railroad.
For up-town trains take east-side stations.
For down-town trains take west side stations.

FARE 10 CENTS.

Except between the hours of 5:30 and 7:30 A. M. and 5 and 7 P. M., when the fare is 5 cents.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, Superintendent.
M. VAN BROCKLIN, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after Dec. 16, 1878,

Trains leave New-York, via Liberty and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry with Buffalo, Rochester and Counterline, and the Oil Regions, Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:12 P. M. Regular at 8:20 P. M., 3 and 9 P. M.; Sunday, 4:30 A. M. and 10 P. M. For Baltimore 4 P. M., except Sunday.

Express for Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sunday 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30 and 10 P. M. Express and second Railway, 2:30 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Trains arrive: Philadelphia, 6:50, 10:40 A. M., 10:10 P. M., daily; 9:40 A. M., 6:20 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 3:25, 6:40, 8:05 P. M., daily; 8:50 A. M. and 10:10 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 6:20, 8:30, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 6:20, 10:10 P. M.

Ticket offices, No. 526 and No. 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

J. P. FARMER,
FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.
General Manager.

TO PHILADELPHIA via PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after Dec. 16, 1878,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, 10, (limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 12:01, 3:45, 7:55, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:30 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:58 P. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:45, 8:35, 9:30 A. M., 7:35 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing Dec. 30, 1878, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

9:00 A. M., Western Express, Drawing-room cars to Albany and Rochester, and from Albany to Montreal via Saratoga.

11:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with Drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connection to Utica and Rutland.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with through sleeping car via St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.

7:30 P. M., Fast Express for Rochester and Corning via Geneva. Sleeping cars for Buffalo and Rochester.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and excepting Saturday night, to Lowville and Watertown.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 361, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 3 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, 32 New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY

will hereafter be known by its new name,
THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Through Trains From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 2d-st., see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

6 P. M., daily. Fast Mail. Local Express, stopping at Buffalo 8 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping Coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping Coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.

Nor local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany R. R.—8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River R. R.—8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 12 P. M. For New-York and New-England R. R.—8:05 A. M., 12 M., 11:35 P. M. For Newport—8:05 A. M., 12 M., 11:35 P. M. For Shore Line Points—8:05 A. M., 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Boston and New-York Air Line R. R.—11 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3, 4:40 P. M. For local trains see time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD, ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1878.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night express, daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached. General Eastern Office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEW-PORT, R. I.

—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 7 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HARDWARE AND PLUMBING BUSINESS FOR SALE—Location first-class. Address, for one week, P. B., Box No. 319 *Times Up-town Office*, 1,235 Broadway.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC BUSINESS MAN, with some capital, in a manufacturing business; no risk; capital guaranteed. Address Box 1,033 New-York.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES 4 Per Cent. Bonds,

COUPON OR REGISTERED,

And all other issues of Government securities, bought and sold at MARKET RATES, FREE OF COMMISSIONS, and on hand for immediate delivery.

CALLED 5-20s bought or exchanged for other issues on most favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,

Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., N. Y.

SUP

BEECHER STILL POPULAR.

PLYMOUTH'S PEWS AT AUCTION.

A LARGE INCREASE IN THE AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF THE PREMIUMS SINCE LAST YEAR—SOME OF THE PRICES PAID.

The annual auction sale of pews at Plymouth Church took place last evening. The hour for beginning the sale had been fixed at 7 o'clock. At that hour the seats were not all filled, but soon after 8 o'clock the church was crowded. The total amount realized by the sale was $40,721, including the assessed rental of the pews, which amounted to $12,743. The premiums formed an aggregate of $27,978, an increase over the rents and premiums amounted to $63,680; in 1875 to $71,165; in 1874, $59,430. The highest premium paid last year was by H. W. Sage, who gave a premium of $505 for the same pew he got last night for $500 premium. Mr. H. B. Claflin paid a premium of $500 for the same pew which he obtained last year for $300. At a few minutes past 7 o'clock there was a general stamping of feet, to announce that punctuality was desirable, and shortly afterward Mr. Beecher stepped to the front of the platform. He said that he had not been instructed by the Trustees to make a speech, nor did he need to make any, since the occasion was the twenty-ninth on which the pews had been rented, and the gentlemen present were thoroughly familiar with the method. He desired to say, however, that from the beginning the pews had been made, "as a matter of policy and principle, free to bidders." There was no moral lien on any of them, and if anybody wanted Mr. Claflin's pew, there was a way in which they could get it, and he would guarantee them against Mr. Claflin's temper, and if anybody wanted to get possession of Mr. Sage's pew they were at liberty to take it in the lawful way by bidding more than Mr. Sage did. Continuing, Mr. Beecher said: "I am able to make a statement to-night that is without a parallel on the globe. I know that there is not in the City of New-York an institution that can show a business with such a minimum of loss as we can. You will be much surprised as I am to know that the renting of the pews for the last 25 years amounts to about $1,000,000; that is the rentals and the premiums, or to be exact, $955,204, and the loss in the collection amounts to only $6,488." What the percentage of loss—$6,488—was to $1,000,000, Mr. White could tell quicker than he could. Mr. Beecher said he thought that it showed "a continued seriousness of purpose, a continued fervency of zeal, a spirit of religion, and a remarkable fidelity to obligations in regard to the church—a fidelity which, if carried out in every other part of the men's business, would make them eminently men of integrity and honesty." At any rate, it was good fruit for any church to exhibit in 25 years, with a rental of nearly $1,000,000, to lose Mr. Beecher only $6,500, in round numbers, or less. Mr. Beecher concluded by introducing the auctioneer, Mr. E. E. Hoyt, as "a gentleman not skillful as an orator," who was desirous of "making a few remarks." Mr. Hoyt read the "terms of the sale," which were that no bid would be accepted "from those in arrears," and the pews must be occupied at least 10 minutes before the beginning of any service, or they would be assigned to strangers. The bidding then commenced, the first call being $400. Mr. H. B. Claflin got the first choice at a premium of $500, and chose his old pew on the ground floor, about half a dozen seats from the platform. The list of premiums above $200 was as follows:

No.	Name.	Premium.
89	H. B. Claflin	$500
90	H. W. Sage	500
134	Charles Dennis	420
57	A. E. Wells	415
104	A. Storrs	405
55	M. S. Beach	405
56	R. Conrad White	405
100	Deacon Hutchinson	405
132	J. C. Wemple	400
92	S. Seaman	400
101	O. A. Gager	300
86	R. H. Benedict	300
109	E. H. Van Ingham	300
87	D. S. Arnold	300
102	M. K. Moody	300
88	A. Healey	300
97	John Winslow	300
54	C. E. Bigelow	275
58	F. D. Blake	275
96	S. B. Duryea	275
278	L. A. Parsons	250
279	C. T. Corwin	250
105	M. C. Ogden	250
208	W. B. Beerum	250
259	T. C. Shearman	*225
80	C. M. Bowand	225
131	H. Collins	*225
46	C. T. Christianson	*225
24	B. F. Tracy	*225
133	D. B. Babcock	220
144	H. G. Lapham	220
83	G. P. Tuthan	220
135	H. A. Hinckley	215
130	S. H. Smith	215
136	W. A. Shepherd	210
61	S. S. Dailing	210
129	J. R. Arbuckle	215
82	Dr. J. N. Conklin	210
53	J. T. Howard	205
200	J. W. Mason	205
280	H. W. Wheeler	200

There remained only 10 pews at the close of the sale, and it was announced that they could be had at a premium of $2 each.

A WEDDING AT ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.

The marriage of Mr. Allan Lee Smidt to Miss Grace Lee, daughter of Mr. William H. Lee, of the firm of Lee, Tweedy & Co., dry goods merchants, took place last evening in St. Thomas' Church, corner of Fifty-third street and Fifth-avenue. The church was crowded with friends and invited guests. The toilets of the ladies being remarkably beautiful and varied. The bridal party entered to the strains of Mendelssohn's wedding march, the congregation rising as they approached the altar, where Dr. Morgan stood awaiting them. The groom and bride were preceded by the ushers and bridesmaids, those offices being respectively filled by Miss Moffatt, Miss Howard, of Hartford; Miss Knowlton, and Miss Smidt, sister of the groom, and by Mr. T. G. Lee, the bride's brother; Mr. T. F. Lee, Mr. Walter Bound, Mr. Cooper, and Mr. Bosworth. The bride was given away by her father. She is about 24 years old, rather above the medium height, handsome in appearance, and wore a superb silk dress of light cream color, her coiffure being ornamented with a lace bridal veil that fell in graceful folds over her shoulders. In her hand she carried a large bouquet of fragrant flowers. The groom is a lawyer of social and professional prominence. At the close of the ceremony and while the bridal party were leaving the church the chimes were rung, filling the edifice with melodious echos. A grand reception was subsequently given at the residence of the bride's father, No. 516 Fifth-avenue, which was attended by a very large number of guests.

THE FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Pasted on the outer entrance doors of the Fifth-Avenue Theatre is a notice, signed by Gunning S. Bedford, stating that the money for all unused tickets will be refunded at the box-office between 12 and 2 o'clock to-day. For the present the theatre is closed, and *Rip Van Winkle* has literally taken his departure from New-York, Mr. Jefferson having gone South yesterday afternoon. Mr. Bedford stated in course of conversation yesterday that the immediate cause of the closing of the theatre was the action of the stage carpenters, musicians, and other employes, and not of Mr. Jefferson or the actors, who were willing to keep on, while the others refused to perform further duties unless guaranteed a full week's salary. Mr. Bedford thinks that by refusing to work and thus closing the theatre, the employes have made their condition worse rather than better, and that if they had kept on a few days longer the chances were that they would have been paid off in full. Mr. Harkins said yesterday afternoon that he did not expect to have anything further to do with the Fifth-Avenue Theatre, and was undecided as to what he should do, but thought he might again go starring through the country. The book kept by Mr. Hawkins has been turned over to Mr. Bedford, and from them the financial report of the retiring firm will be made up.

SUFFOCATED BY INHALING COAL GAS.

Deputy Coroner Goldschmiedt made an autopsy yesterday on the body of Jennie Schroeder, aged 6 years, who was found dead in her bed at Mrs. McCaffrey's boarding-house, No. 331 East Fifteenth-street, on Monday morning. Her sister, Lizzie, aged 20, a member of Strakosch's opera troupe, lay insensible across her body. The autopsy showed that Jennie died from asphyxia caused by the inhalation of coal gas. The girls, when they retired on Sunday night, left a strong fire burning in a Franklin stove which was in the bedroom. They slacked the fire with fresh anthracite coal and turned off the damper in the stove-pipe so that all draft from the stove was shut off. The room filled with the coal gas while the girls slept, and Jennie was suffocated by the vapor. Lizzie is still in an unconscious and dangerous condition, and, although hopes are entertained that she will eventually recover, it will be some time before she will be able even to speak. She has no idea of the fate of her little sister. Mr. Van Duzen, the step-father of the children, arrived yesterday from Philadelphia, where he resides, and had Jennie's remains removed for burial. Mrs. Van Duzen, the mother of the children, is in Chicago with an opera troupe.

A WOMAN FATALLY BURNED.

An explosion of gas occurred yesterday at 11 o'clock A. M. in the cellar of the tenement-house No. 50 Delancey-street, by which Mrs. Mina Bogert, the housekeeper, was fatally burned. The house is a brick tenement, five stories in height, on the north-east corner of Delancey and Chrystie streets. On the ground floor is the liquor store of John J. Davis, and the upper floors are occupied by a number of German families. Mrs. Bogert took a kerosene lamp into the cellar, and, on opening the door of one of the wood-houses, was met by a suffocating rush of gas. In a moment an explosion followed, the escaping gas having ignited from the lighted lamp. The flame was blown out of Mrs. Bogert's hand, and she was thrown to the floor. Her clothing took fire, and finding herself enveloped in flame, she ran up stairs and into the street. A crowd gathered about her, and one of the bystanders took off his overcoat and wrapping it around her threw her on the ground and rolled her in the coat until the flames were extinguished. It was then found that she was terribly burned on the head, face, arms, and lower extremities. Her injuries are believed to be fatal, and she was removed to the Chambers-Street Hospital in an ambulance. After the fire had been extinguished an examination of the gas-pipes in the cellar was made, and it was found that the gas was escaping from a rent in the service-pipe leading from the street main, caused probably by the frost. Mrs. Bogert is about 38 years of age. She has had charge of the house for a long time, and was always believed to be a very careful housekeeper.

THE CENTENNIAL RIFLE TROPHY.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION AMENDING THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH IT SHALL BE CONTESTED FOR.

The Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association met yesterday afternoon, Judge N. P. Stanton in the chair. The Treasurer's report showed the receipts during December, 1878, to have been $431 31; expenses, $284 76, leaving a balance on hand of $146 56. A communication from the Long Island Railroad Company guaranteeing the running of trains at reasonable hours during the coming shooting season was referred to the committee on changing the location of the range. The special business of the meeting was in reference to a change in the conditions of the international match. Gen. Shaler stated that while the association stood committed against any change in those conditions, yet there was one clause which only referred to the introductory match which took place in 1876. He therefore moved that the following paragraph be substituted for the ninth paragraph in the conditions:

"Prize—The American Centennial Trophy of the last winning team until the year 1884. After that year the trophy to be always held subject to challenging, in the event of a challenge being received from more than one country or province in the same year, the competitions shall take place at one and the same time, and the country or province whose team makes the highest score shall be entitled to the trophy. Such trophy shall be considered for the time being the property of the recognized head rifle organization of the country or province which the winning team represents, and such head rifle organization shall keep the trophy, and take all needful steps to insure its safe keeping, and in the event of its loss or destruction, shall have it replaced by a counterpart as exact as may be, and shall deliver it into the hands of the next successful competitors. It shall be the duty of such head rifle organization to fix the time and place for holding the next competition, and to give at least six months' notice of such time and place to the rifle associations of all countries and provinces. If no entries for the next competition are received by such head rifle organization before the end of the year in which the competition, such organization shall require its team to shoot over the ranges, and have inscribed upon the trophy the name of its country, the total score, and the words, 'No other competitors.'"

The motion was adopted, with the amendment offered by Judge Gildersleeve that "such action shall not deprive the team of 1876 of any and all rights it was entitled to when it won the Palma by its magnificent shooting in 1878." After electing Col. Henry G. Litchfield, United States Army, a life-member of the association, an adjournment was taken.

THE GARBAGE PROBLEM.

A PLAN THAT THE PILOT COMMISSIONERS THINK IS FEASIBLE.

The Pilot Commissioners yesterday ordered the removal of the wreck of the coal barge Morris, owned by W. J. Davidson, which is sunk at the northern end of the gap of the Atlantic Dock. Mr. S. T. Appolonio appeared before the board, by appointment, and explained his machine for destroying the garbage and street refuse of the City. It consists of a large cylindrical boiler, placed in an inclined position, and revolving on its longitudinal axis. During the process it is kept continually filled with flame injected into the bottom, and the heat is described as intense. The garbage is received into the upper end from the carts, and the residue, after burning, is discharged from the lower extremity into a series of buckets working on an endless chain, and by them taken into a receptacle in the scow. The entire affair works automatically. The cylinder is so arranged that it will retain the material until it is properly reduced, and it is claimed that all noxious matters and gases during the process of consumption are effectually destroyed either in the cylinder or in a combustion chamber attached. The capacity of the machine can be increased or diminished by elevating or lowering it, and not being fixed can be readily taken to other out trouble or removed from place to place as may be desired. Mr. Appolonio proposes to construct a machine and test it practically at his own cost, provided that in case the commissioners decide to perform all that is claimed for it he is assured of a contract. The board gave it as their opinion that the machine is feasible and that the City authorities should grant the inventor an opportunity to make a trial of it at one of the dumping grounds now in use.

THE BONDS OF A FLORIDA ROAD.

The case of John Collinson against Sidney Hopkins and others was before Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, upon the question whether the Receivers of the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad Company, appointed by the United States Circuit Court of the Northern District of Florida, should be admitted as parties defendant. The suit is not now prosecuted by any of the original parties to it, but is conducted by one Thomas B. Coddington, and none of the original issues are now involved. The suit was brought in 1872, and involved the use and appropriation of $1,200,000 of bonds issued in 1870 by the State of Florida in aid of the railroad company. In January, 1873, it was agreed that these bonds should be sent to England, and be subject to certain debts and obligations, and Coddington was to have a lien on 192 of these bonds for the payment of $40,000. A stipulation to this effect was signed only by two of the parties to the record, and it was denied upon the argument yesterday that the railroad company assented thereto or authorized any one to subject the estate to payment of Coddington's debt. It appears that the bonds, after going to England, instead of being appropriated as proposed, became subject to further litigation, and were impounded by the English courts. Meantime a portion of the bonds were sold and put in circulation, and the remainder was pronounced by the Supreme Court of Florida unconstitutional and void. Suits were also brought in Florida to foreclose a mortgage and lease upon the railroad, and the receivers, who now seek to be made parties defendant in this suit, were then appointed. This case is now pending before Judge Van Brunt, and Coddington is seeking to get a decree adjudging him to be a creditor of the company in the sum of $460,000, and to sell the bonds as the property of the company. The Receivers ask to appear and defend, denying that these bonds are the bonds of the company, and denying all liability on the part of the company for their payment. Judge Barrett reserved his decision.

HONORING SECRETARY SHERMAN.

The Chamber of Commerce have begun a movement to carry into effect Mr. A. A. Low's suggestion at the last meeting that Secretary Sherman's portrait should be placed upon the walls of the Chamber alongside of Alexander Hamilton's, in recognition of his services in bringing about resumption. A fund has been raised, and Mr. Sherman is shortly to be invited to sit for his picture to some artist of distinction not yet decided upon. The Chamber's portrait of Alexander Hamilton was painted in 1792 by Trumbull for the Merchants of New-York, as an expression of their appreciation of his services to the commercial and financial interests of the country while acting as the first Secretary of State. He was then 35 years of age.

THE VAN HOUTEN ESTATE.

Judge Barkalow, of the Orphans' Court of Passaic County, yesterday read his decision in the matter of the exceptions to the intermediate account of John R. Van Houten, Executor of Rachel Van Houten, filed by George Post, his co-Executor. In his decision, Judge Barkalow reviewed the entire case. Rachel Van Houten, of Paterson, died in 1863 at an advanced age, leaving a will, which was admitted to probate March 19, 1863. The will was proved by the Executors, George Post and John R. Van Houten, the son and son-in-law of the testatrix. An inventory was duly filed and a first account, by both Executors, was presented and allowed, Jan. 19, 1865. A second intermediate account, purporting to be by both Executors, was presented for allowance May 15, 1866. To this account, on May 25, 1866, George Post, one of the Executors, filed exceptions, and the case was taken into court to test the validity of his exceptions. The only one of importance was an exception to the payment of a legacy of $5,000 to Catharine Van Houten, a daughter of the testatrix, upon the ground that a redemption of the legacy had been made. The testimony taken covers 638 printed pages, and began on Feb. 15, 1867, ending May 24, 1878. Several of the witnesses testified that Mrs. Van Houten stated that Catharine had been given her legacy and used it in building a house, and Judge Barkalow said in his decision, "we believe it to be the truth that Rachel Van Houten did furnish $5,000 for the house, and that she declared and intended it to be a substitute for the legacy," and he allowed the exception.

THE VOLUNTEER LIFE-SAVING CORPS.

The Volunteer Life-saving Corps are progressing famously. Yesterday Capt. Boyton collected on their account, for the establishment of stations, $235 on the Stock Exchange and $150 on the Produce Exchange. Subscriptions were also opened on the Cotton and Maritime Exchanges. A telegram was received from the Receiver of the Long Island Railroad, saying that the 19-foot boat presented to the corps by Mr. Blades had arrived at Hunter's Point, and that with it were two pairs of 10-feet oars. Mr. Frank Miller, of No. 73 Madison, gave the corps yesterday a life-saving raft and a pair of sculls. He says he will have this stationed off Pier No. 8, so as to be ready for instant use in either river.

A BRAVE FIREMAN KILLED.

AND EIGHT OTHERS INJURED.

CRUSHED BENEATH A FALLEN ROOF OF A VESEY-STREET STORE—A FIRE WHICH DAMAGED PROPERTY ABOUT $35,000—NO CAUSE FOR IT ASSIGNED—SCENES AT THE BURNED PREMISES.

Early yesterday morning a private watchman patrolling Vesey-street, near Washington, noticed the dull flicker of fire in the third story of No. 75 Vesey-street, an old four-story building, occupied by Frank W. Bauer as a grocery and provision store. Patrolman Scully gave the alarm from the signal-box. There was some mistake in giving the alarm through which the firemen lost several precious minutes. The men of Engine No. 29, in Fulton-street, say that 72 was struck first, and immediately afterward 52, and they were harnessed up and ready for a start a considerable time before they knew where they were wanted. Within one minute and a half from the time that they obtained the necessary information they had their line of hose laid on and playing. Chief of Battalion Rowe, as soon as he saw the extent of the fire, gave the second alarm, summoning all the companies in his battalion. The firemen all agree that the blaze then seemed to have made most headway in the second story. Ladders were placed against the walls, the windows were broken in, and soon the streams of 12 engines were directed as much on the flames as the obstructions of high-piled packages of goods permitted. There was a large quantity of inflammable material on all the floors, but this was, in a measure, counteracted by the wet nature of most of the merchandise. The fire was discovered at about 3:30 A. M., and it progressed for an hour even after the firemen had laid on all their appliances. The third and fourth stories were blazing vigorously, and the flames had burst through the roof before the water got the advantage. The building had an old-fashioned peaked roof on the front half, and the gable ends joined the roof of No. 77 Vesey-street, occupied by Moses & Co., tea-dealers. Smoke was seen in the upper story of the tea warehouse, and the firemen broke in its windows, and poured in several streams of water. It was afterward found that the flames had made some progress among the tea boxes, having effected entrance at the point where the two roofs joined.

The fire was under control just an hour and a half after the alarm was given, and a few minutes afterward all the engines were dismissed, except No. 29, which, with Hook and Ladder No. 8, was left to do the "wetting-down" as it is called—that is, deluge the burned portion so as to provide against smoldering embers renewing the blaze. Chief of Battalion Rowe, with Foreman Van Horn, then entered the building to look for advantageous places from which to direct their efforts. The stairway, which was near the centre of the building, had been burned away, as well as the hatches of a contiguous hoistway, so that they had an unobstructed view clear up through the burned roof. A ladder belonging to No. 10 Company was elevated through the hoistway, and several firemen, headed by Rowe, sprang to the floor of the second story. A line of hose was carried through the first story and up the ladder. Altogether, at least 15 firemen were on the first or second floor when, without an alarming sound or motion, the roof caved in, and with it a large section of the brick party-wall joining No. 75. The beams of the floors had been so charred by the fire that the heavy weight so precipitated was hardly even checked, but roof, walls, beams, and boxes of merchandise were tumbled together down to the floor of the first story. The sound of the crash was deafening, and it was succeeded by a stillness that was broken by the cries of eight firemen who were buried in the ruins. Robinson, of the hook and ladder company, was about midway of the ladder, handling a section of the hose, when the collision of the heavy timbers with the ladder gave him an impulsion that threw him back beyond the line of the tumbling walls. The men were too much bewildered at first to know where to begin in the work of freeing their buried comrades. An alarm recalled all the engines and companies that had been dismissed, and then all hands began the work of disinterring the living.

Chief Bates and Assistant Shea were speedily on the spot and directing the labors of the men. Foreman Reeves, of the hook and ladder company, soon managed to extricate himself, and had been struck by a falling beam, but another had propped against the wall and shielded him from very serious damage. Chief of Battalion Rowe was found near the hoistway. His head was crushed by the timbers near where the stairway had been. As the firemen walked over the beams a few feet further on, they heard the voice of another imprisoned comrade imploring them to walk easier, as they were under them. "Help me, and quick, too," he cried; "I can't stand it much longer." It proved to be Hope, of the hook and ladder company, who had been standing on the ladder just even with the floor of the second story. He had been struck by a falling billet, and when he recovered consciousness he found his body imprisoned by beams, one of which lying across his breast made respiration very difficult. Only his head was free. His comrades, by propping up the superincumbent beams, succeeded in extricating him. Reagan lay next to him, so closely pinned down that he could not move a hand. Hogan, of Engine No. 29, lay so near to Reagan that, by stretching out the one free hand, he touched the lantern which hung on Reagan's arm. Hogan's leg was doubled up under him and the other was so closely fixed that when he was pulled out his rubber boot was left in the wreck. This was the only loss which was a source of great embarrassment to the rescuers at the commencement of their labors, was supplied by a calcium light. Commissioners King, Perley, and Gorman joined in the work of rescue, and Commissioner Brennan was early on the ground with surgeons and ambulances for the relief of the injured. As soon as one of the men was taken out he was sent to the Chambers-Street Hospital, his wounds dressed, and then taken home if his injuries were not too serious. Foreman John W. Irving was found lying between two packing boxes near the top of the ruins. None of the men were touching him, but a bloody line down the left side of his face showed where a severe blow had fallen. He was dead, and probably had not survived the fall longer than a few minutes. The floor fell in at 5:45, and the last man was not rescued until after 9 o'clock.

The following is the record of the dead and injured:

JOHN W. IRVING, Engine No. 29, killed. Severe contusion of left temple.

WILLIAM ROWE, Chief of Battalion, No. 38 Murray-street, severe wounds and contusions about the head. Wounds dressed at Chambers-Street Hospital and sent home.

FOREMAN VAN HORN, Engine No. 29, crushed on the head and shoulders. Sent home.

JOHN HOPE, fireman, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 8, wounded over right eye by falling timbers; bruised on breast, side, and legs. Doing well at the Chambers-Street Hospital.

DENIS REGAN, fireman, Engine No. 29, residing at No. 230 East Fifty-ninth-street, injured internally; suffering from shock. At Bellevue Hospital. Recovery doubtful.

HENRY JONES, fireman, Engine No. 29. Back injured, shoulder crushed, and scalp-wounds. Sent home.

THOMAS H. HOGAN, fireman, Engine No. 29, residing at No. 25 Rutgers-street. Contusions of head and eyes. Bellevue Hospital, doing well.

FOREMAN MICHAEL REEVES, Hook and Ladder Company No. 10., No. 42 North Moore-street. Scalp wounds and contusions. Sent home.

JOHN MCKOWEN, fireman, Hook and Ladder Company No. 10. Scalp wounds. Sent home.

Irving's body was sent to the engine-house in Fulton-street. His father, ex-Assemblyman James Irving, was informed of his sudden death, and with the mother of the young man called at the engine-house. The grief of the parents was very affecting. Irving's wife was also brought to see him. He was laid out on a rude bench in the reading-room of the engine-house. His wife was overcome with grief on seeing her husband. Kneeling beside him she gave herself up to an abandonment of grief that forced his hardy comrades to mingle their tears with hers. Irving leaves also three young children. He became a fireman about a year ago, and served in the same companies before he was transferred to Engine No. 29, about two months ago. Brief as had been his service he won great credit for daring and efficiency. "I knew that he'd never stay with us long," said a comrade of Engine No. 29. "He was not very strong in health, but that wasn't the reason. He never found any place too hot or too dangerous for him."

Coroner Woltman and Deputy Cushman took the steps preliminary to an inquest, and gave the burial permit. Dr. Cushman ascertained by superficial autopsy that Irving's skull was not broken, and as far as could be ascertained no other necessarily mortal injuries were sustained by him. He attributes his death to concussion of the brain and shock. F. W. Bauer, proprietor of the burned store, did not learn of his loss until late in the afternoon. He is a member of the Council of Elizabeth, N. J., and waited there yesterday morning to attend a caucus. When he arrived and saw the wreck of his property he was for a time too dazed to be able to give intelligent answers to questions. He says he and his clerks closed the store according to custom at 7 P. M. on Monday. The keys were left with Wellbrock, who keeps a saloon at Vesey and Greenwich streets. Mr. Bauer says that there was only two gallons of oil in the stock of the building. One large heater in the store-room he knows was in safe condition when he left. Another small stove stood in the third story, where he bottled his liquors. His clerks say that there was more than half burned out when they left for the night. The origin of the fire is something for which Mr. Bauer is unable to offer a plausible theory, and the investigation of the Fire Marshal has not elucidated the mystery. Bauer was unable to even approximate his loss. Until a few weeks ago he was carrying $17,000 insurance. He then reduced it to $10,000, distributed as follows: Park, $3,000; Firemen's, $3,000; Hope, $2,000; Ulmen, $2,000; Continental, $2,000.

The reports of a commercial agency give Frank W. Bauer a poor record, on account of his failure in August, 1877. At the death of his father-in-law considerable real estate came to him, which he endeavored to carry, and up to a short time previous to his failure claimed to be worth $50,000 net. The schedules filed on the time of his failure showed only $7,191 real assets, while the liabilities were $15,114. He obtained a compromise at 50 cents on the dollar, but since then he has had no credit. He started the business in 1866, with a capital of $700.

C. D. Blackburn & Co., dealers in butter and cheese, occupied the basement of No. 75, and lost by water damage $4,000, on which they had $1,500 insurance in the Phœnix, of Brooklyn. Moses & Co., of Nos. 77 and 79 Vesey-street, were damaged considerably by water, as their tea stock was chiefly in the upper story. They were unable even to approximate their loss, which was amply covered by a total insurance of $30,000. The buildings Nos. 75, 77, and 79, belong to A. B. Wetmore, whose loss on No. 75, is not more than $4,000, and $500 will cover that sustained by the building occupied by Moses & Co. Richardson's stock of groceries in No. 73 was damaged to the extent of $1,000, on which he has $5,000 insurance. The total loss will not exceed $35,000.

THE MUTUAL LIFE COMPANY.

ACTION OF THE PROTESTING POLICY-HOLDERS—A WAR TO BE WAGED.

The Executive Committee of the protesting policy-holders of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of this City, were busily engaged yesterday in forwarding to all the policy-holders of the company whose names they could obtain, a printed copy of the preamble and resolutions passed at a meeting held at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel on the evening of the 24 inst. Mr. H. A. Johnson, a banker at No. 98 Broadway, is President of the committee; Mr. C. N. Jordan, at No. 20 Nassau-street, the Treasurer, and Mr. J. W. McCulloh, one of the Receivers of the New-Jersey Midland Railway, at No. 93 Liberty-street, is the Secretary. These officers were chosen at a meeting of the Executive Committee held on Monday, and their purpose is to march, if possible, every policy-holder, so as to get them to revoke their proxies, which they have given to officers and others connected with the company, and thus take away from the latter much of the power they now possess. The preamble and resolutions will also be served on the President and Trustees of the company. The preamble sets forth the grievances which the protesting policy-holders believe themselves to be sustaining by the action of the company in its new departure in life insurance. It is followed by eight resolutions, as follows:

First—That we condemn the whole of this new plan and device, from its very inception, as a violation of the fundamental principles of mutuality upon which the institution is founded; as a practice which, if not absolutely illegal, yet runs so near the verge of illegality that no faithful Trustee should jeopard his trust by venturing to tread the path; as a method founded on unjust treatment of the retiring members, from whose necessities this so-called "special fund" has been wrung; as a deviation from that straightforward course which we should ever characterize the company in all its acts; as a transaction which has neither compensation nor justification in the "surplus" it is alleged to create; into the company or in the increased business which it attracts; and as an injustice to the old policy-holders, to which they should not submit.

Second—That we firmly believe this new practice did not receive that full and thoughtful consideration before its adoption which its serious character and consequences demanded; and we hope that, upon a careful reconsideration of the subject, the Trustees will be satisfied that a grave error has been committed, and would be promptly corrected, and this objectionable new plan forever abandoned.

The third instructs the Executive Committee to mail a copy of the resolutions to the Trustees of the company, with the request that they immediately discontinue the new plan, and return to the old and uniform rates. The fourth is as follows:

Fourth—That for the purpose of ascertaining what injury, if any, has been inflicted upon old policy-holders, and determining what remedy, if any, is available to redress such injury—having proper regard to any equitable or moral rights of innocent participants in this new plan—the Executive Committee are instructed to obtain from the company a statement of the amount of insurance issued upon this new plan; the amount of the rebate allowed to parties thereunder; what entries relating thereto have been made upon the books of the company; what amount has been paid, or agreed to be paid, to agents as commissions on this new business, and what amount has been spent, or obligations incurred, for advertising, printing, and other expenses connected with this new plan.

The fifth recommends to the policy-holders to accompany their future payments of premiums with a protest against the continuance of the new system until its practice has ceased.

The sixth appoints Messrs. Cyrus W. Field, M. B. Fielding, C. L. Perkins, and the President, Secretary, and Treasurer, or any seven of them as an Executive Committee, who are instructed to open communication with their fellow-policy-holders throughout the country, and to invite and procure their co-operation in the steps they may deem best to take, so as to concern the rights and interests of the old policy-holders of the company, and for that purpose to obtain from the company their names and addresses. And should the Trustees decline to abandon the practice against which they protest, the Executive Committee are instructed to procure such legal advice, and to take such legal steps as may be necessary and proper in the premises, and to give public notice that they will regard the policy of death claims which may occur under policies issued upon the new plan. The other resolutions are:

Seventh—That this meeting recommend to the policy-holders to revoke their existing proxies, and that an effort be made to secure legislation which shall prevent the use of proxies issued for a longer term than 60 days preceding an election, and that no proxies shall be valid if in the hands of any officer or employe of the company, and such further legislation as may secure a thorough audit and inspection of all the affairs of the company.

Eighth—That a subscription list be opened, and the policy-holders be invited to send to the Treasurer, C. N. Jordan, at No. 20 Nassau-street, New-York City, such sums as they may subscribe thereto.

Mr. J. W. McCulloh, the Secretary, is constantly in receipt of letters from those policy-holders who wished to join in the movement against the company, and their numbers are increasing rapidly. Mr. F. S. Winston, President of the Mutual Life, said that the company believed their action to be right, and in the best interests of all the policy-holders, and that they were prepared to thoroughly contest the matter if a fight should be forced upon them.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

At the annual meeting of the New-York Historical Society last evening a paper was read by Mr. William Allen Butler on the life and literary labors of the late Evart A. Duykinck, a member of the society. Mr. Frederic A. De Peyster, the President, occupied the chair. A number of reports were submitted on minor subjects. The annual report showed that among the contributions to the library during the past year were 619 bound volumes, 1,300 pamphlets, 4 maps, 27 volumes of newspapers, and 27 objects of history. The name of Hon. William E. Gladstone was proposed among others for honorary membership. The Treasurer's report showed that the total receipts for the year were $44,799 60, including a balance on hand in January, 1878, of $11,425 27, together with some large investments. The total disbursements in the same period were $44,035 39, leaving a credit balance of $764 11. The total of invested funds is $46,900; balance to the credit of the publication fund, $3,935 62, and to the credit of the John D. Jones fund, $2,088 06. There were 32 deaths and 65 resignations of members during the year, resulting in a diminution of the membership. The new officers elected last evening for the current year are as follows:

President, Frederic De Peyster; First Vice-President, Charles O'Conor; Second Vice-President, Benjamin H. Field; Foreign Corresponding Secretary, Erastus C. Benedict; Domestic Corresponding Secretary, Edward F. De Lancey; Recording Secretary, Andrew Warner; Treasurer, Benjamin B. Sherman; Librarian, Jacob B. Moore. The new names on this list are those of Messrs. O'Conor, Benedict, De Lancey, and Jacob B. Moore, who succeed, respectively, in their offices, the late William Cullen Bryant, George H. Moore, Evart A. Duykinck, and J. Austin Stevens.

IMPORTANT SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

HOUSES ON THE LINE OF THE ELEVATED RAILROAD BRINGING FANCY PRICES.

One of the most important sales of real estate that has taken place in some time was held in the Exchange Sales-room yesterday forenoon. The sale was in partition of the Tonnele estate, under an order from the Supreme Court, and included the five four-story brick buildings Nos. 209 to 217 Sixth-avenue, and the four-story brown-stone-front building No. 103 West Fourteenth-street, adjoining. The Sixth-avenue buildings included a plot of land 103 feet 3 inches by 78 feet, or an average per lot of 20 feet 7 4-5 inches front by 78 feet deep each. The other lot is 22 feet front by 103 feet 3 inches deep. Great interest was attached to the sale for many reasons, but for none more than as an indication of the effect of elevated railroads upon avenue property. There was the largest attendance in years, and the competition was more spirited than has been known since the panic. The corner house, No. 209 Sixth-avenue, was purchased by F. G. Watmore for $52,000; No. 211 by L. G. Tonnele, one of the heirs, for $53,000; Nos. 213 and 215 by Owen Jones, for $25,000 and $25,050 respectively, and No. 217 by F. W. Mitchell for $25,200. The Fourteenth-street house was purchased by Marshall O. Roberts, who owns the Lyceum Theatre next door, for $23,000. These are all superlatively good prices, and will, dealers say, impart a buoyancy to the market which it has not felt for a long time past. There were also sold on account of the same estate a four-story brick house, with lot 25 by 98, No. 227 East Tenth-street, north side, 125 feet west of First-avenue, to Joseph Fox for $9,700; three three-story brick houses, with lots each 25 by 113.6, Nos. 253, 255, and 257 Tompkins-place, east side, 200 feet north of Degraw-street Brooklyn, to N. G. Wemore, H. Gardner, and John Chaffey for $4,950, $4,000, and $5,250, respectively, and 10 acres of land in the City of Oswego, N. Y., to John Tonnele, one of the heirs, for $1,100. By the terms, 50 per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent. interest per annum. The proceeds accounted $309,850.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Customs Inspectors yesterday seized 1,675 smuggled cigars on the St. Jago de Cuba, from Havana.

The assignment of Eugene M. Eldredge to Richard O. Jolly was filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

The Spring Meeting of the American Jockey Club will begin with an extra day's racing on Friday, 30th May—Decoration Day.

The twelfth annual ball of the Private Coachmen's Benevolent and Charitable Society, will be given at Irving Hall this evening.

Mr. J. Henry Harper, grandson of the late Mr. Fletcher Harper, became a partner in the firm of Harper & Brothers on the 1st inst.

One hundred and three immigrants were landed at Castle Garden yesterday. The City of New-York brought 37 and the Suevia 66.

The annual reception of Morton Commandery No. 4, Knights Templar, will take place at Gilmore's Garden on the evening of the 29th inst.

Theodore McLeod, ex-Secretary of the Republican Central Committee, was yesterday appointed a clerk in the Surveyor's office of the Custom-house, in place of Edward DeLasy, removed.

Thirty-seven new cases of scarlet fever and 12 of diphtheria were reported at the Sanitary Bureau yesterday. There were also six deaths from scarlet fever and five from diphtheria yesterday.

At a meeting of the New-York Commandery of the Military Order, Loyal Legion, to be held at Delmonico's to-night, Major-Gen. Francis J. Herron and Capt. Nicholas Smith are to be balloted for for membership.

John Green, alias Thomas Godfrey, alias John Sullivan, a notorious burglar, was placed on trial by Assistant District Attorney Bollins, in the General Sessions Court, found guilty, and sent to State Prison for four years.

Judge Sedgwick, in the Superior Court, yesterday, appointed George A. Morris guardian ad litem of his daughter Margaret McGill, who is a minor, and is about to begin an action for divorce against her husband, Daniel McGill.

The Department of Public Works has issued a notice warning the public against wasting Croton water, by allowing it to run to prevent service-pipes from freezing, and threatening to shut off the water from houses where such waste is continued.

Matthew Lyons, a Central Park policeman, was fined $20 yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions, on the complaint of August Pank, saloon-keeper, of No. 966 Third-avenue, who charged him with having pointed a pistol at him on Dec. 26, with intent to shoot.

Sanitary Superintendent Day reported yesterday that during the week ending the 4th inst. there were reported at the Sanitary Bureau 11 cases of typhoid fever, 224 cases of scarlet fever, two cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis, two cases of measles, and 27 cases of diphtheria.

The Special Committee on Public Charities of the New-York Produce Exchange, have recommended that the members of the Produce Exchange respond to all applications made to them by the General Committee to Canvas for City Charities, of which Mr.

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ALVORD CHOSEN SPEAKER.

A HARMONIOUS REPUBLICAN CAUCUS

THE HALL OF THE ASSEMBLY CROWDED WITH MEMBERS AND SPECTATORS—EULOGISTIC SPEECHES IN FAVOR OF THE CANDIDATES—MR. ALVORD NOMINATED BY 52 TO 43 FOR SLOAN—GOSSIP ABOUT THE MAKE-UP OF THE COMMITTEES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—At last the contest is ended. Thomas G. Alvord, of Syracuse, has won the fight for the Speakership, after one of the bravest, most careful, and most stubborn contests for the place that has ever been made in the capital, and yet one of the best-tempered and quietest of canvasses, free, in a remarkable degree, from intemperate speech on either side.

From the moment the Assembly adjourned at noon until 7 o'clock, the Alvord men went about declaring confidently that their work was ended, and that they were sure of receiving 55 votes for their candidate in the caucus. They would not admit a doubt about the result. While they were confident, they were not so boisterous as they had been. Their change of manner, and perhaps the discovery at a late moment by Mr. Sloan's friends that the Oswego candidate would really need more votes than he had been able to count or gain promise for, sobered all the adherents of Mr. Sloan and gave countenance to the declarations of their opponents. During the afternoon an incident occurred that did not at all encourage Mr. Sloan. Mr. J. Theodore Sawyer, of Tioga, who had expressed his intention of voting for Mr. Sloan, went to his room and told him frankly that his views had changed; that he could not vote as he had intended to do, and that he had decided to vote for Mr. Alvord. Among the Sloan men it was asserted that Mr. A. B. Cornell, whose presence had been accounted for here by the fact that he was invited to the reception at the Capitol, had not been an indifferent and impartial observer, but had used his influence among Assemblymen and Senators to further Alvord's interests, and had assisted in completing the number of votes necessary for a choice. This assertion was stoutly denied by Alvord's friends.

At 7 o'clock to-night the Assembly Chamber in the new Capitol was brilliantly lighted, and Republicans were pouring up the stairway and into the seats. Many of the Democrats came as spectators. Among the early arrivals was Mr. Alvord, who climbed the long stairway without evincing weakness or fatigue. He took the seat he had occupied during the morning session. Mr. Sloan came in some time afterward, and he also took the seat he had occupied at the 12-o'clock meeting. Gen. Husted was on the left in the neighborhood he has always preferred. Hayes and Strahan were behind him. Gen. Sharpe was on the extreme right; Hepburn was on the left, and the members generally were distributed all over the hall without much regard to arrangement. The galleries were black with spectators, and the whole space behind the members' seats was filled.

At 7:30 precisely Mr. Husted, as Chairman of the caucus committee, rapped sharply, in his own characteristic way, and the caucus was in order. He nominated for Chairman Mr. J. Theodore Sawyer, of Tioga, and the nomination having been approved, Mr. Sawyer was escorted to his place by Mr. Wadsworth, of Livingston, and Mr. Hayes, of New-York. Charles P. Ingersoll, of Chautauqua, and William Leslie Noyes, of Cayuga, were made Secretaries, and Titus Sheard, of Herkimer, and Harvey J. Husd, of Erie, were selected as tellers. The roll was then called, when it was found that all the Republicans were present except Mr. Curtis, of Chenango, the number present being 96. The Chairman then asked the further pleasure of the caucus.

Mr. Strahan, of New-York, rose and said that, with pride and pleasure, he proposed for speaker of the Assembly, the oldest and ablest legislator in the State, Hon. Thomas G. Alvord, of Onondaga. As to the speaker, he had presided with great honor for two years; he had twice been Lieutenant-Governor, and his legislative career was begun when the Speaker was scarcely more than born. There had never been a more prominent or potent figure in the State than he. They should remember that the man of wisdom is the man of years. Gov. Alvord, though venerable, preserves a force and vigor which are exceptional. He possesses, in a remarkable degree, that which should accompany old age—love, honor, and troops of friends. Mr. Strahan spoke of the vital importance of selecting a Speaker at this time who could conserve the interests of the Republican Party, and that Republicans in the Assembly should proceed so as to escape the criticism of the weak and exercise the power of the strong. He set forth at length Gov. Alvord's experience and capacity, and claimed that it would be a fitting thing to crown his years of service by making him Speaker in the new Capitol. The people of the State looked for it, and the choice of Gov. Alvord will meet their approval.

Mr. William H. Steele, of Oswego, followed Mr. Strahan. He presented the name of Mr. George B. Sloan, in a long and very uninteresting speech, full of sound and trite proverbs. He was much too long in coming to the point. He alluded to Mr. Sloan as free from trammels, did faint justice to his able services in the Speaker's chair and on the floor, and paid a passing tribute of respect to the opposing candidate. His closing sentence, in which he spoke of the spotless record of Mr. Sloan, was applauded by many of the members, but the nomination was not received with more noise than that of Mr. Alvord.

The Chair called for the tellers to take their places, but as Mr. Hepburn, of St. Lawrence, rose, he was recognized, and he went on to second Mr. Sloan's nomination. He dwelt eloquently upon Mr. Sloan's record as legislator, his sterling character, and known ability. He spoke also in enthusiastic terms of Mr. Alvord, from whom he acknowledged he had received his first lessons in politics. No man would go further to defend and help him, but the Assembly would fail to comprehend the magnitude of the occasion if it were controlled by personal considerations. Sympathy, with the poetic propriety of the occasion, might dictate that the veteran legislator should be elected Speaker, but the question was, Shall the State be kept by the Republican Party next Autumn. From the seeds sown here will be largely reaped the harvests of 1879 and 1880. He praised Mr. Sloan for his services as member and Speaker, and ended by declaring that he did not believe the Republican banner could be placed in purer or safer charge than that of George B. Sloan, of Oswego.

Mr. William D. Brennan, of Franklin, a new man, supported the nomination of Mr. Sloan, whose election he looked upon as desirable, in order that the Speaker might be an exponent of the intelligence, integrity, and purposes of the masses of the people.

Just as the tellers were about to advance, Gen. James W. Husted, of Rockland, called out: "Mr. Chairman," and stepped out into the aisle with a spring. The two gentlemen in nomination, he went on to say, were well-known to all the Assembly. They needed no eulogy. Each had made his own social and political record. The man does not live who dares question the integrity of either of them. He had served with both of them on the floor. He had served with both of them in the chair. He was surprised that a criticism of the character of either had been made; that a parallel should be drawn. This was neither the time nor the place for such remarks. What are the qualities that we require in a Speaker? They are accuracy, courtesy, knowledge of parliamentary law, and above all things, knowledge of human nature. He seconded the nomination of a man who, in the last respect, was peerless. He seconded the nomination of Hon. Thomas G. Alvord, "the old man eloquent of Onondaga."

The House was awakened by the speech of Mr. Husted, which was delivered in such clear and ringing tones, that it was heard in the remotest corner of the great stone room. No acoustic difficulties prevented it from reaching everywhere, and when he concluded there was a burst of warm applause.

Mr. Jonathan Ogden, of Kings, a man of pleasing aspect, with gray hair and side whiskers, a bright complexion, strong voice, erect frame, and ready address, seconded Mr. Sloan's nomination, expressing the high regard which he entertained for him when they had associated in the Legislature of 1876.

The speeches here ended, the tellers took their stand before the Clerk's desk, and the roll was called. As it proceeded the members advanced with their ballots and dropped them into the box. Curtis, the member who had been absent at the first roll-call, came in. While the tellers counted the ballots they were surrounded by an anxious crowd. Before the result was announced the crowd scattered right and left. "Alvord has it," "It's Alvord," "The old man wins," and other expressions were heard passing down the rows of seats. The report reached the mass of spectators at the back of the room just as the tellers announced the result. Ninety-five votes had been cast. Of this number, Alvord had received 52, and Sloan 43, and Alvord was the choice of the caucus.

From the midst of the spectators a yell arose. Alvord tried to restrain it by waving his arm, but it continued until Mr. Sloan stepped upon the floor, just at the foot of the centre aisle. He was seen quickly, the applause ceased, and, in his clear, firm voice, he said he desired to return his sincere thanks to the gentlemen who had so warmly and ably assisted him in his canvass. They had shown a degree of constancy which he deeply appreciated and which merited a gratitude it was difficult for him to find words to express. After a contest warm and exciting, but entirely free from bitterness or ascerbity of feeling, the caucus had decided to confer the honor of the Speakership upon his distinguished friend from Onondaga. "and from the bottom of my heart I heartily concur in that decision." He assured his recent opponents that he and those who had supported him would feel it a pleasure to assist the distinguished veteran in making the session of 1879 a successful one. The motion that the nomination be made formally and by acclamation. The nomination was so made, and immediately there was a rush of Mr. Alvord's friends to shake hands with and congratulate the veteran. Strahan, Husted, Hayes, and Brennan were among the first to take his hand.

The nominations now in order were those in interest thereafter. Mr. Edward M. Johnson was nominated for Clerk by acclamation, Gen. George H. Sharpe taking the opportunity of making his first speech by seconding the nomination. Charles A. Orr, of Erie, was re-elected Sergeant-at-Arms. Henry Wheeler, of Rensselaer, was elected Door-keeper. Harrison Clark, of Columbia, was made First Assistant Door-keeper; Francis Maher, Second Assistant Door-keeper, and Worden E. Payne, stenographer, the nominations being made on motion of Mr. Husted. The Chairman was request d to appoint a caucus committee of five, and the caucus then adjourned.

The usual gossip about the formation of committees began immediately. The Sloan men were inclined to be indifferent about what course is pursued in making up the committees. Defeat was too fresh upon them to permit them to think with patience about anything else. While Mr. Alvord was congratulated, Mr. Sloan was also visited by his firmest friends, who took hand with him and congratulated him upon the warm support he had received. Mr. Alvord was not prepared to say anything about the probable make-up of his committees. It is understood, however, that the Cities Committee will go to Husted; the Ways and Means, as a matter of course, to Sloan; the Judiciary to Husted, if he prefers it to Cities, and to Strahan, if Husted should decline it. Hayes, it is reported, is set down for Canals, although Hurd, of Erie, is known to desire it. The Committee on Railroads i said to be intended for Gen. George H. Sharpe. The apportionment committee will probably be led by Husted. Sawyer, of Tioga, is to have Banks. Villages goes to Doyce, of Saratoga; insurance to Knowles, of Albany, and commerce and navigation to Talmadge, of Brooklyn.

Of cours , it is impossible to learn exactly who voted for Alvord, but from a Sloan list in the possession of one of his friends, his vote was as follows, with one name omitted: Messrs. Allen, Bradley, Brennan, Bridges, Brundage, Case, Chase, Chickering, Clark, Evans, Fish, Grant, Hepburn, Mann, McAllister, McNaught, Millspaugh, Munson, Noyes, Ogden, Palmer, Peck, Pitcher, Pendergast, Reynolds, Robson, Sang, Saunders, Sharpe, Sheard, Sherman, Skinner, Steele, Stephenson, Terry, Titus, Tozier, Varnum, Wadsworth, Warner, O. Wheeler, W. F. Wheeler—42.

For Alvord—Ackerman, Arnold, Braman, Cady, Curtis, Deane, Deyoe, Duguid, Eidman, Gentsch, Glidden, Greer, Griggs, Halsey, Hayes, Hoysradt, Hurd, Husted, Ingersoll, Johnson, Knowles, Langbein, Low, Marean, McKeel, McQueen, Mooers, Peek, Perry, Pool, Roberts, Sanders, Sawyer, Shult, Simmons, Simmonson, Stegman, Strahan, Stewart, Sullard, Sutherland, Swift, Talmadge, Thomas, Travis, Trowbridge, Van Valkenburgh, Wakely, Wells, Weston, Willis, Young—52.

ENGLAND'S UNSETTLED TRADE.

DISQUIETUDE ON THE LONDON STOCK MARKET — RAILWAY STRIKERS RESUMING WORK—THE THREATENED COAL MINE TROUBLES.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The feeling of disquietude regarding banking credit continued to form a feature of business in the stock market yesterday. Discussions of a doubtful character were heard respecting two or three establishments which are believed to be tried a good deal by the pressure of the times. The speculative movement in Erie made further progress. Other United States railways were dull. Canadian railways show some recovery on recent prices, on a renewal of the amalgamation rumors regarding the Grand Trunk and Great Western lines. The *Times*, in its financial article this morning, says: "These rumors are only traceable to speculative sources."

The goods guards of the Midland Railway have resumed work at Rowsley and Kettring. These are two of the most important shunting places on the road, and as work has been resumed there the strike is considered by the railway officials as broken up. The men have also resumed work at Carlisle, Skipton, and several other places. Applications for work are being made by the men at Leicester.

The strike among the seamen at Sydney, New South Wales, against the employment of Chinese sailors, has terminated.

The dock-yard laborers at Hull have returned to work on their employers' terms.

The coal masters of Sheffield have telegraphed the delegates of their workmen that it will be unnecessary for them to attend Thursday's meeting, as the determination of the men to resist is already known to the masters. The men have now been asked to consent to arbitration, but have not yet given an answer to the proposal.

BARNSLEY, Jan. 8.—The decision of the colliers on Monday not to submit to a reduction of wages has already sent up the price of coal, and in the event of a strike it is expected that prices will rise rapidly, because the stocks are very low. It is generally believed that the masters, at their meeting on Thursday, the 9th inst., will offer a compromise on the question of wages.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The railway signal men in London have decided not to strike until after the interview with the Directors on the 14th inst. On the other hand, great disorganization of traffic is reported.

IN MEMORY OF MORTON M'MICHAEL.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.—A large meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia was held at noon to-day in the Common Council Chamber to take action relative to the death of Hon. Morton McMichael. Mayor Stokley presided, and Daniel M. Fox and George H. Boker acted as Secretaries. Addresses were made by Hon. Eli K. Price, Gen. Robert Patterson, William D. Lewis, Col. John W. Forney, and Daniel Dougherty. Resolutions, expressive of regret at the loss to the community in the death of Mr. McMichael, were adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE CASES.

A NEW COMPLICATION LIKELY TO ARISE.

INDICATIONS THAT GEN. MERRITT'S NOMINATION WILL BE REJECTED—PRESIDENT HAYES SAID TO BE CONTEMPLATING HIS REAPPOINTMENT AFTER THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The Senate Committee on Commerce will meet to-morrow, and it is expected that the New-York Custom-house cases will be considered, and possibly disposed of. Senator Conkling is still exceedingly reticent regarding the action which he proposes to take in the matter. It is generally understood here, however, that the committee, at his request, will report in favor of rejecting the nomination of Gen. Merritt and the other gentlemen whose names were sent in with his. The contest will thus be transferred to the Senate, and there are indications that it will result in a refusal to confirm Merritt. Should this be the outcome, the position of Collector under the Tenure of Office act would remain vacant until the 4th of March next; at least, that is the construction put upon the law here.

The portions of the Revised Statutes bearing upon the subject provide that during any recess of the Senate the President is authorized in his discretion to suspend any civil officer appointed by and with the consent of the Senate, except Judges of the courts of the United States, until the end of the next session of the Senate, and to designate some suitable person, subject to be removed in his discretion by the designation of another, to perform the duties of such suspended officer in the meantime; and if the Senate, during such session, shall refuse to advise and consent to an appointment in the place of any suspended officer, then, and not otherwise, the President shall nominate another person as soon as practicable to the same session of the Senate for the office. It is generally accepted construction of this law it is believed that if Gen. Merritt is rejected the President will be obliged to send to the present Senate, some time before its adjournment, the name of another person to be Collector. On the other hand, however, it can now be definitely stated that the President and his advisers believe that he can judge himself of the "practicability" of sending in another name before the 4th of March, and that he will decline to do so, reserving the right, after the end of the session, to designate Gen. Merritt again to perform the duties of Collector. Some of the best jurists here hold that such action would be clearly in opposition to the law, but there can be no doubt that the President holds the view of the case stated, and that he will do everything in his power to prevent Gen. Arthur from returning to the Collector's office.

AN ATTACK ON THE BURNSIDE BILL

A CONVINCING ARGUMENT AGAINST THE ABOLITION OF THE NATIONAL ARSENALS—THE GOVERNMENT MAKING ARMS AT A CHEAPER RATE THAN PRIVATE MANUFACTURERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8—Senator Burnside was unfortunate to-day with his Army bill, which was fixed for a special order, but which was driven over—first by the Patent bill, and next by the announcement of the death of Representative Hartridge. That portion of the bill which practically abolishes the manufacture of arms and munitions of war by the Government has received a vigorous attack from the Ordnance Department of the Army, through a report made by Col. Benton, commandant of the Springfield Arsenal. The Association of Manufacturers of Arms, Ammunition, and Equipments, of the United States, in a memorial presented to the Burnside Commission, stated that the cost of manufacturing arms at the Government Armory at Springfield was largely in excess of the average cost of manufacture by private firms, and presented figures to show that the average cost of each Springfield rifle made at that armory during the year 1877 was $115. The memorialists said there were private arms-manufacturing companies in this country which would contract to make Springfield rifles, identical with those made at the National Armory, for $15 each. In making up their figures to ascertain the average cost of manufacturing a rifle at Springfield, the memorialists placed the reserved value of the Springfield Armory at $7,000,000, and assumed that that amount of capital is invested for the special purpose of manufacturing arms. The injustice of such a calculation is pointed out by Col. Benton in his paper, which shows that the figures given include the stock of field artillery, small-arms, munitions, &c., now stored at the armory, some of the small-arms stored being those which were purchased during the rebellion from the manufacturers who join in the memorial. Col. Benton also shows that the year 1877 does not fairly represent the production of arms at the armory. He gives the aggregate production for the five years ending June 30, 1878, which shows an average yearly production of over 18,000 stand of arms, instead of 7,000, as stated by the memorialists, which would place the cost of each rifle at $38 61, instead of $115 as calculated by the memorialists.

Col. Benton furnishes tables showing the number of rifle muskets produced at the armory during the rebellion, and the average cost per rifle, which was $11 70. He also furnishes tables showing the number of rifles of the Springfield pattern purchased from private parties during the same period, the average price of which was $20. As the Government manufactured over 800,000 muskets during the rebellion, the saving to the United States from 1861 to 1865 was about $7,500,000, or a sum more than twice the entire cost of the Springfield Armory since its establishment. In the face of such facts and figures as are presented by Col. Benton the Burnside Commission will find it difficult to convince the country that the public arsenals should be dismantled and the privilege of equipping the Army with ordnance stores be given to private firms.

MORTALITY AMONG CONGRESSMEN.

THE THIRD DEATH OF THE PRESENT SESSION—SEVERAL OTHER REPRESENTATIVES SERIOUSLY ILL—PROBABLE RETIREMENT OF JUSTICE HUNT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Both houses adjourned at an early hour to-day on account of the death of Representative Hartridge, of Georgia, who died at his rooms in this city this morning at 6 o'clock. He had been sick for several days with pneumonia, but until yesterday morning was not considered ill enough to demand the presence of other friends than were here. Early yesterday morning, however, his disease took an unfavorable turn, and his wife was telegraphed for, but was stopped on her way at Wilmington, N. C., by the announcement of his death. Mr. Hartridge represented the Savannah district, and was the youngest, as well as the most prominent member of the Georgia delegation in Congress. He was a member of the House Judiciary Committee. Both the Senate and House appointed committees to accompany the remains to Savannah, and they will leave for that point to-morrow afternoon. The death of Mr. Hartridge is the third that has taken place among the members of the House this session. Several other members are now ill, some of them dangerously so. Alexander H. Stephens is again very sick. Mr. Schleicher, of Texas, is also seriously ill with pneumonia.

Justice Hunt, of the Supreme Court, who was stricken with paralysis a few days ago, is somewhat better to-day, and has partially recovered his power of speech. He may get much better, but will never be able to assume the active duties of his position again, and it is expected that David Davis, of Illinois, will, in a day or two, present a bill providing for his retirement. Justice Hunt was appointed in 1872, and it will, therefore, take a special act to give him the benefits of the law which provides that a Judge, after holding his office for 10 consecutive years, and being 70 years of age, may resign, and for the remainder of his natural life receive his salary the same as though he were in active service. Justice Hunt is 68 years of age, and has served only six years.

The funeral services over the remains of the late Representative Hartridge will be held in the hall of the House of Representatives to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. The two houses of Congress will attend the services, and the Chaplains of the House and Senate will both officiate. At the conclusion of the services both houses will follow the remains to the depot. The committee to convey the deceased to Georgia will leave this city on the 5:30 P. M. train.

THE REFUNDING OPERATIONS.

A PROPOSED INVESTIGATION BY THE BANKING AND CURRENCY COMMITTEE—ANOTHER CALL FOR 5-20 BONDS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—It is understood that at the next meeting of the Committee on Banking and Currency, which will be held on Friday, Mr. Hartzell, of Illinois, will present a resolution to investigate the methods of conducting the operations for the refunding of the 6 per cent. bonds, and particularly to investigate the coin balances reported by Secretary Sherman in his reply to the resolution of Judge Kelley, as being on deposit with the First National Bank of New-York, and other national banks. Mr. Hartzell claims that under a resolution of the House, passed at the last session, authorizing the Committee on Banking and Currency to ascertain the amount of gold and silver coin and bullion held and owned by the United States, that committee has full authority to make the investigation proposed by him. The report made by Secretary Sherman in response to Judge Kelley's resolution was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and that committee having been given jurisdiction of the matter, it was expected that any investigation that might be made would be conducted by it. If, however, the Committee on Banking and Currency should determine to make the investigation, it is not likely that any objection will be interposed. Secretary Sherman, in view of the controversy that has occurred over this matter, is anxious for an investigation, and believes that such an investigation would result in removing the misunderstanding which prevails in the public mind touching the funding operations of the Government and the relations of the Treasury Department with the national banks.

The Secretary of the Treasury this afternoon issued the seventy-ninth call for the redemption of 5-20 bonds of 1865, counsels of 1867. The call is for $10,000,000, of which $6,000,000 are coupon and $4,000,000 registered bonds. The principal and interest will be paid at the Treasury on and after the 8th day of April next, and the interest will close on that day. The following are descriptions of the bonds:

Coupon bonds dated July 1, 1867, namely: $50, No. 18,001 to No. 23,000, both inclusive; $100, No. 18,001 to No. 24,000, both inclusive; $500, No. 16,001 to No. 22,000, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 20,001 to No. 27,000, both inclusive; total coupon, $6,000,000.

Registered bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after the 1st day of July, 1872, as follows: $50, No. 551 to No. 800, both inclusive; $100, No. 4,401 to No. 5,900, both inclusive; $500. No. 2,851 to No. 3,800, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 11,001, to No. 13,500, both inclusive; $5,000, No. 3,551, to No. 4,300, both inclusive; $10,000, No. 2,801 to No. 3,500, both inclusive; total registered, $4,000,000; aggregate, $10,000,000.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan today amounted to $7,113,600.

THE CAMPAIGN IN AFGHANISTAN.

SUCCESSFUL MARCH OF THE QUETTAH COLUMN ON KANDAHAR—RUMORS THAT YAKOOB KHAN IS PREPARING TO FOLLOW HIS FATHER—FIGHTS WITH MARAUDING BANDS.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The *Daily News'* dispatch from Lahore says: "Gen. Stewart's occupation of Kandahar will mark the conclusion of a definite period of the war. All will then have been done that the Quettah column can possibly do before Winter. It is true that unlimited discretion is given to Gen. Stewart, and possibly he may project the occupation of Girishk, which is an important strategic position, but, unless something unforeseen occurs, the Army of Afghanistan will furnish no further intelligence of importance before the beginning of March.

The Viceroy of India telegraphs that Major Cavagnari reports rumors that Yakoob Khan is preparing to follow Shere Ali in his flight to the Russian frontier, finding himself powerless in Kabul. The Ghilzai chiefs, with the exception of Azmatullah Khan, have all sent in friendly messages.

In the action with the Suliman Khol marauders the British lost 2 killed and 10 wounded.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8.—The band of Mahoud Waziris, who recently made an incursion into British territory, plundered the inhabitants, burned a tank, and retreated to the hills, have been cut off, with heavy loss. The Khybar Pass is now quiet. The British attacked the Suliman Khol marauders and killed 70 of them. This important operation will, it is expected, produce quiet on the frontier.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 8.—The *Agence Russe* (semi-official) for the first time admits that Shere Ali has entered Russian territory, saying it believes the news is correct, but that it does not believe that he was accompanied by his troops.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—A dispatch to the *Standard* from Hazaraplr, announces that Gen. Roberts visited the principal fort of Khost on Monday, and was saluted by the Afghan garrison. The attitude of the marauding tribes around his camp, however, is so threatening that his force passed all of Monday night under arms. The garrison at Peiwar, which was also threatened, have requested Gen. Roberts to send them reinforcements.

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

BISMARCK ADVOCATING PROTECTION—SATISFACTION WITH THE FRENCH ELECTIONS—THE EMPEROR WILLIAM'S HEALTH.

BERLIN, Jan. 8.—Prince Bismarck appears to be taking every opportunity for declaring himself in favor of protection. He recently wrote a long and favorable reply to a letter condemning free trade sent him by the agriculturists of the District of Stormoan.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* says the German press shows, generally without distinction of party, great satisfaction with the result of the Senatorial elections in France.

The *North German Gazette* intimates that the Republic can reckon on the sympathy of Germany so long as its policy reflects the moderate and reasonable views of Gambetta.

A Berlin dispatch to the *Times* says: "The Emperor William is wonderfully well, though still obliged to carry his arm in a sling. He drives out daily with the Crown Prince or with an equerry."

LONDON, Jan. 9.—A Berlin dispatch to the *Times* says the Protectionists intend sending a deputation, shortly, to congratulate the Emperor on his restoration to health, and will take the opportunity of complaining of the financial policy hitherto followed by the Government.

The Emperor and Empress have given notice that they do not desire personal gifts at their golden wedding, which will be celebrated on June 11, but that they would rejoice if money instead be devoted to charity.

A DISAPPOINTING BANQUET.

THE DEMOCRATIC GATHERING AT COLUMBUS A FAILURE.

NOT THE GRAND AFFAIR THAT WAS EXPECTED—GEN. EWING'S SPEECH ON THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION—HEARTY RECEPTION OF GOV. BISHOP.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 8.—The long-anticipated Democratic banquet took place this evening, but the immense throng expected from distant parts has failed to appear, and the crowd falls far short of meeting the expectation of the organizers and all those present. The loudly-heralded Democratic gathering, which was expected to be of national interest, results in the meeting together of a number of Congressmen and State politicians to have a good time. Aside from the comparing of notes and the arrangement of the campaign for the Governorship, little can be said. As soon as it became generally known that Senator Thurman would not be present the great interest taken in the affair at once commenced to wane.

The attendance was less than 300. Those possessed of sufficient funds to accept the invitation of the managers, at $3 each, met at the Neil House this evening and, surrounding the banquet tables, were called to order and welcomed, on behalf of the Young Men's Democratic Club.

Gen. Ewing responded to the toast, "The next President of the United States," as follows:

We are met to commemorate the public life of one who, next to Jefferson, best represented the fundamental idea of democratic government—"equal rights to all, special privileges to none." Our Republic at its birth cast off the more obvious devices of government by which aristocracies through all time have subjugated the masses. Orders of nobility, laws of primogeniture and entail, life-tenures of political office, exemption of classes or interests from taxation—all were swept away. But in Washington's first term our forefathers unfortunately transplanted here the germ of the Bank of England, incorporated as the Bank of the United States, and sold to that private corporation the sovereign power to make money, and thus to rule the business of the people by changing at pleasure the values of their labor and property. Old Hickory struck down the bank and vindicated the vital principle of democracy that the Government should have no private corporation for a mistress to share or usurp its sovereign power. Near a half century has passed, and the people are confronted with the same question, greatly magnified in dimensions and importance. We find now a confederation of 2,000 United States banks instead of one. They are the arms of a Briarean money power, reaching every quarter of our land, and holding every business man and business interest in their grasp. The representative of the Treasury Department timidly crouches in a seat in their clearing-house, while they insolently nullify the laws.

To complete the work of degradation and subjugation of the masses, the man under whose Presidency this infamous legislation was accomplished—the worshiper and worshiped of the millionaires—is to come back to us in 1880, anointed by the corruptionists of every crowned head of Europe, to give us a strong and profligate Government, such as becomes the transition from a real to a sham Republic. Let us meet him, or whoever else may be nominated by his party, with an opposition composed of all citizens who want to preserve a Government for the people and by the people, and who can unite on a few fundamental propositions in opposition to the aggressions of the money power—the substitution of greenbacks for bank notes, the unlimited coinage of the old silver dollar, and the prompt and absolute stoppage of all increase of the bonded debt for resumption purposes. Let us postpone further question about resumption until the day arrive, and all shall see that no other distracting questions not of instant and supreme importance. Let us settle them when, by a united and gigantic effort, we shall have broken the political sceptre of the money power. If there be Democrats who are devotees of bank money, who are hostile to unlimited coinage of the old silver dollar, and who would plunge the country yet deeper in bonded debt to fasten on it the slavery of gold prices and payment, let them go, and their desertion, emphasizing our sincerity, will draw to our ranks two where we lose one. If we should lose New-York, New-Jersey, and Connecticut, which I do not believe, we will gain Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. And even if, after having secured a united and homogenous Democracy, devoted to great and lasting principles and measures, we should lose the first battle, it were far better than to win it by a false union of discordant elements on a deceitful platform.

Shall we shall our leader be? No man who expects to win the Presidency by a suit in chancery, or an Electoral Commission, or by money. Let us have a pure and brave man, on a plain and candid platform. Let it be resolved that the result shall be ascertained and declared according to the immemorial usages of the Government, no matter what powers of force or fraud may attempt to defeat the verdict. It is to be a fight for political supremacy between manhood and money—between the people who bore the heat and burden of the war and an aristocracy which grew and fattened on their sacrifices. Let our leader be one who is with the people, heart and soul—who has a back-bone—and who, if duly elected, will be the President. Modest Ohio has sons fit for the occasion. She grows Presidential timber. Her woods are full of it. I see before me the able and distinguished leader of the Western Democracy in the memorable struggle of 1868 for the payment of the public debt according to contract. Here, too, sits a Greenbacker of national fame, a soldier of two wars, with the blood of the Revolution visiting his big heart. Nor can we forget, though he be absent, the farmer statesman, who would have won the Governorship of Ohio in 1875, and consequently the Presidency in 1876, but for that godsend to the Republican Party—the bugaboo plot between Geghan and the Pope. If we could roll 10 years off the old hero's back we would elect him President, and he would be present at the inauguration. Yet at three-score years and ten he is more vigorous than half the Presidents, and his age, like a lusty Winter, is frosty but kindly. But uppermost in the general thought, in Ohio and throughout the United States, stands Thurman—the Fabius Maximus of the Ohio Democracy. Strong in mind, rich in experience, sage in judgment, no one need fear that he, who but yesterday seized the two greatest railway corporations of the earth and made them submit to the just demands of the people, lacks either the nerve or the strength to wield the battle-axe with which Jackson clove the helmet of the money power.

The letter of Mr. Thurman was then read, but much dissatisfaction was apparent when it was found that no reference was made to the Governorship, the general impression having gone out that his letter would in some way explain his reasons for declining to become the Democratic standard-bearer next Fall. Hon. George H. Pendleton responded to the toast, "The Ohio Idea."

Gov. Bishop responded to the toast, "Our Governor." His address was mainly historical, tracing the growth of the State in wealth and influence. Of Jackson he said: "The principles he advocated with such stern and unflinching devotion have formed the foundation-stone upon which Democracy built its temple, and which has led the party victorious through the strife of many years with untarnished honor and undiminished glory. The celebration of to-day is therefore properly the celebration of the birth of our party. Its career has been long and honorable; its future aims are exalted and praiseworthy."

In conclusion he said: "Ohio's great influence is felt nowhere so much as in the political world. We may well claim Ohio as a Democratic State. The instincts of her people are true to the principles of that party, and if we will but drop all differences between ourselves, lay aside all selfish and interested aims, and work hard, and work altogether, for the interest of the party, totally ignoring and disregarding all things else, Ohio will certainly cast her lot with the great Democratic Party, and poll such a vote as will place a true, sterling Andrew Jackson Democrat in the White House in 1880."

"Gen. Jackson," was responded to by Gen. George W. Morgan; "National Democracy," by Gen. Durbin Ward. Speeches were also made by Hon. George L. Converse, and other members of the Legislature. The enthusiasm at a late hour was as exuberant as could be desired. The Democratic heart beats with renewed vigor, and confidence in future victories is declared. The reception of Gov. Bishop was one of marked respect, and, at the conclusion of his speech, he was greeted with a most spontaneous outburst of applause, surpassing that accorded all others in fervency. It is apparent that "Uncle Dick" is the most formidable candidate in the field.

THURMAN'S ADVICE TO HIS PARTY.

A LETTER INSTEAD OF A SPEECH—COUNSELING STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE PRINCIPLES OF THE JACKSONIAN DEMOCRACY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Following is the letter sent by Senator Thurman, and read at the Columbus banquet:

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 6, 1879.

Messrs. John D. Sullivan, A. D. Hafner, and others, committee, Columbus, Ohio:

MY DEAR SIRS: I fully expected to attend the banquet on the 8th inst., at Columbus, and to enjoy the reunion of political and personal friends on a day so memorable in the history of the Republic, and so much cherished by its Democracy, but at the last moment, and to my great regret, I find that it will not be in my power to have that pleasure. I am just beginning to recover from a severe cold that has afflicted me for a week or more, and I cannot but recognize the fact that it would be imprudent for me, in such extremely cold weather, to make a trip requiring 800 miles travel and crossing the mountains twice.

Permit me to offer a few reflections upon the toast, "Jacksonian Democracy," the theme on which I was appointed to speak. Of course, other speakers will take my place and do justice to the subject, but the privilege may be accorded me of jotting down some very brief and pertinent observations. I wish to recall attention to some of the most marked characteristics of the Democracy of the time of Andrew Jackson. I refer to the time when he was a candidate for the Presidency, and when he filled the Presidential chair.

First—The Democracy were then eminently, if not pre-eminently, distinguished by their devotion to the union of the States, South and North, East and West. That sentiment was cherished by every true Democrat. Subsequent events chilled, and at length for a time suspended, it in the South; but the happiest circumstance of our present condition (thanks to the influence of Democratic principles) is that the love of the Union is everywhere restored, and that its preservation is a fixed principle of the Democratic Party in the South.

Secondly—The party was equally distinguished by its love of the Constitution. It sought to preserve it in all its vigor and beneficence by giving to it a national and rational interpretation; and it battled, manfully and constantly, against those latitudinarian constructions that threatened to convert the Government into an unlimited, centralized despotism; and, on the other hand, against all the vices that menaced the existence of the Union. And permit me to say, that the principles of Jacksonian Democracy, in this respect, are as important to-day as they ever were at any period of our history.

Thirdly—The Jacksonian Democracy were the determined foes of monopoly. They could not be otherwise, for the very foundation of the party was the doctrine of equal rights. By whatever names they may have been called there have been, and, perhaps, ever will be, but two great parties in America, the Democratic Party, asking nothing but equal rights, and an opposing party, whose leaders have ever sought, and ever will seek, special privileges created by law. Who can forget the great battle fought by the Democracy, under the lead of Jackson, against the Bank of the United States, and who can fail to see that a desperate struggle against a far more powerful combination of capital and privilege than was presented by that institution is now pending? Will the Democracy of to-day follow the example, set by their fathers, of inflexible opposition to special privileges, or will they prove recreant to the principles, the history, and the traditions of their party? This is a question that must ere long be answered. My own belief is that it will be answered as it ought to be, and that the Democrats of to-day will prove themselves to be, what their fathers were, true men. They will be earnest, but not rash; determined, but not unreasonable; destructive of wrongs and abuses alone, and conservative of all that should exist in a free republic.

Fourthly—The Jacksonian Democracy were a party of economy. The ordinary annual expense of Jackson's Administration, (that is, the expense of the Government exclusive of payments in discharge of the public debt,) were but $15,000,000 or thereabouts. Now our ordinary annual expenses are nearly 10 times that sum. What a contrast! While our population has increased but a little more than threefold, our expenses have increased nearly tenfold. Is it not high time that we should return to the economical principles and practices of Jacksonian Democracy.

These points, few in number, but transcendent in importance, I have thought it proper to note for the consideration of our friends. Others might be stated, but these must suffice for to-day. Gentlemen, I know that the banquet will be enjoyed by those who attend it. I trust that it will prove beneficial to others as well. I trust that its influence will be felt in reviving Jacksonian Democracy and in combining the opponents of the Republican Party in a grand effort to free the country from misrule and corruption. I have the honor to be yours, truly, A. G. THURMAN.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LORD BEACONSFIELD'S ILLNESS—THE STUDENTS' RIOTS IN RUSSIA—FRANCE'S COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The High Wycombe correspondent of the Press Association who denied the report of Lord Beaconsfield's indisposition, now tegegraphs that on

STATE LAWS AND PROBLEMS

THE TWO HOUSES IN SESSION.

A BILL IN THE SENATE TO SECURE THE RIGHTS OF LIFE INSURANCE POLICY-HOLDERS — THE ASSEMBLY ADJOURNS UNTIL AFTER THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—During the session of the Senate this morning Postmaster-General Key and Major-Gen. Daniel E. Sickles were admitted to the privileges of the floor, and took seats beside the Lieutenant-Governor. Very little business was transacted, and the session did not last more than half an hour. Mr. Sessions introduced a bill fixing the amount to be paid in policies of life insurance, and also a bill repealing the statute of 1875, requiring State taxes to be paid in gold. Senator Pierce introduced a bill to secure the rights of policy-holders in life insurance companies. The following is the text of the bill:

SECTION 1. Relative to mutual life insurance companies. Whenever any mutual life insurance company created under the laws of this State, which has a capital stock or guaranteed capital stock, shall have assets sufficient to reinsure all its outstanding risks, calculated according to the American experience table, at 4½ per cent. interest, and in addition thereto a sum equal to at least double the amount of said stock, the said company may, by a vote of three-fourths of its Board of Trustees, elect to pay off to the stockholders the amount of their stock aforesaid; such election to be the approval, in writing, of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department.

SEC. 2. After the resolution of the Board of Trustees for the payment off of the stockholders shall have passed, and shall have been approved in writing by the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, it shall be the duty of the officers of said company to pay the stockholders in said company the amount of their stock aforesaid, and all interest or dividends on said stock shall cease immediately upon the passing of the resolution aforesaid.

SEC. 3. Immediately after the passing of the resolution aforesaid, and its approval by the said Superintendent of the Insurance Department, the officers of such company shall give a printed notice to such policy-holders in said company, informing them of the action of the company, and that a meeting of the policy-holders of said company will be held at the office of the said company or other convenient place within the city where the said company has its head office, upon a certain day, which shall not be longer than 30 days and not less than 20 days from the giving of the notice aforesaid, at which the said policy-holders shall elect a Board of Trustees to manage the affairs of the said company until the next annual election of the company provided for in its charter or by-laws, and at such election, and at all subsequent elections for Trustees of said company, each policy-holder in the said company shall be entitled to vote in person or by proxy for Trustees of said company, and such persons as may by a majority vote at said election be designated by the policy-holders as Trustees of said company shall act until the next annual election and their successors are elected, and said Trustees shall elect officers to take the places of the officers of said company who shall be retired.

SEC. 4. From and after the election aforesaid the company, on paying off its capital stock in accordance with the provisions of this act, shall remain a purely mutual life insurance company, and each policy-holder in said company shall be a member of said corporation, and shall be entitled to all the rights of membership, and also to vote at all elections for Trustees of the company.

A resolution of Senator Harris, continuing the Apportionment Committee of last year, with its clerks and messengers, gave rise to a short debate.

Mr. Ecclestne moved an amendment that the committee be requested to report an Apportionment bill within 30 days, which was accepted by Mr. Harris, whereupon Ecclesine branched out into a buncombe speech on the subject of the failure to apportion the State as required by the Constitution, and said that the verdict of the people had been against the policy heretofore pursued on that subject by the Republican majority.

Mr. Harris desired to know where and when this "verdict of the people" had been rendered. He had been unable to discoverit, and it certainly could not be found in the last election.

Mr. Pomeroy said he stood ready to defend the action of the Republicans in the Legislature in this matter of reapportioning the State, and could show that the blame, if any, of the failure to pass a bill did not rest with them. They had always been ready to pass a just and fair bill, and the Senate had actually passed two such bills, but the Democrats would not accept a bill of this kind, or any bill that did not satisfy their partisan wishes.

Mr. Goodwin did not think there was any necessity for clerks and messengers of this committee, as it had done nothing heretofore, and was not likely to do anything hereafter.

Mr. McCarthy went further, and declared that there was no necessity for the committee itself. The people of the State, in his opinion, were perfectly satisfied with the apportionment as it stands, and all attempts of the Democrats to make political capital out of the failure to reapportion the State would fail hereafter as they had done in the past. After some good-natured remarks by Senator Hughes, the resolution was passed, and the Senate adjourned for the day.

It was believed, late last night, that a caucus could be held this morning before the Assembly met; that the organization would be arranged, and then, at 12 o'clock, that the Governor would be prepared to go into the House and perfect it. The notice of a caucus was given, and there was no meeting of the Assembly until 12 o'clock, when the Clerk called the body to order, and the galleries were this morning thrown open to all visitors who wished to enter them, and they were packed solidly with men and women, who stood in order to make all the room possible, and yet were unable to make places for all who desired to enter. In the gallery over the Speaker's desk was George William Curtis, while on the floor were A. B. Cornell and many of the well-known persons who had been at the session the last few days. The members were now all present, as it was known that the meeting would be brief. Rev. Dr. Magee made a prayer, Journal Clerk Barker read the minutes of the session of 1878, and after they had been approved, Mr. Sloan, who was sitting in the front row of seats, next to Robert H. Strahan, caught Mr. Johnson's eye, and offered a privileged resolution calling for the adoption of the rules of the last Assembly as a guide for the Assembly until the old rules should be formally adopted.

The resolution was adopted, and then Mr. Alvord, who sat this morning in a seat corresponding to that occupied by him in the old Capitol, renewed the motion made by him yesterday that the Assembly be in recess until after this evening, when the Republican caucus would be held. Erastus Brooks, looking dark and angry, seized the first opportunity to display his vigilance. He asked that the gentleman from Onondaga amend his motion so that the Assembly could appoint a temporary Chairman, and go on with some business that seemed to demand attention. The Governor's Message, he said, was strewn broadcast through the State, and the newspapers were desirous of publishing it. The course he desired to pursue was not novel; it was frequently pursued in Washington, and he thought it could be imitated with advantage here. Mr. Alvord, was up instantly in reply. He spoke more firmly and loudly than he did yesterday, and there was no difficulty in hearing him in the gallery. He explained that he was not yet used to the ways of the new Capitol, and not being inclined to infringe on the custom of the old Capitol, he objected to the proposition to appoint a temporary Speaker. The motion for a recess was adopted unanimously.

Clerk Johnson gave notice that the Republicans would meet in caucus at 7:30 o'clock.

MAINE'S GOVERNOR INAUGURATED.

A MESSAGE ADVOCATING STRICT ECONOMY IN STATE EXPENDITURES.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 8.—In the convention of both branches of the Legislature this forenoon Hon. Alonzo Garcelon, the Governor-elect, attended by ex-Gov. Connor and his Council, took the oath of office, which was administered to him by J. Manchester Haynes, President of the Senate. The Governor then delivered his inaugural address, which occupied about 25 minutes in the delivery. The House was crowded with spectators. The Executive Councilmen also qualified in the joint convention.

The following is an abstract of Gov. Garcelon's Message: Under the head of State expenditures, after deploring the fact that there had been an increase of four-fold, exclusive of bounties, during the past 20 years, he urges the most rigid economy in all the departments of the State's service. He recommends biennial sessions of the Legislature; a revision of the tax laws, whereby a more equitable system of taxation may be enforced; a return to the former rate of interest fixed by law at 6 per cent., and the reorganization of the Judiciary. The present system of State bounty to high schools he declares to be impracticable and unfair in its apportionment, while the course of instruction is not such as is demanded of such schools. He recommends also submitting to the people the propositions adopted by the Constitutional Commission of 1875 to prevent bribery in elections. He discusses the finances briefly, and congratulates the nation upon the return to resumption, expressing the hope that it may never again be led into so plain a violation of the Constitution as the passage of the Legal Tender act.

INTERESTED IN THE RAILROAD BILL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—The Nevada Assembly to-day adopted the Senate concurrent resolution instructing the Nevada Senators to vote for the bill now pending in the United States Senate relative to discrimination in the matter of freights and fares.

THE SENATOR FROM ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 8.—The Legislature assembled to-day, and the Senatorial campaign was opened. The selection of a candidate for Speaker by the Republicans had little significance, though James, the nominee, will vote for Logan. None of the candidates are sure of a majority of the caucus. Logan has more pledges than Oglesby or Farwell. Farwell's prospect of election is poor, and when the proper time comes he will help Oglesby. The contest between Oglesby and Logan will be close. The election will not take place until Jan. 21, and the caucus will not be held until late next week.

GOV. HARTRANFT'S MESSAGE.

HIS LAST ANNUAL ADDRESS TO THE LEGISLATURE — THE LABOR TROUBLES OF PENNSYLVANIA PRACTICALLY CONSIDERED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 8.—Gov. Hartranft's last annual Message was sent to the Legislature to-day. It is a document of 25 pages, and touches on all the important public questions of the day in Pennsylvania. The Governor gives particular attention to the labor question and the education of the masses. In beginning his Message, Gov. Hartranft says: "As the first Legislature holding a biennial session, you will have many difficult and delicate matters to adjust. As all the existing legislation has been passed in view of annual sessions, it will be necessary to make a careful examination of the various laws regulating the departments, and particularly those concerning the management of financial affairs. Without attempting a specification of all the changes rendered necessary by the new system, it will be sufficient, as an indication of the importance of the work, to point out that, unless an amendment of the law requiring the votes for State Treasurer to be counted as the votes for Governor are now counted, is passed, an extra session of the Legislature must be called in 1880 to leave a fair balance to meet the February interest of this year. The revenues of the general fund, being very much less than was anticipated, and as there was no power to apply the large amount in the sinking fund used to redeem the debt in excess of the constitutional amount to the general fund, the State Treasurer was unable to meet, promptly, all the demands made upon him." He presents a series of tables, however, showing that with proper economy in appropriations and a diversion of surplus revenues from the sinking fund to the general fund, both the unpaid appropriations of last year and the expenses of the next two years can be met without additional taxation. The Governor devotes a great deal of space to the subjects of municipal government and education. Discussing the last-mentioned topic, he says: "Nothing, it seems to me, will so much extend the sphere of activity as a system of industrial education. Such a system would be costly, but the return to the State, in the extension and elevation of its industries, and the diffusion of greater comforts and content among the people, cannot be accurately measured in dollars and cents. When we consider that in the last eight years the State has expended $832,905 30 over and above the ordinary Militia expenses, in the suppression of riots, which are not to be counted as the result of the mere exercise of lawless disposition, but rather as the desperate struggles of ignorant men to cut the Gordian knot of a difficulty that only the utmost skill and patience will ever enable society to untie, it will be acknowledged that the gain in that one item alone would go a considerable way toward the support of the system. In this connection, as a preparation for the work, it would be well to continue your patronage to the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, and make some provision for the exhibition and preservation of the valuable scientific library and collections of the Second Geological Survey.

"The great question of the day is the so-called conflict of capital and labor. The Mollie Maguire murders, like the agrarian murders in Ireland, and the trades-union outrages, arsons, and machine-breaking in England, were not the work of the so-called criminal classes. They were essentially class murders; and as is always the case in the bitterness engendered by such contention, their criminality was ignored by many of the class and nationality outside of the guilty circle of the order. If some of the leading spirits of the class had been members of a board of arbitration as representatives of labor, with some of the employers or their agents as representatives of capital, it is not unreasonable to suppose that most of the disagreements that have kept the coal regions in a state of turmoil might have been amicably adjusted, and many of those who were assassinated and of those who have been hanged living to-day, if spared in the ordinary course of nature, the life of the average citizen, with all its undeveloped possibilities of good and evil. In England, the system of arbitration and conciliation originated with the manufacturers and operators, and has changed, wherever fairly tried, the old feeling of bitter hostility between the employers and the employed into one of mutual respect and confidence. With the same class in Pennsylvania lies the responsibility of the initiative; with the Legislature, the responsibility of education.

"Deeply impressed with the importance of bringing about, if possible, a mutual understanding of the two classes, and creating an arrangement for the amicable and rational settlement of all disputes and controversies, I gladly availed myself, in the early part of the year, of the services of a gentleman, a student of industrial questions, who visited England to investigate the form, practical workings, and results of the various systems of arbitration in operation there, and accumulate data. By a special agent, under the seal of the State, to examine and report the same on behalf of the Commonwealth. His report, which is the fullest, clearest and most satisfactory presentation of the subject I have ever seen, I have the honor to transmit herewith. Wherever the system is established, an intelligent co-operation between employers and employed has been effected, and steady employment secured at those rates of wages which the industrial conditions of a competitive market enabled capital to pay, and maintain a steady production. Strikes, riots, outrages, and trades-union murders have become things of the past. The generous times labor has shared in the increased profits of capital, and in periods of depression each has mutually supported the other, with the minimum of loss and suffering."

CONNECTICUT LAW-MAKERS.

TECHNICAL VIOLATION OF THE CONSTITUTION—A RESOLUTION PASSED CONGRATULATORY OF RESUMPTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 8.—In the proceedings of the General Assembly to-day there was an accidental omission to take formal action in the preliminary steps, necessary under the Constitution, to proceed to the election of a Governor and State officers. The Constitution provides that there shall be a canvass of the votes cast for Governor and State officers on the first day of the session, and if no person has received a majority of the votes cast, the two houses shall, on the second day of the session, proceed in joint convention to ballot, without debate, for the two persons having the highest number of votes. Acting in strict conformity to the directory provision of the Constitution, the Legislature should have canvassed to-day the returns, but it only went so far as to appoint a committee, and thus, in what follows in the proceedings for an election, there must be a technical violation of the Constitution. The precise condition of affairs was not discovered until both houses had adjourned, and then it was proposed to call the Senate together again and accept the returns, but after consultation it was decided that such a course would not be in accordance with parliamentary law, and it was abandoned. Of course, the result will not be affected by this careless performance, as the legislative power is supreme, and with it Gov. Andrews and his associates will be elected to-morrow. But ware the Legislature closer politically than it is, it would be possible, under a similar state of things, for a mischievous minority to make some trouble, particularly by filibustering to prevent a joint convention, which is necessary to secure an election.

The organization of both houses to-day was carried out according to the caucus programme arranged last night. Wright, on taking the Speaker's chair, made an excellent address, and alluded forcibly to the question of specie resumption. Just as he had finished speaking, Hon. Vincent Colyer, of Darien, offered the following resolution, which was referred:

Resolved, That we cordially unite with our people and Government in their congratulation over the successful resumption of specie payments and the signs of returning prosperity which everywhere accompany it, and we request our Senators and Representatives in Congress to continue their efforts to resist all attempts to debase our currency.

The excitement over the Senatorial election increases, and there is a strong force of politicians here. There are Harrison, Jewell, Platt, and Minor head-quarters at the Allyn House, and members are drifting about from one to the other. The United States Hotel lobbies are thronged with a promiscuous crowd, all worked up to a high state of political fervor on the question. The result is still problematical, notwithstanding the tremendous pressure brought, which exceeds anything before known in Senatorial contests here. The indications increase that fewer members are pledged on decisive ballots than many suppose, and that the caucus next Wednesday evening will show this fact.

SENATOR CAMERON RENOMINATED.

CAUCUS OF THE REPUBLICAN MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE—HIS ELECTION CONSIDERED SURE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 8.—The Republican members of the Legislature holds caucus in this city this evening for the purpose of nominating a candidate for United States Senator, to be voted for on Jan. 23. Senator Cameron was nominated on the first ballot, receiving 98 votes, to 13 for Major A. M. Brown, of Allegheny, and 4 for Senator James B. Everhart, of Chester. The nomination of Senator Cameron was made unanimous.

The party strength in the Legislature is 139; 107 in the House, 32 in the Senate. There were 24 absentees from the caucus—5 Senators and 19 Representatives. It requires 136 votes to elect, 11 more than were present in caucus. If the absentees were all anti-Cameron men, the prospects of the Senator's re-election would be slim, but of the 24, not more than half a dozen are pronounced in their opposition to him, and these were elected as anti-Cameron men, and were, therefore, debarred from going into caucus. Senators Kauffman and Everhart are both in this list. A number of letters from absentees were read in caucus explaining the absence of the writers, and expressing their determination to support the nominee of the caucus.

The Greenbackers very unexpectedly held a caucus this afternoon, and nominated Judge Daniel Agnew, as their candidate for United States Senator.

VOORHEES CONFIDENT OF ELECTION.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE SENATORIAL CONTEST IN INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 8.—The Democrats, to-night nominated Hon. Henry S. Canthorn, of Knox County, for Speaker of the House. Fifty-four votes were in caucus, a majority of eight over all in that body. There may be some difficulty in the organization of the Senate, in which body two Nationals hold the balance of power; but if Democrats fail to secure these votes by some bargain, they will decline to admit one Republican Senator whose seat is contested, and this will give them a majority of one and the control. Seventy-seven votes were in two Democratic caucuses, and as three or four Nationals will vote for Voorhees, there is no doubt of his election. The Chairman of the State Central Committee states that Senator Voorhees will not come here at all, regarding his calling and election sure. The Legislature will convene at 10 o'clock to-morrow.

WEST VIRGINIA'S LEGISLATORS.

WHEELING, West Va., Jan. 8.—The West Virginia Legislature met at the Capitol in this city to-day. Gen. D. J. Johnson, of Tyler County, was elected President of the Senate, and Hon. George H. Moffat, of Pocahontas County, Speaker of the House of Delegates. Several important measures will come up in the present session. Among others, an entire change will probably be made in the Judicial Department of the State.

THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 8.—The Legislature met at Madison at 12 o'clock, noon. The Senate was called to order by Lieut.-Gov. Bingham. Charles E. Bross was elected Chief Clerk, and Senator Price, President pro tem. D. M. Kelly was elected Speaker of the Assembly, John E. Eldred, Chief Clerk. Only the routine business incident to the organization was transacted.

ARIZONA LEGISLATURE ORGANIZED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 8.—A Prescott dispatch says the Arizona Legislature met Monday and organized yesterday. The Council stands five Republicans to four Democrats, and the House ten Democrats to eight Republicans.

THE ELEVATED RAILROAD NUISANCE.

ITS MISMANAGEMENT AGAIN ILLUSTRATED.

The mismanagement of the New-York Elevated Railroad, which has been constantly apparent since the road was first opened, was well illustrated at the Ninth-street Station early last evening. The engineer of a crowded train failed to slack up in time as he approached the station, and when the train was finally stopped the rear platform of the forward car was beyond the station platform. There were several persons in the car who wished to get out at Ninth-street, but the middle car was too densely packed with people to enable them to pass through to its rear platform, which was in front of the station. The conductor therefore pulled the cord to signal the engineer to back up the train, but the bell was rung to "go ahead," and the impatient passengers were carried to the Fourteenth-street station. One of them demanded a ticket from the brakeman, so that he might ride down to Ninth-street, where he considered the company was bound to carry him. The brakeman refused to give up the ticket, and at Fourteenth-street the gentleman explained the circumstances to the station ticket agent, and again asked for a return ticket. This was refused, and all the angry passengers were compelled to walk back to Ninth-street, after having paid the company to be carried there, and losing a great deal of time.

A CORRESPONDENT'S OPINION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent C. A. M., in his remarks this morning on the management of the New-York Elevated Railroad, appears as an apologist for that corporation, in which position not one of the premises taken can be sustained. In the first place, from the running of the trains to Forty-second-street, then to Sixty-seventh-street, and finally to Harlem, the management have done nothing to effect the rapid transfer of passengers from one point to another, but, on the contrary, have allowed the trains to be run by the engineers at times holding passengers between stations, and keeping them suspended until just in time to be late to get the Harlem trains at the Grand Central Depot. The same delay was of common occurrence when the trains were running to Sixty-seventh-street, and now that they run through to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, it is a daily occurrence for passengers to be detained between One Hundred and Twenty-fourth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets anywhere from 15 to 40 minutes. These statements, unfortunately, are such stubborn facts that it needs inquiries only to have them established by numerous authorities, as in many instances passengers from Harlem to the City are compelled to take the boats for safety, comfort, and speed, or certainty of being delivered according to running time.

As to that much-abused body of men, the conductors on the New-York Elevated Railroad, there is not one grain of candor in the statement, for, as a whole, I challenge any employing capacity to show in the like number of employes such a want of intelligence, and such profound ignorance of the simplest detail with which they should be familiar, also such a total absence of the most primitive code of civility, so uniformly extended by all employes of well-managed ways of transit. I give the following: On Saturday morning, Jan. 4, I put myself out of the way so as to have a proper place to wait, and walked to One Hundred and Sixteenth-street station. Upon passing to the platform, the first approaching trains, carrying a red flag, I knew to be Franklin-square trains, which fact the conductors announced. The third train carried a red flag, but as the conductor said nothing about stopping at Franklin-square, I put the simple question, "Does this train go all the way through?" which he replied, "All the way through." I got on, and in a few minutes he came in and said, "This train does not go all the way through," but he would transfer to a train that did. To another passenger who wanted Fulton-street, and another for Hanover-square, the same answer was given. On two instances that I can recall, when there were very few (not 20) passengers in the car, the rudeness of the answers returned to questions was indescribable. I go up and down every night, and I have never seen a single instance of a passenger that was anything but civil, except the night before Christmas there was a chum of the employes so drunk that it required two of them to carry the man down to the street. And yet these are the men that your correspondent says are maltreated and subjected to all sorts of indignities. I could cite numerous other instances of disobedience of the regulations, but will do so at another time. I ride on the road, not because it is what it claims to be—"rapid transit,"—but because it is quicker than the Third-avenue surface road, and takes me nearer my place of business. I have gone from One Hundred and Sixteenth-street to Hanover-square in 33½ minutes, and I have occupied 85 minutes in completing the same distance. To conclude, in all departments of the running time, rolling stock, and changing of trains, it is the best mismanaged road in the world, and will continue so until there is a man of brains, and a manliness in that, placed in control or the Superintendent.

J. R. J. B.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 7, 1879.

ORGANIZATION IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 8.—Both houses of the thirtieth General Assembly of Missouri met at Jefferson City at noon to-day. Lieut.-Gov. Brockmeyer called the Senate to order, and, after electing Daniel Able, of St. Louis, temporary Secretary, and swearing in new members, an adjournment was taken until to-morrow. The House elected Samuel Davis temporary Speaker, Daniel Boone, temporary Clerk, and after new members were sworn in, adjourned until to-morrow.

Gov. Phelps' Message is a long document, and treats a number of subjects in an exhaustive manner. It reviews the condition of the Treasury; the relations of the Governor with the State Treasurer, and the connection of the latter officer with the suspended Martin Bank, which was one of the State depositories. The Governor directs attention to the great cost of criminal cases, the amount being over $900,000 for the past four years, and the great expense of the Penitentiary, the sum paid by the State to support that prison being $388,000 for the same time. The cause of education is gaining firm ground and is being supported by the State to the utmost. The State University and Normal Schools are in a flourishing condition, and nobody thinks of reducing the taxes for the public schools.

A RECEIVER GRANTED MORE TIME.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—Willis S. Paine, Receiver of the Bond-Street Savings Bank, has been granted an extension of time in which to make final distribution of the assets in his hands among the depositors and creditors of the institution. He has paid 70 per cent. in dividends, and has on hand about $41,000, besides several parcels of real estate which he has been ordered to sell.

TAMMANY SOCIETY'S BALL.

ONLY A FEW PROMINENT MEN PRESENT.

THE LEADING TILDEN DEMOCRATS CONSPICUOUSLY ABSENT—HOW THE HALL WAS DECORATED—THE TOASTS AT THE BANQUET.

The anniversary of the battle of New-Orleans was celebrated last night by the Tammany Society by a ball at Tammany Hall. As the entertainment of such a pretentious organization of politicians it was a failure of the most pronounced character. The President and Vice-President of the United States, members of the National Senate and House of Representatives, Gov. Robinson, and the members of the State Legislature, the Judges of the State courts, and all local officials were invited, but most of them sent declinations. Of those who accepted the invitations, a great many did not appear at the ball. At 9 o'clock it looked as if the ball would have a slim attendance. The front of the building was deserted except by two policemen, who stood within a canopy that led from the curb up the steps to the entrance to the hall. As the evening wore on the guests began to arrive in considerable numbers. At 10 o'clock the ball-room, the corridors, and particularly the barroom, were well filled. The most prominent persons then present—and none more prominent arrived during the night—were Judges John R. Brady, Larremore, Freedman, Van Hoesen, and Donohue; Assemblyman Erastus Brooks, Louis C. Beach, of the Democratic State Committee; State Senators Wagstaff, Ecclestne, and Hogan, Commissioner of Jurors Thomas Dunlap, and Emanuel B. Hart.

Although there was considerable tinsel and tawdriness in the decorations, the appearance of the ball-room was pleasing. The poor materials at the hand of the decorator were used with taste and artistic skill. Each of the windows at the northern side of the room, reaching from the floor almost to the ceiling, was divided into two parts by having its middle tier of shutters closed and sealed with the broad seal of a State. Each of the two sets of windows thus made was draped with lace curtains, and a lambrequin made of the national colors prettily folded and plaited. On the wall between and at the sides of the windows were seals of the States. The alcove at the rear of the platform was concealed by folds of crimson silk, framed with gold-embroidered scarlet silk, shaped into a pointed arch. Within this arch, and pinning the crimson curtains, was the broad seal of New-York. In a niche above the arch was a bust of Jackson on a pedestal, covered by a blue silken banner, on which was inscribed, in golden letters, the legend: "The wise, the brave, the good." The niche was draped with scarlet, embroidered with gilt tinsel. The front of the gallery at the southern end of the room was adorned in the same manner; and a fringe of the gilt-embroidered scarlet material hung in front of the capitals of the columns supporting the gallery. From each of a series of pendants, gilt cut here and there from the base of the gallery curtain, hung a gilt cage, inclosing a lusty-throated canary. In the intervals of the music these songsters saluted the ear with a rival chorus. In front of the gallery swung the battle-torn flags of the Forty-second New-York, known as the Tammany Regiment, and as the organization which Sam Tilden did not equip, though his friends said he did. A series of wax angels, wearing silvered cuirasses, suspended from the ceiling by wires, were utilized to uphold long streamers of blue gauze, which, after being entangled about their arms and legs, were allowed to droop gracefully over the floor, and were then attached to the gallery front. The entrances to the ball-room were curtained with crimson silk, and at either side of each entrance was a vase of green plants. The platform was almost concealed from view by potted plants, palms, ferns, a few rose-bushes, and intricate designs of greenery.

On the east side of the ball-room are 10 private boxes, raised about six feet above the floor. There are a like number on the west side of the room. The occupants of these boxes last night were:

East.	West.
2—Gen. Ferrero.	1—
4—Com. S. P. Nichols.	3—Henry Woltman.
6—Henry A. Gumbleton.	5—John F. Gantz.
	7—John Reilly and P. Gillespie.
8—	9—J. T. Cuming.
10—Augustus Schell.	11—Richard Croker.
12—Henry L. Clinton.	13—W. J. Croft.
14—John Kelly.	15—James F. Wenman.
16—E. D. Gale.	17—William L. Cole.
18—Edward Kearney.	19—John D. Townsend.
20—Bernard Reilly.	

The music was furnished by Grafulla's Band, which was divided into two parts, one stationed at the west end of the gallery to play promenade music, and the other at the east end to play for the dancers. At 10 o'clock, the brass band played Suppe's "Pique Dame," and followed it with the performance of Lecoq's "La Petite Duke." Meanwhile, the Sachems and other officers of the Tammany Society were forming in procession to escort their guests from the reception-room on the first floor to the ball-room. At 10:30 they entered the ball-room to the music of the Grafulla band's "Grand March." The lack of distinguished guests was made apparent in this march. Leading the procession was the jovial-looking Wiskinskie, John D. Newman, gray-haired, and Judicial Sachem Donohue, his arm-in-arm companion, carried, ungracefully poised upon a wand, a red liberty cap. One of the Tammany lookers-on called it a temple of liberty, thus showing that a very confused idea of architectural design obtains in the Columbian Order. Following the Wiskinskie was Grand Sachem Augustus Schell, upon whose left arm ex-Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, leaned gracefully. Father of the Council, Henry L. Clinton, came next, supporting Clinton City editor of a morning newspaper, and following this couple was John Kelly, by whose side was that veteran Democrat, manager of many well-fought primaries, and notorious chieftain of the Empire Club of evil memory, Capt. Isaiah Rynders. Then followed the other Sachems of the society, Henry D. Parroy, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., County Clerk Henry A. Gumbleton, Edward Kearney, Police Commissioner Sidney P. Nichols, Sheriff Bernard Reilly, Charles H. Haswell, Menze Diefendorf, and Fire Commissioner John J. Gorman. Secretary Joel O. Stevens, Treasurer Arthur Leary, Sagamore Wilson Small, and the Scribe, Augustus Schaerty. Each of these members of the Reception Committee escorted a guest. None of these guests, however, were persons of importance, and most of them were known to the average Tammanyite who gazed upon the procession. After circling the room, the officers of the society ascended the platform and sat among the plants until the first dance, the Lancers, was finished.

The banquet did not commence until 1 o'clock this morning, and after justice had been done to the good things before them, Grand Sachem Schell made the opening address.

The following toasts were given and responded to: "The President of the United States," Chauncey M. Depew; "The Day we Celebrate," Col. Edward L. Gaul; "The Union," Senator Wagstaff; "The Congress of the United States," ——; "Americans, the Land of the Free," John Kelly; "The Army and Navy," Major Williams H. Quinby; "The Governor of the State of New-York," ——; "The Tammany Society," Henry L. Clinton; "Andrew Jackson, the Jurist, Soldier, and Statesman," United States Senator Doolittle; "Woman," Recorder B. Perkins; "Departed Brothers, Warriors, Chiefs, and Absent Friends," Isaiah Rynders; "Sister Societies," Dr. Merkle.

Mr. Clinton, having eulogized Jefferson and Jackson, concluded as follows:

"As the names of Jefferson and Jackson have been and ever will be indissolubly united as the great apostles of American Democracy, so may the associations interwoven in the history of the Constitution of our country and of the Society of Tammany never be dimevered. The Constitution of the United States, and of this society, were in the same year born of the exigencies of the times and the necessities of the people. Although neither is perfect, each has done its share in securing the rights and preserving the liberties of the nation. Thus they together have journeyed in the pathway of national prosperity and renown. Together let them ever continue their progress. In the language of the immortal Jackson, their 'union must and shall be preserved.'"

After the banquet dancing was renewed, and kept up for some hours later.

RAISING A TILDEN BANNER.

INDIANA DEMOCRATS REPORTED TO HAVE CONCLUDED THAT THEIR LAST PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE WOULD BE AVAILABLE AGAIN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan 8.—The following appeared this afternoon in the *Sun*—the National organ: "At a meeting of Democrats at the Bates House this morning, when the Presidential question was the leading topic, it appeared to be the predominant sentiment that as the financial question was now settled, and while they entertained sentiments of the highest regard for Thomas A. Hendricks, as a reliable and representative Democrat and a favorite son of Indiana, yet Samuel J. Tilden was the only man that could carry New-York in the next contest, and as that State was absolutely essential to victory, Mr. Tilden should be the next Democratic candidate. It was also asserted, almost unanimously that in view of the fact that the financial question would be left out of the next campaign, Mr. Voorhees should not give any pledges to the Nationals to secure their vote. If he is made Senator for the next six years, he could find better work to do for the party and the country hereafter than to make inflation stump speeches, or to cater to people on dead issues."

When it became known on the streets much excitement ensued, and Gov. Hendricks and his friends showed much feeling over the publication. At the meeting were Senator Leeper and Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Wordsworth, editor of the Laporte *Argus*, and Rufus Magee, of Logansport, the last two members of the State Central Committee.

THE MISSING PIKE COUNTY TREASURER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MILFORD, Penn., Jan. 8.—James W. Quick, Treasurer of Pike County, is still at large. Yesterday it was officially stated that he was seen in Port Jervis, N. Y., and that when the proper time came he would be arrested. It is reported here to-day that he is not in Port Jervis, and has not been since Saturday. The last seen of him by his family was on the night of Dec. 31, when he left his home at Matamoras to attend a temperance meeting at Port Jervis. Their theory is that he has been robbed and murdered. The Board of Auditors are now examining the missing officer's books, and will probably finish to-night. It is believed that his deficiency will be less than at first reported.

MARYLAND REPUBLICANS ACTIVE.

MEETING WITH A VIEW TO A REORGANIZATION—THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE ASKED TO CALL A CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 8.—A large meeting of Maryland Republicans was held in this city to-day, with a view to reorganizing. Nearly all the counties in the State were represented and a number of colored delegates were present. Ex-Postmaster-General Cresswell was one of the prominent leaders present. R. Stockett Matthews, Chairman of the State Central Committee, was asked recently to call that committee together, but he refused on the ground of inexpediency. Hence the present meeting. Much opposition was manifested toward him yesterday and his action in issuing a circular characterizing those who favored reorganization as revolutionists and ex-Confederate soldiers, was severely criticised. This accusation was leveled, no doubt, at C. Irving Ditty, who was sent down by the President to Louisiana as one of the committee to investigate the frauds there, and who has consistently fought that wing of the party to which Mr. Matthews belongs.

Resolutions were presented yesterday declaring that the discord in the party rendered it almost useless to take part in elections; recommending that the State Central Committee be called together at an early day; that the members of that committee should hold office only for two years, and that in all State conventions of the party, each legislative district of Baltimore City, and each county of the State, should be entitled to the same number of representatives as it may possess in the two houses of the General Assembly. It was finally decided to request the Republican State Central Committee to call a State convention, not later than Feb. 22, with a view to a general reorganization of the party in this State.

COAL MINES CAVING IN.

DAMAGE ABOVE AND DAMAGE BELOW—THREE HOUSES DEMOLISHED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., Jan. 8.—Port Griffith, a mining village about nine miles below this city, on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, is the scene of another of those extensive cavings-in of the surface so frequent in mining regions. The premonitory signs of a disturbance in the bowels of the earth were audible at about 9 o'clock this morning. The sounds were as of subterranean thunder, accompanied by a crushing, grinding noise, with a trembling of the earth, approaching the tremors said to accompany the birth of an earthquake. These alarming noises were followed by a gradual sinking and settling of the surface, carrying with it to a much lower level three houses, which were demolished. The inhabitants, who are more or less used to this sort of thing, were not slow in discovering what was going on, and quickly sought other and safer ground. The area disturbed is quite extensive, and, beside the surface damage, much loss will ensue to the operators. The scene inside the mine is somewhat chaotic. The stable-boss was in the mine when the disturbance was published at first. It is said that the force of the wind caused by the great compression was driving every obstruction before it. The cave took place in a part of the mine where there was a valuable plot of top coal. There were 14 mules in the mine, only eighteen of the bottom coal was worked out, and all this valuable coal is supposed to be a total loss, owing to the mass of superimposed rock. The mines belong to the Pennsylvania Coal Company. The loss will fall on the owners of the damaged property. The amount of inside damage has not yet been ascertained.

AN ANNUAL MEETING DISTURBED.

TWO STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-HAVEN ROAD WHO WANTED TO MAKE INNOVATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 8.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad here to-day was very exciting, owing to the efforts of two or three stockholders, including H. L. Goodwin, of East Hartford, who has been a sort of thorn in the flesh of the company for years. There was no business anticipated beyond the acceptance of the Directors' report and the election of Directors. The report was accepted and the old Board of Directors was re-elected. President Bishop opened the meeting, but was too ill to remain in the chair, George H. Watrous taking his place. Goodwin, who annually makes objections to the road's management, was reinforced by Franklin Buckley, of Hartford, who offered a resolution instructing the Directors to reduce fares. It would be economical in the end, he said, for the receipts would increase, and it would be better to have 8 per cent. dividends than 10. If thereby the road's popularity was increased. Other stockholders ridiculed the idea and said it was a matter for the Directors to attend to. Buckley got angry and claimed that he had been insulted. The resolution was indefinitely postponed, and then Goodwin offered one, calling for two low-fare trains each day. This also was indefinitely postponed. It was then stated that the Legislature would be appealed to, and at once Buckley offered a resolution that the Directors be instructed to spend no money in the Legislature to defeat the movement. Confusion then arose, and some urged that the Police be called in. Goodwin tried to continue, and argued that he did not appeal to the people at Harlem, to avoid paying heavy rents for track and depot to Director Vanderbilt. He was ruled out of order, and the meeting was adjourned.

A BITTER SENATORIAL CONTEST.

DEMOCRATS IN NORTH CAROLINA DIVIDED UPON A CANDIDATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 8.—The Legislature met in biennial session to-day. Lieut.-Gov. Jarvis presided over the Senate. W. H. Furman was elected Principal Clerk. In the House of Representatives John M. Moring, of

DECAY OF BRITISH TRADE.

ENGLAND PASSING THROUGH A SEVERE CRISIS.

STRIKES AND LABOR TROUBLES—HARDSHIPS OF FARM LABORERS—EMIGRATION AS A RELIEF—FREE TRADE AND RECIPROCITY—UNSETTLED OPINIONS—AMERICAN COMPETITION—IS ENGLAND ENTERING ON A DECLINE?

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 26, 1878.

The decay of British trade is the engrossing topic of the hour. The cable message from America that Mr. Evarts has pronouced in favor of free trade is regarded as a streak of light in the darkness, though from such a declaration to the realization of the hopes it excites is a long step. There are Americans in England, however, who believe that the United States is marching on to the goal which the Cobden school still considers the commercial paradise of nations. Mr. Shepard, the courteous Consul of Bradford, evidently believes that America can afford to make a distinct advance on that flowery highway of peace and plenty. Statistics may be said to confirm this belief. American consumers would certainly benefit largely by an abolition of duties on special English goods which are used by the poorer classes of citizens. The prospect of an agitation for free trade in America, with a movement in England to restore protection, are curious phases of the great commercial question which is being discussed all over the world. Nothing could better illustrate the wonderful progress of the United States than the fact that she is overproducing in regard to home consumption, and seeking for new markets abroad. British politicians who address public meetings about England's commercial supremacy will not look the situation squarely in the face. They refuse to see that Christendom no longer relies on English manufactures, while England cannot do without the agricultural products of Christendom. We have had a monopoly. The progress of other countries has destroyed that monopoly, and the only thing to be considered is how best to compete with our competitors. It is clear that to alleviate the present strain the workman and the employer must labor harmoniously together and in sympathy with each other. That is the first condition of success; and at present there seems but little chance of such a combination. Every day, notwithstanding its record of distress, sees us further from the realization of this happy condition. Strikes right and left; strikes in every trade; strikes in every county; the newspapers might have a standing heading for the various battles in this great war of capital and labor. At the same time they might print a daily column of the announcements of wages reductions. Not alone in the great manufacturing centres, but in all the various offshoots, there are constant notices of reductions in wages. In some cases the laborers submit, in many instances they strike. It is stated on good authority that the miners' union of Yorkshire and Derbyshire have resolved that if the present rates are reduced by the masters in one locality, the miners in the colliery districts of these two counties will strike in a body. That would give a lock-out of 100,000 men, the most serious of modern trade disaffections.

AGRICULTURAL TROUBLES.

The present upheaval of all the old relations between employer and employed goes down to the very root of things, and encompasses all the area of labor. The peasant toiler, who still wears some of the chains of the vassalage in which his forefathers were born, is up in arms. Even the dull plodder whom the artisans in the towns and cities call "clod" and "Joskins"—even this peaceful slave of the soil has risen against his master. In Essex and Kent the fight between the farmer and his men has become a bitter one. "The Laborers' Union," formed on the same lines as "the trades-unions" of the mechanics, has given offence to land-owners and their tenants. The fight on the part of the masters is not only against wages but against the union. Recently they reduced the pay of their laborers. A large majority of the men gave way. When they had succumbed, they were further requested to retire from "the Laborer's Union." Met with a refusal, the masters have ejected the laborers from their cottages. In trade disputes this is a strong grip which many large manufacturers as well as farmers have upon their men. The master builds or buys cottages for them; they become his tenants; and after proper notice to quit, he has the right to turn them out. This is the thumb-screw, the rack, and the boot, to many a married man who loves his home and his family; but now and then the torments of eviction are endured with Roman courage. I have seen in the North of England, half a township in the snow, with its goods and chattels, calmly watching the locking up of the cottages out of which they have been turned into the highway. If the cause for which the poor people suffer on these occasions were only as good as their conduct in the supreme hour of their trouble, what a noble exhibition it would make, an entire community calmly establishing a fireside under tents in a wilderness of snow. The managers of the Laborers' Union are giving their members every encouragement to hold loyally by the society. A few days ago one of the chief officers sailed to New-Zealand with 500 of the peasants, under arrangements for placing them in situations, made with the New-Zealand Government. The colonial authorities are wise in their generation. These earnest agricultural laborers, saturated with the rural wisdom and obedience to orders of Essex and Kent, will be a great boon to their new employers; for farming is thoroughly understood and practiced in many profitable branches down in the salubrious counties from which the emigrants hail. While Germany is putting all manner of jealous restraints upon emigration, the English Government is rather inclined to encourage people to leave the country than to stay in it; and supposing trade looks up in America next year, as everybody thinks it will, the tide of emigration will once more set in from England to the United States. What is more, we shall also experience an emigration of capital, a circumstance which will have special advantages for America. Large accumulations of money are still seeking employment, and trade will now take what would under other circumstances have gone in foreign loans. A healthy manufacturing progress in America will see capitalists as well as laborers emigrating to the United States.

Emigration has often relieved Great Britain in times of trouble similar to the present, and an English exodus is always a good thing for the world. The people carry with them their law-abiding habits, their intelligence and industry, their love of liberty, their religion, their native endurance. We are so large a community on so small a piece of land, our rate of increase is so great, that we have always a surplus population. If it is intended that we should, for ever hold India, it is a pity we do not colonize at least a portion of it. There are districts where Europeans can live happily, and the only way for a dominant power to maintain its supremacy over an alien people is to live among them and combine their home life. The English emigrant has every climate to choose from. His Government has possessions everywhere. The recent annexations in the Transvaal comprise abundant resources for capital and labor. Australia, New-Zealand, the Cape, Canada, have millions of acres unoccupied.

COMPETITION AND RECIPROCITY.

While the leading journals support Sir Stafford Northcote, the Conservative Chancellor of the Exchequer, is absolutely declining to even up the question of free trade or protection, there is, nevertheless, an active and influential party in the State anxious and determined to force on the Legislature the consideration of retaliatory tariffs as an incident of British competition with foreign countries. Talking with traders and manufacturers of all classes, I have scarcely found an exception to the opinion that the severe restrictive duties of America should be met by similar measures, and when Spain, Italy, and Russia are talked of, the producers are virulent in their criticisms of these countries. It is curious to note the difference of the feeling excited by the competition of America. There is no hostility to Americans. On the contrary, men speak with a certain wondering admiration of American industrial progress. At the same time, they don't hesitate to declare the terms of Anglo-American competition grossly unfair, and the more specious of them point out to me that the hardship of the protective tariffs is, after all, greater upon the American citizen in the States than upon Englishmen. But I know that one of their chief hopes of the future is that America will wake up some morning, and, believing herself strong enough to adopt free trade, will open her ports free to England, and that British supremacy will then enter upon a new lease. The majority of the British Chambers of Commerce, while they pathetically call the attention of foreign countries to the injustice of their tariffs, steadily cling to the principles of free trade. An exception to the rule is worth pointing out. At the annual meeting of the Exeter Chamber there was a majority of speakers in favor of the imposition of retaliatory duties, with a view to compelling other nations to abandon their heavy imposts. The members who advocated this policy confessed that it would be a retrograde step, but they believed it necessary as a temporary measure to save English commerce from complete ruin. The *Morning Post*, the organ of aristocratic Whiggism, the supporter of the present Ministry, sees in our stagnant trade "the reaction which, in the natural order of things, is likely to follow a period of national inflation." The editor says free trade has nothing to do with it. "On the contrary, it has exercised a beneficial influence in enabling the country to bear the depression of its industries. No one could for a moment think of imposing duties on the importation of food. Nor could a proposition be entertained for a return to the system of protection in any other direction. No doubt it would be better for us if other countries were to adopt the principles of free trade, as it would also be better for themselves. But the fatal step on our part if we were to retaliate on their protective duties by adopting the plan of reciprocity." Mr. Ashworth, an authority on trade questions, writes to the *Times*, and is about the only one who touches the heart of the trouble when he says, "it is absurd to argue any longer that we are not suffering from competition." He says the depression arises from the fact that "our wares are not so cheap or so good at the price as those of foreign manufacturers. Labor is cheaper abroad and men work longer hours." I find this point also insisted upon in an editorial in the *Mercantile Gazette*, which says, "the hours of English labor are restricted by parliamentary legislation to 56½ hours per week. The Continental workman gives 72 hours for a week's wages, which places the Continental master at an advantage of 15½ hours per week over the English employer, supposing the rate of wages to be the same. But this is not so. On the wages of 1,000 workmen for a year the excess of payment by an English master amounts to £15,000." Notwithstanding this advantage, the English manufacturer still "rules the market of the world," and will hold this supremacy by "a further development of machinery" to meet the desertion of the laborer and the mechanic and fight the cheaper work of other countries. The *Gazette* seems to forget that increased mechanical appliances are also weapons in the hands of foreigners, and that America in particular is a great creator of labor-saving machines and tools. Mr. David MacIver, member of Parliament and ship-owner, of Liverpool, speaks the sentiments of the growing body of protectionists of whom I have previously spoken, when he says that he is in favor of free trade, but he objects to it all being on one side, and he would bring other nations to an understanding of the matter by retaliatory tariffs. His views are shared by some of the largest manufacturers of Sheffield, Birmingham, Leeds, and Bradford, with whom I have recently conversed. It is held as a maxim of free trade, in reply to arguments of this class, that if in spirit of retaliation we interfere with imports on our side, we either force the English consumers to pay higher prices for what they receive or destroy the trade we have with the country upon which we retaliate.

ENGLAND'S REAL DANGER.

What Englishmen refuse to consider, except when, like Mr. Gladstone, they wish to spite a formidable opponent, is the possibility that England, having reached the height of her prosperity, begins, like the classic nations, to descend the hill. Playfair has an apt illustration, it seems to me, when in one of his philosophic treatises he discusses the mighty events that have removed Babylon and compare it to the Euphrates and the Nile to the Thames and the Texel. The sun rises and the seasons return to the plains of Egypt as they did 3,000 years ago; the principles of vegetation have not altered; the subordinate animals do not refuse to assist man in his labor and supply him with food. But in one nature that is less bountiful, and man has more knowledge and more power than ever he had; "but it is not the man of Syria or of Egypt that has more knowledge or more power. There he has suffered his race to decay, and, along with himself, his works have degenerated." May it not be that the present falling back of English trade, the universal distress, the little prospect in the future, the failing banks, the dishonest practices of financiers, the growing wealth of lawyers, the increase in the consumption of luxuries, the profligacy of our cities, the loading of our cottons, the inferiority of our once splendid hardware and cutlery, the divisions in our councils, the selfish partisanship of our statesmen, and the legalization of Exchange gambling and joint-stock bubbles, are all details in the general aspect of a great nation that is suffering its race to decay and his works to degenerate? If this view of the situation would only take hold of the public mind it might lead to reformation in a race famous for its native vigor, that triumphs over difficulties, and its broad-minded-ness. Look at comparatively modern days, and see from what a height the Dutch have fallen. Except that the distance from Europe places America at a disadvantage in the race, there is something not unlike in the English competition with the Dutch in the old days and America's competition with England in the new. First there were fisheries questions, including English jealousies, which resulted in the revocation of Dutch licenses to fish in English waters; then there was the whaling business, and next the fight for the carrying trade of the seas; and it may be mentioned as an argument for the protectionists that Cromwell did a great deal to break down foreign trade to England and Dutch shipping, which was largely employed by English traders, by imposing heavy Customs upon foreign produce, and making the employment of home-built vessels compulsory. Then the Dutch, just as England has done, went into stock-jobbing and foreign loans. In 1700 the Dutch were the bankers of Europe. They had claims upon foreign debtors to the amount of 3,000,000,000 guilders. At the height of their prosperity their decline began. During the wars with France and Spain Holland lost much of her trade to France, and England progressed in industrial work and commerce. England presently challenged her trade with other countries, just as America is now challenging England. First the English got hold of the Dutch trade with Russia; then they secured most of her Swedish and Danish trade; then they imposed fierce duties on foreign fabrics and shut out Dutch linens; they fought her for the commerce of the Mediterranean; France and England beat the Dutch in their competition for the Indian trade. Oriental linen came to Europe and still more reduced the demand for Dutch; the West Indies yielded to English and French enterprise, sugar, coffee, and spices overtopping the Dutch imports from Java. The Dutch did not retaliate with heavy duties; neither will the English. Holland continued to be rich on account of her accumulated wealth; England will never be poor. Where is Holland now? The comparison which I have merely suggested might be followed up, if not profitably, at least as an interesting and possible parallel between the competition of America and England; more particularly, as even in those early days the United States was a factor, for she appeared as a rival to Holland, sending to Spain, Portugal, and Italy, in exchange for the commodities of those countries, great store of fish and flour. Whatever England's future may be, she is passing through a supreme crisis; I ought perhaps to say she is in the midst of great national troubles. Whether she will "get through" is a problem which time alone can solve.

THROWN FROM A BRIDGE BY A TRAIN.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 8.—An eastward-bound passenger train on the Cleveland, Columbus and Indianapolis Railroad struck the scaffolding on the new bridge near Springfield, Ohio, yesterday, throwing off four workmen. William Ferren, living in Cleveland, fell 30 feet into the stream, and had his shoulder and thumb broken, and was badly cut in the head. Another man, whose name is unknown, was also badly injured.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION—Jan. 8.

SUMMARY.

In the Senate several communications from the Secretary of War were submitted and referred to the appropriate committees. Mr. Booth introduced a bill to reduce the price of public lands. Mr. Windom offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for information regarding the taxation of churches, schools, &c. Mr. Edmunds submitted a joint rule providing that no bill which shall pass either house on the last three days of the session shall be sent to the other for its concurrence, and it was referred to the Committee on Rules. Mr. Grover made a personal explanation, denying certain newspaper charges against his administration as Governor of Oregon. The Senate then took up the bill amending the Patent laws, but its consideration was interrupted by the announcement of the death of Representative Hastridge, of Georgia. A committee of three Senators was appointed to attend the funeral, and the Senate adjourned.

Representative Hastridge's death was announced in the House, and after the appointment of a committee to take charge of the funeral that body adjourned.

SENATE.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a number of communications from the Secretary of War, showing the expenditures at the Springfield National Armory during the past year; recommending legislation to authorize him to turn over to the Secretary of the Interior the Fort Abercrombie and, Seward Military Reservations in Dakota Territory, they being no longer needed for military purposes; inclosing a letter from Gen. Irwin McDowell, suggesting a change in the One Hundred and Fourth Article of War, which provides that no sentence of a court-martial shall be carried into execution until the whole proceedings shall have been approved by the officer ordering the court or by the officer commanding; also, transmitting the report of Capt. Robert M. Scott relative to the manner and cost of publishing the rebellion war records, all of which were referred to the appropriate committees.

THE ANTI-DISCRIMINATION BILL.

Mr. WALLACE, of Pennsylvania, presented a resolution of the Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce, urging the early passage of the House bill known as the Anti-discrimination bill. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE PRICE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. BOOTH, of California, introduced a bill to reduce the price of public lands within railroad limits. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands. It provides that all public lands within railroad limits which have heretofore been subject to pre-emption entry at $2 50 per acre are hereby reduced to $1 25 per acre, and all bona fide settlers under the Homestead laws on said lands shall be allowed to enter 160 acres thereof.

THE TAXATION OF CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

Mr. WINDOM, of Minnesota, offered the following:

Resolved, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be directed to inform the Senate what churches, colleges, school-houses, and educational institutions have been exempted from taxation and the payment of taxes for general or special improvements since June 17, 1870, and what sums of money, if any, have been remitted or refunded on account of taxes assessed on churches, colleges, school-houses, and educational institutions since June 17, 1870; and what taxes, if any, have been remitted or refunded in respect of colleges, school-houses, and educational institutions, the amounts so remitted, and the authority under which such remission and repayments have been made.

Agreed to.

A PROPOSED JOINT RULE.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, said there were no joint rules for the government of the two houses of Congress, and what he wished to accomplish by the resolution which he proposed to offer was to declare that on the last three days of this session no bill passing either house could be sent to the other for its concurrence, and that on the last day of the session no bill shall be sent to the President for his approval. The old joint rules, adopted 60 or 70 years ago, at a time when there was little or no business before Congress was light such rules were necessary. Unfortunately, they had been suspended during late years. He therefore submitted the following:

Resolved, by the Senate, the House concurring, That no bill that shall have passed one house shall be sent to the other for concurrence after 12 o'clock midnight of the last day of March of the present session.

Resolved, further, That no bill or resolution that shall have passed the Senate and House shall be presented to the President of the United States for his approval after 12 o'clock midnight of the 24 day of March of the present session.

Resolved, further, That the foregoing orders shall not be repealed or suspended except on one day's notice, and by a vote of three-fourths of the members of each house present.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

HON. GEORGE BANCROFT ACCORDED THE PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Rules to consider the propriety of so amending the rules as to confer on the privileges of the floor the ex-Cabinet Minister whose appointment was earliest in date of those now living. He said this was a gentleman distinguished for his learning as well as his patriotism; who was Secretary of the Navy under President Polk, and who could not now come upon the floor to meet his friends who were prominent in the Government the history of which he had written. It was indeed time for him to say that the resolutions referred to George Bancroft, the historian. The resolution was agreed to.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION BY MR. GROVER.

Mr. GROVER, of Oregon, rose to a question of privilege, and read a telegram recently published in the New-York *Tribune* in regard to $97,000 of the funds of the State of Oregon having been appropriated and not accounted for during his administration as Governor, and said it was a duty he owed to himself as well as to the Senate to notice these charges. As to the charge of $27,000 having been paid out by order of the Board of School Land Commissioners, of which, as Governor, he was President, covering a period of seven years, it was entirely false. He quoted from the public lands legislation, and stated that the rates to be paid to agents was fixed by law (2½ per cent.). No member of the board was interested to the amount of one cent in the payments nor in the land surveyed. He denied, seriatim, the charges that $77,393 had been paid to the late Sheriff, and $13,200 for Quartermaster's stores in the Modoc war, $3,600 overpaid to Chadwick, Secretary of State, &c. As to Sheriffs' fees, he never heard any question in regard to their legality but this one, the charge in regard to fraud in purchasing Quartermaster's stores in the Modoc war, he quoted from a report of the late Inspector-General, James A. Hardy, United States Army, to show that all the stores were properly purchased and accounted for. He characterized the charges as false throughout, and having originated with his enemies, who were attempting to ruin him. He quoted at great length from Oregon State laws and records to show that he acted justly and in accordance with law.

THE ARMY REORGANIZATION BILL.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. BURNSIDE, of Rhode Island, said the bill for the reorganization of the Army had been made the special order for to-day. He now moved that the Senate proceed with its consideration.

Mr. WADLEIGH, of New-Hampshire, said the unfinished business was the bill to amend the patent laws, and he could not consent to its displacement.

THE BILL AMENDING THE PATENT LAWS.

The Senate then proceeded with the consideration of the bill to amend the patent laws, and Mr. WADLEIGH, in charge of the bill, took the floor to speak in favor thereof.

THE DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE HASTRIDGE.

Just after beginning his remarks a message was received from the House announcing the death of Hon. Julius Hastridge, of Georgia, and the adoption of a concurrent resolution by the House providing for the appointment of a committee of Representatives and Senators to arrange for the funeral and accompany the remains to Georgia.

On motion of Mr. GORDON, of Georgia, the Senate unanimously agreed to the resolution, and the VICE-PRESIDENT appointed Messrs. Gordon, Booth, and Beck as the committee of arrangements on the part of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, the Senate, then, at 1:10 P. M., as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE DEATH OF MR. HASTRIDGE.

In the opening prayer, the Chaplain alluded in a feeling and solemn manner to the death, this morning, of Mr. Hastridge, of Georgia; and immediately after the reading of the Journal the official announcement of the death was made by Mr. CROSS, of Georgia, who offered a resolution expressing the regret of the House, and providing for a special joint committee of seven members and three Senators to take order for appropriate funeral services and to escort the remains of the deceased to his late residence in Georgia. The Speaker appointed as such committee on the part of the House Messrs. Cook of Georgia, Felton of Georgia, Cox of New-York, Caskey of Virginia, Stone of Iowa, Davidson of Florida, and Hanna of Indiana.

The House then adjourned.

DECISIONS IN THE COURTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Justice Bradley.

Elliott vs. Coles.—This application must be denied. There is no evidence that the third party is indebted or has property belonging to the judgment debtor. The statement that Mr. Webb, Trustee, was about to pay over to the judgment debtor $700 is irrelevant and inconsequential. Further, the judgment debtor had no notice of the supplementary proceedings, and the notice of this application was entirely insufficient.

King vs. Terry.—The Clerk's taxation is affirmed.

Wagner vs. Zahn.—Bill of particulars ordered.

Brooks et al. The Continental Insurance Company.—Motion granted for second Friday.

National Bowdoin Bank vs. Ford.—Motion to amend summons and complaint granted, without costs.

Shafer vs. Colver.—Motion to restore cause to Special Circuit calendar denied. The cause must go back on the general calendar in the regular place.

Bushnell vs. Hackett.—Reference ordered to compute.

Keeler vs. McGovern.—Motion granted.

National Bowdoin Bank vs. Ford.—Motion to place cause on Special Circuit calendar dismissed, with $10 costs, and without prejudice to renewal, and also without prejudice to a motion, if plaintiff is so advised, to strike out the amended answer.

Dresden vs. Fitch.—Plaintiff would doubtless be entertained for the defendant to have an immediate trial, but there is no rule which entitles him in an action for fraud and deceit to have the cause on the Special Circuit calendar thereby, because the plaintiff's case has been shorn of every element upon which they can hope for success. It would only impose costs and a long delay. Motion and such motions upon the court, but that the plaintiff has not appeared.

In the Matter of Cowan.—Writ de lunatico inquirendo granted.

Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company vs. Patterson et al.—Motion granted.

Society for the Reform of Juvenile Delinquents vs. Lubbe.—Injunction continued until the hearing, with $10 costs.

Pennoid vs. Brinkerhoff.—Referee ordered to compute.

Turner vs. Brumhall.—Motion granted upon the terms specified in the case reported in the *Daily Register* of Dec. 30, 1878, and on one day's notice.

Radford vs. Radford et al.—Report confirmed and judgment granted.

Matter of Hennessy.—The circumstances of the case are such as to repel all suspicion of collusion. Report confirmed; judgment of divorce granted, and custody of the children given to the petitioner.

Urban vs. Keith.—Motion to vacate judgment denied, but the defendant to have leave within 10 days to interpose an answer, and to come in and defend upon payment within the like time of all plaintiff's disbursements in the cause, including Sheriff's fees and expenses of advertising and $10 costs of this motion, the judgment executing, and leave to stand as security.

Anderson vs. Kent.—It would, I think, be rather severe to impose as a condition the payment of an allowance, or, indeed, of all the costs in the cause to the plaintiff, however, should pay all the disbursements to date, the December term and trial fee, and $10 costs of this motion within 10 days to be fixed by me, and may amend as he desires, the amended and supplemental complaint to be served, and defendant to have 20 days to answer if so he may be advised.

Almon vs. Hamilton.—Leave to amend granted.

Riggs vs. Waydell.—There is no material distinction between this case and McFarren vs. St. John, (14 Hun., 397.) The defendant in showing a meritorious defence must set precisely as though it had not been served. There is no such thing as creating an offer by waiver; either there was an effective offer or there was not. The plaintiff could not waive it into validity as against the defendants. True, he called it the defendants' offer, and used it for his own purposes. It cannot be denied, however, this: If the defendants desired the benefit of the statute they were bound to do just what the statute pointed out. This they did not do, consequently the cause proceeded without a statutory offer. To talk of amending so as to alter the present legal status is to misconceive the office of amendment. Besides, that would be to make new and for the first time a good offer. That being so, by what authority would we deprive the plaintiff of his statutory right to accept within 10 days from the present date. The motion to amend by adding the plaintiff's offer to the answer and by adding the plaintiff's authority required by section 960 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and for an allowance must be denied, but under the circumstances without costs.

Schneider vs. Low.—The judgment in this court was had as against the defendants on the joint property. It could have been entered against the party contesting alone. The Marine Court judgment is, properly speaking, bad, and equally collusive. It cannot, however, be impeached in this action by the plaintiff in the Marine Court. Motion to this court must, therefore, be vacated as a judgment against the defendant, but may stand as a judgment against the plaintiff. The judgment in the Marine Court must be directed to restore the moneys in his hands until a proper application can be made to the Marine Court for the same. Motion granted, and until the further order of this court. It will probably be in the interest of justice that both judgments should be set aside, and the parties remitted to the position in which they stood before they attempted to use both courts to obtain preference through one partner in the one case and another in the other.

By Chief-Judge Davis.

Wells vs. Quick.—Let this order be settled on two days' notice.

Kiesthaar vs. American Mercantile Agency.—Order must stand as entered.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Orders Granted.—Moore vs. Leonard; in the matter of Adams vs. Richardson.

By Judge Donohue.

In the Matter of Goldstein.—I think there is enough for a stay, but do not think it a case for bail, pending the stay.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

By Judge Donohue.

Mandel vs. the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company.—Extra allowance of $200.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Speir.

Fairchild vs. Townsend.—The plaintiff is entitled to judgment, with costs. Opinion.

Leland et al. vs. Carnegie et al.—I see no good reason for modifying or adding to the order already entered in this cause on the 31st of December, 1878, and filed on the 2d day of January, 1879.

By Judge Freedman.

In the Matter of the Application of the Bowery Savings Bank.—Order settled.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Orders of Substitution.—Jaffray vs. Stahlnecker et al.; Murray vs. Stahlnecker et al.

Thornston vs. Hiss.—Order granted.

Reference Ordered.—Lortillard vs. The Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad Company.

Johnson vs. Donnell.—Interrogatories settled.

Whitcomb vs. Gosling.—Order granting motion.

Gallahan vs. Rogan.—Order granted and undertaking approved.

Fatman vs. Hemshimer et al.—Commission ordered.

Orders Granted.—Campbell vs. Gilsey; Cruse vs. Bentley; Cook vs. Platt; Goddard vs. Sherwood; Butler vs. Mazzam.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Rabbi vs. Stauch.—Appeal dismissed.

In the Matter of the Final Accounting of Bellows et al.—Counsel will attend in court.

Annis Churchill vs. Walter S. Churchill.—Divorce granted.

Burby vs. Gardner.—Motion for a new trial denied, with $10 costs. See opinion on file.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Sheridan.

Motions Granted.—Tara vs. Moyarg. Boyle vs. Conner; Mignaye vs. Hulme; Williamson vs. Williamson; Fulton vs. Gray.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Receivers Appointed.—Coyle vs. McCool; Scheible vs. Murphy.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos. 13, 20, 74, 93, 103, 115, 118, 119, 125, 127, 131, 138, 140, 147, 148, 149, 163, 170, 174, 176, 183, 186, 190, 207, 208, 212, 240, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., and Brady and Ingalls, JJ.

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SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Law and Fact—Nos. 707, 458, 706, 271, 827, 796, 775, 583, 584, 792, 793, 794, 795, 803, 813, 584, 776, 720, 782, 817, 753, 807, 758, 727.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Donohue, J.

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SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Adjourned until Monday next.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Potter, J.

Nos. 3889, 4151, 1836, 1782, 1783, 1784, 1803, 2282, 3488, 1726, 2208, 2274, 2896, 1998, 1151, 2341, 2291, 829, 892, 1809½, 2509, 1140, 2413, 2686, 2489.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, C. J., and Van Vorst and Speir, JJ.

Nos. 30, 38, 44, 45, 47.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos. 39, 60, 61, 65, 70, 13, 33, 44.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos. 384, 385, 386, 387, 329, 488, 489, 95, 120, 134, 177, 554, 553, 496, 423.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by C. P. Daly, C. J., and Larremore and Van Brunt, JJ.

Nos. 136, 91, 94, 44, 55, 79, 82, 192.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

No. 5.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos. 814, 831, 487, 488, 828, 827, 840, 412, 413, 704, 902, 803, 1222, 1246, 815, 751.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Allen, C. J.

Nos. 4765, 4706, 5129, 4914, 5474, 5733, 4766, 2971, 5234, 5135, 5504, 5561, 5607, 4790.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned until Monday next.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos. 5255, 5256, 5615, 5236, 5254, 5238, 5179, 5264, 5265, 5268, 5269, 5270, 5271, 5273, 5278.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

Cornelius Holohre, robbery. Edward Cody, felonious assault and battery.
John Cheney, burglary.
Joseph Smith, burglary.
Frank Doyle and William Kelly, grand larceny.
Francis Smith and William H. Vincent, larceny from the person.
James Quinn, larceny from the person.
Thomas Cole, larceny from the person.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Cowing, J.

Frank Story, homicide.
Joseph Levy, assault.
Abraham Peterson, Abram D. Frosman, and Charles Sorenson, arson.
John Thorp, burglary.
Edward Kelly, burglary.
George Williams, grand larceny.
Charles Kerrigan, grand larceny.
George W. Kelsteen, false pretenses.

Evans, J.—The following is the Grand Jury calendar for to-day: Nos. 39, 40, 45, 46, 47, 77, 78, 81, 104, 106, 111, 115, 122, 125, 128, 130, 9, 10, 12, 16, 20.

AN OARSMAN ANXIOUS FOR A RACE.

ST. JOHN, New-Brunswick, Jan. 8.—A private letter from England says that Terrys' having declined to row Wallace Ross, the latter has challenged either Lonsdale or Hinbolmes to row for $1,000 a side, the race to be on the Thames, and to take place within two months from signing articles.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 8, 1879.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkls	6	Leather, sides	24,627
W. Flour, pkls	713	Oilcake, bbls	2,733
Beans, bush	327	Spirits Turp., bbls	541
Cotton, bales	3,808	Resin, bbls	1,915
Cotton-seed oil, bbls	200	Oil-cake, pkls	1,719
Cheese, pkls	200	Lard, pkls	1,356
Rice, pkls	413	Pork, pkls	1,119
Flour, bbls	10,254	Cut-meats, pkls	3,181
Meal, bbls	1,200	Hams, pkls	2,050
Corn, bushels	10,450	Butter, pkls	2,035
Oats, bushels	2,900	Cheese, pkls	578
Rye, bushels	1,100	Dressed Hogs, No.	180
Malt, bushels	1,700	Rice, tcs	53
Barley, bushels	1,540	Rice-chaff, bags	200
Peas, bushels	192	Starch, pkls	280
Grease, pkls	168	Stearine, pkls	336
Grass-seed, bags	1,018	Tallow, pkls	357
Hops, bales	68	Tobacco, hhds	17
Hides, No	214	Tobacco, pkls	42
Hides, bales	110	Whisky, bbls	672
Hops, bales	75		

COFFEE—Sales have been very quiet in the local market, as about previous prices....Stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here, 83,432 bags; at the outports, 97,381 bags; afloat for the United States, 97,881 bags, of which 37,000 bags for New-York.

....Other kinds have been quoted steady, on a moderate demand....The recent movements (part previously reported) have been summed up thus: 2,241 bags Maracaibo, 585 bags Mexican, 894 bags Augostura, 1,297 bags San Domingo, and 100 bags Curacoa sold in lots for consumption within the quoted range; also, 1,078 bags San Domingo, and 52 bags Savanilla, in transit to Europe.

....Stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here, 15,179 bags; afloat, 28,377 mats....

We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 11¼c.; fair, 14½c.; good, 15½c.; prime, 15¾@16¼c.; gold, 17c.; 6 to 10 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 9@c.@17½c.; gold; Santos, fair to good invoice, 14¾@15½c.; choice job lots, 16½c.@17c.; gold. Java invoice, 22c.; Singapore, 21½c.@21¾c. Ceylon, 19c.@19½c. Maracaibo, 14¾c.@17c.; Laguayra, 14¾@15¾c. Mexican, 15c.@16c.; Jamaica, 14c.@15c.; Savanilla, 13c.@17c.; Costa Rica, 15c.@17c.; San Domingo, 10½c.@11c.; Aspinwalls, 15c.@17c. and Java (Government) sale showed an average of 55.13, with a moderate quantity placed.

COTTON—Sales (of which 1-16c. ₱ lb. for early delivery on a restricted movement. Cable advices unfavorable....Sales were reported for prompt delivery of 1,000 bales, (of which 500 bales for export), including 176 bales to shippers, 637 bales to spinners, 55 bales to speculators, and —bales in transit....Low Middling quoted at 9c. ₱ lb....Strict Low Middling at 9 3-16c.@9 5-16c.; Middling at 9¾c.@9¾c.; Fair at 11¾c.@11¾c....And for forward delivery. Cotton has been in fair demand, but at easier prices....Sales since our last report, last of 75,900 bales, (of which 13,500 bales were on last evening, and 62,400 bales to-day), with 9,100 bales for the calls, and 66,800 bales of Middling, January, 9.29c.@9.30c.; February, 9.40c.@9.50c.; March, 9.68c.@9.69c.; April, 9.82c.@9.83c.; May, 9.93c.@9.96c.; June, 10.07c.@10.08c.; July, 10.19c.@10.18c.; August, 10.25c.@10.26c., showing a decline of 3@5 points on the early deliveries, and an advance of 1@2 points on the late months. The receipts at as this port to-day were 3,308 bales, and at the shipping ports, 14,394 bales, against 9,814 bales same day last year, 7,113 bales, and 7,118 bales, against 84,691 bales same time last week....The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1878, have been 2,783,539 bales, against 2,930,100 bales in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (four days) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 19,210 bales; for France, 6,000 bales; for the rest of the Continent, 9,389 bales; to the Channel, 3,100 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 874,184 bales....Stock in New-York to-day, 109,840 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	*N. O.*	*Texas.*
Ordinary	7	7¼	7¼
Strict Ordinary	7 15-16	8 1-16	8 1-16

JAN 1879

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 9, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Martha.
WALLACK'S THEATRE.—At Last.
UNION-SQUARE.—The Banker's Daughter.
BROADWAY THEATRE.—Uncle Dan'l.
PARK THEATRE.—Babes in the Wood.
THEATRE COMIQUE.—Vaudeville.
NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Davy Crockett.
STANDARD THEATRE.—Mazeppa.
THE AQUARIUM.—Afternoon and Evening.
ASSOCIATION HALL.—Lecture.
SAN FRANCISCO HALL.—Love's Endurance.
MASONIC HALL.—Tom Thumb Troupe. Matinée.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12 00
THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 10 00
THE SUNDAY EDITION, per annum..... 2 00
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 2 50
THE WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 1 00

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES Up-town Office—No. 1,258 Broadway.
Paris Office of THE TIMES—No. 39 Rue de Lafayette.
THE TIMES is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand, W. C., from Henry F. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Stevens', No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

The Signal Service Bureau reports indicates for to-day in this region, south-east to north-east winds, falling barometer, stationary temperature, cloudy and rainy weather.

The election of Mr. ALVORD as Speaker can hardly be considered a triumph for the better elements of the Republican Party, although a good many personal considerations contributed to the result which are hardly within the pale of criticism. The desire to see a long career of legislative service crowned by the position of presiding officer of the Assembly was a perfectly laudable one in Mr. ALVORD, and one which a good many of those who voted for him thought fit to humor without necessarily implying a thorough commendation of the public career of the caucus nominee. The conflict of individual ambitions in regard to places on committees was, evidently, more successfully reconciled by Mr. ALVORD than by his more conscientious and less skillful opponent. The new Speaker has emphatically disclaimed any obligation to railroad or insurance interests in bringing about his election. It will be in his power to prove that no pledges adverse either to the welfare of the party or the people have entered into his successful canvass, and it is to be hoped that the composition of the committees which it will be his duty to appoint will demonstrate the entire independence of sinister influences which his friends claim for him.

Mr. EWING'S speech at Columbus yesterday compares curiously with the dry and lifeless letter of Senator THURMAN. It is full of energy, and shows that the champion inflationist is no more depressed than he is instructed by the course of events. His programme is still aggressive. "The substitution of greenbacks for bank-notes, the unlimited coinage of the old silver dollar, and the prompt and absolute stoppage of all increase of the bonded debt for resumption purposes," these are the "few fundamental propositions" on which he asks all "citizens who want a Government for the people and by the people," to "unite in opposition to the aggressions of the money power." Then he adds with refreshing coolness, "let us postpone all further question about resumption until it shall have had its day of trial." If Mr. EWING can get the majority of the people of the United States to unite on either of his first two propositions, he may spare himself all uneasiness about resumption; it will have been "postponed" forever.

The letter of Mr. THURMAN is, not to put too fine a point on it, very dull. His recital of the elements of the belief of the original Jacksonian Democracy contains much that is meant to be attractive to the uninformed, but though it is disingenuous, it is not skillful, and there is not a word in it to carry conviction to an impartial mind or to awaken partisan enthusiasm. He talks about the opponents of the Democracy as being always those "whose leaders have ever sought, and ever will seek, special privileges created by law." This is mere rubbish, and comes with a bad grace from the leader of a party which sought to intrench the most monstrous special privilege known to history—that of the ownership of labor—in the law of the country. Another reference is to the comparison between the expenses of JACKSON'S Administration, and those of the present, based solely on population, and ignoring the pensions and the expense of collecting a revenue made necessary by a Democratic rebellion. Mr. THURMAN prudently ignores all allusion to the "forced resumption," against which he has so long labored only to be put to confusion by its result.

Mr. EDMUNDS' proposed rule governing the action of the two houses of Congress at the close of the present session is an extremely proper one. It provides, in substance, that no bill shall be sent from either house to the other during the last two days of the session, and that no bill shall be sent to the President for his approval during the last day of the session. This leaves two days for action on bills pending between the two houses, and one day for the proper preparation of bills on which action has been completed before going to the President. Had such a rule existed last year, it is not likely that the unseemly scandal concerning the engrossing of the Hot Springs Reservation bill would have occurred; but, then, it must also be remembered that we should not have had the exposure of the tactics of the Treasury Secret Service agents, which has produced the effect of bringing that bureau directly under the supervision of the head of the department—an arrangement which ought to insure the correction of its present loose management, and which at any rate will concentrate responsibility.

Our special dispatches from New-Orleans give still further particulars of the evidence taken before the Teller committee concerning affairs in Tensas Parish, La. They confirm the testimony of which an abstract was given yesterday morning. The most remarkable feature of the Tensas case is the relentless manner in which the regular Democratic managers practiced their pernicious tactics against men of their own race and party. The outrages can no longer be explained by unconquerable aversion to negro supremacy, or by fears of Republican misrule. They are now placed in their proper light as the violent and corrupt devices of lawless and unscrupulous political adventurers, with no higher or more exceptional motive than vulgar greed of power. It is becoming plain that animosity to the negro now, as before the war, is often used as a cloak for the most narrow and selfish personal ambition.

THE FEELING ABOUT RESUMPTION.

The drift of business opinion on the subject of resumption is indirectly shown by the efforts of public men who opposed it now to reconcile its accomplishment with their own views. Judge KELLEY'S eagerness to advertise his change of position was one of many illustrations of the fact that professed leaders of public opinion usually are its servile followers. They were Anti-resumptionists as long as that attitude seemed to be popular; they are now anxious to prove that their objections were confined to particular methods, and that these having been modified, they are in harmony with the Treasury policy. The circumstance really has no significance except as confirmatory of the impression produced upon the classes that care little for ordinary politics. In this light it is useful. When the financial demagogues moderate their tone, and try to find excuses for an abandonment of aggressive tactics, we may be quite sure that popular feeling runs in the right direction.

And a mass of concurrent testimony, reaching us through the mails, justifies this conclusion. From various important centres, we have newspaper reports of interviews with resident business men of all shades of politics. Nearly uniformly the utterances are brief. The merchant, the banker, the lawyer pauses a moment to catch the inquiry of the ubiquitous reporter, and concentrates his answer into a single sentence. To say that there is unanimity would be to overstate the case. We should doubt the fidelity of the news-gatherer if all the sayings he records were conceived in the same vein. It is not discouraging, therefore, to find a Cincinnati druggist remarking that he "does not believe in resumption; does not like the idea of going to New-York for gold,"—for the exception adds strength to the rule. That rule is as marked as it well could be. In all forms of business we trace, as the prevailing characteristic, a hopeful spirit, and a reliance upon resumption as an indication of the recuperative forces almost everywhere at work. Among Republicans there is a not unreasonable inclination to rejoice at the triumph of what to all intents and purposes is the Republican policy; but we must do the interviewed Democrats the justice of admitting that, speaking generally, they do not allow partisan considerations to blind them to the improved aspect of the financial situation.

A few general ideas pervade all the interviews. The business of the country, it is alleged, had reached "bed-rock." There had been a turn in the tide of affairs, partly as a natural result of the elimination of evils which culminated in 1873, partly in anticipation of the change which has now occurred. Resumption is welcomed, then, not only as the culminating stage of a process which in its course occasioned hardship, but as the precursor of the confidence whose gradual development will show itself in the revival of industry and trade. In this hopeful estimate we have one of the pledges of improvement. Excitement is not apparent anywhere. But the despondency which long hung like a cloud over the business community disappears, and faith in the future takes its place. The faith is all the more welcome because it appears to be rational. Resumption is not expected to work wonders. Growing confidence made it possible, and in turn it will foster confidence. On this basis, so far as we can judge, the traders and financiers scattered through the country build the expectations which predominate in the reports supplied by contemporaries.

Here and there, an incidental allusion suggests a good deal. Thus a Zanesville lawyer, being asked, "Do you see any practical good in resumption?" replied, "Yes. Some large money-lenders, for whom I do business, have ordered me to execute loans for them on mortgages at 8 per cent., who have for years demanded and received 10, and suits to collect loans are not prosecuted with the same vigor in our courts as they were six months ago." Another lawyer, also in Ohio, sees in the confidence which resumption inspires in his own circle of clients, ground for believing that abandoned enterprises will be resumed and new ones entered upon. Bankers and private capitalists mingle with their congratulations quiet hints as to financial possibilities if the present Resumption law be accepted as a finality. "Resumption will be all right so long as the balance of trade is in our favor," says a Western man who, though having opposed resumption, would now like to see it a success. "I see danger in unlimited silver," says a more conservative financier, "and though I hope for the best, I shall not feel entirely safe until something like HEWITT'S bill is enacted." There are others who speculate on the possibilities of conflict between the national banks and the Government, so long as the latter retains banking functions. But it is noticeable that the majority of those who frankly point out considerations inimical to the permanence of resumption, express the belief that before the influences now favorable to resumption are exhausted, its beneficial results will be sufficiently obvious to overcome opposition to the amendments yet required. The support thus acquired will undoubtedly be valuable. The fight in behalf of sound finance is not ended, however, and we risk too much when we depend on the unaided effects of experience to bring about acquiescence in necessary reforms.

Meanwhile the constant linking together of resumption and the sale of the Four per cents can hardly commend itself to thoughtful observers. From one point of view, the remarkable progress in refunding the debt among our own people is a cause of honest satisfaction. It indicates faith in the integrity of the Government as regards payment in gold or its equivalent; and, of course, the attainment of resumption tends to fortify this confidence. But the subject has another and a less favorable aspect. The millions of which we hear, day after day, as being invested in the Four per cents are a rather disheartening proof of the continued unwillingness of moneyed people to invest in property or in the industries and enterprises whose restored vitality is of infinitely greater importance to the country than any gain accruing from the reduction of interest. Confidence will grow slowly, and one sign of its growth will be an unwillingness to rest satisfied with 4 per cent. as a return for capital invested.

THE CENSUS OF 1880.

The bill introduced into the House on Tuesday by Mr. COX, of New-York, brings before Congress none too early an important subject which should be attended to this session, if the ends which the proposed legislation has in view are likely to be reached. The next Federal census must be taken under the existing law unless a new statute for that purpose is passed before the 1st of next January. To leave the subject for the hasty consideration which it must necessarily receive between the meeting of Congress in December and the adjournment for the holidays will be too great a risk to incur in a matter of such importance. The defects of the law of 1850 under which the last three censuses have been taken, are notorious, and its repeal or radical amendment have been urged repeatedly and forcibly. Some of its evils were avoided in the taking of the last census by the efforts of Gen. FRANCIS A. WALKER, whose vigilant and skillful supervision secured for the results of that enumeration a degree of completeness and accuracy far beyond that of any preceding census. But no one was more frank than Superintendent WALKER in admitting and pointing out the shortcomings of the ninth census, which were chiefly due to the defects in the existing law, which nothing but legislation could remedy. It now becomes the duty of Congress to see that another census shall not be taken under the old system, which has been so generally condemned by those who best understand the subject, and to pass a law which shall embody the best features of European censuses and the suggested improvements on which publicists agree.

One of the worst features of the present law is that of protracted enumeration. In 1870 the canvassers were allowed from the 1st of June until the 10th of September in which to make the returns of population, and the Secretary of the Interior was authorized to extend the time until the 1st of October. The enumeration, therefore, might be prolonged through about 100 days. It is absurd to suppose that anything like the real number of inhabitants can be ascertained under such circumstances. At best but an approximation to accuracy can be expected, which, in many cases, will be about as valuable as a guess, for statistical purposes. Especially in large cities, where a large proportion of the people live in boarding-houses and are constantly moving from one place to another, and where frequent removals of private families are common, a protracted enumeration will give but an estimate of the population. In Great Britain, and in most Continental countries, the enumeration is made in a single day by the use of "prior schedules," or printed blanks, which are distributed among families, and, after being filled out on a named day, are collected by the census agents. This plan not only effects a great saving of time and money, but experience has proved that it is the only method yet devised by which a satisfactory degree of accuracy can be attained. It has led to the best results in Europe, and publicists and statists are all but unanimous in their approval of it. Its adoption has been urged upon Congress, but as yet without success. The chief argument brought against its use in this country has been that in the Territories and some of the more sparsely-settled States it is impossible to make an enumeration of the inhabitants in one day. But even if this is true, the fact that a good system will not work in exceptional cases is no reason why it should not be adopted throughout the country at large. Gen. WALKER has said that the plan of a quick enumeration can be successfully applied in the United States to 99 per cent. of the population, thus limiting the evils of a protracted enumeration to the inconsiderable fraction of 1 per cent. The same high authority has expressed the opinion that, under a proper law, "it would be possible to take the census of every city and manufacturing town in the United States in a single day, and to complete the enumeration of all properly agricultural sections in a period not exceeding three days, allowing, if need be, for the completion of the purely mining States and the Territories, and perhaps for some portions of Texas, California, Kansas, and Nebraska a longer period of time, not to exceed thirty days. Such an enumeration could be accomplished in the present condition of the settlement of the United States. It would cost little if any more than a census taken according to the present methods, and it would be inexpressibly more satisfactory."

Another feature which has heretofore vitiated the system of taking the census is the provision of the act of 1850 which vests in United States Marshals powers and duties in connection with the census which as a rule they are not qualified to exercise and perform. Not only does the discharge of the legitimate duties of their office leave little or no time for the proper supervision of taking the census, but it is obvious that they cannot be expected to bring to the latter work those special qualifications which are absolutely necessary. The collection and tabulation of social and industrial statistics require trained and experienced supervisors, and on the care and thoroughness with which the details are worked up depend the value of the final results. But this is only one, and not the most serious, objection to this feature of the existing law. Another is that it makes the judicial and the census districts coextensive, when, in many cases, there are imperative reasons why they should not be so. Thus, when the last census was taken, Southern Florida, with less than 6,000 inhabitants, was at once a judicial and a census district. The enumeration was made by a single Assistant Marshal, under the supervision of a United States Marshal. The Judicial District of Northern New-York, which was also a census district, contained nearly 2,500,000 inhabitants, who were enumerated by more than 600 Assistant Marshals, under the direction of one man. In like manner, Delaware and Massachusetts, Idaho and Indiana, were each a census district. Such inequalities in the supervision of census work can be productive only of mischief. Moreover, by the present law, the formation of census subdivisions is left to United States Marshals, subject only to the limitation that no subdivision shall contain more than 20,000 inhabitants. It is the opinion of the highest authorities that no subdivision should exceed 10,000 inhabitants, and that only in cities and large towns should they reach this limit. This important matter should no longer be left in the hands of United States Marshals, who are too often influenced by personal or political considerations to make the subdivisions as large as possible. The bill introduced by Mr. COX is intended to prevent the abuses which are likely to arise from this source. By providing for the appointment of one or more general supervisors of the census in each State and Territory, it will properly strip the United States Marshals of the powers and duties hitherto vested in them.

Another important provision of the proposed bill is that which is intended to secure, as far as possible, the advantages of a quinquennial census. Some States of Europe take censuses every five years, and others as often as once in three years. The advantages of enumerations at short intervals are acknowledged. But in the United States there are serious obstacles in the way of taking Federal censuses oftener than once in ten years. Nearly all of the States, however, make enumerations more or less complete in the intervals between the national censuses. If every State will adopt the schedules of the General Government, and collect and publish the same classes of statistics every fifth year after the Federal enumeration, the results will be comparable with those of the Federal census, and will practically afford a quinquennial census. For the advantages which will be secured in this way to the country at large, Mr. COX proposes that the General Government shall bear a part of the expense of taking the census in each State.

CITY AND COUNTY DEBTS IN NEW-JERSEY.

Gov. MCCLELLAN, of New-Jersey, in his annual Message to the Legislature next week, proposes to devote considerable attention to the subject of municipal indebtedness in that State. It is one of grave interest to the tax-payers, and has not received the intelligent consideration its importance merits at the hands of the Legislature. In fact, so far from passing any general laws prohibiting the increase of debt, that body has shown the greatest liberality in authorizing the indefinite extension of existing municipal debts and the issue of new bonds for all sorts of purposes. Bonds may be issued for arrears of taxes, for street assessments, to fund floating debts, for street improvements, for building bridges and county buildings, for water-works, for public roads, for school-houses, for the purchase of steam fire-engines, and for almost every other purpose of municipal administration. A law of the State requires annual reports to be made to the Controller of all county, city, township, and other local indebtedness; but the law has always been a dead letter, and there are no official and comprehensive statistics on the subject. To ascertain the facts, Gov. MCCLELLAN has applied to the local authorities for information on the subject, and will probably present some interesting tables in his forthcoming Message.

An approximate estimate presents the enormous total of $50,000,000 as the aggregate of municipal indebtedness in New-Jersey. This includes county, city, township, and school district debt. The total is equal to fully 10 per cent. of the assessed valuation of the whole State. It represents a burden of $40 for every man, woman, and child in the State. The interest alone, at 7 per cent., (the rate it nearly all bears,) would amount to a tax of $3,500,000 yearly, requiring a tax-rate of nearly three-quarters of 1 per cent. on all the taxable property. As many of the counties, cities, townships, &c., are every year raising considerable sums toward extinguishing their debt, the whole tax for debt and interest must amount to upward of $5,000,000 annually, or 1 per cent. of the assessed valuation. Indeed, from the data at hand it appears that one-third of all the taxes levied are to meet obligations incurred by the people in the heyday of their prosperity, when the Municipal authorities could not prosecute public improvements half fast enough to meet the demand of sanguine speculators. In Hudson County, the aggregate of municipal and local indebtedness is about $15,000,000, or 16 per cent. of the county ratables; in Essex County it is about $15,000,000, or 14 per cent.; in Union County it is about $9,000,000, or 30 per cent.; in Passaic County, $1,800,000, or 7 per cent.; in Middlesex, $1,300,000, or 7 per cent.; in Camden, $1,000,000, or 5 per cent.; and in the other counties smaller sums, but all representing a very respectable total, and swelling the aggregate to probably $50,000,000.

In the face of these startling statistics, it is probable that the Legislature at its coming session will be extremely careful about granting authority to every little village or school district to go in debt, or to indulge in the illimitable expansion of city and county indebtedness, and the indefinite postponement of the payment of the same. The debt of the State is less than $2,000,000, and there is a sinking fund of $1,300,000. The county debts, too, are for the most part moderate. Essex leads with $3,000,000; Hudson, Union, Bergen, and Middlesex follow, in the order named. Passaic County has but $189,500 of bonds outstanding, with no floating debt, and will retire $21,500 of bonds within three months. The debts of the cities are the most burdensome. Jersey City heads the list with $13,000,000; Newark comes next with $10,000,000; Elizabeth follows with $6,000,000; then there is a drop to little Rahway's $1,800,000; Paterson, with five times the population, has $1,300,000; and Hoboken, New-Brunswick, Trenton, and Camden can all show good round figures on the debit side of their ledgers. The great bulk of this city indebtedness was incurred for street improvements, and another large portion represents deficits in the collection of taxes. This last is the most alarming feature about the financial condition of these cities. Many of the municipalities fail to collect more than 60 or 70 per cent. of their annual tax levies. The deficit is carried along as floating debt until it becomes too large, and then is funded as the readiest way of getting rid of it. No statesman has yet arisen in New-Jersey to propose a more satisfactory—or, perhaps, it should be said a less unsatisfactory—way of evading this embarrassing problem. The financial officers of Jersey City, Newark, Elizabeth, Paterson, Rahway, and other cities look upon the prospect as anything but reassuring, and the heavy tax-payers—that is, those who actually pay their taxes—are getting uneasy, as they see no way of immediate relief from this unpleasant situation. Still, the 6 per cent. bonds of Jersey City, Newark, and Paterson command a ready premium, so great is the faith of investors in their ability and willingness to pay their debts. And, indeed, the people of all the cities of New-Jersey are so jealous of their honor that there is no doubt that they will find ways and means to meet their obligations, how great soever the difficulties to be overcome.

A DEMOCRATIC MYTH.

Yesterday was the anniversary of the battle of New-Orleans. The day was celebrated in different parts of the country, in various ways, but chiefly by Democrats. In Columbus, Ohio, there was a grand rallying of the clans, and the exuberant enthusiasm there displayed so far exceeds anything elsewhere observed that we are forcibly reminded of the fact that the seat of political influence has been placed beyond the Alleghany Mountains. "Westward the course of empire takes its way" is as amply shown by the Ohio celebration of the anniversary of the battle of New-Orleans as by the readiness with which most of the principal offices of the Republic are filled by members of the Twenty-third Ohio Regiment. The Ohio celebration of JACKSON'S victory was Democratic, if it was not Jacksonian Democratic. But exactly why the recurrence of this anniversary should be thought a fitting opportunity to knock down SAMUEL J. TILDEN and execute a scalp-dance on his mangled remains does not appear. Gen. EWING, however, did thus maltreat the late Democratic candidate for the Presidency. In some vicarious manner, we may suppose, the lamented TILDEN served to enhance the general joy at Columbus. He was "fired out," so to speak, as a blank cartridge in a salute. It pleased Gen. EWING to nominate Senator THURMAN as the next Presidential candidate of the Democracy, and to signalize this unique celebration of the anniversary of the battle of New-Orleans, the useless TILDEN was economized as fireworks. EWING, as master of ceremonies, roared and charged like one of the bulls of Bashan.

It is generally believed that ANDREW JACKSON fought the battle of New-Orleans. It was a famous victory. It is also believed that ANDREW JACKSON was a Democrat. Gradually, therefore, the Democratic Party have adopted JACKSON as a patron saint, so to speak; and the recurrence of the 8th of January is something more than a Democratic holiday. It is a Democratic patron saint's day; and ST. JACKSON is as freely spoken of as though he were regularly canonized. The similarity between Jacksonism and Democracy, as we now understand Democracy, is not perceptible to the unassisted vision. JACKSON always "took the responsibility;" he acted without orders; and, on one occasion, he threatened to break into the Senate Chamber and cut off the Senators' ears. Latter-day Democracy is severely constructionist. It stickles for crossing the *t's* and dotting the *i's*. When the *t* is not crossed, or the *i* is not dotted, there is a great cry of "treason!" and "fraud!" When there were symptoms of nullification in South Carolina, JACKSON defied CALHOUN and his followers, and demanded and obtained of Congress the first "force bill" ever enacted in this Republic. The Democracy of EWING and THURMAN has a weak side for nullification and secession, and weeps with intolerable anguish over a "force bill." Of the other numerous discrepancies between Jacksonism and latter-day Democracy, it is not necessary now to speak. Nevertheless, JACKSON is good enough for a rallying-post, a lay-figure for the Democracy; and when the party annually lashes itself into a fever over the name of that illustrious man, it is only doing what thousands of people do over a myth really less substantial than JACKSON and the battle of New-Orleans. The Democracy has a right to appropriate one day in the year in which the party may be cheered and individual leaders set up or howled down. The 8th of January is good enough for that purpose.

Politically speaking, there never were any cotton bales at the battle of New-Orleans. There never was any battle of New-Orleans. Perhaps, even, there never was any ANDREW JACKSON. Certainly, there never was any ANDREW JACKSON like that "old hero," who is so extravagantly and ignorantly eulogized by Democratic orators on each 8th of January. And if there had been such a man, he would not recognize himself as now depicted in Columbus and in Tammany Hall. Nor would there be any fellow-feeling between him and S. J. TILDEN, or between him and "TOM" EWING. What would ANDREW JACKSON have said of MANTON MARBLE and his "copperheads"? What of TILDEN and his famous Oregon correspondence? What of the entire Gramercy Park gang, with their cryptograms, dark lanterns, masks, and disguises? Is there any bond of sympathy between a character like JACKSON'S and one like THURMAN'S? When Mr. THURMAN sneaked into the camp of the soft-money men, after training with the hard-money party, was he a Jacksonian Democrat? And, now that he is making ready to sneak back again, is he more, or less, Jacksonian?

Nevertheless, though there may never have been any cotton bales, or any battle, or any JACKSON, it is a good thing for the Democracy that they have a high holiday once a year. They need an occasion for unbottling their enthusiasm. Most of the political anniversaries of the Republic have bitter memories for the Democrats. During a long and peculiarly interesting period of our national history, the Democracy, or a major portion of that party, were in a state of rebellion. They were being beaten everywhere, and those who were not in the field were in a state of abject mental depression. Latterly, the anniversary of the battle of New-Orleans has been celebrated with unusual splendor and enthusiasm. Democracy is thankful for something to hurrah over. Therefore, we hope that the party will cling to the 8th of January. The battle may be a myth, but the day really comes once a year.

The "taking account of stock" at the first of this year was in most instances the hardest task of the kind that business men of this generation have ever been called upon to perform. The dislike to acknowledge even to one's self that certain investments have turned out poorly, or that the book value of merchandise one has on hand is much too high, is natural enough, and is due to that hopefulness of disposition without which few great enterprises could succeed. But a time comes when balances have to be struck and the inevitable faced; and perhaps the date that marked our return to a sound currency was the best that could be selected for readjusting private affairs. With many business houses it is a custom to take account of stock semi-annually, though in the majority of cases once in 12 months is thought to suffice; but this unwillingness to recognize the results of the depression in business has for some time past proved sufficient to interfere with the working of these sound mercantile maxims. There is reason to believe that not a few merchants have systematically evaded this duty for two and even three years past, and that their credit to-day is based rather on anticipations of the future than on knowledge of the present. While there is every likelihood that we have seen the worst of our financial troubles, it must be added that the chances of our speedily getting into a better situation depend not a little on the readiness of our business men generally to accept and make the best of the prices, profits, and conditions of to-day.

If the National Government should compel the Central Pacific Railroad Company to make a public statement of its past and present financial condition, a great many doubts and surmises would be set at rest. Railroad building is unquestionably profitable work when aided by the subscriptions of bondholders and Government advances; and more than this, Messrs. STANFORD, HUNTINGTON, and CROCKER have been looked upon as remarkably long-headed men; but with all these advantages, how is it that the managers of the Central Company, who at the outset were poor men, were able to do so much better than their rivals of the Union Road, who possessed a much stronger financial backing? This question was asked several years ago, when the well-known OAKES AMES, who, before embarking on the Pacific Railroad scheme, was worth not less than $2,000,000, died insolvent; but it is as much a mystery now as it ever was. Besides building castles after the mediæval style in San Francisco, the resources of the Central Road have been diverted for the purpose of constructing new railroads along the Pacific coast and from San Diego eastward to Texas. If the funds of the Government had never been invested in the first enterprise, or if the money advanced had been paid back, these latter uses of the corporate income might be nobody's business outside of the stockholders. But, under the circumstances, the company cannot expect to be free from public curiosity. If the truth cannot be certainly known, conjectures will not be wanting to supply its place, which may or may not bear some relationship to it. An instance of this can be found in the belief, quite generally entertained in California, that the titles to the Central Road and to the new roads that have been built by its managers, are already in the possession of the great bonanza mining firm of FLOOD & O'BRIEN, the transfer having been made in payment of money borrowed. This story has, of course, no better foundation than common report, but then street gossip will be tolerated, if that is all that can be had.

Many women complain a great deal, and not without cause, that they have so much to do that the days are never long enough; that the darkness finds them with sundry duties undischarged. One reason is, no doubt, that they are not trained, as men are, or ought to be, to concentration and continuity. Another reason is, we suspect, their habit of writing long letters to one another, not on matters of consequence, but of no moment whatever. A large number keep up correspondence with a dozen or more of their feminine acquaintances—or friends, if the term be preferred—and devote a dozen or a score of hours a week to it. It is not astonishing how much the average woman can write about nothing; the endless details she can give in regard to trifles, gossip, and the like. It is not the young unmarried alone who do this. The sex frequently adhere to the time-consuming custom long after they have reached middle age and become mothers of large families. They will neglect things that ought not to be deferred to inform their country cousin of how they enjoyed the last party or the new opera, and sit up half the night to describe the final shred of the gown just received from the modiste. Men, as a rule, never write to one another, except on business, and usually very briefly. Women might do the same—if they were not women. The typical woman can no more be brief than she can be profane. Both brevity and profanity are totally unnatural to her. If she wants to write letters, it is purely her affair; but she surely might save much time by making them shorter.

The English Government seems to be having much the same trouble with the Kafirs in South Africa that we have from time with our Indians. In the matter of treatment there is a closer parallel between the two subjects than one would suppose when the successful administration of Indian affairs by the Government of Canada is taken into account. In the Cape Colony the natives have been permitted to retain their tribal forms of government, and have been given large and well-situated tracts of land, similar to our reservations. That, in spite of this tender treatment they prefer war to peace is what some of the colonial apologists for the existing complications would have us believe; only it is probable that there are to these, as to most quarrels, two very distinct sides. Indeed, it is more than hinted that encroachments have been made upon the territory of the Kafirs by covetous settlers, and that efforts toward a peaceful settlement of the disputes have not been marked by success. If the natives were slowly diminishing in numbers, or if familiar intercourse with the white men had lessened their warm attachment to their own rulers and customs, as is the case with our Indians, the present war might be looked upon as one of slight importance. But the facts are that each Kafir war—and there have been several—is more formidable than the one that preceded it. The natives rapidly multiply in number, increasing, if anything, faster than the whites. They lend themselves to the influences of civilization sufficiently to leave their homes and seek employment in the towns and on the farms of the colonists, and even gladden the heart of the missionary by becoming Christians; but when they have made what they consider a suitable competency, or if ordered back by their chiefs, they immediately quit their adopted homes and fall again, with no seeming hesitancy, into the habits of their tribe. A young Kafir toils through the first four or five years of his manhood for the purpose of obtaining the wealth needed to purchase two or more wives. Having secured these, life henceforth is to him a prolonged holiday, for his wives are bound to supply him with all that he needs. The Kafir question is one which is not yet even in a fair way toward disposal, since a complete victory by the colonists would not prevent a renewal of hostilities some years later. What is perhaps needed is a breaking up of the tribal organizations, so that the natives may be scattered all over the country and deprived of the means of concerted action.

It is pleasant to learn, after the topsy-turvy game to which Paris has been subjected in the past 30 years, that at least one old street, the Rue de l'Arbre, in the midst of the capital, and in the most magnificently transformed quarter, remains intact, with its venerable mansions and traditions of the seventeenth century. On this site during 1,200 years strange and terrible scenes have been enacted. At the point where the Rue de Rivoli cuts it, BRUNEHAUT, Queen of France, was, at the age of 80, torn asunder by horses in 612. In 1505 a great outbreak took place on the same spot because the Curé of St. Germain l'Auxerrois refused to perform the funeral service of a merchant's wife until he ascertained whether she had left any money to the Church. At the epoch of the *Fronde* this street was the scene of frequent outbreaks. It was there that Cardinal De Retz, passing through it one evening in 1648, was threatened by a roaster brandishing a long spit. The Cardinal had not the wildest idea who his enemy was, but had the gumption to say, "Villain, if your poor father could only see you now!" when the fellow, imagining that he was a friend of his family, implored pardon. In the last house on the right hand side, abutting on the Rue de Saint Honoré, lived in 1672 FRANCIS BARNOU, chief barber to LOUIS XIV. At No. 52, conspicuous by its curious look-whithing and sculptured balcony, lived TRUDON, butler to LOUIS XV. In 1769 there were three famous cafés in the street, frequented by learned men and artists of various kinds, and, finally, No. 3 is pointed out as the famous quarters of Mousquetaires D'Artagnan & Co., whom DUMAS has made familiar to every school-boy.

With the opening of the new year an ancient colonial custom was abandoned in Boston. This was the ringing of the public bells in some twenty or thirty different localities in the city at 7 o'clock in the morning, at noon, and at 9 o'clock in the evening. It is easier to account for the discontinuance of this practice than for its continuance through so many years of cheap clocks and watches, the more so that there was nothing approaching exactitude in this method of proclaiming the hour, as the bells were rung by men who were often behind-hand in the performance of their duty. The circumstance, however, recalls to mind that what was formerly an equally important signaling of time was abandoned a few years ago. This was the ringing of the public bells at 11 A. M. The 7 A. M. bells were supposed to indicate that it was time to attend to the business of the day; the noon alarm was for dinner, and the one at 9 P. M. a wholesome reminder of the necessity of sleep. But the 11 A. M. bells had a peculiar significance, as they were intended to suggest to the thoughtless mind of the citizen the desirability of taking his regular drink of Medford or New-England rum, if he wished to enjoy his midday meal with a good appetite. It may be that in Boston "throat-clearers" and "cobweb dusters" are taken as frequently now as in the good old days of HANCOCK and ADAMS; but it was thought not wise to thus publicly recognize human weaknesses of this nature, and the 11 o'clock bell-ringing was therefore dispensed with.

WHAT PEOPLE EAT.

CHEERFUL REVELATIONS BEFORE THE AMERICAN SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION IN BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 8.—Mr. George T. Angell read a paper before the American Social Science Association here to-day on "Public Health Associations," in which he made some startling assertions about the adulteration of food. He said:

Cayenne peper is adulterated with red lead, mustard with chromate of lead, curry powder with red lead, vinegar with sulphuric acid, arsenic and corrosive sublimate. It is stated that probably half the vinegar now sold in our cities is rank poison. One of our Boston chemists analyzed 12 packages of pickles, put up by 12 different wholesale dealers, and found copper in 10 of them. Many of our flavoring oils, syrups, jellies, and preserved fruits contain poisons. The adulterations of tea are too numerous to mention. Coffee is not only adulterated, but a patent has been taken out for molding chicory into the form of coffee berries, and I am told that clay is now molded, and perhaps flavored with an essence, to represent coffee. Cocoa and chocolate are adulterated with various mineral substances.

Several mills in New-England, and probably many elsewhere, are now engaged in grinding white stone into a fine powder for purposes of adulteration. At some of these mills they grind three grades—soda grade, sugar grade, and flour grade. It sells for about half a cent a pound. Flour has been adulterated in England, and probably here, with plaster of Paris, bone dust, sand, clay, chalk, and other articles. I am told that large quantities of damaged and unwholesome grain are ground in with flour, particularly with that kind called Graham flour. Certainly, hundreds, and probably thousands, of barrels of "terra alba," or white earth, are sold in our cities every year to be mixed with sugars in confectionery and other white substances. I am told by an eminent physician that this tends to produce stone, kidney complaints, and various diseases of the stomach. A Boston chemist tells me that he has found 75 per cent. of "terra alba" in what was sold as cream of tartar used for cooking. A large New-York house sells three grades of cream of tartar. A Boston chemist recently analyzed a sample of the best grade, and found 50 per cent. of terra alba in that. Much of our confectionery contains 33 per cent. or more of "terra alba." The coloring matter of confectionery frequently contains lead, mercury, arsenic, and copper. Baking powders are widely sold which contain a large percentage of "terra alba" and alum.

It is not water alone that is mixed with milk. Thousands of gallons, and probably hundreds of thousands, are sold in our cities which have passed through large tins, or cans, in which it has been mixed with various substances. Receipts for the mixture can be bought by new milkmen from old, on payment of the required sum. I am assured upon what I believe to be reliable authority, that thousands of gallons of so-called milk have been, and probably are, sold in this city, which do not contain one drop of the genuine article. Large quantities of the meats of animals more or less diseased are sold in our markets. Cows in the neighborhood of our large cities are fed upon material which produces a large flow of unwholesome milk. Poultry are fed upon material which produces unwholesome eggs. Meats and fish are made unwholesome, frequently poisonous, by careless and cruel methods of killing. A California chemist recently analyzed many samples of whisky, pur

MRS. COBB'S MANY ACCUSERS

COMPLETION OF THE TESTIMONY FOR THE STATE.

MANY WITNESSES TO CONFIRM PORTIONS OF BISHOP'S STORY—THE MURDERED MAN'S SUSPICIONS ABOUT HIS MEDICINE—COBB'S FATHER AND MOTHER OF THE STAND.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NORWICH, Jan. 8.—The testimony to-day in the Cobb trial was comparatively uninteresting, taken in detail, but each bit served to confirm some portion of Bishop's own story, and those of other witnesses. Mrs. George N. Towne, who was first called, lives in Park-street. She remembers having had just one visit from Mrs. Cobb, two weeks from the Tuesday before Charles Cobb died; it was in the early evening, and a short visit was made; Mrs. Cobb went away quite abruptly on hearing a team pass. Mrs. Mary Maffit testified to having met Mrs. Cobb and Bishop on the street, between Hurlbert's store and Ford's fish market; also, near Breed Hall, one morning, and again on Pearl-street. The files of the *Bulletin* were introduced. The dates of a local entertainment, "Lindaressa," and of an article descriptive of an arsenic mine and the deadly character of arsenic as a poison, were identified. Mrs. John Gales testified that she saw Mrs. Cobb standing under the gas-light opposite Hurlbert's store, just about 10:20 o'clock; Bishop then came out of the store, crossed the street, and joined her, and they walked away in a direction opposite that of Cobb's house.

Mrs. Charles H. Cobb, mother of the deceased man, testified to the good health of her son up to the time of his illness, about the 23d of February, 1878; the witness often went to see her son on Sundays, and on the day after this illness she saw him. The story he told was carefully detailed by the witness, and exactly corresponded to the story of Dr. Perkins. The other attacks in March, April, and May were also particularly described, and this testimony also corroborated that already given by other witnesses on these points. Up to the time of Mr. Cobb's death the witness never talked to Mrs. Cobb about her intimacy with Bishop; but once in February she warned her son against him; Mrs. Cobb was present but said nothing; but the next night, after she went to the house, Mrs. Cobb said, apparently with no provocation, "I think people had better mind their own business, I do mine;" the day before Mr. Cobb died the witness suggested to him that he might have taken some other poison than lead; Mr. Cobb did not think it possible, and Mrs. Cobb said that they had no poison in the house; she remembered visiting Mrs. Cobb's house one day in February, when the little boy was sick; the witness found him alone down stairs, and sat there a few minutes; then she heard footsteps in the chamber above; the person went down the back stairs, and the outer door was opened and closed; she then saw Wesley Bishop go out, get into his wagon, and drive off; soon after Mrs. Cobb came into the room, pale and agitated; they merely exchanged greetings, and had no talk of the incident; this incident happened just before the witness warned her son to drop Bishop, as not a true friend; the mother was with Mr. Cobb the day he died; Mrs. Cobb was not present at the time; Mr. Cobb had insurance on his life to the extent of $1,800 or $2,000. Upon cross-examination, the witness said that her relations were always pleasant with her daughter-in-law; the latter was a good housekeeper; once, when she visited Mr. Cobb, he asked her to taste the Atwood's Bitters he was taking medicinally, as they were unusually bitter; she tasted them, but did not swallow any; they were very bitter; Mr. Cobb had been taking them medicinally for some time.

Henry M. Durfee had had a talk with his friend Mr. Cobb about his illness early in May; Mr. Cobb was not well enough to go to Voluntown; again, later, he said he thought he would not be able to go out Decoration Day; in February he had been sick, and told about Atwood's Bitters that he had been taking; Cobb asked what the witness supposed was in them; they had nearly killed him. On cross-examination he said that he knew of no intimacy between Cobb and Bishop; some time before his illness Cobb had worn full side whiskers; he thinks as late as January before Cobb died, but Cobb told him later that they were falling out so that he was obliged to shave clean; this was after his first illness.

Mrs. John Reynolds testified that she saw Bishop at Cobb's house the day after Mr. Cobb died, and saw Mrs. Cobb give two library books to him to return to the Otis Library. On cross-examination she was sure that it was not Mrs. Waterman that gave the books, although she was also present; there was no delay at all about the transaction, and on redirect examination she said that it was Mrs. Cobb who went into the adjacent room to get the books.

Mrs. Fuller, sister of the deceased man, testified that on Feb. 18 she told Mrs. Cobb that among the reports she had heard was one that Bishop had been there during Cobb's absence from town, and staid until 4 o'clock in the morning; Mrs. Cobb admitted that he had been there, but insisted that he did not stay so late; Mrs. Fuller told Mrs. Cobb she hoped that the latter would not think the witness malicious in reporting this rumor; Mrs. Cobb replied that she did not, but people were always talking about her, she would give them something to talk about. (Sensation in the court-room.) The witness had been told by Mrs. Cobb about some of her presents, but did not correspond to Bishop's statement. On examination she said she had talked with her brother about Bishop, and he said that he could not altogether countenance his conduct, meaning, perhaps, Bishop's drinking; she knew that before this time Cobb and Bishop had been near friends, and she and Mrs. Cobb and Mrs. Bishop had been quite intimate; the hand-mirror presented to Mrs. Cobb lay openly on the dressing table in the room of the latter, without concealment; she regarded Mrs. Cobb as a very neat housekeeper; she had never seen Mrs. Cobb wear the gold-tipped pencil case.

Dwelle Waterman, who had been a fellow-clerk of Bishop in Hurlburt's, described the system of soliciting orders for goods. Tuesdays and Fridays were the days for the witness to visit the west side route, and Bishop did the other days; Bishop told the witness that it would not be necessary for him to stop Tuesdays and Fridays as the Cobb house, and so he never did; but Bishop left his own route some days to go there; he had seen Mrs. Cobb in the store; she rarely had any business with any one but Bishop; sometimes Mrs. Bishop and Mrs. Cobb came together, and occasionally at such times Bishop and Mrs. Cobb talked together in Mrs. Bishop's presence. On cross-examination he admitted that different clerks had a special class of customers to seek them out in their dealings; Mrs. Bishop and Mrs. Cobb often met there by appointment to go shopping; he regarded the two families as very intimate; he never saw any impropriety in the store, but he never knew what the two talked about when they stood apart from the rest.

Charles Tracy was recalled for cross-examination. He had been an intimate friend of Mr. Cobb; from what the latter said, he inferred that Mr. Cobb was an intimate friend of Bishop; and, from seeing the two women together often on the street, he imagined that they were intimate also; when all were together for card-playing, the ladies usually visited by themselves considerably; he could not say when Mrs. Cobb learned to play cards, but she was not an expert; he should think that Mr. and Mrs. Cobb were as devoted as any husband and wife should be; he never noticed any improper intimacy between Mrs. Cobb and Bishop; he thought that Cobb began to lose his health three years ago; Cobb was a little sensitive about his baldness, but not demonstrative when jokes were made about it. Questions were put about the witness and his wife giving presents to Mrs. Cobb, but these were ruled out on objection. On the re-direct examination, he evinced some sympathy with the defense, and had told them where to get evidence.

Whittaker was recalled for cross-examination, and said that the ordinary hour for closing was 9, and the clerks alternately having the evening to themselves; Saturday evenings they kept open until 10, but the witness had not been at the store much since Oct. 1, 1877. Being questioned as to what Bishop had said as to his intimacy with Mrs. Cobb, objection was made, and the sharpest argument between counsel that has occurred during the trial was had. The court decided to allow testimony to contradict what Bishop had sworn to, but not to show any facts by report. The witness testified that Bishop had stated that his family and Cobb's were very intimate, meeting in a social way frequently. After Cobb died, Bishop came and rode with the witness one day, and they chatted about the rumors connecting him with Cobb's death. Whittaker blamed Bishop for giving rise to the gossip. To this Bishop replied that Mrs. Cobb was as innocent as an unborn babe. On re-direct examination he testified that Bishop was led at these various times to declare that this intimacy existed only by being first told that gossip prevailed as to an improper intimacy between Bishop and Mrs. Cobb.

George W. Price testified that he knew Mrs. Cobb's writing, and had seen her write. A piece of paper with writing on it was shown him, and he testified that the body of it was written by Mr. Cleveland, but the signature was Mrs. Cobb's.

After the noon recess, Lemuel Manning testified as to conversations, in which Cobb told him of his symptoms, and the failure of medicines to do good. This was all corroborative of former stories.

Wesley Bishop was recalled to describe his visits on Mrs. Cobb the four nights while Cobb was in Troy, and admitted that his own wife came there the first of these nights, and Bishop took refuge in the cellar. Mr. Wait reproved the witness sharply at this point for not having mentioned this interruption before. Bishop replied, that as to this and as to his omitting from his jail confessions allusion to certain occasions when he had improper intercourse with Mrs. Cobb, he forgot it.

Two officers of a Good Templars lodge and two bankers, Charles P. Cogswell and Edward H. Learned, testified concerning Mrs. Cobb's writing, the first two to identify certain specimens, and the other two as experts that the pen-marking on the slips of poetry was in the same handwriting.

The great event of the afternoon was the recital, by Cobb's father, of the story of his son's illness and death. It contained little or nothing that was new in point of fact. It was a most pathetic scene. The old man was greatly affected by the recollection, and often paused in his narrative to overcome emotion. The audience was touched, and listened with breathless interest.

The State concluded the introduction of testimony, at an earlier hour than was expected, to-day. The counsel for the defense had given notice to their witnesses to appear to-morrow and were not able to use the time left this afternoon, adjournment was accordingly had at 4 o'clock. The adjournment thus afforded will doubtless be improved by Col. Wait and his colleagues. It was announced by him before adjournment that he would strike off several names from his list of witnesses as unnecessary, and do his best to expedite matters to-morrow. It is hardly expected that he can get all of his testimony in to-morrow, but it is possible that argument may begin some time Friday, and the case may go to the jury Saturday night. Great eagerness is felt on both sides to bring the trial to an end.

COBB'S FEARS FOR HIS LIFE.

WHAT HE SAID TO HIS RELATIVES AT TROY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 8.—In the testimony of Wesley Bishop in the Cobb murder trial he refers frequently to the visits of Mrs. Cobb and her husband to Troy. Cobb had cousins living in West Troy, and in January last visited them. During his week's visit, he told one of his relatives that Bishop and Mrs. Cobb were too intimate, and that Mrs. Cobb had said that she wanted him out of the way, so that she could marry Bishop. When advised to sue for divorce, he deprecated the publicity which would follow.

HARVARD AND CORNELL.

THE FORMER JUSTIFYING THE DELAY IN ANSWERING CORNELL'S CHALLENGE TO ROW.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAMBRIDGE, Jan. 7.—The following letter has been sent by the Harvard Boat Club to the Cornell Navy, in justification of Harvard's delay in answering Cornell's challenge:

CAMBRIDGE, Dec. 19, 1878.

To the Secretary of the Cornell Navy:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of Dec. 10, withdrawing Cornell's challenge, has been duly received. We regret the action you have taken, and still more the spirit which your letter indicates. We think that you are over-suspicious in not accepting our apologies for our unavoidable delay, and in taking offense at the article in the last *Crimson*, the falsity of which, as an expression of the feeling of Harvard boating men a little reflection must show you. That it has been, and still is, our strong desire to have a race with Cornell is clearly shown by the eager and hasty acceptance of your challenge before we knew whether it would be possible, and when it seemed very improbable that we should be able to do any rowing this year except with Yale, and also by our request, when that acceptance was withdrawn, on our realizing our boating outlook, that you would keep your crew in training for a few weeks until we could give a definite answer.

If we had wished not to row you there was no reason for our not promptly declining your challenge, since you, and not we, hold at present the undisputed college championship. That we had written a letter to Oxford in regard to a race with her next Summer you know, and we supposed that it was principally in view of such a race that you wished to row us. In case we succeed in getting an English race, an impulse will be given to boating here which will make it possible for us to realize our desire to row you; but until we hear from England it is impossible for us to say whether we can undertake for next Summer anything more than our yearly race with Yale. The reason that we did not write you this at first was that, up to the date of our last letter to you, we were hoping, from day to day, to be able to accept your challenge in behalf of the English race. That proved impossible. Now we are expecting a letter from England daily. When it comes, if Cornell has more than a passing desire to row us, and cares to renew her challenge, (she will still have six months for preparation, and she has had done nothing during the past three,) we can assure her, in case we go to England, of a speedy acceptance, and of a definite answer if we do not. Yours respectfully,

FREDERICK ALLEN,
Secretary Harvard University Boat Club,

For William A. Bancroft, Captain; Walter Trimble, President; Warren Norton Stoddard, Vice-President; Richard Trimble, Treasurer; Frederick Allen, Secretary, Executive Committee Harvard University Boat Club.

Since the above was sent, Harvard has learned unofficially that Oxford cannot row her a race as late as Aug. 1. This will defeat Harvard's plan for an English race, and probably she will not row Cornell. Several of the old crew will give up rowing on account of the failure to arrange an English race, a new Captain will be elected, and another crew begin training for the annual race with Yale. The receipt of the news from England has caused much disappointment among Harvard men, who expected a lively season for the Harvard crew next year.

OBITUARY.

OLIVER E. HOSMER.

Mr. Oliver Ellsworth Hosmer, an old and esteemed resident of Nyack-on-the-Hudson, died in that village yesterday morning. He was a prominent merchant in this City 50 years ago, and was a conspicuous member of the Whig Party in the Henry Clay period of politics. He was offered the Mayoralty of the City at one time during that period. He had been a Republican since the formation of the party. Mr. Hosmer was born at Middletown, Conn., on May 6, 1808, and was named after Chief-Justice Oliver Ellsworth, of the United States Supreme Court, who was the guardian of his father, Hon. Stephen T. Hosmer, Chief-Justice of Connecticut. The deceased was a grandson of Hon. Titus Hosmer, one of the Judges of the Maritime Court of Appeals, a court which preceded the formation of the United States Supreme Court. The latter was also one of the signers of the Articles of Confederation in behalf of the State of Connecticut. Mr. Hosmer's grandfather on his mother's side was Major Gen. Isaac Sanford, of the Revolutionary Army, who was subsequently the Judge of the North-western Territory and one of the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati. The Hon. Stephen T. Hosmer is the only descended from Thomas Hosmer, of Kent County, England, who settled in Massachusetts in 1628, and who was one of the founders of the Hartford Colony in 1636. Mr. Hosmer leaves a widow and three adult children—Stephen T. and Col. James R. Hosmer, and Eliza, the wife of Frank F. Gibbs, of this City. The funeral will take place at Nyack on Saturday next at 11:30 A. M.

HON. JULIAN HARTRIDGE.

Hon. Julian Hartridge, Representative in Congress of the First District of Georgia, died in Washington yesterday, after a brief illness, of pneumonia. Mr. Hartridge was born in Savannah, and after receiving a collegiate and legal education, began life as a member of the Bar. He at one time held the office of Solicitor-General of the Eastern Judicial Circuit of Georgia, and was subsequently a member of the Georgia Legislature, and a delegate to the Charleston Democratic Convention of 1860. During the first year of the war he served in the Confederate Army, and was then elected a member of the Confederate Congress. In 1871 he was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Georgia Democracy; in 1872, delegate from the State at large to the National Democratic Convention; and in the same year Elector at Large on the Democratic ticket. He was elected to the XLIVth and XLVth Congresses as a Democrat.

SENTENCE OF WESTERN STAGE ROBBERS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The Chief Special Agent of the Post Office Department has received a report announcing the conviction and sentence for life of George Wilson and "Doc" Bell, for robbing the mails and shooting a stage driver at Cherry Creek, Nev. Also of the arrest, at Olympia, Washington Territory, of James Millen and L. Rondercouch, who committed the same offense, as members of the Rhodes gang, on the Wickenburg route in Arizona. The department is making energetic exertions to destroy the business of the "road agents."

ONE OF THE BONANZA MEN'S BROTHERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 8.—It has been ascertained by the friends of the late W. S. O'Brien that the person recently arriving here from Raleigh is his brother, who was supposed to be dead. No intimation has yet been given as to the object of his visit.

HIS ACCUSER FAILED TO APPEAR.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 8.—Dr. John C. Ginn, who was arrested under the charge of criminally assaulting a married woman named Weix, was discharged by the court yesterday, the woman failing to appear against him.

THE YELLOW FEVER INVESTIGATORS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 8.—The Yellow Fever Commission concluded its labors here to-day. Messrs. Lamar, Gibson, and Hooker, and the members of the Board of Experts started for Washington this afternoon.

MURDER OF A POSTMASTER.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 8.—Robert Malone, Postmaster at Beckley's Station, was murdered yesterday by an unknown man. The instrument used was a hatchet.

A POLICE JUSTICE LOSES HIS PLACE.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 8.—The City Council, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, to-day dismissed Police Justice Warwick for malfeasance in office.

AN EX-REPRESENTATIVE OUT OF JAIL.

CHESTER, Penn., Jan. 8.—The term of imprisonment of D. F. Ballard, ex-State Representative, expired this morning, and he was released.

HUNTER'S LAST DAY ALIVE.

THE EXECUTION IN CAMDEN TO-MORROW.

HISTORY OF THE BRUTAL MURDER OF JOHN M. ARMSTRONG—THE MOTIVE OF THE CRIME—THE PECULIAR SYSTEM OF PULLEYS WHICH WILL DISPLACE THE GALLOWS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.—Early in the evening of Wednesday, Jan. 23, 1878, John M. Armstrong, a music typographer of this city, was attacked in the streets of Camden, N. J., opposite Philadelphia, on the Delaware River, receiving wounds from which he died on the following Friday, without ever regaining consciousness. To-morrow morning, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, Benjamin Hunter, the intimate friend and former business partner of Armstrong, will be hanged in the Camden Jail for the murder. The crime was carefully conceived. Its motive was money. Hunter and Armstrong had been intimate for years. In December, 1877, Hunter persuaded Armstrong to insure his life for $26,000, and to make the policies over to him to secure him for a debt of $7,000 which Armstrong owed Hunter. Not for a moment believing there could be anything wrong, or that his friend had designs upon his life, Armstrong readily consented. Armstrong was then decoyed to Camden on the pretense that Mr. Ford W. Davis, a bankrupt, who owed money to Armstrong, desired to settle with him. Hunter did not wish to perform the deed himself, so he employed a young man, a sort of an outcast, over whom he had some secret influence, to do the murder. Hunter offered to provide the tools, and set three separate dates for the murder. At last, his proxy failing twice, Hunter determined that the crime should be committed on the 23d of January. Before going to Camden, he presented his accomplice, Thomas Graham, with a hammer and a hatchet, on the handles of which were carved the initials "F. W. D." The object of this was to throw suspicion on Ford W. Davis, who lives on the last street in Camden, on the northern outskirts. There are no street-lamps near his house, and the place was well chosen. The two friends journeyed to Davis' house, followed by Graham, who was to strike the fatal blow. When within a few feet of the house, Hunter passed into an alley and called to Graham "Now." At that moment Armstrong turned round full face to his assailant. Graham dealt him a fearful blow, which brought him to his knees. Then the fellow became frightened, dropped his hammer, and ran away. Hunter picked it up and finished the job. The two men ran away, and Armstrong was discovered some time afterward in an unconscious condition. The tools, with Davis' initials, were found near the body. The man was arrested, and for a time the circumstantial evidence was strong against him. Early in February Benjamin Hunter was arrested on suspicion. The authorities took him into custody with great trepidation. He was a man who was thought to be wealthy, and was a prominent member. He denied the imputations, but was held for the time being. Then was revealed a more sickening story of the murder. The day following the assault, Hunter visited the residence of his friend, and while alone in the bed-chamber of the dying man, removed the bandages from the gaping wounds, starting them to bleeding afresh, so as to make sure of the fatal result. He then left the house, and every means that could be devised was employed by Hunter and his friends to secure his release. In the meantime suspicion pointed to Thomas Graham, and every effort was made to secure him, but in vain. Two weeks ago Thomas Graham, brother-in-law had been concerned in the murder. He went to a Democratic politician of this city, who offered to deliver up the fellow if $1,000 was paid him. The authorities refused, and in a few days Graham was caught. Seeing that he was cornered, he made a full confession of the crime.

Hunter was indicted for murder in the first degree, and tried in June. On the evening of the 3d of July a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree was rendered, and Hunter was sentenced to be hanged. His case was appealed to the Court of Errors and Appeals, but that body affirmed the decree of the lower court. Gov. McClellan was appealed to, but he refused to interfere, and now the preparations for his execution are completed. He was ably defended by Hon. George M. Robeson, James M. Scovil, of Camden, and Aaron Thompson, Esq., of Philadelphia. Nearly $20,000 was spent in the effort to secure his release. Never but once during the whole of the year that Hunter has been in prison has he declared himself innocent of the crime for which he was tried, and that was when he pleaded. On this occasion he said, "Not guilty, so help me God." During the most trying portions of the case, when the evidence was most direct and dead against the condemned man, he has sat in his cage in the Camden Jail and chatted with the TIMES correspondent in as jovial a manner as if in his own parlor. He received visitors cordially, and maintained the utmost self-possession and composure until Tuesday of this week. Now he is a broken man. The cowardly traits of his nature appear at their darkest and blackest, and the man shrinks from the fate which inevitably awaits him. When Rev. Dr. Richard H. Allen called upon him on Tuesday, Hunter refused to arise from his couch. He was pale, nervous, flighty, and sullky. The reverend gentleman spoke kindly to the condemned man, and said to him, "God and yourself alone know the truth of the terrible charge against you. Make yourself square with God, and perform the duty you owe to society by freely confessing."

"I know what you mean," tartly responded Hunter, showing an evident antagonism to the Pastor, "I will confess only to Christ."

The minister left Hunter, but not before he had assumed an amiable mood. The execution will take place in the corridor of the court-house. The building is nearly a square, and has wide passage-ways leading through it from east to west and from north to south. The instrument of death will be rigged in the centre square. It will not be a gallows, but composed of ropes suspended on pulleys. The ropes will pass up from the first floor through holes in the ceiling to the court-room above. There will be the weight of some 250 pounds. Thomas Graham occupies a cell near the spot where the execution will take place.

PORTER'S CONDUCT ANALYZED.

BEGINNING OF THE ARGUMENT OF MAJOR GARDNER—GEN. PORTER SEVERELY HANDLED.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 8.—Major Gardner, the Recorder and Judge Advocate, occupied the attention of the Board of Inquiry to-day. He stated that he entered upon this investigation with the belief that Gen Porter had a strong case, but that after a study of the record of the trial, he had changed his mind. He then criticised the opening statement of Porter's counsel, and reviewed some of the evidence of the trial, claiming that there were contradictions in the testimony of Porter's witnesses as to the battle of the 29th of August, and that the commander of the Fifth Corps must have known of the encounters in which the rest of the army was engaged. The Recorder argued that Pope's dispatches show that the offensive was his plan of the campaign, and that Porter's claim that he believed Pope's intention was to avoid a general engagement until heavy reinforcements could be received by way of excuse. Here the Recorder made liberal quotations from the testimony of his witnesses in support of this point. Going back to the beginning of the case, Major Gardner asserted, after enumerating the charges and specifications, that Pope never preferred the charges against Porter or knew of them. It was only after President Lincoln had shown him the dispatches of Porter to Burnside that he [Pope] became "convinced of Porter's criminal conduct." Major Gardner then claimed that Pope was not shown to be guilty of any personal hostility to Porter; that the trial of 1863 was thoroughly and satisfactory to Porter at that time, and that the members of the court had been subjected to unjust aspersions for the past 16 years at the hands of Porter and his adherents. In the matter of delay on the battle-field, he said, and he did not think Porter had produced before this board any new evidence by way of excuse. Indeed, he thought the new evidence left the petitioner's case in a worse condition than before. Pope, and he expressed his opinion on this point without reserve.

The order to march at 1 o'clock in the morning of Aug. 28, 1862, was then considered, and the Recorder dwelt at length on the forcible and plain point, as Porter's counsel have done. The order, he claimed, was imperative and urgent, and if Porter decided not to obey it, he should have sent word to Pope, for he had no reason to know that he was not resisting some movement or combination embraced in the plan of the commanding General. He then dwelt briefly on the testimony as to the condition of the road, quoting from his witnesses in contradiction to the evidence of Porter's counsel, and claimed that the hour (1 o'clock A. M.) was most favorable for the march as ordered by Gen. Pope, and that there was nothing to deter loyal men from making a night march. The Recorder quoted from Gen. Washburn and other witnesses as to the necessity for implicit obedience to orders by soldiers. The "joint order" to McDowell and Porter was next considered, but it was claimed that, by its own showing and the conflicting testimony of his witnesses, the petitioner's responsibility for the inaction of Aug. 29 was established. McDowell was vigorously defended in this connection, and the evidence of Porter's witnesses was criticised. This issue between Gens. McDowell and Porter was, indeed, a noticeable part of the argument, in which the Recorder exerted himself to the utmost. The character of the enemy at Dawkin's Branch on the 29th of August, and whether Porter attempted to ascertain its strength, were the next points, the Recorder claiming that it was not shown that the petitioner had the knowledge he now claims, and that even if he had no reason to attack, he was justified by his inaction that day. He made liberal quotations from the testimony of his witness, and then passed to the question whether the fighting of the 29th by the rest of Gen. Pope's army was not severe, and whether the evidences of it were not apparent to the Fifth Corps and its Commander. He made a long argument at this point and quoted from the testimony of his witnesses, Dr. Paxon and others, brought in rebuttal of the principal officers of the Fifth Corps. He was stanch in his condemnation of Porter, expressing his own belief that that officer "went to the point in his column most remote from the sound of the enemy's cannon."

Major Gardner will continue his address to-morrow, and after him Mr. Choate will conclude the case.

AMUSEMENTS.

HERMAN LINDE.

In these days, which are marked by a dearth of tragic actors, the most satisfactory interpretation of Shakespeare's dramas is furnished by the recitationist, who may be wholly a scholar, or, better still, a scholar and an artist. In the work of the trained and thoughtful reader, while we do not look for any special inspiration, we are apt to find the fruitful results of refined and sympathetic study; and this is certainly of more account than a stage performance notable for a few beauties and innumerable faults. We do not agree wholly with those who would consign all the works of the great dramatist to the closet; for to see a great tragedy greatly acted is to comprehend its spirit—since action represents at once conception and achievement. Who would not have preferred to witness such a quartet as Garrick, Barry, Macklin, and Mrs. Cibber in a single work—as was the good fortune of the last century—rather than to have heard that work read by the most silver-tongued of orators. But when, as at the present time, the tragedian is almost a stranger to the stage, the elocutionist naturally takes his place, and he may do much to uphold the memory of glorious traditions. Mr. Herman Linde, who made his first appearance as an English reader at Steinway Hall last evening, deserves a place among the latest interpreters of Shakespeare. Yet there is a vast distinction between the work attempted by him and that accomplished recently by Prof. Richardson. The latter, as already stated here, charmed his auditors by the perfection of his methods, by the lucidity and beauty of his readings. Mr. Linde, who has had a great deal of experience on the stage of his native country, is by nature an actor; and, although he comes forward as an elocutionist, he will scarcely be accepted as such. He has too much power to limit himself merely to the duties of the platform, too much inspiration to preserve a conventional personality. Whether or not he can justly lay claim to greatness, we do not pretend, of course, to say; for, to pass such an absolute judgment, it would be necessary to see him act under the most favorable conditions, and as a German. Mr. Linde has learned to speak English in an unusually short space of time, and he expresses himself, it must be confessed, with rare grace and freedom; but the Teutonic accent is nevertheless always present to the ear, which is offended at anything less than clearness and purity of speech in a reader. It would have been wiser in Mr. Linde, on the whole, to defer his appearance until he had studied our language more profoundly; for the effects of this incomplete knowledge were too frequently visible last evening. In general, the merits of his work were conspicuous; as already stated, he possesses power and inspiration, both natural gifts and exceedingly rare ones; his voice is rich, sonorous, and pliant; his gestures are nearly always broadly expressive; in great climaxes he rises easily from a low to a high plane of passion. His choice of "Macbeth" for his first recital was altogether a good one, for he entered with great spirit into the characters of the two ambitious assassins. In the scene before and after the murder, in the two scenes with the witches, and in the banquet scene, he was frequently strong, varied, and picturesque; and his delineation of the agony of an overburdened conscience, "Avaunt! and quit my sight," &c., was marked by terrible intensity. On the other hand, Mr. Linde's readings were not always good; they were spoiled by exaggerated emphasis, which often became ponderousness. The manner in which he laid stress on the most insignificant words, as though each were equally important to the sense, was tedious and exasperating. Moreover, he was exceedingly imperfect in the text of the play. He left out whole lines and passages, changed words, and transformed sentences with impunity. Much of the melody of the poet's verse was thus destroyed. We do not, of course, refer to those unimportant scenes which were purposely stricken out. For instance, in *Lady Macbeth's* first invocation, wherein she calls on the spirits to unsex her, he failed to give those familiar lines:

> "Stop up the access and passage to remorse,
> That no compunctious visitings of nature
> Shake my fell purpose, nor keep peace between
> The effect and it!"

Instances of a like nature might be considerably multiplied. Such a criticism should not be brought against a professional reader. But Mr. Linde, with time and opportunity to perfect himself, would be seen with great advantage upon our stage. It is his intention to give other recitals in the course of the season.

MR. STRAKOSCH'S OPERA SEASON.

The audience that assembled last night in expectation of hearing "Faust" were informed, on their entrance to the theatre, that Miss Kellogg was suffering from a serious cold and could not sing, and that "La Favorita" would be substituted, with Miss Cary, Mr. Adams, and Signor Pantaleoni in the principal rôles. A further announcement on the programme asked the indulgence of the audience for Signor Pantaleoni, who was also suffering from a cold, but would sing, and not disappoint the public. The house was well filled, and probably missed nothing by the change of opera, for the three artists above named exerted themselves in their respective parts, and sang with spirit and to the acceptance of their hearers. Miss Cary's *Leonora* is one of her best characters. She sings it with passion and tenderness, and last night, being in good voice, she was exceedingly effective both in the solos and the concerted scenes, delivering the music of the rôle with the artistic finish and dignity it demands. "O mio Fernando" was sung as she only can sing it. Her appearance was, as usual, beautiful, and she fairly earned the liberal applause she received. Mr. Adams was graceful in his part of *Fernando*, and sang with more spirit than he usually shows. His stage presence was good, and his acting evinced a knowledge of his profession, but it was a decided blot on the performance that he was obliged to sing in German, while the other artists sang in Italian. The effect of some scenes was marred by the introduction of two languages, but musically considered Mr. Adams was highly successful and justified the reputation that has been claimed for him. Signor Pantaleoni made his third appearance before a New-York audience with the same favor he has previously met with. There is no doubt about this artist, and, notwithstanding the cold under which he was evidently suffering, he was highly effective in his rendering of his part last night. His physical disability interfered somewhat with his performance at times, but his rich voice and perfect artistic method were apparent throughout the opera, and his acting left nothing to be desired. He was every inch the King. Mr. Conly's genuine bass voice was telling in his rôle, but the chorus was hardly what might have been expected. Mr. Behrens has not got his orchestra well in hand, and they served to hamper the efforts of the singers. Some allowance ought to be made, however, for an unexpected performance. To-night "Martha" will be given.

THE OPERA IN BOSTON.

Undoubtedly one of the greatest successes achieved by Mr. Mapleson's company in Boston has been in the representation of Bellini's fine opera, "I Puritani," which evoked absolute enthusiasm in the audience, and contained some revelations for the critics. The production of the opera had for a principal result a discovery which it might be supposed would have come home somewhat earlier to the apprehensions of the Boston critics, namely, that Signor Galassi is a singer of wonderful powers. It is now admitted that as *Riccardo* he sang and acted in a fashion which it would not be absurd to call grand, while for the celebrated duet, "Suoni la tromba," between that artist and Signor Foli, the calm temper of criticism is more than suffused with admiring enthusiasm. Signor Campanini's intensity and fire are also lavishly praised, while Mme. Gerster's brilliancy and purity of voice and faultless execution are the subject of unlimited encomium. It is, in brief, admitted that the lovers of music in Boston may not hope to see the late representation of Bellini's work rivaled, or even approached, unless the city should be again favored with a visit from Mr. Mapleson's matchless company of artists. On Friday evening Boston enjoyed a repetition of "Carmen," of which its newspapers have already spoken in most appreciative terms, while last night was set down for "Rigoletto," with Mme. Gerster as the heroine. Mme. Marie Roze sings to-morrow evening in "Il Flauto Magico," and the Boston season will close on Saturday, with an afternoon performance of "Linda di Lammermoor."

THE COLLEGE MEN EATING.

ALPHA DELTA PHI.

ANNUAL DINNER OF THE FRATERNITY—A PLEASANT GATHERING—HOW TO MAKE A HOTEL PROFITABLE.

The fourth annual dinner of the Alpha Delta Phi Association was given in the Westminster Hotel last evening. At 8 o'clock 200 members of this, the oldest of Greek Letter societies, sat down to an excellent dinner. The only unpleasant feature of this portion of the entertainment was the fact that the proprietor of the hotel had prepared a special wine-card raising the ordinary price of the wines on an average $1 per bottle. By a blunder of the waiters some of the ordinary wine-cards in use in the hotel found their way into the dining-room, and it was only after the diners had given their orders that the imposition was revealed. This incident occasioned a good deal of comment that was otherwise than complimentary to the hotel management. When the coffee and cigars had rounded off the grosser feast, the assembled brethren sang in unison the Greek hymn of the fraternity "Hail Alpha Delta Phi." In the absence of President John Jay, who gave his recent bereavement as an excuse for not being present, Prof. Dwight, of Columbia Law School, called the assemblage to order, and, in an address replete with witticisms, briefly sketched the career of the fraternity. It is now approaching its fiftieth anniversary, having been founded by Samuel Eells, LL. D., in 1832, at Hamilton College. It already had a foothold in Harvard, Yale, Amherst, Brown, Union, and Bowdoin—the chief colleges of New-England and the North—in 1836-7. It has 4,000 graduates on its rolls. Many chapters—as at Amherst, Williams, Dartmouth, Hamilton, and Cornell—own substantial chapels and clubhouses. More than 100 college Presidents and 250 college Professors are members. Its Presidents have been Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, Gov. Joshua L. Chamberlain, Hon. William S. Groesbeck, Moses Coit Tyler, and Hon. John Jay. The next convention will be held in May, in Trinity College, with Phi Kappa in charge.

Letters of regret were read from Hon. John Jay, Hon. George William Curtis, Gov. R. L. Hubbard, of Connecticut; President Chamberlain, of Bowdoin College; President Angell, of Michigan; President Eliot, of Harvard; President Gilman, of Johns Hopkins University; ex-President Eliot, of Trinity; Bishop Coxe, of Buffalo; Bishop Huntingdon, of Syracuse; Daniel Huntingdon, the artist; Rev. Phillips Brooks, Donald G. Mitchell, Rev. O. B. Frothingham, Rev. Herrick Johnson, of the Union Theological Seminary, Judge Blatchford, Judge Learned, Judge William G. Choate, Joseph Choate, Everett P. Wheeler, Hon. Ellis H. Roberts, Hon. Horatio N. Twombly, Judge Wallace, Edward Everett Hale, (who would have presided but for a death in his family,) and a large number of others. Letters were also received from the New-England Graduate Association, and the following chapters: The Hamilton, of Hamilton; the Brunonian, of Brown Union; the Bowdoin, of Bowdoin; the Hudson, of Western Reserve College; the Wesleyan, of the University of Michigan; the Dartmouth, of Dartmouth; the Rochester, of the University of the City of New-York; the Wesleyan, of Wesleyan; the Kenyon, of Kenyon; the Hamilton, of Union; the Cornell, of Cornell, and the Phi Kappa of Trinity.

The first toast of the evening—"Two Ideals of our Fraternity—the Love of Learning and the Love of Men," was responded to by Henry Ward Beecher. He said he regarded the conjunction "and" as pre-eminently the most important part of the sentiment. Love of learning without love of man, or vice versa, while a good thing in itself, is small and insignificant when perfect culture is the aim, which is large enough and broad enough to bring its possessor into an alliance with universal humanity. That is worth celebrating. The peculiar temptation of scholars is to be self-complacent, to have a keenness of others, but any culture that separates a man from his fellows, or effeminates him, is pernicious and to be deprecated. That is not true culture that cannot enjoy anything that is not in satins and ruffles. True culture makes a man at home wherever he is—in heaven or on earth—the rude as well as the fine—for its own sake. It enables a man to adapt himself to any circumstances in which he may be placed. He can bear better to be poor and hard-worked than other men. Whatever may happen, a man should be able to feel himself competent to grapple with the conditions surrounding him, and to say "I am master. I am inferior to God Almighty alone." The man to whom God gives strength and power is given a mission to those from whom those qualities have been withheld. He who is unlike should be as a torch to light the path of his fellows.

Mr. Beecher was loudly applauded. The song of the fraternity, "Hail to Thee," was then sung standing, after which followed in order the other toasts: "Our Alma Mater," responded to by Hon. A. Q. Keasby; "Our Absent Brethren," Rev. George L. Prentiss; "Our Annual Dinner," R. R. Bowker, and "Our Alpha Delta Sisters," D. W. Judd. The speeches were all good ones, and provoked peals of laughter and applause. The Chickering Quartet, composed of members of the fraternity, contributed not a little to the pleasure of the evening by their excellent vocalism. It was after midnight when the jolly gathering broke up.

THE FEMALE PEDESTRIAN.

MME. ANDERSON'S GREAT WALK—NEARLY FIVE-SIXTHS OF HER TASK COMPLETED.

A 10 o'clock last night Mme. Anderson completed her two thousand two hundred and thirteenth quarter mile in her attempt to walk 2,700 quarter miles in as many cons

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 8.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A.M.

U. S. 6s R., '81. $5,000...b.c.106⅜ $5,000...b.c.106⅝ $5,000...b.c.106⅝
U. S. 6s R., 1907. $1,000...b.c.102 $10,000...s2.102 $1,000...c.102
$10,000...s2.99⅛ $10,000...s.102 $1,000...b.c.100¾
$3,000.....99⅝

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A.M.

Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. 2d, con. 100.....99⅝
$4,000.....103
Illinois S. 6s '73. 100.....20
$5,000.....100⅜
N. C. 6s, J. & J. 11,900.....20
$5,000...b.c. 20⅛
N. C. 6s, A. & O. 4,000.....19⅜
N. C. 6s Act '68. 1,000.....14
N. C. 6s Fd Act '68. 1,000.....14
N. C. 6s, J. & J. 1,000.....14
N. C. 6s, ex-matured coupons. 1,000.....14
N. C. 6s, sp. t. 2d cl. 10,000.....3¼
N. C. 6s, sp. t. 3d cl. 10,000.....3
Va. 6s, deferred. 1,000.....7¾
Va. 7s, con. 13,000...b.c.63⅝
R., C. & N. 1st. 76,000.....71¼
R., C. & N. 7s con. 2,000.....116⅜
R., C. & N. 1st. 10,000...b.c.97
N. J. C. 1st, con. 4,000.....107
N. J. C. 1st, 1883. 15,000.....74⅜
N. J. C. conv. 8s. 2,000.....73⅝
N. J. C. conv. 6s. 25,000...b3.88⅜
10,000...b.c.89
10,000...b.c.89
N. J. C. 1st, '90. 10,000.....116
La. 6s Mo. con. 4,000...b.c.103⅜
M. & St. P. 1st, L. & M. 1,000.....104½
M. & St. P. 1st, I. & M. 1,000.....104½
M. & St. P. 2d, C. & M. 1,000.....104½
M. & St. P. 1st, La C. 1,000.....104½
M. & St. P. 1st, H. & D. 1,000.....104½
M. & St. P. 1st, P. & C. 2,000.....104½
M. & St. P. 1st, C. & M. 1,000.....104½
M. & St. P. 2d, C. & M. 1,000.....104½
M. & St. P. 1st, H. & D. 100.....104½
M. & St. P. 1st, I. & D. 1,000.....104½
M. & St. P. 1st, P. & C. 1,000.....104½
M. & St. P. 1st, C. & M. 1,000.....104½
M. & St. P. con. S. F. 1,000.....99⅝
Min. & St. P. 2d.....100
M. & St. P. 1st, S. & P. D. 122,000.....122½
M. & St. P. 2d, 7-10 P. D. 108
St. L. & S. F. 1st, 7s, g. 1,000.....108
M. & St. P. 1st, L. & M. 1,000.....107½
M. & St. P. 1st, I. & M. 104
M. & St. P. 1st, I. & D. 1,000.....104½
M. & St. P. 1st, H. & D. 100.....104½
M. & St. P. 1st, C. & M. 2d, '91. 107
M. & St. P. con. S. F. 1,000.....99⅝
Min. & St. P. 2d.....100
M. & St. P. 1st, S. & P. D. 122,000.....122½
M. & St. P. 2d, 7-10 P. D. 108
St. L. & S. F. 1st, 7s, g. 1,000.....108

JAN 9 1879

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, Jan. 8:

Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, De Witt C. Graham, Esq., Referee, sold the three and four story brick dwellings, with lot 25 by 98.9, No. 538 West 29th-st., south side, 250 feet east of 11th-av., for $8,000, to William E. Keyes, as Executor and plaintiff. Also, similar sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, disposed of eight lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West 119th-st., north side, 125 feet east of 7th-av., and two lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West 120th-st., south side, 125 feet east of 7th-av., for $12,000, to Manhattan Savings Institution, plaintiff.

Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Jr., Referee, sold the three-story frame dwelling, with lot 23 by 100.4, No. 299 East 59th-st., north side, 356 feet west of 3d-av., for $4,000, to Cornelius C. Colgate, plaintiff.

Jere Johnson, Jr., foreclosure sale, John D. Lewis, Esq., Referee, sold the two-story frame house, with two lots, each 25 by 100, on 9th-av., south-east corner of 67th-st.; also, two lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West 67th-st., south side, 100 feet east of 9th-av., for $14,500, to John O. Whitehouse, as Executor and plaintiff.

The foreclosure sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co., of a plot of land, on 3d-av., corner of 156th-st., was adjourned to Jan. 22.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Jan. 7.

64th-st., n. s., 281 ft. e. of 8th-av., 22x100.5; Robert B. Lynd to John T. Willets.....$37,000

77th-st., n. s., 143.9 ft. e. of Madison-av., 18.9 x102; William L. Jaques to Francis A. Reilly. 15,000

118th-st., n. s., 21½ ft. w. of 5th-av., 100x 100.11; Charles H. F. Ahrens to William H. Matteson..... nom.

Beach-av., n. e. corner of 147th-st., 200x200; 23d-Ward; Henri Esch and wife to John Y. Hallock..... nom.

Fairmont-av., n. s., 143x120; Anna M. Brown to Rosetta Steinert..... nom.

106th-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 10th-av., 50x 200.10; Susan A. King to William J. Demorest..... 6,000

105th-st., s. s., 142.10 ft. e. of 9th-av., 21.6x 100.11; same to same..... 2,000

20th-st., s. s., 506 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x92; Frederick Clock and wife to Herman Heydt..... nom.

Boulevard, n. e. corner of 104th-st., 25x100; John M. Guttman, Assignee, to James Foster..

Fairmont-av., n. s., 120x143; Mary E. D. Ramsey and husband to Anna M. Brown..... nom.

152d-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.5; George Sachs and wife to Gustavus Christy..... 1,000

Monroe-av., s. corner of Orchard-st., 97½x128, 24th Ward; James C. De la Mare, Referee, to Caroline Heinz..... 2,650

50th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 10th-av., 100x100.5; B. Belily, Sheriff, to Lipman Foplin..... 9,200

LEASES RECORDED.

Avenue A, w. s., 26 ft. n. of 15th-st., 25x94, 20 years; William Astor to Daniel Schmidt..... $375

2d-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x100.11, 30 years; William Astor to Hermann Neuckel 375

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Anthony, F., and wife to J. Blake; s. w. corner of 1st-av. and 38th-st., 1 year..... $361

Binsing, J., and wife to F. Wieler, Jr.; w. s. 2d-av., n. of 83d-st., 1 year..... 500

Fagin, Margaret, to Mary N. Townshend; n. s. 146th-st., w. of Clifton-av., 1 year..... 100

Fox, C., et al. to S. Valentine; s. s. 95th-st., e. of Lexington-av., 6 months..... 4,000

Gilsey, J., and wife to M. Danziger; n. s. 80th-st., 75 ft. e. of 3d-av., 3 months..... 4,800

Green, Thomas, to N. Catharine Emerson; n. s. East Broadway, lot No. 118, 2 years..... 2,500

Heil, Mellsan, and husband to H. G. Clark, Executor, &c.; s. s. Fairmont-av., lot No. 16, 3 years..... 2,000

Knox, Hettie, and husband to J. Armstrong; w. s. Brook-av., n. of 147th-st., 3 years..... 350

Lincoln, Catharine R., to John H. Henshaw; n. s. E. Bergen-st., lot No. 89½, and int. s. s. Division-st., e. of Catharine-st., 1 year..... 3,000

Mahony, D., and wife to J. Kiernan; w. s. 9th-av., n. of 17th-st., 5 years..... 4,200

Reilly, F. A., to E. J. Jaques; n. s. 77th-st., e. of Madison-av., 1 year..... 2,000

Schneersman, Peter, and others to Katharine Trimm; No. 202 East Houston-st., and No. 97 1st-st., 3 years..... 6,000

Waters, Marion T., and others to Arthur W. Sprague, Trustee, &c.; s. e. corner of Broadway and 13th-st., 5 years..... 6,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Burton, Myron C., to John Franz..... ....

Livingston, James C., to George H. Hardin..... ....

Livingston, Charles E. and Robert L., to James C. Livingston..... $6,444

McGovern, Michael, to James McGovern..... 5,000

Mayer, Benjamin, to Paul Michael..... 1,000

Mildeberger, Thomas, to Henry D. Mildeberger and another, Executors, &c..... 2,000

Ockershausen, John H., and another, to George P. Ockershausen, Executor, &c..... nom.

Tappan, J. Nelson, Chamberlain, &c., to Charles E. Livingston and others..... nom.

Union Dime Savings Institution to Henry D. Mildeberger and another, Executors, &c..... 3,000

Union Dime Savings Institution to S. Eugene Nichols..... 1,700

United States Trust Company to Rosalie C. Tone..... 39,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A SUPERBLY BUILT AND LOCATED four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 53d-st. and Madison-av., for sale at decided bargain. Permits from

McCAFFERTY & CO., 650 5th-av., or V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., Offices 4 Pine, 35 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—THE desirable business corner property, Nos. 40 Franklin and 76 Elm-st., New-York City, will be sold by RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on THURSDAY, Jan. 16, 1879, at 12 o'clock. For particulars apply to A. W. LEGGETT, No. 39 Pearl-st., or WM. R. SIMS, Attorney, No. 170 Broadway.

NO. 15 WEST 57TH-ST.—THE FINEST BUILT, located, and finished full-size extension house now for sale. Permits from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE VACANT LOT SITUATE ON the north-west corner of 7th-av. and 54th-st., also 76 x 117, with right of 8-foot alley. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HARLEM—RAPID TRANSIT.

Houses, stores, flats, to let and for sale. PORTER & CO., No. 173 East 125th-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

FOR SALE.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer.

The valuable improved premises, No. 942 8th-av., between 56th and 57th sts., will be sold on SATURDAY, 11th January, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of WILLIAM SINCLAIR, Esq., Referee. The premises are well improved as French flats, and are fully rented. For particulars apply to BETTS, EMMET & ROBINSON, No. 62 Wall-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH BASEment house, between 36th and 59th sts., Madison and 6th avs. PETER A. LALOR, No. 1,037 3d-av.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

ALMOST DESIRABLE FLAT—HEATED; all light rooms; $55. JOHN D. CRIMMINS, No. 1,037 3d-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—NO. 34 EAST 31ST ST.: house 21x90; four stories; perfect ventilation; hot-water furnace; open fire-places; owner on the premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

NO. 373 CANAL-ST.—STORE, DRY BASEMENT, and light lofts to let; to a desirable order; owner on the premises from 11 until 12 A. M.

SHIPPING.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF MACON, Capt. EARNOW..... Saturday, Jan. 11
CITY OF COLUMBUS, Capt. HEDDEN..... Wed., Jan. 15

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, Georgia and Florida Steamboat Company, and with the new and elegant iron steamer ST. JOHNS.

GEO. YONGE, Agent
C. D. OWENS, Ocean S. S. Co. and
General Agent A. & G. R. R., Central R. R. of Ga.,
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

FLORIDA RAILROAD AND STEAM-SHIP LINE.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FLORIDA.
SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
LOWEST RATES OF FREIGHT AND PASSAGE.

Steamer ASHLAND, SATURDAY, Jan. 4.

And every SATURDAY thereafter,

for Fernandina direct, from Pier No. 12 N. R., at 3 P.M. Only line issuing through tickets and bills lading to all points in Florida, and on Chattahoochie, Appalachicola, and Flint Rivers, and BRUNSWICK, Ga. Insurance ½ per cent. Bills lading signed on pier. For further information, through bills and passage rates, apply to

J. K. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., up stairs.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.

Magnificent accommodation for passengers.
S. S. NIAGARA..... Saturday, Jan. 11
S. S. SARATOGA..... Wednesday, Jan. 22

Tickets issued also for
VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS
in connection with French and English S. S. Lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA..... WED., Jan. 29

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From Pier No. 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF LOUISIANA..... Thursday, Jan. 9
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..... Thursday, Jan. 16

First Cabin, $55 to $70, according to accommodations excursion tickets, $100 to $120. Second Cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage at lowest rates.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line, in the Lone Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and the homeward passages.

GERMANIC, Capt. KENNEDY..... Wednesday, Jan. 22, 8:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. JENKINS..... Thurs., Jan. 16, 11:30 A. M.
CELTIC, Capt. GRADDY..... Thurs., Jan. 23, 6 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 49 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the motion is least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, $90, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. E. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the south of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN.

BATAVIA...WED., Jan. 15 PARTHIA...WED., Jan. 29
ALGERIA...WED., Jan. 22 SCYTHIA...WED., Feb. 5

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage.

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms, including a special low rate for the Fall and Winter months.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage apply to B. Rowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Leaving Pier 38, N. R., foot of King-st.

WYOMING..... TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 9:30 A. M.
NEVADA..... TUESDAY, Jan. 21, 12:30 P. M.
MONTANA..... TUESDAY, Jan. 28, 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN..... TUESDAY, Feb. 4, 3 P. M.
WYOMING..... TUESDAY, Feb. 18, 3 P. M.

☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room,) $55, $65, and $75. INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $28.

OFFICES, No. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's pier foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

DONAU..... Sat., Jan. 11 ELBE..... Sat., Jan. 25
RHEIN..... Sat., Jan. 18 WESER..... Sat., Feb. 1

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin..... $100
Second cabin..... 60
Steerage..... 30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid Steerage certificates, $30. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY between New-York and Havre.

Company's Pier, (new.) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

AMERIQUE, Delord..... Wednesday, Jan. 22, 8:30 A. M.
FRANCE, Trudelle..... Wednesday, Feb. 5, 3:30 P. M.
LABRADOR, Sanglier.. Wednesday, Feb. 19, 3:30 P. M.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passengers apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF NEW-YORK..... Thursday, Jan. 9, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS..... Saturday, Jan. 18, 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..... Saturday, Jan. 25, 7:30 A. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $20, currency. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Bolivia....Jan. 11, 7 A. M. Devonia....Jan. 25, 7 A. M.
Circassia....Jan. 18, 2 P. M. Ethiopia....Feb. 1, noon.

Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.

Victoria....Jan. 18, 2 P. M. Castalia....Jan. 25, 7 A. M.

Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

SUEVIA....Thurs., Jan. 9 HERDER....Thurs., Jan. 23
FRISIA....Thurs., Jan. 16 GELLERT....Thurs., Jan. 30

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; second cabin, $50, gold; steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & SONS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broadway, N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers leave Jersey City, near Pavonia Ferry.

SCHIEDAM..... Saturday, Jan. 11
ROTTERDAM..... Wednesday, Jan. 22

Cabin, $65-$70. Intermediate, $45-$50. Steerage, $23. H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st. PUNCH, EDYE & CO., 1. W. MORRIS, 27 So. Wm.-st., Freight Agts. [50 B'way, Gen. Passenger Agt.

NATIONAL LINE—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R. FOOT OF MORTON-ST., FOR LONDON. (Victoria Docks:)

Italy, Sat. Jan. 11 7 A. M. | *Holland, Sat., Jan. 18, 1 P. M.
*Canada, Sat., Jan. 25 | *Egypt, Sat., Feb. 1, 11:30 A. M.

*FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN (Cove of) England, Sat., Jan. 18, 1 P.M. | Egypt, Sat., Feb. 1, 11:30 A. M.

Cabin, $50 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA PORTS, AND ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

CHAMPION..... SATURDAY, Jan. 11
GULF STREAM..... WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination, one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the Pier,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASKIL, General Agent,
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

PALMETTO FREIGHT LINE,

VIA STEAM-SHIP TO CHARLESTON, S. C., and the SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD, to all points in the South and South-west.

Freight rates and insurances as low as figures.

Bills of lading signed at Pier No. 27 North River.

CHAS. D. OWENS, General Agent
Palmetto Freight Line,
No. 315 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY.....Friday, Jan. 10, noon

Connecting for Central and South America, and Mexico.

For SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship COLON..... Monday, Jan. 20, noon

Connecting for South and Central America and Mexico.

From San Francisco for Japan and China:
Steam-ship CHINA..... Wednesday, March 5, noon

From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship AUSTRALIA.....Monday, Jan. 20, noon

For freight or general information apply to company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River, and for passage at Company's Ticket Office, No. 257 Broadway.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO,

Connecting at St. Thomas with German steamers for Porto Rico and Spanish Main. The new first-class iron steam-ship CITY OF PARA, Capt. CARPENTER, will sail for the above ports on Wednesday, Jan. 5, at 3 P. M.

Positively no freight received after 3d. Freight must be paid in advance. Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at Brooklyn Dock, Brooklyn. Insurance lower than by any other line. Shippers desiring insurance can effect same under our open policy. For freight engagements, having choice of steerage accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLOY & CO., Agents, Office, Pier No. 30 East River.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.

Calling at Progreso, Campeche, and Frontera.

CITY OF NEW-YORK..... Saturday, Jan. 11
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only,) Thurs., Jan. 16
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..... Saturday, Jan. 25

Steamer leaves New-Orleans Jan. 8 for Vera Cruz, connecting with steamer for Havana, New-York, and above ports.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 30, 1878, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:30 A. M., Western and Southern Express. Drawing-room cars to Albany and Rochester, and from Albany to Montreal via Saratoga.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with Drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica and Rutland.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with through sleeping car via St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.

7:30 P. M., Fast Express for Rochester and Corning via Geneva. Sleeping cars to Geneva and Rochester.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and excepting Saturday night, to Lowville and Watertown.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 353, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 2 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.

Open from 5:30 A. M. to 12 P. M.

RECTOR-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry, and connects with cars for South Ferry.

CORTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Christopher Ferries.

PARK-PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken.

CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferry.

FRANKLIN-ST.

GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Duebrooms-Street Ferry to Jersey City, and connects with cars for Desbrosses and East Grand Street Ferries.

HESTER-ST.—Connects with cars for East and West.

EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Christopher-Street Ferry to Hoboken, connecting with cars for Carlisle and East Tenth Street Ferries.

TWENTY-FIRST-ST.—Nearest point to Union-Square, Wallack's and Lyceum Theatres, Academy of Music, Irving and Tammany Halls, connecting with cars for East Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Street Ferry.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point to Booth's, St. James, and Park Theatres, Grand Opera-house, Gilmore's Garden, and Masonic Temple, and Twenty-third-Street Ferry to Jersey City.

THIRTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point to Stanford, State of New-York, maids and entered in the above described section, bearing date the 31st day of December, 1878, I, the undersigned Referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction on SATURDAY, the 11th day of January instant, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by R. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, the following securities, which were pledged and deposited with the plaintiffs as collateral security for the payment by the defendants of certain first preferentiary scrip in the compleat mentioned, viz: Eighty bonds of the St. Louis and South-eastern Railway Company, Consolidated, executed under its corporate seal, and attested by the signature of its President and Secretary, bearing date the first day of October, 1872, each conditioned for the payment by the said The St. Louis and South-eastern Railway Company, consolidated, to the bearer thereof of the principal sum of five hundred dollars on the first day of November, 1902, with interest thereon in the meantime at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in gold coin, on the 1st days of February and August in each year, on the presentation and delivery of the coupons for such interest thereunto annexed, the said bonds being designated as First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the said St. Louis and Southeastern Railway Company, Consolidated, and purporting to be part of a series of bonds of said Company issued to an amount not exceeding twenty-one thousand dollars for every mile of track of railroad of said Company, of like tenor and date, and secured by a mortgage of the railway and property of said Company to George Opdyke and Philo C. Calhoun, of New-York, as Trustees, and which bonds are numbered as follows, that is to say, from No. 9,321 to 9,900, both inclusive, together with the coupons so annexed.

Dated NEW-YORK, January 3d, 1879.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE, Referee.

EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

CITY BONDS AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON THE 15TH OF JANUARY, 1879,
THE CITY OF KINGSTON, N. Y.,
Will sell at the City Hall, in Kingston, N. Y., at 12 o'clock M.,

$88,000 COUPON BONDS,

issued in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, chapter 26, passed Feb. 16, 1878. The bonds bear interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually on the 15th of January and July in each year, and have 30 years to run. The option of the City to pay them after 10 years. Five pes cent. of the purchase money will be required to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance, with accrued interest, on or before the 26th day of February next, the cash payment of five per cent. to be forfeited on failure to complete purchase.

Further information can be had by addressing any of the Presidents of the several banks in Kingston, N. Y.

THOS. CORNELL, } Committee.
C. D. BRUYN, }

NEW-YORK CITY BONDS.

7s, DUE 1900, 1903.
6s, DUE NOVEMBER, 1880.

JERSEY CITY BONDS,

7s, DUE 1893, 1893, 1897. 1903, 1904, 1906, 1913.

HOBOKEN CITY BONDS,

6s, DUE 1889, 1894.

WARREN COUNTY (N. J.) BONDS,

5s, DUE FROM 1881 TO 1888.

FOR SALE BY

GEO. K. SISTARE,

No. 17 NASSAU-ST., N. Y.

THE NEW 4 PER CENT. U. S. Bonds.

HATCH & FOOTE,

NO. 12 WALL-ST.,

Offer for sale the new 4 Per Cent. Bonds, either coupon or registered, in denominations to suit purchasers. Bonds on hand are of the issue of the United States, and all the various issues of United States Securities received in payment, or PURCHASED AT FULL MARKET RATES.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER.
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Nov. 27, 1878.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF ALLEGHENY 4 PER CENT. RAILROAD COMPROMISE BONDS.—In accordance with section third of an act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, approved April 10, 1862, entitled "An Act relative to the refunded indebtedness of the City of Allegheny," notice is hereby given that the said City of Allegheny is prepared to retire the following outstanding four per cent. railroad compromise bonds, viz.: Numbers 17, 34, 42, 72, 73, 74, 75, 79, 82, 54, and that the said outstanding bonds not surrendered within six weeks from the date of this advertisement will cease to draw interest thereon, and the holder or holders of such bond or bonds shall look only to the deposit in the Bank of Pittsburgh for payment of the same.

JAMES BROWN,
Controller.

OFFICE OF THE SILVER ISLET CONSOLIDATED MINING AND LANDS COMPANY, No. 52 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1878.

PROPOSALS IN WRITING ARE INVITED and will be received until 3 o'clock P. M. of Wednesday, the 15th day of January next, for the sale to the Trustee for cancellation of $75,000 of the bonds of this company, or portions thereof, naming manners of the bonds offered.

No proposals as a price exceeding par can be accepted under the trust authority to purchase; interest accruing to Jan. 15 only will be allowed.

Proposals to be addressed to C. P. Dixon, Trustee, at the office of the company.

EDWARD LEARNED, President.

United States 4 Per Cent. Bonds,

COUPON OR REGISTERED all denominations also a choice lot of other FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

for sale by ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE MONTCLAIR AND GREENWOOD LAKE RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the time for the payment of the assessment upon said bonds provided for in the plan of reorganization is extended, with the consent of the assenting bondholders, until the first day of February, 1879.

The assessment may be paid on deposit of the bonds to R. W. SPENCER, Treasurer of the New-York and Greenwood Lake Railway Company, at No. 187 West-st., Erie Building.

CYRUS W. FIELD,
JOHN B. DUMONT,
New-York, Jan. 4, 1879. Purchasing Committee.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY, } MARYLAND, No. 15 German-st., BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 6, 1879.

THIS COMPANY WILL PURCHASE FOR its sinking fund its first mortgage bonds to the amount of thirty-seven thousand eight hundred and forty-eight dollars (37,848) in cash; and invites proposals for the surrender of any of said bonds to that extent.

Bids should be addressed to "Committee of Sinking Fund," at the office of the company in New-York, No. 71 Broadway, on or before the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

C. W. KNIL, Treasurer.

WEST CHICAGO, Ill., 7s.

PARK BONDS.

FOR SALE BY

GEO. WM. BALLOU & CO.,

No. 8 Wall-st., New-York; No. 72 Devonshire-st., Boston.

ALL SPECULATIVE ACCOUNTS DECLINED.

H. HALMANUS & SHIRE,

(Member of Baltimore Stock Exchange for past 24 years.)
BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,
Post Office Box No. 68, Baltimore, Md.

Solicits correspondence and orders. Refers, by permission to Messrs. Hallgarten & Co., Messrs. G. T. Bonner & Co., John B. Manning, Esq.

ALL CALIFORNIA AND OTHER MINING STOCKS.—We buy and sell Mining Stocks at the San Francisco and New-York Mining Stock Exchanges or elsewhere daily on commission, and dividends paid by us in New-York: our custom 28 years.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Bankers, Brokers, and Assignees, No. 43 Pine-st., N.Y.

WANTED.

$5,000 Leavenworth City (Kansas) Bonds.
$5,000 Leavenworth County (Kansas) Bonds.
$5,000 Chillicothe City (Mo.) Funding Bonds.
$5,000 Jackson County, Mo., (Blue Township,) Bonds.
City of St. Paul (Minn.) 6 and 7 per cent. Bonds.
City of Nashville (Tenn.) Bonds.

TOBEY & KIRK, No. 4 Broad-st.

UNITED BROOKLYN MINING COMPANY.

RENO, NEVADA.

The undersigned are ready to receive subscriptions for 5,000 shares of the stock of the above company, at $3 per share. For full particulars apply to

CAMMANN & CO., No. 8 Wall-st.

THE NEVADA BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Capital, $10,000,000, gold. Reserve, $3,000,000, gold.
NEW-YORK AGENCY NO. 62 WALL-ST.

Buys and sells exchange and telegraphic transfers. Issues commercial and travelers' credits. Executes orders for mining stocks at San Francisco.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

AS TO LOANS ON LIFE POLICIES (IF NOT AN in wife's favor,) and as to the sale of Annuities and Life Interests, consult D. F. PACKLER, 320 Broadway.

STEAM-BOATS.

$1 50 TO BOSTON. VIA THE OLD, RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE, CONNECTING WITH ALL POINTS EAST.

NOT A TRIP MISSED IN SEVEN CONSECUTIVE MONTHS.

THE elegant steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT leave Pier No. 35 North River, (foot of Jay-st.,) at 4:30 P. M. daily, (except Sundays.)

Special first-class limited ticket, good only on 8:45 A. M. train from Stonington, sold via this line from New-York to Boston for $1 50.

Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company and at Nos. 363 and 397 Broadway, and at Metropolitan and Fifth-Avenue Hotel Ticket Offices.

PROVIDENCE LINE, FOR FREIGHT ONLY.

Steamers ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 29 North River, (foot of Warren-st.,) daily, (except Sundays.) at 4 P. M. for Providence direct.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. W. FIELDING, G. P. Agent.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE, VIA FALL RIVER LINE to

ONLY $1 50 BOSTON.

Tickets good only on day of sale for continuous passage on steamer and connecting train.

Magnificent steamers
NEWPORT and OLD COLONY

leave New-York daily (Sundays excepted) at 4:30 P. M., from PIER 28, NORTH RIVER, foot of Murray-street. Leave Brooklyn, via Annex boat, at 4 P. M.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at all principal hotels, and ticket offices at the pier, and on steamers.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEORGE L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON the Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, Pier No. 21, Steamers leave Catharine-slip daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 11:30 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 5 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. "Is a success and a boon for which nations should feel grateful."—See "Medical Press." "Liebig." "British Medical Journal." &c.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with the facsimile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. To be had of all Storekeepers, Grocers and Chemists. Sole Agents for the United States (wholesale only), C. David & Co., 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

FAST SELLING SPECIALTY WANTED BY two travelers, calling on all classes of merchants in Canada. Address P. & J. CASTLE, No. 45 Front-st., East Toronto, Canada.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTing; each package is labeled JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, No. 48 Threadneedle-st., and No. 170 Piccadilly, London, England.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES 4 Per Cent. Bonds,

COUPON OR REGISTERED.

And all other issues of Government securities, bought and sold at MARKET RATES, FREE OF COMMISSION, and on hand for immediate delivery.

CALLED 5-20s bought or exchanged for other issues on most favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,

Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., N. Y.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HAROLD SOLESBRIGGE AND OTHERS against THE ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-

BAD FOR HOLDERS OF STOCK

THE PACIFIC MAIL COMPANY.

RECORD OF GROSS MISMANAGEMENT—NEARLY $3,000,000 LIABILITIES, AND ONLY $800,000 ASSETS — PRESIDENT BABCOCK'S REPORT.

President Babcock has issued to the stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company a report of its prospects and present condition, which, he says, seems to be required by the recent decline in the stock of the company, and the consequent apprehensions of the stockholders regarding the future of their property. Mr. Babcock reviews without gloves the administration of the affairs of the company under his predecessors in office. He says President Dillon's report for the year ending April 30, 1876, was a misleading one, and he gives the correct figures as follows: Liabilities, $2,157,158 49; cash assets, $990,065 67; deficiency, $1,167,092 82. In regard to President Clyde's administration, Mr. Babcock says: "For the two years ending May 31, 1878, no report showing the earnings and expenses of the company was made, and, in fact, although these years comprise the most critical period in the history of the company, no statement of liabilities and assets taken from the books was given to the stockholders. At the end of the first year (April 30, 1877,) the annual report shows an apparent decrease in liabilities of $1,185,058 03, but it omitted to state that a large part of th's sum was derived from the following sources, viz.: sales of real estate at Hong Kong, $200,000; sales of three old steamers, $49,000; the reduction of the coal and stores at agencies of $187,139 19, and receipt from the United States Government of $375,000 subsidy, amounting to $817,139 19." The five steamers of the Panama Transit Company are described as "of ages varying from six to eighteen years, four of which, if not all, being cut in two and lengthened, or an additional deck put on, or both, by which simple process the tonnage was very largely increased, the motive power remaining as originally designed for the smaller vessels." Mr. Babcock continues: "By an arrangement which, it is fair to presume, was not fully understood by the Board of Directors, these ships were to run in connection with the ships of this company on the New-York and San Francisco lines, the division of net earnings being for four months 'two-fifths to the Panama Transit Steam-ship Company and three-fifths to the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company,' and for 16 months up to the time of their sale to this company, the division to be equal, one-half to each company. Under this arrangement the Panama Transit Steam-ship Company took, as its share of the net earnings, $444,129 14, being, as shown by the books when written up, about $150,000 more than it was entitled to, and which amount, it is conceded, can be recovered. On Feb. 1, 1878, the famous purchase of the Panama Transit ships was made by this company, and while it is difficult to characterize this transaction as it deserves, it is sufficient to say that the sum agreed to be paid was $15 to $20 per ton, more (on the increased tonnage above alluded to) than the best modern ships of equal tonnage could have been built for at that time. At the same time, (Feb. 1, 1878,) and in consideration to the Panama Railroad Company for the loss of its bonds in payments of these vessels to the amount of $1,000,000, a bill of sale was made to that company of the five transit company's ships and of all the other ships of the company (eight in number) engaged in the trade between New-York and San Francisco, and as further security, a mortgage for $250,000 each on the steamships City of Sidney and City of New-York. And this was not all. The same instrument embraced the above transaction, and a part of it, it was agreed that the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company should pay to the Panama Railroad Company, as its share of the business between New-York and all ports north of Panama, an extraordinary sum of $70,000 per month, besides 33 per cent. of the South American business, and 50 per cent. of the business to Panama, amounting, including the lighterage at Panama, to about $100,000 per month.

"It is claimed that the equivalent to this company in this arrangement was the canceling by the Panama Railroad Company of its contract with the Panama Transit Company, its transfer to the Pacific Mail, and that the sum of $70,000 per month was only the fair proportion which would accrue to the Panama Railroad if four ships per month were run between New-York and San Francisco, and whereas the Pacific Mail Company, being subsidized by the overland railroads, could only run two. To this it may be said that running four ships monthly involved the loss of all subsidies and the cutting of rates to a point which, under no circumstances, could yield to the railroad company a revenue of much if any more than one-half of the sum agreed to be paid. It may thus be seen that on the accession of the present management the affairs of your company were in a deplorable condition. The indebtedness to the Panama Railroad Company had largely increased during the four months the contract had been in force, and at any moment that company might attempt to take possession of the property which had been mortgaged to it. As a matter of fact, its demands for a settlement of outstanding accounts were imperative, and as soon as the amount could be ascertained it was satisfactorily settled, partly in cash and partly in notes, which have since been taken up; the whole amount paid that company in cash during the five months ending Oct. 31 being $875,576 84." In conclusion, Mr. Babcock speaks of the new and more favorable contract recently concluded with the Pacific railroad companies, and says that the efforts to obtain a modification of the contract with the Panama Railroad have not yet been successful.

A report from the Treasurer is appended, of which Mr. Babcock says that "owing to the incomplete state of the books when the present administration came in, it has been impossible to write up the work then in arrears and at the same time to enter up the current business, but the work has so far progressed that the figures presented may be relied on as substantially correct." The liabilities on Dec. 1, 1878, were $2,704,396 84, and the assets, $830,485 36, showing a deficiency of $1,873,911 48—an increase in two years, not taking into account the cost of the ships purchased from the Panama Transit Company, ($1,350,000,) of $945,246 75. Between April 30 and Nov. 30, 1878, the deficiency was decreased $238,428 09. Of the above indebtedness there is owing to the Panama Railroad Company, payable $20,000 monthly, commencing Feb. 28, 1881, $1,490,000; $15,000 monthly, commencing this date, $215,000; also, notes maturing monthly to May, 1879, $154,411 75; to the Panama Transit Steam-ship Company, payable in monthly installments, commencing July, 1879, and ending January, 1881, $270,000; total, $2,039,411 75. The Treasurer says: "In making this statement, large amounts standing upon the books of the company as assets have been eliminated, and only such amounts included as are believed to be good and valid at this time, and capable of being realized upon at an early day. The cash assets as herein stated do not include claims standing on the books to the amount of over $1,000,000, a large part of which, it is believed, are good and collectable."

TROPICAL FISH STIFF FROM COLD.

The recent cold snap had a remarkable effect upon the inhabitants of the New-York Aquarium, from which they have not yet recovered. The snakes and lizards have lost their appetites completely, but are lively, uneasy, and almost constantly in motion. The hardy salamanders lie quiet and motionless. The young alligators hatched last Summer are stiff and lazy, and the man-eating shark, whose relatives have all gone to warmer regions for the Winter months, lies motionless at the bottom of his tank, and has become as white as snow. The lobsters from Bermuda stretch their legs lazily, and with evident effort, as if suffering from the gout, and only the inhabitants of fresh water and a few northern creatures move with the same vivacity as before. The carp, bass, salmon, catfish, garpike, dogfish, and, further, the Norwegian wrasses, fle-fish, blow-fish, and hundreds of others, show much remarkable activity and agility that one can easily see how much they enjoy the cold weather. There are some few creatures, though, from the warm waters of the Bermuda Islands, that seem to enjoy the cold almost as much as their northern brethren. Notably this is the fact in the case of the gigantic so-called flat, or broad lobster, one of the oldest and most venerable-looking of all the creatures brought from Bermuda, and which has resided in the Aquarium for over eight months. It has become so familiar with its tank and its keeper that, like a trained animal, it will leave its corner when the man appears, come to the surface, and take its food from his hand. It is a very queer-looking customer, too, and a crowd is always gathered about its tank. Its back is thickly covered with sea-weed, *algæ*, and colonies of living *serpularia*, making it greatly resemble an old house, the weather-beaten roof of which is covered with green moss. In curious contrast with this rough and ragged roof are its bright-colored legs, red and black, striped like a barber's pole. Sometimes it remains motionless on its 10 legs for hours, the nervous motion of its little tentacles being the only signs of life.

TRINITY CHURCH ORGAN RECITALS.

The first of a series of 20 organ performances in Trinity Church will be given at 3:30 this afternoon. No tickets are required, the undertaking being sustained by the Vestry of the Church and by private subscriptions. At the end of this afternoon's concert Mr. Carter will play the "Dead March in Saul" in memory of his predecessor, the late J. P. Morgan, who died on Sunday last in California.

A BURGLAR SENT TO STATE PRISON.

On Dec. 19 William Murray entered the premises of Patrick Morrow, No. 220 East Seventy-fourth-street, and rummaged a trunk in search of plunder. While so engaged he heard a step on the stairs, and, snatching up a razor, left the apartments. On the stairs he encountered Philip Duffy, a neighbor of Morrow, who inquired his business on the premises. Murray threatened to "cut the daylights out of him" if he attempted to detain him, and the two men clinched. In the struggle on the stairway Murray knocked down his would-be captor, and striking him on the head with a sling-shot, made his escape. He was subsequently arrested by Officer Brennan, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, and indicted for burglary, the only evidence being the razor found in his possession, which was identified by Morrow as his property. On being arraigned by Assistant District Attorney Rollins, in General Sessions, yesterday, the hero of the razor and sling-shot pleaded guilty, and Judge Gildersleeve sentenced him to three years and six months in State Prison.

TWEED'S BARGAIN FOR FREEDOM.

HIS COUNSEL, MR. TOWNSEND, GETS $5,000 LESS THAN HE EXPECTED.

The late William M. Tweed, after his enforced return from Vigo, Spain, in the early part of 1877, went to work energetically to procure his release from Ludlow-Street Jail. After he had employed John D. Townsend as his counsel, he arranged about securing payment to the latter for his services in this way: Tweed made 10 promissory notes, each for $1,000, payable to his friend Benjamin P. Fairchild, one on the first day of each month from March to December, 1877, inclusive. Fairchild indorsed the notes to Townsend, and gave the latter, as security for their payment, a deed of some land near Jamaica, Long Island, and an assignment of a $13,000 mortgage. The notes, the deed, and the assignment were given to Townsend in accordance with an agreement entered into between him and Fairchild on Feb. 12, 1877. By the terms of the agreement it was provided that five of the notes should be "payable only in case the said William M. Tweed shall not be convicted of crime and sent to the State Prison, but are payable in case he shall be discharged upon his own recognizance from jail, or in any way released therefrom without punishment or imprisonment." A further stipulation by Townsend was in these words: "In case the said Tweed shall be convicted upon any of the indictments pending against him and sent to State Prison, then I agree, so soon as the first five notes mentioned shall have been paid, to redeed said land upon Long Island, as well as reassign said mortgage to said B. P. Fairchild, provided the same shall not have been foreclosed or disposed of before that time for nonpayment of any of the first five notes mentioned." At that time Tweed was imprisoned on the $1,000,000 suit by the City, and held under an execution against his person for $6,537,117 36. Bench warrants were also in the hands of the District Attorney, to be executed against Tweed in case he should be discharged under the civil process, there being many indictments pending against him. Townsend received $5,000, but did not get the remaining $5,000, because Tweed's release was not procured. He kept the collaterals, however, and refused to reassign them to Fairchild, who brought suit in the Superior Court to compel Townsend to do so. Townsend claimed that the clause "shall not be convicted of crime and sent to the State Prison" contemplated only the possibility of a criminal conviction, and that the agreement to retransfer the property depended upon Tweed's being convicted on any of the indictments and sent to State Prison. Mr. Fairchild, however, insisted that by the agreement Townsend was not to be paid the money unless he got Tweed out of jail.

Judge Speir, in his decision, rendered yesterday, says Mr. Townsend's claim is not in accordance with the spirit or letter of the undertaking. The defendant did not by any act of his become entitled to the contingent compensation, for he did not prevent either conviction or keep Tweed from being sent to the State Prison. The compensation depended upon services to be rendered by the defendant, which should not only prevent conviction for crime but procure a discharge for Tweed from his own recognizance from jail or imprisonment. The confinement in jail on the order of arrest, and the execution against the body, in the prisoner's then condition, was doubtless, says the Judge, quite as much to be avoided as imprisonment on sentence for crime. The primary definition of recognizance is an acknowledgment of a debt upon record, an obligation of record entered into before some court of record, and is not necessarily, or even primarily, limited to criminal proceedings. The release provided for embraced both conditions of imprisonment, criminal and civil. "The plain conditions," says Judge Speir, "assumed by the defendant in obtaining him to compensation, have not been performed. Nor does the case show merit for any services rendered by the defendant to accomplish the purposes provided for in the agreement. William M. Tweed was released from imprisonment in fact, but not in the sense that either party to the agreement made any provision for such contingency. The law makes it for them. The acknowledged rule in such case is to regard the parties with reference to the event to cases only over which human agencies have any control. The plaintiff is entitled to judgment."

CURLING IN CENTRAL PARK.

THE ST. ANDREW'S DEFEAT THE ALBANY CLUB, AND THE EMPIRE CITY THE CALEDONIAN.

The lovers of curling were afforded an opportunity yesterday to witness excellent exhibitions of the pastime on the little lake near East Seventy-second-street, in Central Park. The contest which attracted most attention was between the St. Andrew's Club, of this City, and the Albany Curling Club. When play was introduced, at 10:30 A. M., the ice was in splendid condition for the sport, and a large number of spectators were present. The clubs played in two rinks. In the first rink the Albany men played indifferently at the outset, and remained behind their opponents until, thoroughly warming to their work, and spurred on by their skip, they ran rapidly ahead, finally winning by a score of 34 points to 20. At the second rink the men of St. Andrew led from the start, scoring 45 points to their adversaries' 21. The following is a summary of the score, including the result of the contest:

RINK NO. 1.

St. Andrew's.	*Albany.*
R. McClintock,	W. Manson,
W. Fergason,	J. Weiman.
J. Henderson,	C. Gardiner,
S. McConchie, (skip.)	A. McMurray, (skip.)
Score—20.	Score—34.

RINK NO. 2.

A. Dalrymple,	T. McCredie,
T. Nicholson,	A. Simpson,
G. Henderson,	G. Kirk,
J. Kellock, (skip.)	R. Harrop, (skip.)
Score—45.	Score—21.

Total score—65. Total score—55.

The prize awarded to the victorious St. Andrew men was a gold medal, offered by Mr. McCredie, of Albany. The other contest was between the Caledonian Curling Club and the Empire City Curling Club, who played on the Lake. It lasted from noon till 5:15 P. M., and resulted in a victory for the latter, the following being the score:

RINK NO. 1.

Caledonian.	*Empire City.*
W. Carmichael,	J. Russell,
J. Thompson,	J. Heaney,
J. Gillies,	J. McIntosh,
J. Templeton, (skip.)	W. Symmers, (skip.)
Score—13.	Score—23.

RINK NO. 2.

J. Waldie.	J. Sutherin.
W. Winterbottom,	A. Mannel,
D. Foulis.	J. Cudmell,
M. Baxter, (skip.)	S. Macintyre, (skip.)
Score—18.	Score—23.

RINK NO. 3.

A. Walker,	A. Russell,
A. Young,	G. Crawford,
J. Fisher,	A. Shaw,
D. Muir, (skip.)	W. Crawford, (skip.)
Score—28.	Score—28.

Total score—58. Total score—74.

An interesting match will be played to-day between New-York and New-Jersey. Ten rinks will be laid out, testing the entire capacity of the lake. New-York will be represented by the City Club, St. Andrew's, Caledonian, Thistle, Empire City, Yonkers, and Caledonian Thistle, of Brooklyn. Two Paterson clubs, the Jersey City and Newark clubs, will endeavor to bear off the honors in behalf of New-Jersey. On Saturday picked American and Scotch players will contend against each other in two rinks.

TRAINING CHILDREN TO STEAL.

Sarah Johnson and Julia Whittaker, aged respectively 12 and 10 years, were arraigned before Justice Wandell, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, by Officer Pless, of the Twentieth Precinct, on a charge being street thieves. The officer stated that the children were sent out by their parents with baskets, and instructed to steal whatever they could safely secure from the show-stands. Yesterday Pless caught them stealing a box containing a dozen and a half knives and forks from a store in Eighth-avenue. Julia had in her basket several pounds of nicely-cut fresh porterhouse steak. Sarah lives at No. 445, and Julia at No. 440 West Forty-first-street. Sarah, in answer to the Justice's questions, said that her mother attended "church meetin's" during the day while she was out filling her basket. Both children were committed for further examination.

SUICIDE IN BROOKLYN.

James S. Wood, residing at No. 1,131 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, committed suicide yesterday morning by shooting himself through the heart. Mr. Wood owned the house in which he resided, and his wife kept a fancy store on the first floor. He was also proprietor of a gentlemen's furnishing store in this City, where he was accustomed to spend most of his time. Of late Mr. Wood had been much troubled lest a shrinkage in real estate values would render him a poor man. Yesterday after breakfast he went up to his bedroom, and a moment afterward the report of a pistol was heard. His wife and children ran to the room, and found him lying on the floor with a pistol, one barrel of which was empty, grasped in his right hand. Death was almost instantaneous. Coroner Nolan will hold an inquest.

THE VOLUNTEER LIFE-SAVING CORPS.

The subscriptions on the various Exchanges toward the establishment of stations for the Volunteer Life-saving Corps are progressing favorably. The Stock Exchange has raised its entire share. Capt. Boyton has been invited to address the meeting of the National Temperance Institute in Cooper Union on Sunday afternoon, and he has agreed to do so on condition that he will be allowed to take up a subscription toward the stations fund. He will take the box with him.

INTERESTS OF COMMERCE.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

ANNUAL MEETING—THE REAGAN BILL APPROVED—THE SUGAR QUESTION—VANDERBILT'S NEW LINE OF STEAMERS.

The annual meeting of the Board of Trade and Transportation was held yesterday afternoon. The Executive Committee presented a long report reviewing the work of the association during the past year. Speaking of the passage of the ordinance permitting the use of steam for freight purposes at night over the Belt Railroad, the report says: "With the single exception of the White Star Line, no connections with piers have been made, which indicates that the complaints previously made by the roads that the lack of privilege was one cause of their discrimination in rates in favor of other cities was only a pretext." In regard to the attempt to obtain from the railroads for New-York an equal tariff of rates with other seaboard cities, the report says that "arguments proved of no avail, and we have not yet experienced any change for the better." The report expresses great satisfaction at the growth in public favor of the movement inaugurated by the board against the railroad monopoly, and promises that another bill will be introduced in the Legislature this Winter, providing for the regulation of the transportation business, and that the fight will be kept up until success rewards the efforts of the association. The various other reforms projected during the year are spoken of in detail, and much satisfaction is expressed at the progress that has been made in all of them. The condition of the association is described as exceptionally prosperous. Notwithstanding unusual drafts on the funds during the past year, there is a larger balance on hand than at the beginning of any year since 1866. In conclusion, a wide field of usefulness in the future is predicted for the association. The report was adopted, and ordered spread upon the minutes.

The next business of importance was the presentation of a report from the Committee on Railroad Transportation upon the bill now pending in Congress for the regulation of Inter-State commerce, known as the Reagan bill. The report was a very long one, and the various sections of the bill are criticised in detail. Fault is found that the provisions of sections 1 and 2, providing that freight shall not be carried cheaper for one shipper than another under like circumstances, are limited in their applications to quantities of one car-load. The other sections are unqualifiedly approved. In conclusion, the following resolutions were presented for the action of the meeting:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this board, the provisions of the Reagan bill for the regulation of inter-State commerce are a step in the right direction; that some measure of the kind is absolutely necessary to protect the public interest, and further that the machinery of the bill as proposed, with the addition of a competent Board of Commissioners should be appointed to superintend the operations of an Inter-State Railroad Law, and from time to time recommend to Congress such additional or qualifying measures as may be required to do substantial justice to the public and railroad interests.

Resolved, That the compensation for such Commissioners should be large enough to command the services of men of the highest character and ability.

They were adopted, and copies were ordered sent to every member of the House and Senate. The following were then offered and adopted:

Resolved, That the question of a change in the tariff on sugar, which is now pending in Congress, should be settled on its merits, without reference to the charges of fraud and adulteration which interested parties have brought in connection with it, which charges should be investigated and decided independently.

Resolved, That the admission of high-grade sugars at the same rate of duty as low grades will be the ruin of an American industry extensively employing both labor and capital, and we ask Congress to fix a rate according to value or take off all duties on sugar, either of which would give American refiners an equal chance to compete with the sugar-makers of other countries.

Mr. E. F. Browning offered the following:

Resolved, That we view with gratification the proposed addition of commodious passenger facilities now in the project of the New-York Central Railroad for bringing the cars and ships together, a measure so often advocated by this board, and we trust these facilities may be so arranged and managed that they will result in cheapening the movement of merchandise in this port.

Resolved, That if said facilities are so used, the management of the New-York Central Railroad will be entitled to the thanks of the public.

They caused an animated discussion. Some of the members wanted to add a resolution of thanks to the New-York Lake Shore Railroad for its management for what they are doing in the direction of terminal facilities, but it was considered that it would be time enough to do that when something had actually been accomplished. The compliment was agreed to, expressed to thank Mr. Vanderbilt in advance for anything, on the ground that his previous record had been one of direct opposition to the interests of the merchants of New-York. It was stated that local freight had been secured for the new steam-ship line, and that applicants had been informed that they could obtain better rates on through freights from the agents of the New-York Central Company in Chicago than here. On the other hand, it was argued that the new line must prove of incalculable benefit to New-York City in many ways. One gentleman asserted that fully 60 per cent. of the imports now received in Boston would be directed thither. The resolutions were finally adopted on the ground that if the board waited until the New-York Central Railroad Company should do something to be thankful for, the board would never have the opportunity of thanking them, and that the resolutions as presented included opportunity for "repentance and remission of sins."

Previous to the meeting the annual balloting for a new Board of Directors had taken place. At this point the teller reported the names of the newly-elected board. The new names include those of Benjamin Tatham, L. F. Holman, Freeman Bloodgood, R. F. Austin, Francis Baker, John Claflin, Samuel Raynor, William A. Cole, Moses G. Hanauer, and George W. Davids. The outgoing members are William Duryee, J. P. Robinson, George A. Merwin, William Orton, (deceased,) William H. Libby, William I. Peake, Emerson Opdycke, F. A. Potts, George B. Satterlee, and Frederick Taylor. All the other old members are re-elected. The old board then formally adjourned and the new board convened. The business done was to choose an old board of officers for a second term, and to listen to a speech of thanks from President Snow, prepared, as he confessed, in anticipation of his re-election.

ICE-BOAT MEN ON THE SHREWSBURY.

UNCLE VAN TINE'S PROJECT OF A RACE—ITS FAILURE FOR WANT OF WIND YESTERDAY.

The villagers of Fair Haven, down on the Shrewsbury River, are pre-eminently a race of sailors, and when their beautiful river is covered with ice, and their boats lie dismantled high on the beach, they still seek their favorite element and skim its surface in ice-boats, the fleetest and most graceful of wind-propelled creations. Everybody who owns a sail-boat or yacht in Summer steers his own ice-boat in Winter, and the natural consequence of this aggregation of swift craft is that races between them are frequent and exciting. For a week or two before New Year's the ice was in capital condition for the boats, and at those times the white sails were to be seen flitting, like shadows, up and down the river with the speed of the wind, and exciting the most lively interest among the spectators, who watched their graceful motions from the shore. Among these spectators was Uncle John Van Tine, the patron and promoter of all the out-of-door sports of that region, and he conceived the idea of a grand ice-boat regatta, to be sailed for money prizes over the regular Shrewsbury yacht course of 20 miles. He at once advertised it, fixed yesterday as the day for the event to come off, and within a few days had received promises from half the ice-boat owners in that part of the country that they would be on hand. The snow came in the meantime, but not of a sufficient depth to interfere materially with the sailing of the boats, and yesterday afternoon a dozen of the skimmers were collected off the little pier jutting out from Van Tine's place. As many more were to be seen far up and down the river trying in vain to make their way to the rendezvous. But there was no wind, and although the impatient ice sailors stamped up and down whistling loudly for a breeze, none came, and at last, to the great disappointment of the yachtsmen and of the spectators gathered to see the fun, it was decided to postpone the race until a more favorable day.

The Shrewsbury River ice-boats are by no means the elegant affairs of the Upper Hudson, nor do they make such wonderful speed; but they are comfortable, home-made affairs, with deep boxes that are generally well-filled with hay, and they carry plenty of canvas. What they lack in beauty and speed is made up in the daring recklessness of the men who sail them, and who will hold on to every stitch of canvas until the last moment in a blow.

A REMINDER OF TAINTOR'S CRIME.

Henry R. Pierson, as Receiver of the Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company, brought suit in 1874 against the Atlantic National Bank of this City, to recover the sum of $50,000. The case was referred to ex-Gov. Hoffman, who reported in favor of the plaintiff, awarding him $70,311 68, and judgment was rendered for that amount. Yesterday the case was argued before the General Term of the Supreme Court on appeal from the judgment. The suit involves a question as to whether two advances of $25,000 each, made by the plaintiffs, were made to Frank L. Taintor, the defaulting Cashier of the bank, who is now undergoing imprisonment for his offense, or to the bank corporation. The plaintiffs claim that the loan was made to the bank. The defendants insist that the transaction was a personal matter between the plaintiffs and Taintor. The court reserved its decision on the appeal.

ROBBERIES FROM THE APPRAISER'S STORES.

During the past week several cases of silk, while lying in the United States Appraiser's Stores, have been broken open and portions of their contents stolen. The quantity of silk thus stolen is valued at about $1,500, and the robberies were so cleverly that as yet there has been found no clue to the manner in which they were accomplished or to the perpetrators of them, although it is understood that certain of the Custom-house employes are suspected of being implicated. The goods had been duly examined and verified by Examiner Corlett, and then turned over as correct to Mr. Brown, the Labor Contractor, who was responsible for their delivery. The robberies have been kept secret, and very few of the Custom-house employes except those engaged in the Appraiser's Department are even yet aware of their occurrence. About two days ago the last robbery was discovered by the Foreman of the Appraiser's Department, who, while looking over some cases, found one broken open and four pieces of silk missing. The case has been given in charge of Treasury Agent Brackett, who is engaged in investigating it.

GIRLS FOR DOMESTIC SERVICE.

DIFFICULTY OF GETTING THEM AT THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS AND HOMES.

Complaints have been made recently by ladies desirous of obtaining young girls for domestic service that they have been unsuccessful in their applications for this purpose to the industrial schools and homes in this City. One very respectable lady, who has had some experience in such a quest quite recently, said to a TIMES reporter yesterday: "I have been anxious for some time past to undertake the training of a young girl who would give promise of improvement under judicious management, and, in company with a friend who has the same object in view, I have visited a number of the industrial schools and other charitable institutions in this City. Our search has been fruitless, however, as in every instance we have been informed either that there were no girls then in the establishment who would suit our purpose, or that—and this was the more frequent answer—parents would not allow their children to accept such positions. As all these institutions are supported by private contributions, I should really like to know to what purpose the free instruction lends if not to preparing young children for such places as we offer." Similar queries have been frequently made of late, and a general answer to them will be of interest to the public. The reporter called at several institutions in order to ascertain the facts.

The first place visited was the Wilson Industrial School for Girls, corner Avenue A and Eighth-street, which is the oldest institution of its kind in New-York. The Matron said the primary purpose of the establishment is not to place the pupils in situations either in private families or in shops, but that when opportunity offers these places are gladly accepted. During the past five years, owing to the extreme pressure of hard times, the older scholars have not been allowed to remain, as they formerly were, until their tastes were formed, but have been withdrawn at early ages that they might contribute to the family support. The consequence is that there are no girls in the school over 12 years of age, and this in itself acts as a bar to the numerous applications for servants. Difficulty, however, lies in the fact that very few parents are willing to have their children leave them entirely, and will only con-ent to their taking places enabling them to return home in the evenings. The ladies will engage a girl under such circumstances, and, as a consequence, a large majority of the applications fail of result.

At the Home of the Friendless, No. 29 East Twenty-ninth-street, one of the lady managers said it is impossible to meet the wishes of one-quarter of the persons who desire to adopt children, and that the books are now full of such applications which as yet have not been satisfied. With regard to the 10 industrial schools supported by the institution, she said that no control can be exercised over the pupils so far as the selection of a place in trade is concerned, for they are entirely under the management of their parents when not in the school buildings, and as these parents are decidedly averse to any thought of separation, however poor they may be. In any instances, positions are found for the youngsters, but only with the consent of the parents, and almost never where the children are not to be allowed free communication with their families.

The Superintendent of the Free Home for Destitute Young Girls, No. 41 Seventh-avenue, said the applications for servants exceed the supply by at least 10 to 1. This is not from difficulty in procuring to value or take out duties on sugar, either of which would give American refiners an equal chance to compete with the sugar-makers of other countries.

The Secretary of the Children's Aid Society, at No. 16 Leonard-street, is to give a Christmas festival in the school building this evening, at 7:30 o'clock. Rev. O. L. Brace will preside, and the children will sing.

James Keefe, of No. 125 East Broadway, stole two boxes of pearl shirt-buttons from the establishment of H. B. Claflin & Co. on Dec. 30. In General Sessions, yesterday, he admitted his guilt, and Judge Cowing sentenced him to one year in the Penitentiary.

Teachers in the industrial schools sustained by the Children's Aid Society report many cases of destitution among deserving parents of children attending the schools, and the society asks that donations be sent to it for distribution among this class of the worthy poor.

The following assignments for the benefit of creditors were filed in the office of the County Clerk yesterday: Archelaus A. Colby to John Matthews, and Archibald Scott and Susan M. Merwin, firm of Archibald, Scott & Co., to Thomas W. Wingfield, the preferred credits being $11,027 74.

George Thomas and Henry Lee, who were arrested on Tuesday night on suspicion of being implicated in the robbery of the jewelry store of Henry Rauth & Son, at No. 168 Bowery, were arraigned before Justice Smith yesterday, in the Tombs Police Court, and, at the request of the detectives, were remanded until this morning.

Saturday evening next a one-mile skatin race, open to all amateurs, will take place at the Manhattan Athletic Club's rink, Eighth-avenue and Fifty-sixth-street. Prizes will be given to the winner and the second in the race. The rink is to be open for practice certain, remedy ever invented. Sold by all druggists. Price, 25 cents.—*Advertisement.*

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Donau, from Bremen, brought 49 immigrants yesterday.

The steam-ship W. A. Scholten, Capt. Vis, left Rotterdam Jan. 8, via Plymouth, for this port.

A meeting of the North Side Association is to be held at 3 o'clock this afternoon in the Athenæum, at Morrisania Station.

Viscounts de Monterno and de Poussy de Sales sail for Havre this morning in the steam-ship Labrador, of the French Line.

Mr. Henry Hentz has resigned from the Board of Managers of the Cotton Exchange, and Mr. Thomas Scott has been appointed in his place.

The Customs Inspectors seized yesterday 1,000 smuggled cigars in West-street, and 1,324 others on the steam-ship Maas from Rotterdam.

The clothing store of Y. Shulmann, No. 193 Canal-street, was broken into by burglars at 11 o'clock last night, and robbed of $200 worth of clothes.

Owing to the detention of her intended cargo by the snow blockade, the Lottie, the pioneer steamer of the new Unicorn Line, will not be able to sail until some time next week.

The Aldermanic resolution requesting the Commissioners of Charities to furnish supplies of coal to the poor out of the appropriation for that purpose has been signed by Mayor Cooper.

Joseph Cook, having completed his scientific and religious lectures in the Thursday lecture course, in Association Hall, begins his political lectures this evening with a discourse on Socialism.

The Italian school in charge of the Children's Aid Society, at No. 160 Leonard-street, is to give a Christmas festival in the school building this evening, at 7:30 o'clock. Rev. O. L. Brace will preside, and the children will sing.

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IN THE SMALL OF YOUR BACK

is a dull aching pain which annoys and depresses you. BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTERS will afford you almost instantaneous relief. Then why suffer? It is the most convenient, pleasant, certain, remedy ever invented. Sold by all druggists. Price, 25 cents.—*Advertisement.*

A CARD.

Bronchitis, Asthma, Lung diseases; new and infallible method of cure. The physician who saved my life, denying my thanks through the press, I invite sufferers to address, with confidence, M., Box No. 304 *Times Uptown Office*, No. 1,238 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Gate City, for Savannah.—Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Lattimer, Mrs. and Miss Gulon, Mrs. Osgood Wiley, Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Oatman, Mrs. Mary A. Doane, Walter M. Doane, John O. Williams, S. Campbell Peckham, Rev. and Mrs. R. Lansberger, Miss Mary Peckham, H. Struse, F. T. Towbett, James N. Wood, E. K. Brannon, C. A. Burlow, L. D. and J. D. Alexander, Miss E. T. Alexander, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. S. Russell, Misses A. C. and F. M. Russell, William Thompson, Pruyn Wilcoxson, Mrs. Wilcoxson, C. Loonson, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Mead, G. Frederick, Mr. G. H. Warner, Miss Aggie Warner, Charles B. Dunn, Mr. Underhill, Mrs. Sarah Liday, John William Liday, George Liday, Hannah and Sarah Liday, F. Dinzel.

In steam-ship Labrador, for Havre.—Henry Blanc, Antoine Padora, C. Humbert, C. E. Dinsond, Viscount De Monterno, Viscount De Roussy de Sales, Louis Lindner, A. Billandeau, Mrs. S. C. Gerard, Gaston Lemay, Mrs. L. R. Khrich and two children, D. Misseshelmer, James B. Flixon, Mrs. J. Fontanusa, E. Davis, Mrs. N. L. Dunbar, Mr. Chaper, K. Gerand, Mrs. Gerand and two children, Henry de Meyrnac, Mrs. Tranga and children, Mrs. Uranga, A. Pierrot, B. Nyeall, J. S. Labarousse, Mrs. Jacolliott, Miss Louise Ody, Mrs. A. Dubourri, Mrs. Labonde.

In steam-ship City of New-York, for Liverpool.—S. S. Byerly, Frank Wilson, Mrs. L. M. Davies, Signor Francesco, George Smith, J. B. Loreland, Mr. Loreland, S. J. Walker, R. Sanders, Mr. Sanders, Lord and Lady Clifford of Lea, Donald Cameron, Mrs. and Miss Mutler, Percy J. Clibborn, Alexander Nathan, Miss Tully, Mrs. Wheelan.

In steam-ship Abyssinia, for Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Aldrich, C. H. Boshamer, J. Bardelli, George M. Dallas, W. D. Gray, A. K. Geest, Capt. and Mrs. H. B. Gaskell, Miss May Murphy, Mr. Cuthelmer, W. B. Prescott, Hon. R. L. Pierce, William H. Peck, Theodore Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. E. Schloss, John Stuart, D. T. Williams, Rev. W. H. Wood, J. Mashel.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Washington, from Havana.—Mrs. Mary Bowers and infant, F. A. Dreyer, Felix Fuentes and son, G. K. T. Hughes, A. K. Laing, Vicente Lago, J. Machodo, Ramon Juanes, Fernando Pazos, L. Fernandes, Gabriel Pego, Elias Benatine, Louis Jacobs, William Dutton, Levantine, the Claire Sisters, the Leotard Brothers, Miss Stickney.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:24 | Sun sets.....4:51 | Moon rises...6:20

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.	A. M.
Sandy Hook..8:20	Gov. Island..9:09
Hell Gate...10:31	

WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

JAN. 8.—The time ball on the Broadway tower of the Western Union Telegraph Company's building, which is dropped at New-York noon (12h. 0m. 0s.) by the standard time of the United States Naval Observatory at Washington, was to-day dropped correctly.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....WEDNESDAY, JAN. 8.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Gate City, Daggett, Savannah, George Yonge; Abyssinia, (Br.,) Murphy, Liverpool, G. G. Francklyn; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Gleneagles, (Br.,) Maclain, London, Henderson Bros.; Morgan City, Reed, New-Orleans, Bogert & Morgan; Santiago de Cuba, Reed, Havana, Wilcans P. Clyde & Co.; Pomona, (Br.,) Mahlmann, Montego Bay, G. W. Gessler; Othello, (Br.,) Mitchell, Hull; Sanderson & Son; Labrador, Langlier, Havre, Louis de Bebian; Ocean King, (Br.,) Roper, London, Henderson Bros.; Ville de

The New-York Times.

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JAN 10 1879

CONGRESSIONAL PROBLEMS.

MR. BECK ASSAILS SECRETARY SHERMAN'S POLICY.

MR. SHERMAN'S REPLY TO THE RECENT SILVER RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE DESCRIBED AS "ARRANT NONSENSE"—AN INVESTIGATION TO BE MADE BY THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, took occasion in the Senate, this morning, to reply to the answer of Secretary Sherman to the resolution of Dec. 3, calling for a statement of the amount of silver received for Customs since the beginning of the present fiscal year, and what amount of it, if any, had been applied to the payment of interest on the bonds or notes of the United States, and if it had not been so applied, why not. His remarks were rather in the nature of a personal attack upon the Secretary than a reply to Mr. Sherman's answer to his resolution. He characterized the answer as "arrant nonsense," and broadly intimated that it had not been made in good faith, and was not an answer to his inquiry. He attacked the Secretary's methods of specie resumption, as well as the act itself. His resolution to refer the answer of the Secretary to the Finance Committee for investigation was agreed to unanimously without further debate.

In the reply of the Secretary to Mr. Beck's resolution, it was stated that the receipts of silver coin for Customs during the current fiscal year have not been sufficient to enable the department to make payment exclusively in silver coin. No general demand for it, in lieu of gold, was manifested by those entitled to coin interest from the Government. While reserving the legal option of the Government to pay either gold or silver coin, it has been the general practice to comply with the request of the holder of a demand against the United States as to the form or denomination of money desired by him, and this practice has been observed in the payment of interest of the public debt. In the disposition of the coin paid for duties on imported goods, though the requirements of section 3,694, Revised Statutes, have not been disregarded in respect to the application of coin so received—first, to the payment of coin interest; second, to the sinking fund; third, to the payment of the residue into the Treasury—attention was directed to the fact that nearly the entire receipts of standard silver dollars from all sources, including coinage, have been expended in the purchase of silver bullion under the appropriation made in the first section of the Silver Dollar act.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

THE PROGRESS OF THE APPROPRIATION BILLS—INDICATIONS THAT THE ARMY REORGANIZATION BILL WILL NOT BE PASSED AT THIS SESSION—THE POTTER COMMITTEE AND THE CIPHER DISPATCHES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The Senate Committee on Appropriations is working industriously upon the appropriation bills passed by the House. To-day the Indian bill was reported to the Senate with amendments, which are not, however, of an important character. Notice was given that the bill would be called up for consideration to-morrow, and it is probable that the other appropriation bills passed by the House and now pending with the Senate Committee will be disposed of next week. Two or three appropriation bills are now in conference committees, and it is probable that they will be finally passed within the next 10 days. There is no prospect of any serious difficulty between the two houses upon any of the regular appropriation bills, and the opinion is expressed by members of both Appropriation Committees that all the bills referred to will be passed by both houses before the 1st of March.

The Army Reorganization bill is now without definite status in either branch of Congress. It was fixed as a special order for Committee in the House to-day, but the funeral services of Representative Hartridge caused it to go over, and it must now take its chance with numerous other special orders which have no fixed place on the calendar. Senator Burnside to-day attempted to regain a place for the bill in the Senate, but finding that very little interest was manifested in it by his colleagues, he abandoned the effort, and simply gave notice that he would call it up as soon as the Patent bill was disposed of. The general opinion is that the bill will not pass at this session.

The Potter committee has been called to meet to-morrow, but for what purpose has not yet been stated to the Republican members. There is reason to believe, however, that the meeting will be for consultation only. It is stated to-night by gentlemen who are known to be in the confidence of Mr. Tilden that he has already informed Mr. Potter that he desires to be called to tell what he knows regarding the cipher dispatches. It is understood that Mr. Potter is willing to hear his explanation, doubtless knowing in advance what it is to be. Gen. Butler, on the other hand, who will be present to-morrow, is said to have expressed the opinion that the the committee has no more right to inquire into Tilden's connection with the dispatches than it has to investigate the secret correspondence of a business firm or of any private citizen.

A CONGRESSMAN'S FUNERAL.

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES IN THE HALL OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OVER THE REMAINS OF THE LATE JULIAN HARTRIDGE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—In the Hall of the House of Representatives to-day impressive funeral services were held over the remains of the late member from Georgia, Hon. Julian Hartridge. The dead Congressman was very highly esteemed by his associates of both parties, and men of all political creeds came together to-day to do honor to his memory. Shortly before 3 o'clock, the hour appointed, the Judges of the Supreme Court came into the hall, wearing their robes of office. They took seats in front of the circle of members' desks, and to the left of the Speaker. Soon after the President and his Cabinet came in and were assigned seats in the circle to the right of the Speaker. It is worthy of note that this was Mr. Hayes' first official appearance in the House since his election to the Presidency. The Senate, which to-day met with the lower branch for the first time since the counting of the Electoral vote, was seated in the first two rows of seats behind the Presidential party and the Judges of the Supreme Court, the rest of the chamber being occupied by members. Mr. Speaker Randall's desk was appropriately draped with black and ornamented with flowers. At 3 o'clock, after the Vice-President had taken his place beside the Speaker and the slight confusion occasioned by the entrance of the Judges and Senators had subsided, the body was borne into the chamber and placed just in front of the Clerk's desk, upon a slightly-raised platform. The pall-bearers—Messrs. Knott, of Kentucky; Frye, of Maine; Culberson, of Texas; Blount, of Georgia; Hendee, of Vermont; Calkins, of Indiana; Ward, of New-York; Tucker, of Virginia; Clark, of Missouri; Mask, of Pennsylvania, and Foster, of Ohio—wore black silk sashes and white rosettes, while the members of the Congressional committee appointed to accompany the remains to Georgia were distinguished by white sashes and black rosettes. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Harrison, Chaplain of the House, and Chaplain Sunderland, of the Senate, and after a most eloquent and feeling address from the former, the President, members of the Cabinet, Judges, Senators and Representatives filed past the Clerk's desk to take a last look at the dead Congressman. Subsequently, the remains were conveyed to the railway station.

Congressman Schleicher, of Texas, is now lying dangerously ill at his residence in this city, and it is feared that he will not recover.

GEN. MERRITT'S NOMINATION.

NO ACTION YET TAKEN BY THE COMMERCE COMMITTEE — MR. CONKLING BELIEVED TO BE WAITING FOR THE NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE TO ELECT A SENATOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The Senate Committee on Commerce, contrary to general expectation, did not meet to-day. Three or four members of the committee assembled in the committee-room at the appointed hour, but as no quorum was present nothing could be done. The members present were Messrs. McMillan, Patterson, and Spencer. The failure of Mr. Conkling to appear is regarded as significant, and justifies the opinion expressed by Senators that there is a fixed purpose on his part not to hold a meeting of this committee until after the election of a United States Senator by the New-York Legislature. There is reason to believe that the failure of the members of the committee to attend the meeting appointed for to-day was in pursuance of an understanding with Mr. Conkling, and the indications are that a majority of the committee is in full sympathy with him touching the disposition to be made of the New-York Custom-house appointments. There can no longer be any doubt that Mr. Conkling has decided to resist the confirmation of these nominations, and if any proof was wanting that he will have the support of his colleagues on the committee in this matter, the action of to-day would seem to supply it. A leading Democratic Senator, who has hitherto favored Mr. Merritt's confirmation, said to-day that he felt satisfied that the New-York nominations would be rejected, and declared his own purpose to vote against their confirmation. The same Senator further said that prominent Democrats of New-York had been consulted in reference to the disposition to be made of the appointments, and that they had advised against confirmation. The opinion is expressed in Senatorial circles that Mr. Merritt's nomination will be rejected by a larger vote than that by which the Senate refused to confirm Mr. Roosevelt.

THE SUGAR CONTROVERSY.

SECOND DAY OF THE HEARING BEFORE THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE—VARIOUS OPINIONS EXPRESSED ON THE TARIFF QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The hearing of representatives of the sugar interest was resumed this morning before the Committee of Ways and Means. Mr. Hitch, of New-York, said he was an importer of sugar from Brazil and the Philippine Islands, and that he came before the committee simply to ask for justice. If the proposition so persistently pressed upon the committee should be carried out, it would prove a discrimination against a wished-for customer, so severe that it would entirely prevent the importation of Brazilian sugar, and throw the principal product of the northern provinces of that Empire entirely into the hands of English buyers, who, to-day, even with our present tariff and in spite of paying higher rates of freight, buy more of the crop than we do. He wished to oppose with all the force he possessed, and to protest against, the attempt to destroy not only his business and that of all merchants who import low-grade sugars, but to destroy a great and important manufacturing industry in which was invested millions of capital, and which gave employment to thousands of our citizens. The present tariff, with an amendment to meet the change in the manufacture of sugar in some places, would be equitable.

Daniel J. Foley, of Baltimore, presented the propositions of the importers, refiners, grocers, and consumers of that city.

S. P. Thompson, of Baltimore, said the test of the value of sugar was by feeling. It was difficult to test sugar by color always, some being soft, granular, hard, and gummy, made by the same process. He showed the disastrous effects of the tariff of 1870 and 1875 on the importation of sugar.

Mr. Moulton, of New-York, said the committee should be conservators of the public morals. If they wanted a certain number of dollars they should have one duty and one weighmaster. Legislation should not be in favor of 25 sugar refiners against 40,000,000 of consumers. There should be an honest tariff, and importers should be free to import as much sugar as the people require.

Mr. Searles, of Connecticut, said that he utterly disagreed with the gentleman who had advised the committee as to the value of the polariscope. It was not an invariable test of sugar.

Representative Garfield asked whether the gentleman knew of any adulteration of refined sugars, and whether the Government is defrauded of revenues. Mr. Searles replied that he had not such knowledge, but on his way to this committee-room a gentleman had informed him that if the committee wanted proof of adulteration and fraud they could have it.

The committee, at 2:30 o'clock, adjourned till to-morrow morning.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1879.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $363,523, and from Customs, $519,920.

The condition of Justice Hunt to-day is not materially changed. He passed a somewhat more comfortable night than on Tuesday, and it is thought that there is a slight improvement in his general symptoms.

Secretary Sherman was before the House Appropriation Committee this morning urging that an appropriation of $50,000 be made for the purpose of defraying the expenses of transporting silver bullion from the Pacific coast to New-York for the balance of the fiscal year. The Secretary also asked that an annual appropriation of $150,000 be made for this purpose.

Charles Thompson, Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation; Delegates D. H. Ross, Samuel Smith, W. P. Adair, and S. H. Downing, of the Cherokee Nation; P. Porter and D. Hodges, of the Creeks, and Gov. B. F. Overton, of the Chickasaws, called on the President to-day. The Colorado Utes, who are now in this city, also had an interview with the President to-day concerning the sale of their lands to the Government.

The House Committee on Education and Labor to-day authorized Representative Willis, of Kentucky, to report to-morrow the bill heretofore agreed upon by the committee, providing that no more than 15 Chinese shall be admitted to this country on any one vessel, with a request that the House assign the earliest possible day for its consideration. The committee also changed the bill so as to provide that the date for it to go into effect shall be the 1st of next July.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan to-day amounted to $4,155,000. The following banks were to-day designated as depositories of public moneys to receive deposits on account of subscriptions to the 4 per cent. Consols of 1907, viz: First National Bank of Providence, R. I.; Merchants' National Bank of Dayton, Ohio; National New-Haven Bank of New-Haven, Conn.; New-York National Exchange Bank of New-York City, Indiana National Bank of Lafayette, Ind.

The annual report of Mr. A. R. Spofford, Librarian of Congress, which was submitted to the Senate to-day by the Chairman of the Library Committee, shows that additions to the law department number 3,841 volumes, and to the miscellaneous library, 17,656 volumes, besides 11,689 pamphlets and 2,244 maps and charts. At the date of the last report, Jan. 1, 1878, the whole library numbered 331,118 volumes and about 110,000 pamphlets. The aggregate increase during the year has been 21,537 volumes, which swells the aggregate contents of the library to 352,655 volumes, besides 120,000 pamphlets. The copyright fees received and paid into the Treasury for the past year amount to $13,134 50. For the preceding year the aggregate fees were $13,076, showing an increase of $58 50.

TENNESSEE'S DEBTS AND RINGS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 9.—Hon. John D. Andrews to-day introduced in the House of Representatives a resolution to appoint a joint committee to investigate, as early as practicable, many charges that have been made in regard to the Penitentiary and other Rings, and the alleged bribery of legislators by notorious lobbyists in the interest of the Railroad Tax bill, the Funding bill, and the Tarbett issue. The committee is directed to summon witnesses and send for papers relating to charges that are understood to be of a nature not easily disproved. In the Senate, Mr. Patton offered a resolution to appoint a committee to communicate with New-York bondholders, and ascertain whether the recent proposition of compromise would be adhered to, and what was the lowest amount at which they were willing to compromise. The first discussion on the debt question will be commenced next Friday by the Senate.

THE LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

A VICTORY FOR THE BRITISH.

GEN. ROBERTS ATTACKS AND ROUTS THE MARAUDING TRIBES — THREE HUNDRED OF THE ENEMY KILLED—THE BRITISH LOSS TRIFLING.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Reuter's telegram from Calcutta says: "On Tuesday Gen. Roberts, finding the hostile tribes collected in considerable numbers, attacked them with three small columns, and was completely victorious. Forty troops of Punjaub cavalry charged a mass of the enemy, killing nearly 300. Skirmishers of the Tenth Hussars drove the enemy from Brouen Gromo. One hundred prisoners, a quantity of grain, and a large number of cattle were captured. The British loss was trifling. The victory is expected to have great moral effect.

THE HARD TIMES IN ENGLAND.

A FAVORABLE STATEMENT OF THE CORNISH BANK AFFAIRS—THE SILVER MARKET AT A STAND-STILL—PROGRESS OF THE RAILWAY STRIKES.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The statement in the liquidation petition of the Cornish Bank, that the liabilities are £658,000, which is much less than was supposed, has tended to allay the uneasiness felt in Cornwall regarding the prospects of the creditors. The drain upon the other banks has considerably decreased.

The market for bar silver is at a complete stand-still. The Austrian inquiry is ended, and it is stated on good authority that the Austrian Mint is, in a sense, completely glutted with silver. The favorable result of the allottment of India Council drafts yesterday has steadied the market, but there are no transactions.

At a meeting of the goods guards of the Midland Railway to-day, reports were received from Normanton, Manchester, Leeds, Bradford, Birmingham, Leicester, and Wrighton, which state that the men are still firm in their refusal to accede to the terms of the company.

SHEFFIELD, Jan. 9.—The goods guards here still stand out. The goods trains from Sandiacre to Ilkestone are blocked with trains, and on all the sidings in this locality the coal and mineral traffic is accumulating. Rumors are current among the goods guards to-day that at 12 o'clock to-night the pointsmen intend to put up signals of danger and come out. The railway officials, however, believe that this strike will be only partial.

The Great Northern Railway Company has given notice at Leeds to the goods guards and porters of a reduction of wages, to take effect to-morrow.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The guards at most of the Midland Railway stations yesterday surrendered their watches and uniforms to the company, and were paid off, although several at Leeds, and all at Bedford and the important coal depot at Stavely, have resumed work. It is thought the strikers may hold out for about a fortnight, but they are not seconded by the signal-men who have remained at work since midnight at Derby and at Sheffield and other stations.

The Consett Iron-works Company, the largest makers of ship-plates in England, employing 6,000 to 7,000 hands, and owning nine collieries, owing to the dullness of their business, have been obliged to suspend work at most of their mills and forges and discharge 300 miners.

A STEAM-SHIP LOST AT SEA.

THE BRITISH STEAMER BAYARD FOUNDERS WITH ALL HANDS EXCEPT TWO.

MADRID, Jan. 9.—The Spanish brig Encornacion, Capt. Galiana, from Fernandina, Fla., Dec. 19, for Ferrol, Spain, landed yesterday two of the crew of the steamer Bayard, which foundered at sea on Dec. 10. All of the remainder of her crew were drowned. The Bayard was a British steamer of 964 tons, commanded by Capt. Everett. She sailed from New-Orleans Dec. 4 for Rouen, France.

AN IMPORTANT PAPAL LETTER.

THE POPE ADDRESSES THE BISHOPS ON THE CONDITION OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—A dispatch from Rome to Reuter's Telegram Company says the Pope has sent to the Bishops of the Catholic Church a very important encyclical letter, in which he speaks at length of the condition of the Church, the Holy See, and society, and explains what he has already done and what remains to be done. The document is shortly to be published, and, it is believed, will create a sensation.

ROME, Jan. 9.—The Pope's Encyclical Letter is published. It calls upon the Bishops to combat Socialism, Communism, and Internationalism by preaching the principles of the Church.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

A COURT-MARTIAL ORDERED IN THE CASE OF THE COLLISION OF GERMAN WAR SHIPS—RESULT OF A PARISIAN LIBEL SUIT—LORD BEACONSFIELD'S CONDITION IMPROVING.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—A Berlin dispatch to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says that a court-martial has been called to investigate the case of the collision of the German iron-clads Grosser Kurfurst and König Wilhelm in the English Channel, on May 31, 1878, in which nearly 300 lives were lost by the sinking of the Grosser Kurfurst. The following officers have been summoned to stand trial: Rear Admiral Batsch, commanding the squadron; Capts. Count Monts and Kuehne, commanding respectively the two vessels, and First Lieut. Clauss, who was in charge of the Grosser Kurfurst at the time of the collision.

A dispatch from Paris to the *Times* says: "Sixty young men having quitted the District of Thann, in Alsace, to avoid the conscription, they have been sentenced, by default, each to pay a fine of 12,000 marks, or to 200 days' imprisonment and to the seizure of their property to the amount of the fine."

Ex-President Grant was the guest of the American Minister, Mr. Welch, last night. He expected to leave London for Paris to-day.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—Twelve vacant seats in the Chamber of Deputies, caused by the unseating and the death of members, are to be filled on the 2d of February. There will be little interest in the result of the elections, for the reason that M. De Fourtou, M. De Mun, the well-known Clericalist, and M. Paul de Cassagnac, are to stand for re-election.

A statement was published a short time ago in a paper called *La France Nouvelle* that a well-known Senator of the Left had been expelled from a club in the Faubourg St. Germain for cheating at cards. This statement was copied into English and American papers. M. Lacour, Senator, and editor of the *Republique Française*, believed that the paragraph referred to him, and sued the editor of *La France Nouvelle*. The case was tried yesterday in the Correctional Court. M. Gambetta conducted the case for M. Lacour, being his first appearance at the Bar since 1870. He made a brilliant speech. The court inflicted a fine of $400 upon the editor of *La France Nouvelle*, with damages in the amount of $2,000.

La France (newspaper) announces that the Bey of Tunis yielded to-day on all the points, and will make an apology with great pomp to the French Consul. An inquiry into the Sancy affair will be ordered, and the three Tunisian functionaries designated by the Consul will be dismissed.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 9.—The plague has reached the Government of Saratofin. At Naratsin 173 deaths have occurred. The mortality is estimated at 10 per cent. of the population. The St. Petersburg newspapers propose that the nurses and attendants of the Red Cross Society should volunteer for Astrakhan.

HUGHENDEN, Jan. 9.—The following bulletin was issued at noon to-day: "Lord Beaconsfield is much better this morning. The attack of gout, which kept him confined to his room, is passing away. His lordship had a very good night."

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The *Times'* correspondent at Berlin says there is great excitement there concerning a bill which Prince Bismarck has proposed to the Federal Council, giving the Reichstag power to punish its own members for improper utterances. The extreme penalties are deprivation of eligibility for a seat in the House, and the handing of the offender over to the civil courts.

WHAT THE OHIO IDEA HAS DONE.

PENDLETON'S SPEECH AT THE COLUMBUS BANQUET—SOME REMARKS ABOUT ITS ACHIEVEMENTS IN FINANCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 9.—Some comment is heard here to-day, in financial circles, on the speech of Senator-elect Pendleton at the Columbus banquet last night. His theme was the "Ohio idea," and, after boasting of what he called its splendid achievements in the past, among which he enumerated the equalization of currency with coin, the remonetization of silver, and the payment of Customs duties in greenbacks, he undertook to define what it had still to accomplish. First, he named the abolishment of national banks. The system, he said, was of doubtful constitutionality. It was expensive to the people. It conferred privileges on a business and a class. Under manipulations of parties it became a great political instrumentality, controlling elections and demoralizing politics. It would be obliged to yield to a better. The greenback currency was an effort in this direction, and was far better. It was cheaper. It avoided political complications. It paid debts and taxes. Notwithstanding the inferiority imposed upon it by the Government, it had sustained for 16 years the industrial system of the country, and they were years of great prosperity until the fatal policy of the Republican Party intervened. Even the greenback might be improved. The Ohio idea recognized the necessity of this improved currency, and sought to supply it. Success alone would finish its efforts.

Senator Pendleton was the only one of the prominent Democratic leaders present who referred to the financial question. His utterances are regarded as in the nature of the key-note for the Ohio Democracy in the next campaign.

HUNTER'S LAST DAY.

ANOTHER USELESS APPEAL—AN ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE—A REPORTED CONFESSION.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 9.—John C. Hunter made another appeal to Gov. McClellan for a respite of one month for his brother, Benjamin D. Hunter. The Governor replied that he had no power to grant the respite.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9.—Numbers of people visited the Camden Court-house this afternoon, to take a look at the scaffold upon which Benjamin Hunter is to be hanged to-morrow, but none were admitted. The machine was tested this afternoon and worked satisfactorily. Hunter's wife and family, accompanied by Rev. Dr. Kunkelman, visited the condemned man for the last time this afternoon, and remained with him until after dark. The parting was extremely affecting, leaving Hunter crushed and apparently nearly heart-broken, weeping like a child. He deeply realizes his situation. On Monday, in a fit of despondency he attempted to sever an artery in one of his legs by cutting it with his finger-nail, inflicting a wound that bled freely enough to make necessary the services of the prison physician. Since then he has been handcuffed, and an extra watch is kept over him. A detail of Militia will be in readiness in case the Police force proves insufficient to keep back the crowd. Two hundred and fifty passes have been issued to members of the press and others to witness the execution.

It is understood that Hunter has made a confession which confirms the general allegations made by Graham, and in it Hunter admits that he committed the deed to secure money to satisfy the demands of an abandoned woman; that he did not fear Graham, as he had been in other villanies with him; that he would never have been found out had he furnished money to send Graham out of the country. He thought, however, that Graham had fled, and he was astonished when he heard of his arrest.

DEMOCRATS IN INDIANA.

VOORHEES' RE-ELECTION CONSIDERED CERTAIN—WHY TILDEN IS CONSIDERED A GOOD CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 9.—Advices from Indianapolis leave little room for doubt that Senator Voorhees' re-election is as good as assured. The several caucuses of Democrats, Nationals, and Republicans indicate that no other result is possible. State Auditor Henderson says that Voorhees will receive 80 to 85 votes on the first ballot. This is equivalent to saying that five, and possibly all of the Nationals, will support him. The Republicans have decided to enter no combinations, but act on the let-alone principle. Leading Democratic members of the Legislature, while unanimously for Voorhees, are opposed to his giving any pledges to the Nationals to secure their votes. They believe that the financial question will not enter into the next campaign; and that Mr. Voorhees can do better service for the party by letting financial issues alone.

The action of yesterday's Democratic caucus in pronouncing for Tilden for the next Presidential candidate has caused general surprise. There were about 30 Democrats present, without exception men of influence in the portions of the State where they reside. The opinion was expressed, from which no one dissented as far as known, that Tilden was the most available candidate for President in 1880, provided he could satisfactorily explain the cipher dispatches. No one was present in the conference from Indianapolis, the home of Mr. Hendricks. It is said that a telegram embodying the sentiments of the meeting was sent to Tilden, but of this there is some doubt. It has been denied to-day that such opinions were expressed in the caucus, but the statements are based on good authority. It was freely admitted in the conference that Mr. Tilden was much better able to bear the financial burdens of the campaign than Gov. Hendricks. During the last two or three years the latter has met with heavy losses, compelling him, in one instance, to sell his residence to Gen. Love to raise money.

EXPLOSION IN A COAL MINE.

TWO MINERS SEVERELY INJURED—THE SURFACE AFFECTED AS BY AN EARTHQUAKE.

PITTSTON, Penn., Jan. 9.—At 7 o'clock this morning, just after a gang of miners had descended into the Pennsylvania Coal Company's shaft No. 4, near this place, a terrible explosion of gas occurred in the mine, near the carriage-way, by which several, men were supposed to have been killed. There has been for a few days a great change going on in a few of the mines adjoining No. 4, making itself visible upon the surface by immense crevices, throwing over school-houses, dwellings, &c. As a result of this change, the gas forced its way into mine No. 4, which has hitherto been free from the deadly vapor, and when Peter Daley, the mining boss, opened the door leading to the old works, an explosion took place which shook the earth in the vicinity with terrific force. The mining boss is burned terribly, and Patrick Loftus is severely injured. The others of the gang were in a separate chamber of the mine and escaped unhurt. The "head-house" was dismantled, and as a consequence it was several hours before the seats of the explosion could be reached. It will probably take two weeks to get the shaft into working order.

MOONSHINERS AGAIN AT WORK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

GREENVILLE, S. C., Jan. 9.—Commissioner Raum's inability to continue the services of the revenue raiding force, on account of delay in the necessary appropriation, inflicts much injury on regular distilleries lately established in the mountain regions of this State. Reports of distilling, hauling, and selling "blockade" whisky are numerous, and in many instances the ex-officials respond to petitions for protection without expectation of remuneration for the arduous service rendered. Redmund, accompanied by two brother outlaws disposed of two wagon loads, during the past 10 days, near Westminster, on the Air Line Railroad.

LOUISIANA ELECTION FRAUDS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 9.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day pleas were filed by the counsel for the Natchitoches prisoners, charged with the violation of Election laws, as follows: To the charge of felony, a plea of not guilty, but denying the jurisdiction of the court. To the charge of violating the Election laws, they claim that the laws are unconstitutional; that the indictment is informal, and ask that its counts be quashed.

WHIPPING-POST FOR WEST VIRGINIA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WHEELING, West Va., Jan. 9.—A resolution for the establishment of a whipping-post in this State was offered in the House of Delegates to-day. The action taken upon it was to refer it to a special committee for report. It is believed that the resolution will be acted upon about the close of the session.

BISHOP'S CHARGES DENIED.

MRS. COBB TELLS HER SIDE OF THE STORY.

THE PRISONER DENIES MANY OF WESLEY BISHOP'S ASSERTIONS AND EXPLAINS PLAUSIBLY THE OTHERS—SHE ASSERTS THAT SHE NEVER POISONED HER HUSBAND—INSINUATIONS THAT BISHOP MIGHT HAVE DONE SO—IMPROPER INTIMACY ALSO DENIED.

NORWICH, Jan. 9.—Mrs. Cobb has been on the stand testifying all day, and though her story is received with many a smile of incredulity, and is severely criticised, it is very plausible, to say the least, and might easily be accepted as fact by three or four men out of every twelve who are utterly unprejudiced. Her manner, too, is greatly in her favor. She was straightforward and ready, composed most of the time, growing indignant when her virtue was questioned, and becoming pathetic whenever allusions were made to the deaths of her husband and her friend Mrs. Bishop. The acting, if acting it were, harmonized perfectly with the story, and was well calculated to excite skepticism as to the truth of Bishop's narrative.

The evidence against her was circumstantial, and she has undertaken to give a different significance to these circumstances wherever she can. Such testimony as rests solely on Bishop's own word—such as that relating to their alleged criminal relations—she is perfectly free to deny, point-blank, which she does with the fervor of injured innocence. When Bishop has minutely detailed an event, like an assignation on the street, or a ride by night to the country, she care ully analyzes its incidents, admits the truth of some, declares that Bishop was told thereof next day; so that he was familiar therewith and able to make them the basis of a fabrication of his own. The other more criminal elements of each of these stories she eliminates by declaring their assertions to be false. It was a rather remarkable incident of this examination that Bishop was not present to hear her testify. She heard every word of his testimony, and has had time and opportunity to demolish his statements. But he, not overhearing her testimony, will be at a great disadvantage if he should to rebut any of her stories.

The first thing attempted by Mr. Greene, who conducted the direct examination, was to show the intimacy between the families of Cobb and Bishop, and to show that the two men were more particularly each other's friends, and the two women similarly attached. It was said, had been school girls together, and had kept up their intimacy ever since, except for the interruptions of absence. Allusions to Mrs. Cobb's death provoked tears and pauses in the witness' utterance more than once. The shooting excursions together, the men's rides by themselves, Mrs. Cobb's solicitations of Mrs. Bishop to join the Good Templars, their planning together for household and fancy work, their exchanges of notes and such other incidents, were mentioned to confirm this theory. Then, when they met socially, Bishop's and Mrs. Cobb's partners were represented as present, and as even longer than Mrs. Bishop's and Mr. Cobb were the ones who urged her to learn to play cards. She never danced round dances with Bishop or any one else. She denied emphatically that she had had any private visits from Bishop. All she visiting to take orders for groceries and other supplies, and to deliver goods, was explained as the customary thing. She had nursed Mrs. Cobb concerning Cobb's health and illness. The latter began before Bishop said they did in February. She represented that his beard began turning in color and falling out long before this. Cobb doctored himself with patent medicines almost continually, and was always taking pills, using all sorts of bitters and elixirs. During this time she devoted herself assiduously and anxiously to him, as a true wife would. The death-scene was minutely described, and was made to seem long protracted by weeping and a tempo ary suspension of the narrative. The witness very emphatically asserted that she never talked with Bishop about poison, never saw the latter obtain arsenic, never concerted a scheme of poisoning Mrs. Bishop, and never bought, ordered, received, or administered any poison of any kind to any person. This statement was made in one sentence, categorically, and its studiously-conceived form and voluntary utterance excited a smile all over the court-room. The witness' tone at this time was very firm and spirited.

A number of incidents were narrated to show that Bishop was a poisoner before the day before Mr. Cobb's sickness, evidently by poison, in February, Bishop had offered to bring them some tea, a commodity which Cobb usually bought himself—not as a grocery, but at a tea store. Cobb protested and said he preferred to get it at the latter place, as it was better. But, Bishop, nevertheless, brought a little, and told Mrs. Cobb to prepare it for Mr. Cobb without saying where it came from. "He won't know the difference," Bishop said. She tried the experiment and it sickened Mr. Cobb, as has been described already. When Mr. Cobb found where the tea came from he said: "Well, if that is the kind of tea Hurlburt sells, then I don't want any more of that." In contradiction of Bishop, she said her husband was not the only one who drank tea. Her daughter did, too, but it was weak. In March and April, when Mr. Cobb was sick, Bishop brought brandy or whisky for them; the first time voluntarily, the second time by request. The first time he knew it was for Mr. Cobb; the second time he ascertained it by particularinquiry. On both occasions Mr. Cobb was nauseated by taking it; the day that Cobb died he had said in the morning that he was as well as for a few days past; was not expecting his death; Bishop called three times that morning; the third time he was alone with Mr. Cobb for some minutes, and when she returned to the room Mr. Cobb was chewing something Bishop had given him. [Manifest skepticism on the faces of the lawyers and spectators.] Almost immediately he became drowsy and fell asleep on the lounge; the children coming, home from school at noon awakened him, and he exclaimed, "Dear, dear, do what they would to me up I did want to sleep so;" soon after he staggered away from the dinner-table and died. [Here the witness exhibited much emotion.] His dying remark, "I've got my last shock," was addressed to Mrs. Waterman, and was suggested by his recent use of electricity as a remedy.

It has been one theory of the defense that Cobb took arsenic voluntarily to fatten himself. The witness testified to her husband's great sensitiveness as to his leanness. He could not go to a masquerade ball without being identified thereby. An attempt to get in evidence of his conversing about it was unsuccessful for a long time, the State's attorney objecting to everything that savored of a violation of rules of evidence. Then, in the face of several objections, which were argued at length, but overruled by the court, testimony was taken regarding the accidental discovery, by Mrs. Cobb, in her husband's box of private papers, late in April, at house-cleaning time, of a paper of white powder which Cobb took from her hastily, and threw into the stove, saying that it was poison. Thereafter Cobb carried arsenic powders in his pockets and took them regularly and constantly.

The different presents alleged to have been exposed at various times were taken up in detail. The hand-mirror and stationery she claimed that she ordered through Bishop, and did not know until afterward that they were meant for presents. Her husband knew all about them. The pencil-case she pretended to have found on the boat going up the North River. The breast-pin and ear-rings were given in return for mending Bishop's gloves, fixing a coat-lining, and such little services. The cup and saucer, handkerchiefs and other articles Bishop swore to making her she said she never had. The ring of Mrs. Bishop was given her after Mrs. Bishop died, at Mrs. Cobb's own request. She sent Bishop the watch-chain as a philopena present, with Mrs. Bishop's knowledge. The gold tooth-pick marked "Pet," she never gave him at all. She bought it for herself, and had it marked "Pet" because her husband called her so. Then she raised the witness to shed tears. She let Bishop look at it one day and he quietly pocketed it.

The exchange of notes openly or clandestinely was emphatically denied. In this matter, as in about 50 others, Mr. Greene would cite what Bishop has said, and ask, "What have you to say to this, Madam?" She would answer in a quickened and tremulous voice, "It is false, Sir," She never gave him any notes at the store, nor received any. They sometimes handed one another printed circulars, taken from the counter, folded up, without any writing thereon. After Mr. Cobb's death, Mrs. Waterman received a note from Bishop asking an interview, but she responded in writing. "It is impossible." At different times questions were put to the witness about Bishop's visits, frequently in the Fall and Winter of 1877. She answered all these questions with the assertion. "It is false, Sir." She denied all private visits from him and all caresses of any kind. To a series of questions whether she and Bishop ever exchanged love for each other or talked seriously of a divorce or of elopement, she gave her stereotyped answer, "It is false, Sir." Her alleged assignations with Bishop were closely scrutinized. The nights when Bishop claims to have taken her out to ride, she admitted having first called on the friends he mentioned, but denied emphatically ever riding with him by night. She said Bishop, in each of these cases, ascertained next day where she had visited those nights. In each case she claimed to have returned home earlier than he alleges, generally before 9 o'clock. On the occasion when Bishop states that he met her by appointment in School-street, she asserts that she took her child to a Sunday-school concert, tried to call on Mrs. Reynolds, found her out, went to Platt's store to buy buttons, returned to Mrs. Reynolds' again, went in a short time, then proceeded to the church for her child, who had finished her part of the entertainment, and took her home. She saw nothing of Bishop that night. Another such alleged assignation occurred the Tuesday night before Cobb died. She again accounts for herself by saying that she took tea at Mrs. Charles Tracy's house, staid until 8:15, proceeded to the Otis Library, returned some books, talked with Mrs. Robinson, the librarian, about a daisy blossom that lady had trimmed and marked to look like a bonneted face; proceeded thence to call on Mrs. Reynolds, half a mile off, found her friend away, met her in the street as she came down Washington-street, stopped and told her about Mrs. Robinson's daisy, and finally went home, arriving there at 9:25. She was not in School-street at all, and did not see Bishop. To prove that she did not see Bishop at home evenings in December, she said her mother was sick three weeks, dating from just before or just after Thanksgiving Day, and she spent every evening during that time with her mother. The only time she ever went to Bishop's house after his wife died, and in his mother's absence, was for a few minutes one night to get a shirt that needed mending. She went by appointment, but did not sit down. When leaving there, she stopped to see Mrs. Lee, who lived in the basement, and went thence to her mother's rooms in Main-street. This was before her mother came to live with her, in May. The night of May 9 when Bishop claims to have hid in the cellar, and afterward to have gone up stairs to a certain room with her, she says she did not see him, and her mother and brother staid until after 10 o'clock. Moreover, the room was entirely bare of furniture, except the pictures on the wall, having been cleared out for her mother to move in next day.

Attention was next given to the five nights in January, 1878, when her husband was absent in Troy. She remembered and told what she did each night. On Saturday night the Bishops both came by invitation; Sunday she went to church with them; Monday and Tuesday she went to her mother's, and Wednesday to Victory Lodge. Three or four times in the course of the morning she denied point-blank ever having criminal intercourse with Bishop. Several other incidents and explanations ensued, and finally the poetry was taken up. More than half the selections she declared she had never seen. Two of them had been sent to Mrs. Bishop. Only two, "Beyond the bright Cloud" and "Changeless," had she given to Bishop, and both were intended to console him for his departed wife.

The cross-examination, which was not finished at the time of adjournment, occupied nearly all the afternoon, and was conducted by Mr. Waller. The questions were promptly answered, sometimes with spirit, but the witness never lost her self-command, and did not contradict herself. Mr. Waller is reported to have said confidentially, "Kate

criticism may be made upon its magnificence or cost, it is a great building, worthy of a great State, which has a great history and a great future. There is no use of scolding about what cannot be stopped, except as a notice that such things must not be repeated. This will never be repeated. It is built for all time, and there is no immediate danger now of the capital being removed from Albany to New-York. All the Governors down to the present day have scolded and then signed the Capitol appropriation bills, and so I suppose it will continue to be. The opening reception was a great success, and I venture to say that there is no country on the face of the earth where so many people could be gathered and kept in such perfect order without the aid of the policeman's club or a soldier's bayonet. It teaches anew what we have learned before, namely, to trust the people."

This serenade to Gov. Hoffman has revived the rumors that have been current for a few months, to the effect that there was a design on the part of one branch of the New-York Democracy to indnce the ex-Governor to re-enter political life. What little the Governor said touching this subject cannot be regarded as an encouragement of such a design, if it exists. His exact language was as follows: "You" [the Jackson Club] "were with me in power and out of power and when I was in politics, and you are with me now that I am out of politics, as I am and hope to be forever."

There were great rejoicings last night among the friends of Mr. Alvord, and many of them came to the Assembly Chamber this morning looking as if the cancus had been the most fatiguing work of their lives. At 11 o'clock the Assembly was called to order. In the galleries there were fewer spectators than yesterday, but the floor of the House, which is not at all sacred, was thronged. The names of members who had been absent on Tuesday were called, to ascertain whether they had since taken the oath before the Secretary of State. When the business was finished, Mr. Strahan moved that the House go into an election for Speaker. The roll was called. Ackerman, of New-York, was first on the roll. He voted for Thomas G. Alvord. Arnold, the Greenback member, third on the list, did not vote, and Banfield, also a Greenbacker, also remained silent. Berry, of Madison, next the first vote for Erastus Brooks. The voting went on, the result was announced, and Hon. Thomas G. Alvord was declared the Speaker of the Assembly, his vote being 95 to 24. Messrs. Brooks and Sloan were appointed a committee to escort the Speaker to the desk.

Mr. Alvord walked between his Republican and Democratic escort to the desk, where he stood for a moment adjusting his glasses. Then he made his brief and graceful acceptance. While he spoke, the visitors in the gallery behind him and over his head craned their necks to see the veteran's figure. A handsome basket of flowers was sent to his desk by Mrs. Edward R. Phelps, of White Plains, whose husband has been a warm supporter of Mr. Alvord during the recent canvass. The election for Clerk then proceeded, the Democrats voting for John Kenney, who was described by a well-known Democrat in the Assembly as a gentleman in the "hobby-horse business," otherwise unknown to fame. The Republicans voted for Edward Jewett, who received 97 votes to 26 for Kenney. Clerk Johnson was sworn in, and then Charles A. Orr was elected Sergeant-at-Arms, defeating Ragan, a Washington Market butcher, whom the Democrats nominated, by 97 to 25. The remainder of the officers nominated by the Republican caucus were duly elected, the Democrats causing some fun by grouping themselves on the right of the Speaker's desk and voting with a shout on the resolutions substituting Democratic candidates for Republicans.

Mr. Husted and Mr. Grady were sent as a committee to inform the Governor that the Assembly was organized and ready to receive his Message, and Mr. Gildden and Mr. Penfield were sent to the Senate to apprise that body of the readiness of the Assembly to proceed. On motion of Mr. Hayes, the drawing for seats was ordered and Mr. Fish and Mr. Holahan were appointed to examine the ballots. Senators Harris and Oakley were ushered in at this juncture to announce the readiness of the Senate to proceed with business. Just as Sergeant-at-Arms Orr had succeeded in finding chairs for the correspondents, who had been walking about the Chamber for two days without a place to call their own, Mr. Hayes introduced a resolution authorizing the Clerk to provide accommodations for them.

Before the drawing of lots for seats began, Gen. Sharpe remembered that something was due to several members of the body, and he offered a resolution that Mr. Husted and Mr. Sloan be permitted to select their seats without the formality of drawing. On Mr. Fish's motion, Mr. Brooks was added to the privileged list. With great presence of mind, Mr. Strahan seized a moment before the drawing to ask unanimous consent to introduce a bill. The consent was given, and he introduced it. It was the first vote of the most interesting. It was an Excise bill for the City of New-York, and its main points are as follows:

Section two provides that the Board of Excise of the City of New-York shall have power to grant license to any person or persons of good moral character, who shall be approved by them, permitting him or them to sell as any one named placed in the City, spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer in quantities less than five gallons at a time. The liquor is to be drank on the premises or otherwise, as the license shall specify, and the license fee is to be left to the Excise Board to decide, in its discretion, within certain bounds. For the sale of ale or beer only, the fee shall not be less than $30 nor more than $100, while a license to sell strong liquor and wines, as well as ale and beer, shall cost not less than $150 nor more than $250, where the liquor is to be drunk upon the premises. If the liquor is to be drank away from the premises, the license fee shall not be less than $100, nor more than $250.

The fourth section provides that "the whole number of licenses in force in the City of New-York at any one time shall not be greater than the number in force on the — day of —, 187—." In any case where application is made to the Board of Excise for a license to a place not licensed on the day the act is passed, no license is to be granted upon such application "unless the said Board of Excise is satisfied that one is there needed in addition to those already existing in the same locality."

Section 10 disposes of the Sunday liquor question by providing that licenses granted under the provisions of the bill shall not authorize any person or persons in the City of New-York to keep publicly, or expose for sale, or to sell, give away, or dispose of, any spirituous liquors, wines, ale, or beer to any person whatever as a beverage, on Sunday or election days, nor between 1 and 5 o'clock in the morning on any day of the week. All licensed places must be kept closed on Sunday, and during the hours named on other days. The section makes it the duty of every police officer and member of the Police force to enforce these provisions. Hotels, however, are permitted to receive and entertain travelers at any time, subject to the restrictions contained in the act.

Another bill of Mr. Strahan provided for a compilation and revision of the laws of the State of New-York affecting interests in the City of New-York. The Governor is to appoint one person, and the Mayor of New-York one person, who are to act with the Corporation Counsel to form as commission to compile and revise special and local laws which shall be in force at the time such commission shall make their final report to the Legislature of 1880. The commission is to suggest to the Legislature such contradictions, omissions, and imperfections as appear in the original text, with its recommendations for amendments. The Commissioners are to have $5,000 each for their services for the year, and are allowed $2,500 for expenses. This bill and a resolution, not new, defining the legal liability of the Mayor, and regulating assessments, were introduced, it is said, in accordance with the suggestion of Mayor Cooper in his Message.

Mr. Hepburn introduced a concurrent resolution reducing the salaries of Senators and members of the Assembly to $1,000. Mr. Hayes, coming early into the field, introduced a concurrent resolution, which was talked over last year, to make the canals free from tolls.

Mr. Husted and Mr. Grady having reported the Governor as ready to send in his Message, David M. Robinson, the Governor's private secretary, was ushered in by the Sergeant-at-Arms, the Message was handed up and it was read, Mr. Sloan occupying the chair while the reading was going on. During the reading the seats of the members were nearly all empty, Erastus Brooks being the most conspicuously attentive listener.

A few more bills were introduced after the Message, among them being one by Mr. Campbell, which is to be known as the "Excise bill." It is a bill to regulate the sale of liquors in the State, and has been modeled in many features after the Daly bill of last year.

The drawing for seats occupied about two hours. Before it began Mr. Sloan, Mr. Husted, and Mr. Brooks selected seats at the extreme left, with their backs toward the interesting glare of light that streams in from the north. The members of the Assembly withdrew to the space under the galleries, and as their names were called by the Clerk, selected their seats. A. Barton Hepburn, whose name was first out of the box last year, came out first to-day, and he also sat at the left. In the same corner are the members named, together with Fish, Varnum, McDonough, Sharpe, Terry, Skinner, and others.

Mr. Youngs, of Queens, presented the petition of George F. Carmen, contesting the seat of Charles T. Duryea, of Suffolk. Mr. Skinner introduced a resolution that will probably meet with warm recommendation from some members and strenuous opposition from others. This provides for the appointment of a committee to investigate the subject of legislative appointments and salaries connected therewith, and to consider the feasibility of reducing the number of employes and the salaries paid. The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Husted secured the honor of calling up the first bill for passage. He obtained unanimous consent from the House, and had two bills, already passed by the Senate, introduced, read three times, and passed without opposition. They were of local interest in Allegany County. A concurrent resolution from the Senate, adjourning the Legislature until Wednesday next, at 8 o'clock in the evening, was agreed to, and the Assembly adjourned at 2:45.

REPORT OF CONTROLLER OLCOTT.

THE GENERAL FUND DEBT ALL PAID—APPRAISEMENT AND TAXATION—WHAT THE CANAL IS DOING FOR NEW-YORK.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—Controller Olcott's report upon the finances of the State is plentifully charged with facts and figures, of which the most important are presented in the following synopsis:

I have brought together all the accounts kept by the State, with its various funds, into one condensed statement, which statement is as follows:

Receipts and Payments.

Aggregate balance in the Treasury of all the funds Oct. 1, 1877	$6,759,434 27
Aggregate receipts during the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1878	12,404,505 01
Total	$18,163,939 28
Deduct payments during the year	13,870,055 69
Balance in the Treasury Sept. 30, 1878	$4,293,883 54

REVENUES.

The following condensed statement gives the revenues and expenditures for the last fiscal year, showing an apparent deficiency of $885,838 38:

Deficiency of the revenue Oct. 1, 1877	$332,375 16
Amount of warrants drawn on the Treasury during the year ending Sept. 30, 1878	6,490,652 37
Amount transferred to the following funds for interest on money in the Treasury during the year, belonging to said fund, viz:	
School fund	$147,622 00
Literature fund	406 08
United States Deposit fund	12,262 06—160,280 14
Total	$6,983,307 67
Amount of receipts into the Treasury during the year ending Sept. 30, 1878	6,096,952 48
Amount transferred from School fund for bond, for lands	516 81—6,097,469 29
Apparent deficiency Sept. 30, 1878	$885,838 38

Owing to balances due from County Treasurers at the close of the fiscal year, and payments on account of the appropriations of 1878, included in the tax payable in 1879, the apparent deficiency of $885,838 38 does not represent the true state of the fund at the date indicated. The following supplementary statement gives the correct result, and shows a surplus of $1,754,565 01:

Balances due from County Treasurers, Sept. 30, 1878, on State tax of 1877	$1,385,369 09
Add amount paid on account of 1878 appropriations, included in tax levy of last year, payable in State Treasury in April and May, 1879	1,159,017 01
Total	$2,544,386 10
Deduct apparent deficiency of the revenue, Sept. 30, 1878, as shown in preceding table	$885,838 38
Also balances of 1877 appropriations unpaid and in force Sept. 30, 1878	266,643 21—1,152,481 59
Actual surplus Sept. 30, 1878	$1,391,904 51

In my annual report to the last Legislature the surplus was estimated at $1,754,565 01. The result is, therefore, apparently $362,660 50 below the estimate; but as $800,000 of the $1,000,000 appropriated in 1878 for the new Capitol is included in the payments of the last fiscal year, and is excluded from the tax levy, the result is really $437,339 50 more favorable than the estimate, in other words, if the surplus had not been reduced for new Capitol purposes, it would have amounted on the 30th September, 1878, to $2,191,904 51. The excess is accounted for by the reduction of prison expenditures amounting to $190,048 80, commissions and interest based on actual appropriations, and an increase of $65,931 24 in the earnings. The balance is made up by a receipt of $82,736 78 from the United States on account of war claims, and other miscellaneous receipts in excess of estimates, and balances of appropriations covered into the Treasury by the lapse of time.

DEBT.

On the 30th of September, 1877, the total funded debt was $10,957,054 87, classified as follows:

General fund	$926,694 87
Canal	9,930,360 00
Bounty	130,000 00
Total	$10,957,054 87

On the 30th of September, 1878, the total funded debt was $9,154,054 87, classified as follows:

General fund	$122,694 87
Canal	9,020,360 00
Bounty	11,000 00
Total	$9,154,054 87

The general fund State debt is all paid, and the item of $122,694 87, included above, represents the amount required to yield, at the rate of 6 per cent, the sum necessary to pay the Indian annuities. The balances of $11,000 of bounty debt, for which funds are provided, had not been presented for redemption at the close of the fiscal year. A balance of $1,012,328 18, in the canal sinking fund, leaves the amount of that debt unprovided for, Sept. 30, 1878 at $8,008,031 82.

The State debt, on the 30th September, 1877, after deducting the unapplied balances of the sinking fund, amounted to $8,707,663 85

On 30th September, 1878, (including $123,644 27) to | $8,130,726 69

Showing net contributions to the sinking fund of | $576,937 16

The actual reduction of the debt during the same period, by cancellation, being | $1,803,000 00

DEBT AND TAXATION.

There is no debt upon the State now except the canal debt, which, after deducting the sinking funds, amounts to but $8,008,031 82. The financial condition of the State stands out in marked contrast, as against the condition of localities within its borders. The debt of the State is merely nominal; and taxation for State purposes is too trivial to be considered in comparison with the enormous local debts, and the oppressive burden of local taxation. The citizens of this State were taxed in 1877, for State, town, county, and school purposes, upward of $50,000,000; add to this sum the direct and indirect taxes paid to the United States Government by our citizens, which are calculated to amount to $50,000,000, and we have the ominous sum of $100,000,000 annually taken from the pockets of the people to support government. The aggregate of the town, county, village and city debts will, at this time, approximate closely to $250,000,000. Wisdom preaches strict economy, and with equal force it demands a revision of the tax laws. There is safety in no other course, and danger threatens from delay. Equity would enforce taxation equally upon personal and real property; but at present the latter has that real property bears the greater share.

CANALS AND TRANSPORTATION.

The last fiscal year was about equally divided between the old system of managing the canals by three Commissioners, and the new system of a Superintendent of Public Works. For the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1877, the expenses of the canals amounted to $1,050,329 68; for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1878, the expenses amounted to $739,748 97; showing a decrease in expenses of $310,580 71. The expenditures for ordinary repairs and maintenance of canals from Feb. 1 to the close of navigation, for the past five years have been as follows: 1874, $1,001,618 53; 1875, $1,003,914 50; 1876, $961,438 16; 1877, $851,729 46; 1878, $440,817 57.

These figures tell their own story, and demonstrate that the reform upon the canals has been real, and in the hands of a competent member of the Board. In a short time the four great trunk lines connecting the West with the sea-board have taken united action, which, if maintained, practically places them under one management, so far as the tax to be levied on freight and passenger rates shall be concerned. No one has been appointed "to whom all matters in connection with east and west bound-freight and passenger rates shall be referred." A Commissioner, to whom absolute power is given, is appointed to arbitrate differences between the committee. No one who has the true welfare of the country at heart can look upon this compact except with the greatest apprehensions. The time cannot be far distant when these corporations, with their enormous capital and great load of bonded debt, will so tax commerce as to compel the building of a freight road of three-feet gauge between Chicago and New-York. A road of this kind can probably be constructed and equipped at a much less cost than the amount that is now extracted annually from the passenger, freight, and miscellaneous earnings of the New-York Central Road and its connections between the two cities. In the railroad report for 1877 their earnings are given as follows:

New-York Central and Hudson River Road	$26,579,085 90
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Road	13,214,434 15
Total	$39,793,520 05

The water route between Chicago and New-York affords an outlet for the products of the West for seven months in the year, which is of incalculable benefit to commerce and the country's prosperity. The water route has reduced the cost of transportation per ton from Chicago to New-York from an average of $9 09 in 1861, to an average of $3 07 in 1878, and the average rate of freight in 1878, from Chicago to New-York by water, on a bushel of wheat, was 9.21 cents, while the tolls alone on the Erie Canal, nine years ago, were 21 cents per bushel. This reduction in the cost of transportation by the water route has forced the rail routes to a similar reduction during the season of navigation. During the months when navigation is closed, the rail routes advance freights, and as a necessary consequence check business. In January and February, 1878, the rail rates were advanced to a point where business was entirely suspended. In March the rates were lowered, and a largely increased movement was the result. The constantly varying rates of freight are injurious to business, as it is impossible for the shipper to tell at what moment freights may be advanced to a point where trade is paralyzed. It can be understood how, from natural causes, freights in Winter should be higher than in Summer, but it becomes a serious business when they are advanced so high that shipments are checked. It may be said that the rail routes will not for any length of time maintain freights at a point destructive to their own business, but the policy is to keep them so low as will enable each to receive the greatest amount of revenue from the smallest amount of freight.

In the first 11 months of 1877 there was received at Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Boston of all kinds of grain, including flour and meal, in bushels | 71,946,169

New-York received, in bushels | 96,156,699

Total at four ports | 167,105,822

In 1878, for the same period, the three cities received, in bushels | 108,674,249

New-York received, in bushels | 142,469,619

Total at four ports | 251,143,868

In the first 11 months in 1877 New-York received 56 9-10 per cent. of the total receipts at the four seaboard ports, and in the first 11 months of 1878 New-York's proportion was 57¼ per cent. With an increase of receipts amounting to 84,038,976 bushels, New-York, with its two railroads and canal, barely held its own. Of the 144,468,619 bushels received at New-York in the 11 months, the railroads carried 77,992,756 and the water route carried 66,646,063. Leaving out flour and meal, of which the railroads carry nine-tenths, and confining ourselves to grain, the railroads carried in 1878, to New-York, in bushels, 58,898,976, and the water route carried in bushels, 64,108,097. Of the 11 months in which these receipts are had, the waterfront is available but seven. It will thus be seen that the water route is of immense importance to New-York, not only as the means of bringing through our State more than one-half of New-York City's grain receipts, but because, as has been shown, it has reduced the cost of transportation upon every bushel that reaches the seaboard. By its reduction in the cost of transportation equaling 66 2-3 per cent. in 17 years, and the consequent effect upon railroad rates, it has been of vast service to the country's prosperity. The most prominent incident in our finances the past year is the fact that we have exported of our manufactured articles, of our cereals, and of the various products of our soil and our industries, $250,000,000 worth more than we have imported from other countries. It is impossible to show how much of this result is attributable to the water route, but there can be no doubt that it was a most important factor. It is said that the increased tonnage on the canals in 1877 caused the loading of 1,000 vessels at the port of New-York, and as the average amount expended by a sea-going vessel while in port is $2,000, the increased canal traffic caused $2,000,000 to be expended by sea-going vessels alone. It is also estimated that the total gain to the State was $13,000,000, due wholly to the increased business of 1877.

Our finances and all the business that the enterprise of its citizens can bring to it. We need it to employ our capital. We need it to employ our laborers. We need it to help us bear the onerous burdens of taxation. There must be a speedy end to railroad discrimination against New-York; there must be a speedy end to special rates which tend to concentrate business in the hands of the few to the injury of the many; there must be an end to the excessive port and terminal charges. Should these and other abuses be continued, you will soon be asked to use the power of the State to end them.

CONNECTICUT'S NEW GOVERNOR.

NO TROUBLE ABOUT THE LEGISLATURE'S ACTION—GOV. ANDREWS' MESSAGE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 9.—In the House, today, Mr. Treat, of Bridgeport, explained that the omission to act on the canvass of votes yesterday did not infringe upon the constitutional provision which requires a list of the returns to be laid before the General Assembly on the first day of the session, for the reason that a committee was appointed, and did make the canvass, and that committee's act was the act of the Assembly. The Constitution does not say when the two houses shall decide upon the canvass, but only that on the second day of the session, in case of no choice of candidates by the people, there shall be an election in joint convention. In 1871, when there was a contest between Jewell and English, the canvass was not acted upon for 10 days. This explanation disposed of the matter, whereupon the report of the canvassers was accepted, and subsequently in joint convention, Mr. Andrews and his associates on the Republican State ticket were elected by ballot.

The public ceremonies were conducted in the midst of a driving snow-storm. The Governor-elect was escorted to the Capitol by the Governor's Foot and Horse Guards, and at 2:30 P. M. the houses came together in convention. After he had taken the oath of office, Gov. Andrews delivered his Message. It opens with congratulation upon specie resumption and hope of the return of prosperity. The Governor recommends a change of the Joint Stock laws of the State, and the consolidation of private districts, advocates cumulative voting, advises that the separate property of married women be taxed against them and not against their husbands, and alluding to mention many circumstances essential to a fair statement of the truth, and thus doing gross injustice, left him no other course than to reply for the honor of the department.

Appended to the letter of publication from Commissioner Hayt to Secretary Schurz, inclosing a synopsis of the charges of Gen. Sheridan relating to the present administration of Indian affairs, and a reply to each, made up from papers and facts in the possession of the department. The Commissioner disposes, one after another, of the allegations of Gen. Sheridan, based on reports from military officers, of insufficient supplies and interference by Gov. Pope, and the following appointments on his staff: Adjutant-General, Edward M. Harland, of Norwich; Quartermaster-General, Leverett W. Wessells, of Litchfield; Paymaster-General, Francis Havens, of Connecticut; Commissary-General, William H. Bulkeley, of Hartford; Surgeon-General, Horace S. Fuller, of Hartford. His aides are Charles T. Morse, of New-Haven; W. T. Coe, of Winsted; Charles L. Dean, of Ashford, and Charles Evarts, of Salisbury, all with the rank of Colonel.

WISCONSIN'S CONDITION.

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THE INDIAN CONTROVERSY.

GEN. SHERIDAN ANSWERED AGAIN.

SECRETARY SCHURZ REPLIES TO THE GENERAL'S SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT, AND COMMISSIONER HATT ADDS A FEW WORDS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Unwilling that Gen. Sheridan should have the last word in the seemingly interminable controversy over the management of the Indian Bureau, Secretary Schurz has sent to the Secretary of War a long letter in reply to the General's recent supplemental report. He points out three statements in Gen. Sheridan's annual report which their author now asserts have been misconstrued. [Secretary Schurz quotes the statements, and, although accepting Gen. Sheridan's disclaimers, adds:

"I may be pardoned for saying that if it is so difficult to draw correct conclusions from what Gen. Sheridan says as to what he means, it was certainly unkind on his part to accuse me in an official report of 'disingenuousness' for assuming that he meant what he said. The word 'disingenuous' would ordinarily be taken as an offensive term. But the cases above mentioned justify the supposition that in this instance also Gen. Sheridan did not mean it. And there let it rest."

The Secretary says he expected some new information, likely to benefit the service, in the supplemental report, and he sees such evidence of diligence and zeal in its preparation that he now presumes the whole case to be before him, as strong as Gen. Sheridan can make it. But he finds nothing new in it. Much of its matter refers to the administration of his predecessors. The General's statements, so far as they are at all substantiated, contain only allegations about agents that have already been dismissed, or about abuses that have been remedied, warranting the conclusion that the department knows more about these matters than Gen. Sheridan does. As to the existing abuses in general, the Secretary says that much has already been done in consequence of the labors of the Commission of Inquiry appointed in 1877. Those changes and improvements have gone on as rapidly as possible, and have already taken a much wider range than the complaints of military officers, contained in Gen. Sheridan's "supplemental report," seemed to call for. Probably the General was too busy looking up old evidence against the Indian Bureau to inquire what improvements had been made. Had he done so his sense of justice would have led him to mention in his "supplemental report" that most of the reforms he suggested had been made, besides many others of which he knows nothing. "Had Gen. Sheridan found time to seek this information and produced it, his supplemental report would have become as complete a vindication of the efficiency of the present administration of Indian affairs as I could desire."

Secretary Schurz is confident that if he could induce Gen. Sheridan to personally inspect the various agencies of Indian Bureau that he would be convinced that its methods are as business-like, its protection against fraud and peculation are as certain, and the results attained as satisfactory, as those of the military service. He points out, too, that the "ring men" and fraudulent claimants are cursing the Interior Department and struggling to get out of its clutches.

The Secretary then proceeds to say that this controversy has not been of his seeking, and is distasteful to him, but Gen. Sheridan's sweeping charges, implicating pretty much everybody in the department, and making no mention many circumstances essential to a fair statement of the truth, and thus doing gross injustice, left him no other course than to reply for the honor of the department.

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NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations: John C. Bridges, to be Appraiser of Merchandise for the Baltimore district.

Postmasters.—John G. Poole, at Randolph, Mass.; John S. Fay, at Marlborough, Mass.; E. S. Merrill, at Winchendon, Mass.; John R. Clark, at Milford, Conn.; Mrs. Mary J. Edwards, at Portland, Conn.; Walter Gladden, at New-Britain, Conn.; John Bale, at Stapleton, N. Y.; Thomas P. Hewitt, at Hoosick Falls, N. Y.; Jacob Corlies, at Red Bank, N. J.; Nelson C. Sherman, Cleveland, Ohio; Justin H. Chapman, National Military Home, Ohio; John Milone, Uhrichsville, Ohio; W. W. Fisher, Bucyrus, Ohio; George H. Sinks, Connersville, Ind.; Albert G. Cochran, Abington, Ill.; Alexander M. Ayers, Urbana, Ill.; J. M. Turnbull, Monmouth, Ill.; Alonzo F. Lewis, Carthage, Mo.; D. A. Millington, Winfield, Kan.; Henry L. Hench, Black Hawk, Col.; Henry S. Fitzgerald, Yuma, Arizona; Ed. S. Stackpole, Deer Lodge City, Montana; Thomas Yost, Hollister, Cal.; J. H. Howland, Napa City, Cal.; J. F. Greeley, Truckee, Cal.; Samuel A. King, Merced, Cal.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations: Andrew P. McCormick, of Texas, to be United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Texas. United States Marshals—Samuel R. Harlow, of Brooklyn, for the Eastern District of New-York; Edward Sheppard, of Rhode Island, for the District of Rhode Island.

FITZ JOHN PORTER'S DEFENSE.

MAJOR GARDNER SHOWING ITS INCONSISTENCIES—PORTER ACCUSED OF ILL-FEELING TOWARD POPE.

WEST POINT, Jan. 9.—Major Gardner, the Judge Advocate in the Fitz John Porter investigation, resumed his argument this morning, with a further consideration of the events of Aug. 29, 1862, with reference to the joint order of McDowell and Porter. He quoted extensively from the evidence and Porter's dispatches, and claimed that Porter's object was to avoid an engagement, and that the Fifth Corps was made useless when it should have been engaged in assisting the remainder of the Army. The new evidence, particularly of the Confederate officers, was quoted and criticised with reference to the time of Longstreet's arrival, and the position occupied by Longstreet. The Recorder said: "When Longstreet says he was not at the Leachman house between 10 and 12 o'clock on Aug. 29, we must charitably conclude that he is confounded the proceedings of the 29th and 30th of August." Gen. Longstreet testified at length last Summer, and indicated the movements and positions of his command on the map; but Major Gardner was of opinion that he was in error. The 4:30 P. M. order was next considered. He claimed that Capt. Pope knew the importance of its speedy delivery, and made haste to reach Porter, and that the map prepared by Gen. Warren did not indicate all the paths nor the route which Capt. Pope and his orderlies took. He thought the evidence of Capt. Pope and the two orderlies established the fact that the order reached Porter at 5:30, the testimony of Porter's witnesses to the contrary notwithstanding. He claimed that Porter was or should have been in condition either to attack or to repel an assault, and under the circumstances he was inexcusable if he had made some effort against the enemy in response to Pope's positive command; and in connection with this he asserted that it was sh

a very satisfactory and satisfactory manner, and no further appropriations for it are needed. In those asylums where patients are now under treatment they are receiving all the benefits which modern science can give them. All the new buildings were commenced during the inflation times when it was considered meritorious to spend the people's money in the most reckless and prodigal manner, and the cost has been much larger than it should have been. It is too late to remedy that evil, but not too late to guard against its repetition. Personal visits to the Willard Asylum and the Utica Asylum gave me a very high opinion of the excellent management in both these institutions. They are highly creditable to the State and to those intrusted with their management. The Willard Asylum is the largest, and in many respects the most important in the State. It is built in separate groups, affording ample facility for classifying patients according to the peculiar phases of their insanity, and accommodates, as stated, upward of 1,400 patients. The apartments are all clean and in the very best order compatible with the service for which they are used, and nothing appears to be wanting which can contribute to the convenience and comfort of the inmates of such an institution. There is no overcrowding, to it consists of 776 acres, worked almost wholly by the patients, who are benefited by the labor, and the products of the farm contribute largely to their support. The support and maintenance of the patients at Willard have heretofore cost at the rate of $2 80 per week each, the payments for the same being made by the counties which send patients there instead of providing for them in the county poorhouses. The superintendent is required to render the accounts of the institution, which showed a balance of cash on hand amounting to about $35,000. This surplus had arisen from the reduction in the cost of living, and showed that $2 80 per week was more than was actually required. The rate has since been reduced to $2 60 per week, thus relieving the counties to that extent. There is no charge upon the State for maintenance.

COUNTY JAILS AND POOR-HOUSES.

Many complaints have been made to me through the Prison Association and otherwise of the local authorities, of the wretched condition and bad management of most of the county jails and poor-houses. I am very apprehensive that most of these complaints are well founded. The jails are generally the nurseries of crime, and the poor-houses as models of inhumanity, especially in their departments for insane paupers. I am not prepared to make any specific recommendations for the prevention of the evils complained of. It is probable that the concurrence of the Board of State Charities and the Prison Association, may bring the subject to your attention in some practical form. In any event, you are, yourselves, undoubtedly, acquainted with the condition of these institutions in your respective counties, and I can safely leave the matter to your own information and good judgment, earnestly urging you to continue to investigate the evils complained of whenever you learn of their existence. In connection with this subject and that of the case of the chronic insane, it has been suggested that insane convicts confined in the asylum at the Auburn Prison, at the expiration of their sentence, instead of being returned to the counties from which they were sent to prison, should be retained in the asylum where they are at the expense of the counties to which they belong. This would so far provide for one class of the insane now confined in the county houses or in the Willard Asylum.

THE INEBRIATE ASYLUM.

From conversation with several of the leading managers of the New-York State Inebriate Asylum, I learn that their experiment in the reformation of inebriates, as hitherto tried in the asylum at Binghamton, a complete failure. I have long been of the same opinion. The law does not, and perhaps cannot, properly provide for the forcible arrest, detention, and control of inebriates. Consequently, there are no patients at the asylum, except such as consent to go there voluntarily. There is no power to restrain them of their liberty, and the institution has become practically nothing more than a hotel for the entertainment of wealthy inebriates, who remain there so long as they find it pleasant and agreeable, and, when it ceases so to be, they leave it without anything having been accomplished. Counting a permanent removal of their appetite for intoxicating drinks. The institution must, therefore, be regarded as having wholly failed to accomplish the laudable purpose for which it was undertaken, and to realize the high hopes on the part of the public for its success. I recommend that no further appropriations be made toward its support for its original purpose. The building is a specious and convenient one, with a large farm attached to it, and it may without much expense be changed into a very commodious asylum for the insane who are now confined in county poor-houses, and generally not well cared for, and for whom there is not sufficient room at the Willard Asylum. I understand that the Board of State Charities approve of this disposition of the building. I commend the subject to your careful consideration.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME.

Some years ago an enterprise was undertaken by an association for the purpose of establishing a home for soldiers and sailors disabled in the late war, and incapable of supporting themselves. The persons proposed to be provided for in this way are, of course, pensioners of the General Government, but the small amount received by them in the form of pensions were, in many instances, insufficient for their support. The effort to relieve them was a laudable and worthy charity. The association which undertook the work found themselves, however, unable to go on with it by means of voluntary subscriptions. At the last session of the Legislature an act was passed authorizing the New-York Guard to the association to the State of the partially-erected building and the real estate connected with it in the village of Bath, in Steuben County. The act provided for the organization of a Board of Trustees and for the payment of the debts of the association and the completion of the building. For all purposes, including a small amount for maintenance, an appropriation amounting in the aggregate to $92,315 was made. The Board of Trustees appointed under the law have proceeded in accordance with it promptly and successfully, and the building is completed and nearly or quite ready for the reception of the class of persons for whom it is intended. I am not advised as to whether any or what further appropriation will be required.

THE NEW CAPITOL.

An important question to be disposed of by the Legislature is whether further appropriations for the building of the new Capitol shall be made at the present session. The only necessity for rapid progress hitherto urged has been the inconvenient and insufficient accommodation of the Senate and Assembly in the old building, which, it was thought, now been made at a vast expense to overcome the difficulty complained of. All the important State offices are more conveniently and comfortably situated where they are than they would be in the new Capitol. The amount which has already been expended is $9,276,615 36, and of this sum $4,300,000 have been drawn from the taxpayers during the years of financial disaster and distress which commenced in 1873 and still continues. The question then arises whether the tax-payers ought not to be allowed some respite, and in considering this question account should be taken of the extensive financial destruction and sense of wrong felt by the people of the whole State at the deception practiced upon them and the violations of law committed almost at the outset of the enterprise, and by the persons intrusted by the Legislature, being chapter 485, of which the first section is as follows: "The sum of $250,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the erection of a new Capitol, authorized by chapter 648 of the Laws of 1865, and the necessary expenses attending the same." But no part of the amount hereby appropriated shall be expended, nor shall the Capitol Commissioners incur any expense on account of the said Capitol, until a plan of such Capitol shall be adopted and approved by them, and which shall not exceed in cost more than $4,000,000 when completed." In 1868 the Legislature emphatically reiterated the condition of the year before. Chapter 630 of the laws of that year appropriated $250,000 for the new Capitol, created a new Board of Commissioners, and farther contained the following explicit language: "The said Commissioners shall review the plans which have been adopted, and may change and may change and modify the same, or adopt others in their place, as they may deem advisable and proper; provided, however, that they shall not proceed to the construction of the said building or buildings until a plan shall be satisfied that the expense thereof shall not exceed, when completed, the sum of $4,000,000." Thus, in two successive years, the people of the State were assured that the new Capitol should not cost them to exceed $4,000,000, and it was made a condition precedent that the Commissioners should not proceed with the work except upon such plans and specifications as would insure its completion within that sum. These acts have never been repealed or modified. They were at once violated, and in effect nullified for all time by the deliberate adoption of a plan under which the building can not possibly be completed for four times the amount fixed as its maximum cost, and the work has gone on until over $9,000,000 have been expended instead of $4,000,000, and there is no reason to expect that the building can now be completed on the scale and in the style in which it has hitherto been carried on at a less total cost than five times the $4,000,000 to which it was originally limited. Even those who favor a partial change of plan was made under the representation that it would reduce the cost, but it had little effect. It was too late. The evil lay in the illegal plan above referred to, and could not be removed without taking down the building to its foundation. The entire eastern, western, southern, and part of the northern fronts are neither inclosed nor roofed. These portions of the building have long remained in this condition. No injury will be done or no injury or inconvenience likely to result from their remaining so as long as may be desired. I recommend, therefore, that the Legislature should carefully consider: First, whether any appropriation shall be made at this session; second, whether, in the further progress of the work a simpler, cheaper, and less ambitious style of finish ought to be adopted, in view of the pledges and conditions of the statutes cited, that the building should not cost over $4,000,000; in view of the fact that near $10,000,000 have already been appropriated, and that the sum of $8,000,000 in the present florid style must cost from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000 more, and the equal certainty that when completed its accommodations for every department to be most inadequate it will be far inferior to those now enjoyed, is it not wise, for a short time, to take account of the scanty progress which has been made, and the enormous cost at which it has been made, in view of the present condition of this vast outlay before further appropriations be made? No doubt exists in the mind of any intelligent citizen that a State Capitol, far more becoming in exterior design and internal finish than the present one, and far superior to it in convenience, could have been, or can now be, built at a cost within the limit of the $4,000,000 originally intended, and for half the money yet required to complete the present building on the proposed plan. It may, however, only remains, by frugal management, to secure the best possible use of every dollar given to it. If we consider the artistic merit claimed for the present design, it yet seems to us that in times like these the food and raiment of our people are more to them than the development of schools of art. A million dollar tax cuts deep into the shrunken resources of the people. They are ill able to pay it. Nothing can justify delivery but stern necessity. That necessity no longer exists. They are staggering under a vast load of local debt and taxation, and every dollar taken by the State lessens their power to endure these local demands. In the light of these circumstances, and in the unwelcome fact that the care of this mammoth building, when completed, will annually cost a fabulous sum, I urge that no large appropriation be made for the present, that the Legislature inform itself thoroughly as to the style and cost of the work, to the end that before voting any more millions it may be understood for what they are expended, and whether the completion of the building cannot be secured in some less extravagant and ostentatious style. If, however, in the judgment of the Legislature, it seems best that some appropriation be made, I recommend that it be limited to a small amount, and not made until such an examination as I have already suggested enables you to make it intelligently. There is no proper legal audit of these expenditures entrusted by our State and local governments are drawn in round sums for their moneys. The payments of every other department of the Government are subject to a rigid audit and scrutiny by the Comptroller. I know no reason why those for the new Capitol should not be likewise treated.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The National Guard at present consists of 7 divisions, 13 brigades, 1 regiment, and 12 separate troops of cavalry; 1 battalion and 10 separate batteries of artillery, and 23 regiments, 6 battalions, and 31 separate companies of infantry, the whole comprising 1,323 commissioned officers and 16,885 non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, making an aggregate force of 20,208. Several changes have been made by disbanding inefficient skeleton regiments and battalions, with their complements of officers, but very few men. Instead of regiments and battalions where such organizations were not needed and were not full and effectable, new organizations of separate companies has been pursued with the best results, and I am fully satisfied that the State Militia, improperly named in the law as the National Guard, was never in a more good condition, and ultimately as it is at present. Fortunately, the peace and order of the State have been so well maintained by the civil authorities that there has been no occasion to call upon the military for any service during the year. The manner in which the liberal appropriations made by the last Legislature for better equipping the force for field service have been expended, will be detailed in the Adjutant-General's report. It will be found upon examination to have been judicious and to have carried out as faithfully as practicable the objects of the several appropriations. The service to which it was necessary to call the National Guard in 1877, disclosed its lack of suitable equipments for the field. An appropriation was made in the Supply bill at the last session to furnish the troops with the requisite articles. The amount was fixed with reference to expected receipts from the General Government for arms and other materials. These receipts, however, were much less than were fanticipated; consequently the appropriation proved inauficient to fully accomplish the purpose for which it was made. A further appropriation will therefore be necessary, but should be kept at the lowest practicable amount. The information as to the necessary amount will be furnished by the proper officers. I think it my duty to caution the Legislature against applications which are frequently made for appropriations to encourage competition. As the National Guard is now organized, appropriations should be so made as that the whole force may be treated impartially. Special favors shown to any particular company, regiment or brigade are never acceptable and discord, which are injurious to good discipline.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

In my former Messages I have given fully my views in regard to the proper scope and extent of the schools that should be maintained by general taxation. All my subsequent observation has confirmed the opinions expressed upon that subject. The extent of giving to every child in the State a good common school education, sufficient to enable him or her to understand and perform the duties of American citizenship, and to engage intelligently and successfully the ordinary labors of life, the common schools are and should be objects of the deepest concern to the whole community. To the few who desire and are capable of a still higher education, and who have an ambition to shine as professional men and in the arts of literature, music, painting, and poetry, the door is wide open for them, in our colleges and academies. But to levy taxes upon the people for such purposes is a species of legalized robbery, and even the recipients come to know it. Their sense of justice cannot fail to condemn it; it lowers their standard of morality and helps to debauch the moral of purest public opinion. It also breeds discontent on the part of those who are educated, or attempted to be educated, to something above that for which they are fitted. Is really dislike for the home duties and labors to which alone they are by nature adapted, so that not only great injustice but great demoralization is the result of a system which collects money by force from one class to educate the children of another man for callings which they can never fill. The argument sometimes advanced that this system is a benefit to the poor is an utter fallacy. The children of the poor can usually leave the free schools with a common school education, and go to work for themselves or their parents. Yet while the poor man's children are thus at work, his little home is taxed to give to the children of others a college education. So far as the system of free so-called high schools at the public expense, would far better pay their own bills than to have them paid by the people of the State. These views are so manifestly just that I have no doubt they will ultimately prevail. Indeed, there seems to have been already a cessation of efforts to establish high schools, academies, and colleges, and support them by taxation. So far as I can learn, the normal schools established in various parts of the State are, with two or three exceptions, wholly useless and fall almost entirely to accomplish the objects for which they were established, and for which the State is annually paying large amounts of money from the Treasury. I recommend an inquiry into the working of these institutions, and a discontinuance of all those which fail to accomplish the purposes of their establishment. The following is a statement of the number and condition of the common schools and the number of pupils instructed in them during the past year. The full particulars will be found in the annual report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction:

Common School Statistics for the Year Ending Sept. 30, 1878.

Total receipts, including balance on hand Oct. 1, 1877	$11,793,627 67
Total expenditures	10,926,152 69
Amount paid for teachers' wages	7,756 844 31
Amount paid for school-houses, repairs, furniture, &c.	1,363,429 57
Estimated value of school-houses and sites	30,147,589 00
Number of school-houses	11,824
Number of school districts, exclusive of cities	11,270
Number of teachers employed for the legal term of schools	19,948
Number of teachers employed during any portion of the year	20,567
Number of children attending public schools	1,032,052
Number of persons attending Normal schools	5,522
Number of children of school age in private schools	113,864
Number of volumes in school district libraries	751,534
Number of persons in the State between the ages of 5 and 21 years	1,615,256

REPORTS OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The Board of State Charities is much embarrassed by the want of uniformity in the date to which the annual reports are made by charitable institutions aided by the State. It is very desirable, for the purpose of tabulating and comparing the expenses of these institutions, that these reports should conform to the end of the fiscal year observed by all the State officers, namely the 30th of September in each year. But some of them by the terms of their charters, others by general laws, make their reports at various dates in the course of the year, and confusion thus arises in comparing them with the reports of the State officers. At the request of the Board of State Charities, I recommend the passage of an act requiring all of the institutions referred to to make their reports up to the 30th of September of the present year, and up to the same date in all succeeding years.

LOCAL DEBT AND TAXATION.

While the State has paid all its debt, except about $8,000,000 and is rapidly reducing its expenses and taxes within reasonable bounds, most of the cities, counties, and towns in the State are struggling under a load of debt, large expenses, and heavy taxation. In looking over the last report of the various local boards, it seems almost incredible that men of sense should have permitted themselves to be placed in such a condition. Of course, it never would have been done except under the influence of a false financial system, which seemed to deprive men of their reason, and of all capacity to foresee the evil which they were bringing upon themselves and their children. Yet the effect follows debt, and courted taxation as if for pastime. Many have almost buried themselves with bonds, issued for railroads which have never been built, and covered their farms with mortgages which they have received no consideration. Now that the illusion is gone, they are deploring the misfortunes in which is has involved them. Some of them are even hinting at the dishonor of repudiation. Others are appealing for legislative interference. It seems impossible to withhold our sympathies from any of them, but it is equally impossible to discover what material aid the State can give beyond such authority as it may be necessary to confer upon the people to make such arrangements as they may desire for the ultimate redemption of their own debts. Nothing can be done in this respect which will in any manner interfere with the sanctity of the contracts into which they have entered. They should understand that these contracts must be fearried out in good faith by those who made them. The State can do nothing which will relieve them from the assumption of these obligations, or any part of them. The first step to be taken by the localities toward their own relief, is to stop at once and finally the making of any debts for which they are indebted. However great it may be, they should at once resolve not to allow it to become any larger. In the next place, the cities, counties, and towns should insist upon a thorough reduction of their local expenses, which, like their debts, have been swollen beyond all bounds of reason during the unreasoning times that have prevailed. Shirking debts should then be established, which, with such contributions as can be made from year to year with the least possible inconvenience, will commence the reduction of the principal of the debt, and wholly extinguish it within a certain period of years. In many places where the debts are very large this will seem a long and rugged path to compulse relief, but it is the only one which I am able to discover or suggest. By pursuing it faithfully the people will receive an early compensation for what they suffer in learning to reduce their own personal expenses, and in having it impressed upon them in a manner never to be forgotten that debts, both public and private, are an unmitigated evil, and should never be contracted except under the pressure of unavoidable necessity.

NIAGARA FALLS.

The civil jurisdiction over the Falls of Niagara, as well as the shores and waters of the Niagara River, is divided between this State and the Province of Ontario, in Canada. But in one sense the sublime exhibition of natural power there witnessed belongs to the whole world. It is visited by tourists from all quarters of the globe, and it would seem to be incumbent upon both Governments to protect such travelers from improper annoyance on either side. It is, however, well known, and a matter of universal complaint, that the most favorable points of observation around the Falls are appropriated for purposes of private profit, while the shores are infested with sharpers, hucksters, and peddlers, who perpetually harass all visitors. In the course of the last Summer, in a casual meeting and conversation with Lord Dufferin, then Governor-General of Canada, he suggested the propriety of some steps on the part of the State of New-York and the Province of Ontario to remedy these abuses, which he had seen and deeply regretted. His proposition was that the International Park should be established, including a suitable space on each side of the river from which all the annoyances and vexations referred to should be excluded. Contemplating this subject for many years, I returned it without approval, Space, of course, is inadequate to discuss the faults of this measure here. A few of them were stated in the veto Message of last year. As I should regard the enactment of this bill a great misfortune to the whole State, I recommend that you refuse to pass it, and also that you repeal the 13 chapters already upon the statute book. The objection to them is deeper than any technical criticism, and I firmly believe that any partial and imperfect system which these bills represent be continued and completed, the result will be disastrous to our law and ruinous to litigants.

LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT.

I regret that it is necessary for the fourth time to remind the Legislature that an enumeration of the inhabitants of the State was made in 1875, and that the Constitution therein provides that the Legislature at the first session after such enumeration to reapportion the Senatorial and Assembly districts so that each shall contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of inhabitants, excluding aliens. The requirement shall be done in the most just and explicit than that it should be just and equal when it is done. To make an unjust and unequal apportionment for the accomplishment of some other purpose than that intended by the Constitution is, of course, a very great and difficult labor. It requires expert skill in wrong-doing. But to make a fair and equal apportionment calls for nothing more than common sense, an accurate knowledge of the first rules of arithmetic, and an honest disposition to do right. Yet in each year since the census was taken, the Legislature has met, gone through its session, and adjourned without making any apportionment whatever. These facts require no comment, and I make none, except to repeat the remark made in my last Message referring to this subject: "Certainly we cannot expect that the people will long continue to observe the ordinary requirements and requirements of statute law, if their representatives who make that law utterly disregard and defy the especial mandates of the Constitution they have solemnly sworn to support."

INSURANCE AND SAVINGS BANKS.

In a State with such immense commercial, manufacturing, and shipping interests as this, the subject of fire, life, and marine insurance is of very great importance. Its magnitude led to the conclusion that the Legislature should take charge of it. For the purpose of subjecting great corporations to the control of the Government, a bill was originally proposed. But for the Legislature to undertake to administer the business in all its minute details was a step of more than doubtful expediency. All experience has shown that every legitimate branch of business is most successfully conducted when left to the management of those who understand it, with their hands as free from, and untrammeled by, legislative interference as practicable. The assumption that intelligent business men do not know enough to manage their own affairs, and that the Legislature should undertake the task for them, is both erroneous and mischievous. Influenced by this unsound idea, the Legislature 20 years ago established the Insurance Department. The ostensible purpose of this establishment was to protect the public, the assured and stockholders in the insurance companies. While it confined itself strictly to the accomplishment of that object, it did comparatively little harm and no good. Its whole history shows that the community would have fared much better without it than with it. People who wish to insure their property or their lives, if left to exercise their own discretion in the matter, neglect no inquiry as to the solvency of companies in which to insure, than they will if they rely upon the discretion given them by an agent of the State. The intermeddling of a State official is almost invariably mischievous in its operation and results. I am informed that within the last seven years 30 life insurance companies have failed, involving a loss to citizens of this State of $36,927,000. This shows how little protection the department gives. I am therefore of opinion that the wisest legislation in regard to the Insurance Department would be to abolish it, and to return its few necessary powers to the Controller, and its clerks to the duties from which they were first. It really differs from the other bills referred to only in degree, no additions should be made to this mass of confusion. There is now pending in the courts an action involving the constitutionality of the statute establishing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. I understand that the question will soon be brought before the Court of last resort, and I trust the great important public interests involved in it will lead to its early and thorough consideration and final decision.

HARBOR-MASTERS AND PORT-WARDENS.

In the interest of commerce I renew the suggestion in the last annual Message, that the offices of Harbor-masters and Port-wardens should be abolished and their duties devolved upon the Police. A few policemen specially charged with these duties would be sufficient, and would relieve the commerce of the port from the heavy expense now imposed for the services of a large array of Harbor-masters and Port-wardens.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

I learn from the Commissioners of Emigration that the number of emigrants arriving at the port of New-York from the 1st of January 1847, to the 24th of December last was 121,288. The Commissioners further refer to their needs, and also to the bill introduced at the last session of Congress, and now pending before that body, for relief from the effects of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in regard to the emigration laws of this State. The communication of the Commissioners will be transmitted to the Legislature for its information and for such action as may be deemed proper.

EXCISE LAWS.

Again, as in my last annual Message, I advise that you devote careful attention to the condition of our excise laws. No branch of our law needs to be so simple, concise, and intelligible as this, for the administration, especially in the City of New-York, is now marked by continual broils and entanglements. The law is transgressed as often from ignorance as from design. Punishment is often inflicted for its accidental than intentional violation. Continual appeals are made to the Executive to relieve the errors of its working. These errors are unworthy of a free and intelligent people. It is true that the subject of excise law presents a great social problem, but it is also true that a sensible and practical solution of it may be reached if its discussion be approached in an impartial and non-prejudiced way. I commend the whole matter to your reflection as one of the most important likely to be brought before you, and suggest that you substitute a clear, symmetric, and complete statute for the present laws on the subject.

RESUMPTION.

On the first day of the present year the Federal Treasury announced its readiness to pay the legal-tender notes on demand in coin. There is no reason to doubt its ability to meet all demands that will be made. This brings us back, practically, to the money of the Constitution, and relieves us from further suffering by reason of a currency of fluctuating value. On the same day a law of this State went into effect which provides that after the 1st of this month all taxes shall be collected in coin. All private contracts shall be enforced in coin. This restoration of our currency, to which we have been looking forward for many years, as an event over which the country will be wise to rejoice. Since the issue of the legal-tender notes, until now irredeemable, we have gone through first, the madness of a false prosperity, under the stimulus of a debased currency and then the inevitable depression and distress which was sure to follow. The distress is not yet at an end, but there are signs that the process of cure has been begun and will go steadily on. Economy in the expenditure of the people's money by their public agents, and frugality in private life, will, with the abundant production of our country, repair, by degrees, our recreant waste. The readjustment of labor rendered necessary by reversion in some directions to the most painful part of the financial process to which nature subjects us for our disregard of her laws; and this, unhappily, falls on a class of persons which had, originally, the least responsibility for the wrong-doing which has plainly existed, and of honest principis involved in our issue of irredeemable paper money. There is also great distress among many who, having earned a small amount of capital, deposited their savings in the purchase of homes, incurring debt for part of the cost at a time when property was at a false valuation. I sympathize with those who suffer from these causes, and would be glad if the sovereign power had means of immediate relief. Government action can supply any. Relief can be worked out only by patient industry and economy. The quack remedies that have recently been proposed are worse than useless; they would increase and prolong the trouble. Were I, in my present position, to give them any sanction, I should be guilty of a violation of duty equal to that of a physician who would prescribe deadly poison to one suffering with a slight confidence that, although improvement in our condition must be slow, we have entered upon a period of steadily-increasing prosperity. To avoid some inconveniences which it may be necessary to suffer, the State law above referred to is to make United States Treasury notes and national bank notes convertible into gold coin at par receivable in payment of tolls and taxes. I commend the subject to your attention.

UNEMPLOYED LABOR—REVIVAL OF BUSINESS.

The evils which have arisen from great numbers of laborers being thrown out of employment in consequence of the depression and disasters in most branches of business still continue, but I am happy to believe that they are, to some extent, diminishing. That a substantial revival of business has commenced, and is on a solid foundation, from which it can be no reasonable doubt. The great interest which in this country underlies and supports all others is agriculture. With our immense territory, embracing every variety of soil and climate, and producing, with proper cultivation, everything necessary for the support and comfort of the human family, there is no reason why we should not be entirely exempt from the pressure of those periods of disturbance and distress as have marked the last five years. But by the enormous inflation of the currency, the fictitious increase of prices, the overtrading and overspeculation in all branches of manufactures, mining, railroad building, and other enterprises, men were seduced from the more quiet occupation of agriculture into employments which, in their very nature, could not pass through such eras

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 10, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—2:2—PHILHARMONIC REHEARSAL.
BOOTH'S THEATRE.—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
WALLACK'S THEATRE.—AT LAST.
UNION-SQUARE.—THE BANKER'S DAUGHTER.
BROADWAY THEATRE.—UNCLE DAN'L.
PARK THEATRE.—BABES IN THE WOOD.
THEATRE COMIQUE.—VAUDEVILLE.
NIBLO'S GARDEN.—DAVY CROCKETT.
STANDARD THEATRE.—MLISS.
THE AQUARIUM.—Afternoon and Evening.
SAN FRANCISCO HALL.—LOVE'S ENDURANCE.
MASONIC HALL.—TOM THUMB TROUPE. Matinée.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2 00
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 2 50
THE WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 1 00

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Paris Office of THE TIMES—No. 39 Rue de Lafayette.
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The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day in this region, rising barometer, diminishing north-west to south-west winds, slightly cooler, clear, or partly cloudy weather.

It appears possible that we shall have the long-sought opinion of Mr. TILDEN in regard to the cipher dispatches. That eminent lawyer, moved perhaps by the mingled amazement and contempt with which his first feeble and insufficient explanation was met, is said to have signified his willingness to appear before Mr. POTTER'S committee and make another attempt. We wish him better luck next time, but we may suggest to him in advance that he has made his task exceedingly difficult by the trifling and evasive manner in which he has once approached it. It is interesting to learn that Mr. B. F. BUTLER has received new light on the question of investigating private telegraphic dispatches. He cannot now see that any right exists to do such a thing. If he had thought of this some years ago, he might have saved the country one, at least, of the many scandals which he has brought upon it.

Mr. BECK is as furious in his wrath as one of the wild bullocks of his home State. He made a labored attack yesterday upon the course of Secretary SHERMAN, with reference to the reissue of legal-tender notes and his policy regarding silver. It was not to be expected that the resolution of the Secretary on the latter matter would escape censure from the extreme advocates of the Silver bill. It is true that Mr. SHERMAN has violated no law in giving creditors of the United States holding matured obligations their choice as to which of the neat assortment of our legal tenders they would have their money in; but he has done what is just as bad in Mr. BECK'S eyes; he has defeated the intention of the silver men in passing the law. A man of milder temper than the Kentucky Senator might reflect that this is not the fault of the Secretary so much as that of the law-makers, and might content himself with either trying to get the law amended, or with self-rebuke for his own deficiencies in the art of legislation. But neither humility nor common sense is Mr. BECK'S strong point.

That Mr. SHERMAN has retired the small notes and replaced them with large ones for the purpose of contracting the currency is a statement for which Mr. BECK may have proper ground; but we are ignorant of what it is. The process, such as it is, goes on indirectly under the operation of the Resumption act as follows: The notes which are presented for redemption, and some of which are, doubtless, small, are accumulated in the Treasury until required to meet the ordinary disbursements of the Government. Meanwhile large notes are exchanged for gold, taking the place of the gold certificates formerly issued. But there is no contraction of the currency and cannot be. In the one case, notes are replaced by gold, in the other, gold is replaced by notes. The currency outstanding remains the same to a dollar. It is, in fact, one of the main reasons why resumption of specie payments has made no disturbance, that, under the prudent policy of the Secretary, there is neither inflation nor contraction caused. The law of May 31, 1878, directing the reissue of the redeemed notes, was meant to produce inflation by the total sum redeemed. Happily, Mr. SHERMAN has been able to find no means of obeying that law, which, like the Silver law, is for the present a mere *brutum fulmen*.

Mr. OLCOTT, the State Controller, treats the question of transportation with more vigor of rhetoric than clearness of recommendation. He devotes considerable space to showing how much the canals have done toward bringing the products of the West to the seaboard and how much their aid is still needed to maintain the equality, to say nothing of the supremacy, of the State and its Metropolis in commerce. He expresses the opinion that if it were not for water transportation, the business of the State would be at the mercy of the railways, and he condemns in no measured terms the combination between the through lines. But Mr. OLCOTT does not give his views as to whether the canals should be made free or not; as to whether the principal one should be enlarged, and to what extent; or as to what should be done with those canals whose cost is far more than their earnings, and whose maintenance is in itself a heavy tax on the commerce which passes over the main canal. These points are really more practical and more important than some of the generalities on which Mr. OLCOTT expends some well-intended but misdirected eloquence.

By the Associated Press dispatches from Washington this morning, it will be seen that our Consul at Geneva reports a very successful result of the experiment of shipping American coal to that city. He writes, under date of the 17th ult., that the tests of this coal made at several Swiss foundries established the fact that iron made with it was superior in firmness and texture to that made with the coke ordinarily employed in Switzerland. The Consul adds that it was superior in durability also, but that can hardly have been determined as yet. If the statements of the Consul prove to be accurate, the fact reported by him is very important. The present condition of the anthracite coal trade renders an extension of demand most imperative, and it is very doubtful if it can be obtained from home sources, even under the most active revival of trade and industry that can reasonably be anticipated. Against the foreign demand is the high freight, which cannot readily be reduced so long as the current of traffic is outward, and which can only be overcome by some decided superiority in the quality of our coal. From this point of view, the report from Geneva is extremely interesting.

ESPARTERO, soldier and statesman, so long outlived his career that his death will recall to most men the fact that he was just now alive. Since the accesion of ALFONSO he has disappeared from Spanish affairs so completely that even persons conversant with European politics might have been excused if they had paused to ask whether he were not already dead. But the career of this remarkable man will long survive as a brilliant historical episode. No other Spanish subject has been so loaded with the honors and powers conferred upon him. Born in poverty, and of a plebeian family, he lived to be the savior of Madrid, Regent of the Kingdom, a Grandee of the first rank, and the wearer of orders and titles which were unusual even in haughty, ceremonious, and aristocratic Spain. Called from exile and retirement again and again, he seemed to be the only man who could bring order out of chaos and rule jealous nobility and restless commoners. After years filled with the most violent vicissitudes, his reappearances became less and less frequent, and he has died at last at a greatly advanced age, when the occasion for personal government in his native country is less pressing than it has ever been.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

From the mass of verbiage under which Gov. ROBINSON has thought fit to hide the information which he had to convey to the Legislature the following facts may be picked out. The canal debt remains the only funded obligation of the State, and the net amount of that has been reduced to but little more than eight millions. The State tax of 2 9-10 mills for the current fiscal year, will yield about eight millions of dollars, and if the Legislature will only stop further expenditures on the new Capitol, and cut down the school tax applicable to academies and high schools, there is no reason why the rate for next year should not be greatly reduced. The Controller specifically recommends a rate of 2 17-50 mills for the next fiscal year. The Governor directs attention to the decreased cost of maintaining and managing the canals, and finds an additional subject of congratulation in the gradual approximation between the earnings and expenditures of the State Prisons. He pronounces the Utica and Willard Asylums for the Insane to be very ably and economically managed, makes a brief reference to the flagrant abuses prevalent in county jails and poor-houses, and recommends the conversion of the Inebriate Asylum at Binghamton into an Asylum for the insane. He believes that a new Capitol "far more becoming in exterior design and internal finish than the present one, and far superior to it in convenience," could be built for half the sum which will be necessary to complete the present building, and urges that, for the present, all further appropriations for the use of the Capitol Commissioners be stopped. To levy taxes for the support of a school system which gives anything more than the simple rudiments of education is, in the opinion of the Governor, nothing short of "legalized robbery," and an inquiry is recommended into the working of normal schools which, with two or three exceptions, are pronounced "wholly useless."

In dealing with the question of local debt and taxation, the Governor rises a little above the common-place level of the greater part of his Message. He makes a vigorous protest against the attempts of towns and counties which have loaded themselves with a bonded debt out of all proportion to their resources, to extricate themselves from their difficulties by any other method than the honest and straightforward one of fulfilling in perfect good faith the contract made with their creditors. Rigid retrenchment in local expenses, and judicious provision for sinking funds are, in the opinion of the Governor, the most needful preliminaries to the escape from debt of embarrassed towns and counties. He can evidently be trusted to oppose his veto to any attempt to saddle local indebtedness upon the State. In dealing with the necessity for reform in the administration of the affairs of this City, Gov. ROBINSON is somewhat vague in his recommendations. Rather more than enough has been heard from him already about the establishment of "a local legislature" being the panacea for all our Municipal ills. In 1877 the Governor vetoed certain bills calculated to decrease "the army of useless officials and the extravagant salaries paid to them," mainly because he considered Tammany Hall and the citizens of New-York convertible terms. Last year, he deprived the City of the benefit of similar bills on grounds which were, for the most part, frivolous, but which had all more or less reference to the "local legislature" theory. If the Governor is to continue to veto bills for the relief of New-York tax-payers until he is satisfied about the constitutionality of the law creating the Board of Apportionment, or until a charter is framed giving the City the kind of self-government which he thinks it ought to have, another session may pass without a single contribution either to the economy or efficiency of local administration. But in that case, all the Gubernatorial verbiage would not convince the people of New-York that the Governor's concern for their interests is anything more than the pretense of a rather narrow-minded partisan politician.

That is unquestionably the character in which the Governor appears in his comments on "the organized attempt of the Federal authorities to interfere with the suffrage of our citizens." It is refreshing to turn from twaddle of this kind to the very sound reflections on the failure of the State superintendency of insurance companies and savings banks, and to the vigorous common-sense which the Governor displays in dealing with the questions of resumption and of the gradual absorption of unemployed labor. His protest against fallacious expectations from the revival of business is no less timely than his reminder that "there is no magic by which debts can be paid without money, nor by which individuals and corporations hopelessly insolvent can be restored to credit and prosperity." Prolix and tedious as a whole, absurd in some parts, and evasive in others, as the Message is, it still manifests so honest a repugnance to all forms of waste, extravagance, and jobbery in State and local administration as to compel respect for the motives of the author, and to invite confidence in his ability to protect the people against the evils of hasty or corrupt legislation.

LIFE INSURANCE AT ALBANY.

Gov. ROBINSON has partially adopted the views of THE TIMES. He has come to the conclusion that the Insurance Department does more harm than good, and that the wisest plan would be to abolish it, "and to return its few necessary powers to the Controller's office, whence they were taken." He advises this step "believing that it will benefit the parties interested, and much redound to the credit of the State." The recommendation, considered by itself, is a wise one.

That the State should exercise a certain supervision over insurance, and hold its managers to a rigid responsibility for the administration of the great trusts confided to them, few will deny. The radical defect of the department at Albany, so far as its functions apply to life insurance, is, that it promises what the law does not compel it to perform. Professing to protect policy-holders, it really leaves them helpless. Undertaking to enlighten the public as to the condition of companies, and virtually to guarantee their solvency, it allows almost all forms of mismanagement to go on unchecked, interfering only when the wrong and suffering which it should avert has been experienced. The effect is to beguile the public into reliance upon it as a protective agency, and so to prevent the keen scrutiny of personal interest which would take place if it were understood that policy-holders and intending insurers must care for themselves.

Defects inherent in the department have been aggravated by bad methods of administration. Peculiar qualifications are required for the office of Superintendent, and its occupant should be as independent of the life companies as of political parties. He should have a thorough knowledge of life insurance, and a special aptitude for the varied duties devolving upon him. This standard of fitness has not been respected by either party. Looking at the Superintendency as it is to-day, we find it destitute of the proper qualifications and unworthy of the confidence that is essential to its usefulness. Partisan bargains were at the bottom of the appointment, and partisan influence sustains the appointee in spite of violations of law. The office now has no moral influence. It has not prevented fraud. It has not restrained mismanagement. It has not corrected notorious abuses. It has not in any case guarded effectually the interests of policy-holders. And it is the persistent, unscrupulous opponent of necessary reforms.

But the Governor's recommendation does not go far enough. Besides ridding the State of the sham of supervision, he should have urged such amendments of the law as are required to keep the companies in check, and to give the public the means of judging intelligently of their condition. The Message affirms the propriety of "subjecting great corporations to the control of just and general laws." Indeed, the proposed transfer of what is useful in the functions of the department to the Controller's office presupposes the existence of these laws. Unfortunately, however, the existing laws in relation to life insurance are defective. They do not provide for that full exhibit of a company's affairs which the public are entitled to demand. They do not invest the policy-holders with the controlling power which is theirs of right, or shield them from the wanton exercise of authority usurped by officials who should be their servants.

Let us suppose that "intelligent business men" who, as Gov. ROBINSON says truly, are quite capable of managing their own affairs, including life insurance, attempt to ascertain the condition of a company and the general nature of its management. In their search for information they are referred to the statement prepared by the company in conformity with law. Of course the object of the statement is to furnish the data which business men would naturally seek as the basis of their opinion. But the statement withholds important particulars and so "lumps" others that for the purposes of intelligent criticism it is worth little. Sometimes, in fact, it seems to have been constructed with special reference to the concealment of the details called for in all the parallel concerns of life. There is a fine show of figures. The prodigious total of assets startles the inquirer and leads him to think that life insurance must be a wonderful business. The thought is modified, however, by the discovery that the liabilities are also large; and he is very likely to conclude that more magnitude is not a safe criterion of a company's prosperity. He desires details in regard to the assets, and is amazed at the barrenness of the statement in this respect. It strikes him as an abuse of confidence.

The Governor's "intelligent business men" will look a little further. They understand the danger of "lumping" as applied to the current expenditures of business; and certain items in the company's statement astonish them. Here are "salaries, fees, and commissions" thrown together, with an enormous aggregate. What is the natural inquiry? It is for particulars under each of these heads. Whether the persons in question are holders of policies or are only thinking of becoming so, they want to know what the salaries amount to, what the fees are, and what rates of commission are paid. Experience tells them that there should be a great difference between the cost of acquiring new business and the cost of carrying on business previously acquired, and they suspect that the object of merging one item in the other is to hide extravagance and corruption. Suspicion is strengthened when they reach another large aggregate, purporting to cover dissimilar expenditures; and they begin to imagine that jobbery and waste are familiar characteristics of management. Another item suggests uneasiness as to their treatment should they ever be compelled to surrender their policies, for they find a studied avoidance of the facts required to enable them to estimate the company's fair-dealing toward its unfortunate or dissatisfied members.

Now, any "just and general law," of the kind which Gov. ROBINSON admits to be requisite, would not be thus obviously defective. The law as it stands allows the companies to so prepare their statements as to hide from the public view particulars by which their management may be tested. The consequence is that in the majority of cases the statement is unsatisfactory. It may not be so flagrantly delusive as certain statements which we see advertised in Philadelphia newspapers, but it fails to supply specific information with which no intelligent business man would dispense if asked to give his opinion of a company's merits. If the Legislature does its duty, then, it will amend the form of the statement, and will provide for minute compliance with its requirements by the companies. So much is called for in the interest of the public.

In the interest of policy-holders two other short enactments are required. Whatever be the result of the contest now going on between the officials of the Mutual Life and the policy-holders who resist their abuse of power, the contest itself reveals a remarkable state of affairs. Through the agencies at their command, the officials have obtained proxies to an extent that renders them practically irresponsible. The proxies have accumulated during years, and their possessors, thus intrenched, defy the policy-holders and assert their own unlimited authority in a manner at once offensive and dangerous. They assume power to do as they please with funds belonging to the whole body of policy-holders; they squander funds in buying new business and in vain attempts to manufacture an opinion favorable to their action; they undermine the foundations of the company's strength; they boast of the cruel injustice inflicted upon retiring policy-holders; they avow a determination to go on spending the policy-holders' money to overcome the influence of the policy-holders' remonstrances. Gov. ROBINSON cannot be ignorant of this contest, or of the peril to life insurance involved in the proceedings of the managers of the Mutual Life.

The Legislature alone can apply adequate remedies. It owes to policy-holders some legal guarantee of just treatment in the matter of surrendered policies. At present they are at the mercy of the companies, and avowals made in behalf of the Mutual Life show what that mercy sometimes is. The second remedy is a brief enactment annulling all proxies of an older date than sixty days, and requiring proxies hereafter granted to bear on their face the specific purpose for which they are given. To this measure there can be no honest objection. It is equitable and safe. It is, moreover, absolutely necessary if an end is to be put to the scandalous pretensions of which the Mutual Life management affords a striking illustration.

THE GENERAL AND THE WAR OFFICE.

It is probable that one leading point of attack on the Army bill in Congress will be a feature which has hitherto attracted comparatively little popular attention, partly because the amount of proposed change is not at once visible, and partly, also, because, even when pointed out, its importance may not at the first glance be fully appreciated. This feature is the contemplated addition to the powers of the commanding General. That the members of the Army Joint Committee, however, vividly realized the character of this change is clear from the very noteworthy fact that at least two-thirds of the speech made by Senator BURNSIDE, in introducing its report, was occupied with explaining this single topic, and it is further to be noted that the only interruption for inquiry during his remarkably compact and well-digested speech, was made upon this same point.

This amplification of the powers of the commanding General is attacked upon two grounds: first, its constitutionality; second, its wisdom or expediency. Under the former head, it is claimed that the bill undertakes to restrict the powers of the President in a way not contemplated by the Constitution; under the latter, that the bill confers upon the commanding General a dangerous degree of control over the departments now specially authorized to administer the affairs of the Army and to use the money annually appropriated by Congress. Some who do not go to the length of seeing absolute danger in this admitted increase of control, which, indeed, is far from being autocratic, yet condemn what they consider to be the taking away of the existing degree of independence in staff departments.

Speaking generally, it may be said that the real changes which the new bill effects in existing laws, so far as the power of the commanding General is increased, are concerned mainly with the appointment, assignment, and detail of officers, both in staff and line; the rendering of reports and the issue of orders; inspection and recruiting; the supervision of staff departments, arsenals, the Engineer Corps, the Ordnance Corps, and the Signal Service; the transfer of officers and of enlisted men in completing and conducting the proposed reorganization; the designation of the commanding General's substitute in office duties when he takes the field; and his recommendations for promotions. This array covers an exceedingly broad field, and it would be unsafe to declare that the language of the bill in some particulars, especially in the matter of appointments, promotions, and details, may not be modified to obviate legal objections; while, of course, the question of expediency is an open one with regard to all the proposed changes. It may, however, be said, in general, that the plain purpose of this part of the bill is to furnish the Army with an executive head—a head not fixed upon it in effigy every four years by the varying fortunes of politics, but virtually connected with its body and members, and a part of itself.

The subject is a large one to debate, even if only from its multiplicity of details. But one of the fundamental points to consider is, whether the proposed expansion of the commanding General's power is covered and balanced by safeguards. Now, one decisive safeguard is presented in the fact that by the Constitution, (Article II., Section 2,) "the President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States," and hence, whatever may be the routine duties imposed upon the General, they are held subject to that provision. More specifically still, the President can now by law remove the General from the command of the Army and put another officer in his place. Section 76 of the new bill merely reiterates existing law when it says:

"The General of the Army, *or other General officer assigned by the President* as commanding General, shall, *under the direction and during the pleasure of the President*, have command of the entire Army, line and staff."

Here, then, we find a complete safeguard against any dangerous exercise of power by the commanding General, as well as a warning held out against the temptation to thwart the general policy of the President and his War Secretary. Again, a considerable number of the proposed changes confer a joint authority on the Secretary of War and the commanding General, hitherto only expressed in terms as belonging to the former. This is true of the Subsistence Department, the Engineer Bureau, the Ordnance Department, and, in fact, most of the staff departments. But, on examination, it will be found that "the immediate direction and control" of all administrative bureau duties, and, in fact, of all matters not connected directly with military operations, remain, by section 79, with the Secretary, while the commanding General's orders extend only to those operations. It would be no compliment to these departments to say, as is sometimes said, that the new bill proposes to "put the civil authority under the military." They are military themselves, and hence for all military operations should be under military orders. But a still more comprehensive safeguard is given in section 75, which says:

"That the Secretary of War, under the direction of the President, shall exercise supervision and control over all branches of the military service, not only in those cases where his supervision and control are specially required by law, but in all cases embraced within the functions of the President as Commander-in-chief of the land forces; and such supervision and control may be exercised by the Secretary of War as circumstances may require, either directly or through the commanding General of the Army, and other officers of the Army, or through such agents as the Secretary may appoint in accordance with law."

The purpose of the changes already enumerated is, it is clear, to make a homogeneous military establishment out of what has been a heterogeneous one; to make the commanding General, whoever he may be, an executive head in the Army proper, so that he can use all the departments and all the military power to carry on military operations. For this reason he, no less than the Secretary, needs to have reports made to him from the departments, to have some control over their supplies and material of war, and over the assignment of officers, though subject to the supervision of the President and Secretary. It is almost a distinct question whether he should make the entire transfers of the officers and enlisted men under the reorganization scheme. Yet the power must be lodged somewhere, and to whom else could it more fittingly go? When we come to those very important provisions which declare that certain appointments, promotions, and details for staff duty shall be made by the President on the recommendation of the commanding General, we find a great arena for possible discussion. These provisions, by their terms, make such a recommendation a prerequisite to appointment. Undoubtedly this gives new power to the General—or, rather, it restricts the existing power which is exercised by the President. But the President may decline to make the appointment recommended to him, and require another, so that the General, also, has no final control in the matter. Of course, the purpose is to do away with appointments by the President as a favor, at the solicitation of friends, when the candidate is not in the line of promotion or of fitness.

THE KEY OF TAMMANY.

There is a large brick building on Fourteenth-street, not far from Irving-place, which is known as Tammany Hall. It is the sacred edifice of the Democracy of this City. Thither flock the faithful, on set occasions, to be instructed from the rostrum by such eminent persons as KELLY, CLINTON, SPINOLA, County Clerk GUMBLETON, and J. NELSON TAPPAN. Thither on election nights, throng enthusiastic Tammanyites to hear the returns read by their chiefs. And, on high days, the front of the building is decorated with Chinese lanterns, calico flags, and bunting, while the rank and file of the party in the street hurrah for "John Kellee," and cry, "Thrue for yez, bedad!" in their own seductive Greek, to everything that is said. The building is owned by the Tammany Society, legally known as the Columbian Order. This is a secret society, not unlike those of the Freemasons and Odd-fellows. The head man of the organization is "Grand Sachem." The governing council are "Sachems," pure and simple; and then there are "Wiskinskies," and nobody knows what not, besides. The society controls the building; the Sachems control the society; the Grand Sachem controls the Sachems, and the Grand Sachem holds the key.

One would not suppose that there was any peculiar sacredness about the brick building on Fourteenth-street. Nevertheless, whoever holds the key of that building holds the key of the Democratic Party of this City, of this State, and almost of this Republic. At least, this is the view which every loyal Tammanyite takes of the situation. There can be no lawful meeting of the Tammany Hall General Committee held in any place but Tammany Hall. The reader must not confound the committee with the society. The first is a central committee of a party; the second is a secret lodge, or society. The Tammany Hall Democracy claims to be the simon-pure Democratic organization of this City. All others are fraudulent and irregular. In 1870, for example, a meeting of the Tammany Hall General Committee was called to meet in Tammany Hall on a certain night. There was a quarrel in the party, and a majority of the Sachems were opposed to having any meeting. They accordingly drafted 800 policemen (for the policemen then belonged to Tammany) and stationed this force in and around the building. And there was no meeting in the hall. Therefore, the so-called simon-pure Democracy of New-York had an injunction served upon it, as it were, and was compelled to suspend business for the time. Ten Sachems barred it out into the street, and it was struck with a paralysis.

Such an occurrence as this moved Mr. HENRY L. CLINTON to say, in a public speech, that "the Tammany Democracy is governed, not by men elected to represent it in the General Committee, not by men who should take the foremost rank in its organization, but by a secret society, whose members are elected for life." And Mr. CLINTON explained that "the Tammany Society is a secret society, and it owns the building known as Tammany Hall. By this means it is enabled to say what particular committee shall meet in that building." Obviously, as we have said, the key of the Tammany Hall building is the key of the Tammany Democracy. We do not suppose that Mr. CLINTON has changed his mind on that subject, although he is now one of the holders of the key, instead of being one of those against whom the key was turned.

The Tammany Hall Democracy, which is controlled by the Tammany Society, which is controlled by the Sachems, who are controlled by the Grand Sachem, who holds the key of the hall, has, in times past, done its best to control the Democratic Party in the State and in the nation. During TWEED'S administration in the place now held by JOHN KELLY, a very extensive programme was developed. Having captured the City, the State was next to be assailed. The attempt was successful, and during JOHN T. HOFFMAN'S Gubernatorial term Tammany reigned supreme from Montauk Point to Niagara Falls. It was "on the cards" that HOFFMAN should be Tammany's next candidate for President of the United States, and Grand Sachem TWEED rubbed his hands with glee as he thought of his exchanging the small Treasury of New-York for the grand Treasury of the United States. The Napoleon of Tammany had a downfall, and the scheme was temporarily abandoned. JOHN KELLY has succeeded to the leadership which TWEED relinquished; and he is gradually rebuilding the rudely-shattered fabric. He holds the key of the old concern. He is laboriously extending the walls. KELLY is naturally encouraged. He has won his fight in the State Convention of the Democratic Party. And "the cabal," as Mr. HENRY L. CLINTON called it, which was organized to control the City, has reached out to control the State.

Just now, however, there is trouble near the key-hole. KELLY naturally desires to hold his grip on the key. The council of Sachems may vote to take it away from him. Therefore the Sachems must be looked to, and an importation of new members is KELLY'S mode of meeting the difficulty. A notice of a meeting at which members of the Tammany Society are to be elected must be duly advertised in the newspapers to make it a lawful meeting. KELLY craftily evaded the law of his own society by having the notice printed in an obscure and almost unknown newspaper. The meeting was held, 147 new members were elected, and Mr. KELLY went home and grimly slept with the sacred key under his pillow. The present, at least, was secure. The new members would vote for Sachems who would vote that KELLY should continue to keep the key. But certain other members of the Society, or Columbian Order, object to having their chairs stuffed like a ballot-box with "little jokers." They had no knowledge of the so-called election, and they demand an injunction against the qualifying of the illegally-chosen new members. If the 147 men are enjoined from admission to the Tammany Society, Mr. KELLY loses the key of Tammany Hall.

This is not the fight of one party against another. It is a fight to oust from his position of key-holder a man who has shown his conspicuous unfitness as janitor. When JOHN KELLY does not like a tenant of the sacred edifice to which he holds the key, he throws him out of the window, or kicks him down stairs. Disinterested observers have looked with pity upon the heaps of ejected tenants who weep over their bruises. This process of ejectment, possibly, has been kept up too long. There are more "outs" than "ins." Possibly, the janitor must give up the key.

THE ROTHSCHILDS, of Paris, have been victimized through what they had intended to be a shrewd business operation. A little more than two years ago they sent to the Government Mint at Bordeaux silver, in bars, to the value of 1,200,000 francs, and requested that it might be coined for them. Although uncoined silver was then selling at a considerable discount from its nominal worth as a circulating medium, and although the French Government had ceased coining silver on its own account, yet the laws regulating the Mint did not permit of a refusal to receive and stamp the metal. As a possible means of getting out of the difficulty, the ROTHSCHILDS were told that the pressure of work was so great that the coined money could not be delivered for two years; but, after making an estimate, which showed that they could afford to sacrifice the interest on their money for this period and still make a handsome profit, the bankers replied that they were willing to wait. The silver was turned over to the Superintendent of the Mint, who gave them a certificate of deposit, but when at the end of the stated time they called for their money they were told that it could not be delivered to them, for the silver bars had been stolen, silver-plated copper bars having been substituted for them. To the ROTHSCHILDS this was an unqualified loss, for the Government decrees expressly provide that it is not to be held responsible for bullion sent to its Mints by private persons who desire to have it coined, while in the case of the officials at the Mint it is merely a breach of trust, for which they cannot be held criminally accountable. The primary action on the part of the ROTHSCHILDS was largely colored by what is known as sharp practice, so that the sympathy felt for them will be in some degree mitigated; but the incident will have one result, that unless a change is made in the French laws regulating the coinage of bullion, very little metal owned by private individuals is likely to find its way into the Government Mints.

Young men and women who are at all sagacious will do well not to allow themselves to be drawn into that mild form of buffoonery called a mock marriage. We do not mean by this a ceremony in which one or the other of the two contracting parties is deceived as to its locality, but one in which a desire to momentarily entertain friends is the ruling motive. It is so easy to get married legally, and there are so many persons who possess all the legal requirements needed to declare a union valid, that the make-believe bride and groom can never be certain that they may not be in some way compromised by their perfectly innocent actions. Of course, there would be no difficulty in proving, if such evidence was necessary, an absence at the time being of all intention to consider the act a binding one; but then who wants to be summoned into court to explain the bearings of some seemingly harmless frolic? or have one's peace of mind disturbed by all manner of social forebodings? A case in point occurred a few days since in a neighboring city. There was a church wedding, as large and fashionable as could be desired, but at the entrance—and only one door of the church was allowed to be opened—was stationed a detective for the purpose of preventing the entrance of a certain undesired individual, while near the officiating clergyman was posted a lawyer armed with all the legal documents needed to show, if any one raised the question, that there was no good reason why the marriage should be stayed. The cause for all this preparation was due to the inconsiderateness of the young lady, who had a year or two before been married in sport to some one other than her present husband by a man who turned out to be a Judge or a Justice of the Peace, or some other authority, and in consequence of this fact her life had been made miserable by the assertions of the temporary bridegroom that he would not permit her to be married to any one else. As it turned out, no attempt at interference was made, and the precautions taken were, therefore, needless; but that they were even thought to be necessary indicates as amount of uneasiness which no one would care to lightly assume, and hence the very obvious moral is that the best way to avoid entanglements of this kind is to refuse to participate in any of these mock ceremonies.

History, private as well as public, is forever repeating itself. Mediæval mysteries and horrors are continually represented in contemporaneous chronicles. The trial, now going on, of Mrs. COBB at Norwich, Conn., suggests the wholesale poisonings of Mme. DE BRINVILLIERS, in the reign of LOUIS XIV. Her lover, WESLEY BISHOP, answers to SAINTE CROIX; and she administered deadly drugs to her husband very much as the Marchioness did to her inconvenient liege, giving him dose after dose before she succeeded in dispatching him. It remains to be seen whether BISHOP, like the handsome Frenchman, furnished antidotes to COBB to hinder himself from marrying the partner of his crimes. The Connecticut woman is believed to have given poisons to Mrs. BISHOP under pretense of giving her medicine, as the diabolical MARGUERITE gave hers to her father and to patients in the hospitals. There seems to be no more humanity in the Yankee than in the Gallic murderess, though those seem common-place and vulgar compared with these. The latter had innumerable graces of person and manner and many accomplishments; while the former are ordinary persons in humble life. But the contemporaneous seldom shows poetic. The background of time and distance is required for full pictorial effect. Two centuries and more lend a degree of romance and idealism to MARGUERITE DE BRINVILLIERS and SAINTE CROIX, of which the prosaic to-day is naturally incapable. Nevertheless, the plain New-Englanders had no other motive for crime than unlawful love, while the elegant Parisians had revenge and avarice besides. But, on the other hand, BISHOP has proved to be a very mean rascal. He has turned against the woman who bestowed herself on him, in order to avoid legal punishment. MARGUERITE'S lover, contemptible and mercenary as he was, had the good luck to die dramatically by the fumes of the poisons he was concocting in his secret laboratory. If the miserable BISHOP had swallowed some of the arsenic he had procured for others, when he was first arrested, he would have made a picturesque end at least. But there can never be anything picturesque, dramatic, or endurable in a man who shares a woman's sin, and then appears publicly as her accuser. This is a depth of infamy, to the credit of her sex be it said, to which woman almost never descends.

The generosity of wealthy Americans in giving, either before or after death, large sums of money in aid of educational institutions is so well known as to be looked upon beyond our borders as almost a national characteristic, but there is another custom, an irregular outgrowth of this liberality, which is less known and also less commendable. It has of late become a practice with the Trustees, overseers, or Directors of various institutions of learning, from the high school to the university, in selecting a President or Principal, to take into close consideration his skill as a beggar. The art of appealing successfully to the benevolent instincts of business men is one which some persons possess in a marked degree. They may combine with it high scholarship and rare executive ability, as is the case with two deservedly-popular instructors, namely, President ELIOT, of Harvard University, and President GILMAN, of Johns Hopkins University; but there is reason for believing that these gifts, natural and acquired, are not always found centred in the same person, and that a man may be an admirable teacher who is constitutionally incapable of exciting in the minds of wealthy men a sympathetic regard for the cause of learning. It is true that as our colleges and higher schools are now carried on, they must in a large measure depend for their success on outside help; but would it not be better to make the soliciting of assistance the work of the controlling board, rather than force that duty upon the Principal or his assistants? Furthermore, if the art of asking is thus brought into prominence, by being made a necessary qualification for the success in life of a teacher in the higher branches of learning, is it not probable that men of retiring dispositions will be driven into other professions, where at least they will be judged by their general worth, and not by one quality?

MR. ROBESON'S OFFICIAL CONDUCT.

TESTIMONY IN REGARD TO A CONTRACT FOR THE IRON-CLAD AMPHITRITE—CONFLICTING STATEMENTS BY AN ENGINEER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Mr. John T. Ganse, of the Harlan-Hollingsworth Ship-building Company, of Wilmington, Del., was before the House Naval Committee this morning at the instance of ex-Secretary Robeson. His testimony was to the effect that the contract made with that company for the construction of the new iron-clad Amphitrite, in part from the old material of the condemned vessel of the same name, was to the advantage of the Government. By the terms of the contract the firm gave one pound of new iron for three pounds of scrap—a very advantageous arrangement for the Government, being far more than it would agree to now, and double what the material would have brought had the ship been sold at public sale. In the progress of the construction of the new ship there had been five contracts, the first two dependent mainly on the disposal of the old material, the last three made contingent upon an appropriation by Congress for the work. It was explicitly stated in these contracts that the Government should not be held responsible unless an appropriation was made by Congress.

Ex-Engineer Wood read a statement quoting records of the Bureau of Steam Engineering to show that Mr. King, ex-chief of the bureau, had recorded himself therein precisely to the contrary of what he had testified before the committee as to the condition of the war boilers, and the kind of boilers and machinery that should be used.

JAN 10 1879

ON THE VOYAGE TO MEXICO.

JOURNEYING TO SOUTHERN LATITUDES.

BALMY BREEZES IN MIDWINTER—A MISCELLANEOUS COMPANY OF TRAVELERS—OFF THE WHITE AND GREEN COAST OF FLORIDA.

From Our Special Correspondent.

OFF CAPE CANAVARAL, Fla., Tuesday, Dec. 31, 1878.

The Cuban and Mexican mail steamer City of Merida, of the Alexandre Line, sailed out of New-York Harbor last Saturday afternoon, pushing her way through cakes of floating ice, half hidden by the snow-flakes, her ten or a dozen cabin passengers shivering in thick coats and furs. On this Tuesday evening, the last evening of the year, your correspondent being one of the passengers, we are sitting in groups on the upper deck, in the soft moonlight, dressed in Summer clothes, spinning yarns and singing songs. The weather, is the weather of June. Could we see the shore, we would see green leaves and blushing roses. But we are too far out to sea for that. We have not seen land since the darkness shut Staten Island out from our sight on Saturday evening. At midnight on Sunday we caught a glimpse of the Hatteras light, (one of the brightest and best beacons to be seen anywhere in the world,) and this evening the Cape Canaveral light is in sight; and these are the only indications of shore that we have had. But the Captain promises us that to-morrow we will be sailing down the southern coast of Florida, within a mile and a half of the shore. We have been keeping from 30 to 50 miles out. "Cape Canavaral," as the Captain says, "is not near anywhere, but is about 100 miles south of St. Augustine." You have seen the bold traveler who has just returned from "Yurrup," and have heard him tell of what a stormy passage he had, and how "the Captain said it was the roughest voyage he had ever made, so you may know it was pretty bad." This gentleman is still abroad, scattering bad French throughout the land; but our trip can discount his little fiction. We have hardly seen a wave since we started. "Look out for Hatteras," everybody said. "Oh, you'll catch it going around Hatteras." "You'll wish yourself well ashore when you strike Hatteras." Hatteras is the worst-slandered place in the United States. When we passed the big, bright light the sea was as smooth as the North River. There was not nearly as much motion in it as there is at some places in the East River. As to sea-sickness, there has not been a thought of it aboard the boat, except in the case of a quiet little black-eyed boy, who has been at school in New-York for two years, and is on his way back to his home in Campeche. He was sick before we were out of New-York Bay, but he got over it long ago.

If ever a mixed lot of passengers went out of New-York in a steam-ship, it is this lot. We have one Englishman, one Frenchman, three Mexicans, three "Down Easters," the boy from Yucatan, and one New-Yorker in the saloon, your correspondent having the honor of being the only "first-class" passenger from New-York; and he begs to assure you that the dignity and honor of the American Metropolis shall be maintained at all hazards.

There is as much Spanish spoken aboard the boat as English, perhaps more. A puzzling little Spanish notice in each of the state-rooms gives warning of something or other, perhaps about being down in time for dinner. It is hard work to coax the passengers down from the hurricane deck, where they sit during the day under the welcome shade of canvas awnings. And speaking of meals, we have five of them a day—an arrangement much more satisfactory than the American plan of only three. On getting up in the morning, at any time after 6 o'clock, a boy brings us a cup of coffee and a plate of hard biscuits. This keeps the internal man in good condition until breakfast, at 9, a good solid meal. At 1 comes lunch, almost a dinner, starting off with soup, and including a rare lot of strange dishes, which digest quite as well as if they had not unpronounceable Spanish names. Dinner at 5, an excellent meal, with half the bills of fare printed in English, the other half in Spanish. Tea and biscuits, at 10 in the evening, and then bed, or sitting on the hurricane deck, in the moonlight. While we were in Northern waters, the smooking-room, forward, was crowded at night, but nobody has been in it since Monday, when we have been given a reception by the porpoises all the way down. The warm water makes them feel frisky, the old sailors say, and they follow the ship and make long jumps out of the water. They do not only come up high enough to show their backs and tails, as they often do near New-York, but make long leaps, sometimes 20 feet, or more, skimming over the water like flat stones. They have a curious habit of keeping ahead of the steamer's bow, for they are very fast swimmers. With one ahead for a leader, they swim often 10 or 15 abreast, keeping ahead of the ship for half an hour or more. The steerage passengers shoot at them with revolvers, and whenever one is hit, he drops out of sight like a shot.

The first picture in the gallery of passengers to be presented to your notice is the Englishman. He is now a resident of Pittsburg; and if there is any place in the world where he has not been, they forgot to put it down on the maps. He has stories of the Rhine and the Mediterranean and the Black Sea; and tales of shipwreck and narrow escape. On our first night out, when we were just going over the bar, the English passenger said to me:

"Do you want to learn something?"

"Certainly; why not? Knowledge, like a trip-hammer, is power."

"I see you are a young man," [*sic!*] said he, "and I will give you some good advice." And he went on, after taking me mysteriously to his state-room, to explain the uses of the life-preserver, and the quickest way of putting it on, and just the boat that the occupant of my state-room must get into, in case of any accident.

"I have had so many narrow escapes," said he, "in my many voyages, that I always keep prepared for accidents. To-day we are here, before to-morrow we may be in——"

Was he going to say heaven or Mexico? The dinner-bell interrupted him.

Next is our French passenger. Two weeks ago he was visiting in some little French town. He is a Parisian merchant, traveling for his health; was once a sailor-boy, and scrambles about the rigging like a cat. From the town in the South of France he returned to Paris, called for his wife and child, sailed for New-York hotels, and is to return in the next steamer. He is wild to see Niagara Falls, and will hurry back to see them as soon as possible. The hotel in which he left his wife, although a large one, was "out of the world" 10 years ago, and he thinks the New-York hotels are "verra bad indeed."

The three "Down Easters" are from Massachusetts, and some sacrilegious sailor has nicknamed them "the three Dromioe." When the United States is gladdened with their presance, Worcester claims them for her own. They are classical. When they are not discussing matters and things connected with Harvard College, they are quoting Homer. If Mr. Homer were aboard this ship, he would find three congenial spirits, fresh from Massachusetts. Very fresh. They are not quite sure yet whether they will stop in Havana or go on to Vera Cruz. They will have to make up their minds very soon. Of the three Mexicans, two are husband and wife, who have been traveling in Europe and the United States for the last year. The gentleman is a Lieutenant in the Mexican Navy, and son of the man who, for 18 years was Secretary of the Mexican Republic's Territory. For four of the 18 years his father received no salary, and the Congress voted him a grant of fine farming land, 60 miles long. The Lieutenant says that his father could not hesitate to give half of the tract to any one who would cultivate it properly. He travels with a cosy little nest of 13 trunks, and a baby, all of which go to show that they have civilization in Mexico. Speaking of the Mexican Navy, it is said that the Republic once had quite a squadron, but that while the ships were all at anchor in Vera Cruz harbor, a norther came along and stove them to pieces against the stone pier. The officers and men were all drowned, except one Midshipman, who was on shore without leave. Our Commodore now, who is on his way home, is a sphinx. He has not said 10 words since he came aboard: so the school he has been going to ought to be generally recommended. This completes the list of our characters, with the exception of Mr. Louis Jacobs, whose name and face are familiar in the vicinity of the Bull's Head Hotel. He is taking 10 fine horses to the City of Mexico, and spends most of his time in keeping them comfortable.

Since this letter was dated and the beginning of it was written, please to consider a decided change in our latitude, setting us down past the central and lower Florida coast, past the remarkable "Alligator" light, that distinguishes itself by showing five white flashes and a red one, past the Sombrero light, the last glimpse of Florida that we shall have, on the downward trip, the steamer well out in the Florida Straits, sailing through the warm waters of the Gulf Stream. Yesterday, we were sitting in the sun, on the hurricane deck, congratulating ourselves on the warmth, bathing in the sunshine. To-day, the canvas awnings are all up, and we have been glad to get under their shade. This evening there is not a breath of wind, and in the saloon it is chilling. It is August weather now, and no mistake. At 7 o'clock to-morrow morning, the Captain tells us, we will sail past the Morro Castle, and be in Havana. We are quite willing to take his word for it, for he kept faith with us to-day, in carrying us within a mile or so of the Florida shore.

From daylight this morning until nearly dark we have been looking over the starboard rail, over the intervening sea, looking into Florida. More than 100 miles of the white beach we have seen, backed by 100 miles of the deepest green forest of cedars and pines, with here and there a tall palm-tree towering high above its fellows. Every few miles, through openings in the shore, we could see the lagoons, bays and bordered with luxuriant tree and bush. There may have been flowers, but we were too far away to see them. Most of the light-houses down the Florida coast are built on iron rods, a mile or two out from the shore. Each of these hoisted the Stars and Stripes as we passed, and each received a passing salute from our powerful steam-whistle. It has often been said that it makes a man "feel good," when away from home, to see his country's flag suddenly thrown to the breeze. The undersigned is prepared to make solemn affidavit to the fact. The stripes look a great deal brighter, and the blue ground much more worthy to be fought for, when you see them away from home. At one of the light-houses, after raising the flag, the two keepers pulled out to us in a little boat to get some papers. One of them was a shining darky, and all the clothes he had on you could put in a corner of your eye. We threw them some papers, and they hurried back to excite themselves over last year's news.

We have had several shots at sharks to-day, but with no appreciable results. Not the little, New-York dog fish sharks, but regular old man-eaters, 12 to 15 feet long. While we were watching for them, on the upper deck, one of the Mexicans gave us a good story of the surgeon on a Spanish passenger-steamer, who depended entirely upon somebody-or-other's homeopathic specifics, which go by numbers. Number one cures certain diseases, number two certain others, and so on. Number 15 is a certain cure for cancer, corns, ingrowing nails, and seasickness. One of the doctor's passengers was sea-sick, and he went after the No. 15 for him. But, the No. 15 bottle was empty. So, with a happy smile upon his tawny countenance, he poured out half the quantity from No. 8, and half from No. 7. The 8 and the 7, of course, must make 15. The cream of the joke is, that the combination did the passenger just as much good as the original No. 15 would have done.

About four more days southward would cremate us. Happy new year. W. D.

AMUSEMENTS.

"MARTHA" AT BOOTH'S THEATRE.

The severe storm of the early part of last evening doubtless prevented many persons from attending Booth's Theatre to hear Flotow's ever-popular opera of "Martha." There was, nevertheless, a good-sized audience present, who were rewarded for their exertions in attending by a meritorious performance of this bright and sparkling work. The credit for the success of the evening was principally due, as it was the night before, to Miss Cary, whose acting and singing were entitled to the highest praise. Her *Nancy* is well known to the public, and calls for no further mention beyond the fact that it was in her best vein. She was spirited and piquant, and sang as perfectly as she always does. Miss Litta made her second appearance here in the heroine's part, and confirmed the impression she made on Tuesday. Her voice appeared to advantage in the concerted music, and is without doubt a flexible and pure soprano, which tells well even in fortissimo passages with the orchestra and chorus. In such an aria as the "Last Rose of Summer," in which she was encored, and repeated in English, she shows the lack of physical force and sufficient power of lungs to do herself full justice on the operatic stage. Considering the resources of her voice, she manages it with skill, but her artistic sense and training would doubtless suggest a different rendering if she had more breath at her command. The *Lionel* was Mr. Westberg, who has a light tenor voice of good quality and an agreeable stage presence. Mr. Gottschalk was a disappointing *Plunket*. The opera was given smoothly as a whole, and, owing to the efforts of Miss Cary, in a merry and vivacious way, and the performance fairly deserved the applause which several of the scenes received. To-night, the "ballo in Maschera" is announced, with Miss Kellogg, Signor Pantaleoni, and Signor Rosnati, his first appearance in this City.

THE ENGLISH GLEE CLUB.

Last night's concert at Chickering Hall of this admirable company was successful both in the number and musical character of the audience, and the excellent performance of a programme of merit. There were the usual number of glees and part songs interspersed with solos. Among the latter, the gem of the evening was Miss Beebe's two songs by Rubinstein—"The Dream" and "The Lark." These she sang with grace and artistic finish, and responded to an enthusiastic recall with Taubert's "Dame Nightingale." Mr. George Ellard did himself credit in Braham's well-known song, "The Anchor's Weigh'd," in which he was so effective as to receive a genuine encore. Miss Finch and Mr. Aiken were the other soloists, the former singing a song by Von Weber and the latter a song by Mr. Brandeis, whose name generally appears on the programmes of these entertainments. Of the glees, Calcott's exquisite "With sighs, sweet rose," was the most noticeable, and was given with rare skill. The audience were in the mood for the music, and expressed their appreciation in vigorous applause. The next concert of the series will be on the afternoon of Jan 22.

GENERAL MENTION.

Mr. Max Strakosch has arranged a concert for Sunday evening at Booth's Theatre, the proceeds of which, it is announced, will be devoted to defraying the expenses of the musical education of Miss Marie Tuck. Miss Maria Litta, Miss Nannie Hart, Signora Galimberti, Mr. Westberg, Mr. Gottschalk, and M. Remenyi are among the artists who have tendered their co-operation to Mr. Strakosch.

The programme which M. Adolph Neuendorff has arranged for the third public rehearsal of the Philharmonic Society of New-York will be interpreted this afternoon at the Academy of Music. Besides the orchestral forces at the disposal of M. Neuendorff, Mrs. Anna Granger Dow and Mr. Franz Remmel will give their services as soloists. The corresponding concert of the society is set down for to-morrow evening.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The total loss by the fire at Nos. 347 and 349 West Baltimore-street Thursday night, as estimated by Fire Inspector Holloway, is $79,000. The individual losses are: Leonard Passano, $20,000; insured in the Liverpool and London and Globe, Commercial Union, of London; Lynchburg Fire, of Virginia; Equitable, of Nashville, and Mechanics' and Traders', of New-York, $3,000 each; and Scottish Commercial, $5,000; E. Dalrymple & Co., $18,000; insured in the Liverpool and London and Globe, Scotland Commercial, Imperial, of London, Firemen's and Peabody, of Baltimore; Hoffman, of New-York; Westchester, of New-York; Merchants', of Newark, Buffalo, German Citizens', of St. Louis; Farmers', of York, Penn., $2,500 each; Louis Ash & Son, $15,000; insured in the Liverpool and London and Globe for $1,000; Etna, Baltimore, of Baltimore, and Firemens', of Baltimore, $5,000 each. William A. Miller, confectioner, adjoining No. 349, damage by water, $4,000; fully insured; damage to building No. 349, $10,000; insured in the Equitable, of Baltimore; and to No. 347, $6,000; fully insured.

A fire occured at Emlenton, Penn., yesterday morning which destroyed property, including the Post Office and its entire contents, to the extent of $10,000. The losses were nearly all covered by insurance.

The extensive cigar-factory of N. Katzenbach at Terre Haute, Ind., was burned Wednesday. Loss, $7,000; insured for $4,000 in the Phœnix and Germania Companies.

A fire in the dry goods and grocery store of David S. Taylor, at Spring City, Penn., Thursday night, caused a loss of $10,000; fully insured.

DEATH OF DON ESPARTERO.

THE CAREER OF A PEASANT NOBLEMAN.

SPAIN'S EX-REGENT DIES AT VITTORIA—HIS ADVENTUROUS LIFE AS A SOLDIER AND STATESMAN — BORN A WHEELWRIGHT'S SON, HE IS RAISED TO THE REGENCY OF A KINGDOM.

The death is announced of Don Baldomero Espartero, ex-Regent, soldier, and statesman of Spain, and for nearly half a century a prominent figure in the military and political history of that country. Espartero's life was full of stirring incident and romance. His fortune was variable and capricious as that of his native land. Rising from the humble station of a wheelwright's son to the high rank of the Chief General of Spain, endowed with titles of nobility, and become a Grandee, in the days of his power this man made and unmade Ministries, and at last forced Queen Christine to renounce the Regency, and assumed it himself in her stead. From this height he fell to exile, branded as traitor by his foes. A second time placed at the head of affairs by the turn of political events, a second time he was forced to retire from public life. Through all the vicissitudes and experiences of a long career, as Grandee he still retained something of the rudeness and vulgarity of the peasant.

Born at Granatula, a city of La Mancha, in 1792, the youngest of a family of nine children, Espartero was destined by his parents for the Church, by nature for the Army. Scarcely had he entered upon his ecclesiastical studies when the event took place that developed his passion for a soldier's life, and decided his career. The French invasion of 1808 roused the spirit of every loyal Spaniard, and the Spanish students were in the front ranks of the volunteers. Espartero joined with ardor in the movements begun by his associates, and became a volunteer in the students' corps, which was known as the "Sacred Battallon," and served with mark in the various encounters with the invaders. When this brief service was concluded, young Espartero entered a military school, and was graduated at the age of 23, with the rank of Sub-lieutenant. Assigned at first to a regiment of infantry in garrison at Valladolid, after the retreat of the imperial troops he became attached to the army which was sent, under command of Gen. Morillo, to subdue the insurgent South American colonies. Espartero was promoted to a Captaincy at this time, and in the same year, 1815, rose to the rank of Major. His military talent gained him the position of Lieutenant-Colonel in 1817, and that of Colonel in 1822. Two years later, after the capitulation of Ayacucho, by which Spain abandoned her rule in South America, Espartero returned home in company with a number of men, such as Lopez, Narvaez, Maroto, Alaix, and Laserna, who were to be associated with him in a career he little foresaw at that time. He brought with him from Peru a considerable fortune, which he had won at play. Stationed at Logrono, with the rank of Brigadier, he presently fell in love with the daughter of a rich proprietor of that city, and married her in spite of the opposition of her father. He proceeded with his regiment soon afterward to the Island of Majorca.

In 1832, when Ferdinand VII. abolished the Salic law, Espartero declared himself in favor of the rights of succession to the throne which were conferred upon the Princess Isabella. In the following year, upon the death of King Ferdinand, Espartero was true to his declaration, and resolutely took the part of the young Queen. He offered to march with his regiment against the provinces of the north, which had uprisen in favor of Don Carlos, and during the struggles that followed was successively made commanding General, Field Marshal, and finally Lieutenant-General, thus solving a problem less easy of solution elsewhere, of being promoted so much the more rapidly as he was the more frequently defeated. In May, 1836, during the absence of Gen. Cordova, Espartero became for the time Commander-in-chief of the army assigned to the work of covering Madrid. This gave him the most glorious opportunity of his life thus far, and he improved the opportunity well. By successfully repulsing a daring and sudden attack made upon the capital by the Carlistt troops, Espartero won for himself the glory of having saved Madrid. As a token of gratitude for this he was appointed Generalissimo of the armies of the North, Viceroy of Navarre, and Captain-General of the Basque Provinces. In 1837 he was elected member of the Cortes, and aided in the overthrow of the Calatrava Ministry. In 1838 he met for the same year he saved Madrid for the second time, it being then threatened by Don Carlos in person. Gen. Espartero repulsed Don Carlos beyond the Ebro, drove him from the heights of Lucena, and raised the blockade of Bilbao. This series of engagements was brilliant and decisive, and in reward for his eminent services Espartero received the title of Count of Luena. The new Count signalized his occupation of the command in those regions by vigorous measures and numerous executions at Pampeluna, Miranda, and elsewhere. He also re-established thorough disipline in the Army, and maintained it by his severe rule. In 1838 he defeated the Carlist General, Negri, and dispersed the bands of insurgents which had been devastating the provinces under the leadership of that General.

The great services of Espartero, and his avowed attachment to the Constitution of 1837, marked out for him his political course. He threw upon the Ofalia' Ministry the responsibility of its inaction, and sent to the Queen addresses sealnat Narvaez and Cordova, who were his personal enemies. Through new victories over the Carlists, in 1839, he won increased favor and the titles of Grandee of Spain of the first rank and Duke of Victoria. Profiting by his divisions among the Liberals, Espartero finally concluded with Maroto the famous treaty of Bergara, which compelled Don Carlos to leave Spain, leaving only Cabrera to prolong the civil war.

During all these years of the Pretender, Espartero proved his power by demanding the brevet of General for his Aide-de-Camp, Linage, who had insulted the Minister of War in a public letter. Narvaez, who refused the demand, was constrained to resign, and Linage had his brevet. The other members of the Cabinet, desiring to strike a blow at Espartero, secured the passage of a law through the Cortes restraining the municipal liberties. This law, despite protests, was signed by the Queen Regent. An insurrection followed. Espartero, who had just crushed Cabrera, marched into Madrid in triumph, and was immediately made President of a new Ministry. Queen Christine, at this juncture, renounced the Regency, and by the vote of the Cortes, May 8, 1841, it was intrusted to the hands of Espartero.

To establish and maintain necessary order, the new Regent employed all his resources. He checked the republican movements immediately upon their outbreak; stifled the insurrection incited by O'Donnell at Pamplelina, in favor of Christine; exposed and convicted the military plots of Gens. Concha and Diego Leon, and had the plotters shot; quelled by a reign of terror the incessant troubles in the Basque Provinces, and, after the surrender of Barcelona, re-entered Madrid in triumph. Master of the situation at home, he relied upon the alliance with England for his foreign support, without troubling himself about the intrigues which the Queen was engaged in, with the aid of France. A new insurrection breaking out at Barcelona, in 1842, he resorted to a bombardment, and brought his enemies to terms. Espartero was made of stern stuff, and his measures were little tempered by mercy.

A reign of terror could not, however, be successfully maintained. The progressive party was forced to unite with the moderate partisans of Queen Christine in a decree of general amnesty. Finally a crisis was brought on: Espartero was accused of having made a disadvantageous commercial treaty with England, and uprisings against him occurred in one province after another. Barcelona, twice razed by Espartero in two years, lifted its head again, and became the seat of a Provisional Government, composed of Lopez, Caballero, and Serrano. Espartero was declared a traitor to his country, and stripped of all his titles and dignities. Serrano placed himself at the insurgents, marche upon Madrid, and entered the city without resistance. Abandoned by his troops, Espartero fled to England, where he was received with all the honors due to the head just lost. After five years of residence in London, in 1848 the decree depriving him of his titles was annulled, and he returned to Madrid. Soon, afterward, however, he withdrew to Logrono, and spent many years in absolute retirement. In 1854, Queen Isabella, unable to control the revolutionary spirit raging throughout her Kingdom, saw in Espartero the only man who could save the throne to her, and recalled him to the head of affairs. Thus, a second time she was placed under Espartero's protection, and found in him a reliable defender. He proceeded to Madrid, and formed a Cabinet, in which his old rival, O'Donnell, was Minister of War. From 1854 to 1856 Spain was torn with internal dissensions, the reflex of the divisions between these two Ministers. A financial crisis, constant political disputes, and religious agitations combined to place Spain in an intolerable situation. At last Espartero was forced to resign, in 1856, and O'Donnell formed a new Ministry. In the insurrection which ensued, Espartero remained inactive, and in 1857, resigning his position as Senator, withdrew entirely from public life, and apparently ceased to be interested in the politics of his country.

After the revolution of 1868, and the expulsion of Queen Isabella, Gen. Espartero gave in his adhesion to the Provisory Government, but took no active part in events. In May, 1869, during the discussion upon the adoption of a new form of government, a number of the Cortes proposed to proclaim Espartero King of Spain, but the proposition met with little favor. In February, 1875, Espartero gave to the new King, Alfonso XII., an adhesion not less warm and hearty than that he addressed in 1868 to the men who had dethroned and exiled Queen Isabella, Alfonso's mother. He died in retirement at the ripe age of 87 years, having fairly outlived his career.

AN ACCUSED BANKER DISCHARGED.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Jan. 9.—Horace E. Taylor, banker, who failed some time ago, and was subsequently arrested, was to-day arraigned before the Criminal Court on the charge of embezzling $80,000. The defense claimed that the money on deposit ceased to be the property of the depositors and became the property of the defendant; and therefore he could not embezzle his own funds. The prosecution attempted to prove by depositors that they had placed money in his bank, when Judge Mayer ruled that under the act of Assembly of 1862 the evidence of depositors could not be admitted. The court then ordered a nolle prosequi, and Taylor was discharged.

EAST-BOUND FREIGHT RATES.

THE QUESTION OF POOLING UNDER CONSIDERATION BY THE TRUNK AND OTHER LINES OF RAILWAY.

Representatives of the trunk lines and of various of the Western railroads met in session at the Windsor Hotel yesterday, to consider the question of Western pools on east-bound freight. This meeting is an outcome of the one held at Chicago in December last. The matter of pooling the east-bound freights, so as to establish a uniform freight tariff from the West to Eastern ports, and to stop the reckless cutting that had been carried on, was discussed fully in Chicago, and it was decided that a pooling arrangement similar to that existing in the west-bound freight traffic was desirable. To obtain certain facilities not possessed at the time, the meeting in Chicago was adjourned, and a second meeting was arranged to occur in this City. Among the representatives present yesterday were John King, Jr., Vice-President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; J. H. Rutter, General Traffic Manager of the New-York Central Railroad; A. J. Cassatt, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Railroad; George R. Blanchard, of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad; H. P. Ledyard, General Manager of the Michigan Central Railroad; J. N. McCullough, General Manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad; James Smith, General Freight Agent of the Chicago, St. Louis and Alton Railroad; W. Broughton, of the Great Western Railway of Canada; Stewart, General Freight Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and John Muir, General Manager of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad. Commissioner Fink occupied the chair.

Little progress was made, it is understood, toward the settlement of the details of the pooling scheme. One of the representatives said that there was a decided hitch in the discussion, and that no conclusion was reached at the time of adjournment. The only action of importance was the appointment of a committee to take testimony regarding the rights of various roads in the matter of allotments. The roads agree as to the advantages of pooling, but the division of the earnings occasions the dispute. Some of the smaller roads are not satisfied with the percentage proposed to be given them, and the committee are to decide in these cases, visiting the headquarters of the companies for the purpose of reaching the facts upon which to base their decisions. The sessions will be continued this morning.

MME. ANDERSON'S GREAT TASK.

STILL TRUDGING ALONG THE TRACK IN BROOKLYN, ALTERNATELY FAST ASLEEP AND WIDE AWAKE.

Mme. Anderson, the female pedestrian, is still tramping bravely on in her weary rounds at Mozart Garden, Brooklyn, and at 6:52 P. M. yesterday had completed her two thousand three hundredth quarter, leaving but 400 more to be accomplished. To all appearances, with the exception of certain hours of the day, when she is almost entirely overcome with drowsiness, Mme. Anderson is as fresh as she was two weeks ago. The quickest time she made yesterday was at 4:15 P. M., when she made a quarter-mile in 0:2:52½. Usually, her worst time is from 8 to 10 P. M., when she frequently walks lap after lap fast asleep, and entirely unable to guide herself. At 8 o'clock last night she was walking at the rate of about a quarter of a mile in five minutes, while at 9 o'clock it was absolutely painful to witness her struggles to keep awake, and it was as much as her escort could do to keep her walking at all. At the completion of the first lap she drank a bowl of beef tea and then started off at a lively pace, which she kept up for two laps, and then again slackened her gait, finishing the quarter-mile in 6:14¾.

The ex-pedestrian seemed anxiously for her reappearance at the expiration of the next quarter, and when, at 9:15 o'clock, she came out of her dressing-room, accompanied by her husband, and started around the track at a rate of speed that soon left her attendants far behind, everybody was astonished, and the cheers and applause which greeted her were almost deafening. Without slackening her pace, she completed a quarter of a mile in 2:54, and at 10 o'clock she was still walking at a little slower rate, having, apparently, recovered from her attack of drowsiness.

THE SEQUEL TO DISSIPATION.

A YOUNG FRENCHMAN SQUANDERS HIS MEANS AND THEN SHOOTS HIMSELF.

Marie Auge Vignes, a Frenchman, 30 years old, committed suicide in his rooms at No. 109 Bleecker-street, yesterday, by shooting himself in the right temple. Vignes had been in this country less than two months. His passport to America gave him leave of absence from his native country for one year, for the purpose of traveling to San Francisco by way of New-York, on a pleasure or speculative tour. He was evidently a well-bred and cultured man, and in personal appearance was strikingly handsome. He appears to have fallen into bad company in this City, and to have so squandered his money as to render himself bankrupt and obliged to seek employment to pay his board until he could hear from his friends. It appears he was so passionately fond of gambling that he could not resist the temptation to play as long as he had money, and it was in that one night records that his money had dwindled to $450, and while fired with the excitement of a game, he staked and lost the entire amount. The next day he wrote home, but being penniless, became melancholy at his fate. He sought employment, however, and secured work in the jewelry manufactory of M. Moussard, at No. 56 South Fifth-avenue, a week before he killed himself. The fact that he had obtained employment did not cure him of melancholy, which daily deepened.

Yesterday about noon he arose and dressed himself, and some time later approached a mirror, and placing a loaded seven-barreled revolver to his right temple, fired. He seems to have died instantly, and fell upon his back.

Mrs. Averringer, his landlady, who lives on the second floor, immediately under Vignes' room, heard the shot and the fall of the body, but for a long time could not summon sufficient courage to go to the room. When she went, finally, she at once raised an alarm, and the Police of the 7th Precinct were notified, and took charge of the room. Late in the afternoon Deputy Coroner Goldschmiedt ordered the removal of the body to the Morgue. Besides his clothing and a number of books, manuscripts, and miscellaneous papers nothing of value was found belonging to the deceased excepting the revolver with which he had destroyed himself and $1 19 in money. Among his papers was found a letter, dated last September, written to "My Dear Marie Auge," and signed "G. Manguin," relating to the advancement of money to Marie, who, it appears, was then about to start on his voyage. In it, the writer complained that he had not received anything from his uncle in 18 or 20 years, and spoke of the writer's necessity of economizing in every possible way. As Vignes had no friends nor relatives in this country, he will probably be buried in Potter's Field.

THE INDEPENDENT GERMANS.

The General Committee of the German-American Independent Citizens' Association for 1879 met last evening at Beethoven Hall to organize, and was called to order by Police Justice Ottenbourg. Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer made a brief speech, in which he congratulated the association upon the result of the last Municipal election, and for its share in the victory achieved. He hoped that the association would continue to work as zealously and with as much success in the cause of good government for this City as it had done hitherto. The following-named gentlemen were elected officers of the new committee: President, Marcus Ottenbourg; Vice-Presidents, Oswald Ottendorfer, Edward J. H. Tamsen, G. C. Roedel; Secretaries, Charles E. Wendt, C. H. Nahrbas. President Ottenbourg delivered an address, in which he explained the objects of the association and the part which it desired to play in politics. "If the recognition which the organization," he said, "was entitled to was slow or retarded, it was due to the fact that neither the tendencies nor the motives which had called it into life eight years ago are generally understood, and, therefore, not appreciated as they would be were it otherwise. Many persons believe that there is no need for a political organization composed of exclusively German-speaking citizens. Such an organization, however, was needed for the political education of Germans not sufficiently conversant with the English language." A platform of principles was adopted in favor of revenue reform, against centralization, in favor of placing railroad and telegraph companies under State control, in favor of civil service reform, separation of Municipal elections from State and national elections, selection of Judges for their character and capacity, a liberal provision for public schools, the establishment of statistical bureaus, and the encouragement and development of agriculture and settlement of the Western country.

A MISSING WOMAN.

Miss Carrie Wright, of Poughkeepsie, left her parents' home on Tuesday last for this City, and has not been seen or heard from since. Her mind is said to be slightly deranged.

NEW-MEXICO INDIANS KILLED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The following information has been obtained from the Indian Office: In New-Mexico, on Sept. 10, a scouting party under Capt. Tupper killed 1 man and 11 women and children, and captured 13 women and children, of the Ojo Caliente band of Indians.

THE LOUISIANA MURDERS.

MORE TALES OF HORROR.

ADDITIONAL PROOF OF DEMOCRATIC CRIME—BLACK MEN KILLED BY WHOLESALE WITHOUT PROVOCATION—GOV. NICHOLLS MAKES AN ADMISSION FOR WHICH HE IS DENOUNCED BY THE DEMOCRATS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 9.—The Teller committee examined 15 witnesses to-day. Concerning Tensas Parish the evidence was confirmatory of yesterday's statements. It was shown that the story of Gov. Nicholls' agents, that the killing and shooting of blacks at Bass' lane, was occasioned by the negroes firing on a party of white Militia, had no foundation in fact, and that the assault was entirely unprovoked and preconcerted. It was proved that at Caledonia, in Caddo Praish, the blacks were attacked on election day, and that at least three were killed and three others wounded near the polls. It was also proved by several eye-witnesses, that two important witnesses of this massacre, while on their way, under the summons of the District Attorney, to testify before the Grand Jury, were taken from the steam-boat below Shreveport, and that they have not since been heard from. The Democrats, it is understood, admit that they have been hanged, but allege that they were arrested on a legal warrant; that in seized from the officers by irresponsible persons and lynched. It was shown that threats of coming violence, specifically directed against the colored leaders, were freely made before the massacre in Caddo occurred.

In Caddo a Republican ticket was run, but although there were 3,832 registered Republican voters, against 1,631 Democratic voters, the Democratic candidates were returned as elected. Gov. Nicholls' admission that the attack on Fairfax's house was utterly without justification, is denounced by the Democratic leaders to-day. The Governor admitted that the assault had a political object—"To influence the local campaign in the parish."

THE TESTIMONY IN DETAIL.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 9.—At the meeting of the Teller committee to-day William D. Rollins, of Tensas, testified that he is a Democrat, but was a candidate on the Independent ticket at the last election; he resides in the northern part of the parish; saw no outrages committed; saw a body of 15 armed men at the polls on election day under Handboro, a Deputy Sheriff, thinks intimidation frightened the negroes so much that they staid away from the polls, and that if the negroes had voted they would have had a majority of 1,000. At the close of the election he demanded a count of the votes at Poll No. 1, but it was refused, and a band of armed men took the box to St. Joseph.

J. D. McGill was recalled, and testified concerning the quarantine at St. Joseph. The negroes thought the quarantine was established to keep them from holding their convention, but the witness did not think this was the purpose.

J. R. Loscey, of Tensas, testified that he was one of the posse of Sheriff Register, summoned to disperse negroes from whom it was reported were massing at Boss' place for the purpose of attacking Waterproof; Register had about 40 armed men; on the way we heard that the negroes had assembled and that they had begun between them and our advance guard of two men; an order was then given to advance and fire; the firing was in the direction of where the negroes were supposed to be massed; the negroes were in their quarters, and when we fired one volley they dispersed; saw no firing by negroes, but understood they had fired before we advanced; two or three negroes were wounded; don't think any were killed; they were not fired at when they dispersed; only one volley was fired; the Boss place is four miles from Waterproof; the event occurred three or four days after the Fairfax affair; none of the negroes in posse were killed.

Frank Watson (colored) was the next witness. He lived eight miles from Waterproof, and was told by a Democratic friend that the place was getting too hot for him, and he better clear out; he ran away, leaving his partly-gathered crop to take care of itself; that day there were 50 or 60 armed men from Ouachita in Waterproof; saw them put a rope around Peter Kelly's neck; Kelly would not answer a question they had asked him; took to the woods, being told that the crowd wanted him; there were four negroes in the woods hiding; witness hid for nine days, and then went to Plaquemines; witness said, "I don't intend to go back, because I don't think it would be exactly safe; as I never did anything to be driven away for, I feel, now that I have testified against them, it would be worse than before."

Vernon Moore, Munroe Brown, John Blackman, and Henry Williams, all colored, testified that on the day of the election there was a riot in Caledonia, Caddo Parish. The riot began after the voting was over, and three negroes were killed. These witnesses were on the steam-boat Danube when a party of men boarded her at Whitehall and took off two negroes.

The witness also testified to the general intimidation of negroes in Caddo.

GOV. PILLSBURY'S MESSAGE.

NEED OF ECONOMY IN MINNESOTA—THE STATE'S GROWTH IN AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 9.—The annual Message of Gov. Pillsbury was delivered to the Legislature to-day. It reviews the progress of the state during the year at length. The condition of the Treasury, he says, shows the necessity for cautious appropriations, and the continued need of retrenchment and economy in legislation which have been repeatedly urged. He condemns the making of appropriations in advance of receipts from taxation. Statistics show the total number of farms in the State to be 60,816, covering a total tilled area of 3,429,164 acres. Nine years' progress in agricultural development may be seen by comparing these with similar returns for 1869, when the number of farms was 46,230, with 1,863,316 cultivated acres. The sales in land offices reach an aggregate of 2,344,246 acres, being more than double the total quantity disposed of in 1877, which, in its turn, far surpassed any prior year in the magnitude of land transactions. The number of miles added to the railroad system within the year 1878 was 375, making a total of 2,608 miles.

The Governor recommends a change of the term of State officers to correspond with the biennial sessions of the Legislature. Upon the bond question, he says the recent vote of the people of the State on the proposition to exchange internal improvement land for railroad bonds indicates that they are not prepared to make a settlement of this vexed question. "This I deeply regret," he says. "My convictions, as heretofore expressed upon this subject, have undergone no change, and I earnestly hope that in the near future the people of our State will take a different view of the matter." He recommends the Legislature to reduce the rate of legal interest. In view of the repeal of the National Banking law, he recommends the enactment of a law which shall provide alike for all creditors and strictly prohibit the preference of one creditor over another. Speaking of national matters, the Governor deprecates the exhibition of frauds and violence in the South, and says of finances: "The resumption of specie payments adds another to the proud achievements of a prosperous nation. It corrects, perhaps, the most fruitful of the radical disorders bequeathed us by the demon of civil war. In her dire struggle for life and health, the nation has never seen a more auspicious epoch than that with which she receives the greetings of the new year. There remains now but needful time and rest for restoration to the full measure of her normal strength."

ARREST OF A NEW-YORK SWINDLER.

IN CUSTODY FOR DEFRAUDING DRY GOODS MERCHANTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 9.—David Levine, a dry goods dealer, was arrested here to-day by Detective Richard O'Connor, of the District Attorney's office, New-York, on an extradition warrant issued by Gov. Bishop at the request of the Governor of New-York. Lev

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 9.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

U. S. 6s, C. '81.	U. S. 4½ C. '91.	U. S. 6s Cur.
$15,000.b.a.106⅝	$6,000cou.106⅛	$5,000.....119¼
U. S. 5-20 C. '67.	U. S. 4s R., 1907.	
4,000...b.o.102	16,600.....99¾	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11:15 A. M.

U. S. 5-20 C. '68.	U. S. 6s Cur.	U. S. 6s C., '81.
$3,000.b.a.c.104	$10,000.....113¾	$10,000b.c.107⅛

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

N. C. 6s, a. & s. & O.	H. & C. M. 1st.	Michigan Central
$1,000.....19½	22,000.....98	200...b.c. 79⅜
10,000...b.c. 19¼	Can. So. 1st 6s	550.....79⅜
N. C. 6's Jan '96.	26,000.....97⅜	100.....79⅜
6,000...b.c. 14½	Ohio & Miss. c. & f.	L. S. & M. S.
Va. 6s, deferred.	1,000.....105¾	800.....b.c. 67⅛
6,000.....7½	Ohio & Miss. con.	1500.....67⅝
D. of C. 3.65s C.	1,000.....104¾	1025.....67⅛
1,500.....80½	N. Y. Elev. 1st.	Illinois Central.
N. C. R. & N. 1st.	2,000.....105¾	100.....b.c. 82¼
500.....73	C. P. 1st & S. J. 8s.	100.....83¼
2,000.....71¾	6,000...b.c. 97	C. & P. 6s.
7,000.....71¾	Hannibal & St. Jo.	1,000.....73⅝
90,000...b.c. 71¾	11,000.....106½	200.....b.c. 76¾
50,000.....71¼	Up. Pac. 1st.	200.....b.c. 76⅝
Chi. & Alton. 1st	1,000.....107	Chi. & N. W.
12,000.....101¼	21,000.....106¾	500.....b.c. 51¼
C. B. & Q. 7s com.	K. P. 1st 7s, D. Div.	850.....51¼
8,000.....b.c. 118¾	4,000 coup. ass.	100.....51⅜
N. J. C. 1st, con. as.	4,000.....74½	2600.....51⅝
2,000.....74⅞	B. H. & E. 1st.	Chi. & N. W.
2,000...b.3. 75⅛	1,000...b.c. 82¼	300...b.c. 53⅛
15,000...b.c. 75⅛	C. & F. 5s, s. f.	300.....53⅜
N. J. C. conv. as.	4,000.....112¾	3000.....78¾
2,000.....74½	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st.	300.....b.3. 78¾
9,000.....74⅛	10,000.....97½	Wabash.
10,000...b.c. 74⅛	St. L. & I. M. 1st.	300.....b.c. 21⅝
N. J. C. Adjust.	10,000.....110	200.....21¾
7,000.....90	T. P. & W. 1st, & D.	200.....21¾
2,000...b.c. 90¼	P. C. 8.	21.....b.c. 84¾
L. & W. B. con. as.	1,000.....103	Chi. & R. I.
3,000.....83⅜	T. & W. 1st, & L. D.,	200...b.c. 102⅜
M. & St. P., L. D. r.	ex mat. cp.	C. M. & St. P.
1,000.....99	4,000.....95½	100...b.c. 35¾
M. & St. P. 7's, s. f.	10,000.....98¾	100.....35⅝
2,000...b.c. 99¾	10,000.....83	C. & Alton.
M. & St. P. 7's, gold.	Tol. & W. 1st r. cp.	525.....b.c. 76⅜
3,000...b.c. 104⅛	10,000.....110	250.....c. 76⅝
C. & N. W. con.	T. & W. con. 2 cp.	200.....76⅝
10,000.....115	5,000...b.c. 67	200.....76⅝
N. W. C. 1st, g.	Missouri 1st.	600...b.c. 76⅝
5,000...b.c. 103⅜	5,000.....105¼	Wabash.
Chi. & Ali. 1st.	Mo. Kan. & Tex.	100...b.c. 21⅜
500.....106	600.....b.c. 77⅛	100...b.c. 21⅜
D. C. & L. con.	100.....77⅛	200.....21⅜
18,000.....97	1,000.....80	200.....21⅜
H. & J. & W. 2d s.	Mo. K. & T. 1st.	200.....21⅜
10,000.....104	15,000...b.c. 112¾	200.....21⅜
N. Y., Ele. 1st.	Nissk Nat. Bank.	200.....21⅜
22,000b.c.105	5.....70	200.....21⅜
S., B. & N. Y. 1st.	Bank of Com.	200.....21⅜
2,000.....104	38.....117	200.....21⅜
Un. Pac. 1st.	Park Bank.	200.....21⅜
17,000.....106⅞	30.....90	200.....21⅜
1917 C.	5.....91	200.....21⅜
2,000.....109	Bank of Republic.	200.....21⅜
20,000.....118	5.....90	Adams Express.
Mor. & Es. 2d.	Bank of Republic.	100.....105¾
10,000.....118¾	5.....91	At. & Pac. Tel.
D. & H. R., '84.	Bank of Republic.	10.....31½
1,000.....94½	5.....92	100.....sc. 31½
D. & H. C. 7s.	Bank of Republic.	100...b.60. 31¾
2,000.....93⅜	5.....93	Western Union.
R. & St. Jo. 8s, con.	Bank of Republic.	100...b.c. 95⅛
5,000.....97⅜	5.....94	Pacific Mail.
7,000b.s3.103	Bank of Republic.	200.....b.3. 67¾
L. S. & W. 1st.	5.....95	200.....67¾
1,000.....92½	Bank of Republic.	100.....67¾
Mich. So. & N. I.	5.....96	100.....67¾
1,000.....119	Bank of Republic.	100.....67¾
Met. Elev. 1st.	5.....97	200.....67¾
8,000.....97⅜	Bank of Republic.	200.....67¾
5,000.....97⅝	5.....98	200.....67¾
Mich. Cen. 7s.	Bank of Republic.	200.....67¾
10,000.....112⅜	5.....99	200.....67¾
8,000...b.a.114½	Grand Price.	200.....67¾
M. K. & T. con. as.	Union Pacific.	200.....67¾
40,000.....80¾	1000...b.c. 65	200.....67¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

Mo. 6s, R. 48st. J. is., '87s.	N. J. C. Adjm't.	Illinois Central.
$2,000.....108½	5,000.....90	100...b.c. 83
C. C. & I. C. 1st.	C. C. & I. C. 1st.	100.....83
D. of C. 3.65s C.	3,000.....58¾	90.....82
500.....80½	A. & T. H. 2d pf.	C. & P. 6s.
$1,000.....80¾	1,000.....31	1,000.....87¼
B., C. R. & N. 1st.	T. & W. 1st, S. & D.	Chi. & N. W.
20,000.....71¼	2 mat. coupon.	300...b.c. 51¾
7,000...b3. 71	1,000.....95	100.....51⅝
10,000.....71	T. & W. 2d, s. cp.	100...b.3. 51⅜
7,000.....70½	1,000.....84	100.....51⅜
C., I. & P. 6s.	T. & W. con. 1st.	200.....51⅜
1917. C.	T. & W. con. coav.	200...b.3. 51⅞
10,000...b3.109	ex coupon.	Chi. & N. W. pf.
K. & T. M. 1st.	1,000.....87½	1600.....b.c. 78¾
5,000.....97¾	Tol. & Wab. 2d.	1800.....78⅞
N. J. C. 1st con as.	5,000.....105	700.....b3. 79
4,000...b3. 75	Gt. W. 1st, '88, s. cp.	1000.....78⅞
1,000.....75	1,000.....108½	Chi. M. & St. P.
L. & W. B. con. as.	Gt. West. 2d, ex. c.	500...b.c. 35¾
5,000.....41½	26,000.....83¾	100...s10. 35⅝
M. & St. P., L. D. r.	Gt. West. 2d, con.	200.....35⅝
12,000.....100	coup.	C. & P. pf.
Iowa Mid Sh. 1st.	2,000.....87	200.....b.c. 76¾
1,000.....99	Wabash 1st.	100.....76¾
Mor. & Es. con.	8,000.....90	Chi. & R. I. & P.
3,000.....88½	Fourth Nat. Bank.	200...b.c. 78¾
D., L. & W. coup.	5.....93¾	300.....b3. 78¾
5,000...100	American Ex.	Wabash.
Mich. So. & z.	50.....47	200.....b.c. 21¾
2,000.....110	Delaware & H. C. & P.	200.....21¾
Met. Ele. 1st.	1,000...b.c. 93	200.....21¾
1,000.....97½	Western Union.	Del. L. & W.
Am. D. Tel. con.	200...b.c. 95¼	100...b.c. 94¼
5,000.....53	Harlem.	200.....94¼
M. K. & T. 1st as.	22.....140¾	100.....c. 94¼
12,000.....51¼	Pacific Mail.	100.....s5. 94
10-30 A. con.	100.....b.c. 13	200.....94
8,000.....114½	100.....12¾	Chicago & Alton.
N. Y. C. 1st, cp.	100.....12⅞	100.....80¾
10,000...118¾	N. Y. C. & H.	130.....80
D. & H. R., '91.	100...b.c. 113¾	Canada Southern.
25,000.....93¾	100...b.c. 113½	200...b.c. 47¼
Western Pacific.	Erie Railway.	Balance, coin.
2,000.....104	700...b.c. 22¾	50.....46¾
Un. Pac. 1st.	100...b.c. 22¾	St. L. K. C. & N.
17,000.....106⅞	Erie Railway pf.	100...b.c. 30
C. P. 1st, S. J. Br.	100...b.c. 60	300...b30. 7½
1,000.....97	Michigan Central.	500...b30. 7½
Chi. & Ali. gold.	500...b.c. 77¾	100...b.c. 7⅜
2,000.....107	600.....77¾	100...b.c. 7⅜
N. Y., Ele. 1st.	C. C. & I. C. 1st.	1000.....7⅜
22,000b.c.105	15,000...118¾	St. L. K. C. & N. pf.
N. W. C. C. G.	Nissk Nat. Bank.	200.....b.c. 76
4,000...103⅞	5.....70	Bur. C. R. & N.
1,000.....103⅝	Bank of Com.	100.....b.c. 23
SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.		

M. K. & T., c. as.	Michigan Central.	North-west pf.	
$12,000.....51¼	600.....77¾	200.....78⅞	
N. J. C. Adjm't.	300.....77⅝	2300.....78⅞	
10,000.b3. 90	100.....b.3. 77⅝	3600.....78⅞	
B. C. R. & N. 1st.	200.....b3. 77⅝	600.....b3. 79	
20,000.....71¼	100.....77⅜	100...s3. 78⅞	
7,000...b3. 71	C. & Alton.	200.....79	
10,000.....71	100...b60. 81¾	Western Union.	
7,000.....70½	Western Union.	100...b.c. 95⅛	
C., I. & P. 6s.	100...b.c. 95¼	Pacific Mail.	
1917. C.	100.....95¼	100.....b.3. 67¾	
10,000...b3.109	100.....95⅜	200.....67¾	
K. & T. M. 1st.	100.....95⅝	300.....67¾	
5,000.....97¾	Tol. & Wab. 2d.	1800.....b.c. 78⅞	
N. J. C. 1st con as.	5,000.....105	700.....b3. 79	
4,000...b3. 75	Gt. W. 1st, '88, s. cp.	1000.....78⅞	
1,000.....75	1,000.....108½	Chi. M. & St. P.	
L. & W. B. con. as.	Gt. West. 2d, ex. c.	500...b.c. 35¾	
5,000.....41½	26,000.....83¾	100...s10. 35⅝	
M. & St. P., L. D. r.	Gt. West. 2d, con.	200.....35⅝	
12,000.....100	coup.	C. & P. pf.	
Iowa Mid Sh. 1st.	2,000.....87	200.....b.c. 76¾	
1,000.....99	Wabash 1st.	100.....76¾	
Mor. & Es. con.	8,000.....90	Chi. & R. I. & P.	
3,000.....88½	Fourth Nat. Bank.	200...b.c. 78¾	
D., L. & W. coup.	5.....93¾	300.....b3. 78¾	
5,000...100	American Ex.	Wabash.	
Mich. So. & z.	50.....47	200.....b.c. 21¾	
2,000.....110	Delaware & H. C. & P.	200.....21¾	
Met. Ele. 1st.	1,000...b.c. 93	200.....21¾	
1,000.....97½	Western Union.	Del. L. & W.	
Am. D. Tel. con.	200...b.c. 95¼	100...b.c. 94¼	
5,000.....53	Harlem.	200.....94¼	
M. K. & T. c. as.	22.....140¾	100.....c. 94¼	
12,000.....51¼	Pacific Mail.	100.....s5. 94	
10-30 A. con.	100.....b.c. 13	200.....94	
8,000.....114½	100.....12¾	Chicago & Alton.	
N. Y. C. 1st, cp.	100.....12⅞	100.....80¾	
10,000...118¾	N. Y. C. & H.	130.....80	
D. & H. R., '91.	100...b.c. 113¾	Canada Southern.	
25,000.....93¾	100...b.c. 113½	200...b.c. 47¼	
Western Pacific.	Erie Railway.	Balance, coin.	
2,000.....104	700...b.c. 22¾	50.....46¾	
Un. Pac. 1st.	100...b.c. 22¾	St. L. K. C. & N.	
17,000.....106⅞	Erie Railway pf.	100...b.c. 30	
C. P. 1st, S. J. Br.	100...b.c. 60	300...b30. 7½	
1,000.....97	Michigan Central.	500...b30. 7½	
Chi. & Ali. gold.	500...b.c. 77¾	100...b.c. 7⅜	
2,000.....107	600.....77¾	100...b.c. 7⅜	
N. Y., Ele. 1st.	C. C. & I. C. 1st.	1000.....7⅜	
22,000b.c.105	15,000...118¾	St. L. K. C. & N. pf.	
N. W. C. C. G.	Nissk Nat. Bank.	200.....b.c. 76	
4,000...103⅞	5.....70	Bur. C. R. & N.	
1,000.....103⅝	Bank of Com.	100.....b.c. 23	
1917 C.	38.....117	M. K. & T.	
2,000.....109	Park Bank.	200.....b.c. 6¼	
20,000.....118	30.....90	St. L. K. C. & N.	
Mor. & Es. 2d.	Bank of Republic.	200.....b.c. 7¼	
10,000.....118¾	5.....91	1700.....7⅝	
M. & E. 1st con.	Adams Express.	St. L. K. C. & N. pf.	
1,000.....88	100.....105¾	100.....b.c. 76¾	
1,000...b.c. 88½	At. & Pac. Tel.	400.....27¾	
D. & H. R., '84.	10.....31½	400.....27¾	
1,000.....94½	100.....sc. 31½	400.....27¾	
D. & H. C. 7s.	100...b60. 31¾	200...b.c. 3½	
2,000.....93⅜	Western Union.	St. L. & S. F.	
R. & St. Jo. 8s, con.	100...b.c. 95⅛	200...b.c. 3½	
5,000.....97⅜	Pacific Mail.	St. L. & S. F. pf.	
7,000b.s3.103	200.....b.3. 67¾	100...b.c. 51¾	
L. S. & W. 1st.	200.....67¾	St. L. I. M. & S.	
1,000.....92½	100.....67¾	100...b.c. 51¾	
Mich. So. & N. I.	100.....67¾	100.....51¾	
1,000.....119	200.....67¾	100...b.c. 15¾	
Met. Ele. 1st.	200.....67¾	Chi. Bur. & Q.	
8,000.....97⅜	200.....67¾	100...b.c. 112⅜	
5,000.....97⅝	200.....67¾	100.....112⅝	
Mich. Cen. 7s.	200.....67¾	100...b.c. 13⅞	
10,000.....112⅜	200.....67¾	100...b.c. 13⅞	
8,000...b.a.114½	200.....67¾	St. L. & St. F. 2d.	
M. K. & T. con. as.	Union Pacific.	100.....b.c. 44¼	
40,000.....80¾	1000...b.c. 65	100.....s3. 34¼	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1:30 P. M.

U. S. 5s, '81, C.	U. S. 4s R., 1907.
$1,000.....107¼	$30,000.b.c. 99⅛

Mo. 6s, R. 48st. J. is., '87s. 90
D. of C. 3.65s C. 80½
B., C. R. & N. 1st. 71¼
C., I. & P. 6s. 74
1917. C. 109
K. & T. M. 1st. 97¾
N. J. C. 1st con as. 75⅛
L. & W. B. con. as. 41½
M. & St. P., L. D. r. 100
Iowa Mid Sh. 1st. 99
Mor. & Es. con. 88½
D., L. & W. coup. 71¼
Mich. So. & z. 110
Met. Ele. 1st. 97½
Am. D. Tel. con. 53
M. K. & T. c. as. 51¼
N. Y. C. 1st, cp. 103
D. & H. R., '91. 93¾
Un. Pac. 1st. 106⅞
C. P. 1st, S. J. Br. 97
Chi. & Ali. gold. 107
N. Y., Ele. 1st. 105
N. W. C. C. G. 103⅝
Mor. & Es. 2d. 118¾
M. & E. 1st con. 88
D. & H. R., '84. 94½
D. & H. C. 7s. 93⅜
R. & St. Jo. 8s, con. 97⅜
L. S. & W. 1st. 92½
Mich. So. & N. I. 119
Met. Ele. 1st. 97⅝
Mich. Cen. 7s. 112⅜
M. K. & T. con. as. 80¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

Mo. 6s, R. 48st. J. is., '87s.	N. J. C. Adjm't.	Illinois Central.
$2,000.....108½	5,000.....90	100...b.c. 83
D. of C. 3.65s C.	C. C. & I. C. 1st.	100.....83
500.....80½	3,000.....58¾	90.....82
$1,000.....80¾	A. & T. H. 2d pf.	C. & P. 6s.
B., C. R. & N. 1st.	1,000.....31	1,000.....87¼
20,000.....71¼	T. & W. 1st, S. & D.	Chi. & N. W.
7,000...b3. 71	2 mat. coupon.	300...b.c. 51¾
10,000.....71	1,000.....95	100.....51⅝
7,000.....70½	T. & W. 2d, s. cp.	100...b.3. 51⅜
C., I. & P. 6s.	1,000.....84	100.....51⅜
1917. C.	T. & W. con. coav.	200.....51⅜
10,000...b3.109	ex coupon.	200...b3. 51⅞
K. & T. M. 1st.	1,000.....87½	Chi. & N. W. pf.
5,000.....97¾	Tol. & Wab. 2d.	1600.....b.c. 78¾
N. J. C. 1st con as.	5,000.....105	1800.....78⅞
4,000...b3. 75	Gt. W. 1st, '88, s. cp.	700.....b3. 79
1,000.....75	1,000.....108½	1000.....78⅞
L. & W. B. con. as.	Gt. West. 2d, ex. c.	Chi. M. & St. P.
5,000.....41½	26,000.....83¾	500...b.c. 35¾
M. & St. P., L. D. r.	Gt. West. 2d, con.	100...s10. 35⅝
12,000.....100	coup.	200.....35⅝
Iowa Mid Sh. 1st.	2,000.....87	C. & P. pf.
1,000.....99	Wabash 1st.	200.....b.c. 76¾
Mor. & Es. con.	8,000.....90	100.....76¾
3,000.....88½	Fourth Nat. Bank.	Chi. & R. I. & P.
D., L. & W. coup.	5.....93¾	200...b.c. 78¾
5,000...100	American Ex.	300.....b3. 78¾
Mich. So. & z.	50.....47	Wabash.
2,000.....110	Delaware & H. C. & P.	200.....b.c. 21¾
Met. Ele. 1st.	1,000...b.c. 93	200.....21¾
1,000.....97½	Western Union.	200.....21¾
Am. D. Tel. con.	200...b.c. 95¼	Del. L. & W.
5,000.....53	Harlem.	100...b.c. 94¼
M. K. & T. c. as.	22.....140¾	200.....94¼
12,000.....51¼	Pacific Mail.	100.....c. 94¼
10-30 A. con.	100.....b.c. 13	100.....s5. 94
8,000.....114½	100.....12¾	200.....94
N. Y. C. 1st, cp.	100.....12⅞	Chicago & Alton.
10,000...118¾	N. Y. C. & H.	100.....80¾
D. & H. R., '91.	100...b.c. 113¾	130.....80
25,000.....93¾	100...b.c. 113½	Canada Southern.
Western Pacific.	Erie Railway.	200...b.c. 47¼
2,000.....104	700...b.c. 22¾	Balance, coin.
Un. Pac. 1st.	100...b.c. 22¾	50.....46¾
17,000.....106⅞	Erie Railway pf.	St. L. K. C. & N.
C. P. 1st, S. J. Br.	100...b.c. 60	100...b.c. 30
1,000.....97	Michigan Central.	300...b30. 7½
Chi. & Ali. gold.	500...b.c. 77¾	500...b30. 7½
2,000.....107	600.....77¾	100...b.c. 7⅜
N. Y., Ele. 1st.	C. C. & I. C. 1st.	100...b.c. 7⅜
22,000b.c.105	15,000...118¾	1000.....7⅜
N. W. C. C. G.	Nissk Nat. Bank.	St. L. K. C. & N. pf.
4,000...103⅞	5.....70	200.....b.c. 76
1,000.....103⅝	Bank of Com.	Bur. C. R. & N.
1917 C.	38.....117	100.....b.c. 23
2,000.....109	Park Bank.	M. K. & T.
20,000.....118	30.....90	200.....b.c. 6¼
Mor. & Es. 2d.	Bank of Republic.	St. L. K. C. & N.
10,000.....118¾	5.....91	200.....b.c. 7¼
M. & E. 1st con.	Adams Express.	1700.....7⅝
1,000.....88	100.....105¾	St. L. K. C. & N. pf.
1,000...b.c. 88½	At. & Pac. Tel.	100.....b.c. 76¾
D. & H. R., '84.	10.....31½	400.....27¾
1,000.....94½	100.....sc. 31½	400.....27¾
D. & H. C. 7s.	100...b60. 31¾	400.....27¾
2,000.....93⅜	Western Union.	200...b.c. 3½
R. & St. Jo. 8s, con.	100...b.c. 95⅛	St. L. & S. F.
5,000.....97⅜	Pacific Mail.	200...b.c. 3½
7,000b.s3.103	200.....b.3. 67¾	St. L. & S. F. pf.
L. S. & W. 1st.	200.....67¾	100...b.c. 51¾
1,000.....92½	100.....67¾	St. L. I. M. & S.
Mich. So. & N. I.	100.....67¾	100...b.c. 51¾
1,000.....119	200.....67¾	100.....51¾
Met. Ele. 1st.	200.....67¾	100...b.c. 15¾
8,000.....97⅜	200.....67¾	Chi. Bur. & Q.
5,000.....97⅝	200.....67¾	100...b.c. 112⅜
Mich. Cen. 7s.	200.....67¾	100.....112⅝
10,000.....112⅜	Union Pacific.	100...b.c. 13⅞
8,000...b.a.114½	1000...b.c. 65	100...b.c. 13⅞
M. K. & T. con. as.		St. L. & St. F. 2d.
40,000.....80¾		100.....b.c. 34¼
		100.....s3. 34¼

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

Gold Placer.	Independence.	Bodie.
100...b.a.2.17	30...b.a.c. 1	100...s10. 9½
500.....18	Consol. Va.	10.....c. 9¼
500.....18	20...b.c.20. 9¼	Dahlonega.
500...b30. 18	American Ex.	50.....47
500...a.s10. 19	California.	Trio.
500...b.c. 19	5.....b.c. 11	100.....a.c. 45
Chi. & Ali. 19	Bodie & Edith.	100.....a.c. 45
800.....a.c. 19	2000ac.b10. 10	800.....a.c. 45
200.....a.c. 19	10000b15. 10	500.ac.b60. 47
700.....a.c. 19	Grand Price.	Union Pacific.
1000.....a.c. 19	15.....a.c. 6	1000...b.c.a./28

THURSDAY, Jan. 9—P. M.

Dullness again constituted the prominent characteristic on the Stock Exchange, and the market was purely a brokers' one. Investors evidently prefer to put their money in first-class Government and railroad bonds, from which they are sure of a return, rather than run the inevitable risks attendant upon dabbling in the fancy speculative shares, and in this respect doubtless exercise sound discretion. The great bulk of the dealings to-day was confined to comparatively few stocks, among them being the Grangers, Lake Shore, the coal shares, Michigan Central, Erie, and Pittsburg. Among the Granger stocks, North-western preferred recorded an advance of ⅞ ₱ cent on the day's transactions, while the common showed a slight decline. The St. Paul shares were firm. At intervals there was some pressure to sell Lake Shore, which declined ¼ ₱ cent, with closing sales at a recovery of only ⅛ ₱ cent. The coal stocks were dull and featureless. Michigan Central, notwithstanding the circulation of preposterous reports that the company would earn 10 ₱ cent. for the current year, made but a slight improvement, the closing transactions showing an advance of only ⅜ ₱ cent. for the day. The greatest advance was in Pittsburg, which rose 1½ ₱ cent. Illinois Central was more active than usual, and after advancing ¾ ₱ cent., fell off ¾ ₱ cent. It is officially stated that the net gain in the traffic of the company for the year 1878 will amount to over $400,000. The total net income for the year, including land collections, was over $3,000,000. The Directors are expected to meet in a few days and declare a dividend of 3 ₱ cent. Erie continues to be firmly held. The market closed quiet.

The transactions aggregated 126,447 shares, including 36,650 North-western, 15,650 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 13,900 St. Paul, 11,825 Lake Shore, 7,279 Michigan Central, 7,600 St. Louis, Kansas and Northern, 6,980 Erie, 6,025 Pittsburg, 5,250 Western Union, 3,280 Pacific Mail, and 2,650 Illinois Central.

North-western common advanced from 51¼ to 51⅞, and fell off to 51½, closing at 51¾. The preferred rose from 78⅜ to 79, and finally sold at 78⅞. St. Paul common rose from 35¼ to 37⅛, and the preferred from 76½ to 76¾. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western rose from 44 to 44¼, and declined to 43⅞. Lake Shore fell off from 67⅝ to 67, and closed at 67⅛. Michigan Central declined from 76¾ to 76⅜, and after rising to 77⅛, reacted to 77⅜. St. Louis, Kansas and Northern common rose from 7¼ to 7⅜, and the preferred from 27 to 28⅝, with a reaction in the latter toward the close of ⅜ ₱ cent. Erie sold alternately at 22½ and 22⅝. Pittsburg rose from 86 to 87½, and receded to 87¼. Western Union advanced from 95⅛ to 95⅝, and closed at 95⅜. Pacific Mail declined ⅝ ₱ cent., selling down to 67⅛. Illinois Central advanced 1 ₱ cent., to 82½, but subsequently reacted to 81⅞. New-York Central rose from 112⅜ to 113⅝, and closed at 113½. Rock Island sold at 119½, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy at 119½, and Chicago and Alton at 80@80¼.

The Money market worked easily and borrowers on call readily supplied their requirements at 3@3½ ₱ cent. There were some few transactions early in the day at 4 ₱ cent., but at the close there were abundant offerings at 2½ ₱ cent. Discounts remained unchanged. The following were the rates of exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying, ¼ to ⅜ discount; ¼ to ½ premium; Charleston, easy, none offering; New-Orleans, commercial, ¼@5-16, bank, ⅜; St. Louis, 50 premium, and Chicago, firm, buying, 1-10 discount, selling, 1-10 premium.

The foreign advices reported no change in the Bank of England discount rate, which remains 5 ₱ cent. In the open market, however, the rate of discount for three-months' bills has declined to 4 ₱ cent. The weekly statement of the bank shows an increase in specie of £560,000, the proportion of reserve to liabilities being 28⅛ ₱ cent., against 27 7-16 ₱ cent. last week. To-day the sum of £90,000 bullion went into the bank on balance. Consols were strong, especially for money, which advanced ¼ ₱ cent., to 95⅝@95¾, the same as the account. United States bonds were steady and unchanged, except for 1867s, which declined ⅛ ₱ cent., to 103¾. Illinois Central advanced from 83 to 84¾, and reacted to 84. Erie rose from 22⅜ to 23, and the preferred declined from 37¾ to 37½. New-Jersey Central fell off from 36 to 35½, and recovered to 35¼. At Paris, Rentes declined to 113f. 47½c. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase in specie of 19,750,000f.

The Sterling Exchange market was weak for cables and demand and rather steadier for 60-day bills. The nominal asking rate for demand was reduced by the leading drawers from $4 88 or $4 87½. Actual business was as follows: Sixty days, $4 82¼@$4 82¾; demand, $4 86¼@$4 86½; cables, $4 87@$4 87½, and commercial, $4 82¼@$4 82¾.

Government bonds were less active, but the market remained firm, and prices were well maintained. There was no change in 1867s, notwithstanding the decline of ⅛ ₱ cent. in the bonds at London. The business in railroad mortgages was even larger than on yesterday; the dealings footing up $1,364,000, of which $842,500 were in Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Firsts. These bonds advanced in the early dealings to 71¾, but toward the close declined, under a heavy pressure to sell, to 70. The remainder of the list was strong, with a further advance of ½ to 1½ ₱ cent. in prices. The New-Jersey Central issues were active, and sold at 89¾@90¼ for adjustment 7s, 74½@75¼ for consolidated Firsts assented, and 74⅛@74¾ for convertibles assented. Lehigh and Wilkesbarre consolidated, assented, sold up to 42, and closed at 41½, against 40¾ yesterday. The Toledo and Wabash issues advanced sharply, Firsts, ex coupon, selling up to 110, Seconds to 70; do., ex coupon, to 64½; St. Louis Division, ex mortured coupon, to 95½, and consolidated convertibles to 67½. Great Western Firsts, ex coupon, rose to 108½; do., Seconds, ex coupon, to 83¾; Rock Island 6s to 109. Cincinnati and Springfield Firsts to 77, Missouri, Kansas and Texas consolidated assented to 51¼, and the consolidated Sinking Fund to 100, Chicago and Northwestern consolidated to 115, do. gold coupons to 103⅞, Hannibal and St. Joseph convertible to 103, Canada Southern Firsts to 78¾, Central Pacifics to 107, do. San Joaquin Branch to 97, Pacific of Missouri Firsts to 106½, Cleveland and Pittsburg consolidated Sinking Fund to 112¾, Fort Wayne Firsts to 120, Morris and Essex consolidated Firsts to 88½, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western convertible to 100. New-York Elevated Firsts rose to 105½, and afterward declined to 105. Sales of Metropolitan Elevated Firsts were made at 97⅝@97¾. State bonds were quiet and without important change, except for Virginia 6s, among them $10,000 at 30¾, which rose to 30¾ bid and 31 asked, and Louisiana Consols, which declined to 64 bid and 64⅜ asked.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1879.

Receipts	$1,721,483 39
Payments	1,517,393 13
Balance, coin	113,092,072 29
Balance, notes	42,586,779 58
United States notes redeemed	30,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 9.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 4½s, 1891, coup	105¼	105⅜
United States 5s, 1881, coup	107⅛	107¼
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup	102	102⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	102	102⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	102	102⅛
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	104	104⅜
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupon	104¼	104½
United States 10-40s, registered	107⅞	108¼
United States 10-40s, coupon	107⅞	108¼
United States 5s, 1881, registered	105⅞	106
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	107¾	107¾
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	105⅜	105⅛
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	105⅜	105⅛
United States 4s, 1907, registered	99⅜	99⅜
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	99⅜	99⅜

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Exchanges	$74,022,680
Balances	4,492,132

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	43	N. Y. 6s, G. L., '92	118
Alabama 5s, '86	43	N. Y. 6s, G. L., '93	120
Alabama 8s, '86	43	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	19½
Alabama 8s, '89	43	N. C. 6s, Ass. & Ctf.	19½
Ala. 8s, A. & C. 5	43	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. R. & C.	85
Alabama 8s, '92	20	N. C. 6s, do. A. & O.	85
Alabama 8s, '93	20	N. C. 6s, do. c. of J. & J.	65
Ark. 6s, F. '99-1900	20	N. C. 6s, do. c. of A. & O.	65
Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S.	94	M. C. 6s, R. R. & B. 1900	14½
Ark. 7s, M. & H.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, Jan. 9:

W. O. Hoffman, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, Esq., Referee, sold a frame dwelling, with plot of land 76.9 by 97.9 by 190.2 by 47.6 by 100.5 by 100 by 100.5, on West 50th-st., south side, running through to 49th-st., 550 feet west of 10th-av.; also, a plot of land, 51.6 by 34.11, on West 49th-st., north side, 250 feet east of 11th-av., for $15,000, to Montagu M. Hendricks, plaintiff. Also, a similar sale, Charles H. Phelps, Esq., Referee, disposed of a plot of land, 100.11 by 300, on 3d-av., south-west corner of 97th-st., for $27,000, to Samuel V. Hoffman, plaintiff.

Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, John M. Knox, Esq., Referee, sold two three-story brown-stone-front dwellings, with lot 16.8 by 70, Nos. 1,105 and 1,107 Lexington-av., east side, 35.2 feet north of 77th-st., for $12,300, to E. B. Robinson, plaintiff.

Horatio Henriques, foreclosure sale, Frank A. Ransom, Esq., Referee, sold one lot, 25.11 by 100, on 11th-av., north-west corner of 104th-st., for $2,000, to Andrew Blakeley, a defendant in legal action; also, a plot of land, 80.9 by 100, on 11th-av., west side, 25.11 feet north of 104th-st., sold for $2,700, to Smith R. C. Burnin and others, as Trustees and plaintiff; also, two lots, each 25 by 109.6, on West 104th-st., north side, 100 feet west of 11th-av., sold for $1,725, to same purchaser.

William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, R. F. Farrell, Esq., Referee, sold the two-story brick dwelling, with lot 15 by 100.10, No. 216 East 112th-st., south side, 263 feet east of 3d-av., for $4,000, to Sarah Burr, plaintiff.

Howard W. Cantes, foreclosure sale, Joseph Fettretch, Esq., Referee, sold six lots, each 25 by 100, on West 215th-st., south side, 200 feet east of 10th-av., for $1,675, to John H. Bryckman, plaintiff.

The remaining sales were adjourned, as follows: Sale by E. F. Raymond, of the building and lot, No. 733 Broadway, north of Waverley-place, to Jan. 23, and sale by V. K. Stevenson, Jr., of three dwellings, with lots, Nos. 235, and 237 West 41st-st., east of 8th-av., sine die.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Jan. 8.

9th-av., e. s., 49.5 ft. n. of 58th-st., 24.8x100; Lewis Fine and wife to M. L. Bachman..... $9,500
60th-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x100.5; Ellen Farnan to Celle M. Lambert..... nom.
70th-st., s. s., 450 ft. w. of 10th-av., 75x100.5; Maximilian Schaefer and wife to Emil Schaefer..... nom.
Thomas-av., e. s., 240 ft. s. of King's Bridge road, 50x—; Henry D. Barroy to the Tammany Society of annexed district..... nom.
46th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x100.5; Irregular; Bridget D. Fitzpatrick, Executrix, to Cora Moffat..... nom.
16th-st., s. s., 338 ft. w. of Avenue C, 50x103.3; Cora Moffat and others to Bridget D. Fitzpatrick, Trustee..... nom.
16th-st., s. s., 338 ft. w. of Avenue C, 50x103.3; Cora Moffat and others to Anna M. Carr..... nom.
Madison-av., s. s. corner of 112th-st., 70x80.11; Isaac H. Young and others, Executors, to William Elliott..... 5,900
Same property; William Elliott and wife to Isaac H. Young..... 5,900
52d-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100.5; Etta Guggenheimer and Husband to Francis J. Ward..... 9,000
52d-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100.5; Same to Same..... 9,000
52d-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100.5; Randolph Guggenheimer and wife to Francis J. Ward..... 9,000
Gouverneur-st., No. 23½, 21.7x33.7½; John J. Brady to Peter McSwegan..... nom.
111th-st., s. s., 240 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100.11; Reuben Finkenauer and husband to Louis Schoeffel..... 3,800
53d-st., s. s., 132 ft. w. of 4th-av., 16x100.5; Edward V. Loew and wife and others to Mary S. Thorne..... 19,000
Prospect-av., e. s., Lot No. 73, 24th Ward; Philippina Derr and husband to Margaret Knabe..... 750
2d-av., e. s., 80 ft. s. of 30th-st., 75.9x26; Jacob Schwab and wife to Michael Semmler..... 8,500
90th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 3d-av., 75x100.8; Jane M. Vandewater to William B. Collins..... nom.
133d-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Lincoln-av., 100x100, 23d Ward; R. R. Gwillim, Referee, to Lyman R. Avery and others, Executors..... —
106th-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100.11; Bridget Elliott and husband to John Margenthaler..... 15,000
114th-st., s. s., 87½ ft. e. of 4th-av., 17.9x100.11; Linus Scudder and wife to Leonard G. Van Vechten..... 2,200
114th-st., s. s., 87½ ft. e. of 4th-av., 17.9x100.11; Same to Same..... nom.
118th-st., s. s., 175.3 ft. e. of 4th-av., 17.5x100.11; Same to Same..... nom.
119th-st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of 10th-av., 24x100; John F. Carroll and wife to Emma C. Totten..... 2,800
114th-st., s. s., 17.5 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18x100.11; Charles F. MacLean, Referee, to Linus Scudder..... 5,000
114th-st., s. s., 87.4½ ft. e. of 4th-av., 17.5x100.11; Same to Same..... 5,000
47th-st., s. s., 143 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 20x100.5; David De Venny and wife to Sarah Rick..... 13,500
129th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 7th-av., 100x99.11; D. E. McCafferty to James N. Smith..... 10,000
105th-st., s. s., 231.3 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18.9x100.11; E. D. Cowman, Referee, to Augusta Gellender..... 5,800

LEASES RECORDED.

West 13th-st., No. 28, store; Mathew Doyle to Hugh O'Donoghue, 5 years..... $800
87th-st., n. s., 107.9 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x100; also, 4th-av., corner of 87th-st.; Anna M. Meagher and others to Henry B. Wheatcroft, 5 years..... 350

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Bachman, M. L., and wife to M. Fink; e. s. 9th-av., n. of 38th-st., 1 year..... $2,000
Conzens, Margaret M., wife of and husband to Margaret V. Garrigus; n. s. 13th-st., lots Nos. 53 and 54, 4 years..... 2,000
Demuth, J., and wife to W. Demuth; n. s. Prince-st., w. of Wooster-st., 2 years..... 9,000
Desaismes, H., and others to U. G. Halsey; n. s. 92d-st., w. of 2d-av., 3 years..... 1,820
Egbert, W. T., and wife to Elizabeth W. Lewis; n. s. 12th-st., s. of 7th-av., 3 years..... 4,500
Elliott, W., to J. H. Young and others, Executors, &c.; s. e. corner of Madison-av. and 112th-st., 3 years..... 5,933
Elliott, Bridget, and husband to John Margenthaler; n. s. 105th-st., s. of 10th-av., 6 months..... 300
Hiser, —, and wife to Frederick Rosenstein; n. s. 80th-st., w. of 1st-av., 6 months..... 515
Goldsmith, S., and wife to Morris Buckenheimer; n. s. 48th-st., w. of 8th-av., 2 years..... 775
Kelly, Martin, and husband to John O'Brien; s. w. corner of Madison-av. and 111th-st., 2 months..... 3,202
McKeenan, Brian, and wife to Eliza J. Waterbury, Executrix, &c.; w. s. Park-av., s. of 40th-st., 3 years..... 12,000
Meckwegan, F. M., and wife to August Berbert, guardian, &c.; No. 23½ Gouverneur-st., 2 years..... 3,100
Picaflia, Margaret M., to J. Walter; s. s. 32d-st., e. of Broadway, 2½ years..... 1,000
Schmitt, C., and wife to Jacob Schmidt; e. s. 2d-av., n. of 53d-st., 2 years..... 1,500
Smith, James N., and wife to Thomas J. McCahill and James Brady, Executors, &c.; n. w. corner of 2d-av. and 126th-st., 8 pieces of property, 3 years..... 23,000
Springer, Catharine, to Fannie Wallach; No. 39 Avenue A, 3 months..... 700
Thayer, Stephen H., &c., to the New-York Life Insurance Company, Lexington-av., e. s., and 3d-av., w. s., from 161st-st. to 163d-st., 1 year. 60,000
Ward, Francis J., to Eliza Guggenheimer; Nos. 452 and 454 West 52d-st., 3 years..... 5,400

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Chace, John E., Administrator, &c., to John D. Hewlett..... $2,500
Crawford, George E., to Augusta S. Crawford..... 760
Same to Same..... 319
Hewlett, John D., to O. C. Ferris and others, Executors, &c..... 2,712
Jackson, Samuel K., to Sarah J. Jackson..... 1,650
Manhattan Savings Institution to Peter Noll..... 2,000
Osgood, Sarah E., to John H. Fell..... nom.
Von Weichs, Antoinette, to Charles G. Thurnauer..... 8,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A CHARMING PARK-AV., FULL-SIZED house, near 36th-st.; bargain.
WM. E. STEVENSON, Jr.,
4 Pine, 35 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.

HARLEM—RAPID TRANSIT.
Houses, stores, flats, to let and for sale. PORTER & CO., No. 173 East 125th-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

FOR SALE.
WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer.
The valuable improved premises, No. 942 8th-av., between 55th and 56th sts., will be sold on SATURDAY, 11th January, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of WILLIAM SINCLAIR, Jr., Referee. The premises are well improved as French flats, and are fully rented. For particulars apply to BETTS, EMMET & ROBINSON, No. 52 Wall-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

A MOST DESIRABLE FLAT—HEATED; all light rooms; $55. JOHN H. GRIMMINS, No. 1,037 3d-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—NO. 34 EAST 31ST ST.; house 21x60; four stories; perfect ventilation; hot-water furnace; open fire-places; owner on the premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE NEW DOUBLE store, NOS. 503 AND 505 BROADWAY, extending through to Mercer-st.; size, 50x200, with basement and sub-basement; now ready for occupation. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

NO. 373 CANAL-ST.—STORE, DRY BASEMENT, well-lighted lofts to let; in complete order; owner on the premises from 11 until 13 A. M.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—AT 8 A. M., THURSDAY, TWO DOGS—A white and a yellow puppy; liberal reward will be given for their return. No. 310 3d-av.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and the homeward passage.
GERMANIC, Capt. KENNEDY.....Sat., Jan. 11, 7 A. M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. JENNINGS.Thurs., Jan. 16, 11:30 A. M.
CELTIC, Capt. GLEADOW.....Thurs., Jan. 23, 8 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.
These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. H. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN.
BATAVIA...WED., Jan. 15|PARTHIA...WED., Jan. 29
ALGERIA...WED., Jan. 22|SCYTHIA....WED., Feb. 5
Steamers marked " do not carry steerage.
Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms, including a special low rate for the Fall and Winter months.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier 39, N. R., foot of King-st.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 6:30 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Jan. 21, 12:30 P. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Jan. 28, 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Feb. 4, 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Feb. 18, 3 P. M.
☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those grand essentials of safety at sea, perfect ventilation and light.
CABIN PASSAGE, according to state-room, $55, $65, and $75. INTERMEDIATE, $40. STEERAGE, $26.
OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE,

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
From Pier No. 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Jan. 16
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Jan. 23
First Cabin, $55 to $70, according to accommodations; excursion tickets, $100 to $120. Second Cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage at lowest rates.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Jan. 18, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Jan. 25, 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, Jan. 30, 11 A. M.
From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.
CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's pier foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.
DONAU.....Sat., Jan. 11|NECKAR.....Sat., Jan. 25
RHEIN.....Sat., Jan. 18|WESER.....Sat., Feb. 1
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100
Second cabin.....60
Steerage.....30
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid Steerage certificates, $30. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
AMERIQUE, DELORD....Wednesday, Jan. 22, 5:30 A. M.
FRANCE, TREDELLE.....Wednesday, Feb. 5, 3:30 P. M.
LABRADOR, SAUGNIER.....Wednesday, Feb. 26, 3:30 P. M.
Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.
For freight and passengers apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.
Bolivia....Jan. 11, 7 A. M.|Devonia....Jan. 25, 7 A. M.
Circassia....Jan. 18, 2 P. M.|Ethiopia.....Feb. 1, noon.
Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $26.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.
Victoria....Jan. 18, 2 P. M.|Castalia.....Jan. 25, 7 A. M.
Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
FRISIA.....Thurs., Jan. 16|GELLERT.....Jan. 30
HERDER...Thurs., Jan. 23|CIMBRIA....Thurs., Feb. 6
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in Europe and Thence to Boston. Cabin, $80, gold; second cabin, $50, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & SONS.
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.
Steamers leave Jersey City, near Pavonia Ferry.
SCHIEDAM.....Saturday, Jan. 11
ROTTERDAM.....Wednesday, Jan. 22
Cabin, $65-$70. Intermediate, $45-$50. Steerage, $23.
H. OZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.
FUNCH, DYE & CO., 27 So. Wm-st., Freight Agts. | 150 Bway., Gen. Passage Agt.

THE RED STAR LINE FOR ANTWERP.
Carrying the Belgian and United States mails. Sailing every 12 days from Philadelphia and New-York.
ZEALAND sails Tuesday, Jan. 14 at 4 P. M.
For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Phila., and No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
☞NO. MCDONALD, Agt., No. 9 Battery-place.

NATIONAL LINE—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R. FOR LONDON. (Victoria Docks:)
Italy, Sat. Jan. 11, 7 A. M.|*Holland, Sat., Jan. 18, 1 P. M.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
England, Sat., Jan. 18, 1 P. M.|Egypt, Sat., Feb. 1, 11:30 A. M.
Cabin, $50 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S.C., FLORIDA PORTS, AND ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
CHAMPION.....SATURDAY, Jan. 11
GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination, one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the Pier,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY & HASKELL, General Agents,
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

PALMETTO FREIGHT LINE,
VIA STEAM-SHIP TO CHARLESTON, S. C., and the SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD, to all points in the South and South-west.
Freight rates and Insurance at lowest figures.
Bills of lading signed at Pier No. 27 North River.
CHAS. D. OWENS, General Agent
Palmetto Freight Line,
No. 316 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY.....Friday, Jan. 10, noon
Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.
For SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship COLON.....Monday, Jan. 20, noon
Connecting for South and Central America and Mexico.
From San Francisco for Japan and China:
Steam-ship CHINA.....Wednesday, March 5, noon
From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship ALAMEDA.....Monday, Jan. 20, noon
For freight or general information apply to Company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River, and for passage at Company's Ticket Office, No. 257 Broadway.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.
FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO,
Connecting at St. Thomas with German steamers for Porto Rico and Spanish Main. The new first-class iron steam-ship CITY OF PARA, Capt. CASWELL, will sail for the above ports on Wednesday, Feb. 5, at 3 P. M.
Positively no freight received after 3d. Freight must be paid in advance. Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at Roberts' Dock, Brooklyn. Insurance lower than by any other line. Shippers desiring insurance can effect same under our open policy. For freight engagements or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents, Office, Pier No. 20 East River.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
FROM PIER 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodation for passengers.
S. S. NIAGARA.....Saturday, Jan. 11
S. S. SARATOGA.....Wednesday, Jan. 22
Tickets issued also for
VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS
in connection with French and English S. S. Lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
Steam-ship.....SATURDAY, Jan. 18
Steamer SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....WED., Jan. 29
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.
Calling at Progreso, Campeche, and Frontera.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Jan. 11
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only,) Thurs., Jan. 16
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Saturday, Jan. 25
Steamer leaves New-Orleans Jan. 8 for Vera Cruz, connecting with steamer for Havana, New-York, and above ports.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MACON, Capt. KEARTON.....Saturday, Jan. 11
CITY OF COLUMBUS, Capt. NICKERSON...Wed., Jan. 15
Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, Georgia and Florida Steamboat Company, and with the new and elegant iron steamer ST. JOHNS.
GEO. YONGE, Agent
C. D. OWENS, Ocean S. S. Co., and
General Agent R. & G. R. R., Central R. R. of Ga.,
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

FLORIDA RAILROAD AND STEAM-SHIP LINE.
ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FLORIDA.
SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
LOWEST RATES OF FREIGHT AND PASSAGE.
Steamer ADIRONDACK, SATURDAY, Jan. 11,
And every SATURDAY thereafter,
For Fernandina direct, from Pier No. 12 N. R., at 3 P. M.
Only line lasting through tickets and bills lading to all points in Florida, and to Chattahoochie, Appalachicola, and Flint Rivers, and BRUNSWICK, Ga. Insurance ¼ per cent. Bills lading signed on pier. For further information, through bills lading, and passage, apply to
J. K. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., up stairs.

STEAM-BOATS.

$1 50 TO BOSTON, VIA THE OLD, RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE.
CONNECTING WITH ALL POINTS EAST.
NOT A TRIP MISSED IN SEVEN CONSECUTIVE YEARS.
The elegant steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT leave Pier No. 33 North River, (foot of Jay-st.,) at 4:30 P. M. daily, (except Sundays.)
Special first-class limited tickets, good only on 2:45 A. M. train from Stonington, sold via this line from New-York to Boston for $1 50.
Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company and at Nos. 363 and 397 Broadway, and at Metropolitan and Fifth Avenue Hotel Parlor Offices.
PROVIDENCE LINE, FOR FREIGHT ONLY.
Steamers ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 29 North River, (foot of Warren-st.) daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M. for Providence direct.
Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. N. BABCOCK, President.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE,
VIA
FALL RIVER LINE
ONLY $1 50 TO BOSTON.
Tickets good only on day of sale for continuous passage on steamer and connecting train.
Magnificent steamers
NEWPORT and OLD COLONY
leave New-York daily (Sundays excepted) at 4:30 P. M., from PIER 28, NORTH RIVER, foot of Murray-street.
Leave Brooklyn, via "Annex" boat at 4 P. M.
Tickets and state-rooms secured at all principal hotels, and ticket offices at the pier, and on steamers.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEORGE L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamer leave Catharine-slip daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 11:30 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM ELECTION.—A meeting of this corporation will be held on the SECOND MONDAY of JANUARY, (13th inst.,) at the House of Reception, No. 61 West 13th-st., to fill vacancies occasioned by the expiration of the term of service of eight Directors. The polls will be open from 4 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon.
PETER CARTER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SUBSCRIBERS to the Northern Dispensary will be held on FRIDAY EVENING next, 10th inst., at 8 o'clock, at the institution, at the intersection of Christopher-st. and Waverley-place. The annual report for the past year will be submitted, and a Board of Trustees for the ensuing year will be elected.

A MASS-MEETING OF THE COLORED CITIZENS of New-York, will be held THIS EVENING at their Head-quarters, No. 148 Bleecker-st., at 8:30 o'clock. Rev. Henry Highland Garnett will preside.
WASHINGTON PARKER, Chairman.
JOHN W. DOZIER, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH-av. and 11th-st.—A daily union prayer-meeting will be held in this church during the present week from 12 to 1 o'clock.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF INFLUENCE among corporations and investors, who can procure subscriptions to the stock of a National Bank now being organized and located in New-York City. Address BANKER, Post Office Box No. 1,909.

WANTED—A MAN EXPERIENCED IN RETAIL dry goods, with some capital, to join advertiser in business in Western city. Address W. S. A., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

A BUSINESS MAN WITH $15,000 IN A manufacturing business: a good opportunity. Address H. W., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A LIVE BUSINESS MAN WITH some capital to engage in a sound manufacturing business. Address G. B., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij.

THE NETHERLAND TRADING SOCIETY

OF HOLLAND,
ESTABLISHED, 1824.
Paid-up Capital, 36,000,000 Florins.
($14,400,000, GOLD.)
Execute orders for the purchase or sale of merchandise, bonds, stocks, and loans throughout the United States, Europe, and the East; make collections, buy and sell foreign exchange, and give advances upon merchandise for export.
GILLIS & CARTER, } Agents
STANTON BLAKE, } for
HENRY E. HAWLEY, } America.
New-York, January 1, 1879.
Office, 142 Pearl-street, New-York.

N. B.—The undersigned will continue their Firm organization for the Importation and Jobbing of Teas.
CARTER, HAWLEY & CO.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1879. 140 Pearl-st.

FINANCIAL.

FINAL NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—Under the Plan of Reorganization, ratified by the decree of the court, the time in which bondholders should be allowed to participate in the benefits of the plan, by the conversion of Bonds into Preferred Stock, was fixed to the discretion of the Purchasing Committee. More than three years having passed since this right was given, and more than nine-tenths of the bondholders having converted their bonds, the committee, desirous of closing their labors, hereby give notice that the right of converting Bonds and receiving Preferred Stock will terminate on the 30th day of June, 1879.
Circulars giving information how the conversion is made can be had at the office of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, No. 25 5th-av., New-York.
The original stock will be exchanged for stock under the plan up to the same time.
FREDERICK BILLINGS,
Chairman Purchasing Committee.
Dec. 18, 1878.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, } No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST. } NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1879.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS of a deed of trust executed to the WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, under date of Feb. 1, 1875, to the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK as Trustee, the following numbers of BONDS have been drawn for redemption, viz: Nos. 54, 129, 402, 583, 586, 604, 643, each of $200 sterling, and Nos. 80, 122, 152, 364, 419, 453, 544, each of $100 sterling. And on behalf of the Western Union Telegraph Company, notice is hereby given that the same will be redeemed at the expiration of thirty days from date, in Bonds Co., London, on the 1st day of March, 1879, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day.
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
EDWARD KING, President.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT BONDS, MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. SINKING FUND BONDS OF THE
SCIOTO VALLEY RAILWAY CO. OF OHIO,
Principal due Jan. 1, 1896.
Coupons due January and July.
Issued at $13,000 per mile.
A small amount for sale at 97½ and interest, by
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 28 Nassau-st.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK,
NEW-YORK.
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF PUBLIC MONEYS, to receive deposits or account of subscriptions to the Four per Cent. Funded Loan of the United States.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, NO. 18 New-st., N. Y., members of the N. Y. Stock, Gold, and Government Bond Exchanges.—Securities (in fractional or large quantities) bought and sold on commission; also carried as long as required on 5 per cent. margin; advances made on approved collateral at current rate; deposits received subject to check at sight: 4 per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances; orders executed at the San Francisco and London Stock Exchanges.

ALL CALIFORNIA AND OTHER MINING STOCKS.—We buy and sell Mining Stocks at the San Francisco and New-York Mining Stock Exchanges or elsewhere daily on commission, and dividends paid by us in New-York; our custom 28 years.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Bankers, Brokers, and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine-st., N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES 4 Per Cent. Bonds,

COUPON OR REGISTERED,
And all other issues of Government securities, bought and sold at MARKET RATES, FREE OF COMMISSION, and on hand for immediate delivery.
CALLED 5-20s bought or exchanged for other issues on most favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,

Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., N. Y.

CITY OF NEW-YORK

5 PER CENT. CONSOLIDATED
SINKING FUND BONDS.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN.
30-50 YEARS TO RUN.
Coupon Bonds in sums of $500 and $1,000, convertible at any time into Registered Stock.
A limited amount for sale at 106½ and interest.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—BARTHOLD SCHLESINGER AND OTHERS against THE ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CONSOLIDATED.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of December, 1878, I, the undersigned Referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction on SATURDAY, the 11th day of January instant, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway in the City of New-York, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, the following securities, which were pledged and deposited with the plaintiffs as collateral security for the payment by the defendant of certain four promissory notes in the complaint mentioned, viz: Eighty bonds of the St. Louis and South-eastern Railway Company, Consolidated, executed under its corporate seal, and attested by the signatures of its President and Secretary, bearing date the first day of October, 1872, each conditioned for the payment by the said The St. Louis and South-eastern Railway Company, Consolidated, to the bearer thereof of the principal sum of five hundred dollars on the first day of November, 1902, with interest thereon in the meantime at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in gold coin on the 1st days of February and August in each year, on the presentation and delivery of the coupons for such interest thereunto annexed, the said bonds being designated as First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the said St. Louis and Southeastern Railway Company, Consolidated, and purporting to be part of a series of bonds of said Company issued to an amount not exceeding twenty-seven thousand dollars for every mile of track of railroad of said Company, of like tenor and date, and secured by a mortgage of the railway and property of said Company to George Opdyke and Philo C. Calhoun, of New-York, as Trustees, and which bonds are numbered as follows, that is to say: From No. 9,321 to 9,500, both inclusive, together with the coupons so annexed.
Dated New-York, January 3d, 1879.
RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE, Referee.
EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

CITY BONDS
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON THE 15TH OF JANUARY, 1879,
THE CITY OF KINGSTON, N. Y.,
Will sell at the City Hall, in Kingston, N. Y., at 12 o'clock noon,
$68,000 COUPON BONDS,
issued in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, chapter 26, passed Feb. 18, 1878.
The bonds bear interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually on the 15th of January and July in each year, and have 30 years to run, with the option of the City to pay them after 10 years. Five per cent. of the purchase money will be required to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance, with accrued interest, on or before the 28th day of February next—the cash payment of five per cent. to be forfeited on failure to complete purchase.
Further information can be had by

TWO DAYS ON A LIFE-RAFT.

HOW THE EMILY B. SOUDER WAS LOST.

ARRIVAL IN THIS CITY OF TWO OF THE SURVIVORS—THEIR STORY OF THE WRECK—THE EFFORTS WHICH WERE MADE TO SAVE THE VESSEL—LAUNCHING OF THE BOATS AND RAFTS.

Theodore Steinert, quartermaster, and O. A. Anderson, seaman, and, so far as at present known, the only survivors of the ill-fated steamer Emily B. Souder, which foundered at sea Dec. 10, when two days out from New-York, on her way to San Domingo, arrived in this City yesterday on the steamer Atlas, of the Atlas Line, from Kingston, Jamaica, whence they had been taken by the schooner Abbott Devereaux, of Boston, as heretofore published. The Atlas had no sooner touched her pier than the survivors were besieged by a crowd of the friends of the unfortunate passengers and crew of the lost steamer, among whom was a friend of the Captain, and also Sergt. Edmonson, of the Jersey City Police, the father of Julian Edmonson, aged 18 years, who was employed as pantryman on board the Emily B. Souder. To all the anxious inquiries of these persons Steinert and Anderson could give but slight hope that any of the other persons on board the steamer had been saved. To a TIMES reporter Steinert told the following story of the shipwreck:

"We left New-York Sunday, Dec. 8, with a full cargo, mostly of provisions, 10 passengers, and 28 officers and men. In addition to the cargo in the hold, we had a heavy deck-load of lumber, machinery, &c. The wind was blowing a light breeze from the west-south-west, and we went along without any difficulty until Monday night, when the wind freshened, and before morning it was blowing a gale. We were then about 300 miles from New-York. Early Tuesday morning the vessel sprung aleak, the gale increased in fury, the waves were running very high, and the ship rolled and pitched in a frightful manner. The machinery all worked well, the pumps were manned, and every effort made to keep the water down and the vessel afloat. It was of no use, however, the rotten old hulk was leaking at every seam, and between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M. it became evident that something else must be done, or the vessel would soon go to the bottom. Capt. Knebl ordered the deck-load thrown overboard, still the water gained, and between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon the foremast was cut away. This not bringing the required relief all hands were ordered to work throwing the cargo out of the hold. After working at this for three hours, and the water still gaining, inch by inch, and foot by foot, it finally became a settled fact that the vessel could not last much longer, and preparations were made for the disastrous end. It was evident could not be long delayed. Finally the chief, engineer came forward and told the Captain that the water had reached the furnace-doors, and was rapidly gaining upon the pumps; that the doors and hatches were broken, the deck-houses gone, and that the waves were breaking over the vessel at every returning roll. At 3 o'clock the stern boat was cut out, and the two life-boats were lowered to the deck, and preparations made to save those on board. There were three boats and one life-raft. The first boat was put over-board, and placed in command of the chief engineer, two men to manage it. Eight passengers were placed in this boat, which upset before it got clear from the ship, and the last we saw of the boat she was floating, bottom up, with the persons on it clinging to it, and her clinging to her mast. I do not know who they were. Then the second boat was lowered, with 10 persons on board, and she got clear all right; and that was the last we saw of her or those who went into her. The boat also got away all safe, and the fate of her and her passengers I do not know. That left 10 persons on board the steamer—the Captain, chief engineer, second mate, Anderson, a passenger named Crosby, a German boy, a German passenger, whose name I do not know, and myself. The Captain, chief engineer, second mate, and Crosby went to work and made a raft out of the loose lumber lying about the deck, which they threw overboard, and then jumped in after it. That was the last I saw of them. Then there were six of us left. Anderson and the German passenger and myself went to work on the forward hatch, long for it to float off, as it was so heavy that we could not move it, and the two cooks and the boy were in the pilot-house. The vessel was half under water, going down stern foremost, and the waves were washing her from stem to stern. Finally a big wave came and washed off the forward hatch, and with it the three who were clinging to it. We clung to the hatch for about 10 or 15 minutes, when the life-raft, which had been washed overboard, came floating by, and Anderson and I left the hatch and got on the raft. The passenger who was with us was very much frightened, and would not jump for the raft, but went back to the hatch. Finally a big wave came along and separated the hatch from the raft, and that was the last we saw of the passenger or the hatch. Just then the vessel gave a lurch and disappeared, and I think the three persons in the pilot-house went down with her. We were on the raft about 48 hours when we were picked up by the schooner Abbott Devereaux and taken to Kingston. Our experiences on the raft were terrible. We were fortunate enough to pick up a box of oysters and a box of tripe, which were floating about, having been thrown overboard from the sinking steamer. These gave us plenty to eat, such as it was, and we had a keg of water, but of course we suffered considerably from thirst. Then the water was very rough, and the life-raft, for want of ballast, was thrown bottomside up every five minutes. As a consequence, we were in the water all the time in the water. I lost my hat and boots, and saved nothing except what I had on my back. The American Consul at Kingston gave us $10 apiece, and we worked our way to New-York on board the steamer Atlas."

Steinert is about 35 years of age, a native of Germany, and unmarried. He lives, when in port, at No. 85 Greenwich-street. He has been in the employ of Clapp & Eagle for the past seven years. Anderson is a native of Sweden, is about 25 years old, and also unmarried. His place of abode, when in this port, is Staten Island. Both men spoke very highly of Capt. Knebl, and said that he did everything in his power to save the ship and those on board. He maintained the strictest discipline during the trying hours while the vessel and those on board were in peril, and never for a moment lost control of himself or his men.

CAPT. BOGARDUS' GREAT FEAT.

Capt. Bogardus last evening completed his two days' task of glass-ball shooting in Gilmore's Garden, and accomplished the wonderful feat of breaking in that time 6,000 balls out of 6,013. His labors of the previous day were so trying that it was thought he could not stand the second day's work, but he came to the scratch promptly at 11 A. M., and shot with but few intermissions up to 9:30 P. M. Up to 7:30 he had not missed a ball, and had broken 5,680 successively, but the next one escaped him, and was followed quickly by several others. It was evident that he was thoroughly tired, and his friends persuaded him to take a short rest, but he soon resumed his gun and finished the score, with 13 misses to his debit. As he had wagered to break 6,000 balls in 6,100, he continued to shoot until he had broken 13 balls to replace his misses, and this he did without a break. A like feat was never before attempted, and the unerring aim, steady nerve, and wonderful powers of endurance of Capt. Bogardus shown in this match are marvelous. He was much exhausted at the close, and suffered from a sore shoulder, cramp in his left arm, and sore hands from cocking the gun and handling the hot barrels. The latter were never cleaned, or even wiped out, during the entire two days' shooting. At the close of the shooting Mr. Abe Kleinman, of Chicago, the champion wing shot of America, fired at 400 balls, on a wager, against the last 500 shot at by the Captain on each of his days' shooting. On Wednesday evening Mr. Kleinman missed six balls against the clean score of his opponent, and last night he had to miss seven to tie the Captain on his 13 misses. This he exactly did, and thus the match was declared a tie. In shooting the 400 balls last night Mr. Kleinman's shoulder was terribly cut by the recoil of the gun, and he declared that no amount of money would induce him to attempt to shoot at as many balls as the Captain had just done.

HORSE-WHIPPING AN EDITOR.

Jacob Horandt, a Swiss, foreman of the weaving department in Poigram & Meyer's silk mill, at Paterson, N. J., was arrested in that city yesterday afternoon and held to bail in the sum of $200 for assault and battery on Otto Stutzbach, editor of the *Passaic County Journal*, a German weekly newspaper published at Paterson, and started a year or two ago as a Greenback paper. Wednesday's issue of the *Journal* contained an article headed "By Their Fruits ye Shall know Them." In this article reference was made to a recent movement among the Paterson Germans for the relief of the families of the two Germans lately killed by the rendrock explosion at Preakness, and it was darkly hinted that a certain "boss" was taking too much credit to himself for having originated the movement, and it was said: "This person is not respected in the least by the Germans, and it is the public impression that his taking hold of the matter will greatly injure the cause of these unfortunate families." Mr. Horandt thought this reference was to him, and late on Wednesday night he went to the *Journal* office with his son Christopher, and the two visitors chatted coolly with the editor about the article. Suddenly, Jacob drew a heavy riding-whip, and before Stutzbach could save himself he had received three or four severe blows on the head with the butt end. When he collected himself he warded off several other blows, and the Horandts, threatening loudly, took their departure. The Grand Jury saw sitting will doubtless indict the assailants.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE MATTERS.

A letter was received yesterday by President Franklin Edson, of the Produce Exchange, asking him to call a meeting of the provision trade to consider the advisability of extending the limits of the "contract deliveries," "in view of the increased and commodious facilities afforded by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company for the handling of property at the foot of Fifty-ninth-street, North River, where they have erected a large covered pier, convenient and accessible for cartage, lighterage, and other deliveries." The letter was signed by Messrs. Ward & Foster, Armour, Plankinton & Co., E. S. Jewell, E. O. Lamson, E. A. Harris, Samuel Colgate, Charles H. Smith, Stephen A. Post, V. W. Macfarlane & Co., David Dows & Co., E. A. Kent & Co.

SHALL TAXES FORM A FIRST LIEN?

A QUESTION OF MUCH INTEREST TO NEW-JERSEY MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES.

A question of great interest to the municipal authorities of New-Jersey has been raised in some foreclosure proceedings on a mortgage, the taking of testimony regarding which is now going on before Mr. Douglass, of Jersey City, as Special Master in Chancery. The decision may also seriously affect the value of millions of dollars of mortgages held by insurance companies on property in New-Jersey. The plaintiff is the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company, which is foreclosing several mortgages, in the aggregate amounting to upward of $200,000, given in February, 1873, by Archibald Warren and wife, of Elizabeth, on unimproved property at Riverside, in the north-eastern part of Paterson. Much of the property has since changed hands, and among the defendants are John J. Anderson, Frederick W. Gill, Hiram P. Crofut, John Hickman, Henry P. Ackerman, Michael Sweeney, James M. Sweeney, George Barton, James W. Chisholm, James Bell, Josephine Russell, and several others, who bought lots subject to the Warren mortgages. The Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Paterson are also made defendants, and herein is involved the principal issue of public interest. Taxes assessed on the property in the Summers of 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, and 1877, are still due and unpaid, to the amount of $1,216, and for the arrears of 1873, 1874, and 1875 much of the property has been sold by the city and bought in. Hence, the city claims to have a lien on the property, and that this is a peremptory lien, that is, that the taxes are a lien taking precedence of all other liens, even of a first mortgage. The insurance company contends that as the taxes were levied after the execution of the mortgage, the mortgage has the precedence, and the taxes are not a peremptory lien, so that the property must be sold and the proceeds applied first to the satisfaction of the mortgages, and that the taxes can be paid only out of the balance, if there should be any.

In all the large cities of New-Jersey great tracts of land were bought in the suburbs in the flush times 10 years ago, and laid out into building lots, streets being graded at the expense of the city. Taxes and assessments have been piling up ever since, being as a rule unpaid on the unimproved property. The first speculators almost invariably gave mortgages to the owners of the farms thus metamorphosed into city lots, and in many cases borrowed heavily of insurance companies to prosecute their enterprises. The great bulk of the enormous total of arrears of taxes which the cities are trying vainly to collect, and in anticipation of the collection of which they have issued millions of dollars of bonds, are due from this unimproved, (that is, unbuilt upon,) suburban property. Now, if the Chancellor decides that the mortgages are a peremptory lien, having the precedence of the taxes subsequently assessed, it will work very serious injury to all the municipalities, for it does not appear that any of them, with, perhaps, two or three exceptions, contain provisions in their charters making taxes a peremptory lien. If, on the other hand, the taxes are declared a peremptory lien, the mortgagees must pay the arrears of taxes before they can realize on their mortgages.

Most of the insurance companies require their mortgagors to bind themselves to pay the taxes, under penalty of foreclosure; but if the taxes are only a second lien, this provision will be of little consequence to the mortgagees. The cities will doubtless apply to the Legislature, at its coming session, to enact that taxes shall be a peremptory lien, until paid, but the mortgagees will naturally oppose this, and a lively contest may be expected.

Ex-Senator H. A. Williams appears for the City of Paterson in the foreclosure suit referred to above.

DEATH OF A NEW-JERSEY RECLUSE.

AN OLD MAN FOUND DEAD IN HIS ROOM—SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES IN CONNECTION THEREWITH.

The people of the village of Springfield, Union County, N. J., are excited over the death of Matthias Richards, better known among his neighbors as "Old Uncle Mat." The old man, who was 70 years of age at the time of his death, was well known about Springfield. He had never been married, and always led the life of a recluse. Several years ago he took up quarters in a rickety old house on what is known as the Camptown road. Rumor, who never hears of a recluse without ascribing miserly habits and wealth to him, asserted that "Uncle Mat" had laid by in some corner of his uninviting apartments a little store of gold, which he was jealously hoarding. Two or three months ago a stranger, like himself advanced in years, presented himself at his door, and asked for alms. His old age seems to have touched the heart of the old recluse, and the stranger was invited in. He remained, "Uncle Mat" allowing him the use of a room in another part of the building. The two old men did not consort together. As far as known, they never met, except in the hallways or on the street. Neither ever sought the room in which the other lived.

"Uncle Mat" had been in the habit of going to one of the village stores every day or two to purchase the scant supplies of nourishment on which he sustained himself. He was seen occasionally by the neighbors, making his way to the well or to the outbuildings on the premises. Within the last week he had not been seen in the village, nor could the neighbors recall any occasion within that period when he had been seen on his grounds, and the conviction that he had died everywith an accident or his death prevailed. The old man who shared with him the house in which he lived was seen meanwhile going in and out in a casual, listless way, with a perfect indifference. Mr. Lasak, nothing daunted, said that he had performed his duty in presenting the protest of gentlemen representing a majority of the association, and that the matter would be carried before the Central Committee for investigation. "I have," he said in conclusion, "presided at many meetings of this association, and succeeded in preserving order, but I had not to contend with a set of scallawags." An excited German moved that the speaker be put out, but though his motion was not seconded, Mr. Lasak was roundly hissed as he retired.

A "Committee on Patronage" was also appointed at the request of a gentleman desirous of serving the City in some lucrative position.

The regular party, having a roll of 207 members, met at Continental Hall, Eighth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, and waited for the return of its President, Henry G. Leask, who had gone to the Montgomery meeting to lodge his protest against the election of the officers. At 8:55 o'clock he returned, and Mr. Moses Goodkind, First Vice-President, having called the meeting to order, Mr. Leask made his report to the effect that he had received no satisfaction, and he therefore advised all members of the association who had not been allowed to vote at the primary election to make their affidavits to those facts, and the Secretary, Eugene D. Wheelock, would forward them, with the protest, to the General Committee for its action. James P. Robinson and Philip Backus, two intelligent men, said that they, too, had not received fair treatment from the other branch of the party, and they had not been allowed to vote. An adjournment was then taken until after the meeting of the Central Committee.

THE TAMMANY SOCIETY'S INJUNCTION.

Several additional affidavits substantiating the charges made against the officers of the Tammany Society by Messrs. Hubert O. Thompson and Edward H. Gurk, on whose application the injunction was granted, were served yesterday on Grand Sachem Schell. One by John Y. Savage sets forth that he has been a member of the Tammany Society for 20 years, that he has also been an officer in it; that he had not received any notice of the meeting complained of; that he endeavored to find out the circulation of the *Mercantile Journal*, the paper in which the meeting was advertised; and that he failed to ascertain anything in regard to it. An affidavit of Douglas Taylor is to the effect that he has been a member of the society during the past 25 years; that he formerly filled the office of 6th Sachem, and that it has always been the custom to advertise the meetings in two daily papers. A deposition by Casper C. Childs is to the effect that he was initiated a member 30 years ago; that he was at one time its Secretary and Treasurer, and that he also knows it to be the custom to advertise all meetings of the society in two papers. Mr. Nelson J. Waterbury deposes that he is well acquainted with the usages of the organization, and that never before in its history was a notification of its meetings confined to a weekly paper. He adds that the election of 147 members at one meeting is a very unusual thing; that that number is as many as is usually elected in two years, and that if properly conducted the election would have lasted many hours. A general affidavit of a somewhat similar tenor, signed by 14 persons, was also served. Mr. John D. Townsend and ex-Judge James O. Spencer, counsel for the respondents, were in consultation late yesterday afternoon at the office of the latter, preparing their case.

A LITTLE SCHEME THAT DIDN'T WORK.

Paul Smith is a young German, residing at No. 186 Ludlow-street, in which house live Mrs. Elizabeth Rebach and her daughter, who are employed at good wages by W. S. Kahnweiler & Son, of No. 61 Wooster-street. Smith, so it is alleged, became aware of this fact, and on Tuesday last sent a letter, written in a feminine hand and signed with Mrs. Rebach's name, to the firm, stating that her husband was dead and asking them to send her $10 out of her week's wages to pay funeral expenses. This epistle he delivered to the firm and obtained the money, at the same time writing Mrs. Rebach a postal card, purporting to come from her employers, stating that the store was to be closed for a few days owing to the death of one of the firm. Having thus apparently guarded against discovery, he once more, it is alleged, wrote a forged letter to the firm asking for more money for Mrs. Rebach, for which he said a gentleman would call yesterday. In the meantime, however, Mrs. Rebach called at the store to ascertain which of the firm had died, and for the first time discovered Smith's operations. The Police were notified, and yesterday when Smith called for the second installment of money he was arrested by a Police officer, and on being arraigned before Justice Wandell, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, he was committed in default of bail to answer for obtaining money by false pretenses.

THE NORTH SIDE ASSOCIATION.

DISCUSSING WESTCHESTER PROPERTY INTERESTS—SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENTS.

The North Side Association met yesterday in the Athenæum, at the Morrisania Station, S. R. Filley presiding. The Rapid Transit Committee reported that the time was now favorable for the putting forth of efforts to secure the extension of rapid transit facilities beyond the Harlem River. A report was presented describing the progress made in the improvement of the Harlem River. The contractors were now estimating upon the bridge to be erected across the river from Madison-avenue, and progress was being made on the suspension bridge to be erected one-half mile above High Bridge. Gen. Newton had also made progress in the Government improvements. He had made out maps, plans, estimates for three routes from the Hudson to the Harlem River—at Spuyten Duyvel, Dikeman's Meadow, and Tubby Hook—favoring the selection of the two latter routes, rather than the first named, which would be circuitous and costly. The Local Improvement Committee also presented a report, in which it called especial attention to the need of proper drainage and sewerage in the annexed district. In reference to reform in street-opening, the report offered a proposition to group together in one proceeding all the streets which are necessary to be opened for drainage purposes, and to request the court to appoint three reputable citizens from the annexed district as Commissioners—gentlemen who will serve without pay, and who will conduct the entire work on business principles, and not with a view of making a "job" of it. The report of the Committee on Taxes and Assessments urged a revision of the present system of assessment to accord with the steady depression that has been taking place in real estate since the system was adopted. The reports of the various committees were all adopted, and after electing a committee to choose officers, to be nominated at the annual meeting, the association adjourned. Hon. Jordan L. Mott, speaking of the meagre amount allowed for improvements in the annexed district, assured them he would endeavor to provide more liberally for such improvements in the next year's estimates, in the discharge of his duties as a member of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

THE WILL OF TWEED'S PARTNER.

The trial of the contest of the will of the late Daniel Berrian, William M. Tweed's former partner in the brush-making business, was continued yesterday before Surrogate Calvin, after an adjournment of over six months. Berrian's will is dated June 6, 1877, and his death occurred in February, 1878. The contested will disposes of about $120,000, of which $10,000 is left to Mrs. Josephine H. Steel, of Staten Island; $10,000 to each of her two daughters, and the remainder to his heirs at law, Theodore and Daniel Berrian, Julia A. Kerrigan, Mary E. Wilks, and Cornelia B. Donnelly. The will is contested by the latter, who says it was not the last one of this deceased; that at the time he was out of sound mind or memory, or capable of making a will; and that the instrument was obtained by fraud practiced by Josephine H. Steel and others. Dr. Alexander De Mercy and Otto Fuchs, witnesses to the will, were briefly examined as to the mental condition of the deceased. They said that Berrian was a man who was addicted to liquor; that he talked wildly of unlikely speculations, and that he showed evidences of insanity at various times. The case is to be continued to-day at 11 A. M.

MEDICINE FOR DEMOCRATIC ILLS.

The following advertisement, which appeared in several of the newspapers yesterday morning, provoked some comment among politicians and others:

DEMOCRATS OF NEW-YORK CITY WHO DESIRE to select as well as elect their candidates, and who believe that they can manage their own business without interference from either Tammany or Irving Halls, and without bolting the Republican ticket, will please address P. M. J., Post Office Box No. 255, New-York.

Box No. 255 has been leased for the present year by E. Duncan Sniffen, who good-humoredly undertook to tell all he knew about this latest political movement to a TIMES reporter. He said a doctor, who has an interest in the sale of patent medicines, engaged him to insert the advertisement, which Mr. Sniffen looks at as a pure matter of business. He has allowed his own Post Office box to be used as a receptacle for the answers which he feels sure will come. Any answers, of course, which will be received will show that the spirit of discontent is rife. Then the medicine man supposedly believes he has the remedy for the ills affecting the Democracy of the county.

A WIDOW'S SHARE KEPT INTACT.

The late Augustus Cleveland, a wealthy resident of this City, was at Nice, France, in 1872, and while there made a second codicil to his will, giving his wife all the pictures and other objects of art in his house at Carmansville, and also the income of a fund of $60,000, specially set apart. At her death the principal sum was to be divided among several charitable institutions. After Mr. Cleveland's death the persons charged with the duty of executing the provisions of the will were somewhat confused in going about their work, being unable to determine whether the bequest of the income of the $60,000 fund took the place of a provision in the will giving Mrs. Cleveland a life interest in the whole estate, or was auxiliary to it. A suit was brought in the Supreme Court for a construction of the will, and the case was tried before Judge Van Vorst, who decided yesterday that the codicil does not interfere with Mrs. Cleveland's right to the whole income of the estate during her life.

BODIES WANTED FOR DISSECTION.

The Faculty of the United States Medical College have found great difficulty in obtaining subjects for demonstrations in anatomy and dissection. They applied recently to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, asking that board to furnish the college with subjects from the Morgue or other public institutions on the same terms as other medical colleges are supplied, but the Commissioners refused to comply with the request. The college yesterday applied to Judge Barrett, at Supreme Court, Chambers, for an order to compel the Commissioners to furnish bodies to the institution. Assistant Corporation Counsel Dean opposed the motion in behalf of the Commissioners, urging that the college was not legally incorporated; that the petitioners should have been incorporated under the act of 1853 by the Regents of the University, and not under the general act of 1848. The court reserved its decision.

CONSISTENT DEMOCRATS.

A committee appointed by the Board of Supervisors made a report on Dec. 26 advising a reduction of $30,000 in county salaries. The report was taken up by the Supervisors in sections, the adoption of any part of it requiring the votes of a majority of the members of the board. The sections not defeated by Democratic votes cut down the salary of Gerard M. Stevens, Deputy Clerk of the Supreme Court, from $5,000 to $3,000 a year, and made a reduction of about $600 on the whole amount paid to the clerical force of the board. These two resolutions were yesterday vetoed by Supervisor at Large Guthrie, who has proved himself to be one of the most subservient henchmen of the Ring. The veto was based on the assumption that the Supervisors had no power under the law to make the reductions.

A CASE FOR A STRUCK JURY.

The case of Schneider against ex-Collector Barney, on a claim for alleged overcharge of duties on imported dress goods, which has been dragging along for over 12 years, will be tried before a struck jury at the next term of the United States Circuit Court. Included in a panel of 25 are the names of William H. Vanderbilt, Russell Sage, Sinclair Tousey, J. W. Harper, and B. E. Arnold. The case was tried in 1866 and resulted in a verdict for the Collector. A new trial was granted and the plaintiff received a verdict. The case was appealed to the United States Supreme Court, where the decision was reversed and the case ordered to be submitted to a struck jury, which is to determine whether or not Saxony dress goods and all woven dress goods not imported to this country prior to 1866 were similar to the delaine manufactured in the United States. The plaintiff claims that the Collector was wrong in his classification.

THE ITALIAN SCHOOL FESTIVAL.

The Christmas festival of the Italian school, last evening, was in every way a success. The band of the school played several selections, and the children did their share in entertaining the audience with songs, and elicited hearty applause in the chorus from the opera of the "Crusaders." The feature of the occasion, however, was the performance of Mr. Edward Remenyi, the violinist, who was assisted by Mr. Vogritech, the well-known pianist. The President, Rev. C. L. Brace, gave a brief history of the school, and called the attention of the audience to the industrial work exhibited in an adjoining room. Among the audience were L. Bailey, E. G. Fabbri, Count Marafoschi, Italian Vice-Consul; Rev. J. G. Ager, Rev. A. P. Rogers, Charles H. Coster, Prof. V. Botta, and Robert Jaffray, Jr.

BROOKLYN'S INDICTED OFFICERS.

Commissioners of City Works John W. Flaherty and George C. Bennett, with Water Purveyor Milne and Superintendent of Sewers Dady, of the same department, appeared in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, before Judge Pratt, to plead to the indictments found against them on the 31st of last month. After some argument between counsel, Judge Pratt decided to give the defense until Monday next to prepare their pleas. Assistant District-Attorney Wyckoff announced that he would move for the trial of the accused on Wednesday, the 15th inst.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

There were 22 new cases of scarlet fever and 8 new cases of diphtheria reported at the Sanitary Bureau yesterday, and during the 24 hours ending at noon yesterday 8 deaths occurred from the first-named disease and 5 from diphtheria.

Harry Smith, known to the Police as a shoplifter, was arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing pictures of the value of $600 from Louis De Jonge & Co., of No. 71 Duane-street. He was taken to the Tombs Police Court and remanded until to-day.

John W. Irving, of Engine No. 29, who perished in the disastrous Vesey-street fire of Tuesday last, was buried yesterday in Green-Wood Cemetery. His funeral services, at the residence of ex-Assemblyman Irving, No. 302 East Twenty-first-street, attracted a large assemblage of mourners.

An English steam-ship, showing the letters "J K O N," was spoken in latitude 45° 45′ and longitude 29° 30′ on the 24th of December by the steamship Valmar, which arrived from Rosenvalen yesterday. One of her engines had broken down, and she was proceeding slowly to the eastward. Offers of assistance were declined.

The jury in the case of the Bank of the Metropolis against Frederick A. Conkling, tried in the Supreme Court before Judge Potter, rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $2,177 16. The suit was brought to recover a judgment alleged guarantee of discounts in behalf of the Secor Sewing-machine Company, of which he was a Director.

The various charitable institutions continue to report many cases of destitution among the poor, which ought to appeal strongly to the charitable public for aid, pecuniarily and otherwise. The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and the Children's Aid Society, will gladly devote any subscriptions sent them to the purpose of relieving this wide-spread distress.

The Lincoln Club of the Seventh Assembly District has elected the following officers for the year 1879: President, Cornelius Van Cott; First Vice-President, C. Volney King; Second Vice-President, Dr. John J. Horn; Treasurer, James H. Stevens; Secretary, Alexander H. Reid; Trustees, William Morgan, William Terhune, Edward C. Graves; Sergeant-at-Arms, Daniel J. Kelley.

Among the passengers by the outgoing steamer City of New-York yesterday were six Italian boys, who, having been taken from the custody of padrones, were being sent back to their native places at the request and expense of the Italian Government. Their names are Stefano and Carmo Antonio Fosco, Francisco Cortes, Rafael Jeramo, Giacamo Breschi, and Michael Musso.

Assignments were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday by the following persons: Josiah F. Fowle, of No. 57 Warren-street, a limited partnership, William A. Brown, Jr., being special partner, to John F. Folk; Jeanette Schiff to William Sherburne Fosdick, of No. 293 Broadway, and Thomas B. Fish & Robert H. Simpson, dealers in fire-arms and sportsman's goods, to William C. Southwick.

BROOKLYN.

Fifteen of the 2,400 members of Plymouth Church held an annual meeting last night for the election of three Trustees in place of J. B. Hutchinson, Henry and A. Storrs, whose terms of office expired yesterday. Fourteen votes were cast, of which all but one were for the three gentlemen named, all of whom were declared re-elected. The Treasurer's report showed that the receipts for the year had been $23,593 13, and the disbursements $45,014 84; leaving a balance in the treasury of $878 26. Henry Chapin, Jr., was elected Clerk, and R. W. Ropes and M. K. Moody, Auditors of Accounts, after which the meeting adjourned.

The special committee of the Board of Aldermen appointed to investigate the manner in which the business of the Board of City Works has been conducted since the appointment of Commissioners Flaherty and Bennett met last evening in the Common Council Chamber, and adopted a resolution calling on the Mayor to furnish the committee with all the evidence laid by him before the Grand Jury, and upon which Messrs. Flaherty and Bennett have been indicted. The committee also directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to summon a number of the men who, as alleged, contributed to the fund to which they were appointed by the indicted Commissioners. The committee will meet again on Wednesday evening next.

NEW-JERSEY.

John C. Rankin has been elected President of the Board of Education of Elizabeth.

Rev. W. W. McNair has been appointed Chaplain of the Essex County Prison to succeed the late Rev. Bartholomew Weed.

School Commissioner E. L. Dobbins, of the Ninth Ward, has been unanimously re-elected President of the Board of Education of Newark.

Hugh McKeevit, a printer, without home or money or friends, yesterday asked Justice Davis, in Jersey City, to commit him to jail. He was accommodated for 30 days as a vagrant.

John Mahan, the pugilist, was put under $1,000 bonds by Justice Davis, in Jersey City yesterday, to keep the peace. He had been arrested for creating a disturbance in a variety theatre on Grove-street.

In obedience to the order of the Passaic County Common Pleas, Justice Loftus yesterday produced all the papers he could find in the stitchdown case, which was given in THE TIMES yesterday. The court spent the day in hearing the case, and then adjourned it until Monday next.

The funeral services over the remains of Rev. Bartholomew Weed, of the Newark Annual Methodist Episcopal Conference, who died at his residence in Newark Sunday last of heart disease, were held yesterday at Central M. E. Church of that city. The services were conducted by Rev. Richard Vanhorne, the Presiding Elder, and Rev. W. V. Kelley, the Pastor of the church.

Officer Mallone, of the First Precinct, was badly beaten by a crowd of roughs on the northern end of Grove-street, Jersey City, yesterday afternoon. The boys were engaged in abusing and assaulting one another when the officer arrested one of them and started to take him to the station-house, when he was set upon by the crowd, knocked down, and severely beaten. While this was being done his prisoner escaped. Mallone drew his revolver, when his assailants fled. The officer's face and head were badly cut.

EXPENSIVE JERSEY CORONERS.

Five or six years ago the Coroners' system had become so expensive a luxury in Hudson County that legislation was had to correct it. Original jurisdiction in all cases of sudden and violent death was conferred upon a County Physician appointed by the County Board of Freeholders, and only in such cases as in his judgment required investigation, and only upon his precept, could the Coroners act. The intent of the act was that in cases in which the death was accidental or from natural causes, and in cases in which an inquest would not add in determining the cause of death, the County Physician should himself make the investigation and grant the certificate for the burial of the remains. The observance of the intent of the act has not been left to the few cases for expensive Coroners' inquests, and, it was hoped, result in large reduction in the expenditure of the county funds. During Dr. Buck's administration the assignment certain that direction was realized, but of late the County Physicians have granted precepts for inquests in every case in which it was possible to find grounds for inquest. Bodies of men taken from the rivers, of persons who had fallen dead from natural causes, and even of still-born infants are not buried nowadays without the formality of a costly Coroner's inquisition; and in most of the cases the County Physician, who had informed himself by his post-mortem examinations, has been the only witness to tell the jury what the cause of death had been. During last year Coroner Crane charged the county $5,745 49 for inquests; Bouen, $1,779 22, and Coroner Gannon, $3,537 95, making a total of $11,062 66. These figures have been presented to the tax-payers of the county, and a petition is in circulation asking further legislation, or the abolition of the office of County Physician.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

John M. Forbes, of Boston, is at the Brevoort House.

Rev. Dr. Barclay, of Baltimore, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. Tevfik, of the Turkish Army, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Gen. George A. Sheridan, of Louisiana, is at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Judge Pacificus Ord, of California, is at the New-York Hotel.

Dr. J. H. Kinsman, United States Army, is at the Park-Avenue Hotel.

Paymaster G. C. Goodloe, United States Marine Corps, is at the Sturtevant House.

Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister, and Lady Thornton, were at the Clarendon Hotel yesterday, on the way to Canada.

Hon. James S. Pike, of Maine, and Lieut. S. E. Rodivnoff, of the Russian Navy, are at the Everett House.

Albert Keep, President of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, and Louis D. Pilsbury, Superintendent of New-York State Prisons, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Hon. Josiah G. Abbott, of Boston, and Hon. C. L. M. Gwinn, of Baltimore, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Gen. John C. Robinson and Judge E. C. Kattell, of Binghamton, are at the Coleman House.

A BRUTAL ASSAULT ON TWO LADIES.

John Barry, a resident on the Bergen Point Plank Road, Jersey City, was committed for trial yesterday by Justice Davis, on a charge of having assaulted Hannah O'Brien and Ann McAuliffe. The ladies whose names are given repaired to the house of a friend on Jersey City Heights, New Year's Day, to receive calls. Toward evening Barry reeled in, much under the influence of liquor. He offered one of the ladies an indignity, and when both remonstrated, he hauled off and knocked first one and then the other to the floor by a brutal blow in the face. Miss O'Brien quickly regained her feet, but before her companion could rise, Barry had kicked her with his heavy boots on the head and body. Miss McAuliffe has since been confined to her bed, and at one time her injuries were regarded as critical. Complaint was made against the assailant, and his arrest and arraignment followed.

OUR COUNTRY'S PERILS.

MR. JOSEPH COOK ON SOCIALISM—HOW HE WOULD AVERT THE EVILS OF CLASS OPPOSITION AND WHERE HE THINKS THE DANGER LIES.

Inclement as last evening was, it did not prevent the lecture of Mr. Joseph Cook on "Socialism," at Association Hall—the first of the secular series—from attracting a large audience. The prelude drew a parallel between the principle of unity in the ancient Roman Empire and that which binds modern States together. The lecture discussed the Socialistic and Communistic tendencies of the age, with special references to the social and political perils which must necessarily arise in this country as the development of wealth continues and conditions of society become more and more diversified. When a Bishop of Paris, in 1871, was brought into the presence of one of the boldest of the Communist leaders—one Rigeau—his salutation to the raging mob was, "Children, what is your business with me?" "You speak thus to your betters!" said Rigeau. "Who are you?" "The servant of God," answered the Bishop. "Send the man to prison," cried the Communist, "and issue an order of arrest for God." The order was issued, said Mr. Cook, but God has not yet been arrested, and until God is arrested, Communism and Socialism will never succeed in this world. Communism means what the abolition of inheritance, the abolition of the family, the abolition of property, the abolition of religion—the arrest of God. At the bottom of Socialism, of the German extreme type, lay substantially the same series of doctrines, although Socialism did not necessarily imply the abolition of inheritance, or the abrogation of the right of property. The German Socialists proposed to attain these ends by another route. The abolition of the family almost necessarily extinguished the right of inheritance and the doctrine of property rights, of which that right was an offshoot. The real question under all this was, whether God should, or should not, be arrested. The supreme powers were levelers, to be sure, but the question was whether they were levelers upward or levelers down. "Our country," said Mr. Cook, "with its democratic institutions, is incapable of being seriously affected by the social theories of the Old World, springing from conditions that are entirely absent here. But I beg first to raise the question in how far it is susceptible to the inroads of a certain kind of Socialistic ferment. This question, I shall remind you, is one of vast import to you all, and you will pardon me if I answer it by slow sequences. First, the United States will ultimately, and not by very distant date, become the wealthiest nation on the globe. Secondly, history has shown that great national wealth tends to the great inequality of individual wealth. Thirdly, therefore, it follows that the time must come when there will be great inequality of social conditions here, with the same equality of political rights that now prevails. Fourthly, in such a political organization as ours the question is sure to become a factor in politics. Fifthly, the massing of capital strengthens capital, while the massing of labor weakens labor. When capital masses it is strong; when labor masses it is weak, because of the competition for employment. I hear that 1,500,000 voters in the United States are members of secret societies, and you all know that the motive of the working men to-day is political power. You may call me an alarmist, but I see a profound danger in this, unless the means of safety are applied."

The means of safety against such tendencies lie, according to Mr. Cook, in taking precautions against the formation of certain classes—an ignorant class, an indigent class, an unemployed class, and an unprincipled class. The unprincipled class lies at the very bottom of the problem, because it is from such that demagogues are created, who work upon the discontent of the poor, the idleness of the unemployed, and the stupidity of the ignorant. The commercial wealth of England annually dazzles the eyes of economists, but, according to Mr. Gladstone, America is passing Great Britain at a canter. Mr. Gladstone has no disposition to quarrel with such a prospect, and regards Great Britain as having no more title to declaim against America for her advancing commercial supremacy than Venice had to declaim against Britain for the same reason. After expatiating upon the great physical resources of this country, Mr. Cook drew a picture of the time when our population will equal 200 to the square mile. What was the struggle between Cæsar and Pompey for supremacy in Rome to the struggle between some future Tilden and Hayes for the Presidency of the United States? It seemed absurd to look forward to the time when New-York would be as large as London; but that time was not very far off; and there would possibly be another London where now a little village at the Golden Gate stood trembling before the verbal gym

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THE NEW ELECTORAL PLANS

DEMOCRATS OPPOSING ACTION AT THIS SESSION.

MR. THURMAN AND HIS FOLLOWERS ANXIOUS TO ENACT A PARTISAN MEASURE IN THE NEXT CONGRESS—SENATOR BAYARD'S PATRIOTIC POSITION—MR. EDMUNDS' BILL THE BEST THAT CAN BE SECURED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—At present the appearances are that the differences between the Senate and House on the bill to provide for counting the Electoral vote for President and Vice-President cannot be reconciled, and that a bill of this character will not be passed at this session. To-day Senator Bayard and Representative Southard had an extended conversation upon this subject, but it resulted in no plan for adjusting the differences.

Mr. Southard, it is believed, in opposing the Senate bill, merely represents Senator Thurman, who is opposed to any change in the present law. Mr. Thurman believes that it would be impolitic to make any change at this time, in view of the fact that the Democrats will be in a majority in both branches of Congress after March 4 next. This opposition to a change is based entirely upon partisan grounds.

Senator Bayard takes a different view of the matter. He recognizes what is plain to Senator Thurman and every intelligent man, and advocates a change because of the imperfections of existing laws upon this important subject. Senator Bayard, speaking of the matter to-day, said: "I regret that there should be such a difference of opinion between the House and Senate upon the Edmunds bill. I followed my conscience in advocating it, as affording us perhaps the best and the only thing we can secure. It does not give us quite what we want, but is a vast improvement over our present method of counting the Electoral votes. It destroys the power of the President of the Senate over the vote; it vests in each State the settlement of the question as to which are its legally-elected and qualified Electors, and, in case there are conflicting decisions, it provides that the two houses must concur to elect. I can't see any good grounds why there should be objection to this. The Edmunds bill, it seems to me, is better than the Southard bill, because it disposes of the Vice-President's power over the votes, which the latter leaves anything but settled; and, I think, too, that the Southard bill is weak in opening the door for Federal interference in the matter of deciding the qualifications of Electors. You will see by examining both bills that under the one presented by Mr. Edmunds the States are given the most unqualified and absolute control over the settlement of this question, and this safeguard is so thoroughly democratic that I am at a loss to understand why Democrats should oppose it. The Edmunds bill wants the House, in case of conflict, to concur to accept the returns, whereas the Southard bill requires that they shall concur to reject. I hardly see how these opposing ideas can be reconciled, and I can't see where the danger is to come from by adopting the Edmunds proposition, when the State tribunals are given such controlling power. I hardly take the argument that some of our people use, when they say 'let us wait until we get control of both Houses.' This does not seem to me wise or statesmanlike, when such vast interests are at stake, and, possibly, the peace of the country. And then they seem to lose sight of some very important facts. There is such a thing as a veto, and that we could not overcome. Now, if we drift along and pass no bill, it should be remembered that the present presiding officer of the Senate will have the handling of the next set of Presidential returns, and he might, possibly, under the present law, arrogate to himself the same dangerous power over the votes which the Edmunds bill effectually disposes of. The party in power, as a rule, always construes the law in contests to suit its own partisan ends, and probably always will, and I believe that a matter of this kind should be settled beyond the power of forced construction for party purposes. My position, briefly is that we can obtain reforms and protection under the Edmunds bill, and it would be wiser to accept it than leave the question unsettled to become the subject of controversy again. I would be willing to make many sacrifices before I would see the title to the Presidency decided by another Electoral Commission.

THE SUGAR TARIFF.

THE HEARING BEFORE THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE CONCLUDED—AN EFFORT TO BE MADE TO PREPARE A BILL ON THE SUBJECT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The Committee on Ways and Means to-day concluded taking testimony in reference to the proposed changes in the tariff on sugars, and will meet to-morrow to consider the various propositions advanced by the importers and refiners during the past three days. The testimony taken shows that while the polariscope is not an absolutely trustworthy means of determining the saccharine strength of sugar, it is being adopted by all countries producing and importing that commodity as the nearest approach to accuracy. It is probable that the committee will agree to adopt the polariscope in any bill which may be reported, and that some changes will be made in the present rate of duties. Certain members of the committee seem to favor a proposition to provide that all sugars not above No. 10, Dutch standard, and testing by the polariscope 92° and over, shall pay the same duty as is chargeable on sugars above No. 10 Dutch standard, and not above No. 13 Dutch standard, namely, 2¼ cents per pound, and 25 per cent. additional. There is a disposition also to reduce the rate on sugars above No. 13, Dutch standard, ¼ cent per pound. The committee will make an effort to prepare a bill upon this subject, so that it may be reported to the House on Jan. 15, the day specially assigned to this committee for reporting bills.

A UNIFORM STANDARD OF VALUE.

MR. BUCKNER PROPOSES A SUBSTITUTE FOR MR. HEWITT'S BILL—THE BANKING AND CURRENCY COMMITTEE DIVIDED ON THE SILVER COINAGE CLAUSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The Committee on Banking and Currency held a meeting to-day, but no action was taken on any of the measures before the committee. Mr. Buckner submitted a bill which he thinks of offering as a substitute for the bill of Mr. Hewitt, to secure a uniform standard of value. Mr. Hewitt's bill provides that the gold and silver coins which are a full legal tender, shall be interchangeable upon the demand of the holder, at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer at New-York, in sums of $100 and upward, and makes it the duty of the Secretary to provide for such interchange and to cause to be coined such amounts of silver dollars as may be found necessary to meet the demand for such dollars. It also repeals all laws fixing or limiting the amount of silver dollars to be coined. The repealing clause of the bill is what recommends it to Messrs. Chittenden, Hardenbergh, and other advocates of hard money on the committee, and it is this clause that makes it objectionable to Mr. Buckner and other members of the committee who act with him. The advocates of sound money favor the bill because they believe that if the issue of silver dollars is confined to the public demand for those coins, the amount which will be coined and issued will be regulated by the demands of trade, and will cause no commercial inconvenience by reason of redundancy.

The substitute prepared by Mr. Buckner is substantially the same as Mr. Hewitt's bill, omitting the clause repealing that section of the Silver act of last session which requires a minimum coinage of $2,000,000 per month. The substitute was simply read for the information of the committee, and no formal action upon it was proposed. Mr. Chittenden expressed decided opposition to the substitute, and proposed, as a compromise, that if the committee would not agree to report the Hewitt bill, it should be reported with an amendment providing that the coinage of silver dollars shall continue as prescribed in the act until the amount of such dollars coined shall reach $50,000,000, when the coinage shall cease. This proposition seemed to be regarded favorably by some of the advocates of silver, and there are indications that it will receive the support of a majority of the committee. Messrs Hardenbergh, Hart, Chittenden, and Eames favor the Hewitt bill, and it is believed Mr. Yeates is disposed to give it support. Should Mr. Yeates vote for the bill, it would still leave it one the advocates of silver, and there are indications that it will receive the support of a majority of the committee. Messrs Hardenbergh, Hart, Chittenden, and Eames favor the Hewitt bill, and it is believed Mr. Yeates is disposed to give it support. Should Mr. Yeates vote for the bill, it would still leave it one the advocates of a majority, and there is no prospect that the additional vote required to report it the House can be obtained. There is reason to believe, however, that the necessary number of votes to report it to the House can be secured for the bill with the amendment proposed by Mr. Chittenden.

It is probable that Mr. Buckner will make an effort on Monday to pass, under a suspension of the rules, the substitute prepared by him for the Hewitt bill. Such an effort cannot succeed, but Mr. Buckner would by this method obtain an expression of opinion from the House, which is all he expects to accomplish. The next meeting of the committee will be held on Monday.

POTTER COMMITTEE TROUBLES.

AUTHORITY TO BE ASKED FOR AN INVESTIGATION OF THE CIPHER DISPATCHES—THE AFFIDAVIT OF AN ACKNOWLEDGED PERJURER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The Potter committee met to-day, and there being some doubt as to whether or not they have authority to go into an investigation of the cipher dispatches, the following preamble and resolution were adopted, and Mr. Potter was instructed to report them to the House:

Whereas, Alleged dispatches in cipher have been published, indicating that attempts were made, after the Presidential election of 1876, to influence, by money or other fraudulent methods, the votes of Electors or the action of returning officers in the States of Louisiana, Florida, South Carolina, and Oregon; therefore

Resolved, That the Chairman of the committee be directed to apply to the House for authority to investigate the same and any other matter connected with the said election in said States, and for the means of conducting the inquiry.

Mr. Potter did not have an opportunity to present the resolution to-day, but he will probably do so to-morrow.

One of the white elephants which the committee has on its hands is a person named St. Martin, of Donaldsonville, La., who appears to have been summoned at the request of the Republicans, but now who seems to find but little favor with either party. Mr. Cox, of the committee, has secured from St. Martin an affidavit to the effect that Dr. A. M. Gibson, the Washington correspondent of the New-York *Sun*, gave him $450 for perjuring himself before the Investigating Committee at New-Orleans; that he did the work required of him, and afterward returned the money. This affidavit the Republicans desire to place in evidence, but the Democrats insist that if this is done St. Martin shall at the same time be placed upon the stand. So the matter rests at present.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

A SOUTHERN WAR CLAIM DEFEATED—THE EFFECT OF THE PROPOSED REDUCTION OF THE TOBACCO TAX.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The bill for the relief of William and Mary College of Virginia, which was partially destroyed during the rebellion by Federal troops, was rejected to-day by the House after a spirited debate. This bill came over from the last session, and has been the occasion of considerable discussion, and has stood at the head of the private calendar for a long time, to the obstruction of other business. It was opposed by the Republicans upon the ground that its passage would establish a precedent for the granting of claims to numerous churches and claimants of like character, applying for relief in consequence of damages sustained during the rebellion. Messrs. Loring, of Massachusetts, and Monroe, of Ohio, advocated the bill, but were unable to divide the Republican vote, which, with four or five exceptions, was given solidly against the bill. A large number of Democrats also recorded their votes against it.

Gen. Raum, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, was before the Senate Finance Committee this morning, explaining the effect on the revenue of the proposed reduction of the tax on tobacco. He claimed, and enforced his claim with arguments, that the proposed reduction would cost the revenue $11,000,000 per annum—$2,000,000 on cigars and $9,000,000 on tobacco. He was cross-examined at some length by the friends of the reduction, but his argument was not in any way affected. The committee will meet again to-morrow morning and remain in session all day, or until the matter is finally disposed of. An adverse report will probably be the result, but the friends of the measure nevertheless claim strength enough in the Senate to pass it. The bill passed the House last session, and has been with the Senate committee ever since.

THE ROBESON INVESTIGATION.

MORE TESTIMONY FAVORABLE TO THE EX-SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Henry W. Gardner, Treasurer and Agent of the Providence Steam-engine Company, called by ex-Secretary Robeson, was examined by the House Committee on Naval Affairs to-day, in relation to the sale to him by the Navy Department of some $50,000 worth of old material in December, 1876, the amount to be credited on account of his contract for repairs on the Kearsarge. Witness stated that he paid the highest market rates at that time for the material. The amount realized by the Government was 50 per cent. more than could be realized for the same material now and double what it would have brought had it been sold at auction. In reply to further inquiries, Mr. Gardner stated that he had done work for the Navy Department to a large amount, from 1861 to the present time; had never known work for machinery done under advertisement for proposals; his contracts had always been made by correspondence; in his business intercourse with the department his dealings had invariably been with the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and never with the Secretary; had no recollection of being present at the Boston Navy-yard when the material was condemned; was certainly not there in connection with the condemnation of the material, and did not know when it was condemned.

The committee adjourned until 10:30 A. M. to-morrow.

DEATH OF CONGRESSMAN SCHLEICHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Shortly before 11 o'clock Representative Schleicher breathed his last. The greatest solicitude has been felt for this gentleman since the commencement of his rather brief illness, and his great personal popularity was made apparent by the numerous inquiries from all sides that have been made as to his condition. It has not been thought, either by his physicians or friends, since Wednesday, that the chances were favorable to his recovery, owing to the great complications of the disorders with which he has been afflicted. A meeting of the members of both houses of Congress from Texas, and other friends of the deceased, will be held immediately to take proper steps concerning the disposition of his remains. Mr. Schleicher was born at Darmstadt, Germany, Nov. 19, 1823, and was educated at the University of Giessen, in the Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt. He was engaged as a civil engineer in the construction of several European railroads; and emigrated to Texas in 1847. After passing some time on the frontier he settled down at San Antonio in 1850; and was a member of the State House of Representatives in 1853-4, and of the State Senate in 1860-61. He was elected to the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Congresses, and re-elected to the Forty-sixth Congress as a Democrat. He leaves a wife and several children.

THE LATEST FOREIGN NEWS

ENGLAND'S ASIATIC VICTORIES.

GEN. ROBERTS' RECENT VICTORIES—RUMORS THAT KANDAHAR HAS BEEN ABANDONED BY THE AFGHANS—A STRONG FEELING AGAINST RUSSIA AND SHERE ALI.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Viceroy of India telegraphs confirming the news of Gen. Roberts' victory over the hostile tribes, but says that owing to rumors of threatened attacks by the Mongols, Gen. Roberts intends to return to Khurum, concentrating his forces, which are now much scattered. Friendly letters have been received from several Sirdars of Kabul. The general feeling in Afghanistan is very strong against the Ameer and Russia.

The enemy opposing Gen. Roberts in the fight of Tuesday numbered 6,000. The British loss was two killed and four wounded.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10.—Major Sandeman reports that authentic intelligence has been received that Afzah Khan has disbanded his army and left Kandahar. Gen. Stewart was one day's march from Kandahar on the 8th of January. He expected no opposition.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The *Standard's* correspondent with the Quettah column, telegraphs from Sifoodin on Tuesday as follows: "One hundred and forty British cavalry yesterday defeated a body of Afghans, killing 24 and capturing 9. Twelve hundred Afghan cavalry were subsequently forced to abandon the heights by a cannonade. Seven of the British were wounded. It is thought this skirmish will cause the Afghans to decide not to defend Kandahar.

THE TURKISH SETTLEMENT.

OPPOSITION TO THE CESSION OF PODGORITZA BY THE ALBANIANS—RUSSIA AND THE EASTERN ROUMELIAN GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Reuter's telegram from Constantinople says that matters relating to the cession of Podgoritza have been satisfactorily arranged; but, according to a Ragusa dispatch, the Albanian notables have declared their intention to oppose the cession by force.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 10.—The Minister of Finance threatens to resign unless the Council of Ministers immediately take measures for the relief of the financial difficulty.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—The papers here publish the following dispatch from Vienna: "The Porte has asked that the Eastern Roumelian Commission be prolonged three months. It is stated that Russia is not averse to this proposal, but declares that she will continue the administration of the province until its Constitution has been promulgated."

LONDON, Jan 11.—The *Daily News* states that Count Schouvaloff had an interview with Lord Salisbury yesterday and that the latter immediately afterward wrote to Lords Beaconsfield and Cranbrooke.

ENGLAND'S LABOR AND BUSINESS.

THE RAILWAY STRIKERS GRADUALLY RESUMING WORK—FAILURE OF A MALTSTER—THE COLLIERY TROUBLES.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Midland Railroad employes have offered to submit their case to arbitration. The company state that the guards at Sheffield have resumed work. The men admit that an average of six employes at each station have yielded.

It is rumored at Sheffield, that the coalmasters will withdraw their notices of reduction of wages.

The Secretary of the Kent-Sussex Laborers' Union writes that 900 laborers are still locked out, the farmers refusing to employ them unless they abandon the union.

The Midland Railway authorities state that 12 of the goods guards in London have resumed work, and that the remainder are deliberating whether to return to work or not.

J. D. Fairman, a prominent maltster of Bishops' Stortford, has failed, with liabilities of £100,000 to £150,000.

BURNSLEY, Jan. 10.—The coal miners are not in favor of submitting to the proposal of arbitration. They consider that the case does not admit of argument.

LEEDS, Jan. 10.—The miners at the Rock Collieries struck this morning against a 10 per cent. reduction of their wages.

THE REPUBLIC OF FRANCE.

THE MINISTERIAL PROGRAMME—THE BROGLIE-FOURTOU MINISTRY TO BE IMPEACHED—PROSPECTUS OF THE NEW CABLE COMPANY.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The report of the forthcoming programme of the French Ministry, which appeared in the Paris dispatch of the *Times* yesterday, is confirmed, with the addition that the Government proposes to grant individual pardons to all the Communists, except 400 ringleaders and participators in the massacres.

It is also announced that at a recent meeting of Delegates of the Left, M. Dufaure, President of the Ministry, favored intrusting the great military commands to Generals favorable to the Republic. He acknowledged that modifications in the magistracy were necessary, but objected to a wholesale change.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—The sub-committee on the acts of the Broglie-Fourtou Ministry (the Ministry of the 16th of May) have arrived at a decision in favor of impeachment.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—A telegram from Paris, published in London to-day, states that the new French Cable Company has been constituted. Its prospectus was issued yesterday. The telegram confirms the statement in the dispatch from Paris on the 27th of December last that the capital is 52,000,000 francs, and the number of shares 84,000. The company propose to lay two cables, one from Brest to Cape Cod, and the other from Land's End to Nova Scotia, both by the way of Saint Pierre.

CHURCH AND STATE IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—In the Lower House of the Landtag, to-day, debate was opened on the second reading of the estimates for public worship. The Ultramontane Deputy, Herr Windthorst, spoke at length on the conflict between the Church and State. He considered that the negotiations with the Vatican had failed, and added that the Emperor desires the people to continue in religion, but the forthcoming debates would show how his Majesty's words were interpreted by the Ministry of Public Worship.

Dr. Falk, Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, replied that at a later stage of the debate he would make this reproach the subject of serious consideration, carefully examining the sources of some of Herr Windthofst's complaints, with a view of finding a remedy wherever necessary. But relative to the great question of principle, there would be no modification of his recent declarations. The question of peace was in the hands of the Centre Party. The Government desired peace, which would be obtained if the Centre, trusting the Government, would obey, the State Let the Centre secure the welfare of the Church by promoting its external interests, instead of embittering the struggle within the Fatherland.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Dispatches from Scotland report great snow-storms and severe gales. Telegrams from Crookhaven, Ireland, state that a fearful storm has prevailed there since yesterday afternoon, increasing to a hurricane late last evening. Many vessels in the harbor dragged anchors during the afternoon and evening. The bark Great Surgeon, Capt. Arbecam, from Boston, Nov. 29, for London, which arrived at Crookhaven Jan. 4, nearly drifted ashore in the gale, but was towed into safe harbor.

Ice is flowing down the Thames in great quantities, and steam-boat traffic between Chelsea and Woolwich is entirely suspended. Many barges along the river are frozen in.

ROME, Jan. 10.—The encyclical letter of the Pope appeals to the Governments to restore to the Church the degree of liberty which would enable her to employ her influence efficaciously in favor of society. The *Italie* says the encyclical letter is the commencement of a crusade against modern institutions.

The *Fanfulla's* Berlin correspondent says Prince Bismarck and the Emperor William are favorably considering a project of inviting the European sovereigns to Berlin to consider concert common action against the Socialists.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—Gen. Grant arrived in Paris this evening.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 10.—The Director of the Ministry of the Interior states that the reports respecting the plague in Astrakhan are exaggerated.

HUGHENDEN, Jan. 10.—Lord Beaconsfield's attack of gout has almost passed away.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—A dispatch to the *Post*, from Berlin, says the negotiations relative to the prevention of collisions at sea have resulted in the compilation of a code of regulations, which has been approved by a majority of the powers interested, and which, it is expected, will be shortly embodied in an international convention.

Mr. McCarthy Downing, member of Parliament for the County of Cork, is dead.

The *Times'* Berlin correspondent telegraphs as follows: "Some persons believe that the bill giving the Reichstag power to punish its own members for improper utterances has been introduced so that its rejection may give Prince Bismarck excuse for a dissolution. The bill is exceedingly unpopular. A national liberal organ suggests that it would be better to establish a dictatorship at once. It is generally believed that the bill will be passed in a modified form."

THE ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES.

NOTHING TRUSTWORTHY TO BE LEARNED ABOUT THEM—GEN. HUSTED NOT ASKING FOR PLACE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—There is nothing new in reference to the standing committees to be learned to-night. All the floating rumors about the make-up of the committees must be set down as simply gossip, having no other basis, as a general thing, than surmise or guess-work. Mr. Alvord declines, very properly, to make known his committees in advance, or to assign any name to a particular place on any committee. The statement that inadvertently crept into yesterday's dispatch that Mr. Husted had asked for the Chairmanship of the Insurance Committee, investigation shows to have been unfounded. Gen. Husted says he has not asked for this or any other position, and would not think of embarrassing the Speaker by preferring such a request.

ILLINOIS' SENATORIAL CONTEST.

A BITTER AND PERSONAL FIGHT BETWEEN LOGAN AND FARWELL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 10.—The Legislature met at noon to-day. The Governor's Message was delivered. It speaks of the resumption of specie payments as one of the grandest achievements in the financial history of nations, and an evidence of wise policy and the enormous resources of the country. The total balance in the State Treasury is shown to be $1,991,080; the receipts for the past two years were $6,659,771, and the disbursements $6,538,628.

The Senatorial contest promises to be a spirited one. The Logan men are trying to force the fighting, and have called the caucus for next Tuesday night, against the wishes of the Oglesby and Farwell men, who demand more time. They desire to postpone it until one week from Monday, the day before the balloting in the Legislature. The Logan men, fearing a bolt, desire time to mend matters in case of a defection. If they insist on a caucus next Tuesday there will be trouble, and it is probable that there will not be a full attendance of Republicans in the caucus. Five or six threaten to stay out if the caucus is held Tuesday. The contest is personal and bitter between Logan and Farwell, and they are determined to defeat each other if possible. To-morrow's papers will contain a letter from Farwell, offering to withdraw and support Oglesby, if Logan will do the same. Logan will not accept the proposition. He claims to have a majority of the caucus.

MARINE DISASTERS.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 10.—The British steamer Linhope, from Boston for Liverpool, which arrived here yesterday, lost her boats and a number of cattle on her passage.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The British steamer Barsard Castle, before reported ashore at the Skaw, northern coast of Denmark, has been floated again.

The German bark Argonaut, Capt. Bramer, is ashore at Blankenese, on the River Elbe.

The British bark Day Star, Capt. Sawyer, from New-Orleans, Nov. 28, for Liverpool, put into Crookhaven, having lost two men overboard. She afterward went ashore, and now has seven feet of water in her hold.

A Lloyd's telegram from Queenstown says that the steering gear of the Inman Line steamer City of Chester, which left Liverpool yesterday for New-York, gave way while she was entering Queenstown Harbor this morning.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 10.—The schooner Capacity, loaded with flour and bricks, for Norfolk, was sunk at the wharf here during the night by floating ice.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 10.—The British steamer Bolivar, which cleared on Jan. 6 for Liverpool, is still aground near the mouth of the Patapsco. The ice-boats will get her off to-morrow.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The brig Don Quixote, Capt. York, from New-York Dec. 16 for Limerick, was spoken on Dec. 31 by the steam-ship Nurnberg. The Don Quixote had lost her stanchions and her master, mate, and two of her men were washed overboard. The Nurnberg put three men on the Don Quixote.

MR. MAPLESON'S LAST NIGHT IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—This evening Mozart's "Il Flauto Magico" was given to the largest house of the season, hundreds being unable to obtain seats. Mme. Marie Röze appeared for the first time in America as *Pamina*, and met with a great success. The occasion being her first appearance this season in opera, she was greeted with a most enthusiastic reception. As the opera progressed her singing received numerous encores, and she was several times recalled. The duet between *Pamina* and *Papagena* was the greatest success of the evening, and received a double encore. Signor Foli was in fine voice, and made a marked impression by his superb singing. The company leave to-morrow for Chicago.

BIGGINS' SUIT AGAINST GEN. GRANT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The case of Thomas J. Biggins against ex-President Grant for false imprisonment, in causing Biggins' arrest and commitment to the insane asylum, came to an abrupt close this morning. The Judge instructed the jury to bring in a verdict for the defendant, which was promptly done, counsel for plaintiff having acknowledged that the testimony was not what they supposed it would be.

RUMOR ABOUT CENTRAL PACIFIC'S TITLES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—The rumor circulating in the East to the effect that the titles to the Central Pacific Railroad and its branches are now in the hands of the Flood & O'Brien firm, having been transferred in settlement for borrowed money, is pronounced to be false by a gentleman who speaks for Mr. Flood.

SUED FOR REFUSING A STATEMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—The Government has brought suit against the Central Pacific Railroad Company, to recover $10,000 for the refusal of the company to render a statement of its business to the Auditor of Railroad Accounts.

INDICTMENTS FOR PERJURY QUASHED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—Eight indictments for perjury against J. C. Duncan and H. Katzhal, late Manager and Cashier, respectively, of the Pioneer Bank, were dismissed by the County Court to-day.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

THE MUTUAL LIFE'S NEW MOVE.

MEETING OF POLICY-HOLDERS IN PROVIDENCE—ANOTHER GATHERING NEXT WEEK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 10.—The adjourned meeting of the Providence policy-holders of the New-York Mutual Life Insurance Company this evening was largely attended. Something like $5,000,000 of policies being held here, the action of the Providence policy-holders is watched with great interest, both in New-York and Boston. Influential parties were on hand from both cities—from the former Hon. Benjamin H. Bristow, Judge Fullerton, and Mr. George H. Andrews, and from the latter ex-Alderman John T. Clark, Mr. Elizar Wright, and Mr. John C. Rose. It was rumored that an attempt was to be made to capture the meeting in the interest of the innovation, but the feeling of the assemblage was strongly in favor of the protesting policy-holders. Mr. George H. Andrews, of New-York, one of the Trustees of the company, made a speech of over an hour in defense of the step taken. He said there could be no difference between the interests of the Trustees and of the policy-holders, and he defended President Winston as a most faithful and capable servant of the company. The step proposed was simply to meet competition boldly, and to act wholly for the interests of the policy-holders. He read figures to show how the action could not fail to result in a gain to the company. He refuted the charges of extravagant advertising that had been brought against the company. He hoped the meeting would appoint a committee to confer with the Trustees as to the best method by which the greatest good would be done for the greatest number of the policy-holders. Judge Fullerton said he would not complain of what had been done, for the corporation had thereby been benefited and the company had been enabled to show to the public the splendid condition of its affairs. Grave charges had previously been brought on several occasions, and the investigations had resulted to the good of the company. The change of rates of insurance in the company had in previous years been frequent and important, giving a precedent for the present action. The rates must necessarily be flexible; one of the leading companies of New-York secured new business by allowing takers-out of new policies commissions; other devices were followed by other companies, and they all aimed at the same end. He felt that the opinions as to the legality of the rebate system advanced by Prof. Gray and others were founded on a misapprehension of the facts—the action was merely to protect the policy-holders. Neither banks nor insurance companies were to be tied up by inflexible rules which could not be departed from when circumstances required. Another large New-York company, not mutual, had already quietly instituted a like policy, and was now reaping the fruits of it. He closed with an appeal to trust the judgment of the men who had so well conducted the affairs of the company, and made it the foremost institution of the kind in the world.

Mr. Alvord, of Boston, followed. He had felt that the course adopted was a great wrong to the policy-holders, inasmuch as they were robbed for the benefit of new-comers. The opinion of Prof. Gray was endorsed by every State Attorney-General in New-England. Judge Fullerton had admitted that the company was going to seed, and so, to repair itself, had got to go to work and rob its policy-holders. He wanted the meeting to understand that they did not propose to stand this treatment in Boston, and he did not believe they would in Providence. Mr. John C. Ropes, of the law firm of Ropes, Gray & Loring, read a petition from Boston policy-holders against the action, and giving reasons why it should not be taken. Mr. Ropes said that he objected to the creation of a fund out of the policies of retiring members, as great injustice was thus done to those for on retiring they ought to be paid as much as possible. Such an application of the money as was proposed was inequitable, and could not stand in a court of equity. The whole machinery was disingenuous; the company was a mutual one, and could not lawfully take an action which a stock company could. The trouble was that Mr. Winston was applying the principles of a stock company to a mutual one. Honesty was the best, both on a principle which destroyed the mutuality. Hon. Benjamin H. Bristow, representing the petitioners, spoke from a purely professional stand-point, saying that if the action was carried out there was the great danger of converting the company into a stock company. He questioned the methods by which the confidential circular had been sent out. He did not question the honesty of the officers, but there was a bad odor about the matter. He believed the policy-holders would stand by the bridge that had borne them over, but would not knock the props from under it, and that the old trustworthy methods would not be allowed to be changed. The meeting adjourned for one week.

LARGE FIRE IN CINCINNATI.

TWO BUILDINGS DESTROYED BY THE FLAMES—ANOTHER DEMOLISHED BY FALLING WALLS.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 10.—P. Wilson & Sons' extensive carriage trimming and saddlery establishment in Main-street, below Fourth-street, has been entirely destroyed by fire. Also, M. Werk's unoccupied building adjoining. The loss on the former is estimated at $140,000, almost entirely covered by insurance. The loss on Werk's building is estimated at $40,000. At Wayne & Son's cutlery store, next above, the stock is badly damaged by water. The thermometer being at zero, the firemen have had great difficulty in handling the hose. The walls of Werk's building fell upon the rear of the Commercial Bank building, demolishing it, with the exception of the vault, which remained intact after the walls around it had fallen. The loss is unknown. The building is owned by C. W. Woolley. All attempts to get at the interior of Wilson's and Week's buildings have been frustrated by smoke and ice, the building both backand front being covered with the latter, presenting a beautiful spectacle. The telegraph wires in front of the burned building were broken by the weight of ice which formed on them. To-day piled to the height of from five to six feet in Main and Hammond streets. At the doors of the buildings at which the firemen were at work, the street-car tracks were frozen under so deeply that it took a gang of workmen several hours to get at them. The buildings were erected 12 years ago by Messrs. Slevin at a cost of $300,000.

The following local companies had risks on Wilson & Co.'s stock: The Union, Citizens', Eureka, Firemen's, Miami Valley, and Kenton, $2,500 each; Globe, Fidelity, Enterprise, Eagle, Western, and Germania, $5,000 each. The following are the foreign companies concerned so far as known: Washington, Merchants' and Manufacturers', and Ætna, $5,000 each, and $40,000 in other companies whose names cannot now be ascertained. Insurance on Wilson & Co.'s building: Manhattan and Lamar, of New-York, and National, of Cincinnati, $5,000 each. Werks' building, adjoining Wilson's, was insured in the Washington and Merchants' and Manufacturers' for $5,000 each. The Commercial Bank Building was insured for only $3,000 in the National, of Cincinnati. J. L. Wayne's loss was chiefly by water and will be slight, and fully insured. D. S. Carrick, saddlery, building injured by a falling wall. His stock was somewhat damaged by water.

SNOW, RAIN, AND ICE.

A SNOW BLOCKADE IN OHIO—RAINS IN THE SOUTH—DELAYS OF VESSELS BY ICE.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 10.—A heavy snow-storm, the heaviest for 20 years, visited Southern Ohio yesterday, extending as far south in Kentucky as Richmond, delaying trains on all roads in that region, and in some instances stopping them entirely. At Maysville the snow is 16 inches deep on a level, drifting to a depth of 5 feet. Farmers apprehend the loss of their stock. At Ironton, Ohio, no trains have been able to leave the city, and the mills have been obliged to stop because of a lack of coal. The ice in the river remains firm.

A special dispatch to the *Times* says the Kanawha River is rising. The ice has cut down the tow-boat from Harrow and carried away a large number of coal barges.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 10.—The recent rains have caused a rise in the James River, and a consequent breaking up of the ice. The water here is 12 feet above the ordinary level and is still rising. A rise of five or six feet is reported at Lynchburg.

The water, at 11:30 P. M., is still rising, and is now perceptible upon the streets in the lower part of the city. All wharves are submerged, and the water has run over into the dock from Seventeenth-street to the ship-locks at the river shores. It is also making its appearance in Carr and Franklin streets through the sewers. Families are moving out from houses in Rocketts, near the river, and merchants along these named points are busy removing goods. The flood is attributed mainly to the ice gorge below, and the consequent backing of water.

HONORS TO A DEAD CONGRESSMAN.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 10.—The remains of Hon. Julian Hartridge will arrive in the morning, by way of Augusta, and will be received by the Mayor and Aldermen and a detachment of the Chatham Artillery, of which Mr. Hartridge was an ex-officer, and escorted to the Council Chamber, where they will remain in state until Sunday, when they will be removed to Christ Church. There the funeral services will be conducted by Bishop Beckwith. The officers of the courts and the State and city officials will attend in a body. The escort will consist of United States troops and the volunteer military of the city.

THE CADDO PARISH BULL-DOZERS.

MORE COROBORATIVE TESTIMONY OF THE DEMOCRATIC OUTRAGES—HOW REPUBLICAN SPEAKERS WERE INTIMIDATED AT A JOINT MEETING OF THE TWO PARTIES.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 10.—Benjamin Williams and William Harper, of Caddo, testified before the Teller committee to-day, corroborating the testimony of other witnesses as to violence and intimidation in the parish, and the placing of polls at out-of-the-way places without due notice, thus preventing colored men from voting; they knew of only two colored Democrats in the parish.

A. H. Leonard, District Attorney, testified as follows: Was confined to Caddo Parish by quarantine during the last campaign; prior to the election was told by prominent Democrats that they meant to carry the election; asked them how they would do it, in view of the fact that the negro voters were greatly in the majority. The reply was that negroes would vote the Democratic ticket. Later, a fixed determination on the part of the Democrats to carry the election became evident. This determination was finally intensified into acts of intimidation. The Republican Convention put a ticket into the field which was really unobjectionable, even to Democrats; it was conceded, however, that this ticket would only receive the negro vote. Mr. Leonard then gave an account of a meeting at Spring Ridge, where a joint discussion was agreed upon, but the Republican speakers were interrupted and insulted by the Democrats with profane and abusive language, the general character of which is shown by the following: Mr. Leonard said: While I was speaking, Mr. Jeff Sullivan and a number of others arose and said my statements were —— lies; several persons advanced while I kept silent; in a few moments order was restored and I finished. Mr. Hill followed me. Mr. Ellsener (Republican) was the next speaker. He was interrupted frequently by such remarks as, "You are a radical scoundrel." "That's a lie." &c. Mr. Crane (Dem.) then spoke. He was followed by Mr. Harper, (Rep.,) who had not spoken three minutes when the whole house was in a tumult and cries of "Kill the Radicals," "We have the leaders," "Shoot them." I looked for an advance on Harper, when, all at once, some 15 men began coming toward me. The leader appeared to be Jasper McMillan. He got to me first. McMillan began cursing, calling me a Radical thief, a coward, and a scoundrel. This sort of thing lasted 10 minutes. I knew they wanted me to resent these insults, and then a row would take place, and we would be killed and nobody know who did the deed; I kept my mouth shut, as did all of our party; at this point a stranger to me, Caleb Foster, came to McMillan and took him by the neck and dragged him out of the house. This act opened a passage and I joined Harper upon the platform. My party then walked out through the front door, and went to where our buggies were; nobody followed us and we left; on my arrival at Shreveport I was told that the town was in a terrible state of excitement, and that we were to be killed if we held another meeting; I asked who said so, and was told all the town repeated the statement. Witness then detailed various acts of violence, threats, and fraud, such as placing ballot-boxes at inaccessible places, the organization of cavalry companies throughout the parish for the avowed purpose of carrying the election; not permitting Republican Supervisors to discharge their duties, and refusals to allow negroes to vote who had registered, on the ground that their names were not on the books.

J. R. Hornsby, of Nachitoches, testified that he had been ordered to leave the parish, and had done so.

C. H. Newell, of Tensas, stated that in his ward there was no intimidation or trouble; he saw armed bodies, both white and colored.

H. C. Rogers, L. Templeman, G. A. Simpson, and J. H. Shepherd, of Caddo, were called by the Democratic members of the committee, and had no instance to detail with statement Floyd H. Crane, who came to testify about Cobb's telling him that he ate arsenic, and Charles Tracy, who was to say that he, a married man, gave Mrs. Cobb presents, just as Bishop did, purely in a friend

STRANGLED IN LEGAL FORM.

DISGRACEFUL SCENE AT THE HANGING OF HUNTER.

THE CONDEMNED MAN NEARLY DEAD FROM ATTEMPTED SUICIDE WHEN HANGED—THE SHERIFF'S UNSUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT WITH THE GALLOWS—A RUFFIANLY CROWD OF SPECTATORS—A TERRIBLE SCENE AVOIDED BY HUNTER'S WEAKNESS.

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 10.—Benjamin Hunter came very near being his own executioner. Through the negligence of his keepers, he became possessed of two pieces of tin, and sharpened their edges to a keenness equaling that of a razor. Hunter subsequently said that he obtained the material for these weapons from the sheathing in one of the prison rooms. The famous iron cage in which the murderer was confined has heretofore been described in these columns, but to understand what follows, a short sketch of the Court-house—which is also the jail and was the place of execution—is necessary. The Court-house is a rectangular, three-story building, about 100 feet long by 40 deep, and fronting toward the south. The sides are even with two streets, but there are wide court-yards, inclosed by iron railings in front and rear. The first floor above the basement is intersected in both directions by corridors, which cross each other in the centre. On the next floor is the court-room, and on the floor above that, in the north-western corner, is a large room, about 15 by 22 feet, in which the cage stands. This is composed of half-inch iron bars, set about three inches apart in a solid iron slab, which composes the floor. The bars are continuous from one side to the other, and form the roof or top. The cage is 12 by 5 feet in dimensions, and there is a space of five feet on every side of it from the walls of the room, permitting an unobstructed view from every direction. The previous Sheriff had a special keeper stationed in the room day and night to guard against a probable attempt at suicide on the part of the condemned murderer, and under his administration nothing of the sort took place. When Sheriff Calhoun came into office, two months ago, these precautions were kept up, but two of his friends were substituted for the former efficient keepers.

On Sunday night last Hunter appears to have given up all hope of a reprieve, and to have screwed his courage to the point of attempting to make away with himself. With a keeper in front of him, and supposed to be watching him, he actually cut the arteries of both feet just above the instep, and had nearly bled to death before the act was discovered. The keeper's story is that Hunter was in the habit, before retiring for the night, of disrobing himself and sitting for a while on a chair, toasting his feet at a stove which stands near one side of the cage bars. On Sunday night he went through the same performance, but this time he drew an old piece of carpet over his legs, at the same time complaining of the cold. The keeper was knitting to pass the time, and did not pay much attention until Hunter's regular hour for going to bed had long passed. Then he looked up from his occupation and called the prisoner's attention to the lateness of the hour. Hunter answered that he was not sleepy, but there was a faltering in his tone and a pallor in his countenance so unusual that the keeper was startled, and he again pressed the prisoner to retire. Hunter made another excuse, and this time his manner gave such strong indications that something was wrong that the keeper peremptorily ordered him to bed. Hunter showing no disposition to obey, the keeper sprang up and with a quick movement, grasped the piece of carpet, and despite Hunter's efforts drew it away. He saw the life-stream running out of both the prisoner's feet into a large spittoon, on which they were resting, and which was then nearly overflowing with blood. With a sharp cry of alarm, the keeper bounded into the cage, and succeeded in wresting from the desperate but thoroughly-weakened man the sharpened bit of tin which Hunter was endeavoring to plunge into a vital part. In a few moments the room swarmed with jail attendants and Hunter was handcuffed and laid upon his cot, while the County Physician was hurriedly summoned. The latter said yesterday that four minutes more and he would have been too late. As it was, after dressing Hunter's wounds, he was obliged to resort to injection to get the necessary stimulants into Hunter's body. The prisoner rallied on this from his mad. They could not by any possibility see anything. Ropes were stretched across both ends of the street to the westward, and policemen in uniform similar to that of New-York firemen guarded each side of the line. The side entrances to the court-house through which those having tickets of admission entered, after having passed through the little brick Recorder's office, on the north-western end of the lot, were to this reason for those approaches were kept rigorously clear. All the other windows and doors of the building were tightly closed, but the crowd remained and continued to increase in numbers as the hours went by until, by 11 o'clock, there were between 4,000 and 5,000 persons in a compact mass around the three open sides of the square. The various trades were represented, and there were many women and children. The women seemed more curious than the men, and they eagerly questioned everybody who would stop and talk to them. They were particularly anxious to hear "when it would be brought out of" [illegible], evidently in the hope that their waiting would be rewarded, if not with a sight of the distorted corpse, at least with a glimpse of the coffin. Two peanut-venders took advantage of the popular outpouring to add a red-letter day to their financial calendar, and a four-horse advertising truck, with a noisy street band on board, passed up and down lauding the virtues of a Philadelphia dry goods establishment.

Meantime, a continuous string of coarse-looking men—some with shiny hats, abnormally red faces and big watch-chains, others meanly attired and ragged as to the edges of their trousers—filed through the corridor of the Recorder's office and diagonally across the faded green, disappearing into the western basement of the Court-house, whence they passed up an iron staircase to the first floor of the building. Among the other features of this place of execution was a ceiling but 14 feet high, against which it would seem a decent jerk upward would dash the culprit's brains out. The spaces reserved for the spectators, press, jurymen and physicians were the three arms of the intersecting corridors facing north, east, and south, two of them less than 20 feet long and the other about 40 feet long, with a general width of about five feet. At 11 o'clock these were packed so full of human beings that not another one could possibly have been wedged in. Nearly every man smoked, and the noise, laughter, and vulgarity of conversation that prevailed would have disgraced a rat bait. With the exception of a few reporters and physicians, it was as rough an assemblage as a prudent man would care to venture into. The atmosphere was thick with cigar smoke, and fairly reeked with villainous odors from the mass of perspiring bodies. Across the front of the western arm of the longitudinal corridor was a permanent iron gate which was kept closed, access to it as a favored spectators. The Sheriff, a cigar in his mouth, entered twice through this gate and described, with evident pride, the details of his experimental gallows to friends. At such times the conversation and laughter ceased. Another episode that interested the crowd amazingly was the appearance of a Deputy Sheriff, also with a cigar in his mouth, who brandished a huge bar of yellow soap and vigorously rubbed the noose with it in every part, satisfying himself by frequent trials that it worked smoothly.

At 6:30 o'clock an attempt was made to get Hunter to eat some breakfast, but he obstinately refused to eat or drink. At 10:30 o'clock the County Physician approached the cot where the moaning culprit lay and felt his pulse. It was beating at the rate of 100 to the minute. It had been as high as 180 at intervals during the past few days. Hunter's brother and son-in-law, Rev. Mr. Allen, and the Sheriff and his assistants were present, but the prisoner did not appear to recognize any of them. He answered some of their questions, but in a dazed sort of way. Dr. Allen offered a prayer, and when he had finished asked whether he had any hope of the future. Hunter muttered, dreamily, "I trust in my Redeemer," which was the most intelligent thing he said, and immediately relapsed into seeming unconsciousness. He lay, with his eyes closed, in a sort of stupor, and was evidently fast passing away. Stimulants were immediately injected into him, and at 11:02 the dose was repeated, but without visible effect. At 11:18, there being no prospect of his rallying, the Sheriff gave orders to his assistants to lift him in their arms and carry him down stairs. The order was promptly obeyed by four men, two of whom grasped his shoulders and two others his legs. In this manner the procession, if it may be called such, slowly descended the two flights of iron stairs and crossed the two intervening landings, entering into the reserved arm of the corridor by a door on the north. Every step they took could be plainly heard below. The minister and the condemned man's relatives remained behind. Hunter presented a ghastly spectacle as he was thus borne beneath the noose and seated in a chair which had previously been placed there. He was a man of large frame and prominent features, with jet-black hair and beard, which contrasted horribly with the corpse-like hue of his shrunken face. He was attired in a black suit, and wore a collar and black necktie, which nobody had had the common sense to remove. The insertion of carrying his trousers had pulled his coat and waistcoat up about his shoulders, leaving a broad ridge of shirt exposed between the bottom of the latter garment and the waistband of his trousers. His legs hung perfectly limp and his head swung helplessly from side to side. His eyes were tightly closed, and his mouth was open. He seemed already dead. When placed in the chair his head fell back toward with a jerk, and being lifted by one of the attendants, dropped forward on his breast. His hands were handcuffed behind him.

Just before the arrival of the condemned man all hats were removed, and silence fell upon the noisy assemblage. Now a general forward movement was made from all sides which threatened to break down the frail barriers of the plank and overwhelm the horrible object in the chair. As it was those in the front row could have touched him with their hands. Those in the rear climbed upon door-knobs and other projections near the letter to see. After some trouble the noose was placed by clumsy fingers about Hunter's neck and a white cap was stuck upon his head. He was then lifted to his feet by the attendants, his head still hanging down his breast. Sheriff Calhoun, seizing a small axe that lay near, turned toward him and asked, "Have you anything to say?" The dying man did not answer. In a louder voice the Sheriff asked, "Benjamin Hunter, have you anything to say?" The head hung limp, the eyes remained closed, and no word issued from the bloodless lips. Benjamin Hunter was entirely oblivious to what was passing around him. The white cap was drawn down, and the next moment—at 11:25 o'clock—the Sheriff cut the rope, Hunter, who had dropped into a heap when let go of, was drawn by two quick jerks to about his full height. His feet remained on the floor. A cry of horror broke from the crowd. The Sheriff jumped for the rope, and, with the aid of two assistants, dragged the prisoner's form clear of the floor. Hunter swung rapidly round a few times, until an obliging bystander put forth a hand and stopped him. The knot had lodged behind his left ear. A deep breath or two, and the slightest possible twitching of the muscled fingers were all the signs he gave that he was slowly strangling to death. While the hangman held on, the physicians stepped forward and noted the pulsations of the prisoner's pulse. They were taken down as follows: 11:26, 64; 11:27, 102; 11:27½, 112; 11:28½, 128; 11:30, 112; 11:30½, 144; 11:31, 144; 11:33, 128; 11:33½, 92; 11:35, 80; 11:37, 34. Dr. Reynolds could find no pulse, and he was allowed to hang until 12:05. The rope was then cut and the body lowered, and after the usual formalities it was given to the dead man's brother, who took it to the residence of the widow, in Philadelphia, whence the funeral will take place privately to-morrow.

Thomas Graham, Hunter's hired assistant in the assassination of Armstrong, and the witness whose testimony convicted him, occupied a cell during the execution on the first floor of the jail, within a few feet of the gallows, where he could distinctly hear everything which was going on. An indictment has already been found against him, and he will be tried during the present term of court. The Public Prosecutor will ask for a verdict of wilful murder against him, but it is generally believed that he will escape capital punishment by pleading guilty to murder in the second degree, and being sentenced to imprisonment for life. After the first shock was over, and before Hunter was fairly dead, the disgraceful conduct of the spectators broke out worse than before. Some of the language that was applied to the dying wretch was vile and filthy beyond description. A gentleman who happened to be in the throng was so disgusted that he vigorously denounced one of these men to his face, and for a few moments a fight seemed imminent. In front of the ferry landing, in Philadelphia, was gathered a morbid crowd, awaiting the arrival of the corpse. All the day saw a pine coffin in an undertaker's wagon, which dashed rapidly by them.

Thus was exploited one of the most dastardly murders in criminal annals. The story that Hunter left a detailed confession is officially denied. The following affidavit of his keepers, while in prison, seems to have furnished the foundation for the report:

Jacob Nisson and William H. Swindell being duly sworn according to law depose and say that they are keepers employed to take charge of Hunter; that Hunter about 8:30 o'clock on the evening of Monday, Jan. 6 last, said: "Graham gave me away fearfully, did'nt he? It will make my poor family suffer so."

I, Swindel, said to him, "Did Graham tell the truth in everything he said?" "No: he didn't," Hunter said. "The idea that I ran after him to do this job! On the contrary, Graham ran after me to arrange to do it."

I, Swindell, then asked Hunter if he struck Armstrong at all. He said, "No; how could I find the time to take a hammer to do it, when the three could only hear him breathe and not see it?"

"When he got away," Hunter said, "Graham told me he sunk the hammer into his head the first blow he struck him."

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 6:h day of January, 1879. R. S. JENKINI,
Magistrate Camden County.

JACOB NISSON,
WM. H. SWINDELL.

BUNGLING AT CANADIAN GALLOWS.

TERRIBLE SCENE AT THE HANGING OF FARRELL—LAST MOMENTS OF THE CONDEMNED MAN.

QUEBEC, Jan. 10.—Father Winn, who has been unremitting in his attentions to Farrell, the condemned murderer, spent the night with him in his cell. At 7:30 o'clock this morning the jailer and hangman proceeded to pinion the felon, and at 7:45 o'clock the large bells of all the Roman Catholic churches in the city began tolling, as the signal for Roman Catholics to pray for the man about to be executed. At 8 o'clock, which is the hour fixed for execution, the Archbishop performed a solemn mass in St. Patrick's Church, at which a large congregation was present. At 7:30 the members of the press, officers of the courts, physicians and all other persons who had obtained tickets of admission from the Sheriff, passed into the jail yard in front of the scaffold. At 8:02 o'clock the black flag required by law was hoisted upon the cupola of the jail, and at the same time the hangman, covered with black linen from head to foot, and looking, as he afterward proved to be, awkward, clumsy, and ignorant, made his appearance and slipped the other end of a rope through a hook in the top of the beam, leaving a loop dangling in the air. About 8:07 o'clock Farrell was brought to the scaffold, led by Fathers Winn and Barker, with whom he had spent the last few hours. He walked steadfastly and the three men knelt on the scaffold, where one of them prayed. The Sheriff, jailer, and other officers of the court followed. Farrell said nothing to the spectators, and scarcely looked at them. He arose from his spiritual advisers, and then took his place on the drop. The priests again knelt to pray for Farrell after holding a crucifix to his lips.

The drop should now have fallen, but many seconds elapsed before the executioner could get the bolt to work, and the murderer turned a painfully supplicating look on him. With his pinioned hands he reached for the rope as he felt the drop falling, and thus he hung between life and death, presenting an awful spectacle. One of the spectators fainted at the sight. The poor unfortunate uttered a piercing cry. By continual shaking, the hangman righted the rope and Farrell fell another foot, but not lifeless, for his limbs made convulsive movements for several minutes after the fall, and death did not ensue until nearly 8:25 o'clock. The body was left hanging the customary time, when it was cut down and the usual inquest held. It will be buried in the cholera burying-ground.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION CONDEMNED

REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR—CONGRESS URGED TO LIMIT THE IMMIGRATION OF CHINESE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The House Committee on Education and Labor to-day made a report to the House on the subject of Chinese immigration, to accompany House bill No. 2,423. The first question considered is whether Congress has the power, in view of the existing treaty with China, to limit immigration. After quoting the treaty obligations, the Constitution, and various legal opinions, the committee conclude that "Congress has the right, by appropriate legislation to change or abrogate any existing treaty. Indeed, Congress has in one instance expressly exercised this power. The act of July 7, 1798, declares that the existing treaties with France are no longer obligatory upon the United States." Continuing, the committee say: "The evils of Chinese immigration have been fully recognized upon the Pacific slope for many years. Welcomed at first as a unique addition to the society and a valuable ally in the development of the material resources of their new home, the Chinese, by their sordid, selfish, immoral, and now amalgamatory habits, within a very short time reversed the judgment in their favor, and came to be regarded as a standing menace to the social and political institutions of the country." The report then reviews the various legislative efforts to obtain relief, and then says: "Your committee, in view of the importance and urgency of the question, after a patient hearing of the evidence and argument on both sides at an early date after its organization, presented a resolution which, with a slight modification, passed both houses of Congress. This resolution again called attention to the obnoxious features in the Burlingame treaty, and requested prompt action on the part of the Executive Department, in securing its change or abrogation. In view of the almost unanimous sentiment of the people of the Pacific slope as to the necessity of such action, it was hoped that these successive resolutions of Congress, together with the various petitions, memorials, and official data in the possession of the Government, would cause negotiations to be opened for that purpose. Such action would have been preferable to direct interference by Congress, inasmuch as it would have been free from all doubt as to its legality, and would not have jeopardized the friendly feelings and commercial intercourse between the two countries. However desirable such a result may have been, it has thus far not been accomplished. The petitions for such remedial legislation were presented within a year after the ratification of the Burlingame treaty. These were vigorously renewed at every subsequent session, until finally, in the Forty-fourth Congress, the resolution already referred to was passed, calling the attention of the Executive Department to the necessity of change in the treaty. This resolution was again presented and passed at the second session of the present Congress, but has not, as far as your committee is informed, called forth any practical effort at action. So long a period of non-action proves either the unwillingness of the treaty-making power to cope with the question. In either event your committee consider that further delay would work great injustice to the people of a large portion of our country, provided the evils whereof they complain are well founded."

In conclusion, the committee says: "This whole question is not one of right, but of policy. There is no principle on which we are compelled to receive into our midst the natives of Asia, Africa, or any other part of the world. The character, source, and extent of immigration should be regulated and controlled with reference to our own wants and welfare. The different problems, economic and political, resulting from the presence of the red and black races would be renewed in a more aggravated and dangerous form by the yellow race. The Mongolian, unlike the Indian, is brought into daily contact with our social and political life, and, unlike the African, does not surrender any of his most peculiar traits on account of that contact. It is neither possible nor desirable for two races as distinct as the Caucasian and Mongolian to live under the same Government without assimilation. The degradation or slavery of the one or the other would be the inevitable result. Homogeneity of ideas and of physical and social habits are essential to national harmony and progress. Equally grave objections may be urged against the Chinese form of religious belief. Our laboring people cannot and ought not to be subjected to a competition which involves the surrender of the sacred and elevating influences of home and the sacrifice of the ordinary appliances of the civilization of the age. The question is, therefore, not one of competition, but of a substitution of one kind of labor for another. No self-governing country can afford to diminish or destroy the dignity, the welfare, and the independence of its citizens. Justice to the people of the Pacific slope, the dictates of common humanity and benevolence, as well as the plainest suggestions of practical statesmanship all combine to the proposition that Chinese immigration shall be solved while it is yet within the legislative control."

A TRIBUTE TO THE LATE CALEB CUSHING.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—A well-attended meeting of the Bar of the United States Supreme Court was held in the court-room to-day, to take action in relation to the death of Caleb Cushing. On motion of Mr. P. Phillips, Secretary Evarts was called to the chair. Mr. Evarts appointed a committee to draft resolutions, consisting of Messrs. P. Phillips, Roscoe Conkling, George H. Williams, A. T. Ackerman, Gen. Pike, and Attorney-General Devens. Speeches were made by Messrs. Williams, Hackett, Garnett, and Pike expressive of the respect and esteem in which Mr. Cushing was held by his associates at this Bar, and of the profound sorrow and regret with which they received the intelligence of his death. The committee then reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States has been informed with deep regret of the death of Caleb Cushing, for many years their associate as an able practitioner before this court.

Resolved, That while the memory of Mr. Cushing deserves to be cherished as a citizen and a soldier, as a scholar and a historian, as a statesman and a diplomatist, the Bar desire especially to remember him to-day as a wise legislator, as an accomplished publicist, and as a profound and learned lawyer, whose services in all these capacities have been most honorable to himself and most valuable to the Republic.

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to communicate these resolutions to the press and to move that they be entered on the record; and

Resolved, That they be communicated to the family of Mr. Cushing with the expression of the earnest condolence of the Bar.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Surgeon C. C. Gray, United States Army, is relieved from duty in the Department of the Missouri, and will proceed to his home in Chester, N. Y., and await further orders.

Surgeon B. G. Semig, now on leave of absence, will report in person to the commanding General of the Department of the Missouri for assignment.

Commodore C. H. Baldwin, Capt. C. H. Wells, Capt. W. P. McCann, Commander Byron Wilson, Commander J. F. McGlensey, Commander J. J. Read, Lieut.-Commander Charles McGregor, United States Navy, and Chief Engineer Thomas Parsons, Marine Corps, have been detailed as the members of a court-martial for the trial of Commander D. W. C. Kells, United States Navy.

PARIS EXPOSITION STATISTICS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The Consul-General of the United States, in a dispatch to the Department of State, gives the number of visitors arriving at Paris during the Exposition—May to November—as 571,792, or about 46,000 more than during the previous Exposition. These statistics refer only to those who put up at hotels or occupied furnished rooms during their visit; the number of persons visiting without lodging in hotels or furnished rooms is not known. The number and nationalities of foreign visitors during the same period were as follows: English, 68,000; Germans, 28,000; Belgians, 21,419; Americans, (United States,) 14,550; Italians, 14,550; Swiss, 13,284; Spaniards, 10,234; Austrians, 9,072; total foreign, 170,677.

AN ADJUTANT-GENERAL TO RESIGN.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—Gov. Talbot sent a communication to Adjt.-Gen. Cunningham yesterday afternoon requesting his resignation of the office of Adjutant-General. Cunningham has filled the position since the removal of Gen. Schouler by Gov. Bullock. It is reported that Cunningham will be succeeded by Col. A. T. Wood, Assistant Inspector-General. Col. Isaac F. Kingsbury, the present Assistant Adjutant-General, is also a prominent candidate for the place.

BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENTS.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 10.—The Tiffin (Ohio) Woolen Mills, which until within a few years have been paying largely—in 1872 declaring a dividend of 31 per cent.—suspended yesterday. Last year the mill lost nearly $50,000. The liabilities will reach $90,000; assets unknown.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Jan. 10.—It is said, on what is believed to be good authority, that the Lehigh Valley Iron Company, at Coplay, is unable to meet its liabilities, and that it will either make an assignment for the benefit of its creditors, or be sold at Sheriff's sale. This will throw out of employment a large number of working men, and will be a heavy blow to the Town of Coplay. The capital stock of the company was originally $150,000, and was subsequently increased to $600,000. The liabilities are very small in comparison with the value of the property of the company.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—Smith & Forbes, dealers in boots and shoes, of Charlotte, N. C., and Boston, have made an assignment to J. M. B. Reynolds, of the Boston firm of Loring, Reynolds & Co. It is reported that the liabilities are $125,000 or $150,000, and assets nominally $100,000. Most of the liabilities are to houses in Boston and its vicinity. The firm's office in this city was its purchasing headquarters.

TAUNTON, Mass., Jan. 10.—At the first meeting of the creditors of Charles F. Stickney, of Fall River, to-day, claims were allowed by Judge Bennett, in the Insolvency Court, amounting to $67,566 76.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire originating in the picking-room of the Troy Manufacturing Company's textile mill, at 10:20 o'clock A. M., yesterday, quickly communicated to the card-room, and instantly the structure was in flames. The firemen succeeded in confining the flames to those departments. The loss on the building, stock, and machinery will aggregate $15,000, which is fully covered by insurance. The mill was in full operation and employed 250 hands. Great excitement prevailed among the employés, and many escaped by jumping from the windows. Timothy Ahearn was badly, and it is feared fatally, burned. Several persons were slightly injured. The building was a fine structure and was valued at $150,000. The picking-room, where the fire originated, was 34 by 90 feet, and the carding-room 41 by 90 feet. This part of the building was three stories in height. The main building, 50 by 122 feet, was saved. The fire was confined to the picking and carding rooms. The machinery is damaged almost wholly by water. The fire will cause a complete suspension of work for several weeks.

The woolen mill of J. Barker & Brother, at Barksville, Mass., was destroyed yesterday morning by a fire supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion. The loss on stock, machinery, and building is estimated at about $80,000, insured as follows: In the Liverpool and London and Globe, $7,500; Queen, $5,000; Pennsylvania, Royal, Franklin, of Philadelphia, Lancashire, Insurance Company of North America, Howard, St. Paul, Commercial Union, Firemen's Fund, Royal Canadian, and Phœnix, $2,500 each; Cotton and Woolen Manufacturers' Mutual, $5,000; total, $45,000. One hundred hands are thrown out of work.

Much excitement was created in Trenton last evening by the breaking out of a fire in the United States Court-room, in the Government Building. Fortunately, it was extinguished without much damage, having consumed a quantity of waste-paper and a small portion of the floor.

A planing mill, formerly occupied by Poole & Co., in Buffalo, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The mill was not in use at the time, and was probably set on fire. A number of carriages stored in the building were burned. The loss is over $22,000; insurance, $13,700.

The bark C. W. Cochran, with 2,998 bales of cotton on board, took fire Thursday night at Galveston, and will prove a total loss. The cotton will be partly saved. The vessel has been sunk in 20 feet of water.

G. B. Markle & Co.'s building, the express and Post Office buildings, and a quantity of mail matter, in Jeddo, Penn., were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is from $35,000 to $40,000.

A fire occurred at Ainsworth, about 25 miles south of Chicago, on the Pan Handle Railroad, Thursday night, destroying the Union Rendering Company's establishment. Loss, $85,000; insured.

ESSEX COUNTY (N. J.) FREEHOLDERS.

At the meeting of the Board of Freeholders of Essex County, Thursday, the County Auditor reported that the uncollected taxes for the year 1878 amount to $558,397 39, and prior to that year $28,812 18. The Legislative Committee presented a bill for introduction at the approaching session of the Legislature which provides for the abolishment of the Public Road Board, and that the work now performed by that board shall hereafter be done by the Board of Freeholders. The bill was approved. Freeholder Poinier, of the Fourteenth Ward of Newark, stated that he had been informed that one member of the Legislative Committee of the Board of Freeholders had, last year, worked secretly against the repeal of the Road Board bill. He had also been told that the members of the Road Board had subscribed $50 each to be expended for defeat the passage of the bill. Mr. Peck denied the truth of the statement, and called Mr. Plonier a liar. Mr. W. Smith, also a member of the Road Board, denied the statement. Moses Bailey, Free holder from Livingston, who was a member of the Legislative Committee, said an imputation had been cast upon him, and demanded the appointment of a committee to make an investigation of the charges. The motion was lost, as the committee would have no power to call persons. The matter caused considerable excitement.

RAPID-TRANSIT ANUNCIATOR.

A new invention for the convenience and comfort of rapid-transit travel was exhibited at the Central office of the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad on Thursday morning. It consists of a double-faced dial of some 15 inches in diameter, on which is painted, in plain black letters on a white ground, the name or number of each station, from Rector-street to Fifty-eighth-street. A hand like that of a clock, rotating on acentral pivot, indicates the next stopping-place. The motor is electro-magnetic, so that, as the train passes one station, contact with a metallic surface, conveniently placed, by means of proper connecting wires between the instrument in the car and a small battery placed in the station, moves the hand from left to right going up, and the reverse going down. The appropriate place for the dial, as designed, is suspended to the roof of each car at the centre, so as to be distinctly visible on entering either end of the car. The stranger, or even the habitual traveler who may be momentarily oblivious of his exact position, can glance at the dial and be set right and avoid the necessity of asking questions. On exhibition it works satisfactorily, and is pronounced the best thing of the kind yet offered.

A STEAM-SHIP THROWN ON HER BEAM ENDS.

The steam-ship Rhiwindda, of the Edwards Line, which arrived from Cardiff, Wales, with a cargo of tin, late on Thursday evening, came up to the City yesterday. Capt. Allan reports that the passage took up 28 days, nothing but westerly gales and head seas having been met with during the whole time. At 2 o'clock on the morning of Dec. 27, during a terrific gale, a tremendous sea struck the steamship's starboard quarter, and broke over the port bulwarks and stanchions, washing everything movable, including the binnacle, overboard, and breaking in the skylights. The force of the heavy sea caused the cargo to shift to port, throwing the vessel on her beam ends, and the water, which flooded the decks, rushed into the hold through the hatches, which had been badly broken. A binnacle, with another compass was lashed near the wheel as soon as possible; a donkey engine was at once at work pumping the water out of the hold, and all hands were sent below to throw the cargo back to its former position, and, as the tin was extremely hard to handle, it was not until the afternoon of the third day after the steamer was thrown on her beam-ends that the crew succeeded in righting her.

BURGLARY IN FORTY-FIFTH-STREET.

Between 6 and 7 o'clock on Thursday evening, while the family of Daniel Mace, the well-known horseman, were at dinner in the basement of their residence, No. 66 West Forty-fifth-street, unknown sneak-thieves entered the premises by unlocking the front vestibule door with a latch-key, and, ascending to the second floor, entered the front bedroom. With a small "jimmy" they forced open a drawer in the dressing-table in the room and stole a very cluster diamond pins, a cluster diamond ring, a solitaire diamond ring, a ring with three pearls, a set of enamelled jewelry, and three scarf pins, valued in all at $1,400, with which they decamped. The robbery was not discovered until one of the ladies of the family, on going up stairs after dinner, found a pet terrier dog lying dead in the hall near the bedroom door. The barking of this dog had been heard by the inmates of the house while they were at dinner, but as it continued but a short time no attention was paid to it. The advent of the thieves had caused the dog to bark, and they quickly prevented an alarm by strangling the little animal. On investigation the front vestibule door was found open, and as there were no marks of violence about it, it was apparent that the entrance had been effected with a false key. No clue to the thieves has been obtained.

THE PROPOSED NATIONAL MILITIA.

The Executive Committee of the proposed National Militia met yesterday afternoon, Col. R. C. Ward, of the Twenty-third Regiment, in the chair. The Secretary, Gen. Wingate, read the names of delegates to the coming National Convention as introduced by the Adjutant-Generals of the following States: Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New-Jersey, Illinois, Iowa, Tennessee, California, and Massachusetts. The delegation representing this State comprises Brig.-Gen. William G. Ward, First Brigade; Gen. G. W. Wingate, State Inspector of Rifle Practice; Col. W. H. Brownell, Forty-seventh Regiment, and Lieut.-Col. Louis Fitzgerald, Seventh Regiment. Col. J. H. Cowperthwait, of the Committee on Hall, reported that Col. Clark, of the Seventh Regiment, had offered the room of the Board of Officers in his armory for the use of the convention, and it was decided to meet there at 10 A. M. next Thursday. On motion of Major M. B. Farr it was decided to call a meeting of the officers of the several divisions, brigades, and regiments of this City and Brooklyn at the Coal and Iron Exchange on Monday next at 3:30 P. M. for the purpose of arranging a plan for the entertainment of the visiting delegations.

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS FOR 1878.

The following statistics of the immigration of 1878 have been collated by Secretary Jackson, of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration: The total arrivals in 1878 were 121,369, of which 75,347 were aliens. Germany's continent was 23,057. Ireland contributed 13,013; England, 9,344; Italy, 4,208; Sweden, 4,163; Russia, 3,346; Norway, 2,500; Denmark, 2,249; Switzerland, 1,023; Bohemia, 1,006; Scotland, 1,852; France, 1,645; Austria, 1,001; Spain, 767; West Indies, 660; Wales, 651; Hungary, 613; Holland, 594; Belgium, 223; South America, 182; Canada, 176; China, 145; Luxembourg, 122; Central America, 112; Mexico, 109; Nova Scotia, 83; Africa, 31; Australia, 27; Turkey, 27; East India, 25; Isle of Man, 15; Armenia, 14; Portugal, 13; New-Brunswick, 12; Greek, 10; Jerusalem, 7; Asia, 5; Japan, 4; Malta, 4, and Heligoland, 3. These figures show a falling off in Ireland's quota of 32 per cent; Germany's, 24.83; England's, 32.39] as compared with the previous year.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION—Jan. 10.

SUMMARY.

Several petitions and remonstrances from citizens of New-York were presented in the Senate, after which Mr. Allison introduced a bill for the payment of additional bounty to the soldiers of the rebellion. A short executive session was held, and then the Senate took up the Indian appropriation bill. Several amendments were reported and agreed to, and then a debate took place on the concentration of Indians in the Indian Territory. An amendment striking out the clause prohibiting the removal of the Apaches from New-Mexico was voted down. The bill was finally passed, and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

In the House of Representatives a long debate took place on the William and Mary College bill. Mr. Conger, of Michigan, led off with a satirical speech, in which he denounced the measure as a Southern war claim, for which no Northern man could vote, and ridiculed Mr. Loring, of Massachusetts, for his support of the bill. The bill was warmly advocated by Mr. Loring, Messrs. Goode and Tucker, of Virginia, and Mr. Monroe, of Ohio, but was defeated by a vote of 127 nays to 87 yeas.

SENATE.

NEW-YORK PETITIONS AND REMONSTRANCES.

Mr. KERNAN, of New-York, presented a petition of the business men of New-York City, favoring the passage of the bill to regulate inter-State commerce. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. KERNAN also presented the petition of Dr. Mary E. Walker for a pension. Referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Messrs. KERNAN and CONKLING, of New-York, presented a resolution of the New-York State Senate remonstrating against the passage of the bill to reorganize the Army, or, at least, that portion of it forbidding the manufacture of arms at the arsenals of the United States. Laid on the table, the bill having been reported to the Senate.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The unfinished business, being the bill to amend the Patent laws, was laid aside informally, on motion of Mr. WINDOM, of Minnesota, and the Senate proceeded to consider the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. WINDOM said the amendments to the bill were few in number. As it passed the House it appropriated $6,681,278 68. The estimates were $4,933,244 80; so it would be seen that the House had substantially conformed to the estimates. The net amount added by the Senate Committee on Appropriations was $58,777 25, and the most important items in the amendments were $2,500 for the Northern Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, $23,400 for the Sioux, and $29,400 for the pay of Indian Police.

The amendments proposed by the Committee on Appropriations were agreed to as follows: For the pay of 71 Indian agents, instead of 74, as in the House bill; increasing the appropriation for the Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes from $35,000 to $37,500, and that for the Sioux of different tribes from $15,000 to $38,400.

The committee reported an amendment to strike out the clause directing the President to prohibit the removal of the Apaches and other Indians of Arizona and New-Mexico to the Indian Territory.

An amendment of the committee increasing the appropriation for the support of the Tonkawa Indians at Fort Griffin, Texas, from $2,000 to $5,729 was agreed to; also, amendments of the committee increasing the number of privates for the Indian Police force, and the number of officers from 50 to 100, and the appropriation for that service from $30,600 to $60,000.

An amendment reported by the committee, to strike out of the House bill the clause authorizing the Secretary of the Interior, under direction of the President, to use any surplus that may remain in any of the appropriations made by the bill for the purchase of subsistence for Indian tribes, and to supply any subsistence deficiency that may occur for any tribe, providing, however, that funds appropriated to fulfill treaty obligations shall not be used, was agreed to.

The bill, when considered in Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate, the amendments made in the committee were concurred in, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

The Senate, at 5:30, on motion of Mr. ALLISON, of Iowa, went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened, adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE NEWTOWN CREEK BAR.

Mr. BLISS, of New-York, presented a petition of Francis Pidgeon, the Devoe Manufacturing Company, South Side Railroad Company, and others for an appropriation for the removal of the bar at the mouth of Newtown Creek, on the East River, New-York. Referred.

A SOUTHERN WAR CLAIM.

The House, at 1:15 P. M., went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Burchard, of Illinois, in the chair, on the private calendar, the first bill being the William and Mary College bill.

Mr. CONGER, of Michigan, opposed the bill. There had been no war Congress which had brought to its aid so much eloquence and rhetoric, and yet which contained so little substantial legal merit as the William and Mary College bill. He considered it the most gigantic and successful conversion of hundreds and thousands of war claims involving millions of dollars. This peaceful abode of learning, about which the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Loring] spoke, was used as a prison-house at the time it was captured by the Union Army. He appealed from the fancy sketches of the gentleman from Massachusetts about the home of the muses where the sacred nine tripped along the grass to the music of the lyre, to the Clerk's desk to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter to the *Evening Post* from its war correspondent, giving a description of the filthy condition of the college when the Union forces obtained possession of it.

Mr. GOODE, of Virginia—What is the name of the gentleman?

Mr. CONGER—I cannot tell you.

Mr. GOODE—An anonymous scribbler.

Mr. CONGER—The bill was permitted to go with the United States Army to report to the people the events of the war. Continuing, he said that this was a scheme to wheedle money out of Congress by the risen sun of the sweet ministers of Virginia, aided by the tuneful alto of Massachusetts. [Laughter.] Listening to them, he was himself almost willing to vote away to that college the American dollar with the American eagle on it, and the motto "In God we Trust," and all that. [Laughter.]

Mr. LORING, of Massachusetts, said he was not in condition physically or mentally to reply to the eloquent, lofty, and clear speech and logic which we had from the gentleman from Michigan, [Mr. Conger.] He wished he had some of the strength which he had when he had addressed the House before, not with a view to surrender his views of the general policy of this Government, but with the desire to let his people and his country know that the time had come when, looking beyond all local trials and all the difficulties of the great conflict, they should seize the bright and luminous spots of the conflict and turn their attention to peace. He had come here believing in the exalted motives and intentions of the country, and the old moss-grown colleges which had sent such scholars forth into the land to guide the councils of the nation. He had come here in the expectation for the first time that education had been increased instead of diminished by the attacks made upon them. He was determined to love them, notwithstanding the attempts made to wrest them away.

Mr. CONGER said he had made a gentle personal allusion to the gentleman from Massachusetts, so mild and so gentle that he had thought it but just to him,

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE DEVIL.

DEMONOLOGY AND DEVIL-LORE. By MONCURE D. CONWAY, M. A. In two vols. London: CHATTO & WINDUS. New-York: HOLT & CO.

It is the boast of the philosophers of Germany that they have had no devil in the fatherland for nearly half a century. His satanic majesty has been abolished among certain advanced schools of thought in America and England any time these 20 years, and there are numbers of other wise orthodox people who no longer fear the devil, except in his ideal form of an accusing conscience. To these persons, and to all students of theology, demonology, and the other kindred ologies, Mr. Conway's two volumes will be of intense interest. For the author has herein not only raised the devil, but he has exorcised him. Not alone does he tell us the story of the fallen angel, but he "biographizes" every imp that ever existed in history or tradition: the demons that were in Hades before the war in heaven, the fiends, witches, serpents, fire-gods, water-gods, vampires, goblins, monsters, and all the devil's relations in every quarter of the globe. This remarkable work is the result of several years of research, commenced in America and finished in Europe, where it is good to know demons are most plentiful and demonalatry has been most largely practiced. It is not surprising to learn that in trying to conquer the histories of the monsters of the Old World and the New, in the ages of darkness, and in the gleams of supposed light, Mr. Conway has occasionally imagined them swarming and gibbering around him in a mad comedy which travestied their tragic sway over those who believed in their reality. "Gargoyles extended their grin over the finest architecture, cornices coiled to serpents, the very words of speakers started out of their conventional sense into images that tripped my attention. Only as what I believed right solutions were given to their problems were my sphinxes laid; but through this psychological experience it appeared that when one was so laid, his or her legion disappeared also."

We can promise the reader similar sensations if he will settle down earnestly to master Mr. Conway's book. In these days of realism it is something to get a genuine thrill, a real shock, a startling surprise, out of anything. It is impossible to quit this notable work without having experienced many and serious sensations. Mr. Conway is no half-and-half philosopher. He is not stayed by prejudices, poetic or otherwise. He makes a clean sweep of Old World views and sentiments concerning devildom; in doing so he is apt to pull down and trample upon theories and beliefs concerning brighter and holier things. Here and there we come upon outspoken arguments and declarations touching Christianity which will certainly remain unindorsed by the churches; nor shall we enter into any controversy upon the subject. We prefer to regard Mr. Conway's work as a treatise upon demonolatry and the devil, and we should do him scant justice if we did not admit that his new book is the most exhaustive, intelligent, and intellectual treatment of the subject which has ever come under our notice. It is easy to trace in these pages the gradual growth of this study of myths and gods, of idols and giants, of fables and fairy tales, of superstition and its victims. A cultivated man, Mr. Conway went to Europe from Harvard College with a mind like a sponge for the wonders of ancient cities, and with a fancy full of curious sympathy for all that is strange and antiquated. He must have reveled in the dark unsophisticated corners of Italy, Germany, Spain, and France, and buried himself in the musty archives of old English colleges, museums and official libraries. He invoked all the devils in Christendom, and in these two tomes before us he has exorcised them. The devil has always been an attraction for the American preacher and littérateur. As early as 1859 he contributed, as one of the American *Tracts for the Times*, a pamphlet entitled *The Natural History of the Devil*. Subsequent researches in the same direction, after he had gone to reside in Europe, revealed how slight had then been his conception of the vastness of the domain upon which that first venture was made. In 1872, while preparing a series of lectures for the Royal Institution on Demonology, it occurred to him to print these lectures with some notes; but the greater part of the materials he had selected would even then remain unused, and he resolved to finish the subject completely, which he has certainly done, with the pen of a scholar and the well-stored mind of a courageous man.

The first volume is devoted to Demonolatry, a worship which is described in every phase, from solar mythology to fatalism; from the days when demons were at the height of their power to their influence upon modern religion. A valuable feature of the volume is the author's personal researches, the facts and anecdotes he has picked up, and the careful way in which he has passed traditions and history through his own intellectual sieve. His familiar illustrations are full of suggestiveness. For example, treating of the ordeal of fire and water, he says William Craft, an African, who resided for some time in the Kingdom of Dahomey, informed him of an incident he had witnessed there: "The sacred serpents are kept in a grand house, which they sometimes leave to crawl in the neighboring grounds. One day a negre from some distant region encountered one of these animals and killed it. The people, learning that one of their gods had been slain, seized the stranger, and, having surrounded him with a circle of brushwood, set it on fire. The poor wretch broke through the circle of fire and ran, pursued by the crowd, who struck him with heavy sticks. Smarting from the flames and blows, he rushed into a river; but no sooner had he entered there than the pursuit ceased, and he was told that, having gone through fire and water, he was purified and might emerge with safety. Thus, even in that distant and savage region, serpent-worship was associated with fire-worship and river-worship, which have a wide representation in both Aryan and Semitic symbolism." In this popular style Mr. Conway traces many apparently modern customs and celebrations back by curious connecting links to barbarous practices in barbarous times. Touching the general leanness of demons, as portrayed in pictures of them, Mr. Conway says: "No Northern devil is fat. Shakespeare ascribes to *Cæsar* a suspicion of leanness—

> "'Yond' Cassius hath a lean and hungry look:
> He thinks too much: Such men are dangerous.'

"When *Anthony* defends *Cassius*, *Cæsar* only replies, 'Would he were fatter!' This mistrust of leanness is a reflection from all the hungerdemons; it interprets the old saying, that "a devil, however fair in front, may be detected by hollowness of the back, and that he is usually so thin as to cast no shadow." In all the popular superstitions which now connect devils and future punishments with fire, the author traces, with consummate skill and patience, a blending of both the apotheosis and the degradation of demons, and he gives many familiar and interesting illustrations of his belief, down to modern bonfires. Referring to the accepted Christian idea of hell, Mr. Conway, as an instance of "the irony of etymology," points out that the word hell means a place of fireless darkness, and that Christ's own phrases, "outer darkness" and the "gnashing [chattering] of teeth," suggests a picture of extreme cold alternating with excessive heat.

We merely note these brief examples of Mr. Conway's method as straws upon a stream denoting the course. It is impossible, in a current notice of a work of this kind, to do more than give the newspaper reader a glimpse of its character. The second volume deals more particularly with "the Devil," whose career is traced from the war in Heaven to the present day. We are introduced to Satan in his original form, as he appears in priestcraft; we make his acquaintance disfied and in the serpent; we see him in Eden as the Evil One; face to face with Christ, he is shown to us as the tempter; he is depicted as an angel of light, as the presiding genius of witchcraft, and all his many characterizations, in all lands and in all times. In a chapter headed "The Divine Devil," Mr. Conway introduces a tribute to the art of Henry Irving, the English actor. "Any one," he says, "who has witnessed Mr. Irving's scholarly and masterly impersonation of the character of *Louis XI.* has had an opportunity of recognizing a phase of superstition which, happily, it were now difficult to find off the stage. Nothing could exceed the fine realism with which that artist brought before the spectator the perfected type of a pretended religion from which all moral features have been eliminated by such slow processes that the final success is unconsciously reached, and the horrible result appears unchecked by even any affectation of actual virtue. We see the King, at sound of a bell, pausing in his instructions for a treacherous assassination to mumble his prayers, and then instantly reverting to the villainy over which prospective success he gloats. In the secrecy of his chamber no mask falls, for there is no mask; the face of superstition and vice on which we look is the real face which the ages of fanaticism have transmitted to him. Such a face has oftener been that of a nation than that of an individual, for the healthy faces of life work amid the homes and hearts of mankind long before their theories are reached and influenced." It is in these every-day interpolations that we find the principal charm of Mr. Conway's book. They are apt, and they serve to lighten the more prosaic and solemn scholarship of the main thread of the argument. The story of Eden, though it differs materially from the Mosaic account, is admirably told, and the various mythological and other traditions with which philosophers associate the Bible record are set forth with a masterly command of all the many explanations which have been offered to the student. The author does not spare those religious sects who revile the theatre and the arts. He unearths Boehme, who related that when Satan was asked the cause of God's enmity to him, and his consequent downfall, he replied, "I wished to be an artist," in which quaint sentence Mr. Conway sees a very true intimation of the allurements which, in ancient times, the arts of the Gentile possessed for the Jews and Christian Judaizers. "Indeed," he remarks, "a similar feeling toward the sensuous attractions of the Catholic Church and Ritualistic churches is not uncommon among the prosaic and puritanical sects, whose younger members are often thus charmed away from them. Dr. Donne preached a sermon before Oliver Cromwell, at Whitehall, in which he affirmed that the muses were damned spirits of devils; and the discussion on the drama which occurred at the Sheffield Church Congress, (1878,) following Dr. Bickerstith's opening discourse on the 'Devil and his Wiles,' shows that the Low Church wing cherishes much the same opinion as that of Dr. Donne. The dread of the theatre among some sects amounts to terror," some instances of which he mentions as within his own experience. He finds in Puritanism much food for reflection, and he observes that "the Puritans brought upon England and America that relapse into the ancient asceticism which was shown in the burning of great pictures by Cromwell's Parliament. It is shown still in the jealousy with which the Puritanized mind in both countries views all that aims at the simple decoration of life, and whose ministry is to the sense of beauty." He is essentially a modern philosopher, [Mr. Conway,] and he must have learned in his journalistic career the art of making dry bones live, the newspaper man's method of giving local color to his pictures. Mr. Conway idealizes common wayside incidents with a graphic power. Here, for example, are two touching occurrences which might easily have been passed over by an unsympathetic nature, not on the lookout for the knowledge which wise men gather from the lowliest and humblest sources. "When art interprets the realities of nature, when it shows how much beauty and purity our human nature is capable of, it holds a mirror before all deformities. At a theatre in the City of London I witnessed the performance of an actor who, in the course of his part, struck a child. He was complimented by a hurricane of hisses from the crowded gallery. Had those 'gods' up there never struck children? Possibly. Yet here each had a mirror before him and recoiled from his worst self. A clergyman relates that, while looking at pictures in Bethnal Green Museum, he overheard a poor woman, who had been gazing on a madonna, say, 'If I had such a child as that I believe I could be a good woman!' Who can say that even that one glance at her life in the ideal reflector may be worth to that wanderer amid the miseries and temptation of London?"

After wading through a history so sad, so bewildering, bristling with cruelties, with horrors, yet relieved by heart-searching anecdotes such as these just quoted, it is gratifying to learn that the author sees in the present the dawn of better days; and always above the symbols of wrath in nature heavenly tints woven with the mystery of life by an all-presiding love. He symbolizes this view very prettily with the picture of a devil's head he saw at the door of Notre Dame, in Paris, between the horns of which a confiding bird was brooding over its young on a nest supported by that same horrible head.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Dr. Benjamin Ward Richardson's *Addresses on Total Abstinence*, delivered before the Hunterian Society of London and the National Temperance League are issued in pamphlet form by Macmillan & Co.

—James Miller issues a neatly-printed book under the title *Do They Love Us Yet?* by Mrs. Cornelius W. Lawrence. The title is taken from the well-known verses of Mrs. Hemans, and the book is dedicated "To the afflicted—those who are mourning for their dear ones."

—Prof. O. C. Marsh continues his paper on "Dinosaurs of the American Jurassic Formation" in the *Journal of Science and Arts* for January. He has found a bird-like reptile whose neural canal is two or three times the diameter of its brain. The paper is illustrated by seven good plates.

—Cultivators of the soil are invited by Conrad Wilson to read what he has to say about *Chemical Farming* in a little book published by The Farmers' Publishing Company of this City. He promises to illustrate the danger of chemicals when wrongly used, and to examine critically the Stockbridge formulas.

—Macmillan & Co. are the publishers of an act of filial piety on the part of Rosamond and Florence Davenport-Hill, daughters of Matthew Davenport-Hill, the Recorder of Birmingham. Born in 1792, he was instrumental in the improvement of criminal law, and took a deep interest in the temperance movement and legislative measures to repress drunkenness and crime.

—Houghton, Osgood & Co. have assumed the publication of *Dwight's Journal of Music*, beginning with the thirty-ninth volume. It was founded in 1852 by John S. Dwight, and passes from the charge of Oliver Ditson & Co., the publishers of music, into the hands of Boston's most noted book publishers. No change will be made either in its editor or its outward appearance. Mr. Dwight still remains in charge. While devoted mainly to the art of music, it also touches on art in general and polite literature. Among its contributors are William F. Apthorp, A. W. Thayer, Dr. Ritter, of Vassar College, and W. S. B. Matthews, of Chicago; Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, C. P. Cranch, William Hunt, T. G. Appleton, and others will contribute poems, letters, or essays.

CONTESTING COLLEGIANS.

THE INTERCOLLEGIATE ORATORICAL CONTEST —PRIZE-WINNERS.—MEETING OF THE LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

The Intercollegiate Literary Association held their sixth annual meeting in the Fifth-Avenue Hotel yesterday morning. Among those present were President Alexander S. Webb, College of the City of New-York; Prof. J. S. McWilliam, of Cornell; Prof. C. Tompkins, New-York University; Profs. G. C. Wetmore and C. S. Benedict, Rutgers; President McCosh, of Princeton, and Prof. H. P. Perkins, of Williams. The Regents' meeting was called to order by President Frayer, and a long discussion took place concerning the prizes of last year, which have not yet been paid. According to the understanding at the meeting last year, these prizes were to be paid out of the sum of $1,800, which was to be raised by contributions in the City of New-York. About 25 per cent. of this amount is all that had been collected, and this has been paid over to the prize-winners. The representatives of each college concurred in declaring themselves fully satisfied with the sum disbursed, as the object of these literary contests is not based upon pecuniary gain but upon educational improvement. They also agreed that they and the students who should represent their institutions will be satisfied in the future with the honors to be gained without regard to the pecuniary emolument. It is therefore understood that no stated amounts can be proferred as prizes, but that whatever sum may be collected during the ensuing year will be equitably distributed among the successful contestants. The Trustees re-elected as members of their body President McCosh, of Princeton, and Cyrus W. Field, Esq., and chose President Alexander S. Webb to fill the place of George W. Curtis, Esq. These gentlemen will hold their positions for the ensuing three years.

At the meeting of the association, which represented were the College of the City of New-York, Madison, Cornell, New-York University, Northwestern University, Princeton, Rutgers, Wesleyan, and Williams, general satisfaction was expressed at the flattering prospects of the association as a promoter of higher education, and it was unanimously decided to continue the present modes of proceeding with a view to the original intent of some of its founders. The University of Pennsylvania was admitted to membership through its representatives, Profs. H. S. Jeffreys and H. F. Gest. Alexander S. Webb was elected President of the Association; Harold Godwin, of Princeton, Vice-President; Charlton T. Lewis, Treasurer, and H. B. McCaulay, Jr., Secretary pro tem. Committees for the ensuing year were appointed, and the meeting then adjourned.

THE ORATORICAL CONTEST.

An audience not over numerous, but thoroughly appreciative, gathered in Steinway Hall last evening to sit in judgment upon the young orators who, as representatives of their different colleges, were to contest the association prize for elocution. Good-natured and general applause was the order of the hour, and a hearty welcome greeted alike the visitor and the resident. Among the prominent gentlemen in the audience and on the stage were Profs. Lewis, of Madison, and Spencer, of the College of the City of New-York; Father Anthony, of Manhattan College; Profs. Austin Abbott, of Harvard; Short, of Columbia, and Martin, of the University of New-York. Rev. Drs. Schaff, Prime, McCosh, and Patton; Profs. Doolittle and Docharty, and Messrs. John Taylor Johnston and Henry Bergh. The stage-boxes were occupied by members of Psi Upsilon and Delta Kappa Epsilon Societies. The music was supplied by Grafulla's Band.

The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Prime's invocation. President Alexander S. Webb, President, Webb declared a short address, in which he complimented the educational success of the association, and promised to watch over its future interests. The oratorical contest followed the President's speech, and was inaugurated by the following young collegians, each of whom acquitted himself with credit and gained well-merited applause: C. W. Holden, Wesleyan University, Class of '79, who spoke upon "The Union of Architecture;" A. C. Wakley, Cornell, '78, "The Satan of Milton and the Mephistopheles of Goethe;" A. H. Trick, Williams, '79, "Hamlet and his Soliloquy;" W. T. Sedgwick, Princeton, '79, "Hebrew Poetry;" J. S. McWilliam, College of the City of New-York, '78, "A Modern Knight;" W. H. Harris, North-western University, '78, "The Duty of the Scholar in American Politics;" Seaman Miller, Rutgers, '79, "Political Scholar;" A. K. Fuller, Madison University, '79, "Cowardice in Journalism," and J. A. McColl, University of the City of New-York, '79, "The Turkish Character." The oratorical exercises were followed by the report of the judges in Greek, which stated that the average standing of the students was higher than that any previous year. The first prize they awarded to George C. Wetmore, of University of New-York. For the second prize the contest was so close that equal honors were accorded to J. A. Haight, Cornell, and J. W. Nauree, Wesleyan. The judges in Latin gave the first prize to the only contestant, George Abner Williams, Madison, whose record they highly complimented. The judges in mathematics gave the first prize to A. S. Hathaway, Cornell, and second prize to W. Prentiss, Rutgers. Tremendous applause greeted the announcement of each successful name, the home boys and those from Cornell getting the lion's share. The judges gave their decision made their report, deciding that the laurels should be given first to W. T. Elsing, of Princeton, and second to C. W. Holden, of the Wesleyan University. After a benediction by Rev. Dr. Martin the exercises closed, but the college men made the hall ring for some time longer with cheers for their victorious comrades.

THE MAJOR RENO INQUIRY.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—The Court of Inquiry on the case of Major Reno, which will convene Monday, is the prevailing topic of discussion in military circles. The court is composed of Col. John H. King, Ninth Infantry; Col. Wesley Merritt, Fifth Cavalry, and Lieut.-Col. W. B. Royall, Third Cavalry. First Lieut. Jesse M. Lee, Adjutant of the Ninth Infantry, will act as Recorder. The court will convene Monday morning at about 11 o'clock, in the Palmer House. Major Reno arrived in the city this afternoon, and expressed himself as confident that the inquiry would result in clearing his reputation of the slur cast upon it after the Custer massacre. The officers at head-quarters express the same belief as to the result.

ARMY OPINIONS ON SCHURZ'S REPLY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—The reply of Secretary Schurz, published to-day, was received in military circles with absolute satisfaction. As one of the officers expressed it, "Schurz is sophistical and sarcastic, but he lets facts severely alone." Gen. Sheridan expressed much the same opinion, and the impression is that the Secretary had made a very poor showing in his attempt to answer Gen. Sheridan's charges. Far from being an unanswerable answer, the officers of the staff consider it as a practical confession of the statements made by the Army.

THREE PERSONS MURDERED.

GALVESTON, Jan. 10.—A dispatch to the *News* from Uvalde this morning says William Thompson, a large sheep owner, was found dead in his camp with several bullet-holes in his head and body. To-night the bodies of his two herders, who were suspected of the murder, were found. Each had been shot through the back. There is no clue to the assassins.

THE BELL-PUNCH IN WEST VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, West Va., Jan. 10.—A resolution for establishing a bell-punch for the liquor dealers was offered in the Legislature by Mr. Snider to-day. The machine is to be like the McFatt bell-punch. The moneys arising from its use will be appropriated to the internal improvement fund. The resolution was referred to a committee.

FAILURE OF A FARMER.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 10.—One of the largest farmers in Madison County made an assignment to-day to John A. Duncan for the benefit of his creditors, giving up all his property, consisting of 874 acres of the finest lands lying within 15 miles of Richmond, a large quantity of live stock, notes, &c., which will make his assets about $60,000. His liabilities are estimated at about $75,000.

NOT THE PLACE FOR STUDYING LAW.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—At a meeting of the Board of Regents of the University to-day, it was determined to enforce the concurrent resolution of the Legislature of 1861, prohibiting the use of the Law Department of the State Library as a study hall for law students.

COMMODORE GUEST DYING.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Jan. 10.—The condition of Commodore Guest, the commandant of this Navy-yard, has changed for the worse since noon. There is no hope of his recovery.

SENATOR JONES NOMINATED IN NEVADA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—The Republican Senators and Assemblymen of the Nevada Legislature, at joint caucus, last night nominated John P. Jones for United States Senator.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 10.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

U. S. 5s, '81, R.	U. S. 4s R., 1907.	U. S. 4s R., 1907.
$1,000.....103⅝	7,000..bc. 99⅝	3,000..bc. 99⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11:15 A. M.

U. S. 4s R., 1907.	U. S. 6s, Cur.
5,000..bc. 99⅞	100,000..bc.120

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

La. 7s, con.	N. Y. C. 1st, G.	N. Y. C. & H.
$5,000.....62⅜	1,000.....112⅜	300..bc.s3.113⅛
2,000.....62⅝	6,000.....113	Erie 1st Mtge.
500..sm. 60	4,000..bc.105⅞	200..bc. 22⅜
Mo. 6s, R. & M. 1st.	4,000..bc.105⅝	2900..... 22¼
5,000.....103⅜	Rio Grande J.	500..... 22⅝
N. J. C. conv. 6s.	5,000.....105⅜	900..... 22⅝
2,000..bc. 74⅞	Cen. Pac. gold.	Michigan Central.
10,000..bc. 74⅞	2,000.....106⅞	110..bc. 87
N. J. C. 1st, con. 6s.	Western Pacific.	300..... 77¼
10,000..bc. 74⅞	2,000.....103⅞	L. S. & M. S.
M. & C. Adj'ts.	Un. Pac. 1st.	1350..bs. 67⅛
1,000.....83⅜	Pull. Pal. Car Deb.	Illinois Central.
6,000..s15. 50⅞	5,000.....98⅜	225..bc. 81⅞
M. & St. P. 1st.	Rio Missouri 1st.	C. & P. pf.
1,000.....107⅞	5,000.....105	400..bc3. 87⅞
Mil. & St. P. 1st.	Cen. Pac. gold.	700..bs. 87⅝
20,000..104⅛	6,000.....106⅞	300..... 87⅞
M. & St. P. con. 7.	Western Pacific.	100..bc.bs3. 87⅞
3,000..b3 100⅛	2,000.....103⅞	3,000..... 93
20,000..bc.100⅛	Un. Pac. 1st.	Ohio & Miss. 2d.
N. W. C. R. G.	1,000.....106⅞	5,000..bs. 76⅝
3,000.....103⅜	16,000.....106⅞	E. P. 1st 7s, D. Div.
N. W. C. G.	Un. Pac. 7s, 1 & L.	with coup. con.
1,000..bc.103⅞	15,000.....109⅜	13,000..bc. 57⅛
D. & R. G. 1st.	Un. Pac. s. f.	Can. So. 1st g'd.
7,000.....92⅛	100..bc. 95⅞	25,000bcbs3. 78⅛
H. & St. Jo. 6s, con.	100..... 95⅞	T. & W. 1st, S. L. D.,
5,000.....103⅞	400..... 95	ex mat. cp.
C. C. C. & I.	C. C. & I.	5,000..... 96
10,000.....109⅛	200..bc.113⅛	T. & W. 2d, ex. cp.
L. S. con. R. 2d.	Pacific Mail.	10,000..... 84⅞
10,000.....104⅞	100..bc. 11⅛	8,000..... 85
M., K. & T. 1st, s. f.	100..... 11⅝	T. & W. con. cp.
10,000.....51⅜	Erie Railway.	5,000..... 69
5,000.....78⅜	800..bc. 22⅛	10,000..... 69⅜
Can. So. 1st g'd.	2400..... 22⅜	Del., L. & W. 1st.
5,000.....78⅜	1900..... 22⅜	2,000..... 117
25,000..... 78⅛	Harlem.	Del., L. & W. con.
N. Eng. 1st.	100..... 141	1740..... 117
6,000..... 104⅞	L. S. & M. S.	Wabash.
Ohio & Miss. 2d.	200..bc. 67⅞	400..bc. 21
7,000..... 78⅛	800..bc. 67⅞	C. M. & St. P. pf.
C. P. 1st, S. J. Br.	C. & P. g'd.	100..bc. 75⅛
5,000.....96⅛	100..bc. 87⅞	700..s3. 75⅜
Mo. K. & T. G.	1700..... 88	C. M. & St. P. pf.
1,000.....108⅞	Chi. & N. W.	100..bc. 76⅛
Southern Pac. 1st.	300..bc. 51¼	200..bc. 76⅜
6,000.....93⅛	100..bc. 51⅜	St. L., K. C. & N.
K. & D. M. 1st.	100..bs3. 51¼	200..bc. 29⅛
5,000..... 88		St. L., K. C. & N. pf.
		10..bc. 5

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

Louisiana consol.	Michigan Central.	C., C., C. & I.
2,000..... 62⅜	100..... 77⅛	100..bs3. 94⅜
Met. Ele. 1st.	100..... 77⅛	100..... 95
19,000..... 98⅛	800..... 77	100..... 94⅜
24,000..... 98⅜	100..... 77⅛	100..bc. 94⅜
C., C. & I. C. 1st.	Lake Shore.	Delaware & Hud.
2,000..... 59⅞	1200..... 87⅜	100..bc. 94⅜
Cen. Pac. 1. g.	Union Pacific.	4740..... 94⅜
5,000.....93⅞	500..... 66⅜	Pittsburg.
Gr. W. 1st, '88, z. cp.	600..... 88¼	100..... 16
2,000.....108⅜	600..... 88⅛	100..... 16⅛
N. Ela. 1st.	100..... 88⅜	400..... 16⅛
1,000.....104⅝	600..... 88⅜	100..... 16⅜
Gal. & Chic. 1st.	100..... 88⅜	100..... 16⅜
1,000.....107	600..... 89	100..... 16⅜
N. J. C. 1st con. as.	100..bs3. 89⅛	100..opg. 15⅞
3,000.....75⅜	100..bs3. 89¼	200..... 16
3,000.....75⅞	100..... 89⅜	100..... 16
Pull. Pal. Car.	100..... 89⅜	St. L., K. C. & N.
15..... 74⅜	Illinois Central.	200..... 7⅜
A. & Pac. Tel.	50..... 81⅜	St. L., K. C. pf.
100..... 31⅝	70..... 81⅝	100..bs3. 29¼
Western Union.	North-west.	10..... 29⅜
100..... 95	600..bs3. 81¼	100..... 29¼
N. Y. C. & H.	North-west pf.	Morris & Essex.
200..bs. 113⅛	250..... 79⅜	200..... 76⅜
Erie Railway.	100.....s20. 78⅜	200..... 76⅜
700..bs. 22⅛	200..... 78⅜	300..... 76⅜
300..... 22⅜	700..... 78⅜	300..... 76⅜
100..bs30. 22⅜	Fort Wayne.	Canada Southern.
800..bs. 22⅜	5.....102¾	100..... 46⅜
700..s3. 22⅜	St. Paul.	150..... 46⅜
St. Paul pf.	200..... 38⅛	200..... 46⅜
700.....76⅞	400..bs. 39¼	

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—JAN. 10.

(All Prices are in Currency.)

FIRST CALL—11 A. M.

Bertha & Edith.	Gold Placer.	Lacrosse.
500..bc.s60. .11	100.bc.b30. .21	500.....bs3. .29
200.....bc. .10	100..bc. .19	300..b30. .29
100.....bc. .10	100.bc.b30. .20	200..b30. .29
100b.b60. .11	Dahlonega.	1000..... .29
600.bc.b60. .11	1000.....bs. .14	100..b30. .29
500.bc.b10. .10	800.....s.c. .14	Plumas.
100.....bc. .09	Gregory.	100..... 8.55
500..bc.s3. .10	500.bc.b30. .45	Consol. Va.
500..bc.s3. .09		10.....s.c.s3. 8¾

SECOND CALL—1 P. M.

Bertha & Edith.	Consol. Va.	Gold Placer.
500.....bc. .09	40..bc.b3. 9	500.....bc. .19
1000.bc.b90. .10	10..bc.b3. 8⅞	200.....bc. .20
1000bcb30. .10	10..bc.b30. 9	1000.....bc. .20
1000bcb30. .10	10.....bc. 8¾	500.....bc. .20
600.....bc.c. .09	10..... 8⅝	100.bc.s20. .20
1000bcb30. .10	10..... 9¼	200.....bc. .19
Bodie.	Moose.	500bc.b15. .20
20.....bc. 9¼	100.....bb30.4.25	

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

Gold Placer.	California.	Leviathan.
100.bc.s30. .19	10.....bc. .11	100.bc.b30. .45
200.....bbc. .18	Bertha & Edith.	Moose.
100.bc.b10. .20	500.....s3. .09	100.....s.c.4.10
900.....bb. .20	500.....bb30. .10	

FRIDAY, Jan. 10—P. M.

On the Stock Exchange to-day there was some increase in the volume of business, with the bulk of the trading again in Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Erie, Lake Shore, and the Granger shares. In the early dealings the entire list of active stocks declined ⅛ to 1⅜ ₱ cent. under a full pressure to sell. Pacific Mail led the downward movement, the recent report of the company having exerted an unfavorable influence on the stock. Subsequently a steadier tone prevailed, but outside of Pittsburg and the coal shares the recovery which ensued was slight. Pittsburg was a notable feature in the dealings, recording an advance of 2⅛ ₱ cent., and closing at the highest point. Among the coal shares, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and Morris and Essex advanced about 1 ₱ cent. each on the day's transactions. Erie was steadily supported and the indications are abundant that the stock is passing into strong hands. The recent purchasing movement in the shares found its explanation to-day on the appearance of the report of the Board of Directors for the four months from June 1, 1878, to Sept. 30, 1878. The report shows gross earnings of $5,192,681 and net earnings of $1,930,480, or, deducting rentals of leased lines, &c., $1,571,950; and after the payment of $743,404 interest on funded debt a net profit of $828,546. On this basis, if it can be sustained, the company will be in a position henceforward to pay the interest on its whole funded debt and have a surplus applicable to dividends. It must be kept in mind that the third fall, the laying of which has for some time interfered with the operations of the company, will now prove of immense advantage, both in the way of economy and increased facilities. The early completion of the connection of the road with Boston will, it is believed, enable it to compete with its rivals on not unequal terms, and add materially to its receipts. A very gratifying feature of the report is the reduction of the expenses, which under the old management were 74 ₱ cent., to 62 ₱ cent. Hopes are entertained that a still further reduction can be effected.

The transactions aggregated 138,292 shares, including 40,740 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 19,809 North-western, 19,720 St. Paul, 17,325 Erie, 10,375 Lake Shore, 5,765 Pittsburg, 4,300 Pacific Mail, 4,240 St. Louis, Kansas and Northern, 3,000 Michigan Central, 2,500 Morris and Essex, 1,400 Wabash, 1,400 Iron Mountain, and 1,000 Western Union.

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western fell off from 44⅛ to 43⅞ and rose to 44⅞. Morris and Essex advanced from 75⅛ to 76¾. Delaware and Hudson from 93⅝ to 93¾, and New-Jersey Central from 34⅜ to 34⅝. Western Union common rose from 81¼ to 81⅝, declined to 81⅜ and closed at 81¼. The preferred fell off from 79 to 78⅝, and rallied to 78¾. St. Paul common rose to 25⅜, dropped to 24¾, and recovered to 25¼. The preferred advanced from 76⅜ to 76⅝, declined to 75¾, and rallied to 76¼. Erie sold mixed from 22⅜ to 22⅝, fell off to 22⅛, and finally sold up to 22⅝ ₱ cent. 22¾. Lake Shore declined from 67¼ to 67⅛, and rose to 67⅜. Michigan Central dropped from 77¼ to 76⅞, and closed at 77⅛. Canada Southern sold at 46⅝ @ 46¾. Wabash declined from 21 to 20⅝. Union Pacific rose to 66⅛, and declined to 65⅞. Middle Island broke from 11⅝ to 11¼, and recovered to 11⅝. Western Union rose from 95¼ to 95⅜, and declined to 95. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph sold at 31⅜ @ 31⅝. Among investment shares Pittsburg advanced from 87½ to 89⅜. New-York Central sold at 113¼, Lake Shore 119½, Harlem at 141, and Illinois Central at 81⅞. Express shares were quiet and steady.

The Money market was easy, the ruling rates for call loans being 2 @ 2½ ₱ cent. on Government bonds and at 3 @ 3½ ₱ cent. on railway and miscellaneous collaterals. Discounts are unchanged. Sterling exchange is firm, the rates of exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying, ⅛ offered, selling, par @ ⅛ premium; Charleston, buying, 3-16 @ ¼ discount, selling, ⅛ @ par; New-Orleans, commercial, ¼ @ 5-16, bank, ⅛; St. Louis, 50 premium; Chicago, firm, buying, 1-10 discount, selling, 1-10 premium; and Boston, 2½ premium.

The foreign advices reported the London market for securities quiet. Consols advanced ⅛ ₱ cent., but subsequently lost the improvement, closing at 95⅝ @ 95¾ for both money and the account. United States bonds were ⅛ ₱ cent. higher, 4½s selling at 107⅞, 6s at 109¾, 1867's at 103⅞ @ 104, and 10-40s at 110¾ @ 110⅞. New-Jersey Central declined 1 ₱ cent., to 34½, and Erie ⅛ ₱ cent., to 22½, but the latter closed at 22⅝. Erie preferred was firm at 37½, and Illinois Central at 84. At Paris, Rentes advanced to 113f. 60c.

The Sterling Exchange market was firm and underwent special influences, as well as considerable business, rates were advanced 1c. on both 60-day and demand bills, which are quoted respectively at $4 84 and $4 88. Speculators now do not fear the "Gold Room" operations, and as money is cheap here, as well as tending to lower rates abroad, Sterling can be carried so as to leave difference of interest in their favor, besides any advance which may take place in rates.

Government bonds were firm, the leading feature having been a further improvement of ⅛ ₱ cent. in currency 6's, which sold as high as 120¼. The leading dealers report a continued active demand for the new United States 4 ₱ cents. In railroad mortgages the transactions footed up $1,573,000, of which $688,000 were in Metropolitan Elevated Firsts, which advanced from 97⅝ to 99, and reacted to 98⅜. Next in importance were New-Jersey Central Consol. Firsts, associated with rose from 75 to 75¼, $159,000 changing hands. The improvement in the remainder of the list ranged from ¼ to 2 ₱ cent., the Toledo and Wabash issues being again conspicuous in the improvement, St. Louis Division 4s matured coupons, selling at 96 @ 96½, Kansas and Pacific 6s, and consolidated convertibles to 69½, Missouri, Kansas and Texas consolidated Assented rose from 51⅜ to 52, fell off to 51¼, and rallied to 51⅜. Central Pacifics advanced to 106⅞, Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Firsts to 70¾, Chicago and North-western consolidated sinking fund 7's, Great Western Sevens, old coupon, to 84½; St. Paul consolidated Sinking Funds to 100¼, Hannibal and St. Joseph convertibles to 103½, Ohio and Mississippi Seconds to 76½, Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis Land Grant income to 43¼, North Missouri Firsts to 106, New-Jersey Central consolidated Sevens, Cincinnati and Springfield Firsts to 79, and C., C. & I. C. Firsts to 59⅞. Do. Seconds fell off to 18, Central Pacific, San Joaquin Branch, to 96½; New-York Elevated Firsts to 104¾, Denver and Rio Grande Firsts to 92½, and Alton and Terre Haute Income to 42. State bonds were quiet, except for Louisiana Consols, which broke from 64½ to 62⅜, recovering only ¼ @ ⅜ at the close. Missouri 6s of 1887 sold at 104¼, do. of 1886 at 104, and Hannibal and St. Joseph, issue of 1887, at 103½. Sales of North Carolina Funding Act of 1866 were made at 14⅝ @ 14⅞.

The imports of dry goods at the port of New-York for the past week were $642,278, and the amount marketed, $735,197. The total imports of dry goods since Jan. 1 were $1,919,097, and the amount marketed, $1,785,437.

**UNIT

JAN 11 1879

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 11, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Philharmonic Concert.
BOOTH'S THEATRE.—At 2—Lucia di Lammermoor.
WALLACK'S THEATRE.—At Last. Matinée.
UNION-SQUARE.—The Banker's Daughter. Matinée.
BROADWAY THEATRE.—Uncle Dan'l. Matinée.
PARK THEATRE.—Robinson Crusoe. Matinée.
THEATRE COMIQUE.—Vaudeville. Matinée.
NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Davy Crockett. Matinée.
STANDARD THEATRE.—Miles. Matinée.
THE AQUARIUM.—Afternoon and Evening.
SAN FRANCISCO HALL.—Love's Endurance. Matinée.
MASONIC HALL.—Tom Thumb Troupe. Matinée.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—La Favorita.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12 00
THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 10 00
THE Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2 00
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 2 50
THE WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 1 00

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES Up-town Office—No. 1,258 Broadway.
Paris Office of THE TIMES—No. 39 Rue de Lafayette.
THE TIMES is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand, W. C., from Henry F. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Stevens', No. 8 Trafalgar-square.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, stationary or rising temperature; rising, followed by stationary or falling, barometer; cloudy weather, with frequent light rain or snow, south and west winds.

Mr. POTTER will, to-day, ask the House to confer on his committee power to investigate the "alleged dispatches in cypher" which have been published, "indicating that attempts were made, after the Presidential election of 1876, to influence by money or other fraudulent methods the votes of Electors or the action of Returning Officers in the States of Louisiana, Florida, South Carolina, and Oregon." The doubt as to the authority of the committee to investigate these dispatches, without further instructions, appears to be rather far-fetched. But Mr. POTTER and his friends may be excused for taking the subject up gingerly, and for leaving untried no loophole of escape from the discharge of a decidedly unwelcome duty.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency has not yet reached a decision in regard to Mr. HEWITT'S bill providing for the interconvertibility of silver and gold coins, and for the repeal of so much of the Silver law as directs the coinage of any fixed amount per month. The latter provision commends the bill to the advocates of honest money, but is, of course, an insuperable objection to statesmen of the Buckner type. It seems probable, however, that some votes can be drawn from the silver men by amending the Hewitt bill so as to permit the coinage of standard dollars to the amount of 50,000,000, leaving their further issue to be determined solely by the public demand for them. The strength of the uncompromising silver men in the House will be ascertained when Mr. BUCKNER makes his motion to take up his own bill under a suspension of the rules. Unless that motion receives an unexpected amount of support, there ought to be a fair chance for the adoption of such a compromise as is likely to be reported from the Banking Committee.

Commissioner RAUM'S statement before the Senate Finance Committee as to the effect on the revenue of the proposed reduction of the tobacco tax ought to give the House bill its final quietus. A proposal to surrender eleven millions of revenue for the benefit of a few tobacco manufacturers could never have been entertained by any body of legislators who were not equally reckless and ignorant. When the country can afford to curtail its revenues, the tax on tobacco should be one of the last subjects for reduction. The folly of throwing away the easily-collected tea and coffee duties would rank as wisdom beside the surrender of a very large slice of the revenue now collected from cigars and tobacco. It is to be hoped that the House bill will be effectually disposed of by the Senate Committee.

Register LOEW'S defense of the illegal scale of charges established in his office is very characteristic of the loose methods of our public service. Mr. LOEW had occupied the Bench for 12 years, and yet on taking charge of a highly-important branch of Municipal business, he made no effort to become acquainted with the law which he had undertaken to obey, but followed, without question, the illegal course of his predecessors. His deputy took from a former deputy a list of what had passed for legal rates of charge in the Register's office, and the old employés went on doing their work with the customary disregard of any other consideration but that of taking the maximum of fees for the minimum of work. If a defense like this can save Register LOEW from removal, the sooner we abolish all elective heads of public departments the better. Let the men who do the work take the fees, with their present immunity from responsibility, and let the officers who neither accept work nor responsibility be dispensed with.

There were two judicial hangings yesterday, and both of these were barbarous. At Camden, N. J., HUNTER not only suffered the extreme penalty due to his crime, but he was put to death by an experimental apparatus. The Sheriff thought to try hanging by a novel process which should dispense with the trap and scaffold. The result was a death by strangulation at which the bystanders assisted, rather than that the man should not be hanged at all. In Quebec, FARRELL, a condemned murderer, was put to death in a similarly bungling manner. The poor wretch was allowed to clasp the noose in such a way that his executioner was compelled to shake him off after the trap had fallen. Such atrocious blunders as these furnish arguments for those who favor the abolition of capital punishment. Hanging is one of the institutions of civilization. But civilization has not, it would appear, yet taught us how to hang men properly.

THE ELECTORAL BILLS.

It is reported from Washington that Mr. SOUTHARD, of Ohio, will make a special effort to secure the passage of his bill, presented in May last, with reference to counting the Electoral votes, in place of that passed by the Senate last month, which came from a special committee of which Mr. EDMUNDS was Chairman. A careful analysis of the two bills discloses some considerable differences, but none which are in favor of Mr. SOUTHARD'S. In the first place, to those who desire to see this matter settled before next year, it must be plain that as Mr. EDMUNDS' bill is already half way on its road to the statute book, having received the approval of the Senate, it stands a much better chance of reaching the goal than Mr. SOUTHARD'S, which is hardly more than started, having only a favorable report to the House to begin with. Even if Mr. SOUTHARD'S bill be passed by the House, it has still the ordeal of the Senate to meet, and the very light vote and languid interest which were remarked in the Senate when its own bill was up, are indications that a new bill will find great difficulty in being even reached, much less adopted. We have no desire to impute ulterior motives to our political opponents without reason, but if they wished to keep the Electoral count question open, they could not choose a more promising method than to complicate it by antagonizing the Senate bill by that of Mr. SOUTHARD. In 1881 they expect to have a working majority in the Senate and the House, and they may think it to their advantage, if they were capable of taking that view of the question, to leave the count in the position which it now occupies or to still more confuse it. They will have only themselves to blame if such a motive is attributed to them to explain the action which is now discussed.

Some of the differences between the Edmunds and Southard bills are as follows: The former fixes the Presidential election on the first Tuesday in October, or, usually, one month in advance of the present date; the latter leaves the date as now, the Tuesday after the first Monday in November. The former requires the Electors to meet the second Monday in January, thus allowing an interval of a little more than three months for the settlement o any dispute which may arise as to the title of Electors; the latter requires the Electors to meet on the second Monday in December, leaving only from 30 to 35 days for that purpose. Mr. EDMUNDS' bill enacts that each State may by law provide for the trial and determination of any controversy concerning the appointment of Electors, before the time fixed for the meeting of the Electors, in any manner it may deem expedient; Mr. SOUTHARD'S bill provides that if there shall be any controversy in any State as to the appointment or eligibility of Electors, the same may be passed upon by its highest judicial tribunal in accordance with its laws; the decision thereof shall be certified by such tribunal, and shall be by it transmitted sealed to the seat of Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. This, we presume, is regarded by Mr. SOUTHARD as the essential point on which difference exists between his proposed bill and the Senate bill. The difference does not seem to us to be a very important one, and, indeed, we are inclined to the opinion that the Senate bill embraces all that Mr. SOUTHARD'S bill contains and somewhat more. If any State has already, or shall have, provided for the settlement of disputes as to its Electors by its highest judicial tribunal, it will have met the conditions of the Senate bill. If, on the other hand, it has provided for the settlement of such dispute by some other special or inferior tribunal, or by its Legislature, or by any executive board, and not by its highest judicial tribunal, its decision would be respected under the Senate bill, but not under Mr. SOUTHARD'S.

It is, however, when we come to the disposition of the State returns by the two houses of Congress that Mr. SOUTHARD'S bill seems to us to contain provisions, some of which are blind or doubtful, and others highly dangerous. First, we have the case of one undisputed return from a State, which both bills provide shall be counted unless rejected by both houses, the presumption being, of course, that such rejection shall be based on some invalidity in the return itself or in the action or status of the State. Second, we have the case of two or more returns, one of which shall have been decided by the State tribunal to be regular. As to this case, the Senate bill requires that that return, and that only, shall be counted which is shown to have been accepted by the State tribunal. Mr. SOUTHARD'S bill, on the contrary, declares that "if in any State there be any controversy as to the appointment or eligibility of Electors, the decision thereof by its highest judicial tribunal shall be conclusive, unless reversed by both houses." Here we have a power given to the two houses to override the most solemn decision of the State tribunal, for any reason which to them may seem proper. We know of no authority in the Constitution for any such action. To make this curious grant of power the more certain, we have the following provision: "If there be more than one decision, each purporting to be by the highest court of the same State, the decision held by both houses to be that of the lawful tribunal shall be conclusive unless reversed by both houses." That is to say, the two houses may not only reverse an undisputed decision, but may decide which of two disputed decisions is that of the lawful tribunal, and may then reverse that.

Third, we have the case of two or more returns, sustained by two or more State tribunals. Both bills provide that neither return shall be counted unless both houses concur. Finally, we have the case of two or more disputed returns, neither sustained by a State tribunal. In this case, also, both bills provide that neither return shall be counted without the affirmative action of both houses, though the language of the Southard bill is by no means so clear on this point as it might be.

It will be seen that the effect and purpose of the Southard bill are to increase the powers of the two houses of Congress, and to subvert the rights of the States. This is so entirely contrary to all democratic doctrine, and to every impulse of patriotism as well, that it may fairly be explained by gross partisanship—an explanation to which Mr. Senator BAYARD, according to our dispatches, lends his great authority.

THE PATENT BILL.

The debate in the Senate on the revision of the Patent law, and the testimony of the numerous experts given before the Senate and House committees, show that the patent system of this country is firmly rooted in popular favor. In Europe there is some diversity of opinion as to whether Patent laws are for the public good. Few patents are issued in Germany, and the applications which are rejected are far more numerous than those which are granted. In England, as well as on the Continent, the abolition of the patent system has found earnest advocates. But in this country the justice and expediency of a law for the protection and encouragement of inventions have been universally conceded, and to the operation of such a law has been chiefly attributed the recognized supremacy of the United States in almost every department of industry where supremacy can be won by invention.

The bill now before the Senate has been carefully drawn by experts with the view of remedying some grave defects which experience has brought to light in the existing law. Its leading provisions have been pretty generally approved by those who have had much experience in this branch of the law, and who represent various interests affected by it. Two important features of the bill which are new to this country, provide for the limitation of the time for bringing actions and the periodical payment of fees in order to keep the patent alive. There is now no statute of limitations applicable to patent cases, and hence the owner of a patent has it in his power to sue for an infringement a dozen or more years old. The hardships to which the public are exposed under such a law are obvious. It is generally acknowledged that some limitation is desirable, and various periods, ranging from one to six years, have been suggested. That which has received the most general approval, and which has been put into the bill, is four years. The provision which requires that an additional fee of $50 shall be paid at the end of four years, and another of $100 at the end of nine years, from the date of the original grant, in order to keep the patent in force, will work a radical change in the patent system of this country, and will doubtless cause no little dissatisfaction among the authors of cheap inventions and their assignees. But it is the feature of the present bill for whose adoption the patent doctors have been most in accord. It is common in Europe, where it is thought to be productive of the best results. In England, £50 must be paid at the end of three, and £100 at the end of seven years, these fees being five times larger than those now proposed for this country. The recent imperial law of Germany makes the payment of annual fees essential to the continuance of a patent. The adoption by Congress of the periodical fee system will have the effect, as THE TIMES has already shown, of killing off a great mass of worthless patents which are not deserving of protection. But it will lead to still better results by clearing out the numerous "obstructive patents" which have never served any other purpose than to retard the progress of useful invention, and to afford to "patent sharks" the means of harassing the community with mischievous litigation.

One of the most general complaints brought against the present law relates to the reissue of patents. The justice and expediency of granting reissues are generally conceded. By some defect or error in the application, a patent often fails to cover the invention or discovery for which it is granted, and hence does not secure to the patentee the complete protection to which he is entitled. Or, if the claim proves to be broader than the invention, the patent becomes void. In such case, "if the error has arisen by inadvertence, accident, or mistake, and without any fraudulent or deceptive intention," the law wisely provides for a surrender of the original patent and the issue of a new one. In theory, a reissue must be for the precise thing originally invented and described in the original application, and can not be made to include any feature or principle not embodied in the original invention. A reissue of this kind properly secures to the patentee the protection to which he was entitled from the start. But fraudulent reissues and other abuses, which have grown up under this provision have given rise to more complaints than all the rest of the Patent law. Although the patents reissued are only about 4 per cent. of those granted, the greater part of the litigation about patent rights has grown out of reissues. Patent lawyers agree as to the defects of the law in this respect, but they differ as to the best means of remedying them. Many of the abuses complained of have been attributed to the fact that the law allows the Patent Office model to be used in the preparation of the amended specification for a reissue, instead of confining the applicant to the original description and drawings. The patent is granted for the invention described in the papers filed in the Patent Office. The model forms no part of the patent, or of the application, and is not published to the world. Its object is simply to illustrate or "exhibit advantageously," what is claimed in the application. The serious objection which has been brought against its use in granting reissues is that it may easily be made to show features and principles not embodied in the original invention, or indicated in the original description. The bill now before the Senate provides for changing the law on this point by cutting off the applicant from the use of the model in his application for a reissue.

Another grievance which has grown out of the existing practice relating to reissues is the hardship often imposed upon the public by the retroactive operation of the statute in cases of infringement. As the law now stands, a patentee may take out a patent which does not fully cover his invention. But, until it is amended, he is bound by it, and any part of his invention which is not covered by the patent is open to public use. Under these circumstances, inventions may be made and machines constructed and put into operation without infringing any existing patent. But by a reissue the scope of the original patent may be enlarged and suits for infringement brought against innocent persons for using what they had a right to make. It is true that in such case damages or profits cannot be recovered under the reissue for what was not an infringement of the original patent. But machinery lawfully made and put into operation may be stopped and mills closed by an injunction. It is now proposed to remedy this evil by providing that any machine or article made before the reissue, and which did not infringe the original patent, shall not be held to be an infringement of the new patent.

"FEE TAKING" IN GEORGIA.

There are indications that the bitterness of feeling which was occasioned among the Democratic leaders in Georgia by Senator "BEN" HILL'S statement reflecting upon the official integrity of Gov. COLQUITT will be followed by more enduring results than was at first believed. It will be remembered that Senator HILL'S accusation was in substance that the Governor had been induced by a money consideration to give Executive indorsement to certain bonds of the North-eastern Railway Company. This was not the first charge of what may be called crookedness in money matters which had been brought against Georgia's Democratic chief magistrate. In connection with that distinguished last-ditcher, Senator GORDON, he had previously been accused of obtaining several thousand dollars from one of the Atlanta banks in a way which, to speak in the mildest possible terms, was not honorable. Doubtless having this transaction still in mind, the Legislature was not slow in granting the Governor's request that a committee be appointed to inquire into the charges which had been made against him by Senator HILL. Unfortunately for those who desired to know the truth in regard to the matter, however, the committee, after it had been chosen, was found to consist entirely of the Governor's friends, and there is only too much reason to believe that the examination, so called, was from the first under his control, and the finding of the committee made up at his dictation. At all events, it was declared with the necessary flourish of trumpets that Gov. COLQUITT was a pure-minded patriot and reformer, as every good White League leader should be, and that he had never corruptly accepted money from any one. Mr. MURPHY, however, the Private Secretary to the Governor could not escape so easily, for, though the investigation was conducted with becoming secrecy so long as secrecy was necessary, it could not be concealed that he had received what was politely called "a fee" as a reward for presenting the case of the railway company in the proper light before his Excellency, Gov. COLQUITT. Though the Private Secretary was found guilty to this extent, however, the friends of both COLQUITT and Senator GORDON rejoiced greatly that the Governor had escaped public disgrace; that is to say, disgrace in the eyes of Georgia Democrats. So it was believed the matter would rest, but such has not proved to be the case.

Mr. A. O. BACON, the Speaker of the Georgia Assembly, has recently printed a letter protesting against certain assertions—of local importance only—which, appeared in the reports of the investigation, had been made regarding him by Senator HILL. To this the Senator now replies by admitting the truth of what Mr. BACON says. At the same time, however, he takes the opportunity of presenting Mr. MURPHY with what may be called "a piece of his mind," and of giving a good deal of timely advice in regard to the general practice of "fee taking" in Georgia. It seems from his letter, and from other information on the same subject, that it has long been the custom in that reformed Democratic State for public officials, members of the Legislature, and others, who were at the same time lawyers, to take "fees" for appearing before the Governor and advocating, or in other words, using their influence in the interest of corporations or individuals who had business before him. It is, of course, unnecessary to point out the many evils which inevitably result from such a system. Attorneys having no official connection with the State Government might appear before the Executive or the Legislature for the purpose of influencing action upon public or private business, and accept money for such service without being accused of corrupt practices. In this part of the country, the man who engages to any great extent in such business is not usually surprised to hear himself spoken of as a member of the "lobby." According to "BOB" TOOMBS, however, there is no lobby in connection with the Georgia Capitol, and, of course, none of the eminent Democrats who influence legislation in that State, can be accused of belonging to "the third house."

Still, Senator HILL, who certainly has every opportunity of knowing all about the matter, expresses himself as being strongly opposed to what he calls the injurious custom of allowing lawyers to practice for fees before either the Legislative or Executive Department of the Government. He further urges that the Colquitt-Murphy investigation has developed the necessity for the passage of a law prohibiting such practice. Of course, this proposition has aroused a storm of virtuous indignation among the honorable gentlemen who make a snug living by hanging about the State-house in Atlanta, and by them Senator HILL is denounced as a traitor to his party and his friends. There is reason to believe that Gov. COLQUITT is not at all displeased at this demonstration against "his ancient enemy," and there is no doubt that his influence, together with that of the lobby, will be effectual in defeating any effort which may be made to carry out the very sensible suggestion made by Senator HILL.

TOBACCO FOR BOYS.

In the National Academy for the education of officers for the Navy a license to smoke and chew tobacco has been given. Not only so, but it has been given in a spirit of levity and with an impress of ignorance which are not creditable to the commanding officer. When Commodore PARKER lately issued permission for the naval Cadets to use tobacco, he said that he had concluded to grant "the privilege" against the opinion of many people for whom he entertained the highest respect. But, as smoking was an expensive practice, he thought that the boys who did not use tobacco had better not contract the habit. It was really a question of poisoning, and this unthinking Superintendent treated it as a mere matter of spending money. The boy who smokes cigars or chews tobacco poisons himself. This is absolutely true, and the teacher who does not know it is unfit to be trusted with the charge and government of boys. He who permissively encourages boys to smoke or chew is a corrupter of youth. Among the charges employed to excite popular fury against a certain eminent citizen of Greece, and to bring him to death, was that he corrupted the youth of the Republic. As human nature is constituted, the charge was sure to obtain a hearing. If believed, it was equally sure to bring the judgment that the accused was a public enemy and unfit to live.

In this advanced stage of progress in all that brings us knowledge of the strength and weakness of the physiology of man, an officer of our paternal Government encourages the youth in his charge to follow a practice which must needs be deadly to mind and body. The chances of our ever receiving from the Academy at Annapolis any sailors of the pattern of TRUXTON, BAINBRIDGE, PAUL JONES, DECATUR, LAWRENCE, and PERRY are not great. Thorough sailors cannot possibly be made in schoolhouses on shore. But even these few chances are lessened by the inculcation of a vice which is sure to impair the activity and clearness of the intellect, the firmness of the nerves, the strength of the digestion, the retentiveness of the memory, the soundness of the vision, and the bodily vigor of every lad in the misgoverned Academy at Annapolis. It is too late to enlarge upon the evil effects of tobacco upon the immature man. Science long ago fixed beyond doubt or controversy the numerous symptoms of the presence of this poison. These have been classified by all schools of medicine. The medical literature of what is called "the regular school," in England and France, treating of the diseases of modern society, gives large space to the evil results flowing from the use of tobacco. HAHNEMANN, and his school, give pages which are crowded with proofs of the disastrous effects of nicotine upon the human system. It is the prolific cause of deadly paralysis.

What we have here said is not to be construed as the radical and extreme view which comes out of a crusade like that of TRASK or WIETING. Commodore PARKER proposes that the boys of the naval school shall be permitted to smoke and chew tobacco. They might not have been so licensed at home. The Government of the United States, taking them from the conservative nurture of the family, says, "Boys, if you have pocket-money enough to buy cigars and chewing-tobacco, indulge yourselves." The tenderness of the age of these lads, the immaturity of their constitutions, must be borne in mind by those whose attention is called to the destructive character of the permissive encouragement given them by Commodore PARKER. His possible defense that cigar-smoking does not hurt him does not touch the case. He is a mature and vigorous man. He has carried thus far up toward the retired list the vitality to react against unhealthful indulgences. But it is safe to say that when he was "in the gristle," in the school-boy age, he was not under the charge of a teacher who encouraged or permitted him to smoke and chew tobacco. If this had been true of him, he would have long since been on the retired list, or his widow would now be on the pension rolls of the naval service.

Unquestionably, one of the most lamentable evils which afflict the rising generation flows from the early use of tobacco. Street boys who are not yet out of child's clothes snatch the discarded stubs of cigars of grown men and smoke them in apish imitation of their elders. Lads at school acquire a taste for tobacco by surreptitiously smoking cigarettes—cigarettes which have done more to demoralize and vitiate youth than all the dram-shops of the land. Evil education has two corruptions: the corruption of the body and the corruption of the soul. The bodily mechanism of boys of 16, 17, 18, and 19 years of age can be as thoroughly injured by insidious poisons as they can be soiled by wicked teaching. What manner of men shall they be, when this generation is grown, if lads of every degree shall be taught to use tobacco? What hope for posterity when the children of to-day are poisoned and dwarfed by a pernicious habit?

In the interest of the public service, so long as our Navy shall be permitted to exist, the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives, or of the Senate, should consider how best to correct this miseducation of the youths at Annapolis. To the national authorities has been temporarily intrusted the care of these young lads. It is a trust which should not be administered thoughtlessly or in a spirit of levity. The fathers and mothers of these boys, knowing the danger to which their sons are exposed, should intervene to save the health and strength of their children, by urging Congress to do its duty.

The English people are beginning to recognise the fact that live cattle and dead meat brought across thousands of miles of ocean, under improved processes, will continue to reach them in great quantities, and that the price of meat is pretty sure to fall rather than to rise, so long as they have uninterrupted communication with the great cattle-producing centres, of which this country is the chief. In a lecture upon over-production, delivered not long since at Bristol, a member of the British Parliament told his delighted hearers that the period was rapidly approaching when the price of meat would be approximately equalized in every part of the world. There is no doubt that the trade in beef between North and South America and Europe is as yet only in its infancy, while, vast as have been the exports from this country to England and the Continent during the last twelve months, there is every reason to believe that they will be immeasurably increased in the future. Nor have Americans longer any need to complain that they cannot obtain on the other side of the Atlantic certain dishes which we are all more or less accustomed to at home. For instance, the trade in canned provisions has hitherto attained but a very small portion of the development which it is certain soon to reach. The skill and extraordinary cheapness with which our manufacturers continue to send our transatlantic kinsmen canned provisions are deserving of the high commendation which the English public have pronounced. It may sound rather odd, perhaps, but it is true nevertheless, that American plum pudding, which, as a comestible, is a formidable rival to the best pudding of the kind prepared in English kitchens, may now be bought at a dozen shops in London at less than half the cost of its foreign brother. As regards peaches, pears, apples, pineapples, quinces, pumpkins, peas, green corn, asparagus, tomatoes, corned beef, buckwheat, hominy, and a dozen other products, not forgetting oysters, lobsters, shrimps, and clams, there is no end to the supply of them. It is gratifying to add that one of the largest houses dealing in this particular kind of American products, are decidedly of the opinion that all these things are sure to be exported during the present year in vastly-increased quantities.

It is always with a slight feeling of anxiety that we read about heavy snow-storms in this country, for we know that they mean, or may mean, the stopping of traffic at this point or that. So much the more curious it is, when opening a Norwegian newspaper, to meet with passages like this: "Fortunately, we have had much snow in this part of the country, and there is good hope that it now will remain solid on the ground for the season." But in Norway the snow is itself a means of traffic, and that an important one. When the snow fails, the lumber trade, for instance, one of the most important branches of the industry of the country, is seriously embarrassed. The trees are felled during Fall and Winter, and those huge, giant trunks which it would be next to impossible to transport in the Summer time over the steep, rugged ground, where horses cannot be employed, are in Winter time drawn easily along on the smooth, solid surface of the frozen snow. Tied together in immense bundles, they are thrown down in the dry river-bed, and when Spring comes and the snow melts, the bundles are carried down by the stream to the very gates of the lumber-yard. Thus, the snow, which to us is an impediment, is to the Norwegians an aid, and it is even something much more, for it is, indeed, one of the great national poets of the country. It makes the houses so warm and so cozy; it makes the landscape so soft and so mild; and it makes people so merry and full of new plans and new ideas, for it brings them together. Neighbors who, in Summer time, cannot visit each other because the journey along the bad roads—which creep in zigzag through the glens, along the clefts, over the peaks—takes two or three days, can now reach each other in a few hours, setting out on their snow-shoes or in the light sledges drawn by reindeer, in a straight line, across the glens, the clefts, the peaks, everything being buried under the snow or bridged over by it.

English Prime Ministers are a long-lived class. Since 1800 there have been 18. Of these, but one, PITT, was a bachelor, and he died, the youngest of the list, at the age of 46. Then came, in point of age, Spencer Perceval, assassinated at 50; then Canning, who died at 57. Sir Robert Peel died, aged 62, in consequence of a fall from his horse. Of the rest, Lord Sidmouth, who quitted office as Premier in 1804, died at 87 in 1844. Lord Grenville left office in 1807, and died, aged 75, in 1834. The Duke of Portland died at 71. Lord Liverpool, whose administration was by far the longest—15 years—died at 58. Viscount Goderich father of the present Marquis of Ripon, resigned office in January, 1828, and died in 1859, aged 67. The Duke of Wellington quitted office in November, 1830, and died in 1852, aged 83. Earl Grey left office in 1834, and died in 1845, aged 81. Viscount Melbourne left office, the second term of tenure, September, 1841, and died, aged 69, in 1848. Earl Russell resigned the Premiership last in July, 1866, and died in 1877, aged 85. Lord Derby was last in office in June, 1859, and died in 1869, aged 70. The Earl of Aberdeen resigned office in February, 1855, and died at the age of 76 in 1860. Viscount Palmerston died in office in November, 1865, aged 81. Lord Beaconsfield was 74 on the 21st of last month, and on the 29th Mr. Gladstone was 70. Of these 18 Ministers, nine have sat as Premiers in the House of Commons, and two, Lords Russell and Beaconsfield, have filled the office in either house. Pitt, Canning, Palmerston, and Spencer Perceval died in office. Seven of these ministers, Pitt, Grenville, Liverpool, Canning, Melbourne, Palmerston, Disraeli, have to-day no male descendants. Canning's widow received a Viscounty, with remainder to her son, but he died without issue. One nephew of his survives, the Marquis of Clanricarde, who is unmarried. Lord Melbourne's property passed to Lady Palmerston, his sister, and her grandson, Earl Cowper, now possesses it. Lord Palmerston left his estates to his wife's son by her first husband, who thereupon took Lord Palmerston's name (TEMPLE,) but he, too, is childless.

The first porcelain made in this country was made 62 years ago in Philadelphia by WILLIAM E. TUCKER, whose father, BENJAMIN TUCKER, kept a china shop in Market-street, and put up a kiln for his son in its rear. There he painted white china and burned it, and tried sundry experiments with different kinds of clay, making very good queensware. He then experimented with feldspar and kaolin, and, after repeated efforts and much labor, turned out some small specimens of very creditable porcelain. Soon after, he obtained possession of the old City Water-works, Schuylkill and Chestnut-street, and built there a large glazing and enameling kiln, mill, and other works. The first results were unsatisfactory—the glazing cracking and the body blistering—but it was discovered before long that those were due to the fact that the man who put the ware in the kiln had been bribed to spoil it. His discharge was followed by immediate success, and ever since porcelain of excellent quality has been manufactured there. There is scarcely anything in which we have made greater improvement within a few years than in pottery and porcelain. We used to import all our fine specimens from Great Britain; but now we produce a good deal that ranks high and is in the best sense artistic. The improvement is steadily going on, and it is thought that before a great while we shall be able to compete successfully with the best work of England in this as in so many other manufactures.

Two exploits of a peculiar character are reported in a recent number of an Italian military paper. On the morning of Dec. 3 a party of officers, consisting of a Captain and eight Lieutenants of the Fifth Regiment of Cavalry, left Milan at 3 o'clock to ride 310 miles in five days. The horses ridden were the chargers of the officers, and were not of any particular breed; neither had they been trained in any way for the journey, the object in view in undertaking the expedition being simply to ascertain what an ordinary horse might be expected to achieve in case of emergency in actual warfare. Only three officers finished the ride, and these succeeded in riding the 310 miles in 103 hours. Some time before this Capt SELVI, of the Italian cavalry, successfully accomplished the task of riding from Bergamo, in Lombardy, to Naples, a distance of about 580 miles, in ten days. He rode a gray mare, Sardinian born and bred, but her grandsire was a pure Arab. She is about seven years old, and stands a little over fourteen hands high. The last stage was ridden not without the greatest difficulty, the mare being distressed beyond measure, and she broke down completely at the gates of Naples. Neither one of these events can compare, however, with Gen. JOHN C. FREMONT'S celebrated ride in California, over thirty years ago. At daybreak on the 22d of March, 1847, Lieut.-Col. FREMONT, then an officer in the Dragoons, accompanied by his friend, Don HAISOOS PICO, and one servant, set out from Los Angeles to proceed in the shortest time to Monterey, on the Pacific coast, distant full 400 miles. The way was over a mountainous country, much of it uninhabited, with no other road than a trace, and many defiles to pass. Each of the party had three horses, nine in all, to take their turns under the saddle. The six loose horses ran ahead without bridle or halter, and when wanted for a change were caught by the lasso. The first day they rode 125 miles. The next day they made another 125 miles, passing the formidable mountain of Santa Barbara, and counting upon it the skeletons of some fifty horses, part of near double that number which perished in the crossing of that mountain on Christmas Day, 1846. That night they rested at the home of Don PICO. Here the nine horses from Los Angeles were left and eight others taken in their place. They started at 11 o'clock, rode 70 miles, halted for the night, and the fourth day out entered Monterey at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. On March 26 FREMONT set out on his return. The afternoon was already well advanced when they started, and only 30 miles was done that evening. The second day out Col. FREMONT'S horse carried him for 90 miles without a change and without apparent fatigue. Thirty more miles were ridden that day, on another horse, and then the night was passed at Don PICO'S home. The next day the party set out for Los Angeles on the same nine horses which they had first started out with, and reached that place at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 29th of March. The whole distance of 800 miles had been gone over in 158 hours, or at the rate of five miles an hour, day and night. The actual time spent in the saddle was not more than 100 hours. On this ride the grass in the road was the food for the horses, none of which were shod.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE STRAKOSCH OPERA SEASON.

The first week of Mr. Strakosch's operatic venture will be brought to a termination this afternoon by a Litta matinée, when Miss Litta will appear for a third time as the heroine of Donizetti's opera, "Lucia di Lammermoor." In the evening Mr. Strakosch's operatic force will cross the river to the Brooklyn Academy of Music, but inasmuch as Miss Kellogg still continues indisposed, there will be a departure from the original intention of the management. "La Favorita" is the opera now announced, and the appearance of Miss Annie Louise Cary as *Leonora* will be the prime attraction. Certainly, no more popular artist could undertake the rôle. The coming week of opera, judging from the arrangements so far as they are at present announced, is likely to prove attractive. For to-morrow evening Mr. Strakosch has undertaken a benefit entertainment at Booth's, which is quite in the nature of an operatic concert, most of the artists of the company appearing, and the violin virtuoso, M. Reményi, also lending his services. On Monday night there will be a representation of "Il Trovatore," and on the following evening a performance of "La Traviata" will serve to introduce Mlle. Giulia Mario as *Violetta*. On Wednesday evening the opera will be "Les Huguenots," and adequate provision will also be made for the other nights of the week.

PARK THEATRE.

At this theatre the burlesque of "Robinson Crusoe" has been substituted for "The Babes in the Wood," and the change is altogether a welcome one. The short season of burlesque which was opened a few weeks ago will not continue much longer, and its briefness is not to be regretted, for this class of entertainment seems to appeal almost exclusively to men, a fact which speaks for itself. Burlesque as presented nowadays is often amusing, and in many instances bright and clever, but it is a pity that fun in this shape can only be served up by women whose chief object is to expose their forms. If some far-sighted manager and author could devise a form of popular travesty which would amuse without in any way offending good taste, and more especially without offending the ladies, they would probably take the town with it. But this preliminary is not directed particularly against "Robinson Crusoe," which is one of the liveliest and wittiest pieces of its kind, and in the representation of which many talented people are engaged. The part of *Robinson Crusoe* is very well taken by Miss Marie Williams, whose good humor is catching, and whose body never seems to be wholly at rest. Miss Rosean, a pleasing singer and a handsome woman, is the *Polly Hopkins*. However, we will not attempt to enumerate all the beauties of the troupe. The laughing song, sung in a spirited manner by Mr. William Gill as *Friday* and Miss Williams, is one of the brightest features of a performance which, on the whole, is an excellent antidote for "green and yellow melancholy."

GENERAL MENTION.

It is stated that Mr. Charles Fechter will return to the stage early in the Spring.

Mr. Herman Linde will repeat his recital of "Macbeth" at Steinway Hall this evening.

The final performances of "At Last" at Wallack's Theatre will be given this afternoon and evening.

Mr. George Edgar will make his début at the Broadway Theatre, on the 27th inst., in one of Shakespeare's great characters.

The farewell representations of "Miss" may be seen to-day at the Standard Theatre. Unusual preparations are being made at this theatre for the early production of Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan's famous travesty, "H. M. S. Pinafore."

The programme of the Philharmonic Society of New-York, which was publicly rehearsed yesterday, will be repeated this evening at the concert of the society in the Academy of Music. It should be remembered that M. Neuendorff has an excellent orchestral force at his disposal. The soloists are Mrs. Anna Granger Dow and Mr. Franz Remmel.

GENERAL NOTES.

A Washington journal excites comment by printing the list of marriage licenses under the head of market reports.

A San Francisco paper records the recent marriage of ex-Gov. A. P. K. Safford, of Arizona, at Tucson, to Señorita Grijalbar.

Dr. John Weimer, a widower, of Akron, Ohio, married Miss Mary Miller on the 26th ult., and 10 days later was sued for $15,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage by Miss Fanny Kline.

A Pittsburg physician has been sued for $10,000 damages for negligence in the care of a patient. The patient, the plaintiff's wife, died. The doctor says that his instructions were not complied with.

The Yale Club of Cincinnati held its fifteenth annual reunion on Monday night. Prof. Timothy Dwight was present, and, in responding to a toast, said that the corporation of the college

CONTINENTAL AGITATIONS.

THE RED SPECTRE IN EUROPE.

SIGNIFICANCE OF CAIROLI'S DOWNFALL—ITALY VERGING TOWARD REVOLUTION—THE MENACES OF SOCIALISM IN RUSSIA AND GERMANY—BAD STATE OF THINGS IN FRANCE—THE MISCHIEF TO PAY ALL AROUND.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Sunday, Dec. 22, 1878.

Passanante's knife has killed the Cairoli Ministry, and M. Depretis, after many fruitless appeals to the most notable members of the Italian Parliament, has at last patched together something which is understood to be "a Cabinet of transition," and is in reality one of "compromise." The names of its members are comparatively unknown, and unknown is its policy, although we may take it for granted that affairs will not be much better, as, until the revolution is positively declared, they cannot be much worse. Cairoli was an easy-going person, an adventurer by birth and association, but not violent, and with a sort of innate, if unreasoned, perception of the duties incumbent upon the head of a Government. He wanted to serve his sovereign, and did so according to his lights, so far as he was permitted by the instructions of his real master, Caprera Joe, but he could not make head against Socialism as he could interpose his body between the regicide and the King. His conduct thus won the esteem of all, but his embarrassed explanations to the Parliament, his hesitations to give sanction to the vigorous coercive measures proposed against the "sect," his refusal to separate from some of his colleagues, who are more than suspected of dealings with the conspirators—explanations, hesitations, and refusals so strangely commented upon by M. Cambetta's telegrams and Garibaldi's letters as to frighten those who think that Gambettism abroad and Garibaldism at home are dangerous allies for one whose mission is to protect the destinies of a monarchy. His fall was easily accomplished—it was logical—and, as the demonstrations since of the Neapolitan rabble prove, a measure of wise precaution; but to replace him will be difficult. Within the last 18 years Italy has used up all her eminent personages, whether these had been brought to the front by the force of circumstances, by real merit, or by popular favor. Cavour and Rattazzi died in harness, Ricasoli and Peruggi have withdrawn from political life, soldiers have been tried and found wanting in energy, and so the Parliamentary Saturn went on—always toward the "left"—devouring by the way Minghetti and Sella and Crispi, and a dozen others of the smaller fry, until he came to Cairoli. But there he paused, for beyond Cairoli stand the red-shirts, the bands of Garibaldi, the sectaries of the revolution. The frontier is weak, badly guarded, ready to yield to the first assault; yet, slight and feeble though it be, it is the only line of demarkation between legal authority and mob law.

Cairoli governed, as his predecessors had done; the Police were not more vigilant; Passanante and his accomplices were not more closely watched under former régimes; but such is the prestige of the word republic among those who have noticed, since 1848, the prodigious fortunes of Garibaldi's Lieutenant, that in his success they thought to see an encouragement to their own ambitions. New horizons seemed to open to those who did not dream of regicide, because the death of an individual monarch would not destroy the principle of monarchical authority; but they sharpened their weapons upon the incoming of a Minister whose programme has always been revolutionary. This is the danger which the Constitutionals have at last begun to appreciate; but will not their present spasmodic energy come too late to avert the consequences of their long inaction? That Italy will submit to reaction, that she will consent to travel backward along the road which led from Cavour to Cairoli, can scarcely be admitted. Like France in 1789, she is borne on by a democratic flood, not to be diked by the intrigues and makeshifts of vulgar mediocrities or petty parliamentary tricksters; the governing classes are hurried irresistibly toward the extremes of social radicalism. Cairoli was the last rampart of parliamentary liberals, and ere long the King and his people will stand face to face. What will be the action, at this crisis, of the sovereign? Two courses are open to him; both are fraught with danger: and, except by Radicals, the situation is painted in sombre colors. By Constitutionals resistance and repression are counseled; by others, the King is bidden to reflect upon the tendency of modern society, to study the aspirations of this nation, which, craving rather for equality than for liberty, has for 30 years groped blindly in the darkness of the revolution for reforms only compatible, without shocks and violence, with a strong Government. He is told to assume boldly the direction of the democratic movement, and, by substituting his own powerful initiative for the colorless, middle-term conceptions of Parliamentary pedagogism, to become the leader of his fellow-countrymen, instead of being merely a crowned phantom, the scarcely-tolerated incumbent of a menaced throne. Thirty years ago the same policy was urged upon Pius IX., whose dreams of a regenerated Italy were inaugurated by the murder of the liberal Rossi, and culminated in his own flight to Gaeta. Still, should Humbert I. consent, he will become the people's idol for a month or two, and the explosion may be postponed yet a little longer, and the mob will shout *Ave Cæsar* at each new concession of his dignity, until the novelty has worn off and the wild beast's appetite has palled with petty victims, and then it will cry: "Down with the tyrant; to the Tiber with the King!"

All the news from Italy is bad; the press records a hundred of those acts of outrage and disorder which are the sure precursors of popular outbreaks, and private letters are even more apprehensive of a near catastrophe. Within a few days, I am assured, and my authority is unquestionable, the King expressed his despondency to a foreign Ambassador, and his anxiety was not so much inspired by fears of a collision as by want of confidence in its consequences. He is bent upon resistance, and so is his brother, the Duke d'Aosta, yet Amadeo abdicated the Spanish throne without striking one blow in its defense. It is precisely in these threats to resist that the monarchy shows its growing weakness. It blows hot and cold, dares not draw the sword, and so the flood surges on, gathering strength with each successive wave, until soon, if it be not now too late, none will be able to stem the current. Disaffection and dissatisfaction are rife everywhere; the old Army was true as steel, and the gallant Piedmontese were ready to die in defense of the house of Savoy, but this Army is a thing of the past. The troops are demoralized, the principles of authority and discipline have been sapped by the tracts and speeches of demagogues who know that, to insure their own triumph, these bulwarks must first be overthrown. The officers are disheartened; they fear to be disavowed by the master whom they would try to save, for before them is the fate of that Colonel, who was removed from command because he declared at a public banquet that "his regiment was ready to drive back the enemies of the King, be they home or foreign, with the butts of its muskets!" This Colonel is a brave gentleman, who has won every step of his promotion by active service, but his sentiments are pernicious and might awaken an answering echo among those who despise that arch-fraud, Garibaldi, in their hearts, even if they dare not give voice to their opinions. So he was shelved and the place given to another, who will be more docile, although he was probably a cobbler or a scullion, like Farina, once the Duke of Modena's cook, and now a General, but who won name and fame among the "Thousand of Marsala," battling against a foe whose leaders had already sold themselves, after the fashion of Judas, for a handful of silver.

ALL SORTS OF TROUBLE.

We are close upon the moment when the struggle will be fought out between the Monarchy and the Republic, for the men who built up that house of cards, Italian unity, will not stop there. The house of Savoy was a handy tool, but, like the Stuarts and the Bourbons, it has run its appointed time; its glorification was not the end, and, as its work is done, as it can be no longer useful, it must be thrust aside for those who aspire to the radical modification of every existing social and political institution in the Peninsula. The denunciations of capital by "your own Joseph" can leave no doubt of the real intentions of the "sect," by which his grotesque individuality is used as a popular idol; a modern Jacquerie is in preparation, and this war of class against class will find an echo all over the Continent. In Portugal the Socialists are moving; Spain has warned Switzerland of the nature of the propaganda elaborated by those who receive protection from her free institutions, and this classic asylum of political exiles, awakening at last to the danger, ousts her Radical Government, confiscates a revolutionary paper, and demands the re-establishment of the death penalty. Twenty-two Russian soldiers at Odessa, 132 students at Kharkof, and 350 other persons, in different parts of the Empire, are imprisoned in the fortresses for connection with the Nihilist conspiracies. From Wurzburg we learn that over a thousand students assisted at the funeral of one of their comrades, who was shot down by a soldier in discharge of his duty, and six challenges have been sent to the Captain who approved the act of his subordinate; while at Berlin and at Hamburg, at Cologne and at Frankfort, every day records the banishment or the arrest of some Socialist celebrity. In France, although not quite so forward, things are rapidly drifting from bad to worse. Never have the annals of crime so teemed with accounts of robbery and murder, arson and suicide. Near Perpignan, at Agen, in the Herault, in the Aude, in the Landes, throughout the whole district of the Eastern Pyrenees, the highways are unsafe for travelers even in broad daylight, while in the Sarthe the nights are illuminated with the flames of burning barns and haystacks. In the immediate neighborhood of Paris, at Neuilly, a villa has been demolished and the materials sold by the agent of the owner, who, returning from Nice with his family, found on arriving nothing but a vacant lot. Trade is stagnant; its balance is, by several hundred millions of francs, against the country, where previous to the war the excess of exports over imports amounted to more than a billion. Old taxes are increased, new taxes are invented, in frantic endeavors to make up the deficit. The utmost severity is shown to every journal presuming to ridicule and censure the atrocities committed by the lawgivers, yet the utmost license is permitted to the dirty prints whose obscene vituperation is only aimed against religion and morality. One case in point; it happened five days ago, and the facts are these: A wealthy gentleman, residing at Passy, discovered the amours of his wife with a footman, whom she used to interview in the cellar; there was a row, but at the solicitation of her family the guilty woman was pardoned, John Thomas was discharged, and preparations were made to pass the Winter in Italy. They were to leave by the evening's train, when suddenly appeared the postman with a sealed package; there was not much inside; merely a coarse wood-cut from the *Journal Amusant*, representing a lady in ball attire with a liveried servant kissing her naked shoulders; not a word added—nothing to point the allusion. But M. X. fancied that his dishonor was public, and so shot himself in his wife's dressing-room. They had been married 14 years, and he was barely seven and thirty. Like dramas are only too frequent in this metropolis of pleasure, where to the foreigner all seems so bright and joyful, but where he who can look behind the curtain is shocked by scenes of misery produced by want and starvation.

WRETCHEDNESS IN FRANCE.

The Exhibition was to have inaugurated a never-ending era of prosperity; it has only increased the wretchedness of the population. The price of the mere necessaries of life has nearly doubled; strikes and failures have thrust thousands of artisans into the streets, where they must steal or starve, and the salaries of those who still can find employment have diminished. Between 1860 and 1864—I quote here from Mme. Caroline de Barran's *Etude sur le Travail Féminin à Paris*—the average pay for female labor was 55 cents per diem; in 1873, according to the statistics of Paul Le Roy-Beaulieu, borne out by M. Jules Simon, it was 2 francs, while the Workmen's Congress, at Paris in 1876 and at Lyons in 1878, estimate it at only from 20 to 25 cents. These statistics are generally admitted to be correct and scarcely need a word of comment. In the rural districts the laborers are discontented; Some of them had been sent to the capital on a week's holiday—from the lottery funds—and have come back with minds poisoned by the doctrines taught in the *Catechism of the Perfect Republican*, published at Belleville, and distributed gratuitously, and prove to their neighbors that to toil for their daily bread or to revence those above them in social station is unworthy of every true freeman. Capital is represented as an outrage upon the proletarian, and Jacques Bonhomme is always ready to adopt anything which abolishes distinctions between *meum* and *tuum*. There will soon be nothing left to check the progress of the contagion. The Conservatives are fast being eliminated from the National Assembly, and in the growing opposition of the extreme Radicals to even M. Gambetta, it is easy to see evidences of his waning popularity. Matters go too slowly for the Ultras, who demand and will obtain the impeachment of the 16th May Ministry, which hoped by an appeal to the people to save the Constitution. And after this execution will come the turn of the present incumbents, chief among whom is the Minister of Foreign Affairs, openly charged by the democratic press with having sacrificed the interest of France, in order to be complimented by Lord Beaconsfield and to be called a great diplomatist by Prince von Bismarck. To-day ism may go too far, and M. Waddington seems to forget that undue flattery from an enemy is not always sincere and may arouse suspicion among friends. Only after the January elections shall we have a modification of the present Cabinet, but as the Radicals will probably carry a majority of them, the composition of the next Ministry may be foreseen. The "Umbrellas" will go out and the Reds will come in, and Belleville will see the realization of its darling-project—the return of the Chambers to Paris, where, as it has often done before, the mob can impose its authority, and force an amnesty for New-Caledonian exiles. The great sin washed, although it has not to foot the bill, is growling over the Exhibition extravagances. It is so pleasant to be able to complain of one's rulers; to show how greatly the outlay has exceeded the estimates; to point to "no bids over 7,000 francs for the materials of the national factories installation, which cost 100,000 francs, or for those of the Algerian Palace, 300,000 francs, offered for 20,000 francs. Then, too, it is joy unspeakable to gloat over the bankruptcy of fully one-third of the small exhibitors, and to tell how Marshal MacMahon submitted to the sacrifice of his self-respect, because through his brother-in-law, the Duke de Castries, he had incurred a debt of 1,800,000 francs in stock gambling, all of which is strictly true. "In short," say the newspapers, "business affairs went on badly, before the Exhibition, now they don't go on at all."

AN ENCOURAGING VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

From the St. Louis Post, Jan. 4.

We have no hesitation in saying that the United States is to-day the most prosperous nation on the face of the earth. It is not only the nation in which freedom is broadest and hope brightest, but the nation in which all the economic conditions of life are most favorable to individual welfare and to national prosperity. It is the one country in the world which combines the three great resources of raw productions, manufacturing capacity, and commercial development, and a true outlook upon the situation would teach us that instead of fearing that ruin which was lately imminent, our chief fear should be that we may be spoiled by the sudden prosperity which promises to replace our late depression.

THE SUPREME COURT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

From the Raleigh (N. C.) News, Jan. 5.

To-morrow the new Supreme Court will meet in session for the first time. It will be a memorable day in our history as a State. In 1870 the Democratic Party recovered the legislative branch of the State Government. Disappointed by the defeat of Judge Merrimon, our candidate for Governor, from recovering the executive branch in 1872, the Democracy rallied, and under the gallant leadership of Zebulon B. Vance drove the enemy from the executive offices in 1876. To-morrow the Supreme Judiciary will pass into Democratic hands for the first time since the carpet-bag invasion. The people have now intrusted every branch of the State Government to our keeping.

The names of Smith, Ashe, and Dillard are a guarantee that the Bench of the Supreme Court will restore the respect and veneration with which in former days our highest judicial tribunal was ever wont to be regarded.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT IN SAN FRANCISCO.

From the San Francisco Post, Dec. 26.

The 6,000 candle Brush electric machine placed in the Union Foundry was put in operation Monday evening, and found to work well. The new light illuminated the whole interior of the foundry, and, compared with its daylight radiance, the few gas jets burning seemed like the rushlights of the olden time.

NO MORE WORK FOR BODY-SNATCHERS.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 10.—In the State Senate to-day, bills were introduced giving the unclaimed bodies of those who die in public institutions to medical societies for dissection, to be operated on within Ohio; and making the transfer of such bodies to other states, or the traffic in bodies, a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment.

A BAGGAGE-MAN KILLED.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 10.—A south-bound passenger train on the Iron Mountain Railroad was thrown from the track by a broken rail, near Kensett, last night. Baggagemaster Crawford was killed, Expressman Brown fatally injured, and several others were injured.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

EAST-BOUND THROUGH FREIGHT.

A UNIFORM RATE ESTABLISHED FROM INLAND CITIES TO FOREIGN PORTS.

The representatives of the trunk lines, and those of a number of the Western railroads, who met at the Windsor Hotel on Thursday to arrange for a uniform rate on east-bound through freight, completed their labors late yesterday afternoon and adjourned sine die, Commissioner Fink occupied the chair, and Commissioner Guilford acted as Secretary of the meeting, which was attended by about 25 well-known railroad men. A committee was appointed to consider and report upon the recent tonnage disputes at St. Louis. After a session lasting several hours the committee reported that they had fully and satisfactorily adjusted all differences that have arisen in connection with the apportionment of tonnage at St. Louis. The details of the adjustment, however, were not made public, and could not be obtained from members of the secret conference. While the St. Louis committee were in consultation the discussion of the main question which brought the conference together was continued by the members, and finally resulted in an agreement being arrived at to establish a basis and plan for making and governing through rates for freight from all inland cities to foreign ports. These rates are to be the sum of the inland or rail rates and the ocean rates, and by the terms of the agreement are to be uniform from all ports, that is, the rate is to be the same via New-York or Baltimore, Boston, &c. The rates, of course, will vary from time to time, according to the current ocean freight quotations, but uniformity as regards the various shipping ports is not to be violated.

Commissioner Fink said to a TIMES reporter last evening that the joint committee had accomplished the purpose for which it met in the establishment of a uniform freight rate from the inland cities to foreign ports. While various other questions came before the committee for discussion, this was the only matter of public interest. The conclusion reached was favorable alike to the railroads and shippers, and was heartily concurred in by all the representatives of the railroads. The uniform rate established, it should be understood, extended only to through freight, and had nothing to do with freight shipped from Chicago or St. Louis to Baltimore, New-York, or Boston. The object was to stop the cutting on through freight, which was disastrous to the railroads, and destroyed the confidence of shippers. In the schedule agreed upon, Mr. Fink said, the present rail rates from Chicago to New-York—35 and 40 cents per 100 pounds on grain and freight of the fourth class, respectively—remained unchanged, and formed the land basis for the through rate. To this was to be added the ocean freight rate, as it was quoted in the New-York market. The fluctuations in the ocean rates would cause corresponding variations in the through rates, and the ocean rate would be telegraphed to Chicago and the other inland cities daily. Under this arrangement there would be but one rate from Chicago to any of the European ports, by whatever line or through whatever home port the shipper chose to ship his freight. So from every other inland point where bills of through lading were issued, there would be but one rate, proportionate to the distance of that point from the seaboard. As in the case of Chicago, the present freight rates from the other cities will probably remain unchanged, these rates having been carefully fixed. There are many matters of detail to be arranged, but the main point had been made, and there was no reason to believe that the actual workings of the new system would prove as successful as had those of the pool in westbound freights, and that railroad companies would find it for their interests to maintain the agreement inviolate. As to the pooling interests in general, which are centred in his hands, Mr. Fink said that harmony prevailed, and there were no signs of bad feeling or bad faith. There were still a number of special contracts to be filled, and this fact probably gave rise to the recent rumors that cutting was going on. The roads agreed to abolish special contracts last December, and when those not yet carried out were disposed of, there would be thorough uniformity of rates. Questioned in regard to the effect of the new arrangement upon the interests of New-York, Mr. Fink added that the uniform rate placed all the seaboard cities upon an equal basis, and allowed all competitors an equal chance.

Mr. H. D. Ledyard, General Manager of the Michigan Central Railroad, said that the through freight business from the West was now placed on a basis like that established long since in westbound freights. The members of the committee were highly satisfied with the result of their sessions. This result was of great importance to shippers. The through freighting would be done in a certainty, and the shipper would know that he was getting exactly the same rate as every other shipper would get. A difference of 5 cents on 100 pounds was often enough to ruin a man, and under the special contract system there was no certainty possible in business transactions. Mr. Ledyard had no doubt that the uniform rate would be maintained, as he believed all to be satisfied to let the through freight business combine. Only actual operation, of course, could determine the wisdom of the policy. As to the Chicago pool, the only apparent difficulty in the way of perfecting it had been removed by leaving the appointment of an Arbitrator to the trunk line managers.

TAMMANY AGAIN CHECKMATED.

A LIVELY TIME AT THE "SOCIETY'S" MEETING—KELLY'S CANDIDATES REJECTED.

A special meeting of the "Society of Tammany or Columbian Order," advertised to be held in the "Council Chamber of the Great Wigwam," in Fourteenth-street, "at half an hour after the setting of the sun" yesterday, by order of Augustus Schell, Grand Sachem, was a matter of great interest in political circles. It was rumored in the afternoon that the injunction granted by Judge Barrett, of the Supreme Court, restraining the society from initiating the 147 members elected at the meeting on Dec. 31 was set aside by Judge Donohue. This rumor was false but in consequence of it there was a larger attendance at the meeting than there has been at any other for several years. The adherents of Kelly came in force, with the determination to vote as he should dictate. Kelly's opponents, believing that the injunction they had obtained would prevent the society from taking any action detrimental to their interests, were surprised at the alleged action of Judge Donohue, and had but little time to muster their men. Notice was sent out, however, as quickly as possible, and there was an assemblage at Irving Hall. According to the advertisements, the meeting of the society should have been held at 5:22 o'clock P. M. but there was not a quorum present until 7:10, and the meeting was not called to order until 7:30. Previous to the meeting there was a caucus of the members who support the legal proceedings instituted at Irving Hall, at which a line of action was informally discussed. Among those present were Messrs. Nelson J. Waterbury, Jurdan L. Mott, John G. Savage, Hubert O. Thompson, Henry D. Murray, Ambrose H. Purdy, George W. McLean, James Daly, John Tyler Hall, James G. Morrison, Caspar C. Childs, Daniel O'Reilly, Luke Grimes, Charles B. Cornell, William Arrowsmith, Z. G. Halpin, Hugh E. Mooney, Edward P. O'Neil, John J. Delaney, Constantine Donohue, John D. Conghlin, ex-Judge Kane, and ex-Judge Alfred E. Ackert. When this assemblage at Irving Hall were informed of the opening of the meeting at the Wigwam they proceeded there, and marched slowly and solemnly down to the "coal-hole" in the basement in Indian file.

Grand Sachem Schell presided, and when the party from Irving Hall arrived there were about 220 persons present. Of this number about 160 were friends of Kelly. Commissioner of Jurors Thomas Dunlop was there, and with him were all of his relatives, the men who were proposed by and owed their membership to him. The minutes of the last meeting, at which the injunction was served, was read, and a motion was made for the election of new members. A ballot was taken on one candidate and he was defeated, 144 votes being cast in his favor and 56 against. One vote against a candidate under the rules of the society is equal to eight in his favor, and, after a ballot for another candidate was taken with the same result as the one before, the idea of electing anybody was abandoned.

Sachem Henry Hilton then offered a resolution censuring Mr. Hubert O. Thompson for having, as the resolution alleged, exposed the secrets of the society in the affidavit he had made upon which the injunction had been granted by Judge Barrett. Mr. John R. Fellows opposed the adoption of this resolution, on the ground that no man should be censured unheard. John Kelly then made a speech which was mainly a personal attack on Mr. Fellows, who he accused of bargaining with the Republicans, and with general infidelity to the Democratic Party. Sachem Clinton coming to the question, then argued that a vote of censure should not be passed on Mr. Thompson, as an expression of the opinion by the members present. Mr. Fellows made a speech in reply, in which he defended Mr. Thompson, and he was followed by Mr. Waterbury, who made some general remarks on the position of the Anti-Tammany Hall party, and he was interrupted by "Boss" Kelly, who declared the scene was being organized by the Chairman. The latter caused to be read a series of resolutions censuring Mr. Waterbury, which were adopted after the latter's unsuccessful Act against Kelly in the society in 1874. Kelly then proceeded to make a violent attack upon Mr. Waterbury, in which he charges him with being faithless to the Democratic party, and this charge there was great excitement, and the followers of Kelly stamped their feet and cheered the speaker lustily. Amid the excitement Mr. Waterbury attempted to speak, but Grand Sachem Schell used his gavel with great vigor, and declaring that he was in contempt of the society, he was silenced.

Mr. Waterbury finally gained the floor to speak on the resolution censuring Mr. Thompson, and the resolution was modified so as to make it one of "disapproval" instead of "censure." The meeting then adjourned.

STILL ON THE TRACK.

MME. ANDERSON'S WALK CONTINUED—CROWDS OF SPECTATORS AND MUCH ENTHUSIASM IN MOZART GARDEN.

Outside of Mozart Garden, at the corner of Fulton-avenue and Smith-street, Brooklyn, immense posters, on which are represented a race between a plump young woman and a ghastly old Father Time, attract the attention and curiosity of passers-by. This suggestive illustration is intended as a representation of the race against time now being contested within the garden by the plucky little Englishwoman known as Mme. Anderson, who is undertaking to walk 2,700 quarter miles in the same number of consecutive quarter hours, beginning at the first of each quarter. This feat she began on the 16th of last month at 8 o'clock in the evening, and if she is successful in accomplishing it, the long, weary tramp will end next Monday evening at 11 o'clock. At 11 o'clock last night she had completed the two thousand four hundred and eighth quarter mile, or 602 miles. This is the most wonderful feat of female pedestrianism ever attempted in this country, and has only been undertaken once in England, when Mme. Anderson herself failed to accomplish the task and gave out through sheer exhaustion when within 12 quarters of the end. When the little woman began her walk in Mozart Garden, nearly a month ago, it was deemed impossible for her to perform what she had undertaken, the public felt but little interest in her or her exhibition of pedestrianism, and she was greeted by very small and unsympathetic groups of spectators; but as the time wore on and she was found still on the track interest increased, and now the little hall can hardly accommodate the throngs that seek admittance through its doors. The admission fee has been raised from 25 to 50 cents; but this increase in price has not caused any falling off in the crowds who daily and nightly cheer and encourage the Madame. These crowds are largely composed of women, and of these no small portion are ladies, for it is now quite the correct thing in Brooklyn to "drop into Mozart Hall and watch Anderson for an hour or so."

The woman who attracts all this attention, and who has so nearly performed the wonderful feat that she promised when she started, is English by birth, though her mother was German. She is said to be 36 years of age, but looks older, is of medium height, square build, and has a bright and pleasant though plain face. Her hair is worn very plainly, drawn back from her face and hangs over her shoulders in a single braid that is generally adorned with a bright ribbon that matches her dress in color. She appears in a number of costumes, all of which are cut and made by her husband, differing in color, but of one design. Her dress is in one piece, reaching from her throat to her knees, and buttoned in front. That she wore yesterday was of dark crimson, trimmed down the front, around the bottom of the skirt, and at the neck and wrists with ermine. On her feet she wears stout leather shoes. Her shapely and superbly-developed limbs, that are visible to the knee, are incased in stout stocking-knit of gray yarn. As she walks she carries in her hand a light switch. Her walking is perfection, and is accomplished with an easy, nonchalant swing that is the envy of all the women who watch her. She has been in training and practicing pedestrianism as a profession for the last 16 years, and ought to know something about walking. She has also filled engagements as a serio-comic vocalist in London. Her husband, who is constantly in attendance upon her, is a heavy Englishman, who looks as though walking would be the last thing on earth that he would undertake, either as a pleasure or as a means of gaining a livelihood.

The hall in which Mme. Anderson walks is on the the ground floor, and so small that 28 laps of the tan-bark track running close to its walls must be made to the mile, or seven to the quarter. At one end is a stage, on which are always seated many women, and on the front of which is a table laden with bouquets and baskets of the choicest flowers that have been presented to the Madame. Perched on a little elevated platform, in one of the back corners of the hall, are the scorers, one of whom rings a hand-bell three times each quarter of an hour; once, three minutes before the beginning of the quarter, again for the start, and still again when the Madame enters upon the last lap of each quarter. It is a significant fact that during the first two weeks of her walk she was in receipt of many challenges to walk; but since that time she has received none. At all hours of the day and night volunteers are ready and anxious to walk a quarter of a mile, or more if allowed, in company with the fair pedestrian, and in the day time especially ladies crowd opposite the doorway from which she appears, and beg for the privilege of walking with her. She is allowed to eat and drink about as she pleases, and to date she has not experienced some trouble from bilatered feet, but none of a serious nature. Her great difficulty is in overcoming the extreme drowsiness that beats her at times, and she often walks around the track with closed eyes, and apparently asleep.

Last evening she mounted the platform at the completion of a quarter, and, seating herself there, made a pleasant address to the audience, who listened with rapt attention to every word she uttered. When she said that she had such complete confidence in her own powers of endurance that she was absolutely certain that if her life was spared, she should be on the track at 10:45 o'clock next Monday night. She was greeted with the most enthusiastic applause. At the completion of the next quarter of a mile she again appeared on the platform, and sang a song in a voice sweet but worn and lacking in power. The one disagreeable feature of the entire performance is the band that furnishes alleged music each evening, and which drives many people in despair from the building. Last evening this band cheered and encouraged the weary pedestrian with such airs as "A heart bowed down," "'Tis years since last we met," &c., played in the most lugubrious manner and with the most reckless disregard of either time or tune. At 12 o'clock last night, in spite of this drawback, Mme. Anderson had completed her 2,416th quarter of a mile, and looked brighter and fresher than for many previous nights at the same hour.

AN ELOPEMENT ON STATEN ISLAND.

For several years past J. Fred Klein has, with his wife, Almina, kept a lager-beer saloon and boarding-house at Stapleton, Staten Island. By their industry and frugal habits they accumulated several thousand dollars, the money being deposited in the bank in Mrs. Klein's name. Some time ago Henry Fleigel, a young German, employed as engineer on George Bechtel's propeller David Utley, engaged board in the Klein family, and was treated as one of its members, he having known Mrs. Klein from her childhood. On Wednesday last Mr. Klein was called away from home on business, and upon his return late in the afternoon was greatly surprised at finding his wife missing. A hurried investigation of the house satisfied him that she had left his bed and board for parts unknown, as all the ready money in the house and valuables which she could conveniently carry with her in her flight were missing. Inquiry at the bank showed that she had drawn all the money on deposit, about $3,000. From the fact that Fleigel failed to appear on Wednesday morning on board of the propeller, it is the general belief that the couple took passage in a steamer on Wednesday afternoon for Germany. Klein and his wife had been married 19 years, but had no child ren.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Senator D. B. St. John, of Newburg, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Prof. William G. Sumner, of Yale College, is at the Hoffman House.

Rear-Admiral George H. Preble, United States Navy, is at the Sturtevant House.

Judge R. S. French, of North Carolina, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Congressman Benjamin Wilson, of West Virginia, is at the Coleman House.

Chief-Judge Sanford E. Church, of the Court of Appeals, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Admiral William Gore Jones, of the British Legation at Washington, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Ex-Gov. Alexander H. Rice, of Massachusetts, and W. D. Bishop, President of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, are at the Windsor Hotel.

President Andrew D. White, of Cornell University; ex-Gov. John C. Brown, of Tennessee; Gen. O. E. Babcock, United States Army, and William L. Bostwick, of Ithaca, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

AN ABANDONED INFANT.

At 8 o'clock last evening an officer of the Twentieth Precinct, on patrol in West Thirty-fourth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, noticed a woman clad in deep mourning and carrying a baby in her arms walking up and down the street apparently waiting for some one. When the officer returned after patrolling to the end of his post, he saw the woman come down the stoop of No. 234 West Thirty-fourth-street, and walk rapidly away. He went up the stoop, and in the vestibule found a female infant about 2 months old, which the woman had abandoned there. The waif was brought to the Central Office and placed in charge of Matron Webb.

THREE RUFFIANS' BRUTAL DEEDS.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 10.—An Illinois dispatch says that on Tuesday night three men, named McFarland, Patterson, and Molony, entered the house of an old man named Nevil, near Pecatonic, dragged him to a tree, tied him, and then beat him until he was stunned and bleeding. They then returned to the house and outraged Mrs. Nevil, aged 70, and her daughter, aged 20. The ruffians were arrested.

PORTER'S CONTRADICTIONS.

THE ISSUES OF FACT AND VERACITY.

CLOSE OF RECORDER GARDNER'S ARGUMENT—GEN. PORTER'S DISPATCHES CONTRADICTING HIS OWN ASSERTIONS—DISCREPANCIES EXPOSED—BEGINNING OF MR. CHOATE'S ARGUMENT.

WEST POINT, Jan. 11.—The argument of Recorder Gardner in behalf of the Government was concluded to-day, with a full discussion of the evidence respecting the 4:30 order, and the hour of its delivery, with some corroborative evidence submitted at Governor's Island last October, and fully reported at that time. The really new points in Major Gardner's address are those in which he dissects Gen. Porter's statement with merciless severity, and points out its self-contradictions, and its discrepancy with his evidence before the court-martial in the Winter of 1862-3. These points will be given in his own terms, with some necessary condensation.

While Porter has shown that Longstreet was on the field on Aug. 29, 1862, he has not, the Government claims, been successful in showing that he [Gen. Porter,] knew that such was the case, and has not, therefore, furnished sufficient reasons for not attacking when peremptorily ordered to the assault. It was known at the time, from advices from Gen. Buford on the morning of Aug. 29, that 17 regiments of infantry, some batteries, and 500 cavalry had arrived at Gainesville, and passed through it on the morning when the conflict commenced. The Government places the number of these forces at 14,000 and Porter at 25,000, and Porter's counsel in their summing up have taken it for granted that there is no disputing these figures. By whom this force was commanded was not ascertained at Gen. Pope's head-quarters that day, and Porter has not proved that he was better informed than his superiors. The next issue of fact is one respecting the position of Longstreet's forces, Porter contending that they were as far advanced as Hampton Court-house, with Stuart Hill within their lines, and the Government that they lay half a mile back of Page Land lane, across the Warrenton pike. If they lay where Porter says they did, then Gibbon Wood (a piece of wood where Gen. Gibbon had his field hospital during his sharp brush with the enemy on the previous evening,) was within their lines, and Gen. Reynolds and others are in error when they positively affirm that the Union forces held these woods nearly all day.

The remaining points of fresh interest are those in which the Recorder analyzes the opening statement of Gen. Porter (through his counsel) before the board, and specifies in detail the several discrepancies and issues of veracity involved in that document. The first thing in Porter's maturely-considered exculpation to which the Recorder takes exception, is the suppression or avoidance of the fact that the extraordinary exertions which Porter made to embark at Newport News for Aquia Creek by midnight of Aug. 29, 1862, did not arise, as he would have the board believe, from eagerness to join Gen. Pope and come under his command, but from the fact that he had received an express order to that effect from Gen. Halleck, and an urgent telegram from Gen. McClellan to push on, as it was a matter of life and death. (See page 233 of General Court-martial Record.) The second is an allegation that the regiments forming Gen. Piatt's brigade of Gen. Sturgis' division, did not report to him on Aug. 29, which the joint evidence of Gen. Griffin and Gen. Piatt before the court-martial expressly contradicts. The third is a statement that the petitioner knew at the time that Longstreet's force was strongly posted in his immediate front, and that it did not amount to less than 25,000 men, when, in his equally well-considered defense before the court-martial that convicted him, he deliberately avers that this force, which he then also insisted was in his front, was calculated at not less than from 10,000 to 15,000 strong; thus for the purpose of getting a rebearing, adding 10,000 to his original statement, conscious that 15,000 men found no sufficient excuse to justify his disobedience, and quoting letters from Confederate officers, which he declared, if true, as the corps would have been cut in pieces if he had advanced.

The fourth allegation that Major Gardner criticizes is, (Board Record, page 9,) to the effect that the petitioner had no reason on Friday night, Aug. 29, 1862, to believe that Gen. Pope's troops were sustaining a reverse, or retiring from the field, and further, that there was no ground for such a belief on his part, or on the part of the court to doubt the justice of their verdict. Mr. Choate then reflected heavily on Gen. Pope, and the discrepancies between his various utterances, and went into this branch of the question at length. He also commented on the constitution of the court, two members of which were actors in the events in question, and appeared both as judge and witnesses for the prosecution. The argument, which was rapidly prepared with care and finish, and though lasting all the afternoon, only reached the point of Order to march on the nights of Aug. 27-28, 1862. Mr. Choate will occupy the session of to-morrow, when the case will be concluded.

HARVARD'S OLD CREW DISBANDED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—At a meeting of the Harvard University Boat Club to-night, the Oxford and Cornell letters were read, and resolutions were passed approving the action of the Executive Committee in the Cornell matter. It was announced that on the failure to arrange an English race the old crew had broken up; that it was uncertain if any of them would race again, and that Richard Trimble, of the Class of '80, the Assistant Treasurer of the boat club, had been elected Captain to succeed Bancroft. It was also announced that a telegram had just been received from Henry W. Garfield, of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, asking if Harvard would enter a four or an eight in the National Association race to meet Oxford or Cambridge, in case they came over. Owing to the disbandment of the old crew, it was decided to return a negative answer. The meeting adjourned with nine cheers for Capt. Trimble.

ARRESTED FOR SWINDLING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 10.—Dr. Hatch, alias "Dr. Douglass," who was thought at one time to be Christian, the body-snatcher, and to be connected with the Stewart body robbery, was arrested here last night for obtaining money under false pretenses. He obtained from James Getty, a liquor-merchant, money upon two checks for $15 each, on the Freehold Bank, saying that he had $200 or $300 on deposit there. When the checks were presented it was found that Hatch never had any money there and Getty caused his arrest. He says his partner, Terry, has taken all the money they have made, but Terry says Hatch has got it all.

DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY will cure a cough in one-half the time necessary to cure it with any other medicine; and it does it, not by drying it up, but by removing the cause, subduing the irritation, and healing the affected parts. Sold by druggists.—*Advertisement.*

The Best Olive or Salad Oil

Is imported and bottled by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., druggists, Fifth-Avenue Hotel Building, and 6th-av., cor. 38th-st.; also No. 132 Thames-st., Newport, R. I.—*Advertisement.*

Asthma is Relieved by JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

—*Advertisement.*

A COUGH neglected may lead to serious results. PORTER'S COUGH BALSAM will relieve at once.—*Advertisement.*

The majority of Wall-street houses and men have a world-wide reputation for soundness and honesty. The old house of ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., No. 12 Wall-st., New-York, is entitled to absolute confidence. They state that an investment of about $100 made recently returned over $1,000 in less than sixty days. Send for their circular, free.

Noon-day Lectures.—These FREE LECTURES ON PHRENOLOGY, at the Hall, No. 737 Broadway, are to be continued for another week, commencing every day at 12 o'clock. Ladies and children will find it convenient to attend. Teachers are invited. Cabinet always open, and free to visitors. S. R. WELLS & CO.

**Everdell's, 338 Broadway, Wedding,

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 10, 1879.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkls.....	4	Molasses, hhds.....	1,083
B. E. Peas, bags.....	49	Spirits Turp., bbls.	5
B. W. Flour, pks.....	178	Rosin, bbls.....	492
Beans, bush.....	133	Oil-cake, pks.....	178
Buckwheat, bush..	450	Oil, Lard, bbls.....	150
Cotton, bales.....	3,479	Pea-nuts, bags.....	426
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls	30	Pepper, pkg.....	82
Copper, bbls.....	18	Beef, pkgs.....	61
Dried Fruit, pkg..	107	Cut-meats, pkgs.....	2,461
Eggs, pkgs.....	741	Lard, tcs.....	4,748
Flour, bbls.....	4,414	Lard, kegs.....	206
Corn-meal, bags....	20	Butter, pkgs.....	2,015
Wheat, bushels.....	21,150	Cheese, pkgs.....	1,098
Corn, bushels.....	19,450	Dressed Hogs, No..	101
Oats, bushels.....	6,550	Sugar, hhds.....	826
Rye, bushels.....	450	Spelter, cs.....	30
Grease, pkg.....	153	Stearine, pkgs.....	50
Grass-seed, bags....	78	Tallow, pkgs.....	134
Hides, bales.....	119	Tea, pks.....	4
Hops, bales.....	200	Tobacco, hhds.....	13
Lead, pigs.....	291	Tobacco, pkgs.....	826
Leather, sides.....	20,521	Whisky, bbls.....	467
Moss, bales.....	3	Wool, bales.....	14

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand is yet quite moderate, and the general market without much increase of activity in even the leading lines. Values, however, have been without further change, the movement in regular trade channels.

COFFEE—Dull to-day; quoted as before; sales, 300 bags Jamaica and 150 bags Angostura on private terms.

COTTON—A light movement has been reported for early delivery at a further reduction of 1-16c. ₱ lb., closing this week adverse to buyers. Sales reported reported for prompt delivery of 570 bales, (of which 135 bales were on last evening,) incoding 80 bales to shippers. 490 bales to consumers, and 1,000 bales reported sold—bales in transit...Low Middling quoted at 8⅞c. 29c.. Strict Low Middling at 9 1-16c. 29 3-16c.; Middling at 9⅜c. 29⅝c.; Fair at 11⅛c. 29 3-16c. and for forward delivery, Cotton has been moderately active at stronger prices.....Sales have been reported since our last of 77,700 bales, (of which 14,300 bales were on last evening, and 63,400 bales to-day,) with 7,600 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, January, 9.20c. 29c.; February, 9.43c. 29.43c.; April, 9.77c. 29.78c.; May, 9.92c. 29.93c.; June, 10.03c. 29 10.04c.; July, 10.11c. 29 10.13c.; August, 10.21c. 29 10.23c., showing an advance of 9@11 points, closing steady.....The receipts of cotton at port to-day were 3,479 bales, and at the shipping ports 18,823 bales, against 27,018 bales same day last week, and thus far this week, 118,081 bales, against 138,715 bales same time last week....The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1878, have been 2,925,482 bales, against 2,646,361 bales in the preceding Cotton year.....Consolidated exports (six days) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 37,330 bales; to the Continent, 28,704 bales; to France, 13,279 bales; to the Channel, 3,100 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 866,627 bales.....Stock in New-York to-day, 113,916 bales..... The week's exports hence have been 3,889 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	N. O.	*Texas.*
Ordinary.....	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
Strict Ordinary.....	8 13-16	8 13-16	7 15-16
Good Ordinary.....	8 5-16	8 7-16	8 7-16
Strict Good Ordinary....	8⅞	8¾	8⅜
Low Middling.....	9	9	8⅞
Strict Low Middling....	9 1-16	9 3-16	9 3-16
Middling.....	9¼	9⅜	9⅜
Good Middling.....	9⅝	9¾	9¾
Strict Good Middling....	9¾	10⅛	10⅛
Middling Fair.....	10 11-16	10 13-16	10 13-16
Fair.....	11⅛	11⅝	11⅝

Stained.

Good Ordinary.....	7⅜	Low Middling.....	8⅛
Strict Good Ord.....	8	Middling.....	8⅞

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in rather more demand for home use and shipment, on the basis of about previous quotations, most holders meeting the requirements of buyers quite promptly at current figures.....Sales have been reported since our last of 14,350 bbls. of all grades.....Included in the reported sales are 900 bbls. low Extra, for shipment, within the range of $3 60@$4 10, (mainly $3 85@$3 90;) 2,800 bbls. City Mill Extras, mostly for the West Indies, at $4 20@$4 35, the latter for very fancy, in new pks., and for English markets, quoted at $3 65@$3 80; 2,600 bbls. Minnesota and Wisconsin clear, (these mainly at $3 65@$4 05, of which about 1,700 bbls. for export, mostly at $3 75@$3 90;) 1,500 bbls. straight Extras, (these at $4 35@$5 50 for very poor to fancy, mainly at $4 50@$5;) 600 bbls. Patent, (chiefly at from $5 85@$7 25;) 3,300 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (these at $3 65@$5 60, largely at $4 20@$4 50 for fair to choice, and $5 25@$5 60 for strictly choice to fancy;) 550 bbls. Patent Extras, (these chiefly at $5 25@$7 25;) 600 bbls. Superfine, (these at $3 15 for inferior to $3 50 for very choice, mostly at $3 35@$3 40;) 650 bbls. No. 2, (these at $2 40@$3,) and sundry lots unsound and Sour Flour at from $3 @$3 85.....Southern Flour in fair demand at steady prices; 1,630 bbls. sold in lots, mostly Extras, at from $4 25@$5 50, of which 950 bbls. for export at $3 85 60.....Rye Flour more active at former prices; 300 bbls. sold mostly at $2 85@$3 10, (fancy brands quoted 10c.@20c. higher, but extreme,)

Corn-meal unchanged; 500 bbls. sold, of which 300 bbls. Brandywine at $2 80.....Buckwheat Flour quiet at $1 50@$1 70.

FRUIT—A comparatively slow movement has been reported, but under limited receipts the principal items have been firm in their views, and not offering supplies with much urgency. Sales include 2,250 bxs. Layer Raisins at $1 57½@ 3,000 bunloose do., $1 35@$1 70; 2,000 half-bxs. Valencia do. at 6¾c. 175 cases Turkey Prunes at 5½c.@5¾c.; 300 bbls. Currants at 3½c.@4c.; 40 cases Citron at 13½c.@13½c.

GRAIN—Winter Wheat has been quoted generally stronger, in most instances about ½c. a bushel dearer, on moderate offerings and a fairly active demand. No. 2 Red was in especially great request and offered with reserve. No. 1 White also wanted, but scarce, and held quite confidently. Spring Wheat also attracted a fair share of attention in good part from shippers and was quoted for early delivery a trifle firmer, with, in the better line, bids advanced rather sharply, though without leading to important movements. The general market closed tamely. Cable advices were more favorable.....Sales have been reported to-day of 495,000 bushels, of which 335,000 bushels for early delivery, including 400 bushels Extra White at $1 11½; 2,000 bushels White State at $1 11@$1 11½; 19,000 bushels No. 1 White at $1 10½@$1 10½; 1,600 bushels No. 2 White at $1 07½@$1 08; 700 bushels Amber, nominally White at $1 07@$1 11; 5,600 bushels No. 1 Red at $1 10½; 53,000 bushels No. 2 Red at $1 10½@$1 11, closing at $1 10½@$1 11; 32,000 bushels for January options, at $1 10½, (a boat-load reported as high as $1 10¾;) 72,000 bushels do., February options, at $1 10½@$1 10⅝, (8,000 bushels at $1 10⅝;) 76,000 bushels do., March options, at $1 11½@$1 11¾; 44,000 bushels No. 3 Red at $1 03@$1 05; 16,000 bushels do. ungraded Red at $1 03@$1 10½; 84,000 bushels No. 2 Amber at $1 05½@$1 06, chiefly at $1 03½@$1 05; 16,000 bushels do., January options, at $1 05½@$1 06; 8,000 bushels do., February options, at $1 07; 46,000 bushels ungraded Amber at $1 03@$1 11½, (a boat-load of very choice Pennsylvania reported at $1 13;) 5,500 bushels nominally prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring at $1 01; 51,000 bushels do. No. 3 Spring at 99½c.@$1c. 19,000 bushels Rejected Spring at 77c. 30,000 bushels ungraded Spring, at 85c.@98c.....Corn has been quoted a shade firmer, on a moderately active business, option dealings having been lighter, and the general market closing rather slack.....Sales have been reported of 292,000 bushels, (of which 124,000 bushels for early delivery, including New-York No. 2 quoted at 47½c.@ 47¾c., afloat; do. in store, prime at 46½c.; New-York No. 2, January option, 8,000 bushels, at 47⅝c.; do., February, 24,000 bushels, at 48¼c.@48⅝c.; May, quoted at 45¾c.@46c.; new No. 2, early delivery, at 45¾c.@46c., of which car lots as low as 45½c., and 18,000 bushels, to arrive, at 46c.; do., January option, 48,000 bushels at 46c.; steamer Mixed at 45c.@45c.; (8,000 bushels went at 45½c.;) New-York steamer Mixed, January option, 24,000 bushels, at 45¾c., do., February, 54,000 bushels, at 44¾c.; Mixed Western, ungraded, 46c.@47¾c.; New-York No. 3, about 13,000 bushels, at 44¾c.@44¾c., chiefly at 44¾c.; New-York steamer White at 46c.. Rye quiet to-day at unchanged quotations.....Barley dull at about former figures.....Malt and Peas quoted as before on a very tame market.....Oats have been generally held higher on liftofferings, checking business, though a fair demand has been reported, partly speculative; the latter inquiry mostly for No. 2 White, which was wanted for contract delivery, and advanced sharply.....Sales have been reported since our last of 39,000 bushels, including New-York Extra White quoted at 38½c.@39c.; New-York Extra White at 38½c.; New-York No. 2 White quoted up to 34½c.@34¾c. (5,000 bushels first half of January reported sold, in settlement, at 34¾c.;) New-York No. 3 White at 33c. bid; New-York No. 1, 14,000 bushels at 31½@31¾c.; New-York No. 2, 100 bushels, at 31½c.; New-York No. 3 quoted at 30c.; White Western, 4,000 bushels, at 33c.@35½c.; Mixed Western, 3,000 bushels, at 31c.@31½c.; New-York No. 2, 4,100 bushels, at 34c.@35½c.; Mixed State, 1,400 bushels, at 32c.@32¼c.; No. 2 Chicago, afloat, at 31c.@31½c.....Feed quoted unchanged on moderately active business, and chiefly for 40 to 60 lb., which sold at $15; 100 lb. went at $15 50@$16.....Seeds generally quiet at about previous prices, except Clover and Timothy, which are firm. Bale Hay has been offered with reserve, especially the better qualities, which have been quite firm in price, on a fairly active inquiry, prime to choice timothy sold at from 85c. @1c. for good to very choice, and recalling qualities at 55c.@80c., for fair to very choice ₱ 100 lb. Clover at 35c.@45c.; Baled Rye at 70c.@75c.....Straw has been in fair request, with Rye quoted at from 50c.@55c.; Oats, 30c.@40c.....The week's export clearances hence for European ports include 35,549 bbls. Flour, 519,974 bushels Wheat, 279,440 bushels Corn, 1,756 bushels Peas.

HIDES—Have been moderately active, and held with firmness. Sales include 2,000 dry Texas at 16c., four months' credit.

HOPS—Have been quoted generally firm, on a moderate movement.....New-York, new crop, choice, quoted at 12c.@15c., (very fancy lots heldhigher;) do., medium, at 8c.@10c.; New-York, new crop, low to fair, 5c.@7½c.; Pacific coast, 7c.@12c.; Yearlings, 4c.@6c.; old, 2c.@3c. ₱ lb.; Pacific coast product, 12c.@ 15c.....The receipts for the week were 1,731 bales, and since Sept. 1, 1878, as made up by Mr. Thomas Dutton, 41,833 bales, against 90,514 bales same period in 1877-8: export clearances this week, 936 bales, and since Sept. 1, 1878, 15,380 bales, against 47,403 bales same period in 1877-8.

LEATHER—A moderately active inquiry has been reported for Sole, which has been quoted steady at to price, strictly prime stock showing decided firmness.....Upper Leather has been comparatively quiet, but in the instance of favorite weights and qualities held with confidence on restricted offerings.....Morocco in more demand at full prices.....Harness Leather moderately sought after within the previous range.....The week's receipts of Sole have been 61,129 sides and 1,876 bales do.; exports, 24,000 sides, including 19,000 sides to England and 5,000 sides to the Continent.....We quote Sole thus: Rejected—Light, 26c. for Buenos Ayres, 19c. @19½c. for California, and 18½c.@19c. for common Hide product; medium, 20c.@21c. for Buenos Ayres, 20c.@21c. for California, and 20c.@20½c. for other common Hide; heavy, 21c.@22c. for Buenos Ayres, 20c.@21c. for California, and 20c.@22c. for common Hide; good damaged stock, 17c.@19c.; poor do., 15c.@16c.....Crop Sole thus: Light Backs, 27c.@28c.; Middle Backs, 28c.@30c.; Light Crop, 25c.@26c.; Middle Crop, 26c.@ 27c.; Heavy Crop, 26c.@27c.....Export and Jobbing Leather: heavy, 22c.@24c.....Texas thus: Light, 25c.@ 26c.; Middle and Over Crop, 25c.@26c.; Bellies, 15c. @16c.

METALS—Trade generally has been very slow and unsatisfactory.....Copper quiet as about former quotations. Ingot, quoted at 15⅞c.@16c.....Iron has been in limited request; values quoted barely steady.....Rails firm, with further sales reported of 40,000 tons new Steel on private terms; quoted for tide-water delivery at $42 50@$43 and 1,000 tons old Rails on private terms, quoted at $18@$19.....Pig Lead has been dull but firm, with Domestic quoted at $4 ₱ 100 lb.....Spelter and Zinc have been lightly dealt in on the basis of previous prices.....Tin has been in moderate request, and quoted about as before, with sales reported of 1,000 bxs. Charcoal Plates at $5 75; 2,000 bxs. Coke do. do., for forward delivery, on private terms; 250 slabs Malacca at 14½c.

MOLASSES—Quiet at former figures.

NAVAL STORES—Resin quoted firm on a fair inquiry.....Strained to good Strained quoted at $1 35@ $1 37½, and clear grades at from $1 40@$1 45.....Tar and Pitch as last quoted.....Spirits Turpentine in very moderate demand and easier, with merchantable quoted at 27½c. sales of 115 bbls. at 27½c.@28c.

OIL-CAKE—Trade light and market weak on liberal offerings, with Western, in bags, ranging from $27 ₱ ton.....Exports hence for the week, 5,889 pks.

PETROLEUM—Refined very moderately sought after, and quoted decidedly lower, closing for early delivery here at 8⅝c.....Reined, in cases, here, quoted at 12c.@12⅜c. for Standard to strictly fancy brands.....Crude at 5½c.@ 5⅝c., in shipping order.....Naphtha at 6½c.....At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum, for early delivery, quoted at 8¾c.....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, at 8¾c.....At the Petroleum Exchange sales were reported of 20,000 bbls. United, here, and 256,000 bbls. at Oil City, at $1 01⅞@$1 05¾, closing at $1 05¾ bid for old.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been more active at an advance of about 50c.@10c. for early delivery.....Meas left off at $7 50@$7 75 for ordinary to choice old; sales, 600 bbls. new, part choice, on private terms; 159 bbls. old Mess at $7 50@$7 75; also, 200 bbls. Family went at $8 50.....And for forward delivery here. Western Mess has been very active, opening higher, closing weak for January delivery, $8 75@ $8 90, and old at $7 40@$7 55; and for February, $8 75@$8 95 for new, and $7 40@$7 55 for old; and for March, $8 80@$9 for new, and $7 50@$7 65 for old, and for April, $8 85@$9 for new, and May at $8 90@$9 10.....Dressed Hogs quite firm, with sales of 200 bbls. quoted at 4¾c.@5c. for heavy to light, and 5c. for Pigs; Western quoted at 4c.@4¾c.....Cut-meats have been in moderate request, but quoted firmer; sales of 1,600 bxs. Pickled Bellies, including 7 to 8 lb. average at 6c.....Bacon has been held at higher prices, but in less demand, with Long Clear quoted at 4 5-16c.; sales of 700 bxs. Long and Short Clear, Chicago, at $4 10.....Western Steam Lard has been fairly active for early delivery at a further advance of 10c.@12½c. ₱ bbl., closing, however, weaker in sympathy with Chicago.....Of Western Steam, for early delivery, sales of 2,000 tcs. at 8 6 53@8 65, closing at about 8 65@8 70.....And for forward delivery here, Western Steam Lard has been brisk, and quoted up about 10c., closing weak and about 5c. off, with, at the close, sales of 9,000 feet.....FOR GLASGOW—By steam, 3,200 bbls. Flour, of through freight, reported at 3s.@3s. 3d., chiefly at 3s. 3d.; 650 bbls. do. of direct shipment, at 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 2,500 sacks Flour and Meal, on the basis of 27s. 6d.; 50 tons do., same rate; and equal to about 250 tons general cargo, at 50s. per ton.....By sail, 600 bbls. do. for Heavy, and 22s. 6d. @27s. 6d. for Measurement Goods, ₱ ton.....FOR THE EAST COAST OF IRELAND—A British bark, 1,200 tons, hence, about 6,000 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 7½d.; and three foreign vessels, with, respectively, about 6,200, 5,100, and 3,800 quarters do. from Baltimore, reported within the range of 5s. 2½s. 3d. ₱ quarter.....FOR THE CONTINENT—A British bark, 790 tons, with about 6,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 3s. 9d.; and a Russian bark, 765 tons, with about 5,000 bbls. do., from Baltimore, at 4s. ₱ bbl.....FOR HAVRE—By steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour and 1,000 bbls. Goods, mostly at 26s. 22½. 6d.; and, by steam, 1,000 to 1,200 pks. Provisions at 35s. 37s. 6d.; and about 125 tons Measurement Goods, in sundry odd lots at 30s. 37s. ₱ ton.....FOR BREMEN—By steam, 207 tons, hence, with Lard, at 32s. 6d. ₱ ton.....FOR A FRENCH PORT DIRECT—A British bark, 583 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 4s. ₱ quarter.....FOR ANTWERP—By sail, 600 to 650 tons Heavy Goods, in lots, mostly on the basis of 26s.@ 27s. 6d. ₱ ton; and 1,000 bbls. Flour, on private terms; 1,900 pks. Provisions, in lots, at 35s.@37s. 6d. ₱ ton. Also, a Norwegian ship, 991 tons, placed on the berth to load 1,200 bbls. Flour, on private terms (vessel previously mentioned as for Havre.).....FOR BREMEN—By sail, 250 tons Lard, at 32s.; and 100 tons Measurement Goods, at 34s. ₱ ton.....FOR HAMBURG—By steam, small lots of Provisions at 1.80 reichmarks; and sundry lots of Measurement Goods at 34s. ₱ ton.....FOR DANZIG OR KONIGSBERG—A Swedish bark, 311 tons, hence, with Provisions, &c., reported on the basis of 31s. 34.292s. ₱ ton.....FOR OPORTO—An American bark, hence, with general cargo, at current rates, loading Alcohol, about 500 bbls., at 3½c. ₱ gallon. Staves, &c., in proportionate figures.....FOR GENOA—An Austrian bark, 761 tons, hence, with Kentucky Tobacco (as bulk of cargo,) at 35s.....FOR ANGIERS AND ORDESSA—The American ship A. 1,104 tons, mentioned in our last as for the Black Sea, takes hence about 35,000 casks Petroleum, (supposed to be for Java,) reported on private terms.....FOR PORTO CABELLA, CURACOA AND LA GUAYRA—An American schooner, 109 tons, with general cargo, at $1,100 and port charges.....FOR ROSARIO—A German brig, 266 tons, hence, with general cargo, on the basis of 13c. ₱ 40 cubic feet.....FOR ST. JOHN, N. B.—A British schooner, 114 tons, hence, with general cargo, at current rates.....FOR FERNANDINA—A schooner, 284 tons, hence, with general cargo, at current rates.....Coastwise trade generally dull; quoted about as before.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 10.—Cotton steadier; Middling, 9¼c.; Low Middling, 8⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 8¼c.; net receipts, 2,121 bales; gross, 2,121 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 7,653 bales; to France, 7,344 bales; to the Continent, 1,603 bales; coastwise, 911 bales; sales, 10,000 bales; stock, 301,436 bales. Weather—Cool; receipts, 35,422 bales; gross, 43,376 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 22,886 bales; to France, 11,529 bales; to the Continent, 7,355 bales; coastwise, 5,303 bales; sales, 31,000 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 10.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 8¾c.; Low Middling, 8¼c.; Good Ordinary, 7⅞c.; net receipts, 2,132 bales; gross, 2,170 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,742 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 105,432 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 12,173 bales; gross, 12,249 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 7,909 bales; to the Continent, 2,421 bales; to the Channel, 3,100 bales; coastwise, 9,710 bales; sales, 8,149 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 10.—Cotton quiet, unchanged; Middling, 9⅜c.@9⅝c.; Low Middling, 9c.; Good Ordinary, 8½c.; net receipts, 1,161 bales; gross, 1,161 bales; Continent, 900 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 57,886 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 10,223 bales; exports, to France, 6,196 bales; to the Continent, 4,543 bales; coastwise, 2,590 bales; sales, 9,500 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 10.—Cotton steady; Middling, 9c.; Low Middling, 8½c.; Good Ordinary, 7⅞c.; net receipts, 940 bales; gross, 1,748 bales; exports, coastwise, 57 bales; sales, 1,100 bales; stock, 90,092 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 20,694 bales; gross, 20,781 bales; exports, to France, 2,095 bales; to the Continent, 6,000 bales; coastwise, 6,040 bales; sales, 8,350 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 10.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 8¾c.; Low Middling, 8¼c.; Good Ordinary, 7¾c.@7⅞c.; net receipts, 3,213 bales; exports, to the Continent, 1,700 bales; coastwise, 1,461 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 61,946 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 13,431 bales; exports, to the Continent, 3,700 bales; coastwise, 9,853 bales; sales, 8,500 bales.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 10, 1879.

Trade in Live Stock generally was fair on this forenoon, arrivals being light. Horned Cattle ranged from poor to fair, in the aggregate coarse and rather lean. At Sixtieth-Street Yards prices were 8c.@9¾c. ₱ lb., weights 8 to 8½ cwt. At Hamilton Cove prices were 7¾c.@10c. ₱ lb., weights to 8½ cwt., general allowance, 56 lb. net; extreme range, 55 to 57 lb. net. Milch Cows, Calves included, sold at $35@$45 ₱ head. The quality of the Milch Cows was in general fair, ranging from common to good. Sheep sold at 4½c. @ 5¾c. ₱ lb.; Lambs at 6½c.@6¾c. ₱ lb.; Hogs at 5c. ₱ lb. Coarse, quality was, lean and distressed from delay caused by severe weather, were slow of sale. Grass-fed Calves sold at 2½c. ₱ lb.; meal-fed Calves at 4½c. ₱ lb. Veals in fair demand at 5c.@7½c. ₱ lb. No sales of Hogs reported on live weight. City dressed not quoted at noon.

SALES.

At Sixtieth-Street Yards—H. F. Burchard sold for G. Roberts 17 fair Ohio Steers at 9¾c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt. B. Knowlton sold on commission 4 dry Cows at $20 ₱ head, 11 fair Cows, live weight 1,070 lb. ₱ head, at $3 50 ₱ cwt.; 2 Oxen at 8c. ₱ lb., weight 1,400 lb., cwt., strong. Dilienbeck & Dewey sold 183 Western Sheep, weight 84 lb. ₱ head, at 4¾c. ₱ lb.; 372 Western Sheep, weights 88 to 93 lb. ₱ head, at 4¾c. ₱ lb.; 102 Western Sheep, weight 90 lb. ₱ head, at $4 90 ₱ cwt.; 35 Western Sheep, weight 94 lb. ₱ head, at 5c. ₱ lb.; 2 Calves, weighs 260 lb. ₱ head, at 2½c. ₱ lb.; 9 Calves, weight 185 lb. ₱ head, at 4¾c. ₱ lb.; 1 Veal, weight 130 lbs., at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 1 Veal, weight 136 lb., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 1 Veal, weight 174 lb., at 6c. ₱ lb. Davis & Hallock sold 324 Canada Lambs, weight 86 lb. ₱ head, 160 head at 6¾c. ₱ lb., 164 head at 6¾c. ₱ lb.

At Harsimus Cove Yards—W. E. Dudley sold for S. W. Allerton 49 fair Illinois Steers at 9c. ₱ lb., with $15 on 25 head, weight 7 cwt., strong. Toffey & Sons sold for N. Morris 32 common Illinois Steers at 8¾c. ₱ lb., with $15 on the lot, weight 6¼ cwt., strong. W. Siegel sold for N. Morris 1 Bull, live weight 1,850 lb., at 3½c. ₱ lb.; 99 Illinois Steers, from poor to fair, 20 head at 8¼c. ₱ lb., with $1 on ₱ head; 33 head at 8½c. ₱ lb., with $1 on ₱ head; 33 head at 8¾c. ₱ lb., with $1 on ₱ head; 27 head at 9c. ₱ lb., with 50c. on ₱ head on 12 head and $1 on ₱ head on 15 head; 13 head at 9c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt., strong, 6¾ to 7¾ cwt., strong. D. J. Culver sold for S. W. Allerton 92 fair Illinois Steers, 2 head at 8¼c. ₱ lb., 13 head at 8¾c. ₱ lb., 27 head at 9c. ₱ lb., 25 head at 9¼c. ₱ lb., with 50c. on ₱ head on 2 head, 5 head at 9¼c. ₱ lb., 10 head at 9¾c. ₱ lb., weights 6¼ to 7½ cwt. Newton & Holmes sold 5 Bulls at $37 50 ₱ head; 5 Bulls, live weight, 832 lb. at 3½c. ₱ lb.; 4 dry Cows at 7½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ to 8¼ cwt. Rosenthal & Co. sold for M. Moore 2 Bulls, live weights 1,570 and 1,710 lb. ₱ head, at 3½c. @4c. ₱ lb.; 166 common Illinois Steers, with a fair crop; 20 head at 8¾c. ₱ lb., with 50c. on ₱ head on 9 head; 39 head at 8¾c. ₱ lb., 45 head at 9c. ₱ lb., 38 head at 8¾c. ₱ lb., 6 head at 9c. ₱ lb., 16 head at 9¼c. ₱ lb., with $1 on the lot, weights 6, 6¾ to 7 cwt.; for W. Alderson, 75 Illinois Steers, fresh; fair to good, 14 head at 9c. ₱ lb., with $1 on ₱ head; 12 head at 9¼c. ₱ lb., 14 head at 9¾c. ₱ lb., 35 head at 10c. ₱ lb., weights 6¾ to 7¾ cwt., strong; 3 Bulls, live weight 1,710 cwt. 1,890 lb. ₱ head, at 4c.@4¼c. ₱ lb.; 80 Illinois Steers, from poor to good, 18 head at 7½c. ₱ lb., with 50c. on ₱ head; 10 head at 8c. ₱ lb., with $1 on ₱ head; 19 head at 8¼c. ₱ lb., 20 head at 8½c. ₱ lb., with $1 on ₱ head, 19 head at 9¼c. ₱ lb., 20 head at 10c. ₱ lb., weights 6, 7, cwt., strong, to 8 cwt., scant. Kane & Pidcock sold 129 Ohio Sheep, weights 143 lb. ₱ head, at 5½c. ₱ lb.; Judd & Bingham sold 72 State Ewes, weight 165 lb. ₱ head, at 5c. ₱ lb.; 138 State Sheep, weight 128 lb. ₱ head, at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 181 State Sheep, weight 105 lb. ₱ head, at $5 15@$5 18¾ ₱ lb.; 37 State Sheep, weight 145 lb. ₱ head, at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 27 State Lambs, weight 79 lb. ₱ head, at 6¾c. ₱ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth-Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 20 Beever, 11 Cows, 73 Veals and Calves, 2,742 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals at Fourth-Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 900 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove Yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,580 head of horned Cattle, 6 Calves, 5,758 Sheep and Lambs, 8,037 Hogs.

BUFFALO, Jan. 10.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 142 head; for the week thus far, 6,273 head; for the same time last week, 7,760 head; 10 cars on sale to-day, 5 loads through consignments, 285 head. Market quiet. The roads leading East are still short of cars. But few sales to shippers have been reported. Sales of Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,900 head; for the w·ek thus far, 9,800 head; for the same time last week, 11,000 head. Market active and steady. Sheep—Market active at steady prices; offerings generally of good quality; fair to good Western Sheep, $3 60@ $4 10; extra, $4 25@$4 75; do. lambs, $4 50@$4 75; 2 car-loads of stock remain for sale unsold. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 2,925 head; for the week thus far, 21,670 head; for the same time last week, 15,230 head; bronght by Canadian drovers. Market active, and in the instance of the better qualities, quoted quite firm.....We quote: Packers, $3 20@$3 25; heavy and medium, $2 85@$3; fair mixed packing, $2 75@$2 80; inferior to fair ordinary Cheese at 2c.@3c.; skimmed at 2c. @4c.. Eggs have been in move demand and within the range of 24c.@28c. for fresh, of good to strictly fancy marks, the main dealings leading on the basis of 28c.@27c. ₱ dozen. Good demand noted for Tallow, with prime quoted at the close at 6¾c.; sales reported of 110,000 lb., in lots, at 6¾c.@6 11-16c.....Stearine has been more sparingly sought after and firmer, with Western quoted 6¼c., and City 6⅝c.; sales of 200 tcs. choice Western at 6¼c.....Of Refined Cotton-seed Oil, sales, 200 bbls., February option, at 40c.....The week's export clearances hence for European ports include 2,547 pks. Pork, 1,723 pks. Beef, 15,219 pks. Bacon, 3,906 tcs. and pkgs. Lard, 6,358 pks. Butter, and 36,168 pks. Cheese; also, 2,873 pks. Tallow.

SUGARS—Raw have been in fairly active request and quoted firm at 6⅝c. for fair, and 6¾c. for good Refining Cuba.....Sales have been reported of a cargo of Centrifugal, to arrive, said to have been at 4¾c., cost and freight; 138 hhds. New-Orleans at 6¾c., and 825 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 6¼c.@6¾c. ₱ lb.....Refined quoted strong in price, and in good demand.

TEAS—Have been in moderate activity in private trade, and prices have been somewhat unsettled.

WHISKY—Quoted up to $1 10@$1 10½, but dull.

FREIGHTS—Ship-owners were quite confident in their views, and offered room on berth and tonnage for charter with reserve, thus tending to impede negotiations, though a fair inquiry prevailed. The main call being from the Grain and Petroleum and Cotton interests; for the Cotton trade chiefly southern port loading, and in good part for early delivery.....FOR LIVERPOOL—The engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 2,900 bales Cotton at 7-32d.@¼d. ₱ lb., (chiefly of through freight;) 1,200 bbls. Flour, of through freight on private terms, quoted at 2s. 6d. asked; 130 tons Flour and Meal, in sacks, on the basis of 25s. ₱ ton; 8,000 bushels Wheat at 6d. ₱ bushel; 1,300 bbls. Oils, on private terms, quoted at 25s.; 1,000 bxs. Bacon, and 350 tcs. Lard at 30s. (part of through freight;) 35 to 40 tons Leather on private terms, quoted at about 32s.; small lots of Butter at 92s. 6d. @ 95s.; small lots of Tallow, &c., at 30s.; equal to 150 tons Measurement Goods, in lots, at 20s.@22s. 6d. ₱ ton, and 250 tcs. and bbls. Provisions, in lots, part at 8s. 3d. and 12s. 6d. And by steam from Baltimore, 40,000 bushels Grain, reported (as for forward shipment and on contracts made there) on private terms, quoted at the close at 6¼d. ₱ bushel.....FOR LONDON—By sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d. ₱ bbl., and (of cargo of a British bark, 699 tons, placed on the berth, 500 tons Freestone at $2 85@$3 10, 500 tons Slate at 20s., 50 cases Tobacco at 20s. ₱ ton, and 200 bbls. Lubricating Oil at 4s. 6d., and by steam, equal to about 225 tons Flour, and through freight, reported on the basis of 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl., and 25s. ₱ ton; 1,000 pks. Provisions, in lots, part at 30s. ₱ ton, 6s. ₱ tierce, and 4s. ₱ bbl., and sundry odd lots of general cargo on the basis of 2s. 6d. ₱ 40 cubic feet.....FOR GLASGOW—By steam, 3,200 bbls. Flour, of through freight, reported at 3s.@3s. 3d., chiefly at 3s. 3d.; 650 bbls. do. of direct shipment, at 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 2,500 sacks Flour and Meal, on the basis of 27s. 6d.; 50 tons do., same rate; and equal to about 250 tons general cargo, at 50s. per ton.....By sail, 600 to 650 tons Heavy Goods, in lots, mostly on the basis of 26s. @30s. for Heavy, and 22s. 6d.@27s. 6d. for Measurement Goods, ₱ ton.....FOR THE EAST COAST OF IRELAND—A British bark, 1,200 tons, hence, about 6,000 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 7½d.; and three foreign vessels, with, respectively, about 6,200, 5,100, and 3,800 quarters do. from Baltimore, reported within the range of 5s. 2½s. 3d. ₱ quarter.....FOR THE CONTINENT—A British bark, 790 tons, with about 6,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 3s. 9d.; and a Russian bark, 765 tons, with about 5,000 bbls. do., from Baltimore, at 4s. ₱ bbl.....FOR HAVRE—By steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour and 1,000 bbls. Goods, mostly at 26s. 27s. 6d.; and, by steam, 1,000 to 1,200 pks. Provisions at 35s. 37s. 6d. and about 125 tons Measurement Goods, in sundry odd lots at 30s. 37s. ₱ ton.....FOR BREMEN—By steam, 207 tons, hence, with Lard, at 32s. 6d. ₱ ton.....FOR A FRENCH PORT DIRECT—A British bark, 583 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 4s. ₱ quarter.....FOR ANTWERP—By sail, 600 to 650 tons Heavy Goods, in lots, mostly on the basis of 26s. @ 27s. 6d. ₱ ton; and 1,000 bbls. Flour, on private terms; 1,900 pks. Provisions, in lots, at 35s.@37s. 6d. ₱ ton. Also, a Norwegian ship, 991 tons, placed on the berth to load 1,200 bbls. Flour, on private terms (vessel previously mentioned as for Havre.).....FOR BREMEN—By sail, 250 tons Lard, at 32s.; and 100 tons Measurement Goods, at 34s. ₱ ton.....FOR HAMBURG—By steam, small lots of Provisions at 1.80 reichmarks; and sundry lots of Measurement Goods at 34s. ₱ ton.....FOR DANZIG OR KONIGSBERG—A Swedish bark, 311 tons, hence, with Provisions, &c., reported on the basis of 31s. 34.292s. ₱ ton.....FOR OPORTO—An American bark, hence, with general cargo, at current rates, loading Alcohol, about 500 bbls., at 3½c. ₱ gallon. Staves, &c., in proportionate figures.....FOR GENOA—An Austrian bark, 761 tons, hence, with Kentucky Tobacco (as bulk of cargo,) at 35s.....FOR ANGIERS AND ORDES

JAN

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Friday, Jan. 10, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Adolph L. Sauger, Esq., Referee, L. J. & I. Phillips sold the five-story iron-front building, with lease of lot 25 by 100, No. 16 Walkar-st., north side, 174.8 feet east of West Broadway, for $4,000, subject to taxes and assessment and unpaid ground rent, amounting to about $5,620, to Julia Stich. Scott & Myers, under similar court order, Arthur Johnes, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick building, and two-story brick stable, with lot 20 by 60, No. 252 Avenue B, south-west corner of 15th-st., for $7,300, to Charles E. and Samuel W. Milbank as Executors and plaintiffs. Also, under a foreclosure decree, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, Winans and Davies disposed of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 19.10 by 83.10 by 11.2 by 20.10 by 54.8, No. 203 West 33d-st., north side, 50 feet west of 7th-av., for $5,000, to Mutual Life Insurance Company, plaintiff; also a plot of land, 51.1 by 100.8, on East 89th-st., north side, 113.4 feet west of Madison-av., sold for $11,000 to same purchaser.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Jan. 9.

43d-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 7th-av., 20x100.4; Mary A. Palmer and husband to Michael White. nom.

27th-st., n. s., 182.8 ft. w. of 7th-av., 20x98.9; Carson G. Archibald and wife to Joseph Corbit. $7,000

125th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 7th-av., 100x99.11; James N. Smith and wife to Bernard N. Smith. 40,000

7th-av., s. e. corner of 52d-st., 25x100x irregular; also, 7th-av., w. corner of 35th-st., 24.9 x100; Thomas Cunningham and wife to Thomas Loughran. nom.

Spring-st., No. 200, 25x100; R. J. Jansen to William West. 12,000

Broadway, s. e. corner of 71st-st., 110.5x102.2x irregular; James E. Kelly to Wm. B. Reich. nom.

57th-st., n. s., 525 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x100.5; Emma A. Totten and husband to Jane Aitken. nom.

13th-st., n. s., 450 ft. e. of Willis-av., 12.6x100 234 West 42d-st.; Frederick W. Lauer to Christian F. Goeller. 5,000

122d-st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of 4th-av., 16.8x100.11; John C. Connor, Esq., Referee, to Daniel R. Kendall. 6,280

122d-st., s. s., 156.8 ft. e. of 4th-av., 16.8x100.11; Same to Same. 6,000

122d-st., s. s., 173.4 ft. e. of 4th-av., 16.8x100.11; Same to Same. 5,500

122d-st., s. s., 190 ft. e. of 4th-av., 16.8x100.11; Same to Same. 5,500

122d-st., s. s., 206.8 ft. e. of 4th-av., 16.8x100.11; Same to Same. 5,500

122d-st., s. s., 240 ft. e. of 4th-av., 16.8x100.11; Same to Same. 5,500

122d-st., s. s., 273.4 ft. e. of 4th-av., 16.8x100.11; Same to Same. 5,500

Mott-st., w. s., No. 127, 25.6x100; W. Parkin, Referee, to John Donley. 8,575

47th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x100.5; Margaret Boyd to Margaret Hurley. 3,400

56th-st., s. s., 475 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x200.10, to 55th-st.; Edward a Boyd and wife to Harkness Boyd. nom.

Same property; Harkness Boyd and wife to Elizabeth Boyd. nom.

152d-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Morris-av., 117.11x50, 23d Ward; James Hillis to Hasbrouck Du Bois. 900

3d-av., n. e. corner of 93d-st., 75x201.5; Jacob L. Maschke to Samson Marks. 500

4th-av., s. e. corner of 104th-st., 20x100; Martha White and husband to Margaret McEvoy. nom.

88th-st., n. s., 203 ft. e. of Madison-av., 22x98.9; Mary A. Wilson and husband to Frederick Waydell. nom.

11th-st., s. s., 144 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x94.10; Jacob Stahl and wife to Elizabeth Schlan. nom.

South-st., Water-st., and Montgomery-st., irregular; New-York Steam Sugar Refining Company to Peter Moller. 45,250

51st-st., s. s., 410 ft. e. of 11th-av., 20x100.5; Frank Storrs, Referee, to Sophia McBurnie. 5,125

47th-st., s. s., 54.6 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 13.6x29.6; Thomas C. Ennever, Referee, to Adalia K. Broome. 5,500

LEASES RECORDED.

4th-st., s. s., 116.11 ft. e. of 1st-av., 22x96.2, 20 years; Frederick H. Deisno and others, Trustees, to Free German School. $325

4th-st., s. s., 94.11 ft. e. of 1st-av., 22x96, 20 years; Same to Same. 325

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Broome, Adella K., and husband to Julia Hoffman; s. a. 27th-st., w. of Lexington-av., 3 years. nom.

Coe, Daniel, to Henrietta Martin; s. s. Bedford-st., s. of Leroy-st., 1 year. $10,000

Eccles, Mary O., and husband to Maria Stammers; s. s. 124th-st., w. of 6th-av., 3 years. 600

Gleason, Edward, and wife to Betsey A. Randell; s. s. 126th-st., w. of 5th-av., 3 years. 7,500

Hecht, Selig, to Adam Jung; s. w. corner of 3d-av. and 148th-st., 5 years. 5,200

Hurley, Margaret, to The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n. s. 47th-st., w. of 11th-av., 1 year. 2,000

Levy, Solomon, and wife to Catharine Fuchs; n. s. 43d-st., 300 ft. e. of 2d-av., 5 years. 6,000

Levy, Simon, and wife to The Gesellschaft Bruederliche Liebe; No. 351 East Houston-st., 5 years. 3,000

McBurnie, Sophie, and husband to Henry Remlicke; s. s. 51st-st., e. of 5th-av., 5 years. 4,500

O'Connor, Daniel P., to Jeannette Sanzay, Executrix, &c.; n. s. 37th-st., w. of 7th-av., 3 years. 5,500

Schmidt, Heinrich, to George Kern; s. s. 37th-st., w. of 2d-av., 3 years. 675

Vandusen, Abram B., and wife to Benjamin W. Jones; n. s. 124th-st., e. of 5th-av., 5 years. 38,500

Van Rensselaer, Maria L., to Henry A. Bogert and another, Trustee, &c.; w. s. 8th-av., n. of 13th-st., 1 year. 1,200

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Butterworth, Henry H., Trustee, &c., to Augustus J. Smith. nom.

Frank, Louis, to Julius Seneneck. $1,500

Gambrill, Maria L., to Jacob H. Lockman and another, Executors, &c. nom.

Hayes, Peter, to Eliza Guggenheimer. 3,500

Pitt, Charles, to Katherine A. Todd. 2,000

Reynolds, Samuel T., to Jeannette Sanzay, Executrix, &c. 2,688

Sammis, John S., to Hugh Nesbitt. 1,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NO. 6 WEST 52D-ST.

FOR SALE—AT A LOW PRICE, THIS ELEGANT FULL-SIZE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE.

The improvements contemplated in the immediate vicinity will, when completed, greatly enhance the present desirability of this location.

For further particulars apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
3 Pine-st. and 1,130 Broadway.

A SUPERBLY BUILT AND LOCATED four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 53d-st. and Madison-av., for sale at a decided bargain. Permits from

McCAFFERTY & CO., 850 5th-av., or
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
Offices 4 Pine, 35 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED for a lease and improvement of the premises No. 190 Chatham-st., (square,) lot, 25 by 124. Apply at No. 111 Fulton-st., to PETER A. H. JACKSON.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

FOR SALE.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer.

The valuable improved premises, No. 942 8th-av., between 55th and 56th sts., will be sold on SATURDAY, 11th January, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of WILLIAM SINCLAIR, Jr., Referee. The premises are well improved as French flats, and are fully rented. For particulars apply to BETTS, EMMET & ROBINSON, No. 52 Wall-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

A MOST DESIRABLE FLAT—HEATED; all light rooms; $55. JOHN D. CRIMMINS, No. 1,037 3d-av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

150 ACRE FARM IN NEW-JERSEY. Price, $2,000. Particulars,
COLLINS & WINNER, No. 1,464 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MACON, Capt. KEXFORD.....Saturday, Jan. 11
CITY OF COLUMBUS, Capt. NICKERSON.. Wed., Jan. 15
Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, Florida and Florida Steamboat Company, and with the new and elegant iron steamer ST. JOHNS.

GEO. YONGE, Agent
C. D. OWENS, General Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway. Ocean S. S. Co. and Central R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

Steam-ship.....SATURDAY, Jan. 18
Steamer SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....WED., Jan. 29

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.
Calling at Progreso, Campeche, and Frontera.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Jan. 11
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only,) Thurs., Jan. 16
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Saturday, Jan. 25
Steamer leaves New-Orleans Jan. 9 for Vera Cruz, connecting with steamer for Havana, New-York, and above ports.
M. ALEXANDER & SON, Nos. 12 and 13 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN.
BATAVIA...WED., Jan. 15|ARCTHIA...WED., Jan. 29
ALGERIA...WED., Jan. 22|SCYTHIA...WED., Feb. 5

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage.

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms, including a special low rate for the Fall and Winter months.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier 38, N. R., foot of King-st.

WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 9:30 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Jan. 21, 12:30 P. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Jan. 28, 6 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Feb. 4, 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Feb. 18, 3 P. M.

These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room,) $55, $65, and $75. INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26.

OFFICES, No. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Capt. RICHARDS, U. S. N., on both the outward and the homeward passages.

ADRIATIC, Capt. JENNINGS.Thurs., Jan. 16, 11:30 A. M.
CELTIC, Capt. GLADDELL.....Thurs., Jan. 23, 6 A. M.
BRITANNIC, Capt. PERRY.....Saturday, Feb. 1, noon

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are unsurpassed for speed and appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, $90, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $26.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE,
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From Pier No. 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Jan. 16
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Jan. 23

First cabin, $55 to $70, according to accommodations; excursion tickets, $100 to $120. Second Cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage at lowest rates.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 73 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FROM QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Jan. 18, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Jan. 25, 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, Jan. 30, 11 A. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's pier foot of 20th-st., Hoboken.

DONAU.....Sat., Jan. 11|NECKAR.....Sat., Jan. 25
RHEIN.....Sat., Jan. 18|WESER.....Sat., Feb. 1

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100
Second cabin.....60
Steerage.....30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid Steerage certificates, $30. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF EUROPE AT LOWEST RATES.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Bolivia.....Jan. 11, 7 A. M.|Devonia.....Jan. 25, 7 A. M.
Circassia.....Jan. 18, 2 P. M.|Ethiopia.....Feb. 1, noon.

Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $20.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.

Victoria.....Jan. 18, 2 P. M.|Castalia.....Jan. 25, 7 A. M.

Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

AMERIQUE, DELORD....Wednesday, Jan. 22, 5:30 A. M.
FRANCE, TRUDELLE.....Wednesday, Feb. 5, 3:30 P. M.
CANADA, PRADON.....Wednesday, Feb. 19, 9:30 P. M.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passengers apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

PRISIA.....Thurs., Jan. 16|GELLERT.....Jan. 30
HERDER.....Thurs., Jan. 23|CIMBRIA.....Thurs., Feb. 6

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold: second cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO., 15 Broadway.|GUSTAV SCHWAB & BRO.AS, General Agents.|General Passenger Agents.
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y.|No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.
Steamers leave Jersey City, near Pavonia Ferry.

SCHIEDAM.....Saturday, Jan. 11
ROTTERDAM.....Wednesday, Jan. 22

Cabin, $65–$70. Intermediate, $45–$50. Steerage, $23.

H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 7 South William-st.
FUNCH, EDYE & CO., L. W. MORRIS,
27 So. Wm-st., Freight Agts. 150 B'way., Gen. Passage Agt.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S.C., FLORIDA PORTS, AND ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

CHAMPION.....SATURDAY, Jan. 11
GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination, one-half the current rate.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the Pier,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or CHESTER S. HASELL, General Agent,
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

PALMETTO FREIGHT LINE,
VIA STEAM-SHIP TO CHARLESTON, S. C.,
and the SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD,
to all points in the South and South-west.

Freight rates and insurance at lowest figures.

Bills of lading signed at Pier No. 27 North River.

CHAS. D. OWENS, General Agent,
Palmetto Freight Line,
No. 315 Broadway.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.
FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO,

Connecting at St. Thomas with German steamers for Porto Rico and Spanish Main. The new first-class iron steam-ship CITY OF PARA, Capt. CARPENTER, will sail for the above ports on Wednesday, Jan. 15, at 3 P. M.

Positively no freight received after 3d. Freight must be paid in advance. Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at Robert Lock, Brooklyn. Insurance lower than by any other line. Shippers desiring insurance can effect same under our open policy. For freight engagements or passage, rating cheapest accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents, Office, Pier No. 20 East River.

FLORIDA RAILROAD AND STEAM-SHIP LINE.
ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FLORIDA.
SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
LOWEST RATES OF FREIGHT AND PASSAGE.
Steamer ASHLAND, SATURDAY, Jan. 4.
And every SATURDAY thereafter,
For Fernandina direct, from Pier No. 12 N. R., at 3 P. M.

Only line leaving through tickets and bills lading to all points in Florida, and on Chattahoochie, Appalachicola, and Flint Rivers, and Columbus, Ga. Insurance, 75 per cent. Bills lading signed on pier. For further information, through bills lading, and passage rates, apply to

E. ROBERTS, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., up stairs.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship COLON.....Monday, Jan. 20, noon
Connecting for South and Central America and Mexico.

From San Francisco for Japan and China:
Steam-ship CHINA.....Wednesday, March 5, noon

From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship AUSTRALIA.....Monday, Jan. 20, noon

For freight or general information apply to Company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River, and for passage at Company's Ticket Office, No. 257 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
FROM PIER 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.

S. S. NIAGARA.....Saturday, Jan. 11
S. S. SARATOGA.....Wednesday, Jan. 22

Tickets issued also for
VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS
in connection with French and English S. S. Lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 9:40 P. M. 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany R. R.—8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River R. R.—8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For New-York and New-England R. R.—8:05 A. M., 12 M., 11:35 P. M. For Newport—8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division—8:05 A. M., 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Boston and New-York Air Line R. R.—11 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3, 4:40, 6 P. M. For New-Canaan R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40 P. M. For local trains see time-tables.

LEHIGH-VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1878.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at 6:30 P. M.—Night express, daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached. General Eastern Office, corner Church and Cortlandt-sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT S. HAYNE, Superintendent and Engineer.

RAILROADS.

METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.
Open from 5:30 A. M. to 12 P. M.

RECTOR-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry, and connects with cars for South Ferry.

CORTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Communipaw Ferries.

PARK-PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken.

CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferry.

FRANKLIN-ST.

GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses-Street Ferry to Jersey City, and connects with cars for Desbrosses and East Grand Street Ferries.

BLEECKER-ST.—Connects with cars for East and West.

EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Christopher-Street Ferry to Hoboken, connecting with cars for Christopher and East Tenth Street Ferries.

FOURTEENTH-ST.—Nearest point to Union-Square, Wallack's and Lyceum Theatres, Academy of Music, Irving and Tammany Halls, connecting with cars for East Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point to Booth's, St. James, and Park Theatres, Grand Opera-house, Gilmore's Garden, and Masonic Temple, and Twenty-third-Street Ferry to Jersey City.

THIRTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point to Standard, Broadway, and Fifth-Avenue Theatres, Aquarium, and San Francisco Minstrels, connecting with cars for Weehawken Ferry.

FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Connects with New-York Transfer Company's cabs, for Grand Central Depot.

FIFTIETH-ST.

FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Central Park, connecting with cars of Belt Line Railroad.

For up-town trains take east-side stations.

For down-town trains take west-side stations.

FARE 10 CENTS.

Except between the hours of 5:30 and 7:30 A. M. and 5 and 7 P. M., when the fare is 5 cents.

M. VAN BROCKLIN, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after Dec. 16, 1878,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions, Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:12 P. M. Regular at 4:30 and 8:20 P. M., 1 and 10 P. M.; Sunday, 4:30 A. M. and 10 P. M. For Baltimore 4 P. M., except Sunday.

Express for Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sunday 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30 and 10 P. M. Emigrant Accommodation, 7:30 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:40 A. M., 10:10 P. M. daily; 9:40 A. M., 8:20 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 3, 3:50, 4:45, 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 A. M. and 10:10 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:50, 6:20, 8:30, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 6:20, 10:10 P. M.

Ticket offices, No. 526 and No. 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. No. 1 Astor House, and Brooklyn Annex, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.
General Manager.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after Dec. 16, 1878.

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, 10, (limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 12:01, 3:45, 3:55, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M. (Limited Express, 1:30 P. M.) 12, 3:30, 4:30, and 7:35 P. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:45, 3:55, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 30, 1878, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express. Drawing-room cars to Albany and Rochester, and from Albany to Montreal via Saratoga.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with Drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica and Rutland.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with through sleeping car via St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis and Cincinnati, running through on week-days; sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.

7:30 P. M., Fast Express for Rochester and Corning via Geneva. Sleeping cars to Geneva and Rochester.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and, excepting Saturday night, to Lowville and Watertown.

Tickets at the depot, 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 3 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY
will hereafter be known by its new name,
THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Through Trains from Chambers-Street Depot. (For 234-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room cars to Dunkirk.

5 P. M., daily. Fast Mail for Cincinnati, Chicago, and Buffalo & A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping Coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping Coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining cars to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.

Nor local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 4:30 P. M. and 1 P. M. express train from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

STEAM-BOATS.

$1 50 TO BOSTON,
VIA THE OLD, RELIABLE
STONINGTON LINE,
CONNECTING WITH ALL POINTS EAST.
NOT A TRIP MISSED IN SEVEN CONSECUTIVE YEARS.

The elegant steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT leave Pier No. 33 North River, (foot of Jay-st.,) at 4:30 P. M. daily, except Sundays.

Special first-class limited ticket, good only on 2:45 A. M. train from Stonington, sold via this line from New-York to Boston for $1 50.

Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. Staterooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company at 944 Broadway, 785 and 397 Broadway, and 45 Metropolitan and Fifth-Avenue Hotel Ticket Offices.

PROVIDENCE LINE, FOR FREIGHT ONLY.
Steamer ELM CITY, daily, except Sundays, leave Pier No. 29 North River, (foot of Warren-st.,) daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M. for Providence direct.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Agent.

GREAT
REDUCTION OF FARE,
VIA
FALL RIVER LINE
to
ONLY $1 50 BOSTON.

Tickets good only on day of sale for continuous passage on steamer and connecting trains.

Magnificent steamers
NEWPORT and OLD COLONY
leave New-York daily (Sundays excepted) at 4:30 P. M., from PIER 28, NORTH RIVER, foot of Murray-street. Leave Brooklyn, via "Annex" boat at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at all principal hotels, and ticket offices at the pier, and on steamers.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEORGE L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

SUNDAY LINE TO BOSTON.
Steamers of the Norwich Line will leave Pier No. 40 North River at 4:30 P. M., SUNDAY, for Boston, Worcester, Portland, &c.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS,
(No. 67 BLEECKER-ST.,) NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1879.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared the usual interest, under the provisions of the by-laws for the last six months ending the 31st December, as follows:

At the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum on all sums of five dollars and under five hundred dollars, and of FOUR PER CENT. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward, payable on and after the THIRD MONDAY, (20th inst.,) of this month.

This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., when it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the pass-books at any time when required on and after the 20th inst.

GEORGE CABOT WARD, Secretary.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS,
Nos. 74 and 76 WALL-ST.

The Trustees have ordered that INTEREST be paid to Depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending the 31st ult., at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 20th inst. The interest will be credited to depositors at principal.

WM. H. MACY, President.
JOHN E. BOYNTON, Secretary.
New-York, Jan. 8, 1879.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES
4 Per Cent. Bonds,
COUPON OR REGISTERED,

And all other issues of Government securities, bought and sold at MARKET RATES, FREE OF COMMISSION, and on hand for immediate delivery.

CALLED 5-20s bought or exchanged for other issues on most favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., N. Y.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY.—In the matter of CHRISTOPHER KYER, and others against THE ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CONSOLIDATED.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 31st day of December, 1878, I, the undersigned Referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction on SATURDAY, the 11th day of January instant, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the bonds of the St. Louis and Southeastern Railway Company, Consolidated, to the bearer thereof of the principal sum of five hundred dollars on the first day of November, 1902, with interest thereon to the meantime at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in gold coin, on the 1st days of February and August in each year, on the presentation and delivery of the coupons for such interest severally annexed, the said bonds being designated as First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the said St. Louis and South-eastern Railway Company, Consolidated, and purporting to be part of a series of bonds of said Company issued to an amount not exceeding twenty-one thousand dollars for every mile of track of railroad of said Company, of like tenor and date, and secured by a mortgage of the railway and property of said Company to George Opdyke and Philo G. Calhoun, of New-York, as Trustees, and which bonds are numbered as follows, that is to say, from No. 9,821 to 9,900, both inclusive, together with the coupons so annexed.

Dated NEW-YORK, January 3d, 1879.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE, Referee.
EVARTS, SOUTHMA

THE CITY REPUBLICANS.

ARTICLE XIV. NOT TO BE REPEALED.

ORGANIZATION OF "BARNEY" BIGLIN'S EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—THE LIBERALS TRYING TO COME BACK—GEN. ARTHUR OPPOSES THE REPEAL OF ARTICLE XIV. —ACTION OF THE XVIIIth, XIVth, AND XXth DISTRICTS.

The Eighteenth Assembly District Republican Association held a prolonged meeting last evening at its head-quarters, in Fourth-avenue, near Thirty-second-street. A meeting of the Executive Committee to elect officers for the ensuing year was held previous to the regular meeting. J. R. Adams, the Chairman for 1878, presided, and was renominated for the post by ex-Judge Howland. The nomination was seconded by Col. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger. John Pullman, brother of "Chris." Pullman, nominated Charles E. Lansing for the same post. In seconding the nomination "Barney" Biglin claimed that it was made in deference to the wish of a great many members of the association. It is charged, however, by a gentleman presumably familiar with the facts, that Lansing's nomination was prompted by Biglin in direct violation of a promise made by him to Adams, whom he assured a re-election, although, as it is charged, he secretly intended to undermine his chances. The vote upon the candidates secured Lansing 43 Biglin votes, which gave him a majority. In accepting the position, Mr. Lansing stated that henceforth the members were to live together amicably, and endeavor to secure success in all their undertakings. After electing the officers of the association and the delegates to the Central Committee, members of its own body, the Executive Committee adjourned.

The association met directly afterward, and "Barney" Biglin, who was greeted with a loud pounding of boot-heels as he ascended the platform, introduced Horace M. Ruggles, his candidate for President in the late primary election, who, after making a brief speech, assumed the President's chair. John Pullman, from the Committee on Admissions, read a list of 150 Liberal Republicans who were anxious to become members of the regular Republican association, and moved that they be admitted. This brought Gen. Arthur to his feet with a warm protest. He wished to know how long the association was to be expected to elect men who kept coming in and going out of its ranks as they found it politically convenient. If he recollected aright, the same men had been admitted two years ago, and had walked out two weeks after their election to work in the interest of an opposing organization. He saw on that list the names of many of the men by whose direction he had been dragged from a meeting by policemen, notwithstanding his great weight of body and strenuous resistance with hand and foot. One of them last year had even come to him personally and proposed that in the selection of delegates to the Saratoga Convention the regular association should select one from its own ranks and take one from the ranks of the outside and opposing association. He was ready to forgive all these things and try these men again, if they were willing to come in and work loyally and squarely for the Republican Party. But they must make a pledge to stand by the party nomination. This was the regular, old-fashioned idea of fidelity. Some might call it the "machine" way, and "bolt" against it, but it was best for the party that such men should remain out of it. He had no objection to admit these men, but he did object to another wholesale election. These men must come before the Committee on Admissions separately as individual applicants, and stand upon their qualifications for admission under the constitution, and not be admitted in a body, and be free to walk out again to work for rivals in a few weeks or months.

John Pullman, working in his brother's interest, strove hard to carry his points, but at length succumbed, and the list of applicants was referred to the Committee on Admissions. The Secretary next read a protest from Christopher Pullman and F. B. Nugent against the election of J. R. Lawrence; and David Mulligan as delegates to the Central Committee, on the ground that the protestants had received a majority of the votes cast, and that the Inspectors of Elections gave Lawrence and Nugent false certificates. The protest was referred to the Executive Committee. The Secretary then read a communication from the Central Committee requesting the association to take action upon article 14 of the constitution. John Pullman offered a resolution refusing to repeal the article in question. Gen. Arthur seconded it. He said that the article was the corner-stone upon which the party in the city rested, and it should not be removed because of some fancied notion of expediency to meet a certain state of affairs. The Republican Party had the right to select any public-spirited citizen as a candidate for union candidate against the common foe—Tammany Hall. Within the meaning of article 14 he would be a regular candidate of the Republican Party, as in the case of Mayor Cooper, and should never receive office from him could serve his party faithfully, and would not be considered as serving under Democratic rule. "Barney" Biglin strove against the communication from the Central Committee laid on the table, and it took a very long time to convince him that such action would be simply an insult to the central body. He finally comprehended the situation, however, and the resolution of Mr. Pullman was unanimously adopted. A long list of propositions for membership, among which was the name of Surveyor Charles K. Graham, was read, and then the meeting adjourned.

The Fourteenth District Republican Association met last evening at No. 4 St. Mark's-place, John H. Brady in the chair. The proposed repeal of article 14 of the constitution was discussed. Mr. Brady said that the repeal of the article would be likely at some time to work harm to the Republican Party, although at present it might work a benefit. In times past it had been a strong bulwark of the party, and he was not in favor of repealing it without mature deliberation. Hiram Merwitt offered resolutions declaring that it was unwise to repeal the article in question. After some discussion the whole matter was referred to a committee composed of John R. Nugent, Hiram Merritt, John Baier, John S. Phillips, and William F. Daly. The committee was instructed to report at the next meeting.

The Twentieth Assembly District Republican Association met last evening at No. 154 East Fifty-fourth-street, ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer presiding. A special committee appointed to wait on Mayor Cooper and urge the appointment of Mr. Jacob Hess as Police Commissioner reported that the Mayor had promised to give the matter due consideration. Thirty-five propositions for membership were referred to the Committee on Admissions. Mr. Solon B. Smith moved that the assent of the association be given to the proposed report of article 14 of the constitution. Mr. Henry Sterns, who spoke against the motion, said that the section was added at a time when it was necessary that something should be done to distinguish Republicans from Democrats—a rather difficult thing to do, he thought, in the old Ring times. The same reasons existed still, though not perhaps quite so strongly. Mr. Alexander Blumenstiel said that the object of the section was to protect Republicans holding office under Democratic authority from the temptation of selling out the party. It was not to be expected, he said, that a man associating with Democrats and looking to them for his livelihood could remain faithful to the Republican Party. Mr. Jacob Hess moved that the motion of Mr. Smith be laid on the table, which was carried. At the last meeting of the association a resolution, offered by Mr. Henry Sterns, that section 7 of the constitution be amended so as to take the power of appointing the Executive, Finance, and Admissions Committees out of the hands of the President and having them elected by the association, was adopted. A copy of the resolution was transmitted to the Central Committee, with the request that it be sent to the district associations for their approval. Last evening Mr. Sterns moved that postal cards bearing the resolution be circulated among the associations. The association, however, not only voted the motion down but reconsidered its former action, and, after a sharp discussion, refused to adopt the resolution. The Central Committee will be requested to return the document transmitted to it.

REGULATING INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

The New-York merchants who went to Washington to add their influence to that promoting the passage of the Reagan bill to regulate inter-State commerce and to prohibit unjust discriminations by common carriers returned yesterday well satisfied with the result of their mission. Among the signers of the petition which they carried, and which was presented by Senator Conkling, were Charles H. Marshall & Co., C. H. Mallory & Co., Snow & Burgess, H. B. Claflin & Co., E. S. Jaffray & Co., H. K. & P. E. Thurber & Co., Stern & Rose, Sulzbacher, Gitterman & Co., Case, Leland & Co., W. D. Morgan, C. T. Reynolds, Faulkner, Page & Co., Kibbe, Chaffee, Shreve & Co., George A. Clark & Brother. Besides these there were numerous signers resident in Boston, Newburyport, Philadelphia, Portsmouth, Portland, Bath, and Freeport, Me.

PROPOSED REUNION OF AN OLD FAMILY.

Preparations are now being made, and invitations issued, by Hon. William E. Dodge and others, representatives of the Dodge family in America, for a social reunion of the family, at Salem, Mass., on Thursday, July 10, 1879. The family is of very ancient lineage in Cheshire, England. On the 29th day of June, 1629, O. S., (now the 10th day of July, N. S.,) William Dodge, who, with his brother, was the founder of the name and family in this country, arrived at Salem, Essex County, Mass., on board the ship Fleet. In the circular which has been issued, and which is signed by William E. Dodge, William E. Dodge, Jr., No. 20 Cliff-street, New-York; Robert Dodge, No. 12 Wall-street, New-York; Richard J. Dodge, No. 83 William-street, New-York; Reuben Rawson Dodge, Wilkinsonville, Mass.; Christopher Gore Dodge, No. 11 West Park-street, Providence, R. I.; Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, Council Bluffs, Iowa. They state that as yet no true genealogical history of the family has appeared, neither has any united effort been made for its production, although many of them have extensive collections of materials therefor. In order to assure the preparation of such history before these collections are lost, to widen their mutual acquaintance, and to rekindle a true family feeling in their race at the cradle of their second birth, it is proposed that on Thursday, July 10, 1879, being the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the landing of William Dodge at Salem, all that bear the name of Dodge in the United States, either in person or by their representatives, shall gather anew in Mechanic Hall, Essex-street, Ancient Salem, at 10 o'clock A. M., for social reunion, to provide for a proper memorial, and to listen to the addresses of several prominent members of the family.

NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER LAST—A FAVORABLE OUTLOOK.

The report of the Board of Directors of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company to its stockholders, concerning the operations of the company from June 1 to Sept. 30, 1878, has just been published. In their introduction, the Directors call attention to the fact that on June 1, 1878, the company was put in possession of the larger portion of the property belonging to the Erie Railway, the portion not transferred continuing, "for prudential reasons," under the control of the Receiver, who still is in receipt of the revenues accruing therefrom. This arrangement, it is said, will probably be continued until the Receiver is discharged, and all the real and personal property of the Erie Railway Company purchased by the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company is transferred to it. The gross earnings of the company under the new management for the period of the four months ending Sept. 30, amounted to $5,192,681 22; operating expenses, $3,272,748 77; total net earnings from all sources, $1,930,479 93; rentals on leased lines, $311,047 75; total net revenue, $1,619,432 18. From this is deducted the interest on mortgages and loans, premium on gold, and guaranteed interest, other than the interest on the bonds of the company, amounting in all to $47,482 02. A further deduction of the interest on the funded debt ($743,403 76) leaves a balance to the credit of profit and loss of $828,546 40. The Receiver of the Erie Railway Company having made a report of its operations from Oct. 1, 1877, to June 1, 1878, the two reports are combined in the statistics appended, for the purpose of showing the results of the whole year's work. Thus it is shown that the earnings of the year amounted to $15,644,978 09; the operating expenses, $10,635,863 67; net earnings, $5,009,114 42; net revenue, deducting losses from various sources, $4,913,075 69. After deducting rents and claims, taxes, interest on mortgages and loans, premium on gold, guaranteed interest on other than the bonds of the Erie Railway Company, expenses of organization, expenses of foreclosure, and the interest on funded debt, it is shown that the profit during the year 1877-8 amounted to $625,431 77. The interest on the whole amount of the funded debt in 1876-7 was $3,807,764 50; the amount charged in 1877-8 was $3,743,403 41. The aggregate result of the operations of the leased lines was as follows: Profit, $104,479 93; loss, $388,224 19; balance loss, $283,744 26. The Paterson and Hudson, Paterson and Ramapo, and the Union Railroad between Jersey City and Duffens are leased and their earnings and expenses are merged into the general accounts of the main line. The operations of other branch lines not leased are also included in those of the main road. Viewing the operations of the leased lines as contributions to the main line, the report estimates their value in gross earnings at between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000. After the tables showing the earnings and expenses of the main line and branches for the years 1876-7 and 1877-8, it is seen that the increased earnings of 1877-8 over those of 1876-7 were, from general freights, express, and rents, $1,900,563 40, while the earnings from coal, passengers, mails, and miscellaneous, fell off $964,475 23, still leaving an increase in net earnings amounting to $936,088 17. Added to this is the decreased cost of operating, ($263,975 93,) which would make the total of the net earnings $1,200,064 10. The reduction of 6 per cent. in the working expenses is attributed to the increased price of labor, the falling off in the cost of supplies and material, and particularly to the improvement of the roadway, the rolling-stock and general management. A falling off of $2218,2.40 56 in the receipts from first-class passengers is reported, while those from the emigrant passengers show an increase of $68,272 02, as compared with 1876-7.

Among the improvements reported is the completion of the third rail on Aug. 14. Its cost was, between Buffalo and Elmira, $1,060,032 18; Waverly and Susquehanna, $336,676 70; Susquehanna and Jersey City, (estimated,) $1,162,705; total cost of third rail, $2,559,413 88. There are now on the road, in active service, 475 locomotives; 12,963 cars of all classes, and 3,000 box-cars are being built. By means of the Union Steamboat Company, which belongs to the railroad company, the connection of the system of railways for through traffic with the West is complete. The completion of the standard gauge from Jersey City to Buffalo will, it is thought, enable the company to reach all the shipping points in the West.

The total movement in anthracite and bituminous coal during the year ending Sept. 30, was, of anthracite, 2,463,698; of bituminous, 387,408, making a total of 2,850,106 tons. The very great depression in the demand for anthracite coal is attributed to the stocks in hand on Jan. 1; to the lessened consumption due to the mildness of the last Winter, and to other minor causes. The total amount of oil handled during the year, was, refined oil, 97,237 tons; crude, 312,623 tons; showing a total increase of 23,640 tons as compared with the previous year. The live stock there was an increase of 13,538 over 1876-7, while the movement in lumber showed a falling off of 2,494 tons. Speaking under the head of the "Basis of Prosperity," the Directors say: "It may be accepted as true that hereafter the rates on throught freight will be kept at low figures, and that railway companies must look for their profits more to an increase of tonnage than to an increase of rates." Further on they add: "These low rates must prevail, owing to the competition between the great lines of railway extending from the Atlantic seaports to every part of the tonnage-producing regions of the West."

The funded indebtedness of the company, excluding the prior lien bonds of $2,500,000 not yet issued, is reported as being $66,818,203 69, which, added to the capital stock, makes the total funded debt and stock $131,818,203 69. In conclusion, the report speaks of the operations of the year as a whole as fairly encouraging.

J. W. HULL ARRESTED.

THE $30,000 BOND ROBBER SECURED IN NEW-BRUNSWICK.

John W. Hull, the aged thief who obtained $30,000 worth of United States bonds from Field, James & Co., No. 16 Broad-street, under pretenses that were false in morals if not in law, was arrested in a small town in the Province] of New-Brunswick, on Thursday, by Detective Faye, of the Montreal Police. The swindled firm was nearly a week in ascertaining the direction of Hull's flight. He had covered his tracks to the river boundaries of this island so successfully that mere accident put Mr. James in possession of the fact that he had left the City by the Park River Line. His hurried departure from the Park-Avenue Hotel had been timed so as to catch a steamer of that line just as she was throwing off her hawsers. Hull reached Providence on Sunday morning, and remained there until early next day, when he purchased tickets and embarked for Canada by way of the Providence and Worcester Line. The trace of him disappeared at the last-named place, as the ticket agent could not remember his Canadian destination. Mr. Field searched Ottawa without result, and had reached Montreal, when the scent grew warm again. A friend, who called upon him at a Montreal hotel, remembered having seen a well-made-up young old man who had got drunk at the hotel they then were in a few days before. The inebriated stranger grew boastful as he grew frantic, and finally pulled out a roll of money which consisted of $28,000 in $1,000 greenbacks. He was supplied with plenty of smaller money. On this clue the detective hired him to New-Brunswick, where he arrested him and found most of the money still in his possession. The advices received by the firm indicate that Hull made no objection to accompanying the detective to Montreal. If he should now legal fight there, it is the intention of Mr. Field to prosecute him in Montreal for the fraudulent obtaining of the money, and it is expected that he will disgorge rather than undergo the long term of imprisonment which would otherwise result. The firm is ignorant of the manner or place in which he turned the bonds into money.

Superintendent Walling yesterday received a dispatch from the Canadian authorities announcing the arrest of Hull, and asking that extradition papers be sent on for his removal to the United States. Mr. Walling, however, said that Hull had not committed any offense mentioned in the extradition treaty, and could not, therefore, be brought back unless he should return voluntarily. The firm he robbed can, however, recover the bonds found in the possession of Hull by civil action in the courts of the Dominion.

A FRIGHTENED GERMAN.

A German, giving his name as John Hamman, living in Pitt-street, ran excitedly into the Central Office late last evening and complained to Inspector McDermott that his life had been threatened by a man at No. 78 Pitt-street. Hamman is a cabinet-maker out of work, and in answer to an advertisement in a German newspaper he went to the place named in search of employment. He found two men there, one of whom told him he could have the job by applying at No. 123 East Broadway. The other man declared that Hamman must go to No. 123 Warren-street. They got into a wrangle, and Hamman called them both swindlers. One of the two men picked up a large carving-knife and said he would cut Hamman's heart out, when the frightened German sprang out of the door and ran for dear life. He was advised by the Inspector to swear a warrant for the arrest of the men.

REGISTER LOEW'S DEFENSE.

HIS ANSWER TO THE CHARGES AGAINST HIM.

HE ADMITS HE DID NOT LEARN HIS DUTIES—GENERAL DENIALS OF SPECIFIC ACCUSATIONS—WHAT THE GOVERNOR SAID.

The formal answer of Register Loew to the charges preferred by the Bar Association's Committee was submitted to Gov. Robinson at Albany yesterday. Messrs. Charles F. MacLean, Henry E. Knox, and George Déforest Lord appeared on behalf of the committee, and ex-Judge Shipman, Aaron J. Vanderpool, and Charles E. Loew represented the Register.

The answer thus submitted is long and rambling, and abounds in general statements rather than giving specific denials in detail in response to the specific charges preferred by the committee. Mr. Loew begins by saying he entered on the discharge of his duties as Register on Jan. 1, 1878. In discharging the duties it is necessary for him to have a deputy, an assistant to the latter, an examiner, two index clerks, and from 85 to 90 other clerks and employes. There is a great amount of detail about the business which must be left to subordinates. It is simply impossible, he says, for him to count or otherwise ascertain, personally, the number of folios in each paper presented for record at the office, and such duty has necessarily been performed by the deputy or by one of the clerks, as has been usual for many years. The books in the office are increasing at the rate of about 70 volumes per year, and, during the past year, 17,367 papers were received. He denies generally that he, or any of his subordinates to his knowledge, has been willfully guilty of any neglect of duty, misfeasance or malversation in office, or of extortion. He says he has kept in his office books which were in substantial compliance with the law, and in which the entries of fees charged and received were kept, "with the exception, perhaps, of a few items that may have been, through inadvertence, omitted on the days in August and October" stated in the charge of the committee of the association. Such books, he remarks, were always open for inspection during business hours. He denies that he ever personally fixed or established, or caused or permitted to be fixed or established, any tariff of charges for recording documents, or that any scale of prices ever fixed or authorited by him is as stated. When he entered upon the duties of his office, he says, he did not know what the legal charges were, and believed that those exacted by his predecessors were correct. He undertook no personal examination of the law for himself, but directed his deputy to inquire from those formerly in the office what the legal rates were. The deputy did so, made up his list, and submitted it to John Y. Savage, the former Deputy Register, who pronounced it correct. The Deputy, Mr. Loew says, did not submit the list to him personally, "and beyond a general knowledge of the fact that the scale of charges had been thus obtained, this respondent had no knowledge in regard to the same, but always assumed and believed that the same were strictly legal and proper."

On the complaint of overcharging, he says, was ever made to him, and that was about a search where the charge did not exceed $1. When the complaint was made, he says he reduced the bill to the amount desired when the complainant left the Association. When the charges of extortion first appeared in the newspapers in September last, he wrote to his deputy, telling him to charge only the legal fees, and to himself, for the time, examine the different laws applicable to his office and the fees to be charged for services rendered therein, "with a view of ascertaining precisely what the lawful charges were." After the examination he told his deputy and subordinates what he believed the legal fees to be, and directed them to charge such fees only. This, he says, was before the appointment of the Bar Association's committee. He then endeavored to ascertain what his predecessors in office used to do, and says he ascertained that for the past 30 or 40 years the practice has been to estimate rather than count the number of folios in each instrument presented to be recorded, and to add five folios, in addition, to cover the Register's certificate in the liber, the entry of the record in the general indices, and the entries in the sticklers. This practice he says he was unauthorized by law he directed its discontinuance.

Mr. Loew says a charge of 25 cents extra on each instrument for returning it would not be unreasonable and would be legal, but that he has not made such a charge. He did not think that a printed schedule the charges in his office were made until his deputy presented the same to the committee, and then he "immediately condemned it." Mr. Loew then gives the correct fees ceased to be collected in his office by the committee, whom he seems to blame for not finding out for him what the legal fees of the office are. He also refers to the action taken at the recent meeting of his bondsmen, at which he looked over and prepared a schedule of fees for him, and denies that he "knowingly" took, received, &c., the sums stated by the committee for recording the instruments and mortgages specified by Isaac Bell, Jr. Before obtaining the office of Register, he says, he had been a Judge for 12 years, and had never had any special business in the Register's office, nor did he know what the rates of fees allowed by law were, or what his predecessors had charged. He thought it safer to follow the old rates than to look up the matter for himself. The schedule prepared by his deputy was in entire good faith. When he learned by his own examination that certain of the charges were illegal he stopped them. Since the preparing of the recent schedule of fees by his friends he has adhered to it, though he believes the rates to be lower than the law would allow. He has ever been ready to meet the views and wishes of those doing business with his office, "without special regard to his own emoluments." If due attention, he adds, be given to his claim for payment of fees for making and sealing certificates, indexing records, and returning papers after being recorded, it would more than equal all erroneous or mistaken charges, if any such have been made. Any such charges, if made, were made unwillingly, he says, and in violation of his orders. In conclusion, he "submits that no public interest requires his removal" from office, "nor is it just and proper that he should be removed, or that any action should be further called in question." He prays for a dismissal of the charges. He verifies the answer, and his deputy, Augustus T. Docharty, verifies his statements concerning the charging of fees.

The answer was filed by Gov. Robinson, and after a recess of 10 minutes Mr. Knox addressed the Governor, and directed his attention to the fact that the reply created an issue that the charges had not been proved. The committee had charged that the Register did charge illegal fees, and the Register answers that he did not "knowingly" overcharge. The same method of evading the charges is observed in another passage of the reply, in which, referring to the allegation that a schedule of fees largely in excess of the legal charges was in use in the Register's office, the answer is made that the Register did not "personally" permit such a schedule to be prepared or used. Mr. Knox proposed that the representatives of the Register should strike out the word "knowingly" and make a direct issue; but this proposition was not received favorably. The consultation lasted for an hour and a half, and at its close Gov. Robinson said he should require time to examine the charges and the reply, and then, if the necessity became apparent to him, he would appoint a commission to take proofs. It is remembered that the case of Isaac Bell, Jr., when Excise Commissioner Morton, charged with neglect of his official duties, the Governor decided that the plea of ignorance of the law was not a valid one, and that he was bound to be acquainted with the duties of the office he had undertaken to fill.

THE MISSING MISS WRIGHT.

The Police have not yet succeeded in obtaining any trace of Miss Cornelia Wright, the young lady who has been missing from her home in Poughkeepsie since the 2d inst., and who is supposed to have come to this City. She left her home suddenly, without giving her parents any intimation of her intention, and since that time she has not been seen by any of her relatives or friends, nor has anything been heard from her. Her parents believe that when she left home she was temporarily deranged. She did not take a change of clothing with her, and had only a small amount of money. A friend of Miss Wright called on Superintendent Walling yesterday, and suggested that Miss Wright may have taken service with some family as a domestic. She had been impressed with the idea that she ought to earn her own living. Although her parents are comfortably situated. It is feared that in brooding over this idea her mind has become unsettled. It is not known positively that she came to this City. On the day she left home, Miss Wright went to the railroad station at Poughkeepsie and purchased a ticket for New-York. She was seen by the Depot Master to get on board the train but it could not be ascertained whether she landed at the Grand Central Depot or left the train before it reached New-York.

ARRESTED ON A CHARGE OF FORGERY.

Robert Morris, aged 20, who claims to reside in St. Louis, was arrested yesterday charged with the forgery of two checks on the Bank of the Metropolis. It appears that on the 26th of December the accused presented at the bank a check for $15, purporting to have been drawn by Charles Lefler, the former proprietor of the Irving House, to the order of F. Hunter, and which bore the indorsements of F. Hunter, Thomas Murphy, and Thomas Stokes. The check was paid, but the next day it was discovered that it was a forgery. Yesterday an American District Telegraph messenger called at the bank and presented a check for $325, purporting to be drawn by Charles Lefler, to the order of John Fox, and indorsed as follows: "John Fox, receive. Charles Lefler." This check was at once discovered to be a forrery, and the lad was detained. He informed Mr. Robert Ward that the check had been given him by a young man who was waiting for him at the Metropolitan Hotel. Detective Shelley was sent for, and Officer P. P. Byrne, of the District Telegraph Company, was summoned. A decoy package was made up, and the lad was sent to the Metropolitan Hotel to meet the man who had sent him with the check. The officers waited in the office, and as the lad entered Morris came forward and the messenger gave him the package. He was immediately arrested by the detective, and locked up at the Central Office. He is not known to the detectives, and he refused to make any statement relative to the forged checks. He will be arraigned at court to-day.

DEPRESSION IN FIRE INSURANCE.

THE UNDERWRITERS CONSIDERING THE CAUSES—A TARIFF ASSOCIATION TO BE FORMED.

The depression in fire insurance business, which has kept pace with that of all other commercial ventures, and has resulted in the liquidation or more summary decease of many companies deemed solvent and prosperous, led to the appointment of a committee of nine members of the Board of Fire Underwriters to inquire into the causes of the depression, and recommend what action, in their judgment, would remedy the present demoralized condition of fire insurance in this City and vicinity. The committee, of which Mr. John D. Cocks was Chairman, made its report on Dec. 18 ultimo, but its recommendations were postponed for the action of a meeting of the board, which was held yesterday. Eighty-three companies were represented. The report, after reciting that out of the many causes of depression it selected for action only those which seemed to be of general application and importance, sets forth, as most prominent among the unavoidable causes, the depression which has characterized all kinds of business for several years; the shrinkage of values, thus reducing the volume of insurance needed, and the increase of capital in competition for this diminished volume of business. Any hopes for a change in these conditions must be based upon a return of general business prosperity, and the revival of the trade and commerce of the country. The principal avoidable causes are the following: The failure to sustain a uniform tariff of rates; the allowance of rebate to the assured; and the payment of excessive commissions to brokers. Without further enumeration of minor causes, and admitting the consideration given those already named, that their influence is injurious to the business of fire insurance, and that they are avoidable, then the remedies are the establishment of a uniform tariff of net rates without rebate or deduction to the assured, and a restriction of the rate of commissions to brokers. If, by the common consent of all the companies and agencies, an agreement could be had on these points, it would go far toward saving the business from that destruction to which the present uncontrolled competition inevitably tends. There are difficulties in the way of such an agreement, and of forming and enforcing the rules necessary to carry it into successful operation; but these obstacles are not insurmountable. It must be obvious, in the first place, that in any plan agreed upon perfect comity must be maintained toward each other by all classes of companies; if companies doing an agency business agree to, and do sustain, local rates in this City, the local companies which have no agencies, but which take risks in other cities over their own counters, must sustain the local tariffs of the places where the risks are located. Agency companies and foreign companies cannot be expected to respect our local tariff here, unless our local companies are equally willing to respect the tariffs of other places.

Agency companies which have adhered to the system of rebate to the assured have a right to demand that the abolition of that system be accompanied by a lower rate of commission to brokers, not only as a precaution against the pernicious habit of a division with the assured of the broker's commission, but as evidence of an honest effort on the part of the companies to reduce this expense of the business. They therefore recommend that the members of the board take the necessary action to form a Tariff Association, place upon the clerk's table the proposition to form such association, let the companies voluntarily and unanimously come forward and sign it, and then, if they agree upon a plan of action, the remedy for the present demoralization will be in their own hands.

At the conclusion of the reading, a motion to adopt the report and its recommendations was passed by a vote of 79 to 4. After the meeting of the board, an informal meeting of those in favor of a report was held, when it was decided to take further steps toward the formation of the proposed Tariff Association on Tuesday next.

THE RAILWAY MAIL DORMITORY.

WHERE THE POSTAL CLERKS SLEEP IN THE INTERVALS OF DUTY—A PECULIAR GOVERNMENTAL INSTITUTION.

In the upper story of the north front of the new Post Office there is a Post Office dormitory, which comparatively few persons other than those using it ever saw or heard of. It is neat, clean, commodious, and airy, and contains 50 spring iron cot bedsteads, each furnished with two mattresses and the necessary bedding. This sleeping-room is provided for the use of the clerks belonging to the railway mail branch of the postal service, and was established shortly after the railway mail service was organized. The object of it is to furnish a central and comfortable sleeping place for the clerks when they reach this City from their "runs," so that they may be ready beyond the possibility of delay or mishap for their next "run" outward from the City. When the railway mail service was an institution of weakly and experimental growth, the clerks were obliged to find dormitory accommodations at their boarding-houses, at lodging-houses, or at hotels. They were thus scattered all over the City, and in the case of many requesting early or long distances from the Post Office. It is always necessary that the clerk shall be at the Post Office from two to three hours before the actual time of starting of the train which carries him out, and it not infrequently happened, before the dormitory plan was introduced, that men overslept themselves, and thus missed their trains. Hundreds of the older employes of the service, among them many Postmaster Pearson, and Superintendent Jackson, in this City, have slept for three or four hours in the old Post Office building at Liberty and Nassau streets, with a couple of mail bags only as their bed, with occasionally the luxury of a mail bag rolled up to serve as a pillow. This was sometimes necessary, because their trains were delayed in coming in, and, instead of their having seven hours of sleep, they had less half of the time on the road, and the wearied condition did not dare trust themselves to the luxury of a soft bed, for fear of missing the "run" out. Again, these clerks are frequently obliged to work for 36 to 48 hours without sleep, subject to the jar and fatigue of standing on their feet, busily at work on moving trains, and the nearest bed on their reaching the Post Office is the most welcome. It was under these circumstances that the dormitory came into existence, and now it is a recognized adjunct of the railway mail system, a small portion of the postal appropriation being set apart for the maintenance of dormitories at all the chief centres in the various divisions. A janitor is employed in each dormitory, who keeps a "mail" book, on which the name of each clerk is entered as he goes to bed, with the time at which he is to be aroused and the number of the bed he is sleeping in. When the time comes to awaken him he is quietly aroused by the janitor, and should he, from excessive fatigue again, fail asleep, it is the janitor's duty to call him again. This is done quietly and without disturbing the other clerks, and so all possibility of delay or inattension to duty is avoided.

GOING OUT OF BUSINESS.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY REINSURING THEIR OUTSTANDING RISKS.

The Directors of the Firemen's Fund Insurance Company on Thursday voted to accept no new business, and to reinsure their outstanding risks in other companies as soon as practicable. This action foreshadows the liquidation of a company that has been doing business in this City for nearly 21 years. It was incorporated in May, 1858, under a legislative charter, whose salient feature was the agreement to give a percentage of annual profits to the fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of volunteer firemen. The subscribed capital of the company was $150,000, and the names of many prominent and responsible citizens appeared on its stock lists. In 1866 the company procured the rescission of that clause of its charter which related to the contributions to the firemen's widows and orphans, and gave it its name. Up to that time the amounts devoted to its nominal beneficiary were small. Although belonging nominally to the Board of Underwriters, the company is rated as a minor member of the great brotherhood. It strove manfully for large business, and extended itself mainly through agencies, which largely increased its business expenses. In 1871 it lost $30,000 in the Chicago fire, and $10,000 the year following in the great Boston fire. These unusual losses, small when compared with the losses of other companies, were large when considered in relation to the capital of the Firemen's Fund. Still it managed to struggle along, and according to the statement of its Secretary, W. R. Wadsworth, yesterday, never assessed its stock or increased its capital. The Secretary of the Board of Underwriters, however, said yesterday that it had been called upon to make up impairment of capital either twice or thrice.

It certainly was one of the companies that attracted the notice of Insurance Superintendent Smyth, who spent two weeks of last December in examining its accounts. His report, according to Secretary Wadsworth, showed $181,169 assets, (including $150,000 capital stock,) and liabilities, (including the reinsurance liability of 40 per cent. of unearned premiums,) $252,000. This made an impairment of $21,000, or about 14 per cent. The Superintendent pronounced the company solvent, but its officers decided that the insurance outlook was too doubtful to warrant the further risking of their capital. They accordingly took the action recited above. The officers expect to pay the stockholders 90 per cent. of their investment. Since its organization the company has received $1,467,500 in premiums, and has paid in losses, $876,475. The following gentlemen compose its Board of Directors, and were re-elected to serve during the period of liquidation: Charles Mayer Appleby, President; Daniel Manger, Peter Salen, John M. Furman, William J. Sayres, J. M. Varnum, Henry A. Mott, John R. Waydell, William DeL. Boughton, Andrew Cunningham, William R. Wadsworth, (Secretary.) John B. Huntting, Isaac C. Ogden, H. A. C. Taylor, James Benkard, L. P. Nostrand, Michael McDermott, Nathaniel Briggs, James L. Ogden, Hamilton Wallis, E. A. Barr, Henry Morgan, Edward B. Willets, Charles L. Tiers, Isaac C. Ogden, Jr., Joseph J. O'Donohue, S. J. Malleby.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The American Bank Note Company of this City has just issued an elegantly-engraved calendar, which is ingeniously arranged so as to be serviceable for 12 years.

Special Agents of the Treasury, yesterday, searching a junk-shop in South-street for smuggled cigars, found and seized three barrels of smuggled sugar, one barrel of cigars and tobacco, and a barrel of spirits.

The Secretary of the Electric Boat and Athletic Club states that no such person as Samuel Ansbell, who entered in the recent 25-mile walk at Gilmore's Garden as a member of the club, belongs to that organization.

There were reported yesterday at the Sanitary Bureau 49 new cases of scarlet fever, and nine of diphtheria. Five deaths from scarlet fever and three from diphtheria occurred during the 24 hours ending at noon yesterday.

The Board of Excise yesterday listened to a long argument by Col. Spencer in the matter of the revocation of the license of Matthew Coyle for No. 103 Bowery, known as Owen Geoghegan's saloon, and decision was reserved.

The next lecture in the Cooper Union free course of Saturday night lectures for the people, will be delivered this evening in the Great Hall, at 8 o'clock, by Prof. J. W. S. Arnold, of the University of New-York, on "The Physiology of Animal Motion," illustrated, being the second lecture on the same subject.

The General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed the following-named gentlemen as examiners of applicants for admission to the Bar during 1879: Lewis L. Delafield, Hamilton Cole, and George F. Langbein, and for the Committee on Character of Applicants, Edward Patterson, William F. Shepard, and Edward F. Brown.

Judge Choate, in the United States District Court, yesterday granted a further stay of proceedings in the case of "Red" Leary until the 13th inst. The stay granted on Jan. 3 expired yesterday, and Leary's counsel desired a little more time in which to perfect their appeal from the order remanding him for extradition to Massachusetts.

Three assignments were recorded in the County Clerk's office yesterday: Hugh Reilly to Napoleon Valentine; Peter A. Rath to Max Feller, with preferred debts amounting to $1,705, and William J. H. Ballard and William Hailey, composing the firm of Ballard & Hailey, importers, of No. 46 East Fourteenth-street to Hudson Hoagland.

The committee appointed by the Board of Aldermen, consisting of Messrs. Stewart, Robert Hall, and Slevin, to consider the claim of Mr. Jacob L. Hamel to the sewer held by Alderman George Hall, decided yesterday to take no steps in the matter pending the proceedings which have been taken against the Inspectors of Election who had charge of the returns.

The following additional subscriptions have been received for the Seventh Regiment Armory fund: John Carey, Jr., $250; Colgate & Co., $250; Samuel D. Babcock, $250; S. V. Hoffman, $250; Samuel D. Babcock, $250; Edward R. Livingston, (second subscription,) $100; Isaac Bell, $100; Charles C. Goodhue, $100; J. N. Phelps, $100; Pacific Fire Insurance Company, $100.

A religious fanatic named Henry F. Sneider, became so demonstrative yesterday in the Fulton-street prayer-meeting that it became necessary to call in an officer to place the excited gentleman under arrest. Sneider made another ridiculous exhibition of himself in the Police Court, the result of which was that Justice Smith, who considered his mind deranged, committed him for medical examination.

Edsall's City Guide Map for 1879 is a very useful publication. It shows the steam railroads, streets, and elevated railroad stations, and gives the piers of the foreign and coastwise steamships. The map shows from Spuyten Duyvel Creek to Coney Island, and from Newark, N. J., to Jamaica, Long Island. It is a complete guide to Coney Island, Rockaway, and all points of interest around New-York and Brooklyn.

Joseph Ennis, a gardener, living at Summerville, N. J., while passing through Oliver-street, yesterday, at the corner of New Bowery, suddenly uttered a cry, "O, I am dying!" threw up his hands and fell to the pavement dead. He had been suffering from hemorrhage of the lungs. In his pockets were found a small sum of money and bank-book No. 11,616,619 Seaman's Industrial Savings Bank, of No. 51 Chambers-street.

The suit of Philip Daly against Peter De Witt, to recover $5,000 damages for an assault and battery, was tried yesterday before Judge Van Hoesen and a jury, in the Court of Common Pleas. Daly charged that De Witt struck him violently upon the head with a hammer. De Witt in part admitted that he struck the plaintiff, but claimed that he acted in self-defense. The jury was instructed to bring in a sealed verdict this morning.

Annie Plant, the young woman, who was found on Christmas Day in Brooklyn suffering from the effects of an abortion, and who accused "Dr." Newton Whitehead, of No. 215 East Forty-fifth-street, of the malpractice, was yesterday discharged from the Brooklyn City Hospital, where she had been under treatment. She was brought to this City yesterday afternoon by Detective Rall, of the Brooklyn Central Office. She will be taken to the District Attorney's office to-day.

A schedule of the assets and liabilities of Morris Rubens, assignor to Mendal Joseph, was filed yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas. The liabilities are $26,033

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVIII.....NO. 8529. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 12, 1879.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

A BLOW AT GERMAN LIBERTY

BISMARCK TRYING TO SUPPRESS FREE DEBATE.

A BILL TO PREVENT ADVERSE CRITICISM IN THE REICHSTAG—PENALTIES IMPOSED INCLUDING EXPULSION—THE PRESS TO BE PUNISHED FOR PUBLISHING CENSURED REMARKS.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The *Times'* Berlin dispatch says: "For some time past sinister rumors have been afloat that the Chancellor was casting about for power to prevent members of the Reichstag from using unbecoming expressions in the highest representative assembly of the land, and to-night all Berlin has been put into commotion by the publication of a document which leaves no doubt as to the intentions of this strong-willed man. This is no less than the outline of a bill aiming at the Federal Council, and it must necessarily take such a prominent place in the history of civil liberty that I do not hesitate to transmit it to you entire. The document bears date 'Friedeichsruhe, Dec. 31,' It places the power of punishment of members of the Reichstag in the hands of a committee composed of the two Vice-Presidents and 10 members of the Reichstag, which would meet at the order of the President of the House or on motion of 20 members. The committee would be authorized to inflict the penalties, viz.: (1) to order a member to receive public reproof before the assembled House; (2) to oblige an offender to make an apology before the assembled House; (3) to exclude a Deputy from the Reichstag for a fixed period. Should this exclusion extend to the entire term of the session of the Legislature, a member so punished may also be liable to lose the right of being elected to the Reichstag; and, further, an independent motion in favor of depriving a Deputy of his right of election may be brought forward in the House. If the unbecoming conduct of which a member of the Reichstag is pronounced to have been guilty involves an action punishable by the common law, the Deputy in question may be handed over to the judicial authorities, to be dealt with according to law simultaneously with the infliction of such punishment by the Reichstag. The reproduction of the speech or remarks which called it forth, in a stenographic report, or any other publication of them in the press, may be prohibited; contraventions of this prohibition to be punishable with imprisonment of from three weeks to three months."

The *Daily News'* Berlin dispatch says: "The proposed bill practically abolishes all guarantees of freedom of debate, and puts it in the power of the majority to turn any offending member over to the courts. It makes it a penal offense for the press to publish any speech which has been censured by the President of the Diet. Nominally aimed at the Socialist Deputies, the law could be applied or misapplied to any objectionable member of the majority. The bill was wholly unexpected, and seems to alarm even the National Liberals, but they will probably reconcile themselves to it before it comes to a vote in the Diet."

The correspondent of the *Daily News* at Berlin says: "The rejection of the bill is generally predicted, but I am quite not convinced it will be adopted without essential modifications, in spite of the fine words of the Liberals. Prince Bismarck is as yet master of the situation."

Franz Dunker, an ex-member of the German and Prussian Parliament, has been prosecuted by the Prussian Ministry, for writing an article in the *Volks Zeitung*, on Aug. 15, criticising the anti-Socialist bill, and has been fined 200 marks.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—The bill on the subject of Parliamentary discipline is almost unanimously condemned by the Liberal and Moderate press of Berlin and the interior. The Conservative organs are reticent. The *National Zeitung* has an article which, for that paper, is almost ferocious. It says, ironically, that the fault of the measure is that it does not go far enough; that it would have been more honest and better to propose a complete abolition of Parliament and the substitution of a dictator; that a free Legislature and such a law are irreconcilable.

THE POPE'S ENCYCLICAL LETTER.

INVEIGHING AGAINST SOCIALISM, COMMUNISM, AND NIHILISM—HOW THE PRESS REGARDS IT.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—A dispatch from Rome to the *Daily News* says the Pope's encyclical letter occupies seven columns of the *Osservatore Romano*. The Pope inveighs against Socialism, Communism, and Nihilism, which militate, no longer secretly but openly, against the civil State, rupturing the matrimonial tie, ignoring the rights of property, claiming everything, however legally inherited or honestly acquired, and attempting even the lives of Kings. These sinister agencies spring from the Reformation, which opened the sluice-gates of skepticism till godless Governments have arisen wherein the Author and Redeemer of the world is ignored. Youth are trained to believe that man's destinies are bounded by the present, and without any hereafter; hence the impatient and aggressive spirit which seeks its gratification at others' expense. Thus the natural development of the Reformation is indicated by previous Pontiffs, from Clement XII. to Pius IX., in their allocutions and encyclicals, but the Church's warning is more than ever required. The equality desiderated by the sects is contrary to Scripture. There are distinctions between the angels in heaven; *à fortiori*, must there be distinctions between men upon earth. When tyranny prevails, then the Church shields the oppressed. When the tyrant is too strong, she enjoins resignation.

The Pope justifies Christian marriage, and the subservience of woman to man, of the child to the parent, and of the servant to the master. Such interdependence, rightly observed in the State as in the family, would create on earth as it does in heaven. The poverty, of which Socialism is impatient, is corrected by the Church, which, besides her own charities, enjoins alms-giving on the rich, to whom she thus reconciles the poor. Such is the solution of the evils for which Socialism seeks a revolutionary remedy. Let, therefore, all the principalities and powers accept the Church, the safeguard of earthly, and the surety of heavenly, things.

The *Italie* (newspaper) regards the encyclical as an appeal to all Catholics to organize a crusade against modern institutions, and, with that object, to participate in political elections.

ENGLISH BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

PRICES IN MINCING-LANE SOMEWHAT FIRMER—DEALINGS IN HOME AND FOREIGN STOCKES.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—In Mincing-lane business shows no tendency toward improvement since last month, and supplies continue large. Quotations, with few exceptions, are lower than in the recent periods of commercial depression and panic. Speculation is still dormant. The statistical position of the coffee market appears more favorable, and a reaction has set in. Plantation Ceylon, new crop, sold largely. Jamaica and some kinds of foreign were rather dearer. Sugar is still devoid of animation, but a considerable quantity of crystallized Demerara has been taken by the trade since the commencement of the year. French refined loaves meet with a steady demand. Beet sugar is higher in several European ports. Rice attracts more attention, and may be quoted rather dearer.

The public sales of tea have been very large, and the chief part of the supply brought forward found buyers. The prices of China experienced no further depreciation, but Indian has given way. Black and white pepper, with most other spices, remain dull. Saltpetre sold, to arrive, at a decline on the late nominal rates.

The *Economist* says: "Bank bills are quoted at 3⅞ to 4 per cent. discount, and trade bills at 4¼ to 4¾ per cent. Consols and a few first-class foreign and Colonial Government stocks have been steady. Most international stocks have been irregular and weak. British railways, banks, and most industrial undertakings lost a considerable portion of last week's advance. There was some improvement in gas stocks and in United States railways. Brazilian Governments are weak and declining, in consequence of reports that the Government is in financial straits and unable to meet the portions of its floating debt now falling due. American Governments, except the 1867 loan, which now stands first for redemption, are well supported, and the rapid issue of the 4 per cents is attracting much attention."

SHERE ALI'S TROUBLES.

FLIGHT OF THE GOVERNOR OF KANDAHAR—THE AMEER IN RUSSIAN TERRITORY.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The Viceroy of India telegraphs to-day that Gen. Stewart, on the 8th inst., received the news that the Governor of Kandahar, with most of the Kabul officials, had fled toward Herat, and that the garrison had been disbanded. The Deputy Governor sent word offering submission. The British troops will march through Kandahar to-day.

The *Morning Post's* St. Petersburg dispatch says: "It is anticipated that Shere Ali will arrive here about the middle of February."

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 11.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg* to-day says: "The Ameer of Afghanistan entered Russian territory, not in consequence of the success of the British, but in order to invoke the mediation of Russia. The Ameer will receive sympathetic hospitality, but the idea of mediation is an illusion, upon the clearing up of which will probably depend the continuation of his journey."

EUROPEAN GENERAL SUBJECTS.

THE JAPANESE AFRAID OF RUSSIA—MR. GLADSTONE TO STAND FOR MIDLOTHIAN—THE FRENCH MINISTERIAL PROGRAMME—THE TURKISH ARMY TO BE REDUCED.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg to the *Morning Post*, says: "Advices from Yeddo state that the Japanese are apprehensive that the Russians intend to annex Yesso, one of the largest islands of the Empire."

Sir James Fitz James Stephen has been appointed Judge of the High Court of Justice, in place of Sir Anthony Cleasby, resigned.

The *Standard* says it has reason to believe that Mr. Gladstone has decided to accept the invitation to contest Midlothian at the next election.

The weather continues very cold.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—A meeting of the Republican Union to-day condemned the Ministerial programme. M. Gambetta was present, and proposed to refer the programme to the bureaux of the Chamber, who shall intrust a committee with the duty of moving a vote either of confidence or want of confidence in the Government. M. Gambetta reiterated his determination to refuse office.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—The *Germania* (Ultramontane organ) says: "In consequence of the attacks of the semi-official press upon the Danish Court about occurrences at the Duke of Cumberland's wedding, representations have been addressed to the German Government by the Danish Legation."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 11.—The Grand Vizier has announced a programme, which provides for the reduction of the Army to a minimum and the decentralization of the administration of vilayets. Hussein, Chief of the Kurd insurgents, has been captured, and Osman, the other chief, has submitted.

BEFORE THE TELLER COMMITTEE.

NEGROES CHARGED WITH CAUSING TROUBLE—CHARGES AGAINST DISTRICT ATTORNEY LEONARD.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 11.—At the meeting of the Teller committee to-day Judge L. V. Reeves, of Tensas, Chairman of the Democratic committee, testified in regard to the fusion organization in that parish, which included such Republicans as Judge Cordell and Sheriff Register. He said: "After this we declined to appoint a committee to confer with Fairfax; the differences that subsequently arose I am convinced did not arise from political causes: Capt. Peck visited Fairfax's house for no political purpose; a rumor had heard that a color-line was to be drawn; the people felt alarmed at this prospect, and my opinion is that Peck went to Fairfax to expostulate with him, and try to induce him to withdraw from his purpose of arraying the blacks against the whites. The history of what occurred is well known. Capt. Peck was shot down, and in the fight that ensued several of the negroes were wounded. One afterward died. This was the starting point of the troubles, and the question became no longer a political one, but a contest between whites and blacks. The negroes at once massed in large numbers, and it became necessary to restore peace. For this purpose Judge Cordell and Sheriff Register assembled a posse to put down the disturbance. Warrants issued for the arrest of Fairfax could not be served, owing to the negroes who flocked around him. Everything was peaceable and quiet on election day."

George Norwood, of Caddo, was called. He appeared with his head bandaged up and spoke with difficulty, having been shot in the face in the Caledonia affair. He testified that the first shot was fired by negroes at him; he did not fire a shot that day; it was reported that negroes had guns stacked in Reem's house, near the polling-place. The witness is a Republican in principle, and has always worked for the negroes, and thought it hard they should be the first to shoot him; he started for Reem's house with McNeill, Deputy Sheriff, to take possession of the arms there, fearing a threatened disturbance by the negroes; as they approached the house, they were fired upon.

William A. Leary, of Caddo, a lawyer and editor of the *Standard*, was the next witness. He considered District Attorney Leonard responsible for the troubles in the late election. "He is now accusing us," the witness said, "of doing what he advocated in past years. He stated in his interview with President Hayes that there were no whites in the streets of Shreveport on election day; the reason of this was that the negroes surrounded the polls, and the whites staid away to give them a fair showing; the election was fair and peaceful, and negroes voted without molestation."

J. C. Moncure, of Caddo, Speaker of the House of Representatives, testified that the election in Shreveport was fair and peaceable. Negroes voted freely until District-Attorney Leonard, seeing no evidence of carrying the election for the Republicans, ordered negroes to leave the polls and go home. The witness thought some of Leonard's speeches incendiary and calculated to excite bad blood between blacks and whites.

Emanuel Gustine, of Caddo, was called by the Republicans, and testified to the facts already given.

Randal McDowell and Claiborne Kennard, (colored,) of Point Copse, testified that they had left their homes on account of political persecutions, and stated that the bull-dozers of that parish had committed great outrages, whipping and killing negroes.

The committee then adjourned until Monday.

DISCUSSING THE TOBACCO TAX.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Senate Committee on Finance discussed to-day the House bill to amend the internal revenue laws, which reduces the tax on manufactured tobacco from 24 to 16 cents a pound. The committee confined the discussion to-day to the advisability of reducing the tax on tobacco, avoiding any allusion to the rate. From the drift of to-day's discussion it is the opinion of some members of the Committee on Finance that a reduction will be agreed upon, and that the figure will be placed at 20 cents. The committee will meet on Monday, and will, perhaps, on that day decide upon this part of the bill.

ST. MARTIN'S BOMBSHELL.

AN AFFIDAVIT WHICH THE DEMOCRATS DID NOT WANT.

THE PAPER OFFERED TO THE POTTER COMMITTEE BY SECRETARY SHERMAN SENT BACK TO HIM BY A PARTY VOTE—WHAT STENGER WILL OFFER AS HIS DEFENSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Potter committee this morning considered the motion made by Representative Reed yesterday that the affidavit of S. H. St. Martin and the accompanying letter of Mr. Shellabarger, the counsel of Secretary Sherman, be read as the proceedings of the committee. The affidavit was not made public, though it was read in secret session. The Republicans asked that it be made part of the record. This was resisted by the Democrats, upon the ground that the affidavit should not be received when the affiant could be placed upon the witness stand. St. Martin had stated that he was not present when a certain witness [Dular] was induced to make certain statements, but now swears that he was present, and that he swore falsely on a former occasion. He also charges that while in the service of the committee as Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms he was told by Representative Stenger, a member of the committee, not to serve the subpœnas of Republican counsel, but to return them as if the witnesses were not found. Representative McMahon said he was opposed to any indirect method of settling the question before the committee, or allowing an attack on any member of the committee in this way. For what purpose was the paper presented? Would nobody own it? It had already been presented for information, and the committee had derived from it all the information that could be obtained. All agreed that the paper was signed by a man who acknowledged that he could be hired to swear contrary to his former statements. If the paper was nothing but a recantation, and it could be said he was not worthy of credit, let everything he had said by way of denial be rejected. But when he came to cast dirt on a member of the committee, he should come on the stand, and if he had anything to say let him say it like any other witness, in a regular way.

Representative Reed argued that the affidavit of St. Martin had a bearing on the subject of investigation in many respects, and, besides, it contained a charge against a member of this committee. Under these circumstances, and for this reason alone, it seemed to the minority of the committee that, in fairness, the paper ought to be brought before the full committee. Mr. McMahon said that this paper could not be trusted, because the affiant swore that his former statements were false; but the committee did not reject Anderson and Weber because they had severally sworn differently at different times.

Representative Morrison inquired what Mr. Reed's opinion was as to the reflection on a member of this committee. Representative Reed replied that he did not think he ought to express an opinion one way or another.

Representative Stenger said he had no desire for any concealment. As to whether the paper should be filed, he left the determination of the question to the committee. It was only natural, when a person was accused of doing wrong, that he should be informed who his accuser was. He found in connection with the affidavit a letter from Mr. Shellabarger, the counsel of Secretary Sherman, but there was no light thrown on the matter as to how the paper came into his hands. The letter says that the affidavit was forwarded to Secretary Sherman, and put into the hands of his counsel. He [Mr. Stenger] had received a letter informing him how the affidavit came to Secretary Sherman. If the affidavit should be received, he wished to show by whose agency the affidavit reached the Secretary. Further than this, there were placed in his hands sworn statements as to all the facts concerning the affidavit. He should ask that all these statements be placed on the record, should the affidavit be placed there. Representative Blackburn offered a resolution that the Chairman be requested to return the affidavit to the counsel of Secretary Sherman, and to inform Mr. Sherman that St. Martin was now present in the city and under the process of the committee, and would be examined touching the matters embraced in the affidavit, should the same be desired by Mr. Sherman or his counsel or any member of the committee. The resolution was agreed to. Messrs. Cox, of Ohio, Reed, and Hiscock voting against it. Mr. Stenger did not vote.

The Democrats place themselves in the attitude of refusing to inquire into a charge alleging gross official misconduct on the part of one of their number and bribery and perjury on the part of one of their witnesses, to establish, and by means of which he hopes to overthrow, or least break the force of, St. Martin's testimony:

First—That the affidavit in question was obtained from St. Martin by corrupt and illegitimate means. That Morris Marks, Collector of Internal Revenue at New-Orleans and one of the Republican Electors, bribed St. Martin to make it by promising him both a pecuniary reward and a position under him in the Internal Revenue service. That, after obtaining it Marks himself brought it to Washington to be used in this investigation.

Second—That all the material allegations of the affidavit are utterly false. The statement that he [Stenger] directed St. Martin not to serve subpœnas on witnesses called for by the Republican members of the committee, but to report them "not found," he expects to controvert by showing that no subpœna for a witness on the Republican side ever came into St. Martin's hands.

He will also submit counter-affidavits of Messrs. Gibson, Maddux, and Carter denying, so far as they are concerned, the truth of every injurious statement in St. Martin's deposition.

Finally, he will insist upon having the personal testimony of St. Martin instead of his affidavit, and expects to be able by cross-examination to show the motives by which the witnesses' statements were prompted, and expose the persons who, he claims, instigated them.

UNITED UPON RESUMPTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Republican Senators met in caucus to-day to consider the question of finance, and to determine whether, in view of the eminent success which has attended resumption, it would be politic to make an effort to unite the Republican party upon this question. This was decided in the affirmative, and a committee was appointed to frame a resolution to be reported to a subsequent meeting of the caucus, which, if adopted, will be presented to the Senate.

A WOMAN'S DEATH SENTENCE COMMUTED.

ST. ANDREW'S, New-Brunswick, Jan. 11.—The Sheriff to-day received instructions not to carry out the sentence of death in the case of Mrs. Ward, who was to have been hanged for complicity in the murder of her husband, which was committed on Sept. 9 last. Her sentence is to be commuted to seven years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. In the case of Thomas Dowd, the principal in the murder, the law will take its course, and he will be hanged on Tuesday, the 14th inst.

MR. THOMAS LORD DYING.

Mr. Thomas Lord, the octogenarian, who married Mrs. Annette Wilhelmina Wilkens Hicks, Dec. 31, 1877, is lying at the point of death at his home, No. 10 West Fourteenth-street. His death is looked for momentarily, and the fact that he lingers so long is a cause of surprise to his friends and to his physician. He is affected by no well-defined disease, but is simply wearing out. He has taken no substantial nourishment for almost two weeks. It is possible, however, that he may not die for a week or more, for he belongs to a hardy, long-lived family, and is possessed of marvelous vital force. His brother, Rufus L. Lord, who died in 1869, leaving him a fortune of $3,000,000, lingered for almost three months after his powers began to depart. The facts concerning the marriage of Mr. Lord, the opposition of his family to his act, the attempt to prove him mentally incompetent, and the scandal concerning the disposition of a great part of his fortune previous to his marriage are of so recent occurrence that they need not be rehearsed at the present time.

WITNESSES FOR MRS. COBB.

THEIR EVIDENCE SHARPLY ATTACKED BY THE STATE.

A PHYSICIAN UPON THE REPORTED HABIT OF ARSENIC-EATING—DOUBTS OF THE TRUTH OF THE STYRIAN STORY—AFFECTING SCENE UPON THE EXAMINATION OF THE PRISONER'S DAUGHTER—MRS. WATERMAN ACCUSED OF INFLUENCING THE LITTLE GIRL'S TESTIMONY.

NORWICH, Conn., Jan. 11.—The session of court to-day for the continued trial of Mrs. Cobb was comparatively short. Much facetiousness was indulged in by the State's Attorney in cross-examining the first witness of the day, and very facetious answers were often given. The court tolerated this for a long time, as the mirth did not become boisterous.

The first witness was Dr. Pinney A. Jewett, of New-Haven, a gentleman of colossal but well-proportioned figure, and powerful but genial face. He had practiced medicine 40 years and had had a wide experience with poisons. He was asked if he knew J. Headley's work on poisons, and approved the authority. By request of counsel he read from page 387, a foot-note, concerning the possibility of a person tolerating a large amount of arsenic in the system. Taylor's *Medical Jurisprudence*, edition of 1861, was then quoted. On page 21 the author discredited the stories of arsenic-eating; but in his appendix, pages 693-4-5, quoted Roscoe's paper on "Styrian Arsenic-eating," in which an instance is given of a man taking 4½ grains one day and 5½ grains the next, and continuing to do so three or four times a week. Taylor made the remark that this dose was enough to kill any 12 average English adults. In the edition of 1866 Taylor cites the case of a man in London who took two or three grains a day secretly for three years before an overdose killed him. His death was attended by emaciation. Stillé was the next authority consulted. On page 853, edition of 1860, he says the Styrians eat arsenic for two reasons—for their complexion and to stimulate them for such exertion as climbing mountains in a rarefied atmosphere. This writer remarked that the secret of arsenic-eating by these people was often discovered only on the death-bed. Stillé quotes Landerxin's experiments with animals, which had begun with 1-65 of a grain; the dose had finally been increased to 15 grains without causing harm. Sidney Taynor (edition of 1872, page 235,) alluded to the conflicting statements on this subject, but inclined to credit the Styrian story. Biddle, in his work, (edition of 1874, page 333,) declares that arsenic stimulates the digestive and nutritive processes, and cites the Styrians in support of the theory. James F. Johnson, (in the edition of 1875, volume 2, page 166,) tells of a love-lorn milkmaid who was thin and pale, and tried arsenic to make herself more beautiful in the eyes of a somewhat distant swain. In a few months she became plump and pretty, and had partially won her object, when an injudicious increase of the dose to hurry up the process overdid the business, and killed her. This girl only used half a grain twice or thrice a week. But a peasant who had taken it for 40 years, two or three grains daily, was also cited.

Roscoe's own work, edition of 1875, page 528, was then offered, and the statement already referred to, about the man who took four and a half grains one day and five and a half the next, was read again. Roscoe's special paper in the memoirs of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, England, was next offered, and read in full. The counsel then produced manuscript copies of translations from the German of Otto and Ludwig Hirt, which contained still more testimony in the same direction.

Having done for the time with these citations, the witness said that he thought Americans might eat arsenic as well as Styrians. He knew the popular notion that arsenic would fatten and improve the complexion. He believed that arsenic-eaters began with from one-eighth to one-half a grain at first. The amount a person could take would depend very largely, as do the use of all medicines given as such, upon the condition of the taker's system. A man who could eat a hearty supper of pig's feet and mince pie, go to bed immediately and sleep well, and wake up bright in the morning, might take a big dose; but a person whose system was debilitated by age, sickness, or excesses, could not take so much. If the arsenic were mixed with food, the person could stand more than if he took it on an empty stomach. If the person were to take arsenic habitually and suddenly stop, the effect would probably be fatal. If a novice were to try to take half an ounce, or 240 grains, inside of a month, it would undoubtedly kill him.

The witness described some of the symptoms attending the use of arsenic, but without stating anything further of note; being examined as to the effect of Atwood's Bitters, California Bitters, Vinegar Bitters, hypophosphates of soda and lime, and "so on," he said they would be a preventive effect on the system if the use was long continued. The State's Attorney objected to the use of the term "and so on," as it had not appeared that Mr. Cobb had ever taken any medicinally. The witness declared emphatically that a person would only let patent medicines alone they would be much better off; strong tea, steeped a long time, might have a very irritating effect on the stomach; a large dose of gelsemium, a nervine which Dr. Button had administered, might be dangerous; he thought it a wrong system of calculating the amount of arsenic in the whole body to estimate it merely from the softer vital parts, which would more readily absorb a mineral with greater rapidity and directness of purpose.

The State's Attorney then asked a few questions. The witness neither knew himself and never met a physician who knew, nor ever read the writings of any author who, from his own experience, knew of a person eating arsenic as the Styrians are said to do. "Now," said the State's Attorney, "let us see if we can't dispose of that story."

Q.—You have quoted from Taylor; do you regard him as good as any other of these authorities? A.—I do, Sir.

Q.—Do you read from his edition of 1866: have you seen his sp-cial treatise on poison of 1875? A.—No, Sir; I tried to get it in New-York last week, but couldn't.

The State's Attorney then offered the volume in question, and read for the effect that there is yet no proof that a person can habituate himself to the use of arsenic.

Q.—Do you approve of that statement? A.—It is a later statement by the author than the other; but I don't know as it is more satisfactory.

Mr. Wait—This later statement is not of any more value than the other, is it?

Mr. Waller—Perhaps Taylor, like Mr. Wait, as he grows old, doesn't grow any better. [General laughter.]

The witness finally approved the statement, and also the subsequent statement by Taylor, that the case of the Styrians hardly required serious notice; that arsenic-eating was not prevalent in this country; that the workmen in the arsenic grinding mills plugged their nostrils to escape breathing the dust; that in such cases the person rarely sometimes die; that arsenic-eating is attended sometimes by shortness or difficulty of breath as well as helping to induce "longness of breath," and that these things were not found in Styria. If they were, they purport to be, "have no practical bearing in legal proceedings." The witness said that he found in his own practice that he could not increase nor continue an arsenical dose beyond a given point without needing to reduce or stop it. The counsel for defense, Mr. Greene, observing how completely the direct testimony of his witness had been demolished, inquired if he had anything to retract. He answered, "No."

Q.—Do you believe that those Styrians really do eat poison? A.—Yes.

Mr. Waller—Did you not say a few minutes ago that this whole story was contrary to your reason? A.—Yes, Sir; but I take it on faith.

Q.—What, do you take things on faith in medicine? A.—Yes, Sir. If a good authority asserts that, and my own experience has not shown me anything to the contrary; medicine is still a very uncertain science.

Q.—Did you ever try to give any of your patients as much arsenic as these Styrians are said to take? A.—No, Sir—familiar.]

Mr. Waller—Then, Sir, you have faith without works? A.—Yes, Sir. [A hearty laugh ensued in which witness and counsel joined.]

Mr. Waller—Do you mean to say that he was not accustomed to experiment on his patients.

Three or four other witnesses were introduced for the defense, but they were either uncertain as to dates and hours or were for some other reason of little value. One witness admitted that he was the prisoner's cousin, and showed a remarkably weak memory. Howard Stanton distinctly remembered walking home part way with Mrs. Cobb and child from an entertainment one night, when Bishop says she was with him. He determined the hour by a passing train.

The State's Attorney now signified that he wanted to see Mrs. Waterman, Mrs. Cobb's mother, a few questions. Mr. Wait made a seemingly careless, but audible, remark about this being the State's witness now. Mr. Waller immediately retorted that she was still the witness of the defense, and he was cross-examining her. The point came up again later, and proved of the utmost importance. She was asked if, a few days ago, after Mrs. Cobb's child, Della, had been before the State's Attorney, she had said to the girl that she must be mistaken in supposing that she had ever seen a cup of her mother's marked "Pet." She answered, "No."

Q.—Have you attempted to influence that child as to how she should testify? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Didn't you say to her that the lawyers must have been talking about a motto over the door, and that she was mistaken about it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Didn't she say to you that she had related to the lawyers, in the presence of her grandfather, her grandmother, and her aunt, that she had seen a cup marked "Pet?" A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When did the child first hear of a cup from Bishop to Kate marked "Pet?" A.—Not until Bishop mentioned it on the witness-stand.

Q.—Was this after this conversation with the child? A.—It was, Sir.

Q.—Then if the child knew about such a cup before your conversation, and when she was with the attorneys, how did she learn of it? A.—I don't know, Sir.

Mr. Waller—That will do, Madam.

The child was now put upon the stand. She was a delicate little thing, a few weeks under 10 years, with a shy face, small features, and a timid but sweet voice. After she was sworn, Mr. Wait began his battle by objecting to her being put on the stand because of its impropriety and because of her tender age. Mr. Waller asked the court to ascertain if the little one was a fit witness. Judge Park directed Mr. Waller to put the usual questions. Mr. Wait again objected, this time to Mr. Waller's asking the questions. The court directed him to go on.

Q.—Della, you say you will tell the truth—what do you mean by that? A.—The truth, Sir, (hesitatingly and faintly.)

Q.—If you don't tell the truth, what then? A.—It would be wrong, Sir.

A profound silence pervaded the room. Mr. Waller removed his glasses, wiped his eyes, and asked, in a subdued tone, "Your Honor, shall I go further?"

Judge Culver then continued in the same gentle, persuasive tone that the State's Attorney had employed. "Now, Della, you say a falsehood is wrong. Do you know if you will be punished for it?"

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—By whom? A.—God, Sir.

Q.—Who ever told you so? A.—My mother, Sir.

Mr. Wait—Please, your Honor, I'd like to ask a few questions. Della, my child, do you understand the nature of an oath? [This question and the next were put in very high-sounding and impressive tones.] A.—No, Sir, (timidly.)

Q.—Do you realize what constitutes a witness? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Wait—Your Honor, will you let this child who don't understand the nature of an oath, nor what constitutes a witness, testify?

Judge Park—The court thinks the child is qualified.

The State's Attorney asked two questions, which led the child to declare that she had been before attorneys for examination, with her grandfather, grandmother, and aunt present.

Mr. Waller—Now what—

Mr. Wait (decisively)—I object.

Mr. Waller—Won't you wait till I finish my question?

Mr. Wait—No, Sir.

He then entered into a long argument to show that what Mrs. Waterman had said at that time to the child was not a proper subject of inquiry and was irrelevant. Mr. Waller replied that he wanted to impeach Mrs. Waterman's character, by showing that she had tampered with a witness. After a long conference the court allowed the State to proceed.

Mr. Wait—Then, your Honor, I object on another ground. The State is trying to impeach its own witness.

Mr. Waller—She is not my witness; she is yours; I merely cross-examined her.

Another long debate ensued, and the court ruled that Mrs. Waterman was Mr. Wait's witness. Then, by degrees, in the face of several more objections, mostly to the form of the questions, the attorney drew from the child a clear statement that after her return from the attorney's she had told Mrs. Waterman what they asked her. She had remembered that her mamma had a cup, and that it said "Pet" on it. Her grandma showed her another cup with a motto, "A present from Katie," on it, and asked her if that was not the cup she had remembered, and she said "No." Some other points were inquired about, but without valuable results. The counsel for the defense cross-examined the child to ascertain whether the State's Attorney had asked her any leading questions in the interview of a fortnight ago, but she repeated the words, and said that he had not.

After a few minutes of consultation about the hour of meeting next Tuesday, the court adjourned for the week.

ICE-GORGES AND INUNDATIONS.

THE FLOOD ABATING AT RICHMOND—DANGER AHEAD FOR THE SHIPPING—A BLOCKADE IN THE DELAWARE.

RICHMORD, Jan. 11.—The inundation in the lower part of the city, resulting from the gorging of the ice below the city, is abating. The water has fallen several feet. The gorge extends from Richmond bar, three miles below the city, to Graveyard Reach, a distance of nine miles.

The schooner Oakes Ames, Edmonds master, from New-York, reported this morning as having sunk yesterday, is, as yet, all right, though imbedded in the gorge near Graveyard Reach, where the ice is reported packed to the bottom of the river—at least 25 feet in thickness.

The bark Pepita, Gatjen master, also from New-York, is about a quarter of a mile below the Oakes Ames, in a similar condition.

At Dutch Gap, only a few miles below, the river is comparatively clear, and the water only ordinarily high.

The extent and immensity of the gorge will probably preclude navigation for some time. The danger to the vessels mentioned will be from breaking up of the ice. Other vessels in the river are below City Point, and in comparative safety.

CHESTER, Penn., Jan. 11.—A heavy ice-gorge has formed in the Delaware River about a mile above this city, and consequently, vessels are unable to pass up or down the river. The steamer Catherine Whiting, bound up, three other large steamers, four colliers, and the city ice-boat No. 2 are stuck there.

MONTREAL, Jan. 11.—The St. Lawrence River is still open at Montreal. An ice-bridge has been formed at Prescott, and teams have commenced crossing.

ENCROACHING ON INDIAN RIGHTS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, on Jan. 7, recommended that an additional reservation be set apart for the Pema and Maricopa Indians in Arizona. The settlement of whites on the Upper Gila River, above the lands which have been reserved for these Indians, has so reduced the water supply that they are no longer able to irrigate their lands. The President has therefore issued an executive order setting apart certain lands on Salt River, where some of the Indians have already been forced to go in order to obtain a livelihood. There are about 11,000 of these Indians, and the appropriation for their benefit is only $3,600.

RAN AWAY TO ESCAPE ARREST.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Jan. 11.—Peter Herdic, who failed for over $1,000,000 about a year ago, disappeared from this place 10 days ago, since which time nothing has been heard of him. He has been sick for some time, and his friends aver that he has gone to Florida for the benefit of his health. His sudden departure, however, causes much comment, in view of his financial difficulties, and it is believed outside of his circle or friends that he left here on account of a requisition from the Governor of New-York for his arrest.

TWO MURDERERS CONVICTED.

LEBANON, Penn., Jan. 11.—The jury in the case of Nimrod Spattenhower, charged with the murder of John Iveson, returned a verdict this morning of murder in the first degree, after having been out all night. Spattenhower, who is a German tramp, stabbed Iveson with a large knife during a quarrel in a saloon in this city on Dec. 21, and he died.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11.—The trial of Troy Dye, ex-Public Administrator of Sacramento County, for the murder of A. M. Tullis, was concluded early this morning, the jury, after being out 20 minutes, finding a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

A THIEVING POSTAL CLERK ARRESTED.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 11.—A special dispatch from Sandusky says that Capt. James M. First, of Lucas, Ohio, a postal clerk on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was arrested last evening charged with robbing the mails. Decoy letters, missing money, and articles sent through the mail were found in First's pocket. He was held in $1,000 bail.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A BOSTON MERCHANT

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—S. L. Ward, of the produce firm of S. L. Ward & Co., No. 134 South Market-street, has disappeared, and it is claimed he has defrauded a large number of creditors in New-England and elsewhere.

BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENT.

ST. JOHN, New-Brunswick, Jan. 11.—S. Lipman & Sons, dealers in cigars, &c., have made an assignment of their property for the benefit of creditors.

THE FISHERY CLAUSE CONDEMNED.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Jan. 11.—A large meeting of citizens was held here last night, at which resolutions were passed calling for the abrogation of the fishery clause of the Washington treaty.

A DINNER TO THE MAYOR.

MANY AND VARIED SPEECHES MADE

POLITICAL OPPONENTS FEASTING AROUND THE SAME TABLE—MR. COOPER, EX-MAYOR ELY, JOHN KELLY, AND OTHERS SPEAK—AN EVENING AT THE LOTOS CLUB.

During the past five years, beginning with Mayor Vance, the Lotos Club has been accustomed to dine the incoming and outgoing Mayors of the City. A similar courtesy was extended to Mayor Cooper on his accession to office, and he accepted it, naming last evening as the occasion on which he would be pleased to meet the members of the club. In his letter of acceptance he said that this was the only public dinner at which he intended to be present, and he broke his rule only in deference to the custom which had hitherto prevailed. The ample and luxurious dining-room of the club was tastefully decorated with vines of smilax and bouquets of cut flowers, at seven o'clock last evening, when the 200 members and their guests sat down to the discussion of the excellent *menu* which had been furnished. The assemblage was one of the most remarkable that ever gathered in a single building. Grouped around the central table in the order given were the following gentlemen: The President, Whitelaw Reid; Mayor Cooper, Augustus Schell, his late antagonist; Maurice Power, the manager of Mr. Cooper's forces; ex-Commissioner Andrews, James E. Morrison, Mayor Cooper's private secretary; Dr. McDonald, the physician in charge of the County Asylum for Lunatics; Commissioner Townsend Cox, Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt, Postmaster James, John A. Foley, attorney of the Department of Buildings; D. G. Croly, Hubert O. Thompson, Dr. William A. Hammond, Peter Cooper, Controller John Kelly, and ex-Mayor Ely. The committee had considerable difficulty in seating these guests, as it is a well known fact that many of them are on terms of personal as well as political enmity toward each other. At the other tables were Chief-Justice Noah Davis, Simon Sterne, ex-Commissioner of Jurors Douglas Taylor, John M. Clancy, Frank Leslie, Constant Meyer, G. F. Cropsey, Paul B. du Chaillu, Chauncey M. Depew, counsel for the New-York Central Railroad; Swain Gifford, W. W. Gordon, Tilden's representative in the Democratic State Central Committee; H. G. Brooks, of Elmira, President of the Brooks Locomotive Works; Philip Bonfort, Thomas J. Barbour, Hon. Isaac I. Hayes, ex-Mayor Wickham, Commissioner Brennan, William Lummis, Noah Brooks, and many others of equally varied attainments.

After the coffee the President rapped for order and opened the proceedings with a short speech, in which he disclaimed any political character for the gathering. He said such a disclaimer might be thought necessary, and he therefore gave it officially and with emphasis. [Laughter.] It was a gathering of men of opposing political opinions, but there was no reason why men who were honest in their aims, though by divergent courses, should not recognize honesty of aim in others. [Applause.] The club could be proud of both the recent candidates for Mayor, as worthy citizens of the Metropolis. It was the glory of American institutions that when a war was over it left no scars. It was the glory of New-York's municipal institutions that good and worthy citizens were members of both political parties. He bade the old and the new Mayor welcome, and proposed their health,

the administration of the Government I have not the least doubt that the same pleasant and agreeable relations that existed between myself and the late Mayor will continue with the present Mayor. [Applause.] I know a large number have said that there has not been any reform, and they continue to say it and do not take the trouble to find out the truth. While Mr. Ely was in office there was a great reform. I will not enter into details, but I will say that while the City debt was reduced $6,200,000 during the past two years, by the end of the term of the present Mayor, if matters continue in the same way—and I see no reason why they should not—there will be a further reduction of from three to four millions. Yes. I venture to say that if he and I remain in office, whatever may have been our political differences in the past—I will not refer to them, and he has too much sense to—if we work together the debt in the next two years will be reduced $8,000,000. I wish him all the success that any man can, and though we may disagree so far as the public business of the City is concerned, there will be no disagreement between us on matters which are really in the interest of the people. [Great applause.

Dr. Isaac I. Hayes spoke on behalf of the Legislature. He intimated that no steps would be taken to remove Mr. Kelly from the Controllership. Chauncey M. Depew made one of his characteristic after-dinner speeches, and closed by saying that the Lotos Club had no advice to give Mr. Cooper, and on this and his two years were up, and the club extended to him its parting benediction, it would be one of hearty approval.

At the conclusion of these remarks the Chairman proposed the health, and continued long life and happiness to the end, of Hon. Peter Cooper. The toast was drank standing, and amid hearty cheers. Mr. Cooper, in responding, thanked those present earnestly for their manifestations of regard, and made some discursive remarks in a vein of quaint humor which had its practical as well as funny side. His feelings, he said, were still as ardent and enthusiastic as ever, and he was yet anxious to do all in his power for the welfare of his native City. He would like to suggest an improvement which he thought possible of adoption. Heretofore it will cease to be known as Robert B. Roosevelt, and will demand that proper respect which is attached to the name of Barnwell Roosevelt. [I have seen what use has been made of "Whitelaw" Reid. So don't let any be called "Bob" Astor, but "Barnwell." Gentlemen, this is a great occasion. We have had many celebrities here. We have had Kings here—from the Sandwich Islands—[laughter]—I must be confessed that they were a little "off color," but no occasion could possibly equal this in importance. It has truly been said that the Lotus is not a political club; above all, not a club of office-seekers. But for all that, though it is true that which it is now known that a Mayor and a Controller, and an ex-Mayor, and all these dignitaries of the City Government were to be here every seat was immediately taken up. [Great laughter.] Of course the editor of the Times was present and nothing more. I take myself as an example. Although suffering from a severe attack of the gout, I have toed the mark, and my coming last night was nothing but respect. But if these gentleman should take it into their heads to endow the Lotos Club with a portion of the control of public affairs, the Directory, of course, would have the first call, though I am a member of the Directory. When we pass out you fellows may clinb in for yourselves. There is one duty I should like to call the Mayor's attention to. There is probably no other duty that is paramount to it. And that is the duty of cleaning the Augean stables of ashes. I have sat at the feet of the Gamaliel of reform. In fact I have been a member of the Council of Political Reform. [Laughter.] In that capacity, and imbued with the spirit of reform, I called on the late Mayor one year ago. The streets then, as now, were incumbered with all kinds of receptacles for ashes. I asked the Mayor why he did not do his duty in the premises, and he said, "Oh, don't ask me. Don't say anything to me on the subject of ashes. I can't go anywhere—church, office—I can't even call on my female friends I am so fond of—without being greeted with, 'Mr. Mayor, when are you going to remove the ashes?'" Mr. Cooper may not be able to retain control of the Controller, or the Aldermen, or the Police, or the firemen, or of any other department, but he has preserved to him sacredly—it has descended from a long line of ancestors in office—the right to control the hackmen. That is his own. Let us congratulate Mr. Cooper, and let us hope he will stick to his right."

The Chairman remarked that he thought it was about time some judicial sobriety and impartiality should be infused into the proceedings. He would therefore call on Chief-Justice Noah Davis for some remarks. Judge Davis said, among other things: "I really don't see the need of a judiciary any longer. When I entered this room, and glanced around the central table, I thought there might be need of my services. But the influence of the Lotos Club has created such a perfect mosaic, and has blended the colors together in such perfect harmony, that Othello's occupation is gone. If the spirit of the remarks made here to-night is to prevail in the future government of this City, I think we will have that sort of peace and success which will render unnecessary appeals to the Courts. I don't know, having lived most of my life in the country, what kind of use they put wagons to in the City." [Great laughter.] The speaker then told a story about the President of a village, who had high notions of his dignity and at the village meeting sought to have a resolution passed conferring on him the title of Mayor, or putting the title at least, in the minutes. A little Irishman, who was in attendance, jumped to his feet on hearing the proposal, which he thought had an equine significance, and objected. From the way the "mares" carried on in the city, he remarked, he thought it would be better to have the word "horse" used instead of mare. When the laughter which followed the telling of this anecdote had ceased, Judge Davis continued: We are very fortunate, said he, as citizens of this Metropolis, in having at this present juncture a Mayor, elected as the choice of the people, and in a large degree irrespective of party, a man of integrity, intelligence, and capacity, like Mr. Cooper. We have been fortunate in having had as his predecessors, at least within my personal knowledge, Mayors who have tried to do their duty, and I believe, from the bottom of my heart, that there is in the public officers of this City to day an honest determination to execute the laws for the best interests of the public. [Applause.] Another anecdote was here recalled by the speaker. The story was about the late Judge Grover told Judge Daniels, when the latter was first elected to the Supreme Court Bench. The two Judges met at General Term. Said Grover to Daniels: "Brother Daniels, you are entering upon a hard field of labor, and I would like to give you one little piece of advice—if you want to make your work easy, always have a generous confidence in your brethren." I suggest, said Judge Davis, the same thing to the officers of this City Government, old and new. Let them enter into a generous confidence and emulation, seeking only the best interests of the community, and I believe they will be met in the same spirit by the public. And I look forward that what has been expressed so tersely by Controller Kelly can easily be accomplished if each really desires the best interests of the community. I hope that such is the earnest desire of all concerned, and, so far as it lies in our power, let us co-operate to uphold the hands of the servants who are ready to subserve the best interests of the City, as I believe they intend to do.

Hearty applause greeted the termination of this speech. Then Mr. Marriott sang a song, Burbank gave a recitation, and H. G. Brooks, of Elmira, sang another song. More speeches followed and prolonged the proceedings, which terminated at a very late hour.

FITZ JOHN PORTER'S DEFENSE.

MR. CHOATE CONCLUDES HIS ARGUMENT—THE RECORDER'S POINTS REVIEWED—CLOSE OF THE EXAMINATION.

WEST POINT, Jan. 11.—Mr. Joseph H. Choate, of Gen. Porter's counsel, resumed his argument this morning, beginning at the point where he left off last evening. He said he had omitted, yesterday, in his discussion of the state of public feeling in 1862, to read the testimony of Gen. Pope before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, and quoted a dispatch from that officer to Gen. Halleck, written on Sept. 11, 1862, complaining of a number of the General officers of the Army of the Potomac, and impugning the conduct of Gen. Porter. This, with his testimony, the counsel claimed showed that the prosecution originated with Gen. Pope. He declared his belief that Gen. Porter had been a "scapegoat," and read from Leviticus to illustrate the point. He then considered the events of Aug. 29, beginning with the time he said Gen. Pope was fond of describing as "the earliest blush of dawn." He claimed that in his first order to Porter Gen. Pope supposed the severe engagement he expected would have to be at Centreville, and did not know that McDowell had left open the way behind Jackson. When Pope found out what McDowell's movements had been he then issued and sent the "joint" order, as it is called, to Porter and McDowell.

Mr. Choate was a long time in his discussion of the evidence of the conduct of McDowell, who, he said, had got loose and quoted in a sarcastic vein from the testimony of that officer. He cited the evidence of Gen. Gibbon to show that Pope was informed that the main body of Lee's army was approaching, and that even if, as he claimed, he supposed Jackson first occupied to gain possession him back on Lee's strong force. He showed the disposition of Porter's force at Dawkins' Branch, and quoted McDowell as saying that up to 12 o'clock that day Porter's conduct was entirely satisfactory.

Mr. Choate claimed that the Recorder had proceeded in the case on the theory that Longstreet was not, with his 25,000 men, in Porter's front, and on this theory builds up a case against Porter, but the evidence was against his theory, and was positive and direct. McDowell himself had testified to the skirmish firing in Porter's front at Dawkins' Branch that morning, and that he had actively received a dispatch that a force of some 13,000 of the enemy had come through Thoroughfare Gap. McDowell added afterward that he expected more of the enemy's troops would arrive. There was no disobedience, Mr. Choate claimed, by Porter. The responsibility was upon McDowell, who withdrew King's division of 8,000 men and went off, leaving Porter without orders and confronting an enemy three times as numerous as his corps. The counsel's criticisms on Gen. McDowell were a large part of his argument, and he analyzed the testimony closely. Next, Mr. Choate considered whether there was a retreat, which he claimed need not be discussed, as it was settled by the evidence of the most trusted and competent General officers that there was no retreat or movement in the nature of a retreat by Porter. The counsel's criticisms on Gen. McDowell were a large part of his argument, and he analyzed the testimony closely. Next, Mr. Choate considered whether there was a retreat, which he claimed need not be discussed, as it was settled by the evidence of the most trusted and competent General officers that there was no retreat or movement in the nature of a retreat by Porter. That the movement was not disorderly, and was conducted with the view of going to Centreville, was shown by the evidence of Gen. Porter, Gen. Morrell, Sykes, Griffen, Warren, and others equally well known.

Mr. Choate then read an anonymous pamphlet, which he claimed was shown to be written by Pope, and which contained, as he declared, many erroneous statements; and then, after reviewing the positions of California and Oregon. A number of astronomical and main triangulation stations were occupied in advance of the topographical work proper for the facility and accuracy of subsequent season, while geology and the other natural history branches succeed the topographical work, being facilitated by the information of the maps thus secured to their use.

The members of the survey are now engaged in the current office work consequent upon the field operations, in completing the seven quarto volumes, and upon the regular issue of topographical and classification sheets. The property connected with the survey there is now a field office at Ogden, Utah, where its observatory is placed for field plotting and continuation of the special survey of the Great Salt Lake, and Denver, Col., and Sacramento, Cal., have been selected as additional points for field offices. The mapping of nearly 350,000 square miles has already been accomplished.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1879—1 A. M.—An area of low pressure has moved north-eastward over the Gulf States, and increasing north-easterly winds, with falling barometer and rain, now prevail in the southern States. A decided depression has passed eastward over the North Pacific region, and now is in Dakota. Cooler, high north-westerly winds prevail in the West Gulf States. The rivers have generally risen slightly, and rapidly at Cairo.

INDICATIONS.

For the South Atlantic States, increasing easterly winds, warmer, cloudy, rainy weather, with falling barometer, followed by cooler westerly winds and rising barometer.

For the East Gulf States, south-east, shifting to cooler westerly winds, with rising barometer, partly cloudy, and clear weather.

For the West Gulf States, diminishing north-west winds, possibly shifting to the interior to southerly, cool, followed by warmer, clear weather, rising followed by falling barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, north-east back to north-west, followed by variable winds, falling barometer, cooler, followed by warmer, cloudy weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, falling, followed by stationary barometer, southerly winds, stationary temperature, partly cloudy weather.

For the lake regions, stationary or falling barometer, warmer south and west winds, and increasing cloudiness.

For the Middle Atlantic States and New-England, rising barometer, northerly, followed by easterly winds, warmer, cloudy weather, with rain or snow, and falling barometer.

For the Pacific coast, cloudy weather and occasional rain, followed by clearing weather.

The rivers will generally fall, except slight rises in the lower portions of the Ohio and tributaries.

Cautionary off-shore signals continue at all Islands Galveston, Port Eads, St. Marks, and are ordered for Mobile. Cautionary signals are ordered for Charleston, Smithville, Wilmington, Macon Cape Lookout, Cape Hatteras, Kitty Hawk, Cape Henry, Norfolk, Baltimore, Lewes, Cape May, Atlantic City, Barnegat, Sandy Hook.

THE "OLD TWENTIETH" REGIMENT.

DISCOVERY AT KINGSTON OF A TRUNK CONTAINING A FULL RECORD OF ITS EXPLOITS.

KINGSTON, Jan. 11.—The members of the "Old Twentieth" Regiment have been made glad during the past week by the discovery of numerous documents, hitherto supposed to be lost, relating to their war history. When the regiment, in response to President Lincoln's call for three months' men, first went into the field each company was presented with a chest by commanding Col. Pratt. At the close of the three months' service, and when the regiment enlisted for three years, these chests were thrown aside. One, however, was retained as a receptacle for orders and other documents bearing upon the regiment's history. At the close of the war this chest was stored in Richmond, and until the past week was supposed to be lost. It now transpires, however, that closely following the departure of the "Old Twentieth" from the rebel capital, the chest was shipped to a member of the regiment at Kingston, in whose possession it has since remained unopened and undisturbed. Major Snyder, however, recently received a clue to its whereabouts, and the locks have been cut, disclosing such papers as present a full and clear outline of the deeds performed by the Ulster heroes at Bull Run, Chantilly, Antietam, Gettysburg, and the Wilderness. Gen. T. S. Gates, of New-York, the regiment's historian, has been telegraphed for, and a thorough examination of the many documents will be made on Monday.

THE BANKRUPT PAIGE IN JAIL.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—Strenuous efforts were made yesterday to get M. Frank Paige, the bankrupt shoe dealer, out of jail on bail, to escape being brought before the Grand Jury to-day. Several parties swore falsely that they might be accepted as bondsmen.

The Grand Jury of Suffolk County to-day reported two indictments against M. Frank Paige for conspiring to defraud his creditors. These indictments charge him with the fraudulent disposal of about $100,000 worth of shoes, &c., belonging to parties in this city. Paige was remanded to jail in default of $25,000 bail.

RESULTS OF THE SNOW BLOCKADE.

BUFFALO, Jan. 11.—The shipment of live stock from this point east is seriously retarded by the dearth of cars on the New-York Central Road. A large number of engines are reported laid up on account of damages received in the effort to get through the snow blockade. On the Erie Road only a limited number of cars are in use. Considerable stock is awaiting shipment.

AN UNHAPPY NEW-JERSEY FAMILY.

MILFORD, N. J., Jan. 11.—Jacob Snyder, who had been separated from his wife and children for some time, returned home yesterday and attempted to enter the house by force. During a fight which ensued Snyder was shot by his son, though not fatally. Other members of the family were severely beaten.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS.

THE GOVERNMENT TREASURY.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT—ANOTHER CALL FOR $10,000,000 OF BONDS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Treasury now holds $349,253,000 in United States bonds to secure bank circulation, and $13,637,300 in United States bonds to secure public deposits. United States bonds deposited on account of subscription to the 4 per cent. loan, in addition to coin deposit, $5,340,700; United States bonds deposited for circulation for the week ending to-day, $1,470,000; United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn during the week ending to-day, $1,205,000; national bank circulation outstanding, currency notes, $322,375,334; gold notes, $1,468,920. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $416,685 86, and the Customs receipts $362,616 62. The receipts of national bank notes for redemption for the week ending to-day as compared with the corresponding period last year are as follows:

	1878.	1879.
New-York	$1,443,000	$584,000
Boston	1,543,000	967,000
Philadelphia	251,000	200,000
Miscellaneous	834,000	469,000
Total	$4,074,000	$2,500,000

Receipts to-day, $462,000.

The Secretary of the Treasury this afternoon issued the eightieth call for the redemption of 5-20 bonds of 1865—consols of 1867. The call is for $10,000,000, of which $6,000,000 are coupon and $4,000,000 are registered bonds. The principal and interest will be paid at the Treasury on and after the 11th day of April next, and the interest will cease on that day. The following are descriptions of the bonds:

Coupon Bonds—Dated July 1, 1867: $50, No. 23,001 to No. 27,000; $100, No. 24,001 to No. 31,000; $500, No. 22,001 to No. 27,000; $1,000, No. 27,001 to No. 34,000, inclusive.

Registered Bonds—Redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after the 1st day of July, 1872, as follows: $50, No. 801 to No. 1,150; $100, No. 3,901 to No. 4,600; $500, No. 1,401 to No. 4,850; $1,000, No. 13,501 to No. 17,650; $5,000, No. 4,301 to No. 5,330; $10,000, No. 3,501 to No. 4,800, inclusive.

The Third National Bank of Cincinnati has been designated a depository of public moneys to receive subscriptions on account of the 4 per cent loan.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan to-day were $2,626,450.

SURVEYING THE GREAT WEST.

RESULTS OF THE WORK OF THE PAST SEASON—WINTER WORK AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The field season of 1878 of the geographical explorations and surveys west of the one hundredth meridian, under Lieut. Wheeler's Corps of Engineers, has just closed, nearly all the members having left the field since Dec. 25. The 46 observers operated in the following-named divisions: California, Colorado, Nevada, Oregon, Texas, New-Mexico, Utah, and Washington Territory, and surveyed appropriately 35,000 square miles, commencing soon after July 1, and ending as above stated, making nearly six months of field-work. The parties were under the immediate command respectively of Lieuts. Tillman, Symons, Young, and Griffen, Corps of Engineers; Birnie, Ordnance Corps; McComb, Fourth Artillery, and Ludlow, Third Artillery, with Randolph, Third Artillery, as Quartermaster, Commissary, and Ordnance Officer. Lieut. Wheeler also operated with a portion of party No. 1, California Section, in the country north of a line joining Fort Klamath, Oregon, and Camp Bidwell, California, northward to the Columbia River. Prof. Stevenson, geologist, and Mr. Thurston, assistant, spent the season in an investigation of the coal-fields of Colorado and Eastern New-Mexico, and Mr. Henshaw, zoological assistant, in pursuing his investigations and increasing his collections in portions of California and Oregon. A number of astronomical and main triangulation stations were occupied in advance of the topographical work proper for the facility and accuracy of subsequent season, while geology and the other natural history branches succeed the topographical work, being facilitated by the information of the maps thus secured to their use.

The members of the survey are now engaged in the current office work consequent upon the field operations, in completing the seven quarto volumes, and upon the regular issue of topographical and classification sheets. The property connected with the survey there is now a field office at Ogden, Utah, where its observatory is placed for field plotting and continuation of the special survey of the Great Salt Lake, and Denver, Col., and Sacramento, Cal., have been selected as additional points for field offices. The mapping of nearly 350,000 square miles has already been accomplished.

SHANGHAI CONSULATE EXPENSES.

ONE OF MR. SEWARD'S CLERKS AND PROF. WILLIAMS ON THE WITNESS-STAND.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Committee on Expenditures in the State Department to-day continued the investigation into the charges preferred against Minister Seward, of China. It was the intention of the committee to hear the argument of counsel bearing upon the subpoena *duces tecum* issued upon Mr. Seward last evening as to whether or not he should be compelled to produce before the committee certain books which he claims are purely private and of no interest to the committee, but owing to illness of one of the defendant's counsel, and the announcement by counsel for the prosecution that they were compelled to be absent during next week, the discussion of the question was postponed until Jan. 21. Mr. Lewis, one of the clerks at Shanghai, under the administration of Mr. Seward, was cross-examined by the defense relative to the expenses of that consulate. Nothing worthy of note was developed, however, most of the time being occupied by argument of counsel upon objections to the questions put to witness. Counsel for the prosecution announced his intention to subpoena the editor of one of the local papers in Washington, he [the counsel] being of opinion that the proceedings of the committee have been purposely kept from its columns.

Prof. Williams, of Yale College, testified that he was Secretary of Legation at Pekin at one time, and also United States Interpreter; he owns a building in Pekin which he rented to the United States Government at a rental of $3,000 a year, with the understanding that out of that amount $600 should be expended for repairs each year. The purpose of examining Mr. Williams is to ascertain whether Mr. Seward, during his administration of the office, made the expenditure for repairs agreed upon. Without concluding the examination, the committee adjourned until Monday.

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING.

COL. IRISH MAKES ANSWER TO MR. GLOVER'S CHARGES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Col. O. H. Irish, Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, has addressed a letter to Hon. J. D. C. Atkins, Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, replying at length to the charges which have been made against the bureau by Hon. J. M. Glover, Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department, in which he gives a complete history of the printing of the national bank notes from the time when the contracts were first made with the New-York bank-note companies, in 1863, down to the final withdrawal of all the work from private establishments, and the order for its execution by the bureau in September last, showing the saving in cost to the Government at each step, and that the bureau now holds the work as the lowest bidder, under advertisement of the Secretary of the Treasury for proposals to do it in September last. As to the charge that the bureau is now executing this work in violation of law, he quotes from the act of March 3, 1875, to the effect that the work is to be done under the direction of the Secretary, upon the most distinctive paper as United States notes. He answers every charge in full, and claims that they are all the result of erroneous information or a misrepresentation of the facts.

HOW THE DANES AVOID LAWSUITS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—A dispatch received at the Department of State from the American Consul at Copenhagen gives an interesting account of the workings of the courts of reconciliation in Denmark, in reply to a letter from the President of the Board of Trade of Dubuque, as to whether such courts, somewhat modified, might not be advantageously introduced into the United States. The Consul says that these courts, as far as Denmark is concerned, are morally and practically of great importance. They not only prevent long and expensive law-suits, but in many cases amicably settle the existing disputes. Their efficiency is based upon the creation of a better feeling between the disputants. Claims, disputes, &c., are settled without the interference of the judicial courts. It is only when a court of reconciliation is unable to bring the disputants to an amicable agreement that cases are referred to a court of justice. Perfect secrecy is maintained in courts of reconciliation in regard to the evidence and disputes brought before them, so that in many cases parties prefer settlements there rather than undergo the expenses and exposure incidental to trials before courts of justice. With the selection of disinterested men of the highest honor and intelligence, as is always the case in Denmark, to preside over courts of reconciliation, the Consul does not hesitate to say that their introduction into the United States would not fail to exert a beneficial influence in the administration of justice.

IN HONOR OF THE LATE PROF. HENRY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The following will be the order of exercises for the service in honor of the memory of Prof. Joseph Henry, late Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, in the hall of the House of Representatives, on Thursday evening, Jan. 16. The Vice-President of the United States, supported by the Speaker of the House, will preside, and the Senate and House will take part in the services. The opening prayer will be by Rev. Dr. McCosh, President of Princeton College. Addresses will be made by Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Hon. E. E. Withers, Prof. Asa Gray, of Harvard University; Prof. W. B. Rogers, of Boston; Hon. J. A. Garfield, Hon. S. S. Cox, and Gen. W. T. Sherman. The concluding prayer will be offered by Rev. Dr. Sunderland, Chaplain of the Senate.

DISCIPLINING THE INDIANS.

WHY THE CHEYENNES FLED—AN EXPLANATION FROM THE INDIAN BUREAU—TWO INDIAN CHIEFS HANGED AT WALLA-WALLA.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—In accordance with the recommendation of Gen. Sheridan, received Nov. 16, 1878, and with the concurrence of Gen. Sherman, of Nov. 22, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs requested that the Cheyenne prisoners, confined at Camp Robinson, Neb., be sent to Fort Wallace, or some other military post in Kansas, to the end that the civil authorities of Kansas might select such as were guilty of crimes for trial and punishment according to law. On Dec. 16, 1878, Gen. Sheridan gave orders that they should be sent to Fort Leavenworth for identification by the authorities of Kansas. A number of the principal men were to be retained, and the remainder sent to the agent of the Cheyennes, near Fort Reno. On Jan. 8 the order as to the remainder was modified, and it was requested that full-grown men should be taken to Florida, and be subjected to the same treatments and discipline as were the Indians who were sent there in 1875, and those who would then be left sent to their agency. In a letter received Dec. 30, a request was made that clothing be furnished for the Cheyenne prisoners at Camp Robinson. This was authorized Jan. 8, and on Jan. 7 Lieut. Johnson was asked to state the number of men, women, boys, and girls for whom he needed clothing, and on Jan. 9 it was ordered. As their lack of clothing was not such as to deter them from starting northward, and it is now uncertain how many of them will be left at Camp Robinson for whom clothing will be needed, the order to purchase has been countermanded until such time as it may be learned how many Indians may be in the care of the military at that post that may really need such supplies. It is probable that upon learning that they were to be taken to Fort Leavenworth, where their principal men were to be handed over to the civil authorities for criminal prosecution, the Indians concluded that they had better make an effort to escape now.

YANKTON, Dakota, Jan. 11.—A special dispatch to the *Press and Dakotian* from the Cheyenne River Agency, on the Missouri River, says: "Two runners from Sitting Bull's camp have just arrived and made the following report, viz.: Their camp is now on Little River near the United States boundary. Twenty-five days ago they held the largest council ever held by the hostiles, when it was decided to send out 12 runners—5 to stand long Road, 5 to Cheyenne, and 2 to Spotted Tail, and two to Red Cloud—as representatives of the hostile bands which belong to these agencies. They say, "We are willing to come in, surrender our horses and arms, and submit to the agency rules, if we are guaranteed protection by the Government. The traders in British America have used every measure to keep us there. If it had not been for them we would have come in with Gen. Terry." A council will be held here to-morrow by the agents.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 11.—A dispatch from Pendleton, dated yesterday, via Walla Walla, Wyoming Territory, to-day, reports the execution of two Indians, White Owl and Quit Ti Tumps, who were hanged at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. A strong guard of soldiers, regulars and militia, was on duty, to prevent a possible rescue, but nothing of the kind was attempted. The chiefs were dressed in full Indian costume and preserved throughout the proverbial stoicism of their race, both dying with the death chant on their lips.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1879.

The Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Appropriation bill will be ready for action by the committee next week.

The Committee on Ways and Means, at its meeting Friday, went through the testimony submitted on the sugar tariff question, but reached no conclusions.

At the opening of bids for the purchase of silver bullion next Wednesday, proposals will be received for the first time for furnishing silver to be delivered at the Mint in New-Orleans. This will not, however, increase the quantity purchased by the Government, which amounts to about 400,000 ounces weekly.

The Chairman of the House Military Committee has informally appointed a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Evins, (South Carolina,) Maish (Pennsylvania,) and McCook (New-York,) to examine the charges preferred in the report submitted to the committee, through the Secretary of War, accusing of mismanagement the Superintendent and other officers of the Soldiers' Home, at Hampton, Va., with instructions to report to the committee, at its meeting on Tuesday next, whether or not an investigation into the charges preferred should be made.

Representatives Hewitt, Sparks, and Foster, the sub-committee preparing the Army Appropriation bill for consideration by the House Committee on Appropriations, held a long session to-day, and has so nearly completed its work that it expects to be ready to report to the full committee Monday or Tuesday. The sub-committee contemplates, apparently with favor, the insertion of sundry legislative provisions for a reorganization of the line and staff somewhat on the principle of the Burnside bill. The proposition, it is understood, emanates from several General officers of the Army. The sub-committee have not, however, as yet taken action on the subject, and its recommendations, in any event, will require the concurrence of a majority of the full committee.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—First Lieut. W. A. Kobbe, Jr., Third Artillery, is relieved from duty with the Board of Army Equipment, &c., now on session in this city, and will join his battery. An Army Retiring Board having found Surgeon C. C. Gray, United States Army, incapacitated for active service, he is, by direction of the President, retired from active service. Capt. C. McKibbin, Fifteenth Infantry, will report in person to the Superintendent of the mounted recruiting service to accompany a detachment of recruits to the Pacific coast. On the completion of this duty he will join his proper station.

Master C. P. Rees has been ordered as Assistant in the Department of Drawing at the Naval Academy; Commander L. Huntington to hold himself in readiness to relieve Captain Coghlan on the Pacific coast, at San Francisco; Chief Engineer George H. White, Passed Assistant Engineers D. P. McCartney, A. L. Smith, J. J. Barry, and A. C. Engard, to hold themselves in readiness for sea service.

An official circular, just issued from the Adjutant-General's office, states that the Board of Equipment, in session in this city desires the opinions of General and Staff officers of the Army as to the practicability of abolishing the use of the bayonet and sabre in the United States military service, and also any suggestions and recommendations such officers may see fit to submit in relation to the improvement and alteration of these weapons. Commanding officers of regiments to whom the trowel bayonet has been issued for experiment will also report the result of their experiments for the information of the board.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 11.—The United States steamer Quinnebaug sailed to-day to join the Mediterranean Squadron. She will touch at Funchal.

THE DEAD MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Speaker to-day appointed Messrs. Giddings, Shelley, McKenzie, Muller, Loring, Brentano, Townsend, of New-York, and Powers a committee on the part of the House of Representatives to escort the body of Representative Schleicher to San Antonia. The House, as a mark of respect for the deceased member, at 12:15 o'clock adjourned.

VIRGINIA'S STATE DEBT.

RICHMOND, Jan. 11.—The House to-day, after three days' discussion, adopted the Senate resolution providing for a conference with the creditors of the State. The preamble, however, was so amended as to set forth the impracticability of increasing the present rate of taxation in furtherance of any plan of settlement decided upon by said conference, but expressing anxiety to do all consistent with what is believed to be the interest of the State and her creditors, to adjust the differences existing between the proposition made by the General Assembly at the last session and the several propositions now before the body relating to the settlement of the public debt.

A CRISIS FOR MOONSHINERS.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 11.—State Judge McConnell having persisted in trying the cases against revenue officers in Macon County for alleged illegal arrests, Judge Baxter has ordered him to appear before the United States Circuit Court, on Feb. 8, and show cause why he should proceed to try these cases when they have been transferred to the United States Circuit Court. This brings to a crisis the conflict of jurisdiction between the State and Federal courts in regard to the revenue cases, and the result is awaited with great interest in Tennessee.

PIKE COUNTY'S LOSS BY ITS TREASURER.

MILFORD, Penn., Jan. 11.—It is now known that James W. Quick, the missing Treasurer of Pike County, Penn., is a defaulter to the amount of between $8,000 and $9,000. The missing officer has been heard from since he left Port Jervis for New-York City on Wednesday morning last. He is still believed to be in that City.

KILLED BY A LAMP EXPLOSION.

BUSHKILL, Penn., Jan. 11.—Mrs. John Ackerman, of Tunkhannock Township, Monroe County, Penn., was burned to death by the explosion of a kerosene lamp last Wednesday evening.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

HART'S ISLAND PHYSICIANS.

CHARGES AGAINST DR. DUFLOO BY HIS TWO ASSISTANTS — THE THREE DOCTORS CALLED UPON TO RESIGN.

Drs. McChesney and Heath, assistant physicians at the Hart's Island Hospital, submitted, in the early part of last December, to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, charges affecting the personal and official conduct of their superior, Dr. Armand Dufloo, the Resident Physician of the hospital, and Visiting Physician of the Insane Asylum on the island. They contended that he was not a suitable man for the position occupied by him, alleging that he was incompetent, neglectful of his duties, and too familiar with his female subordinates. The Commissioners summoned before them Dr. Dufloo and his accusers, and a number of other persons filling positions of minor importance in the hospital, and a mass of affirmative and contradictory testimony was taken. The allegations of neglect of duty and undue familiarity were not sustained, and were reiterated by the young physicians and their witnesses, and as emphatically contradicted by the Resident Physician and his witnesses. While the behavior of Dr. Dufloo toward some of his subordinates was questioned, it was not shown, nor was any attempt made to do so, that he had been guilty of any immoral acts. The proceedings at the board-room were carried out under the strictest privacy, not even the Secretary being admitted, while the witnesses were giving their testimony. In fact, the most extraordinary efforts were made by the Commissioners to keep the facts from the public, and while they are still unwilling to disclose all the facts, the following is authoritatively given as the result of their scrutiny of the evidence: Touching Dr. Dufloo's administrative qualities, they found that he was not a man whose training and habits were equal to the requirements of his position; that there were some defects in his temperament calculated to impair his usefulness as the head of a hospital; that he lacked that evenness of disposition and calmness that are the necessary adjuncts of such an officer; that he was liable to do things which a prudent and careful man would not do; that while he had been a little too familiar with the female employes, he had not been guilty of any act of impropriety. They did not, however, destroy his social standing; that many of his acts were so indiscreet as to arouse the suspicions of his subordinates and prompt them to subject him to a system of espionage. These conclusions suggested to the Commissioners the advisability of making a change, and they therefore requested Dr. Dufloo to resign his position. His resignation was received and accepted on Monday last, and Dr. James R. Healy, one of the Examiners of Lunacy at the Tombs, was assigned to act as his temporary successor. Regarding the general management of the Hart's Island Hospital as bad, the board have instituted many changes for the better, and ascertained that their resignations, would be also acceptable, and it is probable that they will soon act upon the suggestion.

Dr. Dufloo is a Frenchman by birth, and about 50 years of age. A residence in this country of about 21 years has enabled him to speak the English language with fluency. During the rebellion he served with distinction on a medical staff connected with the Army of the Potomac. He received his appointment as Resident Physician on Hart's Island in 1873, when Messrs. Lambeer, Bowen, and Sterne composed the Board of Commissioners of Charities and Correction. Mrs. Dufloo, the latter's wife, who accompanied him to the Island and filled the position of matron, died, and he has since remained a widower. It has not yet been decided who his successor, and those of Drs. Heath and McChesney, shall be, but it is probable that appointments will be shortly made.

THE AMATEUR OARSMEN.

VIEWS RESPECTING THE NEXT NATIONAL REGATTA—CONCLUSIONS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen met in the Metropolitan Hotel last evening. The meeting was one of unusual importance to the sporting world, from the circumstance that a report was expected from the sub-committee charged with obtaining the views of the several college rowing associations relative to their participation in a national regatta to be held under the auspices of the National Association. In furtherance of this end three silver cups, of handsome design, were presented by the Passaic, Eurekas, and Triton Clubs, of Newark, N. J. These elaborate pieces of plate were on exhibition in the parlor in which the committee met. The conditions of their possession are the same as those governing the holding of other trophies by clubs belonging to the National Association. Of the Executive Committee the following members were present: O. M. Remington, Narragansett Club, Chairman; H. E. Buermeyer, New-York Athletic Club; J. K. Stevens, North-western; J. H. C. Watts, Union, of Baltimore; G. W. Parker, Quaker City; H. W. Grenfield, Mutual, of Albany; T. W. Kennedy, Passaic, of Newark; W. H. Allen, Detroit, and B. L. Keys, Undine, of Philadelphia. Secretary Garfield, who was intrusted with the correspondence with the colleges, reported the following summary of views as to the most desirable time, place, and style of regatta and qualifications of collegiate contestants: The University of Pennsylvania suggested eight-oared four oars and single sculls to style; time from 3d to 15th of July; none but undergraduates to be allowed to contest. Bowdoin agreed as to style and qualification, but preferred October; Cornell, Union suggested Saratoga, but agreed in other respects. Trinity, of Hartford, wished four and pair oars and single sculls, on or about July 25. Cornell pledged itself to nothing but a desire for still water, say Saratoga, eight, four, pair, single in style, confined to undergraduates or graduates of the year, excluding medical, legal, or scientific students. The Wesleyans wanted six, four, and singles in styles, with only undergraduates contesting. Harvard would probably send no crew in a representative capacity, but might appear in eight, four, or single scull races, provided New-London or some similar place was selected. The Columbian oarsmen thought they might send crews of eight, six, and four oars, to any place provided it was early in the season. Yale, on account of weak finances, would certainly not be represented. All its energies were to be bent to wresting the pennant from Harvard. As a mere matter of opinion, they recommended six, four, and singles, anywhere near New-York. The committee accordingly recommended for intercollegiate races eight, four, and single sculls as to style, as soon as possible after the close of the collegiate year, place to be determined by a committee to be appointed, graduates within the year and undergraduates only to be eligible.

On motion of Mr. Keys, the Fairmount Club was reinstated in membership in the association. Messrs. Keys, Watts, and Buermeyer were appointed a committee to name time and place for the Intercollegiate and National Amateur Regattas. Votes of thanks were tendered to the Passaic, Eureka, and Triton Clubs, of Newark, for their handsome presents. A long discussion was provoked by the reading of the petition of Elwood Smith, of the Arconauts, a nephew of Josh Ward, whom a sub-committee had declared a disqualified oarsman. His case and that of Pilkinton, of the Seawanhaka, was referred to a sub-committee, of which Mr. Keys is Chairman. The committee then adjourned.

A GLOVE-FIGHT BETWEEN PETE M'CARTHY AND FRANK WHITE.

A well-known hall on the west side of the City was the scene last night of a glove-fight between Frank White and Pete McCarthy, for a purse of $200. Tickets of admission were sold at $10 each, and the spectators were mainly composed of Wall-street brokers and members of the Union League Club. White is 21 years old, 5 feet 4½ inches high, and weighs 114 pounds, and is a machinist by trade. He has been principal in a number of glove and ring fights. Pete McCarthy is 5 feet 5 inches high, weighs 134 pounds, and is in his twenty-second year. He is a blacksmith by trade, and hails from St. Louis, where he was formerly in the employ of Tom Allen, the noted English pugilist. In the encounter

CURRENT LITERATURE.

MY WALK.

Ye gentle folks that live in town,
And on poor country wights look down,
And daily take your dainty ride
Mid courtly rank and Fashion's pride
In the Row, with Dukes and Earls,
Lofty dames and lovely girls,
God bless you all, and grant you pleasure
Up to the brim of your heart's measure,
But I have joys unknown to you,
And walks remote from London view.
Where the burnie leaps with glee,
And the ground is rough and hilly,
That's the walk that's dear to me—
Not Pall Mall or Piccadilly.

Where the torrent from the brae
Pours his strength and spreads his spray,
And, like a white-maned mountain horse,
Plunges down with headlong force,
Lashing the rocks with foamy sweep
Into the cauldron dark and deep;
Where the birch-tree nods her plume
O'er tufted wealth of heather blooms,
And cerinse fern in silver sheen
O'er the brown water's sleepless whirl,
Beside a blasted holly-tree,
With never a rose and never a lily,
That's the walk that's dear to me—
Not Pall Mall or Piccadilly.

Where from the great Ben's dewy crown
The infant rill comes trickling down,
And glances out beneath the crag
That cuts the sky with many a jag,
And creeps beneath the old gray stones.
Chips of the mountains giant bones;
Then trips adown with easy pace
Over the huge slab's slippery face,
To rest a while in mossy well,
Where starry saxifrages fall,
With never a shrub and never a tree,
Where the air is sharp and chilly,
That's the walk that's dear to me—
Not Pall Mall or Piccadilly.

When the rough scour flouts the sky,
And the ragged wrack skirs by;
Where, round the corrie's battered peak,
Wild tempests rave and wild birds shriek;
Where, down the mountain's shelvy side,
Long streaks of pounded ruin slide;
Where thick, the bare extent is sown
With blocks on blocks all rudely thrown;
And desolation, gaunt and grim,
Stalks o'er the huge Ben's leafless rim,—
I face the blast, erect and free,
And, tho' you deem my fancy silly,
This mountain walk more pleases me
Than your Pall Mall and Piccadilly.

Or where below, in peaceful glen,
'Neath the broad shoulders of the Ben,
The river winds in mazy error
From the bright loch's gleaming mirror,
Upon whose green and grassy rim,
With tower and turret quaintly trim,
Rises the house, beneath the wood,
Whose lord, true-hearted, kind and good,
Preserves—a boast that few may claim—
His crofters better than his game:
There, by the old and wide-armed tree,
A theme for Paton or for Millais,
I choose the walk most dear to me—
Not at Pall Mall or Piccadilly.

Farewell! God grant you honest pleasure
Up to the brim of your heart's measure,
Amid the dust and din and stew
Of London, with the money you:
Amid the fair and flaunting show
Of prancing Fashion in the Row:
With gartered lords and ladies fine,
Who never without candles dine,
And tone of war in Church and State,
And clash of words in stout debate:
From such high stir I would be free:
In lone green glen or pastare hilly,
A quiet ramble I'll have me,
Far from Pall Mall and Piccadilly!

JOHN STUART BLACKIE.
EDINBURGH, September, 1878.
—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

THAT FRENCH GIRL.

A STORY IN THREE CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER I.

"If that French girl can't be found the fund in court may lve there till the day of judgment, but if she mt be proved d.s.p. the residue of the estate would clearly fall to the ward of the court, yr client. (Signed) Jos. Culpepper. To Mr. Spiller, Staple Inn, London, Attorney-at-law."

This upon a scrap of paper, seemingly part of an old letter, with burned edges, as if it had narrowly escaped destruction by fire, the handwriting and general appearance assigning it to the end of the last century.

"What d'ye mak' of it, Mr. Philip?" asked my client eagerly; "there's a deal hidden there, don't ye think? And the d.s.p.—eh, that's awfu' deep."

My client was one Bridget, a Scotchwoman, and confidential servant to Lady Hazlewood, a very ancient denizen of Kensington—not the fashionable part; but Hornton-street, in a dull, old-fashioned house, brightened, however, to those who visited there, by the presence of three charming young women, her granddaughters. My first acquaintance with the Hazlewoods was made, not professionally—I am junior partner with my father, Carey & Carey, solicitors—but through my sister, who attended an art-class at South Kensington, where Fanny Hazlewood was also a pupil. Lady Hazlewood was very old, nearly 90, and rarely left her room; and the girls, who were orphans, had no one to look after them but Bridget.

Bridget, who had brought up two generations of the Hazlewood family, trotted after her young mistresses with the attached fidelity of a trained sheep-dog; but she was getting old now and scant of breath, and the charge was almost too much for her. The Hazlewoods were poor, and without definite expectations, except of being poorer still in the future; for Lady Hazlewood's income died with her, and the girls had nothing of their own. Thus they were working against time to qualify themselves to earn a living. Fanny, the oldest, had a lively artistic sensibility, which found an outlet in water colors. The two younger sisters were studying to become teachers of some kind. A very poor prospect, one would say; but the girls were full of courage—bright, clever, handsome girls, who, under more favorable circumstances, would no doubt have married well, and become ornaments of society. As it was, Fanny Hazlewood's friends thought she made a great mistake when she refused your humble servant, who was certainly devotedly attached to her, and whose prospects, if not brilliant, were tolerably safe and solid. Refused I had been anyhow—kindly, but decidedly. Not that she had made any other choice, or that I was personally distasteful, Fanny was good enough to say; but—"I'm certain sure there's money waiting somewhere for my young leddies, if there were some clever, willing cailant, with a good interest in the matter"—she emphasized these last words warmly—"to look it up."

As clenching what she said, Bridget drew from her pocket a fat, battered pocket-book, and produced therefrom the scrap of writing mentioned at the commencement of this history.

"There may be a good deal hidden in it," I said, in reply to Bridget's eager question. "An awful lot, perhaps. But it's likely to remain hidden, I should think; unless you can throw some light upon it. First of all, how do you come by it; and what does it mean?"

Bridget explained that she had found the manuscript in a basketful of old papers that the hussies in the kitchen had been lighting the fires with. Combined with what she knew of Lady Hazlewood's history, it gave her the notion—so dear to the credulous mind—of some great sum of money waiting for a claimant. I had no more time to give to Bridget just then; but at her earnest request I promised to come up to Hornton-street that evening and see old Lady Hazlewood.

A good many precautions and ceremonies attended my introduction to Lady Hazlewood; I was not to say: "How do you do?" or to bow, or offer to shake hands, but just to sit in a certain chair, as if I had been sitting there all my life, and then Lady Hazlewood would be wheeled out, and brought to bear upon me, just as if she were a field-piece, and I some object to be battered.

The process was a trying one, when Lady Hazlewood—a mere shadow of a woman, dark and fragile, with a face like an old painting, and as full of crevices—brought her eyes to bear upon me. Fanny was leaning over her chair, and eyeing me in a curious, half-awakened way, something like a young lioness looking at you between the bars of her cage.

"You have been very kind to my girls, I hear," began Lady Hazlewood, after an awful pause, speaking in low, vibrating accents. "I thank you, Sir. And you wish to hear some of my family history, Sir, I will tell it you."

Lady Hazlewood was the granddaughter of one Philip Rankin, a worthy of the last century, who had made a large fortune, in the sleave trade, it was said, in the Barbadoes. He died in the year 1793 intestate, leaving a fortune of about one hundred and sixty thousand pounds, all personal property. He had married a French creole, who died, young, leaving him with two daughters, the elder of whom was Lady Hazlewood's mother, and married to a Mr. Smith. The younger sister had married a Frenchman of good family, a M. De la Motte, and taken up her abode in her husband's country. Mrs. Smith and her husband both died before Mr. Rankin, leaving an only daughter, Grace, who became Lady Hazlewood. This child and her aunt in France were thus coheiresses of this nice little fortune. News of her inheritance was despatched to Mme. De la Motte, then with her husband in Paris, but she never came home to claim it. The Reign of Terror was then in progress. The De la Mottes were living in Paris, had been seized as intending émigrés, put in prison, tried, and forthwith sent to the scaffold. They had a daughter, quite a child, who had been in prison with her parents, but who had disappeared at the time of their execution and had never been heard of since. This was the French girl spoken of in Bridget's manuscript. As for Grace Smith, the present Lady Hazlewood, she became a ward of the Court of Chancery, was duly sent to a fashionable boarding-school, spending her holidays mostly with Mrs. Spiller, the writer of the letter, whose name appears in the same manuscript. She had many suitors, for her eighty thousand pounds the half of her grandfather's fortune, was a vast inducement; but she liked best of all one Sir Randal Hazlewood, of Hazlewood Park, a baronet, a man of fashion, and gambler, who had already run through two fortunes. Her guardians were strongly opposed to such a match, but Miss Smith was obstinate, and after she came of legal age nothing could be done to stop her. She married Sir Randal, stipulating only for a settlement of a few hundreds a year upon herself as pin-money, and her confidence was rewarded in the usual way. Everything that her husband could spend he spent, and when he was finally killed in a duel for trying to run off with some other man's wife, he left behind him nothing but debts for his son, and for his widow only the small income settled upon her. Sir James, the son, however, was of a very different disposition. He was called to the Bar, obtained some legal appointment, married, and lived narrowly and uncomfortably, saved money, and lost it all in a defaulting bank, and died of the chagrin. His widow did not survive him long, and thus his three daughters fell to the charge of their grandmother, old Lady Hazlewood; which brings us to the present and existing state of things.

When Lady Hazlewood had given me this account of her family history, I should much have liked to question her on various points, but the old lady was too much fatigued to bear any more talk. Fanny followed me down stairs, and brought me to the room she called her studio. What did I think of it? Was there any chance for them? Would I help them—they were so friendless and powerless?

As a man of business, I can say that I thought the claim all moonshine. Fanny saw my opinion in my face, and her eyes filled with tears; and then Bridget came in—Bridget, with her intense faith and confidence. She had a bundle of papers in her hands.

"I've found the documents, Mr. Phillip," she said. "My lady recollected where they were put—the documents that were sent her when Mr. Spiller died."

This had been in 1839, about thirty years before, and the papers had never been opened since that date. There was nothing seemingly important about them. First, a memorandum by Mr. Spiller that from 1793 to 1815 the Continental war had prevented any inquiries as to the existing descendants of Madame De la Motte; but that, on the declaration of peace, Mr. Spiller had himself proceeded to Paris to institute inquiries. That he had obtained proofs of the death of Monsieur and Madame De la Motte, and of the existence of a daughter, but could find no traces of the latter. That he inserted advertisements in the chief Continental papers, but without result. That the matter had been mentioned to the Vice-Chancellor, who remarked that, in the absence of further evidence, there seemed to be no necessity to make any order in the case; and that, thereupon, the subject was dropped. In Mr. Spiller's investigations, he had been aided by certain letters, addressed by Madame De la Motte to her sister in England. These letters were inclosed in the packet. They were partly in English and partly in French, the latter a language evidently familiar to both, a circumstance probably due to their creole extraction. We gathered from the letters that the French husband had been of noble family, an officer in the King's Guard, but extravagant and poor; several of the letters, indeed, contained requests for help in money matters. The English wife was a good deal neglected, apparently spending most of the year in the old family château at St. Arnoult, in Normandy, while Monsieur amused himself in Paris. When the revolutionary troubles were in progress, it seemed that M. De la Motte was playing a double part of running with the Royal hare and hunting with the Jacobin hounds; his English connection even seemed to have been made use of for secret communication with the English Ministry. There was anxious inquiry after a letter that it was feared had been intercepted, and then silence; the bitter end coming close after.

"And now what do you think, Philip?" cried Fanny, laying her hand beseechingly upon my arm. It was the first time she had addressed me by my Christian name since she had refused me.

Well, the papers were not of much value, but they seemed to give reality and texture to what before had been visionary. It was quite possible, I admitted, that there might be some such unclaimed fund in the Court of Chancery; but as to getting hold of it, that was another matter. Costs would be certain, and the result most doubtful. Still, if they had money to spend over it——

Fanny looked at Bridget, and Bridget at Fanny. At last the Scotchwoman suggested:

"Could it not be done on spec., Mr. Philip?"

"Not for any pecuniary reward. There is, in the first place, the doubt as to success, and, in the event of success, a still greater doubt as to payment. That is how a shark would look upon it—and none but a shark would take it up."

"Not for money, Philip, but for love," whispered Fanny. "Could it not be done for love?"

Putting it in that way, I found it difficult to turn my back upon the affair. At all events, we would find out whether the supposed fund had any real existence. I obtained permission to make the search, and, after a tedious investigation, to which I sacrificed a whole month's holiday, I found something to the purpose. Nothing less than an order to the consultant-General, in the name of the Accountant-General, the sum of eighty thousand pounds, unclaimed residue of the estate of Philip Rankin. Further research convinced me that this sum still remained undrawn, part of that huge accumulation known as the Suitors' Fee Fund.

There was great rejoicing at the news in Hornton-street. Fanny was half wild with excitement and delight. She laughed and she cried, and looked as if she had a mind to give me a kiss; any how, I gave her the benefit of the doubt by taking one. "I don't think I quite like it, Philip," she said doubtfully, rubbing her cheek, and a little offended. But I was quite sure that I liked it.

We began operations as soon as the courts opened, with slender resources and plenty of courage. At first we applied for leave, we were mentioned, we moved for this or that, we put evidence on record, and by degrees approached the kernel of our eighty thousand pounds. But such a treasure as that has always fierce, intractable guardians. The proceedings lasted for a year, and we were no nearer success at the end; and it became evident that we should do no good till we had accounted for the French girl. Our counsel agreed in vain that lapse of time was sufficient evidence that no descendants of Jeanne de la Motte now existed. The Vice-Chancellor shook his head decisively at this, the shake was emphasized by the Lords Justices, and finally clenched by the Lord Chancellor himself. All we could get was permission to apply again when fresh evidence should be forthcoming.

This was a serious decision for both the Hazlewoods and myself. The costs had been heavy, and they had been able to pay but a small part of them. I had supplemented the deficiency out of my current income. But I was in debt all round in consequence, and creditors were beginning to be troublesome. We were not in funds to pay for expensive inquiries, and had we been, there seemed little hope of their doing any good. And then I made up my mind to go and make the search myself. Another month's holiday must be devoted to the inquiry.

The question was, where to begin. To try in Paris would be waste of time—as well look for a needle in a haystack. But the neighborhood where the girl had been brought up offered a more hopeful look-out. There would be relations possibly on the father's side, who might have retained some knowledge of the girl. Also, couples of exiled families, who had returned to the familiar spot. I must find my way to the château of St. Arnoult, in what was then Normandy, now in the Department of Seine Inférieure.

It was not till October that I could get away from London, leaving the Hazlewood girls in very low spirits. Lady Hazlewood was ailing, and they were very anxious about her. Fanny seemed somehow rather jealous of the French girl, and of my search for her. Even when I proved conclusively that the girl, if alive, would be well on the shady side of eighty, she was not altogether pacified. "Perhaps there are granddaughters, and you will be in love with one of them. They will be the heiresses then, you know, and it will break my heart."

No doubt there were serious possibilites in that view of the case. If I should succeed in ferreting out a whole tribe of descendants it would be an awkward position for all of us. The chief one in our favor was, that if there had been descendants they would probably have come forward at some time or other, especially when the first inquiries had been made; but I had not much faith in Spiller's investigations. Bridget gave me a solemn warning at parting to be sure and not to be taken in with any of the trail stopped most provokingly. Everything posted up to the date of the Revolution—even the marriage of M. De la Motte to Jeanne, daughter of Philippe Rankin, Esq. It seemed, too, as if the birth of the French girl we were in search of had been noted, for there was a distinct erasure in the space just below this last entry.

And now I felt that surely I had come to the end of my reel. I had got to the bottom of M. De Fréville's papers, and found out nothing but what I knew before. In a few days I must return, with the loss of my failure. What a nest of houses, looking over the sparkling river. But there was a great chalk cliff just behind—not one sheer cliff, but a succession of white escarpments with brushwood growing between—that seemed to give a shut-up gloomy look to the place. Inside, too, the atmosphere was chilly and vault-like, due to the narrow window-spaces and thick stone walls, except in the room where the Fréville archives were kept. This had been modernized as to light and fittings, and was altogether a warm sunny nook, with a pleasant look-out on the river and the wooded heights all round from its low French windows.

At one time, I dare say, the Fréville papers had been arranged on some system, but now they were in a complete muddle. The papers were just the kind of highly-important rubbish that a man of orderly methodical habits accumulates for the trouble of posterity. Accounts and vouchers, papers as to ancient lawsuits, the details as to M. De Fréville's three years' administration of his commune as Maire, couples of expired leases, complicated arrangements of farming partnerships. I felt quite bewildered in the maze.

It was a delightful relief to have a long letter from Hornton-street—a joint compilation by the three sisters, with illustrations from Fanny's graphic pencil. Bridget was there in her night-cap, as she alarmed the house the other night, having dreamed a dreadful dream. And grannie, too, in turn had dreamed a gruesome dream. "And Spot, poor dog, has taken to dreaming too, and cried piteously, and kicked, even; and Fanny threw a handkerchief over his dear little nose, and is going to wear it round her head when she goes to bed to-night, for they say that is the way to dream the dog's dream; and Fanny thinks that Spot was dreaming about you. The result in our next." But beneath all this nonsense there was to be seen an undercurrent of excited feeling. The nerves of the poor girls were attuned to the utmost with excitement and expectation. And then, Lady Hazlewood was getting weaker and weaker. The end was coming on that side, it was to be feared. Everything seemed dark in the future, and all the darker for the hopes that had been excited. I began to feel certain now that these hopes would come to nothing. I had set myself an impossible task. Time was running on; I should have to own myself beaten. Only some lucky accident could help me. And such things rarely come to those who have nothing else to look for.

In a kind of dull apathy, I sat looking at the wearisome papers of M. De Fréville when the bonne announced a visit from Madame Pochet, who had come to inform me that she was going to take a short tour. This was the last day of October, and the following day was All Saints, and the eve of the Fête des Morts. She proposed to visit the tomb of her husband and other relations in another department, and to return in the course of a few days. If Monsieur would consent to remain and take care of the house, she would leave with a tranquil mind. The rooms, except those I occupied, would be locked up, and the keys hung. Had Monsieur noticed the admirable arrangement of the late M. Pochet?

Yes, I had noticed the key-board, a thing like those used at hotels, with a separate hook for each key, and the description of the apartment carefully written over it.

The room had formerly been the bureau of M. Pochet, explained Madame, who had inherited the talents of his grandfather, M. De Fréville. Madame Pochet and I, by the way, had become excellent friends—a simple-minded old woman of the old-fashioned school, at once jolly and devout—and I felt sorry she was going away; especially as I was to be left alone in this somewhat dreary old friary.

Just as Madame Pochet drove off, the postman came up with a letter from Hornton-street, written in a way that showed me how sharp was the strain of all this doubt and uncertainty upon the girls' minds. Grannie was really ill—they all feared she was sinking—they longed for my presence and support, but would not ask me to leave, when so much depended on my labors. And Lucy, unknown to her sisters, had gone to a spiritual séance with Bridget. They had called for the spirit of Jeanne de la Motte, and there was a manifestation. Three letters were scrawled out. D. S. P. No one knew what they meant, but Bridget was sure they were genuine signs from the unseen world, for these very letters appeared in the scrap of paper that had fallen into Bridget's hands and first started our quest. What did they mean?

To say the truth, I hardly knew myself. What did they mean—anything like R. I. P., or S. P. Q. R., or any of those initials that people who have had a liberal education are supposed to know the meaning of? By a curious coincidence the meaning was made clear to me that very day. I had set to work anxiously but almost hopelessly, at the De Fréville archives, when I came across a little bundle of papers—pedigrees of various families—in which the initials occurred frequently: and in one place the words they represented were written at full length—*Décédé sans posterité.*

Well, that was good news for the Hazlewoods, if true. But why was not the spirit more explicit?

Among those pedigrees, which were in the handwriting of M. De Fréville, I found the family-tree of the De la Mottes. But here, as everywhere else, the trail stopped most provokingly. Everything posted up to the date of the Revolution—even the marriage of M. De la Motte to Jeanne, daughter of Philippe Rankin, Esq. it

regiments used to be almost exclusively recruited. But perhaps the greatest alteration is in the manner in which the native army is now provided with European officers. When a youngster went out to India he used to be gazetted as ensign to a native regiment, in which he remained on the list until he obtained the rank of Major. Under the new system the only entrance to the native military service is through the English Army. An officer who wishes to serve in our Indian Army must first qualify and pass his examination, and enter as a Second Lieutenant in the cavalry or infantry of the line. After two years of regimental duty, he may apply, if the corps to which he belongs is stationed in India, and after he has passed a preliminary examination in one of the native languages, to be attached to a native regiment as "a probationer for the staff corps." Should his probation prove satisfactory, he is gazetted from the corps to which he has hitherto belonged, and entered on the rôle of the staff corps of the Presidency in which he is serving. When this change has been made, he is available for any duty in India; but, as a matter of course, the vast majority of officers belonging to the staff corps are employed with the different native regiments.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

IN A PALACE.

Long lonesome corridors we wandered through,
Where the dim light made shapes of darkness grow.
As the day waned the moon glanced in and fro,
When o'er her face vague wanton cloudlets blew.
Str king through squares of glass of soft wan hue
Fair marble men;—large leaves a shadow throw
That makes their still life ghostly. Angelo
And there his Man of Twilight, doubter who
With unsolved ceaseless questions grieves alway,
And lacks fruition, and his heart grows pale.
High archways passed we, on whose hangings play
Such sunset hues as clothe far from shore.
Alone I passed beneath the shrouding veil
Of abstract years, to silent spheres of yore.

As round the walls strange pictures were unrolled,
The breath and color of romantic time
Wrapped me in glamor and a dream sublime;
Mesmerized the string was braided of old,
For the rare maid of whom the sweet tale told
Longing full sore. A palace steps I climb
Seeking for her. With my rapt mood doth chime
A presences glimmering by . . . the dream's lips cold
In that dim room I kissed, as one obeys
Bidding he wots not . . . . then from spells I woke,
And knew my love there standing in amaze,
Who had passed with me with light silent feet,
And now must mock my dream! Thin phantom folk
How she outvies, whose heart hath living heat!

—*The University Magazine.*

A BURMESE PLAY.—The first thing that will strike the visitor is the utter absence of all theatrical adjuncts. There is no curtain but a dingy wrapper which is used to screen the heroine during a single episode in the piece; there is no scenery but the plantain-tree, and no stage property but a wooden chair. Nor has the costume any compensating effects. There are barely enough tinsel and trappings to distinguish the king from the clown; the "minthami" (princess) from the maid of honor. A youth with a yellow kerchief around his head, a white linen jacket, a silk waist-cloth, and a curved stick in his hand to represent a bow, gets up from the ground where he has been squatting, and advances into the ring with slow and stately gait, and a curious waving of his arm and hand. He is a very prince for the nonce, both to himself and to the villagers around. (They all know he is only "ko hpyu," or "ko mal," that the middle-aged woman he woos with regal compliments is not the daughter of the monarch of Wethali, but a strolling player from Yemethen. There is absolutely nothing external to help the illusion.) The plot is slovenly, disjointed, and obscure; the main incidents and characters are common to every native drama. And yet they will listen to the lad with serious, almost reverential attention, while he declaims in ornate language about his ancestry, his attributes, and his exploits; they will encourage him in his courtship, sympathize with the afflicted pair during their separation, and, after sitting the whole night through, will yet at early dawn be openeyed and eager to applaud the happy denouement. The traveller will find the above by no means a common performance. At various places on his route the boatmen, after all their hard day's work, will sit up half the night at a rustic play. Fifty years ago every considerable village had a troupe of actors, who performed at all the popular junketings. In these days of free intercommunication, their place is very largely taken by strolling companies from Upper Burmah, who come down after the rains are fairly ended, and return at the close of the hot season. They penetrate everywhere in their rambles, and it is rare indeed that even the most secluded villager does not witness a "zat" or puppet show twice or thrice in the year. This passion for histrionics is, perhaps, the most striking trait in the national character. It is genuine and simple enough of its kind, and, in a great measure, results from a true dramatic instinct. A Burman playgoer adm res a clear flexible voice infinitely more than a pretty face, and graceful style and action more than a shapely form. Youth and beauty are quite minor recommendations. The prima donna, "Yendaw ma hay," who at present reigns supreme in Upper and Lower Burmah, is a lady about 45. The King sent her down to perform at Rangoon on the Imperial Proclamation Day, when I had the honor of an introduction. She could never have been pretty, even according to Burmese ideas, and yet she was courted by powerful nobles, and finally married a veritable Prince. Her attractions are best described by the vernacular word "yinthi," of which "elegant" is the nearest English equivalent. Of course, to a stranger, her voice, attitude, and gesture were more or less uncomely and extravagant. One can relish the easy laughter-moving by-play of the clown, (an invariable character in a Burmese drama,) and now and again, in the long recitative of the heroine, one can catch a few bars of the refrain which somewhat correspond with Western notions of harmony and method. But, on the whole, it requires as much education of taste to appreciate native acting as it does to enjoy the flavor of those other provincial specialities, the dorian fruit and the "ngapee."—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

MENTAL LIFE BELOW THE HUMAN.—Autenrieth, the celebrated German naturalist, has described for us the metamorphoses through which pass the individuals of a species of butterfly named by him *Nachtpfauenauge.* Its grub-life, like all of the same genus, is one of unbroken monotony and dullness. The sum-total of its experiences consists in gorging on leaf-pulp, crawling under cover when it rains, and now and then casting its skin. It has no home-life, its parents having died before it began to live. It has no companionship; it seeks none. This sluggish, solitary, gormandizing, creeping worm is at a certain set time suddenly arrested by the electric thrill of some new strange life. It stops eating, and, under a mysterious, prophetic impulse, commences to weave about its body, out of delicate threads that issue from it, a silken palace of double-roof, so ingeniously braced by innumerable supports that it both withstands violent attacks from outside, and yields to the almost spirit touch from within, of that most fragile of fairies which, out of the homely and prone body of the grub, rises erewhile, on brilliantly-tinted wings, to flutter and float like a stray bit of sunset on a Summer's evening zephyr. By this unique contrivance this little creature escapes on the one hand from a visible violence, and on the other from the sad fate of self-burial. Is it conceivable that this worm possesses such intimate acquaintance with the occult laws of mechanics as this piece of work presupposes, that it has acquired, by its own exertions, this masterful skill in architecture, or that it really discerns with clear prophetic vision approaching changes in its form, its capacities, its needs and its destiny? It has had no instructor, no personal experience, no working model. This is its first attempt, yet it bears the stamp of absolute perfection. The butterflies of other species, when the hour is ripe for them to issue from their cocoons, secrete a fluid that acts on the silk as a solvent. This grub, as if conscious from the first that such power will never be given it, constructs its case on widely different principles. To affirm that it inherits this knowledge, skill, and prescience does not, in the least, clear up the mystery; it only carries the inquiry farther back, for the first grub must have been equally able to spin a similar cocoon on first trial, or it never could have developed into a butterfly and become the progenitor of a species.—*The Penn Monthly.*

UTILIZATION OF ELEPHANTS IN AFRICA.—It appears that a troop of wild elephants has been observed within 50 miles of Port Elizabeth, and it is well known that they abound in Central Africa, where, indiscriminately slaughtered for the sake of their ivory, the destruction of these animals is so great, as at no very distant period to threaten their extinction. It seems worthy of consideration whether it would not be better to attempt to utilize them as beasts of burden, as is done in India, where they are of inestimable service to the Commissariat, the Public Works Department, the planters, and many others. The African differs from the Asiatic elephant in some points, but is equally well adapted for labor, and, there can be no doubt, would be as easily tamed and trained as his Indian congener. That this is the case is amply proved by the docile and submissive state into which the male and female African elephants now in the Regent's Park Gardens have been brought by Mr. Bartlett and their keeper, Scott. They appear to be just as obedient, intelligent, and free from vice as Indian elephants, and there is, I think, little doubt that the one species, under proper training and discipline, would be as useful in Africa as the other is in India. There is every reason now to hope that the wealth and resources of our South African possessions will undergo development, might it not be well to revive the suggestion that the elephant should be enlisted in the good work? The importation of one or more of the numerous officers who have been trained to the work of catching and domesticating wild elephants in India, with a fitting establishment, and perhaps a few Indian elephants to commence the work, would very soon put the value of the undertaking to the test. And probably show that a vast source of working power now unused might be made available. It is probable that in ancient times the African elephant was domesticated, and any one who has studied the two magnificent specimens in the society's collection in Regent's Park will, I think, be satisfied that they may again be so, and that in temper, docility, and working power, they would be equal, if not superior, to the Indian elephant.—*J. Fayrer, in Nature.*

POETICAL ICONOCLASM.—Scottish poets of inferior note constantly speak of the nightingale—as do some of the modern American versifiers, who re-echo the blemishes as well as the beauties of English song, though neither nightingale nor lark was ever heard on the American continent. Even Mr. Longfellow, who is wiser in this respect than many of his countrymen, speaks of "swallows singing down each wind that blows." Swallows may twitter or chirp, but they cannot sing any more than a sparrow. Coleridge, who lived long enough in town to forget the country, says in his beautiful poem of "Christabel:"

"'Tis a month before the month of May,
The night is chill, the forest bare,
There is not wind enough to twirl
The one red leaf, the last of its clan,
That dances as often as dance it can,
Hanging so light and hanging so high,
On the topmost twig that looks up to the sky."

"A month before the month of May" is, clearly, the month of April, at which time the forest is no longer "bare," as the poet describes, but has put forth either the tender green leaflets of the Spring or the early buds, which have pushed away all the verdure of the previous year, and left no red leaf of the long past Autumn to twirl in the breeze. Dr. Blacklock, of Edinburgh, one of the early friends of Burns, and who was conspicuously instrumental in bringing the genius of that great and unfortunate poet to the notice of the literary and aristocratic society of the Scottish capital—a man who could judge of poetry much better than he could write it, a by no means uncommon case—was the author of a once much-admired song, entitled "Absence." In this composition he says:

"Ye harvests that wave in the breeze
As far as the view can extend,
Ye mountains, umbrageous with trees,
Whose tops so majestic ascend,
You landscape what joy to survey,
Were Marg'ret with me to admire,
Then the harvest would glitter, how gay!
How majestic the mountains aspire!"

This poor gentleman was blind, or possibly he would have thought twice before he celebrated the "umbrageous trees" of the aspiring mountains of Scotland. His blindness must be pleaded in excuse for his incorrectness as a word-painter; but a very town-bred poet, the late Thomas Haynes Bailey, the author of many hundreds of mediocre songs—very popular in their day—had, at all events, his eyesight, at the control not, like Dr. Blacklock, urge in extenuation of his inaccuracies, that he could not see. One of his songs, that took the unripe fancy of our grandfathers and grandmothers in the days when they were young and foolish, expressed his desire to be a butterfly:

"I'd be a butterfly, born in a bower
Where roses and lilies and violets meet."

But butterflies are not born in bowers, whether roses and lilies meet there or not; for truth compels the admission that they are born in cabbages, and that in their youthful state as caterpillars—before they have attained to the dignity of wings—they commit very serious depredations on those useful vegetables, as every gardener knows to his sorrow. Nor is the poet, if a poet he be, more truthful, more correct when he says that the butterfly,

"Sportive and airy,
Sleeps in a rose when the nightingale sings."

Butterflies do not sleep in roses, in the petals of any other flower, or in other unsheltered places, but take refuge in nooks and crannies, instinctively afraid of the nightingale, who would be very likely to make a meal of them if they came within his sphere of vision.—*All the Year Round.*

BEWICK.—We trust that the present and rising generation are aware of the great excellence of the wood-cuts of Bewick. No doubt we may be told that he is "old-fashioned," but, then, so are the hills. And if we can manage to get Vicat, Cole, or Millais to paint a glimpse of them for us, even the most enlightened among us can endure their being so old. A fine, very great, and genuine genius was that of Thomas Bewick, the Newcastle engraver. Engravers have often done much greater work than scores of painters. Without an effort, we think of Dürer and Marc Antonio, of Miller and Samuel Cousins. Some such "engraver" as these was Bewick. But, apart from his artistic endowments, that were of the highest order, he was a true and earnest student of nature, a real "naturalist," in its best sense, not a great collector of birds and pinned butterflies, interesting as such a man is who does not take an undue, pedantic pride in his specialties, and his discoveries of a hair here or a line there, and, above all, not a naturalist, or, rather, an unnaturalist, who subjected the objects of his wonder to experiments and vivisections, if, happily, he might discover a remedy for those who would rather expire themselves than be healed with the salve extracted from the tortured frames of marvelous and innocent creatures; nevertheless, Bewick was a naturalist in a sense that is, perhaps, higher than any other. He was a patient and lynx-eyed observer of those by-paths of living nature—noticed but by the few—where curious realms of interest and poetry, varied by grotesquely weird and humorous elements, open themselves out to the silent watcher of the wild creatures in their native homes. And, happily, this wild witchery of nature does exist, in an endless, beautiful order, far beyond the scope of, and notwithstanding, the private speculations of the "king of the beasts" as to the doctrine of the struggle for existence, rendered more exciting by his warm, practical assistance in it with "guns," and physiological laboratories, and ovens divorced from their wholesome offices to other and unsavory ends. But this comparative impotence of the human factor in its uglier aspect is the consoling fact that makes us trust that the cruelties of mankind, though inevitable, are within control. In a man like Bewick, it is not too much to say that the vision of nature was a series of sacred tableaux.—*The Spectator.*

SOME LATE ROMAN EXCAVATIONS.—The excavations of the Valley of the Forum are, indeed, magnificent. The whole of the Sacra Via between the Temple of Antoninus and the Arch of Titus is now discovered, with its line of buildings. Some of them, on the east side, were already known to topographers, such as the portico in front of the Temple of Romulus, another portico of the ninth century at the north-west corner of Constantine's basilica, and so on. But nothing was known as regards the parallelogram between the Sacra Via, the foot of the Palentine, the Forum, and the Arch of Titus. Take any plan, more or less restored, of old Rome: you see 50 or more different public buildings piled up in that narrow strip of land—the temple and atrium of Vesta, the Regia, the Temple of Jupiter Stator, the house of Tarquinius, &c. This is quite a mistake. The parallelogram contains only a line of commonplace shops of brick-work, strengthened at the corners with blocks of travertine. The front of the shops recedes a little from the line of the Sacra Via, and the vacant space is filled with honorary monuments. This is their list: A pedestal for a bronze statue, raised A. D. 339 by Fabius Titianus, Consul, and Prefect of Rome; a pedestal for a statue, raised A. D. 335, to Constantius by Flavius Leontius, Prefect of Rome; a kind of small triumphal arch (or shrine) made at the expense of the inhabitants of Tarsus, TAPCεωN; the pedestal of an equestrian statue raised very likely to one of the Constantines, as shown by the letters *Constantinvs* cut on the frieze; some fragments of the *Fornix Fabianus*; a fragment of the *fasti triumphales*, from the year 643 to 649; the victories mentioned are those in Macedonia, in Western Spain, and in Numidia—King Jugurtha is expressly named; a fragment of the *fasti consulares*, from the year 655 to 608, of no special importance as the series of magistrates in that period was thoroughly known from other sources.—*The Athenæum.*

BOOTS IN MELODRAMA.—A strolling troupe, of whom young Hortense Schneider was one, announced "La Tour de Nesle" for their last performance. An overflow resulted. The actors were in high spirits, and full of fun. Mlle. Schneider, discovering an old pair of russet boots behind the scenes, put them, by way of a joke, into the hands of *Buridan* as he was going on the stage. Accepting of the awkward handful, he placed the boots on a table on the stage and quietly went through his part; when another actor, of the name of Philippe d'Aulnay, took possession, and made his exit with one under each arm. In the next act, *Marguérite de Bourgogne* entered carrying the mysterious boots, and passed them to Gaultier d'Aulnay; he turned them over to *Orsini*; in short, before the curtain fell the boots, though foreign to the piece, had been borne in succession by every personage. The audience watched for their appearance, while wondering what it all meant, and applauded the players to their hearts' content. Twelve months afterward another company set up their bills in Agen, and "La Tour de Nesle" attracted everybody to the theatre; but before the first act was over there were symptoms of displeasure, which gradually increased until the uproar was so great that the curtain fell on a half-played piece; benches were torn up, lights put out, and the Mayor at the head of a troop of soldiers put an end to the tumult. Then the Mayor turned on the poor manager, who protested his inability to understand how the riot came about. "That is all nonsense," returned the Mayor. "Your conduct is disgraceful. You have misled the people, and mutilated a masterpiece. *Where are the boots?*"—*Chambers's Journal.*

THE DESOLATION OF BABYLON.—It is usual for travelers to dwell upon the utter desolation of Babylon, and to paint its site as a strip of desert, especially woe-begone and unfertile. But the eloquent gentlemen who dwell upon this aspect of the place could not have seen it in the middle of April. The date groves and gardens along the banks of the Euphrates are then things of beauty in their fresh Spring verdure, and the plain itself is laid down with crops. Irrigation canals cross it here and there and give trouble to the horses' feet. No grass grows upon the mounds, and there are patches of the level white with the nitre which is to be found here as in other parts of Mesopotamia; but the surface of the soil is on the whole green and pleasant to the eye. The glad waters of the river flow on in the bright morning sunshine, with palm and mulberry hanging over its banks, and birds singing as only birds can. The great city which counted its population by millions, and filled the world with a renown not yet forgotten, has disappeared under the dust of 20 centuries, but nature is as fresh and jocund as when Babylon was still unbuilt. Birds sing overheard in the pleasant Spring air; butterflies flutter about in search of flowers; balmy odors regale the sense. It is difficult under the circumstances to feel as one perhaps ought to feel for the great capital which once cumbered this ground. Nature does not mourn for it, and it is hard to be sad at the bidding of sentiment when the bright Spring hides its grave.—*Geary, in Through Asiatic Turkey.*

AN OCTOPUS.—The monotony of life at the Ascension Observatory was relieved by walks along the sea-shore, picturesquely lined with volcanic rocks, in which the fierce waves had cut passages and left pools in which millions of shell-fish disported themselves. Mrs. Gill relates an adventure on one of these occasions: "While poking at a lovely pink coralline in one of these grottoes, trying to dislodge it, I felt my stick suddenly pulled from my grasp. Thinking it must have got fixed among the stones in some way, I was about to put down my hand to disengage it, when, to my horror, I saw some ugly slimy tentacles wind themselves round my trusty staff, which was now the prey of a cuttle-fish. There was not the slightest occasion for it, of course; nevertheless I screamed. This was no devil-fish of Victor Hugo dimensions; but so hideous was the creature that disgust, not terror, possessed me. David, who was at a little distance exploring on his own account, concluded that I had at least sprained my ankle, and ran quickly to my assistance. "Only an octopus! We have seen many of these before." "Yes; but only baby ones, who looked innocent enough to be gorged with crabs; this is a monster, a fiend." We stood watching him. Clearly, my stick was not to his liking, for by and by he gradually unwound himself from it, and sank sullenly down among the coral, looking, as before, like a tuft of harmless sea-weed. How I congratulated myself on not having trusted my hand under water! It was a fortunate escape.—*Chambers's Journal.*

FRENCH DIPLOMATS IN LONDON.—There was never a more striking contrast than that presented by the characters of Prince ——— and a celebrated French General, both Ambassadors to this court. One was the refined and graceful courtier in the days of the latter Bourbons, and the other the representative of Louis Philippe. When a decoration was transmitted through the Prince, the Secretaries and attachés were drawn up in full uniform, and the recipient was invested by the Ambassador in great form and state. A friend of my own connected with the Embassy had been awarded the cross of an *officier* of the Legion of Honor; and, having occasion to go into the cabinet where Sebastiani was writing, the latter, without taking his pen from the paper, pushed the decoration toward him, saying "*Tenez.*" Gen. Sebastiani, once Ambassador at this court, used to declare that there was no ripe fruit in England but a roasted apple; and when he came to this country he brought two chests of oranges, which he might have bought in England for the price of a chest. St. Aulaire, the most amiable of men, once came into a room where the junior members of the embassy, not being aware that their chief was so near, were at *high jinks*. Instead of rebuking them for waste of time, he merely said: "Ah, messieurs, you remind me of the days when I was a young man!"—*The University Magazine.*

THE AFGHANS.—Some old Indian officers call them "niggers," or "demi-savages." Yet most of them have fine features and a splendid physique. They are said to call themselves "Beni-Israel," and to trace their descent from King Saul. Their Hebrew physiognomy, the division into tribes bearing the familiar appellations of Israel, Jusef, and Ibrahim, their custom of avenging blood, and of changing their possessions every fortieth year, (a possible corruption of the Jubilee,) make the hypothesis at least interesting. The hills which inhabit the borders are people whose hand is against every man, and though some of them are nominally subject to the Ameer, there is no real suzerain, and no common national feeling, unless it be the universal hostility to the "Feringhee," or foreigner. These "Pathâns," as they are usually called, speak the Pushtoo language, while the name of Afghan includes all the inhabitants. Their religion is of the kind which, after rendering to Allah the prayers, ablutions, and fasts supposed to be his due, leaves them free to indulge their natural instincts. The women, who are usually pretty, are mere household drudges. They are seen, however, on the occasion of a relentless blood-feud, the prosecution of which through long years is looked upon as a religious duty.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

LONDON TRAFFIC-BOATS IN 1712.—There is a captivating little picture, by Steele, of this London boat-traffic—half-cargo, half-passenger. "I lay one night last week at Richmond," he says, writing on Aug. 11, 1712; "I rose at 4 in the morning, and took boat for London." The little jaunt cost him 3 shillings 6 pence. That is known from what has been shown before. It is not foreign to the colors of this sketch either to read—in further confutation of Boswell and Wyndham—that "the Thames itself, loaded with the product of such shore, added very much to the landscape." What is new and appropriate matter is that "when we first put off from shore, we soon fell in with a fleet of gardeners, bound for the several market ports of London;" that "we put in at Nine Elms, and took in melons, consigned by Mr. Cuffe, of that place, to Sarah Sewell & Company, at their stall in Covent Garden;" that "we landed at Strand Bridge at 6 of the clock"—so the boating was effected in two hours, spite of the stoppages—"with 10 sail of apricot-boats." That shows the busy roadway the Thames was in the matter of supplying London with fruit and vegetables.—*All the Year Round.*

THE PILGRIMAGE TO KEVLAAR.

From Heine.

I.

The mother stood at the window,
Her son lay in the bed;
"Look, Wilhelm, the procession
Is passing by," she said.

"So sick I am, my mother,
I can nor hear nor see;
With thinking of my Gretchen,
My heart aches bitterly."

"Get up, we'll go to Kevlaar,
With book and rosary,
And sure our Blessed Lady
Will heal thy heart for thee."

The holy banners flutter,
As onward goes the line,
The holy psalms are chanted,
At Köln, upon the Rhine.

The mother follows also,
Leading her son goes she,
Both singing with the chorus,
"Mary, all praise to thee."

II.

To-day Our Lady at Kevlaar
Her finest clothes doth wear;
So much she must be doing,
So many sick come there.

The sick folk all are bringing
To her, as offerings meet,
Limbs that of wax are fashioned,
Waxen hands and feet.

A waxen hand one offers,
And heals in his hand the wound;
A waxen foot another,—
And straight his foot is sound.

And many are now rope-dancers
Who went upon crutches there,
And many can fiddle gayly
Whose fingers useless were.

The mother took a candle,
And made of it a heart;
"Take that to our Blessed Lady,
And she will heal thy smart."

The heart he took, and sighing,
Unto the shrine did go,
And from his eyes the tears,
The words from his heart did flow.

"O thou so highly blessèd,
O purest Maid divine,
Thou who art Queen of Heaven,
Pity this grief of mine!

"At Köln, in the city,
I with my mother dwelt,
The city where so many
Churches and shrines are built.

"And close to us dwelt Gretchen,
But dead is Gretchen now,—
A waxen heart I bring thee,
My wounded heart heal thou.

"Oh, heal my heart that's wounded,
And I will fervently
Keep singing, late and early,
Mary, all praise to thee."

III.

The sick son and his mother
Within the chamber slept;
There came our Blessed Lady,
And lightly in she stept.

She bent her o'er the sick man,
And on his heart did lay
Her gentle hand quite lightly,
And smiled and passed away.

The mother, dreaming, saw it;
And something more beheld:
She woke from out her slumber,
The dogs so loudly yelled.

There lay, stretched out before her,
Her son,—and he was dead,
And on his pale cheek playing,
The morning light shone red.

Her hands the mother folded,
She felt so wondrously;
Devout she sang, and softly,
"Mary, all praise to thee."

—*The Spectator.* A. T. L.

MUSICAL COMPOSITION—CAN IT BE CRITICISED?—The composer, inasmuch as he deprives the emotional elements of music of their freedom and force of action, cannot possibly produce an effect on the emotions at all to be compared with that spontaneously afforded by nature; he can imitate the rush of waters or the sob of despair only so distantly and feebly that the effect of either is well-nigh lost, and even for such an imitation he must endanger the artistic value of his work, which is safe only when it is the artist's sole aim and object. The most that the composer can legitimately do is to suggest a given emotion by employing in his intellectual structure such among the physical elements of his art as would in a state of complete freedom awaken that given emotion; he may choose such sensuous elements as would inspire melancholy, or joy, or serenity; he may reject any contrary element or an incongruous effect, and he may thus produce what we shall call a pathetic piece, or a cheerful piece, or a solemn piece. But this pathetic, cheerful, or solemn character depends not upon the intellectual forms imagined by the composer, but upon the sensuous elements afforded by nature; and the artistic activity of the composer consists in the conception of those forms, not in the selection of those physical elements. Therefore, if a composer is said to express the words which he is setting, he does so by means not of the creation of artistic forms, but by the selection of sensuous materials; the suggestion of an emotion analogous to that conveyed by the words is due not to the piece itself, but to its physical constituents; wherefore the artistic value of the composition in no way depends upon its adaptation to the words with which it is linked. There is no more common mistake, nor one which more degrades artistic criticism, than the supposition that the merit of "He was despised and rejected of men," or of "Fin ch'an del vino," depends upon their respective suitableness to the words; the most inferior musician would perceive that such and such physical elements were required to suggest a mental condition in harmony with either of these verbal expressions of feeling; the most inferior musician could have given us a piece as melancholy as "He was despised," or as cheerful as "Fin ch'an del vino," but—and here lies the unique test of artistic worth—only Handel could have given us so beautiful a melancholy piece as the one, and only Mozart so beautiful a cheerful piece as the other. As it is with the praise, so likewise is it with the blame; a composer who sets a cheerful piece to dismal words, or a dismal piece to cheerful words, may be reprehensible for not reflecting that the mind thus receives together two contrary impressions, and he may be condemned for want of logic and good sense; but not a word can be said against his artistic merit, any more than we could say a word against the artistic merit of the great ironworker of the Renaissance, who closed the holy place where lies the Virgin's sacred girdle with a screen of passion flowers, in whose petals ride goats and ducks, on whose tendrils are balanced pecking oranges, and in the curling leaves of which little naked children are dressing their bows and sharpening their arrows ever, in the bas-reliefs of a pagan sarcophagus. In the free and spontaneous activity of musical conception, the composer may forget the words he is setting, as the painter may forget the subject he is painting in the fervor of plastic imagination; for the musician conceives not emotions, but modulations; and the painter conceives not actions, but gestures and attitudes. Thence it comes that Mozart has made regicide Romans storm and weep as he would have made *Zerlina* and *Cherubino* laugh, just as Titian made Magdalen smite her breast in the wilderness with the smile of Flora on her feast-day; hence that confusion in all save form, that indifference to all save beauty, which characterizes all the great epochs of art, that sublime jumble of times and peoples, of tragic and comic, that motley crowding together of satyrs and anchorites, of Saracens and ancient Romans, of antique warriors and mediæval burghers, of gothic tracery and grecian mouldings, of *Theseus* and *Titania*, of *Puck* and *Bottom*, that great masquerade of art which we, poor critics, would fain reduce to law and rule, to chronological and ethnological propriety!—*Fraser's Magazine.*

MOTLEY AND BISMARCK.—I met Motley at Göttingen, in 1832, I am not sure if at the beginning of Easter term or Michaelmas term. He kept company with German students, though more addicted to study than we members of the fighting clubs (corps.) Although not having mastered yet the German language, he exercised a marked attraction by a conversation sparkling with wit, humor, and originality. In Autumn of 1833, having both of us migrated from Göttingen to Berlin for the prosecution of our studies, we became fellow-lodgers in the house No. 161 Friedrich-strasse. There we lived in the closest intimacy, sharing meals and out-door exercise. Motley by that time had arrived at talking German fluently; he occupied himself not only in translating Goethe's poem, "Faust," but tried his hand even in composing German verses. Enthusiastic admirer of Shakespeare, Byron, Goethe, he used to spice his conversation abundantly with quotations from these his favorite authors. A pertinacious arguer, so much so that sometimes he watched my awaking in order to continue a discussion on some topic of science, poetry, or practical life, cut short by the chime of the small hours, he never lost his mild and amiable temper.—*John Lothrop Motley, a Memoir—Holmes.*

PANTOMIME.—Our pantomime characters are borrowed from the Italians, but, with the exception of *Pantaloon* and *Columbine*, have been greatly altered in their migration. *Arlecchino* was a stupid servant, whose ragged dress was patched with cloths of different colors to denote his poverty; *Brighella*, whom we transformed to *Clown*, was a knavish valet in attendance on *Pantaloon*. These were stock characters in every Italian comedy until Goldoni's time. *Arlecchino*, however, was not a mere dumb, posturing Jumping Jack, but a witty fellow, who had a quip and a crank for everybody. From Italy he passed into France, where he became a kind of "abstract and brief chronicle of the time," shooting "folly as it flies." In 1717 a French troupe introduced him into England. Three years later the first true English pantomime was produced at the theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields. It was entitled "Harlequin Executed," and was advertised as "a new Italian mimic scene between a *Scaramouche*, a *Harlequin*, a country farmer, his wife, and others." The creator of the dumb Harlequin was Christopher Rich, the lessee of the theatre, who made him dumb because he could not deliver dialogue; but in pantomimic expression, whether the emotion be depicted was comic or pathetic, he was a genius, and could equally convulse an audience with laughter or melt them to tears. The success of this new species of entertainment was immense, and from its first introduction took a firm hold upon English tastes. What we call "the opening" and "the Harlequinade" were blended. Some old fable, illustrated with handsome scenery, dresses, and musical and dancing, formed the plot, which was varied by comic scenes between *Harlequin*, *Pantaloon*, and *Columbine*. Rich's most famous successor, Harry Woodward, was not dumb, but imitated the *Arlecchino* in his ready wit. Harlequin was the hero of pantomime, and every other character was subordinate to him until past the middle of the present century, and indeed until a much later period, for the clown never entirely usurped his place until the appearance of that genius of pantomime, Joe Grimaldi. His father, Giuseppe Grimaldi, who arrived in England in 1758, was a celebrated clown before him, and a famous dancer. From the year above named until his death he was ballet master and principal pantomimist at Drury Lane, and during the Summer months for several years he was employed in the same capacity at Drury Lane. De Castro, in his *Memoirs*, tells several curious anecdotes of him, and of his curious superstitious dread of the 14th day of the month. When it was passed he used to exclaim joyfully, "Ah, now I am safe for another month." And the presentment was verified; he died on the 14th of March, and he had been born, christened, and married on the same date in different years. Angelo, in his *Reminiscences*, tells the following good story of him: "At the time of the (Gordon) riots, in June, 1780, he resided in a front room on the second floor in Holborn, on the same side of the way near to Red Lion Square, when the mob passing by the house, and Grimaldi being a foreigner, they thought he must be a Papist. On hearing he lived there they all stopped, and there was a general shouting. A cry of "No Popery!" was raised, and they were about to assail the house, when Grimaldi put his head out of the window from the second story, and, making comical grimaces, called out, "Gentlemen, in dis house dere be no religion at all." Laughing at the mistake, the mob proceeded on, first giving him three huzzas, though his house, unlike all the others, had not written on the door "No Popery."—*Temple Bar.*

SCOTCH INDIFFERENCE TO THE DEAD.—We had been idly looking at—in fact overlooking—a large, long packing-case, which lay in the forepart of the boat, all alone. Now, as we stopped at a little wooden pier, four men came forward and carried it, rather unsteadily, for it seemed heavy, across the gangway on shore. There they left it, laying on the top of it two baskets filled with eatables and drinkables, and stood loafing about, watching the cable slipped and our boat steam on across the Sound. What a shudder it would have given to the young English bride and bridegroom, had they known that in that packing-case we had landed one silent passenger, probably once belonging to these regions, and now brought home, from Oban, or Glasgow, or still further off, his life's work done, to sleep, as is the craving of the Highlander, under the shadow of the native mountains. To those who know the depth of tenderness in the Scottish heart, it is a perpetual marvel, the extreme indifference and apparent want of respect shown to the dead in Scotland. Not merely in such instances as this, only too common; but at funerals, and especially in the utter neglect of burying-places. Exceptions there are—newly-made cemeteries and a few country church-yards, where the minister happens to be of "advanced" opinions; but, as a general rule, you may go from end to end of Scotland and scarcely find a burial ground which is in the least cared for, which is not one mass of briars, nettles, and weeds. Possibly this springs from the utilitarian horror of Popery, as instanced in the silent committing of earth to earth. "Gin we pray ower the deid we'll sune be praying for them," said one amateur *Mause Headrigg* to an English clergyman. If a modern Old Mortality should arise and put in order—even into such decent order as a farmer puts his fields—these gardens of the Lord—"God's Acre," as the Germans call them—in which we shall all be one day planted, it would be a great boon to Scotland.—*Good Words.*

FRENCH PETTY EMPLOYES.—There is a peculiarly French class, the army of small Government employes, who discharge their infinitely insignificant, but infinitely diversified functions, throughout the land, on salaries which stretch between £32 and the vast, envied, and rare immensity of £160. Of the 600,000 civil servants required by the complicated and inquisitorial administration of France, one-half, at least, are obliged by their occupations to inhabit the villages. The *gardes champêtres*, the forest keepers, the various foremen of the national, departmental, and communal roads, the multiform agents of the tax-collectors, the overlookers of navigation on the rivers and canals, the inspectors, surveyors, and overseers of every possible process, thing or deed that can anyhow be inspected, surveyed, or overseen, and crowds of other diminutive officials with a line of gold or silver braid on their *képis*, are all, by the essentially local nature of their callings, rooted to the country. How they manage to lodge, nourish, clothe, and educate their families on an average pay of about £60 a year is a mystery worthy to be classed among the great enigmas of life; but they do it; and furthermore, they constitute a society. In certain villages, indeed, their group composes a recognized aristocracy; they are the grandees of the place; they possess the advantages of rank: the Sunday bonnets of their wives and daughters arouse emotion among cap-wearing spectators. And all this is paid for by about 25 shillings a week! Very wonderful. But the people of this curious category are rendered more remarkable still by a peculiarity which is proper to themselves, which saturates and permeates them—by an unimaginable servility to their superiors, and by an equally unimaginable arrogance to everybody else. They cringe and they bully with a skill which is the most productive and the most evident of their professional endowments, and which sets the beholder wondering what hidden grace there can be in the service of the French Government to develop so wonderful a capacity of alternate obsequiousness and insolence in its lower retainers. It is all over France; it sprouts in every wearer of a gold-laced cap; but it is more striking in the country than in the towns, for the double reason that there is more space for it in the former than in the latter, and that people have more time to contemplate it.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

SOME BISMARCKIAN PLEASANTRIES.—It was during the siege of Paris, while Bismarck *und seine Leute* were established in the house of Mme. Jaffé, that Herr Busch was able most easily to gather up the Chancellor's table-talk. On the 29th October, at dinner, the Chancellor tells how Napoleon has asked of him that Marshals Bazaine, Lebœuf, and Canrobert should be allowed to join him at Wilhelmshöhe. "I see no harm in it," said he; "I will recommend the thing to the Fr'an. There will be four of them—just enough for a game of whist. So many extraordinary things happen in these days that it may come to pass that Napoleon will assemble the Legislative Chamber and the Senate at Cassel, to deliberate on peace. Then I will call together the Reichstag at Versailles. The various parties will all come, except the Fortschrittspartei. These are like the Russians, who want to eat cherries in Winter and oysters in Summer. When a Russian goes into a shop he asks for *kak nje bud*, that is to say, What they have not got." * * * On Monday, the 23d of January, M. Jules Favre comes to Versailles to treat. The Chancellor conducts him to the King in the evening, and then returns to take tea. He seems delivered from all his troubles. He whistles a hunting song—a song telling how the stag is down. "Do you know the tune?" he says to his cousin Bismarck Bohlen. "Surely," answers the other; "has the chase been good?" "Yes," replies the Chancellor; "it is all over." This hunting air at such a moment makes one shudder. It is like a touch in Shakespeare.—*The Fortnightly Review.*

DISQUALIFYING GIFTS.—There are some gifts which do actually disqualify their possessors for particular kinds of success. These are the qualities which depend not upon practice, but on what may be called the actual form of the mind. The convex surface of one mind and the concave shape of another may both be admirable; they may be in the highest degree mutually attractive; but it is needless to say that they cannot be combined. They may, no doubt, be successively assumed, and may even be displayed at the same moment to different observers. The man or woman who is domineering in one relation is often yielding in another. And our minds seem to be made of a strangely elastic material, which is capable of a very Protean diversity of forms. Yet each has its own normal attitude, and an habitual tendency in any one direction is, of course, a disqualification for assuming the opposite attitude. We cannot, for instance, cultivate a habit of energetic and vigilant superintendence without increasing the difficulty of simple unquestioning reliance upon others. A habit of communicativeness makes reticence doubly difficult as well as distasteful. Great sensitiveness to the feelings of others is a direct disqualification for the practice of any severe moral surgery. Perhaps one of the forms in which the necessity of choosing between incompatible acquirements is most commonly brought home to us, is the embarrassing effect of too high or too minute a standard of perfection. How many artists are cramped and weighted by an undue development of the critical faculty, which yet is indispensable to any high attainment. Those who are wanting in this gift will never reach so high as its possessors may do, but they have a far better chance of attaining the utmost limits allowed to them by nature. A due proportion and balance of gifts is wonderfully important in enhancing their practical availableness. And yet proportion and balance are themselves a disqualification in some directions

END OF THE YEAR IN EUROPE

A GLANCE AT THE SITUATION.

FOREIGN RELATIONS OF FRANCE—BISMARCK'S BOTHER WITH TAXATION—CONDITION OF GERMANY—ITALY'S AGITATIONS—PROGRAMME OF FRENCH RADICALS—GAMBETTA'S DESIGNS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Saturday, Dec. 28, 1878.

The London correspondent of the *Tablettes d'un Spectateur* telegraphs that all difficulties between Russia and Turkey will be arranged, and that the Ottoman territory will be evacuated before April, provided M. Waddington's meddling with the question of the Greek frontier's rectification does not mix the cards. Otherwise, the horizon seems to be pretty clear of black specks, and we may take it for granted that the New Year will dawn upon us under brighter auspices than its predecessor. There is a little difficulty with Tunis, but this tempest in a teapot will blow over, and will only have served to show that the chief of our Foreign Office is capable of energy when the circumstances warrant its display. The Ministerial Council on Saturday approved his threatening note to the Bey, who will cashier his officers, apologise to the French Government, salute the French flag, and pay a small indemnity to Count de Sancy for the attempted eviction of the stud establishment under his direction, as soon as the two French iron-clads appear in the basin of the Tunisian harbor. Only in one case might complications grow out of this pettiest of incidents: if some foreign power were acting as a backer to the Viceroy, and this, notwithstanding the reported presence of the Austrian Consul-General as adviser to Gen. Barouch, when this worthy tried to turn Count de Sancy out of the property of which he had a 99 years' concession, is far from probable. Austria has no interest in Africa, and has quite enough to do at home, and the only nationality whence trouble might come is Italy, whose prodigious amount of domestic dirty linen will keep her out of any out-door quarrels. M. Waddington has been so ridiculed for his Platonism at Berlin, where his enemies pretend that he sacrificed French interests in the Mediterranean to his wish to stand well with Bismarck, that he has possibly nursed up the whole business, so that he may close his Ministerial career by some act which will add another jewel to his crown of glory in the shape of a vindication of French vanity. Lords Salisbury and Beaconsfield had urged him at the great pow-wow to assume the protectorate of the regency as a sort of compensation for the annexation of Cyprus. France would have thus secured the flanks of her African colony in virtue of a European mandate, but this would have prevented her plenipotentiary's boast that Gallia alone had come home with clean hands from the congress, so he has bided his time, well knowing that his countrymen will forget as well as forgive all other shortcomings, provided they can read a pompous dispatch, with a gunpowder accompaniment, and will be ready to vote him a mural crown, if a few poor devils have been killed or wounded in honor of the insulted tricolor. There is not much chance of his ever having another opportunity to show that he unites the *suaviter in modo* to the *fortiter in re*, for his doom is sealed as soon as the Chambers meet again, whether their composition be Conservative or Radical, as there is to be an "interpellation," on the subject of the Burman Embassy, sent on to conclude a special treaty with France, remarkably advantageous to the commercial interests of her settlements in Cochin China, but which, having vainly awaited for six months an official interview with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, now proposes to go to London, where the offered monopoly will be examined and accepted in four and twenty hours. Is it in order to be again patted on the back by Disraeli that the great numismatist has been so strangely deaf to the solicitations of French colonists in Asia, or is their welfare less interesting than the amelioration of the social status of Roumanian Jews and Greek banditti?

The anxiety concerning home politics and the approach of the January elections prevent the French giving sufficient attention to foreign affairs. Perhaps they have become *blasés* by the sudden and unlooked-for incidents of great importance, in which our century has been so fertile. In Asia, the Afghan war, mysterious in its origin, uncertain in its results, appears to be near its end. The Ameer flies to Tashkend with the Russian mission, and, at the same time, his son, Yakoub Khán, arrives at Jalalabad. This young Prince, whose whole life is enveloped in a romantic prestige, expiated by a long captivity his avowed sympathy for England, and never better than now will he find a field for personal action in defending his country against the exigencies of British ambition, founded upon the necessity of insuring the safety of the north-western frontier of India. Nearer home, in Germany, that great statesman, the diplomatic conqueror of Europe, M. De Bismarck, has suffered a signal defeat for his imprudence in attacking those most dangerous of all enemies, the tax-payers. He did not understand that a modification of the form of taxation was a luxury only permissable to a perfect financial administration, and this is not the case now in Germany. The smaller States of the Empire submitted to their political servitude, but awoke when threatened with a financial despotism. M. De Bismark has weathered so many storms already that he may possibly come through safely once more, but his check is serious, and there is little doubt that his influence at court is gravely compromised. The religious controversy and his persecutions of the Catholics greatly weakened his hold upon the Emperor, who is not so blind a partisan of the *Kulturkampf* as his Chancellor, and although no letters have been really exchanged between Berlin and the Vatican, as has been asserted, the Berlin correspondence of the *Gazette de Cologne* maintains that the sovereign and his immediate surroundings are most anxious to find a *modus vivendi* with Rome, provided this can be accomplished without violation of the imperial prerogatives. The German reviews and newspapers give some interesting details of the financial situation of the Berlinese, which become more significant when coupled with the fact that Socialism is on the increase in the capital. According to the last report of the Government Inspector, M. Stilpnagel, the number of factories at Berlin, in 1877, amounted to 2,213, employing 44,023 men, 12,750 women, 995 boys, and 493 girls between 12 and 16 years of age, that is to say, a total of 58,261 persons. Compared with those of 1876, these figures show a decrease of 400 factories and of 3,393 workmen, which are also considerably inferior to those of the preceding years. M. Richard Michels' article in the *Recherches de Sciences Politiques et Sociale*, edited by the Rector of the Strasburg University, M. Schnoller, adds some other curious statistics to the above. A large proportion of the population of Berlin dwells in cellars; this proportion was about 11 per cent. in 1871, and has largely increased since then. In 1875, only one-half of the inhabitants occupied lodgings provided with a fire-place; in 1871 the number of lodgings of this description amounted to 4,597. Crime has increased in proportions equal to the misery of the people. The *Gazette Nationale* estimates the judicial acts indicative of crimes and misdemeanors at Berlin only in 1873 at 104,878, and at 145,587 in 1877; for all Prussia these were 652,402 in 1873, and 808,716 in 1877. The same newspaper pretends that from all appearances the catalogue of crime will show a terrible increase for the present year. The *Volks Zeitung* warns the public to be on its guard against the interested and pessimist judgments at party spirit, but everything indicates that the moral condition of the Empire is not less a legitimate subject for anxiety that its economical and financial situation.

From Italy we learn that the Depretis Cabinet confines itself to justify its pretensions of being simply a "Ministry of business," and, therefore, the most fit to be in power at the moment of the general election, when anything strongly colored, either black or red, might furnish a pretext for trouble. The only noteworthy symptom in this coming appeal to the national voice is the avowed intention of the Clerical Party to go to the polls, whence they have abstained generally since the commencement of the era of annexation; in this policy it is supposed they are encouraged, if not directly inspired, from the Vatican, as seems to be the case with their fellow-sympathizers in France, who at last take in that they will serve their interests much better by supporting Conservative candidates with their votes than by pouting in the corner like so many whipped school-boys. M. Gambetta's announcement at the bagmen's banquet, given in his honor at the Grand Hotel, that the Republican majority in the Senate would be at least seven and twenty, has set the sons of the Crusader to think over the possible consequences to themselves should the Marseilles platform be carried out in its entirety. M. Gambetta has never been in favor of extreme measures, but has a perfect knowledge of opportunism, and fling out boldly their programme, which the Marseilles Senator is pledged to defend in the Senate, to wit:

First—Abolition of the Senate.
Second—Separation of Church and State.
Third—Suppression of the irremovability of the magistracy.
Fourth—Abolition of the Presidency of the Republic.
Fifth—Abnegation of the liberty of high-school education.
Sixth—Expulsion of the Jesuits.
Seventh—Expulsion of all the Princes belonging to royal or imperial families.
Eighth—Reduction of military service to three years, and suppression of the one-year's volunteers.
Ninth—Suppression Prefects and Sous-Prefects.
Tenth—Suppression of all religious movements belonging to any and every creed.
Eleventh—Return of the Chamber to Paris.
Twelfth—Free and full amnesty to all political exiles and prisoners.

How far this contemplated overthrow of the Constitution will be successful in making champions no one can tell until after the votes have been counted.

The Paris Municipal Council has just reduced the salaries of all religious school masters and mistresses from 250 francs, as fixed by the law of 1875, to 150 francs per annum, avowing that "this measure was adopted with a full knowledge of the insufficiency of these emoluments for the subsistence of the teachers in the congregational schools and asylums." At the same time, the City Fathers voted an appropriation in aid of the families of the insurgents who were shot or transported in 1871. M. Ferdinand Duval's refusal to sanction either of these measures has induced the Council to petition the Minister of the Interior for his dismissal from the office of Prefect of the Seine. The address of M. Gambetta to the commercial travelers has made considerable sensation, its most salient point being the decided efforts to disarm European distrust of the Republic. He disclaims all idea of making a Republican propaganda outside of France, but his homage to foreign institutions has scarcely awakened an echo of praise except from the British press, which is not considered here to be a perfectly disinterested and impartial critic. Germany has not deigned to notice the manifesto at all, and in Austria and Russia the only sentiment expressed is one of curiosity as to how long the revolutionist disguise of a statesman can keep on the mask of moderation.

I am given to understand that a surprise is in store for the beginning of the year. M. Gambetta has been working very patiently for the next Presidency, but will be obliged to change his tactics in order to preserve his influence with the Radicals, who demand a new Ministry, with the ex-Dictator as Keeper of the Seals and President of the Council, his colleagues to be taken from the group Leon Renault, who joined the Republican Party after the 16th May to revenge himself for the selection of M. Fourtou in place of himself in that disastrous Cabinet. He finds small favor with Gambetta are not at present on speaking terms, but this is of no consequence. MacMahon is impecunious, and will agree pretty much to anything in exchange for plenty of loaves and fishes; and as he will be a docile instrument in the hands of the wily "leader" of the Opposition, he will be proposed and elected for a second term.

The latest news from Bosnia shows that the so-called insurrection there is not by any means at an end. Austria will have to conquer every foot of her new provinces in the Spring, a circumstance which has probably decided the Porte to sign the convention. Turkey knows perfectly well the temper of her natures of her subjects, and is well pleased that some other nation should have the trouble and expense of keeping them in order, knowing, also, that a second campaign will oblige a call for more money, and that, with Klapka's influence working upon his countrymen, the Hungarians will not vote another florin for extraordinary war expenses. Rest assured," he added, "we are at two or three months' distance, and as all parties need a rest, we may look for awhile on the bright side, and neglect the many misunderstandings and complications still to be discovered in Turkey. Roumania has settled her part of her engagements, and the Greek question has been specially confided to France," who has been requested to keep the Hellenes quiet, but the Albanian League has begun to show signs of returning vitality, and may yet set fire to the inflammable elements of the Balkan Peninsula, where the powers are already asking how they will preserve order when the Russians shall have gone home.

SCOTLAND AGAINST AMERICA.

ANNUAL SCOTTISH-AMERICAN CURLING MATCH AT CENTRAL PARK—VICTORY FOR THE "YANKEES."

The curling lake in Central Park was crowded yesterday afternoon with people who were attracted to the spot by the annual curling match between American and Scotch members of the various curling clubs in this City and neighborhood. The match has been played annually for several years, when the ice permitted, and is one of the most interesting of all the curling events. There were 23 contestants on each side in yesterday's match, who played in six rinks, and so equally were they matched that when time was called by the umpire, after nearly four hours' play, the game was a tie, each side having scored 104 points. When Mr. William Elliott, the umpire, announced the result, a lively discussion arose as to how the tie should be disposed of, which finally resulted in an arrangement for Rink No. 1 to play "an end," the score of which should decide the contest. The latter rink was played in the dark, and was very exciting. The "skips" were George Grieve for the Americans, and John Paterson for the Scotchmen, they having been the "chief skips" for their respective sides during the afternoon. When Mr. Grieve picked up the last stone for the Americans and the game, the Scotchmen were almost certain of winning the rink and the match by two points. But the American "skip" made a very pretty and skillful stroke, sent the Scotchmen's two points flying out of the circle, and won the match for the Americans by a single point. The following is a summary of the players and scores:

RINK NO. 1.

Americans.	Scotsmen.
Walter Earle, (lead.)	W. Ritchie, (lead.)
R. McClintock.	A. Dairymple.
Allen Cook.	W. Houston.
George Grieve, (skip.)	John Paterson, (skip.)
Score—16 and 1.	Score—10.

RINK NO. 2.

J. Robertson, (lead.)	G. Addison, (lead.)
G. Crawford.	J. Robb.
W. Crawford.	J. Kelvick.
S. MacIntyre, (skip.)	J. Stewart, (skip.)
Score—18.	Score—12.

RINK NO. 3.

J. P. Stewart, (lead.)	J. Moir, (lead.)
J. A. White.	T. Nicholson.
I. Fraser.	J. Henderson.
G. Frazer, (skip.)	J. Dunlap, (skip.)
Score—20.	Score—24.

RINK NO. 4.

J. McKnight, (lead.)	R. Russell, (lead.)
W. D. Edwards.	D. Foulis.
J. C. Clark.	D. Muir.
W. Symmons, (skip.)	J. Templeton, (skip.)
Score—17.	Score—11.

RINK NO. 5.

W. H. Stewart, (lead.)	D. Ballantyne, (lead.)
L. Watson.	J. McNeish.
H. L. Garrison.	G. Henderson.
Major Furgueson, (skip.)	W. Hollock, (skip.)
Score—14.	Score—28.

RINK NO. 6.

C. G. Brearley, (lead.)	A. W. Ralston, (lead.)
R. Kellock.	R. Simpson.
W. Whitechilson, (skip.)	W. Currie, (skip.)
Score—19.	Score—19.

Total scores—Americans, 105; Scotchmen, 104.

The final result of the game was announced amid loud cheering, and as the tired curlers left the ice the last man stepped on shore with a ringing shout of "Hurrah for Yankee Doodle!"

Three interesting curling matches are to be played this week. On Tuesday afternoon the Jersey City Curling Club plays the Empire City Club, of New-York. Three rinks will be formed. On Wednesday afternoon the Caledonian and Jersey City Clubs will contest, and on Thursday, at noon, the grand inter-State match is to begin, with 10 rinks on each side. The Jersey City Club is now making preparations for an expected contest with the Yonkers Club, for the grand national curling medal, the time for which has not yet been decided.

KILLED WHILE COASTING.

On Friday evening last Thomas Maran, aged 18 years, while coasting at Glen Cove, Long Island, was instantly killed by striking his head against the abutment of a bridge.

UNCLE JOHN'S EXPERIENCE

HOW HE WENT TO THE HERMITAGE.

REMINISCENCES OF AN OLD NEW-YORK COUNCILMAN—TAKING A FIRE ENGINE TO ENGLAND AND GETTING ANDREW JACKSON'S SNUFF-BOX FOR GARRY DYKEMAN.

A few days ago a jolly party was gathered around the glowing stove in Uncle John Van Tine's place in Fair Haven, N. J., on the banks of the Shrewsbury. Through the windows they looked out on the wide expanse of snow-covered river to the far-distant Highlands, but could discover nothing of interest to relieve the monotony of the scene. They had exhausted the amusements of spearing eels and dredging for oysters through holes in the ice, and the time was beginning to hang heavily on their hands. While they questioned as to what they should do next, Uncle John appeared with a quantity of lucious frozen "Shrewbury" that he had just opened; and while they ate them he was persuaded to relate some of his experiences of years ago when he was a member of the Common Council of this City.

"Well, boys," he began, "it's an old story, and the papers had a good deal to say about it at the time, but, perhaps, you might like to hear how we took the old steamer Manhattan No. 8 over to London to show the Britishers a specimen of New-York's Fire Department. You see 'twas in '60, and I was in the Council, and we'd just been to a big expense fitting up a dock for the reception of the Great Eastern on her first trip across the ocean. I was Chairman of the committee for her reception—they always put me on the reception committee for foreigners, Japanese Tommies, Turks, and the like—and her agent in this City was so pleased with what I did for 'em that he said to me: 'Councilman, whenever you want to take a trip across, there's your ship, and it shan't cost you a cent.' Well, I was busy in the City Hall, you know, and didn't think much of going till one morning Chief Decker—he lived right opposite my place, the Chief did—came to me with a letter from Chief Shaw, of London, and, says he, 'Councilman, read that.' 'Twas an invitation to the Fire Department of New-York to participate in a grand international fire-engine tournament at the Crystal Palace, at Sydenham, and when I'd finished reading it the Chief says, says he: 'By gracious! Councilman, how I'd like to go.' I says to him, 'Chief,' says I, 'you shall go, and I'll go with you.' Then I took the Chief down to the agent of the Great Eastern, and we showed him Chief Shaw's letter, and he said, 'All right; how many was there of us?' and I said, 'Six,' as a venture, and he said he'd fix us, and then we went down to Aspinwall's, and he said that there shouldn't be any freight charges on the machine, and, by gracious! there it was all fixed. When the time came for the ship to sail the Chief couldn't go because his mother was sick, but there was Foreman Charley Nichols and me and three others, and the machine was stowed snug enough down below, and we had just a beautiful passage over, you better believe. Smooth? Smooth as a mill-pond all the time, and she never rolled no more than this house does now. Yes, Sir, it was a grand passage, and we had a big reception in Liverpool. But we didn't get it; there wasn't a soul to receive us, and we were left to look out for ourselves. We went ashore, and Nichols says to me, 'What shall we do now, Councilman?' says, 'I don't know; I guess you're sorry of this game?' Well, we got the machine ashore and put her in a stable, and I telegraphed to Shaw that we were there. It seems that he didn't really expect us to go over with the machine, and only sent us the invite out of courtesy; but when he heard that we were really there he telegraphed for us to come on to London. There he had some of the best fun of his life, and then we took the machine up to one of their houses. We didn't like to leave it there because, you know, they was awfully cut up at our going over, but there wasn't any other place for her. The Admiral and Mr. Cubbitt came down to see her. They examined her all over, and we was afraid they might fool with her some way and put in a job on us that way, so nothing else would watch 'em close. By gracious! it was an anxious time, I tell you, for us, for they saw that she was a better machine than any of theirs, and we was dead sure that they'd try her some way.

"When the day came for the tournament we couldn't run her out alone to the Crystal Palace, at Sydenham, you know, and we had to trust her to a dozen of the Britishers that had been got for the purpose. Just before we got to the place there was a steep hill leading down to the lake that we was going to get the water from. Well, they got all their own machines down safe enough; but when they come to take the old Manhattan down, by gracious! if they didn't let her run off the bank. There she lay on her side, and we thought at first that 'the game was up; but we got her on her feet, and though one of the hose-pipes was broke we took some hose down to the lake and set her to going. She worked after a fashion, but she wasn't herself, and we didn't do any more than just come up to them, and they wouldn't give us any prize. There was an awful big crowd to see her play, all the lords and Dukes, and the Prince of Wales and other honorary members; but they didn't give us no reception nor nothing, and the first time they had a chance to New-York; she Prince didn't even shake hands with me, and say 'How are you, Councilman?' but we was left pretty much to ourselves. We wanted them to let us fix her up and give 'em another trial, but they wouldn't do it, and so we brought her home again the same way we went. You just oughter have seen the storm we had coming back; I tell you boys a storm on the ocean is an awful thing. I was down in the engine-room most of it, holding on for dear life; but Nicholls he came down, and says he, 'Councilman, if it's the last thing you do in life, you want to get up on deck and see her roll.' Well, I got up, by gracious! on my hands and knees, you know, and, by gracious! I never thought to see anything like it. Roll? Well, you can just bet she rolled. Down below was all the trunks and surplus baggage, and we could hear them going; her smash over to one side, and then her smash back again to the other. There was three horses down there, too, and she rolled so that their stalls broke loose, and we could hear 'em going; her smash from one side to the other with the trunks. Nobody could help 'em, and next day when she got a bit more steady like, and we could get down and estimate the damage, the horses and the trunks was so mixed up together in little pieces that you couldn't tell which was which. Well, we got the old machine home, and we got a big reception, too, from the boys, which was more than they got on the other side. After that the old Manhattan was put up in Harlem, and they called her Undine 52, and she was the first steamer that ever crossed the ocean, and by gracious! she'd a beat them Britishers, too, if they hadn't a run her off the bank.

"After all, boys, that trip wasn't a circumstance to one that I took in this country about a score of years before that, as I'll tell you about it, if you like. You see when Gen. Jackson got through with the war of 1812 folks couldn't do enough for him for giving the Britishers ballyhoo, as he did. Every city presented him with some testimonial, and New-York's was a snuff-box—gold and diamonds; cost $350; fine, you better believe. Well, when the old man died, his will said that all these testimonials was to go back to the cities they come from, and be presented over again from one to who should prove bravest in the next war. Well, the next war was the Mexican War, and after it was all over the question came up in the Board of Council who should have the New-York snuff-box. I was Chairman of the committee in the Council, and we investigated the claims of everybody, from Scott and Taylor down, and finally we decided that the first man from this State was Garry Dykeman, and that the snuff-box was to go to him. Now, Garry didn't have no more use for a snuff-box than I did, and there was a lot of remonstrances from the big-bugs that wanted it theirselves came into the City Hall all over the country; but we didn't pay no attention to them, and I was appointed a committee of one to go down South to the Hermitage, and get the snuff-box and bring it home. Money was appropriated for my expenses, and, by gracious! I spent it, like a sailor, in 19 days—every cent of it. I took steamer from New-York to Savannah, and then the cars to Augusta, Atlanta, and Nashville, you see, I didn't know when I'd have another chance, and I was bound to see as much of the South as I could while I was there. When I got to Nashville I put up at the hotel, and told the landlord who I was, and that I wanted him to get me just the finest turnout in the City and never mind the expense. By gracious, Sir! you should have seen the style in which I rode out to the General's place, and you may just imagine that I didn't disgrace New-York. When we drove up to the house who should I see on the veranda but the General himself. Dumbfounded, I didn't say a word, but just handed him my credentials signed by the Mayor of New-York, and waited for him to speak. He didn't more than look at the name when he made me a bow and said, 'Councilman, I've been looking for your arrival, and welcome you, walk in;' but not a word did he say of the snuff-box. I spent the day with him, and he treated me like a prince; introduced me to his folks, took me all over the farm, dined me and wined me, but never a word of the box. You see, all the New-York Custom-house fellows had been sending him remonstrances, till he really didn't know whether he ought to get it or not. Finally, he says to me: 'Councilman, you have had a long journey, and must be tired; perhaps you'd like to retire?' I said, 'Perhaps I would,' and he showed me up stairs to Gen. Jackson's own room, and said that up to that time no one had occupied it since the General's death; but that as the representative of the great City of New-York he couldn't think of putting me in any room but that of the great man whom New-York had delighted to honor. He said good night, but never a word of the snuff-box, and I began to think that I hadn't got so easy a job on hand after all.

"In the morning he came to see how I had rested, and, said he, 'Councilman, I had a consultation with my family last night, and we decided that you were entitled to the box, and here it is.' With that he put it in my hand, and, by gracious! I was relieved. When I went down stairs he began to ask me about New-York, and to say how much he should like to visit the City, and run up to West Point and see his son who was there, for all them Southerners used to educate their sons at West Point at Government expense before the war. A hint was good enough for me, and quick as I could I says to him, 'Sir, I come back to New-York with me, and present the box to his Honor the Mayor of our great City yourself; it shan't cost you a cent.' He says, 'Done,' and we shook hands on it then and there. While we was at breakfast I happened to look out of the window and saw some mighty pretty things, like big icicles, hanging to a tree on the lawn. I asked what they was, and he said they was 'stalactites' from the Mammoth Cave. I said, where is this cave? And he said, about 75 miles from there; and I said let's go home that way. He said it would cost a good deal more to go that way, and I said never mind the expense, the City of New-York was wealthy and she wasn't often represented in that part of the country. So we went to the Mammoth Cave, and to Louisville, and Chicago, and Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, and Canada, and the White Mountains, and Portland, and Boston, and Newport, and by the time we reached New-York I had just 10 shilling left of that $1,000. By gracious, boys, didn't we have a reception? You see I had telegraphed to the Hall when we might be expected, and the military was out, and the Board and the Council in carriages, and bands, and we had a dinner and speeches, and I rather guess it cost the city another $1,000 before that snuff-box was handed to Garry Dykeman.

"How would I have come home if the appropriation had been $2,000 instead of $1,000? Why, by way of California or Europe, I don't know which; anyway, I wouldn't have let 'em appropriate all that money for nothing, by gracious!"

ARE CUSTOMS RECORDS PUBLIC?

IMPORTANCE OF THE QUESTION IN THE BENKARD & HUTTON CASE—PEDRICK'S TRANSACTIONS IN COURT.

A motion involving a very important question as to the rights and relations of the commercial community in respect to the Customs officials in this City was argued before Judge Choate, in the United States District Court yesterday, in the case of the United States against Messrs. Benkard & Hutton. The action is brought to recover about $121,000 for unpaid duties on importations made by the defendants during the years 1877 and 1878. The latter say they gave the money to pay all their duties to a clerk in their employ named Pedrick, and always believed the duties were duly paid. Pedrick is now under indictment for forgery of the initial-letter check of the Cashier to the warehouse receipts and certificates of entry. By this device he was enabled to pocket the money given him by his employers to pay the duties, and at the same time secure the withdrawal for them of their goods from the warehouses. The Government, however, recently began a civil suit against the firm for the recovery of this large accumulation of unpaid duties, and the defendants have not yet prepared their answer to the complaint. In order to do so they desire the privilege of examining the books, records, entries, and vouchers in the Collector's Office respecting these alleged unpaid sums. The Collector refused to permit the inspection, and, as the time in which the defendants are required to answer is fast expiring, the firm moved before the court for a temporary stay of proceedings on the part of the Government and for a writ of mandamus against the Collector, to compel him to grant the examination they seek. Messrs. Roger M. Sherman and John N. Whiting appeared for the defendants, and the motion was opposed by Assistant United States Attorney Jones.

Mr. Sherman presented the facts in the motion by affidavit, showing that he had applied to Collector Merritt for the inspection as counsel and attorney for the defendants; that the Collector referred him to Deputy Collector Balch, and that the latter gentleman refused the inspection in the Collector's hearing and presence. The reason given for this refusal was that such inspection was contrary to the usages of the office, as well as to the instructions contained in circular No. 636 of the Treasury regulations. This circular, however, seems to have been drawn with reference to checking the burrowing proclivities of claim agents and similar persons, and provides that a search or examination of the records shall be allowed only on application and upon writing and setting forth the objects sought to be obtained by such inspection. This circular was issued by the Secretary of the Treasury during Collector Murphy's term of office, and has never been rescinded. The question of the jurisdiction of this court to issue a mandamus having been raised, Mr. Sherman argued that the court could not, as a matter of original jurisdiction, issue the writ, but the application would have to be made to the Supreme Court of the United States. He insisted that the records in the Custom-house which the officials refused to exhibit would show that every cent of the duties claimed had been paid, and that they might possibly disclose collusion on the part of some of the officials of the department. Mr. Sherman denounced what he termed "this outrage" against the personal and substantial right of a party to the examination of public records, and maintained that the powers of the Collector being quasi-judicial in respect to the determination of the rate and amount of duties to be paid on goods, and in reference to his decision as to the liability of the importer to pay the duties imposed, the records were legally as open and public as the judgment record of this or any other court.

Mr. Jones, in opposing the motion, cited many authorities bearing on his position in the case, but was interrupted by Judge Choate, who said he would like to hear the counsel on the question whether the Secretary of the Treasury had any power to make such a regulation as was contained in Circular No. 636 of the department against a party litigant.

Mr. Whiting called attention to the fact that while the Treasury regulations were perhaps wise and prudent, as well as necessary, it did not follow that a party was to be cut off from obtaining evidence from the records where a substantial right was involved and was given by law.

Mr. Jones contended that the Secretary had discretionary power in the matter, but Judge Choate said he did not see how that could be held as to an examination of the records. The Secretary might prescribe reasonable rules directed toward the safety and proper use to be made of the records at such examinations.

Mr. Whiting said that all the defendants desired was a reasonable opportunity to protect themselves and prepare their defense. They desired to inspect the record of their own acts—the only record allowed to be kept of those acts. It was a peculiar fact in this case that the receipts for payments of duties by importers are kept by the payee, and not by the payor, as is customary in ordinary business transactions. It might be evidence for the Government, perhaps, but it was, nevertheless, a public record of a compliance with law by the citizen, and the question was fraught with grave import to the business men of this City. He further called the attention of the court to the fact that the defendants constituted one of the few strictly importing firms of native American origin which were left under the present system of this Government; that they held the highest rank in the community for integrity, and had been conspicuous for their loyalty to the Government and for upholding the inviolability of the Customs laws, and that they had already placed in court, to await the result of this action, a bond in the sum of $121,000, the amount claimed to be due by them under these very extraordinary circumstances.

Judge Choate took the papers, reserving his decision.

WHAT POSTPONED A WEDDING.

The steam-ship Labrador arrived from Havre on Sunday last several days overdue. She carried three magnificent dresses intended as the wedding outfit of Miss Eveline Bailey, of Petersburg, Va. The marriage was set for Tuesday. The Labrador was not entered until Monday, and did not begin to discharge cargo until Tuesday. Meantime, there was great consternation in Petersburg, and telegrams in rapid succession poured into this City making inquiries. The young lady's broker flew about the wharf and the Custom-house like a crazy man. At length the goods were landed, and the appraisers went to work at them. They decided that the invoice showed undervaluations of from 40 to 50 per cent. Tableau! The broker flew to the Custom-house and told his piteous tale, but the authorities were adamantine. Finally, on payment, under protest, additional duties of 130 francs on each dress and a penalty which brought the entire sum up to 946 francs, the Collector consented to release the goods, and they went to Petersburg by fast express on Tuesday night. They were received on Wednesday, and the wedding, which had been postponed, took place at the residence of Mrs. Judge Joynes. The groom was Dr. McLean Tiffany, of Baltimore, a relative of the Tiffanys of this City. The officiating clergyman was Rev. Dr. C. B. Haines, of Paul's Church, Petersburg. Among the guests were Gen. Joseph E. Johnston and wife. During the ceremony the chime of bells presented to St. Paul's by the bride's sister rung a merry peal.

JAY GOULD'S BROKERS.

A return was made yesterday, before Judge Joseph F. Daly, in the Court of Common Pleas, to the order directing William Belden, Henry Belden, Jr., Charles D. Belden, and Jay Gould to show cause why a Receiver should not be appointed of the assets of the firm of William Belden & Co. at the request of W. E. Conner, a member of the firm. The counsel for Mr. Conner applied for an adjournment until Tuesday next to give time for the preparation of a formal decree of dissolution of partnership. He also informed Judge Daly that amicable relations had been resumed by Mr. Conner and his partners, and the lawsuit would be settled. The members of the firm yesterday signed an agreement for a dissolution of partnership, appointing William Belden and Washington E. Conner Joint Receivers of the assets of the firm, and designating the Fourth National Bank as the depository of the money under the control of the Receivers until a final accounting and settlement are made.

THE CHARGE AGAINST "DR." WHITEHEAD.

A writ of habeas corpus was granted yesterday in the Supreme Court, Chambers, by Judge Barrett, upon the application of "Dr." Newton Whitehead, who is charged with malpractice, and who is under $5,000 bail to await examination before Police Justice Murray. Whitehead desires to have the bail-bond vacated on the ground that it is a restraint upon his liberty, and that such a restraint, or detention, is illegal because imposed by Justice Murray without authority. The writ is made returnable before Judge Barrett to-morrow morning. Annie Platt, Whitehead's alleged victim, was surrendered yesterday to the District Attorney's office by the Brooklyn authorities, through Capt. Kealy, of the Central Office. Assistant District Attorney Lyon and the woman committed to the House of

THE PILOT ON THE FERRY.

A CHAPTER OF HIS EXPERIENCES.

HOW HE MANAGES HIS BOAT WITHIN THREE FEET OF DISASTER—A NIGHT TRIP ON THE NORTH RIVER.

It is not for any beauty of line or symmetry of proportion that the Jersey City ferry-boats may be commended. They are constructed adaptably to the nature of their service, on a rather unwieldy model, not unlike the oval water-batteries of modern navies, and very similar to the turtle. They have no knife-like prows with a modulated sweep to a curvilinear stern, and their speed is never quite apparent to an outside observer. They are prosaic and ungraceful, possessing none of the majesty of a sailing-ship; none of the briskness of a tow-boat, and none of the easy, from-wave-to-wave motion of a sloop or schooner. But they adequately answer all the uses required of them; in tonnage, length, breadth, engine-power, and cost of construction they compare with some of the transatlantic steamers moored at adjacent wharves; their cabins are comfortable, and as ferry-boats they are the best in the world.

The most notable thing about them, however, is the skill with which they are handled in the most variable currents and unpropitious winds, through the fleets of large and small vessels, at anchor and in motion, which continually beset their course. Big and apparently unwieldy as they are, they leave one dock and enter the other opposite with astonishing certitude, no matter how strongly the tide may be rushing nor how many times they may have to alter the course to avoid other vessels. It becomes an affair of thrilling sensations to watch them occasionally. When it appears certain that they are going to go out the stern off a sloop, or crash into a wharf, the seemingly imminent disaster is averted by a few feet, and small as the margin is, the pilot's calculations are never wrong—in clear weather, at least—but are made with the admirable mathematical nicety which finds as much safety in three feet of space, with care, as in furlongs, with carelessness. The docks are little wider than the beams of the boats, and in an ebb-tide the current immediately outside of them is exceedingly strong—so strong, in fact, that the boats are compelled to run some distance above them, when it catches them and bears them down. Here is another illustration of the pilot's accuracy of judgment. If he should attempt to run his boat in a bee-line for the slip, the current would bear him much further down the river. In making for, say, the New-York shore, he consequently has to steer well up stream and estimate precisely the number of seconds it will take to drift down. A miscalculation of five seconds would be ruinous, but it never occurs, and this success is in despite of the additional embarrassment caused by the movements of boats from adjoining docks. We are reciting experiences familiar to all who use the ferries, and who seldom find occasion to complain of their mismanagement. But few in this multitude ever see the pilot, except in glancing at the little round wheel-house upon the upper deck, where his head and shoulders are visible. After dark he is out of sight, as no lights are allowed to burn in the house, and he might as well be in the hold, as his watch lasts, he is confined in that turret, guiding his boat with the same certainty in the midnight obscurity as in the broad day. Perhaps the reader would expect to find in him a garrulous willingness to rehearse his experiences; but he has scarcely a word to say about them, which is often the way with men who have seen and thought much. His answers to questions are laconic, and he seems to be constantly in search of some invisible object in the distance. If he were loquacious he might tell of the wonderful changes effected in the appearance of the City by the warm-colored lights of the signals and chimneys, the lovely colors fall upon it through the haze of Autumn mornings; what a blaze of splendor all the western windows and the weather-vanes become when a stormy sunset is passing away, and what lugubrious transformations take place in the Winter moonlight. But these things are a part of "the incommunicable luxury of thought" with him, and he cannot express them.

The other night the writer went on board one of the boats on the Cortlandt-Street Ferry, and having a proper authorization, passed from the lower deck by a stairway to the upper deck. The pilot remained here during the trip. The tread of the passengers, the rumble of the vehicles, and the voices of the deck hands are audible to him, but he can see nothing that occurs below. He is completely insulated from the engine-room, however, except a beam of the engine and the straight black funnel throw heavy shadows upon the light color of the deck. At either side there is a horizontal tank filled with water, and between the other end there is one of the turret-like wheel-houses previously mentioned. The constructors of the boat have been merciful, and on this bleak January night, when the temperature out of doors was edged by a fierce north-easter, the air within the pilot-house was comfortably heated by steam from below. "A cold night, Sir," said Capt. Price, to whom we had been guided by the glow of a cigar, and his cordial welcome of the stranger showed that any company is acceptable in breaking the monotony of a night's watch. The darkness did not allow us to see the details of the interior, and for these we must depend on the observation of a previous visit. There was an arm-chair, seated in which we could see with the twinkling lights of the Jersey shore, with the occasional broad flashes from the locomotives, and close by the helm was a speaking-tube, a signal-bell, and a compass. The United States regulations for the government of pilots were conspicuously framed in front of the wheel, and as these are admirable, and yet little understood by the masses, it may be worth while to call attention to a few of them. Had a similar code been in use among navigators of the Thames last Summer, it is probable that the ill-fated Princess Alice would still be carrying loads of happy passengers to Gravesend. The first rule is as follows:

When steamers are approaching each other "head to head," or nearly so, each steamer shall pass to the right of the other. Each steamer shall give as an indication of the pilot's intention one short, distinct blast of the steam whistle, which shall be immediately answered by a similar blast. But if the course of the steamer is so far starboard that the pilots do not consider they are meeting "head on," or if they cannot safely pass to the right, the pilot first deciding on this shall immediately give two short, distinct blasts of his steam whistle, and they shall pass to the left. Second—When steamers are approaching each other in an oblique direction, they shall pass to the right of each other, as if meeting head to head, and the whistle signals shall be the same as under the preceding rule. Third—When steamers are approaching each other, the pilot of either fails to understand the intention of the other, the one in doubt shall immediately indicate his uncertainty by giving several short, quick blasts of the whistle. Fourth—When vessels are within half a mile of each other, both shall be slowed to a speed barely sufficient for steerage way until the proper signals have been given, answered, and understood, or until the vessels shall have passed each other. Fourth—Whenever a steamer is nearing a short bend or curve in the channel, when, from the height of the banks or other causes, a steamer approaching from the opposite direction cannot be seen half a mile off, the pilot, when within that distance of the curve or bend, shall sound one long blast of the whistle, to be answered by any approaching steamer within hearing. Should the signal be answered from the further side of the bend, the usual signals for meeting shall be given and answered, but if the first signal is not responded to, the pilot sounding it shall consider the channel clear and govern himself accordingly. Fifth—All signals shall be given at all times when vessels pass within a mile of each other to starboard or port. Sixth—When two steamers are approa

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The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JAN. 12, 1879.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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THE RATE OF INTEREST.

Does the absorption of Four per cent. Government bonds indicate that this rate of interest is hereafter to be the measure of the value of money in this country? It is understood, of course, that in ordinary circumstances national credit ranks higher than corporate or individual credit, and the Four per cent. standard can therefore be used only approximately. But, keeping this distinction in view, does the progress of funding indicate a large and lasting reduction in the general rates of interest, or is it indicative merely of continued distrust and the consequent accumulations of idle capital?

Referring to former remarks of The Times upon this subject, the Springfield *Republican* hails the Four per cent. investments as implying "a great reduction in all interest"—as a "great cheapening of all capital," with attendant relief to industries and enterprises. If the condition of things was generally healthy, the inference would be correct. If, with an average demand for capital, its loanable value declined, it would be safe to assume that the lower rate of interest is the result of causes on which prudent business men may base their calculations. But this hypothesis is at variance with facts. The cheapness of money represents, not its wholesome abundance, but the absence of desirable opportunities for its investment. Whether in London or New-York, the position is susceptible of this construction and this only. Ordinary channels for the employment of capital are closed. Industries are depressed and enterprises suspended. When business loans are effected, the rate charged for accommodation bears no proportion to the rate allowed on deposits or to the prices of consols and United States bonds. The value of both of these securities has, then, a double significance. So far as it expresses public confidence in the credit of the two Governments, it is satisfactory. So far as it exemplifies the absence of a legitimate business demand, and the prevalence of a distrust whose ramifications may be traced everywhere, it is not a fit subject of congratulation. England and the United States would both be better off if the tendency to invest in $3\frac{1}{2}$ consols and 4 per cent. bonds were not so pronounced as it is.

We are reminded that "an enterprise is now highly prosperous which pays 8 per cent. on a fair valuation, while capital used to demand 12." Undoubtedly. During the last five years there have been enterprises of all kinds, previously prosperous, whose proprietors have been glad to make ends meet. The fact, however, cannot be accepted as evidence of that "great cheapening of all capital" which precedes a permanent lessening of the rate of interest. It has more significance as in part an explanation of that withholding of capital from business projects which produced a financial plethora, and in turn renders possible the sale of Four per cents on a large scale. Nor is the general argument affected by the negotiation of choice corporate loans at rates below those formerly paid. The Chicago and Rock Island Railroad provided for the retirement of a 7 per cent. bond by the issue of a 6 per cent., which to-day yields the buyer not more than $5\frac{1}{2}$ net. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Road, which was content to pay 8 per cent., issues a 7 per cent. consolidated, which at present prices does not yield more than 6 per cent. net. In either case, the transaction on the part of the company has a more direct bearing on its improved credit than on the question of interest. The companies are able to obtain money on better terms than formerly because their financial condition is stronger. Railroads whose condition is less favorable are obliged to pay the old rates. Yet if "the great cheapening of all capital" were a wholesome reality instead of an unhealthy symptom, the effect would be visible, in a greater or less degree, in all directions.

The change from depression to activity, from hard times to prosperity, will be gradual. In this country, at least, it has begun with a fair prospect of continuance. For a time, the process will not appreciably affect the prices of securities or check the flow of capital into the Four per cents. But it is unreasonable to suppose that these prices can be maintained, or that Four per cent. will satisfy the average investor, after confidence shall have been restored and ordinary outlets for capital reopened. The requirements of industry and business will give rise to a demand to which capitalists will respond. A real estate movement will affect the holding of Four per cent. bonds. These are not contingencies to be regretted. They will stop the talk about "the great cheapening of all capital," and they will explode the notion that a Four per cent. bond expresses the future normal rate of interest in this country. They may even suggest a revision of the opinion that the return of bonds from Europe is a blessing. But the country will have substantial reasons for being satisfied. It will recognize in the higher value of money, consequent upon an increased demand, one of the signs of industrial and business prosperity.

What is not unlikely to occur is a nearer approach to equalization, as between East and West, in the prevailing rates of interest. The attempt to make 4 per cent. a measure of values will not succeed, but it may be possible to lessen the difference in the rates obtaining in Illinois and New-York respectively. The Governor of Michigan, in his Message to the Legislature, speaks of "a demand for the repeal of the provision authorizing contracts to be made at rates as high as 10 per cent." If this be accomplished, the uniform rate in the State will be 7 per cent., at which rate, the Governor says, "an abundance of money can now be obtained" on real estate security. It is possible that the Michigan farmers are misled by circumstances as accidental as those which deceive some Eastern people. At any rate, we know that one of the results of the inability to find profitable employment for capital here has been the sending of large amounts westward for investment in farm mortgages. Lenders have gone on their knees to borrowers, and the latter have no doubt, in some localities, obtained loans at the rate mentioned by Gov. Croswell. But it would be premature to infer from an exceptional fact that the Western rate on mortgages has declined from 10 to 7 per cent. The Illinois farmers ask their creditors to revise existing contracts on an 8 per cent. basis. Leaving details out of account, the West will have only itself to blame if the wide difference between its borrowing rate and that of the East be not reduced. And in the natural tendency of capital to flow where it finds the best channels of employment, we have an influence that will gradually equalize the value of money and prevent that "great cheapening" in the older States which the adoption of a 4 per cent. standard would imply.

THE FRENCH REPUBLICAN PROGRAMME.

On Tuesday next the Legislative Chambers of France begin their regular session for the first time with a Republican majority in the Senate. While this is an event of extraordinary significance and a new point of departure in the process of settling the Republic on a secure and permanent basis, it is not likely to be followed by any sudden or radical propositions of change. More and more, as the time has drawn near, and the Republican triumph has become more fully assured, first by the election of Municipal Delegates on the 27th of October, and then by the Senatorial election itself on the 5th of the present month, has there appeared a disposition to avoid agitation and a disquieting policy, which would hinder rather than help the Republicans. Conscious of their strength and of the impotence of their enemies, they have become content to proceed slowly, that their progress might be the more sure. In his last public utterance of importance prior to the recent election of Senators, M. Gambetta, the all-powerful leader of his party, counseled patience above all. "The Republic," he said, "will enter into a new existence with an unprecedented freedom, and by prudence, wisdom, and patience the country will overcome all her difficulties, and once more be happy and contented." With "prudence, wisdom, and patience" for their watchword and Gambetta in the moderate mood which has characterized him of late as a controlling power, the French Republicans are in no danger of giving their enemies the opportunity for which they are watching with sinister vigilance. Months ago it was assumed, as an inevitable consequence of a marked triumph of the Republicans in securing the control of the Senate, that Marshal MacMahon would resign, but no one has of late seemed to anticipate any such event. In his famous speech at Romans, last September, in which the Republican programme was distinctly foreshadowed, Gambetta declared that it would be the President's duty to remain at his post, and it would not be for the interest of the Republican Party to have him resign.

Another change that was some time ago anticipated as a result of the Senatorial election concerned the present Ministry, but even the prospect of any serious modification there has perceptibly waned. There is little doubt that M. Dufaure will remain in power, and if changes occur in the composition of the Cabinet, they will be of minor importance and of no political significance. Much has been said at one time and another about Gambetta himself taking office, but there is no immediate likelihood of that. In his address at the banquet of Commercial Travelers, on Christmas Eve, already alluded to, he said: "I am not ambitious of power." That may have been meant as a disclaimer of any intention to take office or it may not, but he has little ground for being ambitious of power at the present stage of affairs, for he could hardly increase that which he already wields, so far as influence in molding the destinies of the Republic are concerned. The Ministry, in its present form or any that it is likely soon to take, receives its inspiration from him, while the executive head of the nation is utterly powerless to influence its course. He has a controlling power over the Administration without the responsibility that would make it perilous. As Chairman of the Budget Committee of the Chamber of Deputies he has a firm hold on the purse-strings of the nation. It is altogether natural, that with the work in hand of gradually bringing the institutions of the country into harmony with themselves and with Republican principles, through the action of the Legislature, sustained by the nation at large, Gambetta should prefer his present position of a parliamentary and popular leader and the directing genius of the perfecting process, to the doubtful glory and embarrassing responsibilities of the official head of the Cabinet. When the work of completing the establishment of free institutions according to the ideal that he cherishes is completed, and the royalist factions shall lay down their arms or subside into a harmless minority, if that juncture should happily be reached, the situation would be different and he might find satisfaction in identifying himself nominally as well as really with the administration of the Government.

An ambition of which Gambetta has been suspected is that of succeeding Marshal MacMahon, as President, but that aspiration, if it exists, does not take definite form yet. It is, indeed, among the possibilities of the future, but not until changes occur that are not yet initiated. MacMahon's term expires in 1880, and that is probably too soon for the ripening of any ambition of the kind that the great Tribune may cherish. Another septennate would postpone his hopes too long to make such an ambition a present incentive. But there are other and greater changes in the seed which may already give color to his dreams. Gambetta will not be ready to be President in 1880; and it is doubtful if he thinks of waiting for 1887, and it is still more unlikely that he would rejoice to see another man step into the fangless old soldier's place before him. But what is the Presidency of France under the Constitution as it stands, that an ambiti us and active man should aspire to it? Let MacMahon's lack of power and influence answer the question. The political institutions of the country were virtually framed in 1872-3 by the Orleanists, who regarded the Republic as a temporary scaffolding to a throne. They made a constitutional monarchy without a monarch, but they prepared a place that could be easily converted to a seat of royalty. With the hedge of divinity and the pageantry and splendor of royal state, it could be made an imposing eminence, but as the seat of a mere civil officer, a nominal chief magistrate, it was devoid alike of grandeur and of power. It is neither a throne nor a chair of state, but a mere pedestal of a figure-head. But Gambetta no doubt remembers that with the expiration of the first septennate the Constitution becomes subject to revision. Much may be done in a year to strengthen the Republic. The promises of the September speech at Romans, in regard to bringing the magistracy and the Army into sympathy with the Republic and the power of the clergy into subjection to civil law, may be put far on the way to fulfillment. Then, in the fullness of time, when 1880 has come and the humbled and compliant Duke of Magenta is ready to step down or to await the pleasure of his masters of the Republic, the question of revision may be brought up. Then, possibly, the office of President may be made something more than the waiting-stool of a sovereign that is never to come. It may be clothed with the power, the dignity, and importance of the highest station in a free Republic, and may be capable of exciting ambition in the mind of Gambetta.

A PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDY.

It is the opinion of some philosophers that there is a certain average of well-developed mental and moral character, which is seldom greatly exceeded, and those men who are extraordinary are in a certain sense monstrosities. Occasionally there may be a many-sided genius, whose intellect appears to be highly developed in all directions, but he is generally wanting in fullness of moral qualities, often almost devoid of lofty purpose, and of those genial sentiments which are the basis of what we call humanity. As a rule, however, the man who devotes himself to a special line of activity and achievement and far outstrips others who may be occupied in a similar way, does so by dint of an abnormal development of certain faculties, which is accompanied by corresponding deficiencies in other directions. He may be credited with remarkable ambition or tireless perseverance, but these are with him scarcely a matter of volition. They are merely the consequence of a despotic impulse that drives him on, because his whole mental activity takes a certain direction with an eagerness that is irresistible. Attempt to turn it in other directions and it chafes against rigid limitations and can do nothing. He may be less than a common man in the faculties that have no relation to that which dominates his nature. In his absorption in a pursuit which is practically a passion, an uncontrolled, if not an uncontrollable, appetite for action of a certain kind, he is likely to permit his feelings to become callous, to disregard moral considerations, to forget obligations to those about him and to society and the world at large, and present a nature vastly elongated in a single direction, but lacking in breadth, in depth, and in fullness.

Take the example of the remarkable lawyer lately deceased at Newburyport. He was little more than an embodied memory, attended by a power for continuous application without exhaustion or physical derangement which was as wonderful as it is rare. With a brain that grasped and retained whatever was presented to it in books or by men with whom he came in contact, he become a cyclopedia of knowledge, which he applied to a singular use. It was only a matter of time with him to accumulate in the store-house of his memory all the law laid down in the books, so that he could apply himself to any task that presented itself, fully equipped and ready, where others would have to make a special preparation. Whatever the emergency, he had to his hand the statutes, the precedents, the principles as laid down by jurists, the provisions of treaties, which were to fortify his position and overwhelm that of his adversary. Had he been in the place of the adversary, he could with equal readiness have summoned up those which bore upon his side of the case. His success as a lawyer was due almost entirely to his resources as a master of the lore by which legal questions are decided, and as a diplomatist he succeeded only where the requirements were those of international law. Of the principles of abstract justice, the presumed ideal purpose of all law, the demands of strict equity, he took little heed. These involved the use of faculties in which he was absolutely deficient. His aim was success with such weapons as his peculiar nature armed him with, and not the doing of justice among men. Hence, in politics he was an anomaly; of statesmanship he could have no conception. He could take a position in the controversies which involved the interests of the nation with the same facility and indifference to ultimate considerations of right, as he could devote himself to the cause of a client without predilections for or against his suit; and he could maintain that position skillfully by a similar use of whatever would avail to support it. All controversies have two sides, and there is more or less to be said in behalf of any position that may be taken. He could take his side as though there was nothing to determine him but present expediency, and having taken it, could employ in its advocacy whatever arguments were to be drawn from recorded experience or the dicta of authority. His apparent motive in taking one side rather than the other at any particular juncture, was that in his view, at the moment, it promised to be successful and to bring certain advantages and rewards.

The life of a man thus dominated by certain faculties, and in consequence intensely absorbed in certain narrow pursuits, while it may result in wonderful achievements and appear to be crowned with extraordinary success, is singularly barren of those richer results which it is the instinct of humanity to value highly. The man uses the world, his fellow-beings, his friends, and his family merely to promote his intense purpose, or as furnishing instruments and opportunities for his special work. Kindly human sentiments become as nothing to him; relationships in which affection and a sense of reciprocal duties are involved have no hold upon him; religion, morality, patriotism, and fireside virtues and amenities lie outside the domain of his activity. He pursues and achieves with untiring persistency, and makes a reputation before the world, but when his way of life falls into the sere, the yellow leaf, that which should accompany old age, "as honor, love, obedience, troops of friends," he cannot look to have. He may be admired and eulogized, but the world feels no sense of loss when his brilliant career ends, no breaking of bonds of sympathy and tender regard which makes the heart to mourn. How far such a man may be subject to criticism for the cold selfishness that marks his busy days, for the lack of benefit bequeathed by him to the world beyond the incidental results of professional and paid-for service, for the absence of any direct effort to elevate, to purify and make better, those about him and the human society of which he was a member, is a question that brings up subtle metaphysical considerations that we do not care to go into. Whether the limitations of his nature were impassable and the tendency of his life irresistible, so that he was merely what he had to be, is a question in the old problem of fate and free will upon which the human race will probably cipher without reaching a solution as long as the world exists. We speak of the man now merely as a phenomenon, interesting to study and possibly instructive to those who are young and plastic, and disposed to regard intellectual achievement as the one means of making life sublime.

WHY GET INDIGNANT?

A few of our "Irish fellow-citizens" are trying to lash themselves into a state of excitement over the alleged affront to Gen. Grant, offered by that sapient and pious body, the Town Council of Cork. They even propose to hold an indignation meeting for the purpose of giving vent to such excitement as they may be able to work up; and to make a protest against what they regard as an insult to our distinguished fellow-citizen who is so successfully trying to enjoy himself abroad. Doubtless, Gen. Grant would appreciate their feelings and the motives by which they are actuated, but he would probably thank them not to make themselves ridiculous merely because they have the example of some of their friends "at home" for it. If the demonstration is meant to be a protest in his behalf or that of his friends, it would much better be abandoned as altogether unnecessary. If it is gotten up in behalf of the people of Cork, to soothe their feelings and relieve them from the humiliation brought upon them by the conduct of their official representatives, that is another matter, and one in which we take no special interest. If it is persisted in, it should be purely a Cork affair and not a Gen. Grant affair; but it seems as though the people of Cork might make their own protest, if they feel that there is occasion for it, and if they do not, it is sheer impertinence for any one else to interfere.

Our Consul at Queenstown saw fit to notify the aforesaid Town Council of an intended visit to their picturesque city of a distinguished American citizen, and if he had not done so he would probably have been accused of an intentional slight. He thought he was doing an act of courtesy, and so he was, but there are people who do not understand acts of courtesy or know how to deal with civility. Wherever he had been before, Gen. Grant found that the people took pleasure in meeting him and showing him some attention, and had good-naturedly given them the opportunity. No doubt he rather liked it, as who that is human would not? He is somewhat known as a tolerably successful soldier, and has held a civil position that may still be regarded as distinguished, and that he could not wander over the earth unnoticed, like a common or obscure man, is not to be wondered at. No one had ever imagined a reason why he should not be received and treated everywhere with the consideration due to an unusually eminent American, associated conspicuously with a most important episode in his country's history. It remained for Cork to take a stand against his triumphal progress over Europe and to disregard his claims to attention or even to respectful treatment. The communication of our Consul was merely marked "read," and filed away with the musty papers of the Town Council. This was not done, however, without a lively discussion, in which the motive for the extraordinary conduct was revealed. It was said that Gen. Grant was an enemy to the Holy Catholic Church, and had, at some undesignated time, and in a manner unexplained, insulted that sacred body. This was rather a surprising statement, as the ex-President was never specially known for his zeal either for or against any religious organization. He was supposed to be one of the most tolerant of men. Strictly speaking, he is, doubtless, a Protestant; but if our distinguished men are generally to be classed in that category, it may, from the Cork point of view, be unfortunate, but we cannot regard it as positively disgraceful. That good Catholic, Marshal MacMahon, probably knew that Gen. Grant was a Protestant when he was at so much pains to show him civilities and honors in Paris. The damning fact may have been suspected in Madrid. Possibly the Pope was aware of it. In Dublin surely it must have been known. But everywhere this enemy of the Church, this pernicious heretic, was treated with consideration, until the Town Council of Cork heard that he was coming. It remained for them to stand faithful among the faithless and vindicate the Mother Church from the insults of this redoubtable foe.

We have been casting about for the ground of the charge that Gen. Grant has specially distinguished himself as an enemy of the Catholic Church, and we are reminded of a famous little speech at Des Moines, in the Fall of 1875. It was at a reunion of the Army of the Tennessee. "Let us labor," he said, "for security of free thought, free speech, free press, pure morals, unfettered religious sentiments, and equal rights and the privileges of all men, irrespective of nationality, color, or religion; encourage free schools; resolve that not one dollar appropriated to them shall go to the support of any sectarian school; resolve that neither State nor nation shall support any institution save those where every child may get common school education, unmixed with any atheistic, pagan, or sectarian teaching: leave the matter of religious teaching to the family altar, and keep Church and State forever separate." Now, it strikes us that these are very good things to labor for, and we were not quite prepared to learn that to advocate freedom of thought, freedom of speech, freedom of schools, and freedom of religion, was to insult the Church of Rome and incur the anathemas of the congregation of little popes at Cork. But so it seems, and the malediction has been pronounced. Against such a performance there can be no protest. It is not to be regarded as an affront to Gen. Grant, or a slight to a distinguished citizen of the United States, worthy of resentment. It would be undignified to treat it as such. It is merely an exhibition of the Town Council of Cork, and if that body chooses to present itself before the world in such an unseemly attitude, expostulation should be made, if at all, in its own behalf or that of the city that is put to shame thereby.

TELEGRAMS IN THE COURT-ROOM.

A committee who should engage in an endeavor to investigate a basketful of cipher telegrams according to rules of legal evidence would soon find themselves confronted with questions quite as abstruse and difficult, though not so obvious, as the one of translating the cipher. Similarly, whenever business engagements are made by telegraph, and are afterward brought into courts for settlement, there is much embarrassment about proving the facts which the telegrams show. To apply the old-fashioned rules of evidence to telegraphic dispatches is quite impracticable without some modifications, and the courts are not yet through with the task of determining what modifications shall be allowed. A telegram is produced offering a bribe of "best United States documents," or ordering six boxes common and two extra shipped at once, or saying, "sell my maize and buy rye." Assume you have ascertained beyond mistake that "documents" means greenbacks, what goods are meant by "common" and "extra," or that "maize" and "rye" are stock-brokers' private signals for Maine Central and Rock Island shares; there is still much to be done before courts will accept the dispatch as a proper foundation of any decision. The little strip of paper may convince nine out of ten of men who see it, yet fail entirely of satisfying a court. How bring it home to defendant? The handwriting does not aid, since the telegraph, as the old lady lucidly explained, does not forward "the letters themselves, but only the writing in a fluid state." You call upon the company for the original of the dispatch, but perhaps it is lost, or the operator says it is confidential and he will not produce it, or when it is produced, it is not in defendant's handwriting, and no one can tell whether he authorized it to be sent or not. You ask him, and he declines to testify against himself or—lies. If it bears his name, perhaps it was forged; if another one, perhaps that is fictitious. Or, if defendant was the receiver, you trace the message to the house where the boy left it for defendant, but no one can be found to say that it was ever given to the man himself.

Some of these difficulties and embarrassments have been passed upon in the courts. Three or four cases have arisen in which operators or secretaries have refused to produce the original dispatch on the ground that it is confidential business and they are bound to secrecy; but the decisions have been that there is no privilege; the courts have discretionary power to require operators to testify if the ends of justice render it necessary. In an English case and in a Pennsylvania case, the lawyer who objected to the question put to the operator relied upon a statute which forbade in very explicit terms any telegraph officer or operator to disclose the contents of dispatches; but the Judges said that made no difference. The statute was not meant to interfere with examinations in courts of justice, but only to protect persons employing the telegraph from having their communications wantonly or maliciously or corruptly revealed by the employes.

Taking it, then, to be the law that in all proper cases a telegraph operator may be called upon to produce the dispatch as written by the sender, there is yet a perplexing question peculiar to telegraph business: Which is the original—the dispatch which A wrote and handed in at the office at one end, or the one which the operator at the other wrote out and delivered to B? They will often differ by mistake in transmission; but suppose they do not differ, which one is the original which must be obtained and produced? This question is answered in the courts differently in different cases, according to whether the sender or the recipient is the person selecting the telegraph as the means of communication. For one who, to save time, chooses the telegraph instead of writing, ought to be considered as taking the risk of mistakes, rather than the one who, having had no choice in the matter, receives the message.

Also, the decision may depend on whether the recipient is suing the sender to charge him upon the message he sent, or is endeavoring to justify himself by showing that he acted according to the message he received. In a majority of cases, the message as the sender wrote it is the original, and this is the one which must be hunted up and exhibited, to satisfy a court. In special cases, the paper delivered is the original. Where a person telegraphed directions to a Sheriff as to what he should do about a sale of certain property, and sued the Sheriff for not obeying the directions, the court held that the message which was handed to the Sheriff was the legal original, for the sender made the telegraph people his agents and was responsible for any changes they made in his message, just as much as a merchant who should dictate a letter would be responsible for any errors of his clerk in writing it. The Sheriff was only bound by the message as it reached him. If the suit were to recover damages from the company for a mistake in transmission, both transcripts of the message might be needed.

A great variety of questions arise in respect to whether messages were, in fact, sent and delivered as they appear to have been, or must every little fact about the transmission be proved by calling witnesses. And the courts are, upon the whole, coming to the rule that they will act in part on the probability that telegraphic business is conducted with regularity, accuracy, and success, and will call upon whoever disputes the transmission of a message which appears all right, to prove his objection. If it has been proved that a telegraphic message was sent, there is as good reason, so the court held in one case, for presuming that it was received as there would be in the case of a letter sent by mail; if it was not received, let somebody be called to show that. There was a case where a provision-dealer wanted to send a drove of hogs to St. Louis, and he telegraphed to a steam-boat by her name to ask if they could be carried. He got an answer back, "Will take your hogs," signed in the name of the Captain of the boat. But when the time came, the boat would not take the hogs, and he sued for breach of contract. On the trial he had no witness to prove that the dispatch was signed by authority of the master or owners. But the court said it was an answer to a question which was telegraphed to the boat, and, therefore, it was probably sent by authority from the boat. The court would presume that it was authorized; if it was not, the boat-owners might show the negative. And on the trial of Gen. Babcock, the court received telegrams in evidence that were addressed to him, and traced by witnesses as far as to the door-keepers of the White House, where he attended as private secretary of the President, without any proof that they were actually handed to him. That was so probable that it might be taken for granted until some one denied it.

SOME WRONGS OF HOUSEHOLDERS.

Among the many annoyances and the various modes of fleecing to which the New-York householder is subject, there is one of no inconsiderable moment the constant success of which is due partly to the imperfect provisions of our laws, but partly, also, to the householder's own supineness. The trouble to which we refer may be defined in general terms as the utter indifference to obligation of all employes in minor matters. Artisans who are employed in the various kinds of household "jobbing," whether upon the house itself or its furniture, dealers who supply articles for household consumption, and household servants, do, as a general rule, pretty much as they like; and what they generally like is to do their work just well enough to pass a cursory and superficial examination and justify, in seeming, the presentation of a bill and the demand of payment. In many cases a few weeks, or in some a few days, show that there is serious defect in the work done or the article furnished, not unfrequently actual injury to the article repaired or to the house; but the bill is paid, the artisan has "got his money," which was all that he cared about, and he is quite indifferent to the dissatisfaction of his employer. It might be reasonably supposed that he would fear to lose custom by this shiftless and incompetent way of doing his work; but, in the first place, he knows that there are employers in plenty, and that workmen better and more conscientious than he is are very rare; and, in the next place, being shiftless about his work, he is shiftless about himself, and trusts to getting along "somehow;" getting by that somehow what he needs for this week, and letting next week take care of itself. The number of artisans who take pride in turning out thoroughly good work and in working conscientiously seems to be steadily diminishing in proportion to the number engaged in the various trades. Of this, one reason is that now comparatively few artisans are thoroughly taught. Of the mass of them in New-York, a very considerable proportion—indeed, the majority of the younger men among them—have never really learned their trades. They have gone into the trade that they have adopted at hap-hazard, and have picked up what they know about it, again, in that dreadful somehow or other. The influences now felt in the various trades all tend to produce this state of things. Apprenticeship is discouraged; and where there is apprenticeship, the time is rarely served out, and the trade is not really learned under the master-workman's eye. A thriving German artisan, well known in New-York as a skilled workman, recently sent his son, a lad of 18 or 19, to Germany to learn his trade, giving as his reason that the influences in New-York were all against the acquisition of habits of thorough workmanship, and that the social habits of young men in his condition of life were such that he wished to remove his son beyond their contamination.

But to leave general considerations and to come to particulars, we will illustrate the trouble to which we refer by examples of actual occurrence which have recently come within our knowledge. A gentleman wished the shelving of his library altered and repaired, and placed the work in the hands of a person recommended to him, who came with an assistant to perform it. The whole job proved to be clumsily and unintelligently done—in fact, a "botch"; the shelves were left in such a condition that the bindings of the books were scraped and torn as they were taken out and put back, and one of the shelves actually split away from the nailing and fell out of its groove, and the books on it, of course, all tumbled into confusion. A lady wishing to have a set of furniture re-upholstered and repaired, employed a neighboring upholsterer and gave him special instructions as to what he was to do and what he was not to do. The furniture was returned apparently in good condition and the bill was paid; and it was not until after some time had passed that she found that the workman had done exactly what he had been told not to do, and had done it in such a bungling manner that her furniture was damaged in four times the amount of the upholsterer's bill.

These are characteristic examples of a sort of annoyance and injury with which our house-holding readers must be familiar, and we have set them forth with some particularity that they may call to mind parallel instances, and serve as the text for cautionary advice. For against such wrongs there is in New-York, and generally in this country, practically no remedy when a bill has been paid. An artisan can, if he choses to, insist upon the immediate payment of his bill, and if his demand is not complied with, bring suit in a District Court and have judgment in a few days: but once paid, if his work proves worthless, or even injurious, his employer has practically no redress. As well sue the north-west wind in hope of getting damages. The only security is in a thorough examination of work done, and a rigid refusal of payment if it is not done as it should be. This, however, is rare among our easy-going people; and, moreover, how many men and women are there who know whether work is well or ill done, except by trial, when it is too late?

Housekeepers, particularly those who live out of the city, often suffer sorely from another wrong of a somewhat similar sort. A lady needs a servant, and, after much trouble, she engages one. The servant does not come at the appointed time—does not come at all—and the lady has not only had her trouble for nothing, but she has lost the opportunity of obtaining from among those who offered others who would have come and with whom she might have been satisfied. Or a lady will come into town from a distant suburb and spend a day or two of time and from ten to thirty dollars in traveling expenses and hotel bills, engage her servant, and be left in the lurch—her time, her trouble, and her money gone for nothing. No reason is given, no excuse made; and, indeed, there is none, but that the woman either took a freak not to go, or, after making an engagement to go to one place, had another offer which she liked better. Now, this is a condition of things that shows our social organization very incomplete; our civilization very defective. These things could not be in England, in Germany, and above all in France. There they have prompt and efficient remedy against artisans who do their work neglectfully, or even incompetently, (for if a man professes a trade, he is held bound to know it, his inability is no excuse,) and against those who make agreements to perform service and fail to keep their engagements. No man or woman would dare to behave in London, in Berlin, or in Paris, as thousands are constantly behaving in such matters in New-York. Until, either by law, or rigid social discipline, we make it impossible, or at least unprofitable, for them to do so here, we are behindhand in one department of social science, and we must suffer the consequences of our supineness and our neglect.

In accounting for the sudden appearance and rapid spread of Nihilism in Russia, there is one circumstance which, though it goes far to explain the phenomenon, is generally overlooked, viz.: the influence of Tolstoi's reforms in the system of higher education. His idea was, in the course of a few years to raise the Russian people to the same level of education, learning, literary sense, and artistic taste as that occupied by the German people; and the method by which he proposed to realize this idea was to establish in Russia the same standard of university education as that prevailing in Germany. The same quantity of instruction should be given in the Russian gymnasiums and colleges, and the same guarantees of proper preparation should be demanded for admission to the Russian universities. The whole miracle would cost only a stroke of the pen. In 1865 the reform began working admirably. In 1870 the result began to show; three-fourths of the young men who wanted to enter the universities were rejected. In 1873 came the climax: nine-tenths were rejected. Without any great power of prevision, this result could have been foretold, for Russia has educated and learned men enough to form the necessary commission of examination, but it has by no means educated and learned men enough to form the necessary staff of teachers. But what became of all those young men who were rejected? They became Nihilists. The acts of the monster process last year against the Nihilists show that nearly all the leaders and most zealous members of the party were young men between 16 and 25 years, who, without any fault of their own, had been excluded from a regular university career by Tolstoi's reform. Nor is it in any way unnatural that the affair should take this course. Most of these young men were sons of poor officials in far-off towns and villages. With great sacrifices the parents had succeeded in placing their sons on the royal road to greatness and happiness, and what keen ambitions must have been kindled in the hearts of the sons when they were transplanted from the home in the poor, miserable village to the school in the large and splendid city. Now that all these bright ambitions were crushed with one blow, and the heavy sacrifices had brought in nothing but dire disappointment, what should the young man do? Return to the village—the village, where the cattle are fed during the latter part of the Winter with the thatch over the shed in which they are herded; where a sheet with some miserable colored prints is handed from man to man, and admired as one of the wonders of the world; where the yells of the drunken peasants are the only notes of gladness ever sounded? no; return to the village he could not. But stay in the city? For any industrial or commercial pursuit he was nearly completely unsuited. The only road open to him was that of the magazine, the newspaper, the cheap literature, the political or religious agitation, &c., and on this road he enters with no knowledge but a few misty and incorrect pictures of heroism and misery, with no experience but that of a crushing disappointment, with no sentiment swelling his heart but that of revenge.

It has often been remarked that scarcely one of the great lights of Queen Anne's reign had a lineal male representative living in that of Victoria. Marlborough's only boy died a youth at Cambridge. Swift never married. Addison had one daughter, of disordered intellect. Steele, Prior, Bolingbroke, Sir Cloudesley Shovel are all without any male lineal representative to-day. There is still a Viscount Bolingbroke, but he is only collateral to the stock of the great Henry St. John, and there are still Harleys—in fact, the marriage of the head of the house lately has suggested these remarks—but they are not descendants of Anne's celebrated Secretary, although they hold to the property of Brampton Brian, in Herefordshire, where the family has been seated for centuries. Up to the time of Charles II., the Harleys had been simply great Herefordshire Squires; but the Merrie Monarch, in recognition of loyal services during "the troubles," offered the then Squire a Viscounty, which he declined, "lest his zeal and services for the restoration of the ancient Government should be reproached as proceeding from ambition and not conscience." And when Mr. Harley was made a Knight of the Bath, even this dignity was conferred without his knowledge. The Minister was this worthy Squire's son. He in turn had one son, who formed the finest library of his time, the Harleian collection, now in the British Museum. He married the greatest heiress of the day, the only child of the Duke of Newcastle. Lord and Lady Oxford had an only child, a greater heiress even than her mother, who carried her mother's wealth to the grandson of Bentinck, the Dutch favorite of William III., but the Harley estates went in the male line to her father's family. Thus the direct lineal representative of Queen Anne's Minister is the Duke of Portland, who, in this way, became possessed of the vast estate surrounding the Langham Hotel, in London. The surrounding streets all reflect in their names the family history—Wigmore, from Wigmore Castle, an appanage of the Harleys, in Herefordshire; Wimpole, from Lord Oxford's, (now Lord Hardwick's,) estate in Cambridgeshire. Harley-street and Queen Anne-street tell their own story. Wellbeck-street is from Wellbeck Abbey, which also the Harley heiress carried to the Bentincks. Lord Oxford's daughter, afterward Duchess of Portland, was worthy of the intellect and accomplishments of her ancestry, and was conspicuous for talent and attainments at a period when English high life was intellectually at a very low ebb. His Grace was one of the first English collectors of *objets d'art*.

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The programme of the concert last night by this time-honored society was as follows:

Symphony in E flat.....Schumann
Aria, from Fidelio.....Beethoven
Mrs. Anna Granger Dow.
Concerto in E flat, No. 1, for piano.....Liszt
Mr. Franz Kummel.
a. Aria, from "Cosi fan tutti".....Mozart
b. Spring Song.....Mendelssohn
Mrs. Anna Granger Dow.
Overture, "Prometheus".....Bargiel

A more varied and interesting programme it would be difficult to arrange, containing as it did Schumann's noblest symphony and the character istic and powerful concerto of Liszt. In these two grand works the interest in the concert was centred, and they were of themselves a sufficient programme for an evening of the highest musical character. The orchestra of the Philharmonic Society is without doubt complete, and is capable of any work that may be assigned to it. Under adequate leadership, there is no orchestra in the world which can be brought to interpret the compositions of the great masters with better finish and style, and in the true spirit of the musician. Mr. Neuendorff's conducting seems to lack the delicacy which is requisite at times. He is earnest and capable, and if the problem before him was to gather together hastily a band of players, and drill them into something like perfection, he would be successful in the undertaking. But the Philharmonic Society does not need this form of talent. Mr. Nuendorff's rough vigor interferes with their possible achievements, and in the symphony last night it was noticeable that the society did not do the work or themselves the justice which was to be expected. Schumann's symphony in E flat, No. 3, is by many judges considered the grandest work of that master. It was composed in 1850, just after the author had received his appointment at Düsseldorf, when he was in the best of spirits and physical health, and shows none of the morbid characteristics which had been apparent in his writings just previous to this era in his life. It has been known in the record of his works as the "Rheinish Symphony." The first movement is a reminder of the "Eroica" in its key, time, character, and treatment of the subject, without being an imitation in any respect, and is in the loftiest vein of the composer. The second movement tends toward the old minuet form, being constructed on one theme throughout, without the change supplied by a trio. The third movement is peculiarly characteristic, as delicate, tender, and full of poetry as some of the author's minor piano compositions. The fourth movement is said to have been suggested by the ceremony of the consecration of the Archbishop of Cologne, and is of a serious and religious character. The last movement is somewhat of a disappointment, as if the composer had wearied of the work and could not supply the climax to be expected. But the work is undeniably a monument of the genius of Schumann. The society last night gave a performance of it which, if not always as refined and elegant as it might have been, was highly enjoyable, the first movement being exceptionally good. Mr. Franz Kummel's performance of the concerto was in every sense, however, the gem of the concert. Too much praise cannot be awarded this gentleman for his rendering of this exacting composition. His technique was wonderful, and he exhibited a spirit and vigor the like of which has not been shown since Rubinstein was in New-York. In many respects he reminds one of that artist. The only criticism on his playing is that he is perhaps somewhat excessive. He does not reserve himself from the moment he sits down to the piano, but his power seems to be equal to any demands, and he compels the attention and enthusiasm of a critical and musically educated audience. His success last evening, as well as at the rehearsal of Friday afternoon, was pronounced and unmistakable. In response to an encore, he played with much grace and elegance Chopin's Nocturne in D flat, op 27, No. 2, which he gave with sentiment and feeling, though he was perfectly manly and did not degenerate into sentimentality. Mrs. Anna Granger Dow's contributions to the programme do not call for commendation. She, indeed, seemed out of place in the concert, being a singer of mediocre talent. Her voice is not of particularly pleasing quality and her method does not indicate that she can claim rank as an artist. Last night she substituted Schubert's song "Dein ist mein Herz" for the Mendelssohn "Spring Song," which latter she sang not very acceptably at the rehearsal on Friday. There was a good audience in attendance, containing many of the best-known musicians and amateurs of the City.

THE STRAKOSCH OPERA SEASON.

It may be fairly assumed that the coming week of opera at Booth's will be of unusual interest. It will, no doubt, be chiefly valuable for the fact that the name of the distinguished prima donna, Miss Kellogg, is no longer absent from the announcements, and fortunately, also, that no indisposition interferes with the reliable and most desirable services of our great contralto, Miss Annie Louise Cary. For to-morrow night the opera is "Il Trovatore," and it is a matter of interest to the musical public to know that Miss Kellogg and Miss Cary are cast for the parts of *Leonora* and *Azusena*. The *Manrico* is Signor Rosnati, who makes his first appearance in the rôle, and the part of the *Count di Luna* is intrusted to Signor Fantaleoni, a baritone of recognized excellent powers and cultured methods. Tuesday evening will be given to "La Traviata," and the performance of that well-known work will be principally remarkable for the introduction of Miss Giulia Mario as *Violetta*. "Les Huguenots" is set down for Wednesday evening. Thursday night will be given to a performance of "Rigoletto." "Carmen" is the opera for Friday, and a matinée, the details of which are not yet given to the public, will close what should prove a very successful week.

MR. MAPLESON'S BOSTON SEASON.

Mr. Mapleson's artists in Boston have been successful beyond measure, and if their worth were already not well understood, it might be said even beyond anticipation. Their path has not, however, been one of roses. The inclement New-England climate, and the consequent indisposition of some of the artists, have borne rather heavily against them, but the great resources of the company have enabled them to triumph over all difficulties. Notice has been already taken of the favor with which "I Puritani" was received on Monday last, and of the successful repetition of "Carmen" on Tuesday. "Rigoletto," which was given on Wednesday to an overflowing house, has been pronounced by the Boston critics a magnificent success. Mme. Gerster's *Gilda* received the most ample praise, and some of the Boston journals uphold her against the greatest of the dramatic soprani. Signor Galassi's *Rigoletto* is also the subject of the warmest laudation. It was in the representation of "Faust," on Thursday, that the greatest difficulties were encountered, but the result was triumphant. Miss Minnie Hauk filled the rôle of the heroine, and due deference having been paid to the memories of Lucca and Nilsson, it was admitted on all hands that her *Marguerite* was a most admirable performance, and that the fire and intensity of Signor Campanini's methods were most superbly displayed, while his singing of "Salve, dimora" is especially mentioned for its exquisite beauty and tenderness of expression. Signor Foli, who was to have filled the rôle of *Mephistopheles*, was ill, but in his stead Signor Del Puente supplied an excellent representation of the part. Signor Galassi was also ill, but it appears that Mr. W. T. Carleton took the rôle of *Valentine* at a very short notice, and gave general satisfaction. The appearance of Mme. Marie Rôze in "Il Flauto Magico," on Friday, was another success, and the season was brought to a most satisfactory termination yesterday by a superb matinée performance of "Lucia di Lammermoor." The anxiety to listen to Mme. Gerster at this last performance was something unprecedented in the annals of operatic representations, and the receipts were over $6,000, notwithstanding the fact that hundreds were turned away.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 12.—Col. Mapleson's opera company, consisting of nearly 300 persons, left Boston to-night at 8 o'clock, en route for Chicago, under the supervision of Samuel Carpenter, of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The train consists of eight special cars, and will be transferred from Harlem to Jersey City by the steamer Maryland. The train is expected to reach Chicago at 9 o'clock Monday morning.

MUSICAL NOTES.

Mr. Jerome Hopkins comes forward on Tuesday evening at Steinway Hall with an Orchestral festival concert, in aid of the Orpheon fund. With his customary indefatigability, he has secured the assistance of a large corps of artists.

A symphony concert is announced by Mr. O. B. Bloss to take place at Chickering Hall on the evening of Jan. 30. Mr. Bloss is self-reliant, and so his programme will consist entirely of his original works. It will be under distinguished patronage.

The latest concert of the Staten Island Philharmonic Society, (the second of the season,) has been uncommonly successful. It had the advantage of the artistic services of M. Reményi, the great Hungarian violinist, and Mr. Richard Hoffman's pianoforte performance was especially commended for its delicacy and refinement.

The next entertainments in the Chickering Hall series of symphony concerts are announced for the afternoon of Jan. 23 and the evening of Jan. 25. The first will be a public rehearsal and the second a concert proper. Mrs. J. K. Barton, soprano, and Mr. Richard Hoffman, pianist, are the soloists, and there is an excellent orchestra under the direction of Mr. Gotthold Carlberg.

The concert this evening at Booth's Theatre, of which Mr. Max Strakosch has undertaken the management, and by which Miss Marie Tuck is to benefit, should be of unusual interest. Several of the artists of Mr. Strakosch's opera company will co-operate, and M. Edouard Reményi will furnish some of his choicest selections. The general programme has a decidedly popular complexion.

DRAMATIC.

A TYPICAL PLAY.

There is a play now being performed at Niblo's which, although it has been a long time before the public, is still such an exception to the run of current dramas that a few observations upon it at this moment will not be found out of place. We refer to "Davy Crockett," not inaptly styled an "idyl of the backwoods," for the use of the literary term "idyl" with reference to the late Mr. Murdock's play is in this case, strange to say, consistent. It is the fashion now to call every theatrical entertainment suggestive of cows, vagabonds, and ingenuous countrymen idyllic, much in the same way as the French poets of the eighteenth century labeled their poems "pastorals." Such characters as *Uncle Dan'l* and *Joshua Whitcomb* are not outgrowths of poetry, it would be well to have understood, but wholly of the sensational drama. In "Davy Crockett" we are presented with a type of humanity which frequently reappears in American history during Colonial and Revolutionary periods, and which may not be altogether out of date in our own time. He is a child of the backwoods, born and bred amid the primeval forest, inspired by a life full of a high and passionate significance, learning from the brooks and the birds and the wandering breezes their simple but wonderful language. The speech of men falls awkwardly from his lips, and the dreams and thoughts that belong naturally to his imaginative mind are ill-expressed in his ungrammatical phrases; nevertheless, this man, with the soul of an Achilles and the spirit of a child, has his moment of di ine utterance, when his feelings shape themselves into eloquence. He draws his metaphors from the trickling streams and the companionable trees, and, with a burst of poetry which seems to most persons foreign to such a nature, he pictures the eyes of the woman he worships as entering within the heaven of his life by the same law whish set the polar star in its eternal restingplace. It is because *Davy* is such a perfectly consistent and natural character, and withal such a simple one, that we regard it as a type worthy of attention and study. It is a character in which truth predominates, and which appeals to the sympathies, not by force of sentimentality and exaggerated emotion, but through that tender humanity which is the loftiest and sweetest quality of fine manhood. We have followed this character with a deep and healthful interest, probably because it contrasts in so striking a way with the conventional man whose sufferings form the staple of contemporary playwrights. This remark is not meant to convey an impression disadvantageous to the dramatic methods now popular, for those methods have many high and notable qualities, and the works that grow out of them are often vital and original; but their tendency to uncommon emotion, to the expression of feelings that tax the heart and the imagination to their utmost, in short, to a prevailing sentimentality, is unquestionable. So true is this that genuine comedy is no longer possible in our days, since the most ludicrous situations are naturally wrought up to climaxes. The *Tartuffes* of old comedy are now tragical hypocrites, and our *Lady Teazles* are women over whom lowers a dark and threatening destiny. It is not without a certain refreshment, therefore, that we turn to a play like "Davy Crockett," which, although it suggests but the rudiments of theatrical construction, and which as a whole is merely a succession of five unpretentious scenes, is throughout wholly charming and interesting. Let it be further remarked that *Davy* is not purely an ideal personage: he is neither a *Yuba Bill* nor an *Oakhurst*, and the objections that are urged against the characters made popular by Bret Harte do not in any way apply to him. In everything save externals, he is a wholly civilized being. Elevated under the fostering love of a pure and honorable mother, taught from his infancy to regard faith and duty above life, it is not singular that his career, endowed as he also is, with the lofty spirit of that Nature with which he holds daily communion as with an invisible angel, becomes in a large sense heroic. Yet he is always a man, nothing more, as he himself touchingly says in one of his impassioned confessions to *Miss Vaughan*. Fundamentally, his story is a purely conventional one, if the imperishable part of human nature can really be called conventional. *Davy* and *Miss Vaughan* are new embodiments of the ingenuous lovers of epic poetry, chivalry, and romance. But they belong essentially to our American world; their surroundings are different from those of traditional literature; they are types, and therefore original, in their own manner. It seems to us clear enough that future dramatists will pay considerable attention to that portion of our past life and history which produced such men as Davy Crockett and Daniel Boone, and there is certainly a wide field open to those who are willing to investigate it in the spirit that actuated poor Murdock. It is true, as those who have gone through the confused and scattered records of the American stage know, that many plays upon romantic subjects of native origin have been written and wisely condemned. But all these were poor and valueless works. The true dramatist who is endowed with a strong heart and a poetic imagination will be able to accomplish much better things than "Davy Crocket" in the same line pursued by Murdock. Very little can be expected, certainly, from those men who obstinately believe that a mechanical knowledge of plays and the stage is the great stock in trade of the playwright. We have plenty of this sort among us; but all their efforts are sadly inadequate. The success of "Davy Crockett," moreover, teaches us that a pure and elevated purpose in the drama is akin to all human sympathies.

It may be said, in conclusion, that the play is intelligently performed at Niblo's, Mr. Frank Mayo assuming, as heretofore, the chief rôle. Mr. Mayo's acting is graceful and winning; but it is lacking in fervor, a fault which is probably due to his frequent repetition of the part. As we have previously expressed a decided opinion of "one-part" actors, nothing need be added to this statement.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Miss Adelaide Cherie is about to join Messrs. Ward and Barrymore's "Diplomacy" company.

Tom Thumb and his coadjutors will make their final appearances this week at Masonic Hall.

A programme comprising several novelties will be interpreted at the Theatre Comique this week.

According to a foreign authority, Mr. Barry Sullivan will play an engagement in this country next season.

Miss Anna Dickinson will deliver a lecture on "Platform and Stage," at Chickering Hall next Friday evening.

The most recent features of the entertainment given by the San Francisco Minstrels will be retained for the present, and several novelties will also be made known.

At the Globe Theatre, the Foy sisters, who are exceedingly amusing in their way, may be seen nightly in "Mischief." The supporting cast includes Mr. Harry Allen and Mr. J. A. Alliger.

Arrangements are now in progress for the appearance of the Criterion Comedy Company at Fifth-Avenue Hall, when Mr. Stanley McKenna's comedy, "Our Colonel," taken from the German,) will be brought out. The name of the theatre will be changed to that of the Criterion.

The performances at the Aquarium are now varied enough to suit all tastes. What with trained horses, ingenious jesters, transformation scenes, and the spectacle of "Cinderella," the entertainments are wholly enjoyable.

There will be no performance at the Standard Theatre for a few nights to come. The famous musical travesty "H. M. S. Pinafore" is now in active preparation, and will be produced at this house on Wednesday evening.

It is expected that one of the great attractions for next season will be "Le Chevalier de Lamolière," a historical drama in five acts, by Adolphe D'Ennery, author of "Don Cæsar de Bazan," and principal author of "The Two Orphans."

To-morrow evening Robertson's interesting comedy, "Ours," will be revived at Wallack's, with Mr. Wallack, Mr. Coghlan, and Mr. Beckett in the cast. It is now four years since this popular military drama was performed in this City.

The last opportunities to see the Colville company at the Park Theatre will be afforded this week. "Robinson Crusoe" is still the attraction. On the 20th will be produced "The Cricket on the Hearth," with Mr. John E. Owens as *Caleb Plummer*.

The acting in "The Banker's Daughter," still running successfully at the Union-Square Theatre, has greatly improved of late. Nothing finer than the work done by Miss Jewett and, Mr. Thorne, in the strong scene of the fourth act, has yet been seen at this theatre. The entire cast is, indeed, an unusually well-balanced one.

At the Broadway Theatre to-morrow night Emile Augier's celebrated play, "Les Fourchambault," adapted by M. D. Dalziel, will be made known for the first time in this City, with a cast including William Horace Lingard. Miss Alice Dunning, Miss Dickie Lingard, and Mr. Joseph Wheelock. The engagement of the Lingards is for two weeks only.

Mr. W. C. Coup and a gentleman not named, are negotiating with the proprietor of a large lot on the corner of Thirty-ninth-street and Broadway, whereon they intend to erect a colossal building, one probably partaking of the character of Gilmore's Garden and the Aquarium. As yet, however, the purposes for which this building is designed are a secret. The locality, for a place of amusement, seems to be an excellent one.

MME. ANDERSON'S LONG WALK.

WATCHED WITH THE GREATEST ANXIETY—THE STURDY ENGLISHWOMAN STILL ON THE TRACK.

As Mme. Anderson's walk draws near its close she is watched with the greatest anxiety by her immediate friends, and attendants and with ever-increasing interest by the Brooklyn public. It is curious to note at what unseasonable hours spectators are to be found in Mozart Garden, watching the movements of the sturdy Englishwoman, or waiting for her appearance during her short rests. The earliest morning risers who drop in long before sunrise to see if she really walks at that uncomfortable time find lingerers who have made a night of it, and who drowsily sit in the chairs that they had intended to vacate hours before, impelled to stay by the undefinable fascination of waiting "to see her do just one quarter more." All through the early morning hours men of business hurrying over to New-York find time to look in for a few minutes to see how she is "getting on," and by noon the hall is crowded, and will be until midnight. During the afternoon the spectators are mostly women and children, and in the evening are to be seen numbers of sporting men. After midnight and during the small hours of the morning gay parties, on their way home from balls and parties, are apt to finish the night's fun with a visit to the garden, and it is then that the hall rings with the merriest laughter, and is perhaps a more interesting place than at any other time during the 24 hours. It is somewhat curious, too, to note the eagerness with which many women avail themselves of the privilege of making rounds with the Madame, apparently forgetful or careless of the fact that they thus make themselves objects of curious observation and comment to the crowds of spectators, who regard them as part of the show that they have paid their money to witness. Yesterday afternoon two little girls, aged 8 and 9 years, walked around for half a dozen laps with Mme. Anderson, to the great delight of the spectators and the evident gratification of the pedestrian herself. She sent out and caused a pretty doll to be bought for each of them, to be kept as mementoes of their experience.

Last evening, about 9 o'clock, the Madame was seized with a terrible fit of drowsiness, from which it was for a long time impossible to arouse her. For a number of successive quarters, when called to the track, she appeared with closed eyes, and made her rounds slowly and with uncertain steps. During this time either her husband or trainer accompanied her as she walked, watching her with the closest attention, and either holding her by the hand or having an arm extended behind her back to guide and steady her. It was painful to watch her under such circumstances, and many expressions of sympathy were heard among the spectators. Her doctor watched her during this fit with the greatest anxiety, and said that at no time during her prolonged walk had he seen her appear so thoroughly exhausted. He gave her lavender water and valerian, and finally, at her own request, a glass of brandy. This revived her wonderfully, and when she started on the next quarter-mile she appeared as fresh as at any time during the walk, and made the distance in 3:47½, wonderfully quick time, considering her condition. The distance from the track to the bed on which she rests when not walking is 28 feet, and it has been calculated that when she shall have completed her task of making 2,700 quarter-miles she will, in addition, have walked 144 miles in traversing this distance as many thousand times as she necessarily must. Mme. Anderson's face looks worn and haggard, and gives evidence of the terrible strain that her constitution is now undergoing. She has not once left the hall in which she walks since she begun, on the 16th of December; and in itself this confinement is very wearing upon one as fond as she of fresh air and out-of-do r exercise. Although smoking is strictly prohibited within the inclosure where the walk is in progress, the air becomes very foul and oppressive from the constant presence of crowds of human beings, and at times the plucky woman is seriously affected by it.

As is her custom, she sang a song yesterday afternoon, and afterward one of the little girls who had walked with her appeared on the stage and also sang. During the daytime the monotony of the walk is relieved by the music of a piano that is not bad; but in the evening the audience is obliged to submit to the infliction of listening to one of the very worst bands that was ever allowed to work its will upon an innocent and unoffending public. The anathemas hurled at these would-be musicians by the long-suffering audiences are frequent and forcible, but the torture is continued, and probably will be until the end of Mme. Anderson's walk, though it is sufficient to cause many of her patrons to remain away from the garden at times when they would otherwise gladly be there. At 12 o'clock last night the Madame had completed her two thousand five hundred and twelfth quarter of a mile.

A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION DECIDED.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11.—The question whether a foreign corporation which has no office in this city, and does not transact business here, can be required to answer in a suit brought against it in this jurisdiction, was decided affirmatively by President-Judge Thayer, in the Common Pleas Court, today, in the case of Eby against the Northern Pacific Railroad. The corporation defendant he says, is a corporation which has a lawful existence in Pennsylvania. It is liable to be sued in every part of the sovereignty from which its corporate charter is derived, if service can be made upon the proper officer. The service was accordingly made in this city upon the President of the corporation, who is the proper officer to be served.

RUMORED CHANGES AT NEW-ORLEANS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—It is stated here to-night, upon the authority of persons who are believed to be well informed, that a change will soon be made in the Collectorship of the Port of New-Orleans. Collector Smith, the present incumbent, is to be removed, and will be succeeded, it is said, by ex-Gov. Warmoth. Upon the same authority it is further stated that the removal of United States Marshal Wharton has also been decided upon, but ex-Marshal Pitkin will not, it is thought, succeed him.

THE BURIAL OF HUNTER'S BODY.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11.—There was a rumor to-night that Hunter had been buried from his late residence, but such is not the case. There were many curious people about the vicinity of the house to-day, and the services of a body of Police were required to keep the street clear. The arrangements for the burial are completed, but they are kept exceedingly quiet. Only the family will follow the body to the grave, and the funeral is not likely to take place before Monday.

FUNDING MEMPHIS CITY BONDS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 11.—During the present week $200,000 in city bonds have been funded, under the compromise act of the city, at 50 cents on the dollar.

MAKING GOOD HIS THEFT.

MONTREAL, Jan. 11.—Hull, the defaulting New-York clerk, having paid over to the order of his employers the money he had, has been dismissed, no charge being preferred against him.

ALBANY FACTS AND RUMORS

THE CALL FOR THE SENATORIAL CAUCUS.

OFFICIAL NOTICE BY THE COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY—GOSSIP ABOUT THE ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES—BILLS SIGNED BY GOV. ROBINSON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—The caucus committees of the Assembly and Senate have decided upon a day for holding the caucus for nominating a United States Senator, and will convene the two houses earlier than announced a few days ago. The official call for the caucus was issued to-day, and is as follows:

"A caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature will be held on Monday evening, Jan. 20, 1879, at 8 o'clock, in the Assembly Chamber, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the office of United States Senator." It is signed by Senators William B. Rockwell, Webster Wagner, and Hamilton Harris, committee of the Senate, and by James W. Husted, George B. Sloan, I. I. Hayes, A. B. Hepburn, W. W. Braman, the caucus committee of the Assembly. The election will probably be held on the Tuesday or Thursday following.

Speaker Alvord has not as yet authorized any announcements about the make-up of his committees. The gossip about them still continues, but nothing appears to be unanimously believed except the report that Mr. Sloan will have the Ways and Means, which it is understood Mr. Husted has declined to receive. It is also believed that Mr. Husted has refused the Insurance Committee, and that Mr. Knowles, of Albany, has been urged for that place. Notwithstanding the reports circulated here a day or two ago, to the effect that Gen. George H. Sharpe was to be Chairman of the Committee on Cities, the friends of that gentleman now admit that he will not obtain it, but that it will be given to Dr. I. I. Hayes. Mr. Strahan's place on the Judiciary seems to be unshaken. Mr. Hepburn will probably be appointed to that committee, and Mr. Terry is also spoken of as likely to be one of the Republicans to serve. Gen. Sharpe's name has been mentioned for the Railroads Committee, but to-night the rumor is that Mr. Braman, of Albany, will receive it. This is doubtful, as it is not considered probable that the heads of two important committees will be selected from this city when there is so much good material in the Assembly to select from without showing such partiality to Albany. There seems to be some uncertainty as to which of the Kings County members will receive the Commerce and Navigation Committee, the choice lying between Steegman and Trowbridge. A delegation of Buffalo members united upon Speaker Alvord on Friday, and it is understood that they were assured that a Buffalo Assemblyman would be given the Chairmanship of the Canal Committee. This report strengthens the belief that Mr. Hurd, who has heretofore been alluded to as the probable Chairman, will be selected for the first place on the committee. Among the surprising reports is one that Mr. Husted, perhaps with the purpose of making Speaker Alvord's way easier to the settlement of the committees in a satisfactory manner, has absolutely refused to take anything higher or more important than the Committee on Rules.

Gov. Robinson has signed the following bills, passed last Thursday: Extending the time for collecting taxes in Saratoga Springs, and extending the time for collecting taxes in the Town of New-Berlin, Chenango County. The first bills passed by the Assembly of 1879.

GENERAL NOTES.

Street thieves in Montreal snatch fur caps from the heads of ladies.

The library of Harvard College now contains 236,890 volumes and 177,325 pamphlets.

Lee Ling, a Chinaman, has taken out a license in Boston to marry a young white woman of that city.

The Syracuse friends of Mr. Alvord were so delighted by his election as Speaker, that they fired a hundred guns.

St. Louis is vaccinating the tramps who seek lodgings in its station-houses. The choice is given, vaccination or no lodging.

Five butchers' drivers have been arrested and fined in San Francisco for carrying meat on their delivery wagons exposed to public view and dust.

A Mrs. Cameron and her six children were suffocated by the fumes of burning coke, in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, on Christmas night.

The Toronto *Globe* protests against the proposal to exclude Chinamen from British Columbia. It says they are a quiet, industrious, and handy people.

The late Hon. Robert W. Mackey, of Pennsylvania, left an estate of $150,000 or $200,000, no debts, and no will. His brother and three sisters are his heirs.

An Illinois man, writing to the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State for a license to practice law, said: "If you have two sizes, send me the largest one."

It is expected that all the Greenback men elected to the next Congress will be present at the conference in Washington on the 22d of February and following days.

Gov. McCreary and others of Kentucky, have formed a State Historical Society, and have elected George W. Ranck, of Lexington, Curator and Corresponding Secretary.

Col. W. S. Clark has resigned the Presidency of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, at Amherst, and the institution will try to get along without a President for a while.

Hon. Erastus Wells and Mrs. Bell, widow of the late Daniel Bell, were married very quietly in St. Louis on Tuesday evening, Rev. E. F. Berkley, of St. Peter's, performing the ceremony.

Misses Ida D. and Ada D. Colby, twin sisters, were married in New-Hampshire on Christmas Eve, and it is asserted that they looked so exactly alike that nobody but the grooms could tell them apart.

A fastidious Connecticut woman, who went to a New-Haven lawyer to take steps to procure a divorce, admitted that her husband treated her well enough, but complained that he "had no style about him."

About 15 Vermont Greenbackers met in Montpelier, one day last week, to take measures to start a Greenback newspaper; but, as they found they hadn't greenbacks enough to do it, the project fell through.

A Middletown man advertises that he has lost a terrier dog which he values highly "because it once saved his life when he was attacked by a mad bull." And he offers a reward of $2 for the return of that prized dog.

A Pittsburg critic, speaking of an actress, says: "When a little sentiment becomes necessary she slips into the vein much as she would put on her overshoes, and when she gets over the place kicks it off unceremoniously."

Gen. R. L. T. Beale has announced that he is in the field as a candidate for Congress in the First District of Virginia for the remainder of the term of the late Beverly B. Douglas. Gen. Beale has already been elected for the next term.

In a recent letter, Gen. Basil W. Duke, of Kentucky, says that he always forbade the use of drink by the troops he commanded, especially when on active service, and as far as practicable saw personally to the enforcement of such orders.

San Francisco papers say that owing to the depreciation of real estate during the delay caused by the refusal of the Academy of Sciences to consent to a compromise, the Trustees of the James Lick deed find themselves unable to carry out to the full his intentions.

A South Carolina paper is generous enough to say that recently the Court-house at Yorkville, that State, was saved from burning by the brave conduct of Isaac Wright, a colored fireman, who climbed a ladder which did not reach the roof, clambered up on the eaves, and extinguished the flames.

The Prohibitionists in Maine are talking about holding "a world's temperance meeting" at Old Orchard Beach, that State, next Summer, to be presided over by President and Mrs. Hayes. It is said one of them suggested the project to the President, and he replied that he was Mrs. Hayes' lieutenant on all such occasions.

In a pleasant note to a Boston paper Capt. R. B. Forbes recalls an incident connected with the sailing of one of his vessels many years ago. He says: "The men went to the ship as usual in those days pretty full of grog and fight; two of them in particular were very noisy and disposed to be troublesome. I had my horse and chaise on the wharf, and invited them to take a drive. They willingly accepted, and off I went sitting on their knees, drove [illegible] humor and then took them alongside, where they thanked me and tumbled on board, ready to fight for the chap who gave them a ride, in lieu of fighting with him for ordering them on board."

A School Commissioner in Oswego has astonished the community by asking, while addressing the scholars, "Have any of these boys any tobacco about them? I sometimes chew tobacco; can any of you boys give me a chew of tobacco?" and soon afterward turning to the girls and saying: "Do any of these girls take snuff? I sometimes use snuff."

A newspaper correspondent asserts that a silver maple has been growing for nearly nine years from the side of one of the stone towers on the Courthouse in Greensburg, Ind., and that it is now more than 12 feet high, and three inches in diameter. The top is quite bushy, and, in the summer season, the leaves are numerous and luxuriant. The growth of the tree is forcing the stones apart, and ere long the ambitious maple will have to be brought low, or damage to the building will follow.

Speaking of the debt of Tennessee, Hon. Dorsey B. Thomas lately said to a representative of the Nashville *Banner*, that he believes the question will be thoroughly discussed at the present session of the Legislature, but that no definite action will be taken. He said that the people, in their present impoverished condition, would not be satisfied with any compromise that the bondholders may present, and that he thinks that the Legislature will levy no tax, directly or indirectly, for the purpose of paying the debt.

The Boston *Advertiser* says: "The color perception of about 8,000 pupils in the grammar schools and those of all the higher schools have been tested by Dr. B. Joy Jeffries lately. Nearly two-thirds of this number were males, of whom about 5 per cent. were found color-blind, and one-third females, of whom less than one-third of 1 per cent. proved to be affected. A part of the number of males were adults, professors, tutors, and students in the local colleges and other educational institutions."

Prof. Alpheus S. Packard, of Bowdoin College, Maine, a most genial and scholarly man, has just completed his eightieth year. He has been connected with the college more than 60 years, is still very active, and not only conducts the chapel exercises and has the care of the library, but also has his daily recitations, and often preaches in Brunswick and in other places on the Sabbath. No man was ever more warmly loved by the students than he, and none ever merited more strongly their confidence and respect.

Somebody has written a somewhat extraordinary obituary notice for a Boston paper, in which it is said: "He had made arrangements to come to this city and witness the drama with a company of friends and neighbors, but a few days since he went to his barn and suddenly died. The letter announcing his death concludes as follows: 'He died as honestly and quietly as he had lived, with no bustle, fuss, or confusion. He had carried a bag of meal into his barn, and, having placed it on the floor, laid quietly down by its side and died.'"

Even the Cincinnati *Enquirer* scoffs at the 8th of January "Democratic" nonsense. It says: "One-tenth part of the money that was yesterday dumped into bad drink and worse buncombe would build a monument to Andrew Jackson lasting and attesting in a worthy manner the love and regard Ohio Democrats bear his memory; but then the designing, cunning, plotting man, greedy of political fame, would not have been afforded occasion to bellow his ideas and receive the applause of hungry and greedy guests assembled at the festive board."

THE SARATOGA COUNTY DEFALCATION.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—A committee of the Board of Supervisors is examining the accounts of the defaulting Treasurer of Saratoga County. Justice Bockes has ordered the Clerk of Albany County to transmit to Saratoga the returns of the court funds held by the Saratoga County Treasurer and made to the General Term for several years.

SAFES FOR THE ELEVATED RAILWAY.

The New-York Elevated Railway Company will place a safe in each of their stations. Fifty of these safes are now being made by Herring & Co. The same house supplied the Metropolitan Road with 30 safes.—*Journal.*

Sudden Deaths.

You eat a moderate supper of fried oysters, and some hours after, experience intense pain in the bowels. The doctor treats you with injections of morphia; in twelve or twenty-four hours you are dead. This is the rule. Half a dozen BRANDRETH'S PILLS would have saved this life. Even if the pain was caused by a piece of oyster shell BRANDRETH'S PILLS would have removed the trouble and which saves life, by taking out from the bowels and the blood the *cause* of sickness of any kind. Saving life as a rule. Let these pills be used in sickness, and Paralysis, Apoplexy, and Rheumatism will be most certainly prevented. The host of bilious affections, colds, coughs, influenza, skin diseases, and diphtheria are certainly cured. This simple medicine is safe as bread, and causes only so much commotion in the system as is needed to make the blood and fluids yield up its poisonous matters.

QUICK CURE OF FLORIDA FEVER AND AGUE.
NORWALK, Putnam County, Fla.

Dr. B. Brandreth:

DEAR SIR: I came to this place from New-York some three weeks since. On my arrival I became very sick; I had either a bad attack of yellow fever or fever and ague, I don't know which. My symptoms were loss of appetite, acute pains in my bones, ringing in my ears, severe headache and backache, and entire prostration, and the worst of it was, no doctor and no medicine within fifty miles.

I was in despair, when I remembered that in my trunk were two boxes of BRANDRETH'S PILLS that I had put in a private pocket when voyaging to the West Indies in 1862. I immediately swallowed twelve and some hot lemonade, and went to bed. In four hours they purged me profusely and I slept well; next day I took ten more, and after they operated I was almost myself. I took seven pills more the third day and was completely cured.

Yours truly, RICHARD M. LOCHE.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
BRANDRETH HOUSE,
NEW-YORK.—*Advertisement.*

The Lelands'
STUYVESANT HOUSE,
Broadway and 29th-st.
American and European plan.
Superior accommodations
—*Advertisement.* at popular prices.

A Beautiful Complexion.

Blemishes that have accumulated on the face are removed by using LAIRD'S "BLOOM OF YOUTH," and the complexion rendered clear, fresh, and beautiful.—*Advertisement.*

A Card.

Bronchitis, Asthma, Lung diseases; new and infallible method of cure. The physician who saved my life, denying my thanks through the press, I invite sufferers to address, with confidence, M., Box No. 304 *Times Uptown Office*, No. 1,238 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

BONFORT'S WINE AND LIQUOR CIRCULAR, in his issue of Jan. 10, states that Messrs. E. & J. BURKE have increased their importations of BOLLINGER from 397 cases, in 1877, to 3,221 cases in 1878, which increase shows the growing popularity of this "HIGH GRADE DRY" WINE.—*Advertisement.*

American "Star" Soft Capsules.

Blue Wrapper. Avoid fancy names. Our Sandalwood specially distilled under Government test. MACURE & PEPPER, No. 110 Reade-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

FOUL AIR removed from COURT ROOMS by applying the BRACHER PROTECTIVE VENTILATORS. Sales-room, No. 11 East 14th-st.—*Advertisement.*

A HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL.—THE PLUMBER AND SANITARY ENGINEER. Ask your news-dealer for it.—*Advertisement.*

Warm Overshoes.
Largest stock in the City.
SELF-ACTING OVERSHOES, put on and off without using the hand or soiling the glove.
BROOKS', No. 1,196 Broadway, corner 29th-st.

A.—Brooks' Patent Cork Sole
BOOTS and SHOES.
Recommended by all physicians.
No. 1,196 Broadway, corner 29th-st.

The Latest and Most Successful Remedy for Consumption is PHILLIPS' "PALATABLE" COD LIVER OIL, in combination with PHOSPHO-NUTRITINE. Try it. All druggists. Depot, No. 2 Platt-st.

For Removing Pain, both Internal and External, use BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA. 25c.

To Cleanse and Whiten the Teeth.
Use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice. 25c.

Dr. Johnson's Delicious Tooth Powder is the best breath sweetener and tooth-preserver in existence.

Isaac Smith's Umbrellas
are
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Cotton, from	$ 25
Gingham, any size, from	1 00
Gunasco, patented, from	2 00
Good Silk, paragon frame	2 50
Better quality, paragon frame, ivory handle	5 00

Still finer grades at prices to suit.

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS MADE TO ORDER.
WALKING-CANES IN EVERY VARIETY.
Prices uniform in each of our five stores.

Noon-day Lectures.—These FREE LECTURES ON PHRENOLOGY, at the Hall, No. 737 Broadway, are to be continued for another week, commencing every day at 12 o'clock. Ladies and children will find it convenient to attend. Teachers are invited. Cabinet always open, and free to visitors. S. R. WELLS & CO.

"Three-Ball Washing Crystal" is adopted as a trade-mark to protect our customers against many worthless imitations. C. H. FISCHER & CO.
Ladies! Try "BLUEDINE," the best Laundry Blue.

"Alderney Brand."
BUY ALWAYS CONDENSED MILK.

MARRIED.

DREY—BERNHEIMER.—On Wednesday, Jan. 8, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Dr. Gustav Gottheil, MAX DREY to KATE, daughter of Isaac Bernheimer.

WHITE—SMITH.—On Wednesday, Jan. 8, by the Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., LUMAN S. WHITE to ELLEN N., daughter of Geo. F. Smith. No cards.

DIED.

ALTROCCHI.—At Stamford, Conn., on Thursday, 9th inst., of pneumonia, ANNIE GERTRUDE, wife of NICOLA

A CAREFUL EYE-WITNESS.

GOUVERNEUR MORRIS IN PARIS.

THE CORROBORATION OF HISTORY—AN INTERESTING DIARY — THE MURDER OF FOULON AND BERTHIER—AN OLD LETTER.

M. Taine, in that series of works which he proposes writing, "Les Origines de la France Contemporaine," has already given us, in his *French Revolution*, a most brilliant installment. It may be but a *précis* of history, but the author, with infinite industry in collecting all the facts bearing on this disturbed period, has been able, with consummate talent, to group these facts in the most interesting manner. In a preface to *The French Revolution*, M. Taine writes as follows, descriptive of his peculiar method, or the rule of compilation he has observed: "The most trustworthy testimony is that of the eye-witness, especially when this witness is an honorable, attentive, and intelligent man, writing on the spot, at the moment, and under the dictation of the facts themselves—if it is manifest that his sole object is to preserve or furnish information, if his work is not a piece of polemics planned for the needs of the case, or a passage of eloquence arranged for popular effect, but a legal deposition, a secret report, a confidential dispatch, a private letter, or a personal memento. The nearer a document approaches this type, the more it merits confidence and supplies superior materials. * * * For greater certainty I have transcribed as often as possible their own words. * * * As for allusions, if the reader finds any, he himself will have introduced them, and if he applies them, he is alone responsible for them."

Among the miscellaneous testimony furnished by M. Taine—military commanders, magistrates, Ministers, intendants, delegates, administrators, and persons in private life, men of every rank, profession, education, party, and country—it would have been exceedingly interesting for us in the United States to have found among this mass of authorities the expressions of some of those distinguished men who represented the young Republic in France at this period. M. Taine's thorough acquaintance with our own history, no doubt, has made him familiar with the names of such statesmen, who, after our liberties were achieved, were present at Paris. Perhaps the exact status of one of them, most distinguished for his ability, Gouverneur Morris, has not been well understood.

The rôle to be played by the American representative abroad at the period of the French revolution was a difficult one, and has, we think, never been as carefully studied as it deserved. It is not very certain but that some of the Americans were rather held in dread than otherwise by the latter. In a diary published in Sparks' *Life and Memoirs of Gouverneur Morris*, Morris himself rather guardedly expresses the uncomfortable feeling he unwittingly engendered by his presence. Morris is not satisfied with Lafayette, "who appears to be too republican for the genius of his country," and says "he liked moderate reform and deprecated revolutionary projects and principles," and adds, "it is not by high-sounding words that revolutions are made." Understanding the language very thoroughly, writing and speaking French with ease, Morris seems to have had very early forebodings of the terrible storm. On the 12th of July, 1789, he dines with the Marechal de Castries. There is an abbé there, Bertrand by name. The dinner is a gay one; but in the evening the poor abbé is afraid to go home, and Morris offers to escort the abbé to his lodgings, which Bertrand accepts. "His terror as we go along is truly diverting. As we approach the Rue St. Honoré his imagination figures a vast mob, and I can scarcely persuade him to trust to his eyes instead of his fears."

On the 13th of July Morris goes the Louvre. "he has previously ornamented my hat with a green bough in honor of the *Tiers*, for this is the f shion of the day, which everybody is obliged to comply with who means to march in peace."

Amid all these mutterings of the coming storm Gouverneur Morris still amuses himself in a certain way. As charming a picture as was ever drawn is that of a dinner where Morris is invited. It is the Countess de B. (Morris carefully gives but the initials) who is the hostess. The American gentleman, unfortunately, comes too early. In the drawing-room there is some dirty linen and no fire. A waiting woman removes the one, while a valet lights the other. The fire smokes, and the windows are opened. The dinner is execrable, though the hostess, a *femme de lettres*, and the guests are clever. But Morris' dinner makes him uncomfortable. The cook has put rancid butter in the ragoûts, and Morris hates bad butter. Let it be hoped that as th re was no lack of graceful conversation, that made up for the want of good food.

The writer of this, haunting among some old papers, found a letter of Gouverneur Morris which bears so directly on one of the most horrible episodes of the revolution—the first draught of blood, which seems to have maddened the excited people for more—that it has been thought worth while to reproduce it in full.

M. Taine, in the second volume, page 47, of Mr. Durand's excellent translation of *The French Revolution*, tells of the murder of Foulon, who was Councilor of State. "M. Foulon, a strict master, but intelligent and useful, expended 60,000 francs the previous Winter on his estate in giving employment to the poor. M. Berthier, an industrious and capable man, had officially surveyed and valued Ile-de-France to equalize the taxes. * * * The old man of 70 is brought to Paris, with a truss of hay on his head, a collar of thistles around his neck, and his mouth stuffed with hay. * * * He is carried off, dragged across the square, and hanged to a lantern; the cord breaks twice, and twice he falls on the pavement; rehanged with a fresh cord, and then cut down, his head is severed and placed on the end of a pike."

Sparks reprints some short notice of this terrible murder, taken from Morris' diary, but an error occurs, not of Morris, as Foulon is printed de Toulon.

For Morris' misfortune, it seems that he must have seen this gory head paraded right under his eyes. The letter, now not quite 90 years old, is before us, and has never been published before. Its handwriting is as clear and distinct as if it had been penned but yesterday.

PARIS 23 July 1789

My dear Madam

It is now almost five in the morning and I have been up all night writing, I will not however omit so good an opportunity of saying one word to you, to assure you that I live and love my friends. If I could take to you the Scene which I have lately witnessed you would from that Picture alone without further assurance be convinced of the ardent Desire I feel to return to my native Country. I was never till now fully apprised of the Mildness of American Character. A Scene was seen my Country-men enraged and threatening. It has even happened that in an Affray some Lives were lost. But we know not what it is to slay the defenceless Victim who is in our Power. We cannot parade the Heads of our fellow Citizens and drag their mangled Carcasses thro' our Streets. We cannot tear out Eyes on such Spectacles. The bare Idea excites Horror. What then will you think of Yesterdays Exhibition. An old man of seventy five a monsr. Foulon who has long been in the Kings Council and who lately accepted the office of Minister of Marine which contiserins all Circumstances was undoubtedly wrong and merited Marks of Resentment: but for this offence he was beheaded by the Populace his Head carried about the Town and his corse dragged after it thro the Streets. These mangled mutilated wrecks of human Nature were presented to his Son in Law who was brought to Town a Prisinor having been taken as he made his Escape thro France. That these People were bad vicious tyrannical I shall agree tho I do not Know it. But to be executed without Trial without being heard and then such horrid Spectacles. For the Innocent part of my Sex I suppose or rather of my Indescretion I saw this Head. There have been several others carried about but knowing it I avoided a Sight which I knew to be disagreable. on this occasion seeing a number of People running I turned round to know what was the Matter and then first Thing which presented itself was a Head stuck on a Pike pale and bloody. But it is time to quit this Scene. The next time I write to you I hope it will be in a more agreable Style. At present I am exhausted and yet I have not finished all which have to de Adieu Remember me affectionately to all your Family particularly to the little Captain and believe me with sincere affection yours GOUV MORRIS

THE EARTHQUAKE IN NOVEMBER.

From the St. Louis Republican.

In a special bulletin issued by the Missouri weather service the following interesting facts are given in regard to the earthquake, the shock of which was felt lightly in Missouri on the night of Nov. 18:

The shock of this earthquake was felt over an area of fully 150,000 square miles. The region disturbed forms an ellipsis, the major axis of which extends from Leavenworth, Kan., to Tuscaloosa, Ala., a distance of over 600 miles. The minor axis extends from near Clarksville, Ark., to a point midway between Cairo, Ill., and St. Louis, a distance of 300 miles. The southern boundary of this region has not been determined with as great accuracy as is desired. The region of greatest disturbance lies along the Mississippi from Cairo to Memphis. Here the shocks were universally felt. The walls of buildings could be seen to move and strong frame buildings creaked, as when every joint is strained by a heavy wind. At Trenton the shock was also so severe as to alarm some who lived in brick houses. Along the Missouri, from Glasgow to Lexington, the shock was also severe, awakening many families, who thought a heavy wind-storm was in progress. It appears that the shock was first felt at Glasgow at 11.37 P. M., St. Louis time. The shocks traveled rapidly down the axis of the ellipsis, reaching Cairo at 11.48 and Memphis at 11.50. The velocity of transmission is a matter yet under consideration, and will receive attention in a future bulletin. At Little Rock, Ark., the shock was also distinctly felt, although not observed at Clarksville, 85 miles further up the river. Earthquakes are to be expected over this region, and it is hoped that all interested in scientific work will hold themselves ready to make accurate observations on them, and report to this office.

FRANCIS E. NIPHER, Director.
WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, St. LOUIS, Jan. 1.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The death is announced of Mr. Joseph Nash, a distinguished water-color painter, at the age of 71.

Prince Boris Galitzin, Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor of Russia, died in Paris on the 24th of December at the age of 59.

The *Journal des Débats* announces the death, at 89, of M. Francois Le Normant, the publisher of that paper, and son of one of its founders

Mlle. Beatrice, the well-known actress, whose full name was Marie Beatrice Binda, died in London Dec. 23, after a painful illness, at the age of 39.

Adelina Patti was at last accounts laid up at Berlin by an accident to the knee-cap, and her physician stated that amputation might become necessary.

Prof. Jackson, for many years amanuensis to Dugald Stewart, and late Professor of Ecclesiastical History in Glasgow University, died recently at St. Andrews.

Sir Julius Benedict, the English composer, lately underwent an operation upon his eyes. At last accounts he was progressing favorably, but was confined to a dark room.

A girl 12 years old recently died in Liverpool from drinking too much whisky. She was sent into the cellar for some purpose, and finding a whisky bottle, set about drinking its contents.

By the breaking of the ice on the River Ouse at Littleport, near Ely, in England, on the day before Christmas, 50 persons were precipitated into the water, and six of them were drowned.

A railroad train in the Caucasus recently fell from the track, a distance of about 50 feet, killing the engineer, fireman, and brakeman, and 18 passengers, and injuring 38 other passengers.

Dr. Strousberg, of Berlin, is a magnificent bankrupt. His debts amount to 74,012,355 marks and his assets to 2,452,868 marks. He proposes to pay 3 per cent. if his creditors will give him three years to do it in.

The Federal Assembly of Switzerland has decided to postpone the further discussion of the proposed re-enactment of capital punishment until March next. Meanwhile, the Federal Council will prepare an exhaustive report on the subject.

A family consisting of a father and three children were lately suffocated in Cork by gas escaping in a shop below and penetrating their apartments. The mother was nearly suffocated, also, but was, with some difficulty, restored to consciousness.

Recent official reports show that for the year 1877 the deposits in postal savings banks in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland amounted to £23,740,757, and in Trustees' savings banks, £44,238,686, the increase in the former since 1871 being £11,715,753, and in the latter, £5,419,023.

An ingenious robbery was lately committed in Paris. A man called at the residence of a master builder and told his wife that her husband had fallen from a scaffold, and that if she wished to see him alive she must make haste. She rushed off at once, and found him not only alive but well, but in the meantime the house had been robbed of plate and jewelry.

The Paris *Figaro* gives an account of a battle royal which occurred a short time since between the members of the *ateliers* of MM. Cabanel and Gérôme, respectively. The schools were closed by order; but inadvertently the boxes, colors, &c., were left inside M. Gérôme's studio, and its doors were smashed by the rioters in endeavoring to obtain them.

M. Gabriel Ibrahim, the last survivor of the Mamelukes Corps formed in Egypt by Napoleon, has just died at Marseilles, where 13 of that body were massacred by the Royalist mob 11 days after the battle of Waterloo. He was 84 years of age, and had long been a Roman Catholic. The death, in France, is also announced of M. Edouard Morsau, the miniature painter, and of M. Antoine Fomsbertaux, one of the proscripts of 1851 who took refuge in Jersey.

The unfortunate death of Major Whyte-Melville has been speedily followed by that of his mother, Lady Catherine Whyte-Melville. She had been in delicate health for some years, and the death of her son affected her very deeply. She was a daughter of Francis Godolphin, fifth Duke of Leeds, and married Mr. J. White-Melville, the Convener of Fifeshire, on the 1st of June, 1819. She was in her eighty-sixth year.

A subject has been found on which Mr. Gladstone acknowledges himself incompetent to write. In reply to an invitation from the *Scottish Banking and Insurance Magazine* for a contribution on the present financial distress in Great Britain, he says: "My information on the economical state of the country is not such as to warrant it. My political convictions as to the disturbing and exhausting effect of the policy now pursued might unduly color my arguments, nor am I able to solve the six question whether these are altogether, as before, passing difficulties, or whether in any or what degree they are connected with causes of permanent operation."

The last report of the French Ministry of Instruction on the state of elementary education, just published, shows that the total number of children between the years of 6 and 13 was 4,502,000, of whom 2,278,000 were boys, and 2,224,000 girls. The number of children attending public and private elementary schools was 3,878,000. The number of children not in receipt of school education from 6 to 13 years of age was 624,000. The last teachers number 42,249 men, and 21,776 women, the ecclesiastical 9,468 and 37,216 respectively. There are 31,657 lay and 19,890 religious schools. More out of the former consist of but one teacher and one class, while the latter have generally two or more teachers.

It having been proposed that Mr. Gladstone stand as a candidate for Parliament for Midlothian, Sir John Don-Wauchope, a Liberal and a strict Presbyterian, objects on the remarkable ground that the ex-Premier is not a good Protestant. All Mr. Gladstone's "policy and actions" have, says Sir John, "apparently been adverse to Protestantism," and his "Ritualistic and Romanizing proclivities" render him, of course, "specially unfitted to represent a Protestant, and more especially a Presbyterian, constituency." It was he who appointed Canon King to the chair of Pastoral Theology at Oxford; he gave Mr. Montague Bernard a seat on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, "on the eve of judgment being pronounced in the Bennett case;" he gave Mr. Baring Gould a crown living, and that, but far from least, there is the fearful fact that this man, whom Liberals are so ready to honor, was, and still is, "so far as the honorable Baronet knows," a Trustee of Clewer Sisterhood, an establishment conducted on the most approved Romish model."

The London *World* says: "It is no secret that the mother of the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk's novena at Lourdes and pilgrimage to the tomb of the Apostles, was to pray for the safe arrival of the expected heir of all the Howards. Just before he left England, the Duke's gratitude for the removal of a threatened obstacle to his hopes was characteristically expressed by his putting up five silver hearts as a thankoffering in the Catholic chapel in Warwick-street, which is his parish church. These votive offerings, which are so common on the Continent, have hitherto not been used in England, but Mgr. Talbot has lately introduced them in his church, and they form a most successful feature in it. The readers of *Greville's Diary* will remember how that the gold heathen offered a silver horse-shoe at Rome in Thanksgiving for one of his victories on the turf. If any Protestant would like to follow his example, he will find every facility for gratifying his devotion without much expense in Warwick-street, where he can be provided with a handsome silver heart of Belgian manufacture for the small sum of seven-and-sixpence."

Cardinal Fabro Asquini, who died recently in Rome, had served the Holy See during the pontificates of four Popes. He was made one of the Chamberlains of Pope Leo XII., and was sent as attaché to the nunciature of Naples, in July, 1830. Pius VIII. employed him as legate to Ferrara, a position in which Gregory XVI., at his election, confirmed him with the title of pro-legate. He was afterward delegate at Ancona, and was, in 1837, selected as nuncio to the Court of Naples. Previous to his departure to his new post he was elevated to the Archbishopric of Tarsus. In 1839 he was recalled to fill the post of Secretary of the Congregation of Bishops and Regulars, which has control over all that concerns the episcopacy and the religious orders. He was named Cardinal *in petto* by Gregory, in 1844; he was created Cardinal, under the title of San Stefano, in Monte Cello, in April, 1845. After the death of Gregory and the accession of Pius IX. he was chiefly employed in the household of the Pontiff, his most important office during the pontificate of the late Pope being that of Secretary of the Pontifical Briefs, as which he presided over the issue of all important decrees emanating from the Vatican.

THE PRESIDENCY FOR A PRICE.

From the Wilmington (Del.) Every Evening, Jan. 10.

Special dispatches to two or three papers from Indianapolis say that a meeting of prominent Democrats from all parts of Indiana was held at that city this week, and it was determined that there is no longer any reason why an Eastern candidate shall not be nominated, the money question now being practically a dead one, and it was the unanimous opinion that Tilden was a far more available candidate than Hendricks. One allested reason for this conclusion is that Hendricks is poor and cannot furnish the means of war for "a vigorous national campaign." We need scarcely say that we do not desire to see a trimmer on financial questions like Mr. Hendricks nominated for the Presidency, but it would be ten thousand times better that such a man, or even the softest of soft-money lunatics, should be honestly nominated than that the soundest of men should be able to buy the nomination. It was proposed recently to raffle the Presidency, but this undisguised putting of a nomination for it up at auction is worse.

A GERMAN TRIBUTE TO BAYARD TAYLOR.

At the funeral of Bayard Taylor in Berlin, Berthold Auerbach was called upon by Dr. Thompson to pay a short tribute to the departed. The poet stepped forth from the circle of sorrowing relatives, says the correspondent of the London *Times*—a thick-set, sturdy, simple-looking man, of great earnestness of speech and modest demeanor, robust in mind, apparently, as well as in body, the very reverse of a sickly introspective singer. Thus, then, in a voice quivering with emotion, he began, addressing the mourners in his native German.

"Here, under flowers which have grown on German soil, rests the perishable inesting wherein for 53 years was endowed the richly adorned spirit which bore the name of Bayard Taylor. Coming races will name thee who never looked into thy kindly countenance, never grasped thy honest hand, never heard a word from thy mouth. And yet, no; the breath of the lips fadeth away, but thy words, thy words of song, will endure. In exhortation to thy surviving dear ones, from the impulse of my heart as thine oldest friend in the Old World, as thou wottest well, as one, and as representing German literature, I bid thee now a parting farewell. What thou hast become and art to remain in the empire of mind history will determine. To-day our hearts do quake with grief and sorrow, and yet they are exalted. Thou wert born in the fatherland of Benjamin Franklin, and; like him, to thine honor, raised thyself from a state of manual labor to be an apostle of the spirit of purity and freedom, and to be a representative of thy people among an alien nation. No, not in a land of strangers, for thou wert at home among us, thou hast died in the land of Goethe, to whose high spirit thou didst always with devotion turn; thou hast raised him up a monument before thine own people and wouldst erect him yet another in presence of all men; but that design has disappeared with thee. But thou thyself hast been and art still one of them whose coming he announced—a disciple of the universal literature, in the free and boundless air of which the everlasting element in man, scorning the limits of nationality, mounts on bold adventurous flights and ever on new poetic fancies sunward soars. In thy very latest work thou didst show how thou livedst in that religion which embraces in all creeds and in the name of no one separates one from another. Nature gifted thee with grace and strength, with a soul clear and full of chaste enjoyment, with melody and the tuneful voice to search and proclaim the workings of nature in the eternally exhausted region of being, as well as to sing the earthly and ever-new joys of married and filial love, of friendship, truth, and patriotism, and the ever-brighter ascending revelations of the history of man. Born in the New World, traveled in the Old, and, oh, so soon torn from the tree of life, thou hast taught thy country the history of the German people, so that they learn each other as brothers, and of this let us remain mindful. In tuneful words didst thou for thy people utter the jubilee acclaim of their anniversary. When it returns and the husks of our souls do lie like this one here, then will the lips of millions yet unborn pronounce the name of Bayard Taylor. May thy memory be blessed!"

THE FRANCO-TUNISIAN DIFFICULTY.

Paris Dispatch to the London Telegraph.

La France gives the following details of the Franco-Tunisian question, which appears to have been raised by the Government of Tunis expressly for the purpose of seeking a quarrel with France and bringing on a crisis to compel France to declare her definitive intentions on the subject of an annexation or a protectorate. The Bey of Tunis, it seems, has some contracts with a Frenchman for the founding of an extensive stud-farm in Tunis. The Bey and the Comte de Sancy have taken reciprocal engagements, with this difference, that the Bey has to carry out his part of the contract first, and the Comte de Sancy owes him nothing until he has completely fulfilled his engagements. The Bey did not keep his promises, and M. De Sancy, who had already a stud of 60 horses, refused to continue to fulfill his part, and asked the Bey to institute an inquiry, in order to prove that the Tunisian Government had not executed the conditions, and had thus rendered it impossible for him to continue his work. The Bey refused. M. De Sancy complained to the French Consul, who made an official protest to the Tunisian Government. The pretext of the quarrel was found, the Bey again refused, and the Consul-General complained at head-quarters—a proceeding which was as unjust as it was brutal. Waddington at once sent a note to the Tunisian Government instituting upon the inquiry being made. The Tunisian Government replied to M. Waddington's note by an absolute refusal, and declared that on Dec. 9 the officers would be sent to receive possession of M. De Sancy's lands and stables. The insolence of this reply is heightened by the fact that in all the treaties between the Bey and European governments it is expressly forbidden to the Tunisian authorities to enter on the property of any European without the authorization and presence of the Consul or the proprietor. The French Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Roustan, warned the Bey that if he executed his threat a serious conflict with the French Government would ensue. On the evening of Dec. 8 M. Roustan sent his first dragoman to the Comte de Sancy, accompanied by his janizaries, and the following morning a party composed of Tunisian Generals and officers, with whom was the Consul-General of Austria, (this statement is queried by *La France*,) arrived at the house of the Comte de Sancy, and only withdrew on the formal declaration made by the Count and the representatives of France that they would be resisted by force. From these details, of which *La France* guarantees the correctness, it may be seen that the matter is serious.

A KLEPTOMANIAC ACQUITTED.

From the Rochester Democrat, Jan. 9.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Emma J. Parsons, of Penfield, who was arrested on the 31st of December for shop-lifting at the dry goods house of Burke, Fitz Simons, Hone & Co., came into the Police Court for trial. She was defended by William G. Raines, and D. L. Johnston acted as Prosecuting Attorney. Mrs. Parsons admitted the theft of the goods, (amounting in value to about $5.) Her counsel applied to the court, making the request that in case the defendant entered a simple plea of guilty a fine only be imposed, and asking for an assurance that no imprisonment would be administered. The court thought this would be unwarranted, and so the case had to be tried. Mr. Raines asked for and was granted a jury trial, and put in for his client a plea of temporary insanity, or kleptomania, and tried the case on that issue. He established that the defendant had borne a good character all her life, and showed by her brother that she was peculiarly characterized by cupidity. Then the counsel for the defense placed the defendant herself upon the witness-stand, asked her if she took the goods referred to, and why. She said she did take them, but she could not tell why, as it was the first time of her ever doing such a thing in her life, and she had money enough in her pocket at the time to buy and pay for the goods. With this defense Mr. Raines was obliged to submit the case to the jury, but left it in the competent hands. His most eloquent speech, asking each juror to imagine his own mother, with a long life of integrity behind her, and only one such inexplicable act to mar the character of the one respected and loved so dearly. Would they be willing to say (holding up their hands) that one act was a case of intended theft? Mr. Johnston followed with a clear, concise, matter-of-fact address, showing how wide open the door for the escape of all thieves and other criminals would be thrown were the precedent established of letting thieves escape punishment on the insanity dodge. Nearly everyone in the court-room was astonished when afterwards the foreman of the jury, Mr. Freeman, in response to the question as to their verdict, replied: "We acquit her of any intention to steal."

REPRESENTATION IN THE CONVENTION.

From the Elmira Advertiser.

A proposition is afloat to the effect that in the next Republican National Convention the delegation from the Southern States shall be made up on the basis of the Republican vote which they cast in 1876, while the Northern States will have full representation by Congressional districts. We do not quite see the justice of the proposition. It seems to be a plan by which the Northern Republicans shall punish the Southern Republicans for being driven away from the polls by the dominant classes in the old slaveholding States. The Republican Party should not assume in official form that these wrongs are never to be righted. There ought to be a public sentiment created in the next two years which will compel fair treatment and equal suffrage in the election of 1880. If these can be had, there are at least half a dozen Southern States which will cast their votes by decisive majorities for a Republican President. The Republican Party has become a unit upon this question, and we feel confident that in the ensuing national election it will demand and secure a free and fair vote in every State in the Union.

A BIG MAIL DISTRIBUTED.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Leader, Jan. 8.

About 1 o'clock this morning the second section of the train due here at 7:05 P. M. arrived, bearing the mails from the East. As the heavy train, consisting of 15 coaches, covered with snow, icicles, and frost, ran into the Union Depot, it presented a strange sight. Awaiting its reception was a large corps of men under Superintendent Lovell, who quickly went to work. There were nine postal cars in the train, and of these three were left here to be "worked off" during the night. The mails left here for the surrounding country will leave by the afternoon trains, and the remainder, five tons, will be distributed to-day. On the entire train there was some 60 tons of matter, consisting of 1,200 packages of letters and 540 sacks of papers. All this matter was in the hands of nine men, under the superintendence of Chief Clerks D. M. Wells and E. G. Fenn, and mail was delivered at all the usual stations except two, Geneva and Willoughby. The train left Rochester at 1 P. M. yesterday, making the 12 hours on the road. This is undoubtedly the largest number of mail cars ever run on one train in this country.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE NEW-YORK ELEVATED ROAD.

WHAT THE GENERAL MANAGER HAS IN ITS DEFENSE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

So much criticism has appeared in the last few days of the management of the New-York Elevated Railroad, that it is due to the Directors and to myself that the public should be informed of the facts, that it may judge how much of the criticism is deserved. One complaint is that the cars have not been warmed. The reason why this has been so is the unexpected failure to complete the contract of the contractors, supposed to be the best firm in this country, to put in heating apparatus. The contract was made in time and at a rate which promised the best and quickest work. We are now assured, however, that the cars will be all provided with good apparatus within the next 10 days, and as soon as provided it shall certainly be used. Another complaint is that during the late severe cold the trains were less frequent, moved slower, and were often interrupted. This was not our fault. The supply of Croton water was greatly lessened, owing, it is said, to the waste of it in private dwellings, and we could not get water sufficient for the use of our boilers. From 10 to 20 trains were for this cause accumulated near Whitehall-street three times during the late cold Friday. We believe that we shall have hereafter a full supply of water. Another complaint is the insufficient number of trains to carry all the passengers wishing to go, and the overcrowding of those which are run. One fact necessarily or naturally follows the other, that is, if there are not sufficient trains running, the overcrowding of those that are run follows, of course. The reason why there are not more trains is that there is no place at present to store the cars. The company is erecting a large storehouse at Ninety-eighth-street, and pushing the work as fast as it is possible to do so. The severe cold has interfered with its progress. The company is also building additional sidings at South Ferry, Chatham-square, Cooper Institute, Eighty-fourth-street, and from One Hundred and Twelfth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street. It has now in the City, ready for service, 10 additional trains, with an engine and three cars each, which will be put on as soon as the proper terminal facilities are completed. There are, besides, 57 additional cars finished, ready for delivery, and 50 more cars and 35 engines under contract.

It may be asked why the company began to run trains before it was ready to give all the facilities that can be given. The answer is that the Directors were urged, and urged frequently, to begin and take as many passengers as they could. They had to choose between not running at all until everything was finished, or running as soon as they could carry passengers with safety and speed, though without those conveniences which the future will supply. Surely, the public will not blame them for the choice they made.

It has been said that the service of the company is imperfect and its employes inefficient and uncivil. As to the incivility, I can only say that every instance of it has been punished, so far as known, and that every instance hereafter that is brought to the attention of the Directors, or of myself, will be punished promptly. We shall be much obliged to any one who sees an uncivil act if he will give us information of it. As to the imperfection of the service, I have this to say, that our engineers, 134 in all, are picked men. Besides these, we have to employ conductors, firemen, brakemen, and station men to sell tickets and announce trains. I have had the appointment of these, and my orders from the Directors have been to select the best men I could, and to dismiss every one who proved to be delinquent or incompetent. I have done the best I could. There are about 1,000 persons employed in all. They have been engaged and put to work in the last few months. My office has been all the while besieged by a crowd of applicants. I was obliged to rely very much upon the recommendations that came to me, and it is not wonderful if I have made mistakes. Knowingly I will retain no man on the line who does not know his duty and perform it; nor will I knowingly put any one there who is unfit or neglectful or uncivil. The public may rest fully assured that I will weed out the force with unsparing hand, but I cannot do everything at once. Our experience shows that the East Side line has now to carry about 10,000 passengers an hour for the two busiest hours of morning and evening. When the line is all completed and equipped we shall be obliged, in order to carry this number of passengers, comfortably seated, to start a train every three-quarters of a minute. The number we can run on a train is 132. We can take 10,560 every hour, and can run from the Battery to Harlem River in 35 minutes. Nine months ago not a column had been raised between the Battery and Harlem River; since then a double bridge has been built of iron from point to point, over which 75,000 persons are now carried every day.

It will be interesting to you to know that, since the line was opened to the Grand Central Station, the 26th of October last, more than 1,000,000 passengers have been carried on the east and west lines, and that not a single accident has happened to any one of them from any fault of any employe of the company, or from any defect in the road. Three persons have been killed and one injured, all of whom have suffered only from their own fault.

R. E. RICKER,
General Manager New-York Elevated Railroad Company.
NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 11, 1879.

RAPID TRANSIT AND COMMISSION FRAUDS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 5th inst., under "Shortcomings of Rapid Transit," is the following: "An important incidental effect of such reduction (of the fare to 5 cents during all hours of the day) would be to distribute the travel of the early forenoon and late afternoon over nearly twice the time it now occupies, and greatly relieve the present crowding." Will you permit me to dissent from this opinion for the following reasons:

First—It is not all who travel during commission hours that go it altogether because it is cheap. Fully three-fourths of these passengers cannot possibly leave their business before 5 P. M., and if a reduced fare would induce the remaining one-fourth to leave earlier, it would not abate one jot the discomforts suffered by both driven to see.

Second—Any increase of traffic from 4 to 5 P. M. will crowd the cars and give ground for complaint to those who now consider it cheap to pay 10 cents and so avoid the crush.

Third—It is not reasonable to suppose that many men will stand 15 or 20 minutes for a train every evening, which fact is beyond dispute, and then submit to be pushed and jammed about in order to get aboard a car in which there is barely room enough to stand, to say nothing of the danger of being pushed from the platform into the street below, or caught between the cars, for the sake of saving 5 cents a day, and do this three days in the week in the summer, and the frequent speech, asking each juror to imagine his own mother, with a long life of integrity behind her, and only one such inexplicable act to mar the character of the one respected and loved so dearly. Would they be willing to say (holding up their hands) that one act was a case of intended theft? Mr. Johnston followed with a clear, concise, matter-of-fact address, showing how wide open the door for the escape of all thieves and other criminals would be thrown were the precedent established of letting thieves escape punishment on the insanity dodge. Nearly everyone in the court-room was astonished when afterwards the foreman of the jury, Mr. Freeman, in response to the question as to their verdict, replied: "We acquit her of any intention to steal."

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A GRIEVANCE OF RETIRED OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some time back, in and during the reign of personal government, an order was issued by the War Department practically, to a certain and important extent, disfranchising officers of the Army, in that it prevented them from freely communicating with their Representatives in Congress on matters affecting their professional and personal interests, and controlled their movements when not on duty, but on leave of absence and relegated, for the time being, to their nominal status as citizens.

Some months since a letter was published in a weekly journal of this City under the *nom de plume* of a Washington Hotel, in which it was, in substance, stated that certain Senators were very much annoyed by retired officers of the Army seeking special legislation in their behalf—so much so that they were ready to tear their hair on the approach of a retired officer, forgetting that this annoyance was caused by a piece of apparently general, but really special, legislation, by which the Government saved the large sum of $6,000 or $7,000 per annum, and some 19 officers of the Army were reduced in their rank and pay, viz., by what is known as the Crawford act of 3d March, 1875. It is reported and believed, however, by some of those unfortunately interested in the matter that the above appellation or designation of the act is a misnomer, and that under the objections to the act and the various amendments to it it had become so limited in its effect, applying to 19 instead of, as originally intended, to 70 officers, that the mover and author of the act and his friends had resolved to abandon it as unworthy of them and of the Government, when the agent of one man, who had been in a distinguished diplomatic position abroad, and was, in consequence, as he supposed, in danger of having his name dropped from the rolls of the Army, appeared in Washington, saw the all-powerful, and through him had the bill reconstituted for the purpose of tacking thereon an amendment saving the diplomatist, and with a sole regard for his interests and a total disregard for the interests of all others adversely affected by the bill, the fact that th's party had rendered distinguished services in the Army, and was seriously injured for life, made the above resuscitation unnecessary, for he could easily have recovered, by recognition of his services and as an independent act, the same legislation secured by the passage of the apparently miscalled Crawford act.

The officers reduced in rank and pay by the above act, by what might be called the Congressional Examining and Retiring Board but for the fact that they made, neither by themselves nor any delegated authority, any examination, have naturally felt aggrieved by this legislation; and, although its wisdom has been officially adhered to by one branch of Congress, the new Army bill practically says there was no wisdom in it, and provides that the rank, &c., of these officers shall be regulated by properly-constituted and qualified boards, to which no valid objection can be made if it is fairly selected and settled that the policy of the Government in this matter is to construe this law as simply a pension and to divest it of the spirit in which it was enacted, and that it was in some sense a reward and compensation for services, and on the theory that an officer creditably exercising a large command and rendering important services when disabled was entitled to have that fact considered when his name was retired list name to be fixed.

The Burnside bill is an acknowledgment of the injustice of the so-called Crawford act, and it would be no more than a just, proper, and graceful thing for Congress to place and restore injuriously affected thereby in the same position they would be in had the Crawford act not been passed, so that they will be on an equal footing with other retired officers, and not be compelled to appear before the new boards with the stigma of disgrace stamped upon them by the Crawford act.

It is true that it is disagreeable and unpleasant to members of Congress to be annoyed by importunities of friends of officers at their hands, but is it not a part of their duty to be thus annoyed, if necessary, in order that justice may be done, than the doing of which it is conceived there can be no higher duty or more sacred trust? We need duty, and especially in war, the word duty is the watchword, guide, and pole star of the soldier, and his personal comfort or convenience is a secondary consideration, and it would be but fair and reciprocal that something of the same spirit should animate the acts and words of those having his welfare in charge.

THE AMERICAN FLAG AND AMERICAN RAILROADS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was much interested by your reporter's account in your Sunday's issue of an interview with Mr. John Roach on the subject of the decline of the American mercantile marine. Mr. Roach points out that when the population of this country lived almost exclusively on the coast, before railroads had opened up the interior, and when its resources and the occupations of the people were exceedingly limited compared to what they are at the present time, the mercantile marine of America was scarcely second to any in the world. In short, he shows that ships were built of wood; that the wood and the people were close to the sea; that all the carrying was done by either ships or mule teams, and that one of the most profitable occupations at that time was ship-building. Mr. Roach then proceeds to show that when the magnificent resources of this country were opened up and developed by the railways, the capitalists, mechanics, and laborers found other and richer fields for their labors, and ship-building was in consequence wholly neglected. In fact, he shows the people are now better employed than in building ships. So far so good. Is it not a cause for gratulation that capital and labor is better employed than even in ship-building?

But, singularly, Mr. Roach deplores this fact, deplores the fact that the resources of this country are so rich and great that the people find more profitable employment within its limits than by expending capital and labor in roaming on the high seas, competing with the commerce of the earth. England is a great maritime nation from necessity, for her internal area is so small compared to her population that her sons must find occupation elsewhere or starve—capital and labor both driven to sea. Doubtless the breasts of Americans would swell with pride if the American flag was seen in every port of the world, but what American is going to take it there until he has nothing better to do? At present America cannot hope to compete with England on the sea, or with China in the manufacture of fans, because she has abundant industries that pay better. I apprehend that the great railroads across this country swept the Stars and Stripes from the seas, not the Alabama, the Legislature, or the tricks and devices of our commercial rivals. A READER.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Monday, Jan. 6, 1879.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATION.

*To the Editor of the New-York

THE HOUSEHOLD.

IN THE MARKETS.

There are few changes to be observed in the prices for groceries and market supplies. Nearly every kind of edible is abundant, and buyers have seldom had such good opportunities for bargains. The newest things in the markets are fresh tomatoes from Florida, which sell at 50 cents per quart. White onions are a little higher, selling at 8 cents per quart, but prices for red and yellow onions are unchanged. Spanish onions, (brought here from Lisbon,) their chief recommendation being that they are less odorous than the native product, sell at 5 cents per pound. Other vegetables are not dearer than they were last week. Poultry is a trifle cheaper. The prices current in Washington Market yesterday were as follows: Turkeys, per pound, 12 to 15 cents; chickens, 12 to 14 cents; fowls, 10 to 12 cents; ducks, 12 to 15 cents; geese, 10 to 12 cents. For game, the prices were as follows: Grouse, per pair, 90 cents; partridges, per pair, $1; quail, per dozen, $1; rabbits and hares, per pair, 30 cents; wild ducks, per pair, canvasback, $2 50; mallard, 75 cents, and common, 40 to 50 cents. Tame squabs were sold at $2 50 per dozen. Shad from Southern waters are cheaper, good ones, with roe, selling at 50 cents. Prices for other varieties of fish are the same as they have been for some time. Really choice butter is not plentiful. The best at present in the markets, with the exception of the products of a few dairy farms on Long Island, in New-Jersey, and in some portions of this State, which sell at extravagant prices, is the product of Illinois creameries. This butter sells at wholesale at 32 to 33 cents per pound, and is retailed at 35 to 38 cents, being obtainable at the lower price, however, only in certain tea stores, where it is sold at the small advance on its cost to attract customers for the principal articles dealt in. Prices for fair to good qualities of New-York dairy butter range from 25 to 30 cents per pound. It may be well to call attention to the fact that, in addition to the many petty frauds practised by hucksters on confiding patrons, as the giving of light weight, &c., is one which is well calculated to deceive the shrewdest people. The fraud referred to is perpetrated with great success by dealers in ham, and nowhere more successfully than at Washington Market. You are induced by the cry of the ham hucksters behind one of the sidewalk stands surrounding Washington Market-house, to pause and examine his wares, as he tells you that he is prepared to sell an excellent article at 8 to 10 cents per pound. Now, it is next to impossible to buy really good ham for less than 13 cents per pound. If you are a good judge, and acquainted with the most approved methods of trying ham, he satisfies you that the article is as good as you would buy elsewhere, and you are surprised at its cheapness, and take as many pounds as you may require without parley. The huckster, exercising a sleight of hand and fixing his eye upon you, fumbles with a lot of brown paper, lays the good piece of ham which you have tested to your satisfaction aside, and, picking up an inferior article, while you are watching him, wraps it up in the brown paper and hands it to you, and, better for him, if you have a basket, places it in that receptacle and bows you away as he turns to wait upon another victim. Sometimes you do not discover that you have been cheated until you have used a good portion of the ham, when you discover that the rest is sour and has a bad odor.

RECEIPTS FOR THE TABLE.

BROWN SOUP.—Take cold roast beef or fowl, cover it with cold water, let this simmer for two hours, then take out the meat and strain the liquid. Have chopped fine equal parts of celery-root and cabbage. Add to each quart of liquid one cupful, two tablespoonfuls of pearl barley, one tablespoonful of chopped parsley, one small carrot cut fine, two small potatoes sliced fine. Let this boil one-half hour. Then add one well-beaten egg and two tablespoonfuls of sweet milk thickened with browned flour. Make this in small dumplings and drop in. This should boil five minutes more. When ready to serve add one onion fried brown in butter and two tablespoonfuls of tomato catsup.—M. A. MC.

A GRILLED STEAK.—Ingredients: One half a pound of rump steak, lemon, pepper and salt, butter, and salad-oil. Time required, about 10 minutes. Take a small bunch of parsley, wash it, dry it well in a cloth, and put it on a board; chop the parsley up very fine with a knife; take a quarter of an ounce of butter, and mix it well with the chopped parsley; sprinkle over it pepper and salt, (according to taste,) and six drops of lemon-juice; make it all up into a small pat; take hold of your steak, which should be half an inch in thickness; pour about a tablespoonful of salad-oil upon a plate; dip both sides of the steak into the oil; take a gridiron and warm it well by the fire; place the steak on the gridiron, close to the fire, to cook quickly; if the meat is at all frozen it must be warmed gradually through before putting it quite near the fire, or it will be tough; turn the gridiron over, and change it occasionally; it will take from 10 to 12 minutes according to the brightness and heat of the fire; when the steak is sufficiently cooked, place it on a hot dish, and be careful not to stick the fork into the meat, for the gravy will run out; but into the fat; take the pat of green butter and put it on the steak, spreading it all over with a knife.—LESSONS IN COOKERY.

SAUSAGE.—Twelve pounds of meat, two and one-half tablespoonfuls salt, one and one-half tablespoonfuls black pepper, three tablespoonfuls sage, one tablespoonful white sugar, one-quarter teaspoonful cayenne pepper.—M.

SHEEP'S HEAD AND TROTTERS.—Get a head and the feet. Singe the skin and wool on them; let a blacksmith singe the wool off with hot iron, not to injure the skin; split the head; take the brains, rub them over head and feet; put them into warm water two or three hours; then with a small knife scrape them well and change the water; then scrape them; the head ought to be white if well done; cook with barley, carrot, parsley, and other herbs and vegetables.—A SCOTTISH READER.

CHICKEN SALAD.—Take equal bulks of cut chicken and celery, and make the following dressing for two chickens: Mash the yolks of eight hard-boiled eggs, and mix with them one and one-half tablespoonfuls of good, dry mustard; stir in the yolks of two or three raw eggs very slowly, stirring all the while, one quart-bottle of salad-oil, cayenne pepper, salt, and vinegar to taste, at the last. If the dressing "separates," that is, looks curdled, at any time during the process, add a little vinegar, and if that does not bring it together, a little raw white of egg. After the oil is in, and before the vinegar is added, the dressing should be stiff enough to hold a spoon upright. Salt the chicken and celery previous to mixing the dressing with them. Save a little of the dressing to spread on top, and garnish the edge of the dish with celery tops.—M.

APPLE TAPIOCA PUDDING.—Put one-half cupful of tapioca to boil; slice thin a large pudding-dish of apples, and sweeten very sweet, (brown sugar preferred;) then mix with the boiled tapioca and bake two or three hours in a moderate oven, stirring occasionally till the whole dishful becomes clear looking. Eat cold with cream.—M.

SCOTCH SHORT BREAD.—Four pounds flour; two pounds shortening; take half lard and half butter; one egg, and as much milk as would fill an egg-shell; beat well together, and add to the flour and butter, with one pound fine sugar; then with your hands work the whole until it is soft enough to roll out on your baking-board about half an inch thick; cut into any form you may wish; pinch the edge with your finger and thumb and bake.—A CONSTANT READER.

DEVONSHIRE BUTTER.—A correspondent writes: "We find it very difficult to obtain good, sweet butter now, even at 70 cents a pound, and I therefore send you directions for making excellent butter at all seasons, especially during the extreme heat of Summer and the cold of Winter, and as they never failed with me, I presume that some of the butter-makers in the neighborhood might like to avail themselves of my experience. The plan is adopted in Devonshire, England, and butter is made there frequently for breakfast, and merely with the hands, but this, of course, in private families only. It is not a kind of butter that would answer for putting up for Winter use. Devonshire cream is a great luxury, and would about think, find a ready sale in New-York. The receipt is as as follows: When the milk has been strained, pour it into tin pans and place them over pots of boiling water. When the top begins to form little circles remove the pans to the dairy and allow it to stand from 24 to 48 hours, according to circumstances; then take off the cream and when sufficient is collected, churn in a thermometer churn if possible; it usually comes very quickly and is then prepared like any other butter. The scalded milk is better than ordinary skimmed milk, and makes good pudding. The cream is delicious. If the milk boils it spoils.

INFORMATION WANTED.

A receipt for making bread and biscuits out of a mixture of the grains. Something better and richer than brown bread.

A receipt for white cake without soda.

How to remove linseed-oil stains from white linen.

PRIVATE BANKERS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

From the Philadelphia Record.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Jan. 9, 1879.

To-day Horace E. Taylor was arraigned in the Criminal Court on the charge of embezzlement. He was a private banker, and became insolvent a year ago, leaving his creditors in the lurch to the extent of $86,000. This money had been placed in his bank on deposit, for which he paid a heavy interest. The prosecution was brought by the depositors, and the indictment, which contained 100 counts, was drawn under the act of 1862. Counsel for the Commonwealth proposed to prove by depositors that they had placed money in his possession. Defendant's counsel objected on the ground that he was not acting in a fiduciary capacity; that he was not a Trustee of the depositors, and that when the money passed over the counter, it became the property of the banker, and that he could not be convicted of embezzling his own money. The Commonwealth claimed, in reply, that this money was deposited with Taylor as a banker; that he was bound to use it in his legitimate business as a banker, and if he used it otherwise, misapplied or misappropriated it, he was guilty of the offence charged in the indictment. If he could not be tried under this charge, then there was no protection to the people against private bankers. Judge Mayer, presiding, ruled that under the act of Assembly the evidence of depositors could not be admitted, when the District Attorney entered a nol. pros., which was admitted by the court, and Taylor was discharged. The decision is regarded as a very important one, and will go far toward destroying the confidence of the people in private banking institutions.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

ITS ORGANIZATION IN PENNSYLVANIA—INTERESTING STATEMENT BY HON. RUSSELL ERRETT.

In a communication to the Pittsburg *Commercial* Hon. Russell Errett writes:

"The movement which resulted in the election of Mr. Chase as Governor of Ohio in 1855, was no 'Anti-Nebraska' movement, and not the formation of a 'Republican' Party. It was a fusion, for the moment, upon the basis of hostility to the Nebraska bill, of all the elements opposed to the pro-Slavery Democracy, and embraced Whigs, Americans, Free-Soilers, and anti-Nebraska Democrats. Its object was precisely that of the 'Republican' Party, as afterward developed; but it was a mere temporary fusion, and not an attempt to form a new party.

"There were various efforts all through the North, in 1855, made to bring about a general amalgamation of all the scattered elements of opposition to the Democracy; but none of them resulted in more than preliminary action. The county and State conventions held here in 1855 were a part of the attempts at distinctive 'Republican' organization; but the 'Republican' movement in the United States dates from the National Convention gathered here Feb. 22, 1856, which had its origin in this city, as detailed by Mr. White.

"How exceedingly hard it was to fuse into one mass all the elements of opposition under the 'Republican' banner, is shown by the events which took place in Pennsylvania. Mr. Blaxeley will probably be astonished when I tell him that we had no distinctive 'Republican' organization, known to the world as such, in this State until 1861. The old-line Whigs and Americans of Pennsylvania denounced to being known as 'Republicans.' They were anti-slavery men, and hostile to the Nebraska bill, but they refused, or many of them did, to be known as 'Republicans.' The 'Republican' State Committee of 1856 died with that year. In order, in that year, to bring all the elements of opposition together, a 'People's' State Convention was called, which nominated a State ticket, and this State ticket was supported by all shades of the opposition at the October election, although on the Presidency about one-half were for Fillmore and the other half for Fremont. The coalition under the 'People's' banner failed to carry the State, being beaten about 3,000, and it was this failure which, in November following, gave the State to Buchanan. The Republican State Convention of 1856 did not nominate either a State or an Electoral ticket.

"So, in 1857, the convention which 'nominated Wilmot for Governor, was called and known as the 'People's' Convention; so was the convention that in 1858 nominated John M. Read for Supreme Judge; that also which nominated Thomas E. Cochran for Auditor-General in 1855, and that, finally, which nominated Andrew G. Curtin for Governor in 1860. This latter convention sent a full delegation to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, which nominated Abraham Lincoln for President, but it sent this delegation under a special invitation, inserted in the call for that convention, as I shall now proceed to show.

"I was a member of the 'People's' State Committee of 1855, and I distinctly despised what seemed to me the sham of keeping up that name, but so anxious were we all to carry Pennsylvania, and so fearful were we that we might not be able to succeed under the 'Republican' name, that a committee, consisting of Mr. J. R. Flanigen, of Philadelphia, and myself, was sent over to New-York to meet the National Committee which was about to issue the call for the Chicago Convention. We laid our case before Mr. Doolittle, (afterward United States Senator from Wisconsin,) who was sent out from the committee-room to confer with us, and the result was that the call when issued invited 'the Republicans of the several States and the People's Party in Pennsylvania' to send delegates to the Chicago Convention to nominate a candidate for President. It was under this distinct, separate recognition that delegates were sent from Pennsylvania to the first Chicago Convention. In 1861, after the war broke out, this nonsensical proceeding was abandoned, and the party in this State was thenceforth known as 'Republican,' but not till then. And even then the weak-minded brethren prefixed 'Union' to 'Republican,' in order to show that they agreed to be called 'Republicans' simply to save the Union.

"I cite these facts to prove what I have said—that so far from forming a successful 'Republican' Party anywhere in 1855, it was with the utmost difficulty, in this State, that some people could be brought, even as late as 1861, to acknowledge and wear the Republican name."

THE IRISHMAN'S DAUGHTER AND HIS DONKEY.

The Waterford correspondent of the *Irish Times*, writes: "To-day, Constable Rigney arrested a woman named Mary Casey, on the charge of having killed her sister, Bridget Sullivan, at Millar's Marsh. During the evening Mr. E. N. Power, Coroner, held an inquest on the body, when it appeared from the evidence of Constable Rigney that the father of deceased reported the death of the girl, and asked for an inquest to be held, as he suspected foul play. He found the body lying on the floor. The father, mother, sisters, and brothers were all drunk, and at the time there were not less than 25 to 30 persons in the room, all more or less intoxicated. Patrick Dunphy deposed that he was with the deceased on St. Stephen's night. He heard her and her sister, the prisoner, disputing, when the latter struck her on the head with a stone, and afterwards with a brickbat. Some blood afterward flowed from her head. Thomas Sullivan, father of the deceased, examined, deposed that he didn't know anything about the death of his daughter, but he wished to urge on the jury that he had a little donkey which had perished, and he wanted to get something from the jury to buy another. Mr. Maher, (a juror)—Have you got a coffin for your own daughter, and you have not, but don't mind that; it is my little donkey perishing on me that is the trouble to me. Constable Rigney—The fact is that all the family got drunk, and my belief is that they neglected the donkey and that it perished from starvation. Coroner—It seems that the family are in greater trouble over the donkey than at the death of the girl. Such a state of things would be a disgrace to Afghanistan. Are you going to buy a donkey, Mr. Sullivan.—No wait a bit till I speak to the jury about the little donkey. Coroner—Silence, Sir; you are worse than a brute. Constable Rigney—You can see that even now he is half drunk. Dr. Connolly having given evidence as to the nature of the injuries on the head, the jury found that deceased came to her death by the wound on the head, but the evidence was not conclusive as to who inflicted the wound.

LOST EIGHT DAYS IN THE WOODS.

From the Petoskey (Mich.) Record.

A gentleman named C. A. Burnham, of Bear Lake, lately from Oakland County, this State, left his home at Bear Lake, Dec. 10, to go to Gaylord, Otsego County, for the double purpose of hunting and examining a piece of land he has lately come into possession of near that place. He took the train at Petoskey, on the morning of the 11th, leaving the train at Elmira, from whence a wagon-road runs east to Gaylord. He arrived at Gaylord in safety, and started out to look up the land after getting directions. Tramping all day the same time elapsed to reach his journey's end, the thought suddenly dawned upon him that he was lost! Then commenced a struggle to find his way out through the dense and almost impenetrable woods which extend over the upper and eastern part of the lower peninsula. He was without provisions, and totally unprepared for the experience which followed, with the exception of his gun and a supply of ammunition upon whose aid he was compelled to depend for subsistence. Game was fortunately abundant, and he was spared the pangs of starvation. For eight weary days he struggled on, exhausted and discouraged. At night, scraping together a few leaves, and seconing himself under the lee of a fallen tree, he stretched his limbs for repose, only to resume his weary tramp in the morning. One eventful night he spent clinging to the branches of a tree which he was obliged to climb to escape a pack of howling wolves. At last, on the eighth day, with feet frozen, having been entirely without protection for them during the last day, he came to Forest Home, in the Alpena, a distance of about 60 miles from where he commenced his terrible march. His wanderings, however, must have extended over a much greater stretch of territory, as he traveled almost incessantly during the hours of daylight, and frequently doubled on his track. After a short rest he started for home.

A GIRL APPARENTLY DIES, BUT REVIVES.

From the Belfast (Me.) Age, Jan. 9.

For the past three years a very estimable young lady named Estelle H. Herrick, living in this city, has been suffering from consumption. Of late Miss Herrick's hold on life has been very slender, and her friends have given up all hopes of her recovery. Last Saturday evening the young woman ceased breathing, her heart stopped its action, and she was apparently dead. Her relatives began the performance of the last sad offices for the dead. A messenger was sent to the telegraph office, and the news of Miss Herrick's demise dispatched to her friends in other towns. But in a little less than an hour she returned to life and consciousness, greatly to the astonishment of her weeping relatives. And, although her immediate death is certain, she was still living on Tuesday afternoon.

MEANNESS PUNISHED BY MALICE.

From the Keokuk (Iowa) Gate City, Jan. 9.

Some of the boys at Fort Madison cleared off a place on the ice in front of that city and flooded it for skating purposes. One of the ice-dealers at that place looked upon it, saw that it was smooth and clear, and proceeded to mark it off for an ice-field. By way of getting even with him for taking advantage of their labors the boys hauled a barrel of kerosene down there one night and flooded the rink with it. The ice-dealer never made the discovery, but went ahead with his harvest, and now has a crop of ice that is highly flavored with coal-oil.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Capt. Henry Von Dellen, Commissary of Subsistence of the Fifteenth Battalion, Brooklyn, has tendered his resignation.

The annual meeting of the National Rifle Association will take place at the State Arsenal, Seventh-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, next Tuesday at 8 P. M.

The Ninth Regiment Drum Corps will give a reception and exhibition drill on Monday evening, Feb. 24, at its armory. The Moodus Drum Corps, of Moodus, Conn., will take part in the exhibition.

Company D elected non-commissioned officers, as follows, last Monday evening: Sergt. B. H. Johnson, First Sergeant; Corp. D. C. Pinney, Sergeant, and Privates F. W. Smith and F. A. Adams Corporals.

Separate Troop D, Cavalry, "Ringgold Horse Guard," Brooklyn, had its annual ball at Gallatin Hall on Friday evening last. Company A, Fifteenth Battalion, under command of the veteran Capt. Peter Alagood, attended in a body.

John W. Irving, the unfortunate fireman who was killed at the fire in Vesey-street last week, was a member of the drum corps of the old Thirty-seventh Regiment in 1866, under Drum-Major George Hill, now of the Ninth Regiment.

The annual ball of the Old Guard has always been one of the military events of the season, and the Committee of Arrangements is endeavoring to secure as great a success at its coming reception at the Academy of Music on Jan. 23 as it has formerly achieved.

Battery K, Artillery, Major A. Hoelzle commanding, anticipates with much pleasure its twelfth annual ball, which is to take place at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, No. 152 Third-avenue, on Wednesday, the 22d inst. Many prominent military officers have promised to be present on that occasion.

Company C, Eighth Regiment, has elected the following civil officers: Capt. George T. Fielding, President; Sergt. W. H. Demarest, Financial Secretary; H. G. Hinton, Recording Secretary; Recruiting Committee, W. H. Carman, J. Gordon, J. Schultz, C. H. McClenachan, and H. Coombes.

Capt. Josiah S. Barton, of Company H, Forty-eighth Regiment, Oswego, who won the United States championship gold medal at Creedmoor during the last Autumn meeting of the National Rifle Association, has just received the trophy. The medal and Capt. Barton were illustrated in *Harper's Weekly* last week.

At a meeting of Company G, Ninth Regiment, on Tuesday evening last, Sergt. John Roden was promoted First Sergeant. Sergeant Roden is an old soldier, having served for 12 years in the British Army, during which he saw considerable field service in New-Zealand, and for which he received a medal from Queen Victoria.

Officers have been installed in Post Dahlgren, No. 113, Grand Army of the Republic, as follows: Commander, D. G. Friel; Vice-Commanders, Gerge Hopkins and J. Boelger; Quartermaster, Thomas Beerns; Adjutant, J. Murray; Surgeon, Dr. Hans Powell; Officers of the Day and Guard, P. Rooney and H. Lawson, respectively.

The meeting to organize a veteran corps in Gatling Battery, Brooklyn, which was announced to take place at the armory of the latter command last Monday evening, was indefinitely postponed on account of the stormy weather. A handsome sword, inlaid and gilt, has been presented to Capt. John A. Edwards, of this command.

The First Brigade Examining Board has been relieved, and a new one has been chosen, consisting of Col. Josiah Porter, Twenty-second Regiment; Lieut.-Col. Henry Gimpel, Fifth Regiment, and Major J. H. Jones, Twelfth Regiment. The board will meet at the armory of the Twenty-second Regiment on the second Monday of each month.

The Ninth Regiment will have its first hop for the season at its armory on Tuesday evening next. The election for Colonel will take place on the following Thursday evening. At the meeting and election of Company B, Capt. W. J. Kirkland commanding, Sergt. William F. Denyse was elected Secretary, and Stephen A. Cooper was re-elected Corporal.

A new post of the Grand Army of the Republic has been organized in the Twenty-first Ward of Brooklyn. It has been named after the late Chaplain J. H. Perry, who died at Fort Fulaski during the war of the rebellion. The new post meets at the residence of Post Commander Harry Hughes, of Post Manafield, No. 886 DeKalb-avenue, Brooklyn.

A regimental court-martial has been ordered to convene for the trial of delinquent non-commissioned officers and privates of the Thirteenth Regiment, at its armory, on Wednesday evening next. Major Horatio C. King will preside. Capt. F. A. Baldwin, of Company B, has been granted four months' leave of absence, and a furlough of three months has been granted to Capt. F. M. Pierce, of Company C. Both officers are suffering from ill-health.

Capt. H. W. Clarke, commanding Company I, Fifty-first Regiment, Syracuse, has consumed several columns of his local paper in condemning the system of rifle practice followed by the National Guard of this State. It is interesting to observe that the "figure of merit" of his company in last season's work is "0," and that of the entire regiment is only lower by a fraction than that of the State. Company D of that command having 23 and Company F having six marksmen, saved the regiment from a "whitewashing."

Civil officers for the ensuing year have been elected by the Board of Officers of the Thirty-second Regiment as follows: President, Col. John Rueger; Secretary, Lieut.-Col. Louis Bossert; Treasurer, Major Louis Finkelmeier; Armory Committee—Adjt. F. J. Karcher, Capt. Charles Vorgang, and Lieut. F. W. Parisette; Finance Committee—Lieut.-Col. Bossert, Capt. E. Hardrich, and Capt. R. Blucmeke. Company E, Capt. P. Schlig commanding, will celebrate its ninth anniversary at the regimental armory on Monday, the 20th inst.

Separate Troop A, Cavalry, Major Karl Klein commanding, will hold its thirty-first annual reception at Concordia Hall, No. 28 Avenue A, on Wednesday evening next. The marksmen's badges will be presented to the winners on that occasion. Drill officers have been appointed as follows: Diamounted—Jan. 22, Feb. 19, March 19, and April 16. Mounted—Jan. 29, Feb. 12 and 26, March 12 and 26, April 9 and 23. Carbine practice—Feb. 5, March 5, and April 2. The closing drill will be held in Astoria, in dress uniform, on Wednesday, May 7, at 8 A. M.

The State Examining Board, organized by General Orders No. 8, series of 1875, has been dissolved, and a new board has been appointed to "examine into the physical ability, moral character, capacity, attainments, general fitness for the service, and efficiency of such commissioned officers as the Commander-in-Chief may direct." The new board will be organized as follows: Col. Rodney C. Ward, Twenty-third Regiment; Col. George D. Scott, Eighth Regiment, and Lieut.-Col. William G. Wilson, Twelfth Regiment. The board will be convened at the Fourteenth Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 21st inst., at 8 P. M.

Company G, Seventh Regiment, held its annual meeting on Friday evening last, and elected civil officers for the coming year as follows: President, Capt. James C. Abrams; Secretary, Henry E. Jenkins; Treasurer, Sergt. George W. Harlan. Recruiting Committee—Corp. W. P. Atkinson, W. M. Harlan, and John Campbell. Finance Committee—Orderly Sergt. John McGreevey, Corp. C. W. Fisher, and George L. Rose. Armory Committee—Quartermaster Sergt. A. T. Timpson, J. W. Hall, and E. H. George. Court-martial—Lieut. E. G. Haight, Corp. O. G. Brown, and A. Burn, F. A. Fiston, and D. P. Shook. Press Committee—Lieut. J. B. Denson and Corp. H. P. Gardner.

Company K, Twelfth Regiment, Capt. Edward Fackner commanding, will have an entertainment in its quarters previous to the regimental reunion on Tuesday evening next. The programme comprises vocal and instrumental music and recitations by volunteer artists. The company, at its annual meeting, promoted Corp. R. C. Kammerer Sergeant, and R. Humphries Corporal. Civil officers were elected as follows: First Sergt. Capt. Edward Fackner; Financial Secretary, Lieut. J. Mosher; Recording Secretary, Corp. E. S. Odell, Court-martial—Lieut. Mosher, Sergt. H. Coullarde, O. S. Quattlebaum, and Humphries. Finance Committee—Sergt. G. B. Kasten, Corp. F. A. Gunther, and John Hannan.

The Board of Officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment met at its armory on Wednesday evening last, and elected the following civil officers for the ensuing year: President, Lieut.-Col. William De Lacy; Vice-President, Capt. Stephen P. Ryan; Treasurer, Major Edward Duffy; Secretary, First Lieut. John Regan. The Veteran Corps of this command, at its annual meeting, chose officers as follows: Michael O. Boyle, Colonel; Henry Wood, Lieutenant-Colonel; John Bowes, Major; John McCue, Adjutant; Eugene Kelly, Paymaster; John Bell, Commissary of Subsistence; J. J. McGean, Quartermaster; James Dwyer, Surgeon; Rev. Father Quinn, Chaplain. Col. John Coonan, Major F. K. Horgan, Michael O'Keefe, J. J. Foster, T. J. Donohue, Thomas McCauley, Henry Fitch, P. R. Dunn, Daniel McGowan, Anthony Crossen, and John Hanberry. A lecture for the benefit of the veterans is to be delivered by Mr. Dion Boucicault, at Steinway Hall, on Sunday evening, Feb. 2.

Civil officers have been elected by the Board of Officers of the Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, as follows: President, Major Alfred C. Barnes; Vice-President, Col. R. C. Ward; Treasurer, Capt. Willis L. Ogden; Financial Secretary, Lieut. E. W. Burd; Recording Secretary, Capt. Edwin A. Lewis; Finance Committee—Lieut.-Col. John N. Partridge, Capt. Darius Ferry, and Lieut. Francis B. Howland. The Athenæum Amateur Dramatic Club of Brooklyn is to give an entertainment at the Academy of Music during the latter part of next month for the benefit of Company F of this command. Capt. Joseph G. Story, commanding Company A, has issued orders commending First Lieut. F. H. Howland, First Sergt. Charles E. Waters, Sergt. Warren B. Safford, and 12 privates of his company for having attended all drills and parades during the past year. This regiment is to have an out-door parade on Washington's Birthday next. It has just received a new stand of colors to air on that occasion. A regimental encampment "down East" next Summer is being discussed in this command.

The drum-corps of the Seventy-first Regiment has chosen civil officers for the ensuing year as follows: President, Drum-Major Nat. Jenks; Vice-President, E. D. Holton; Treasurer, George Purdy; Secretary, W. Donaldson; Finance Committee, Dennison, Bougard, and McCoy. A regimental pin has been presented to George Purdy, because he had a clear record for a year, while a handsome badge has been awarded to M. Holton as a mark of distinction for continuous service for 10 years. This drum-corps will take part in a play called "The Honeymoon," which is to be represented by the "Rivals" Dramatic Association, at the Lexington-Avenue Opera-house, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 22. At the annual meeting of Company C, the following civil officers were elected: President, John F. Murch; Vice-President, J. A. Hammond; Secretary, L. F. Fuess; Treasurer, Joseph Hammer. First Lieut. Robert A. McLaren has decided to withdraw his resignation, which he recently tendered.

Col. Emmons Clark has issued orders directing the Seventh Regiment to parade in full uniform on Saturday, Jan. 25, at 8 P. M, to receive the State marksmen's badges of 1878, which will be presented by Gen. Wingate, General Inspector of Rifle Practice. [An extract is published from the annual report of the latter, commending the efforts of Capt. J. L. Price, Company H; Capt. D. A. Pollard, Company C, and Capt. W. C. Casey, Company I, for their efforts to instruct their companies in the use of the rifle. The "figure of merit" of each of the three companies is higher than that of any other company in either the First or Second Divisions. The "figures of merit" run as follows: Companies H, 64.50; C, 56.03; I, 55.59; B, 40; G, 38.38; E, 35.48; F, 32.97; D, 32.92; A, 31.46; K, 28.01. The "figure" of the field and staff and non-commissioned staff officers was 56.32. The average of the entire regiment was 42.05. Private William H. Palmer has been elected Quartermaster Sergeant, and F. J. Hones Corporal of Company F, in this command.

At First Division Head-quarters notice has been received of the appointment by Col. Clark, commanding the Seventh Regiment, of Francis M. Weld as Assistant Surgeon of his command. The resignations have been received of Major Herman Oelrichs, Inspector of the First Brigade, and Second Lieut. Charles F. Thompson, Company I, Seventh Regiment. Anton Jenker has been appointed Veterinary Surgeon of Battery K, Artillery. Commissions have been received for First Lieut. Walter Scott, Ninth Regiment; Second Lieut. Alexander Schottky, Eleventh Regiment; First Lieut. Arthur B. Hoober, Twenty-second Regiment, and Capt. Patrick K. Hogan, Sixty-ninth Regiment. A formal application has been filed by William H. Jones, a colored man, for the organization of a colored separate company of infantry in the First Division. The officers recommended for the new company are: W. H. Jones, Captain; Robert Carrington, First Lieutenant, and J. S. Tupe, Second Lieutenant. They will be submitted to a thorough examination before commissions are granted to them.

The Fourteenth Regiment, Col. James McLeer commanding, is under orders to parade at its armory on Wednesday evening, the 15th inst. Admission will only be granted to spectators having tickets of invitation. The exercises on that occasion will be a competitive rifle-match by the regimental team of 1878, at targets reduced from 500 yards; a review of the regiment by Gen. James Jourdan, acting commander of the Second Division; dress parade and the presentation of marksmen's badges, and finally, dancing. Discharges have been granted to Hospital Steward John H. Fisher, Commissary Sergt. A. H. Weston, Sergts. James Keating, Company A; James R. Bulmer, Company D, and William F. Roberts, Company I. Privates Charles H. Judd and Henry Franks, of Company F, have been expelled for continued neglect of duty. William Miller and William McDermott have been promoted to the positions of Quartermaster-Sergeants and Junior Sergeant Standard-bearer, respectively. A corps of fifers has recently been added to the musicians of this command, by Drum-Major Jones. The corps of drummers and fifers is to have a new uniform at an early date.

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK AND HIS ANTS.

From the London World, Jan. 1.

One of the best rooms on the first-floor of High Elms is devoted to work, and at the present moment contains a menagerie of ants. Between 30 and 40 species are represented by separate nests, placed under glass, carefully shaded from the light, and surrounded by water to prevent the interesting insects from escaping and pervading the house. It is pleasant to see Sir John Lubbock, arrayed in his working suit of gray stuff, gently uncovering the nests, and replacing the screens quickly lest the animals should take alarm at the influx of light, and be thrown into disorganization by the thought that their nest is attacked. It is curious to observe that these little creatures have animals with them, which it may be presumed are useful in some way, as the ants forbear to attack them. They are mostly of the beetle race, and some, like the little *Claviger*, are quite blind, possibly from confirmed subterranean habits, and are only found in ants' nests, the proprietors of which take as much care of them as they do of their own young. Apparently ants have a considerable variety of domestic animals, among which the blind *Platyarthrus* is conspicuous, as well as the *Beckia albinos*, the latter of which was first fully described by Sir John Lubbock, who suggests that perhaps these two act the part of the Constantinople Pariah dog vulture, and making themselves useful as scavengers.

An hour's chat with the owner of this well-organized work-room has a tendency to dispel some early illusions of the unscientific mind concerning the industry of the ant. It is an industrious creature in the main, but there are ants and ants. The large red species found in Central Europe, and which displays extraordinary activity when light is admitted to its nest, is not a favorable specimen of the worker fighting aristocrat and slaveholder. She—the fighting ants are Amazons—makes predatory excursions, like the "commandoes" of the old Dutch boers, and carries off the pupæ or chrysalids, the so-called eggs of white young pheasants, are so fond, of another species, and brings them up as slaves. As Sir John Lubbock points out, the slave-holders present "a striking instance of the degrading tendency of slavery." They can neither wash nor feed themselves. They have lost the greater part of their instincts, their art or power of building; their domestic habits, for they take no care of their young; their habits, for they take no care of their young; their habits, for they take no care of their young; their

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE WORLD-OCEAN.

PETRUS MARTYR, DER GESCHICHTSSCHREIBER DES WELTMEERES. EINE STUDIE. Von HERMANN SCHUMACHER. New-York: E. STEIGER. 1879. *From Advanced Sheets.*

Petrus Martyr, the Historian of the World-Ocean: A Study, is the title of a forthcoming monograph by the accomplished Consul-General of Germany in this City. It will appear simultaneously in New-York, Madrid, London, and Paris, and represents a long and faithful examination of the earliest records of the discoverers of the West Indies and North and South America. Dr. Schumacher has had previous Consular experience in Venezuela, and adds to his researches among musty volumes no little knowledge of the places first visited by Europeans in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. A map of the West Indies of the year 1510 accompanies the volume. The chief merit of the book in the eyes of general readers is the side-light which it throws on the figure of Cristóbal Colon, the Genoese Captain, who strove to make himself into a Spaniard, in order to enjoy in peace the dignities that his wonderful deeds had earned. Singularly enough, the historian of the labors of Columbus and his successors was also an Italian, a learned and somewhat pedantic Latinist, born at Arona, on Lago Maggiore, in 1445, who was imported from Rome into Spain in order to revive the literary tone of the devastated Kingdom of Ferdinand and Isabella. Becoming connected with the rising University of Alcalá, he thought little of Columbus, and was not half so much impressed by the return of the discoverer with his budget of improbable news as he might have been by the Latin style of a letter or a discussion concerning the correct method of pronouncing the name of Cicero. But gradually circumstances forced him into the position of historian to the explorers, and by the time of his death he had long perceived that the New World was to save his name from oblivion. He, therefore, worked with might and main to the day of his death at the accomplishment of his great task, the sifting and ordering of the voluminous written materials composed by adventurous laymen and ecclesiastics on their travels in the New World. Toward the last he would not even return to his beloved Italy, the land of classical scholars, for fear that during his absence the cherished lifework should go amiss. Dr. Schumacher traces the gradual opening of Martyr's eyes to the importance of his position, in part through the urgency of his Italian correspondents, who were full of vivid curiosity concerning the new discoveries, in part through his own contact with the explorers and their friends.

Martyr de Angheria, soon after settling in Spain, gave a Spanish turn to his name and entered the Church. This was to naturalize himself and procure a steady revenue. His first mention of Columbus was very casual. Columbus, whom he calls after the Spanish version of the name, Colonus, had returned successful, been received with pomp at the Spanish court, and granted the honors only due to a Prince. Martyr writes to his Italian friend about an attempt on the life of King Ferdinand, and then goes on to say: "Soon after this there returned from the antipodes of the West a certain Cristóbal Colon, a Ligurian, who had obtained with difficulty from my King three ships for his journey to that region, because what he maintained appeared a myth. He came home with many valuable things, and particularly brought with him specimens of gold which those countries yield naturally and freely. But let us put to one side such remote affairs as these!" Then the exiled Latinist turns to some morsel of Italian politics, which seems to him of real importance.

Again, in September of 1493, Martyr writes to Count Tendilla, then Vice-King of Granada, that Colon, whom they saw when he came to persuade Isabella in the camp before Granada, had found six islands about 3,000 miles from Cadiz, of which one was said to be larger than Spain; that he brought thence gold, cotton, dyewoods, and spices, and also strange human beings; that the natives there went naked, and neither eat meat nor used iron, but knew the marital relation, as well as a kind of monarchical government. One of the three ships was wrecked, and a colony of 38 men had been left on the last discovered large island. To his Italian friend he speaks more learnedly: "You know that heretofore only one-half of this globe, which the sun encircles in 24 hours, has been visited; only the portion reaching from the Tauric Chersonese to the Spanish harbor, Cadiz. Now, the Ligurian sailed westward; for 33 days he saw nothing but sky and water; then he reached unknown islands." But so little did Martyr think of all this that the second expeditionary squadron of Columbus was already lying ready before Cadiz while he wrote the words. It sailed the 25th of September. He was more energetic in collecting the first news of those 17 sail. When Antonio de Torres, with 12 ships, returned to Cadiz in March of 1494, Martyr saw the commander and other authoritative members of the expedition. Three weeks afterward he acquaints Cardinal Sforza with the state of affairs. The cannibal Caribs had been met with again. The first new island had been baptized Dominica and the second Galana; the third, Guadalupe, was originally called Carucuéria. The fourth was called Monteserrate, the fifth Santa Maria Redonda, the sixth San Martin, the seventh Santa Maria el Antigua; these were names of churches at home in which vows had been made. After a few small islands came Ayay; then San Juan, originally Buriquena, and at last the easterly end of that great land which was to equal Spain in size. The colony there left behind was utterly gone. Martyr recounts the bold deeds of various men, and describes the nine-ounce nugget of gold discovered by Maldonado. He sends grains of a cereal plant used for bread and a specimen of a valuable wood. As a good classicist he makes mention, incidentally, of Cloelia, who swam across the Tiber, and of Æneas, who came to savage Latium. Though he refused to believe the early fictions of Columbus concerning men with tails and men without hair, he accepts the story of an island inhabited exclusively by women, and punctually alludes to the classic stories of Amazons. During the following year he begins to get direct tidings from Columbus himself, and enumerates the reasons given by the latter to prove that the discovery was that of India, and that, while he had landed on the Ophir of Solomon, he had before him, to westward, the land of the Ganges. In June of 1496, Columbus returns to Spain. During the two years' stay in Europe, Martyr takes little notice of Columbus, and appears to have neglected to inform himself personally regarding the new lands.

As Italy was the centre from which the leading minds in the fifteenth century went out, so it was Italy that spurred Martyr on to undertake the first great compilation of Americana—the 10 books concerning the world-ocean. The reason there were 10 of them arose from a literary fashion of the age, taken from the example of Livy. Martyr and his friends divided any large work into decades. As the years go on, and new travels appear from Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian hands, materials increase too rapidly for the historian's ability to manage. Yet the world at large had become so much interested in America that Martyr's letters could not long remained unpublished. When Columbus returned to Spain in chains, the Italians thought that in the outraged and disgusted Vice-Regent of New-Spain they had found a person quite ready to give them authentic information of the Atlantic, of the pathways to the new islands, and the position of the lands whence gold and cotton had been certainly brought. But they were mistaken in Columbus. Meanwhile, in 1501, Martyr went to Egypt on a confidential mission relating to the Egyptian jealousy of Portugal. The latter country was in communication by sea with India, and threatened the overland trade through the Nile Valley. In Egypt our historian got some working acquaintance with the real India, and could make comparisons between what he learned there and what Columbus and his successors found in America. Yet his mission, instead of increasing his enthusiasm in American affairs, really drew him away from them. It was not till 1510, and on the demand of Count Tendilla for the whole of his writings on America, that the letter-writing courtier, ecclesiastic, and historian reviewed his labors and became convinced of the importance of the work. And Tendilla regarded it from a political side also. A publication in Latin would not only prove that Spain could produce books of universal value, but show the world that it was Spain, and not Portugal or Italy, to which the highest honors of discovery were due.

Further than this, Dr. Schumacher's monograph cannot be followed. He leads us to the composition of the 20 new books on the cosmic sea, relating at the same time the inner working of Spanish and Papal politics, as they bore on the great work. Martyr advocates the treatment of the Indians, not as free human beings, but as slaves, as sinners who deserve all their hardships because of their terrible crimes, such as cannibalism and worse. He delighted in ornamental writing, and gave a poetical turn to the bestial conduct of the discoverers in regard to the native women. Dr. Schumacher accuses him of narrowness and injustice regarding affairs of national importance in Europe. His work was almost exclusively intellectual; he seldom descended to practical things. He is of the first importance among the authorities on Americana. Washington Irving said of him: "He is a fountain from which others draw, and from which, with a little precaution, they may draw securely; Martyr's works bear a stamp of candor, probity, and great information." Almost one-half of the little book is taken up with Dr. Schumacher's copious and careful notes. They show the right spirit of inquiry, and form, we trust, an earnest of further work in kindred directions.

THE INTERNATIONAL REVIEW.

—If anything were needed to further attest the greater hurry of minds at the present day it would be the gradual absorption of quarterlies into bi-monthlies, bi-monthlies into weeklies, and weeklies into daily newspapers, which goes on without rest. The large newspapers are at the bottom of it all, for they accustom readers to so large and varied a daily bill of fare that weeklies can hardly exist, except as adjuncts to the dailies, monthlies feel the strain of competition in their critical departments, and bi-monthlies and quarterlies fear to be left entirely behind in the race. The *International Review* follows the *North American* into the monthly market. We now have three monthlies devoted to serious topics—the *North American*, *Appletons' Journal*, and the *International*. Of these, the second is partly eclectic; and the third has already shown a tendency toward the meretricious allurements of the novel—as expounded by Wilkie Collins; it has always made room for one or more pieces of verse. Heretofore the *International* has been alone in courting articles from writers of note in Europe, but of late the *North American* has been infringing on that preserve also. Altogether, there seems to be a good deal of uncertainty among the publishers of serious reviews in this country as to the right limits of magazines like theirs, as well as the kind of intellectual pabulum our public demands.

The number which marks a change in the times of publishing the *International* has nothing very different from its ordinary make-up to celebrate that event. Mr. Edgar Fawcett has some verse with the ominous title, "Frustration," in which Virgin Science appears to him in a dream, but tells him nothing. He only sees the stars in the morning,

"And glimmering on the dumb, cold lips of dawn
Pale languors of inscrutable unconcern!"

The Hon. George W. Julian objects to Mr. Francis Parkman's gloomy view of the results in this country of universal suffrage, and in "Suffrage a Birthright" seeks to prove the beauty of our present system, laying especial force on its educatory value in new communities. F. H. Morse, lately Consul-General in London, has a word or so to say about "The American Export Trade." He strenuously advocates the exploiting of South and Central America as fields for our manufactures, just as THE TIMES has been urging for two years past. Under the head of "The Literary Movement in America," we get notices of new American books, put one after the other without any attempt or apparent desire to illustrate the heading, and George Barnett Smith does a like office for books recently published in England. There is also a review of Mr. Tyndall, "By a Mechanic," entitled "Conflict between Science and Materialism." The foreign contingent to the January *International* is divided between Alfred Talandier and E. de Pressensé. Deputies of France, and the celebrated Karl Blind. The last-named handles a congenial topic—that of Mazzini and his doings and sayings. He makes a very interesting article, and promises more reminiscences of the great Italian agitator in succeeding numbers. De Pressensé is an uncompromising Republican, and rejoices at the success of the Exposition, which forced MacMahon to the statement that it was thus the offspring and visible guarantee of the stability of the Republic. He also points out the fatalism of Hippolite Taine's *Ancien Régime*, and calls Renan an intellectual aristocrat, while Sainte Beuve does not escape from his democratic fervor. His article bears two titles in two different places in the magazine. It might bear well enough the longer heading—"Morality in French Literature"—but the title in the list of contents—"Morality in France"—is very misleading. Talandier, the other Deputy, writes in his own English on "The Political Future of France," and writes ably, whatever may be thought of some of his conclusions. He, too, is very happy over the unexampled

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HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT, A FIRST-CLASS FURnished house, between Madison and 6th avs., from 38th to 59th sts., for small family, by responsible party. Address A. A. H., Windsor Hotel.

SHIPPING.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Jan. 18, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Jan. 25, 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, Jan. 30, 11 A. M.
From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.
CABIN, $80, $90, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
Company's pier foot of 24-st., Hoboken.
DONAU.....Sat., Jan. 11 | NEKAR.....Sat., Jan. 25
RHEIN.....Sat., Jan. 18, WESER.....Sat., Feb. 1
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100
Second cabin.....60
Steerage.....30
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid Steerage certificates, $30. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.
Bolivia.....Jan. 11, 7 A. M. | Devonia.....Jan. 25, 7 A. M.
Circassia.....Jan. 18, 2 P. M. | Ethiopia.....Feb. 1, noon.
Cabins, $60; Second Cabin, $40. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.
Victoria.....Jan. 15, 2 P. M. | Castalia.....Jan. 25, 7 A. M.
Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
AMERIQUE, DELORD.....Wednesday, Jan. 22, 3:30 A. M.
FRANCE, TRUMELET.....Wednesday, Feb. 5, 3:30 P. M.
CANADA, FRANGEUL.....Wednesday, Feb. 19, 3:30 P. M.
Steamers marked thus " do not carry steerage passengers.
Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.
For freight and passenger apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S.C., FLORIDA POINTS,
AND ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY, Jan. 18
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination, one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the Pier,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent,
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

PALMETTO FREIGHT LINE,
VIA STEAM-SHIP TO CHARLESTON, S. C.,
and the SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD,
to all points in the South and South-west.
Freight rates and insurance at lowest figures.
Bills of lading signed at Pier No. 27 North River.
CHAS. D. OWENS, General Agent
Palmetto Freight Line,
No. 315 Broadway.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.
FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO,
Connecting at St. Thomas with German steamers for Porto Rico and Spanish Main. The new first-class iron steam-ship CITY OF PARA, Capt. Lewis Baker, will sail for the above ports on Wednesday, Feb. 5, at 3 P. M.
Positively no freight received after 3d. Freight must be paid in advance. Freight rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at Roberts' Dock, Brooklyn. Insurance lower than by any other line. Shippers desiring insurance can effect same at our open policy.
For freight engagements or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents. Office, Pier No. 20 East River.

FLORIDA RAILROAD AND STEAM-SHIP LINE.
ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FLORIDA.
SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
LOWEST RATES OF FREIGHT AND PASSAGE.
Steamer ASHLAND, SATURDAY, Jan. 4,
And every SATURDAY thereafter.
For Fernandina direct, from Pier No. 12 N. R., at 3 P.M.
Only line leaving through tickets and bills of lading to all points in Florida, and on Chattahoochie, Appalachicola, and Flint Rivers, and BRUNSWICK, Ga. Insurance ½ per cent. Bills lading signed on pier. For further information, through bills lading, and passage rates, apply to J. K. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., up stairs.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF COLUMBUS, Capt. THOMPSON...Wed., Jan. 15
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. MALLORY....Sat., Jan. 18
Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, Georgia and Florida Steamboat Company, and with their new and elegant iron steamer ST. JOHNS.
C. D. OWENS, General Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway.
GEO. YONGE, Agent
Ocean S. S. Co. and Central R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship COLON.....Monday, Jan. 20, noon
Connecting for South and Central America and Mexico.
From San Francisco for Japan and China:
Steam-ship CHINA.....Wednesday, March 5, noon
From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship AUSTRALIA.....Monday, Jan. 20, noon
For freight or general information apply to Company's office, on this pier, foot of Canal-st., North River, and for passage at Company's Ticket Office, No. 257 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
Steam-ship.....SATURDAY, Jan. 18
Steamer SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....WED., Jan. 29
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.
Calling at Progreso, Campeche, and Frontera.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Jan. 11
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only,) Thurs., Jan. 16
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Saturday, Jan. 25
Steamer leaves New-Orleans Jan. 8 for Vera Cruz, connecting with steamer for Havana, New-York, and above ports.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
FROM PIER 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodation for passengers.
S. S. SARATOGA.....Wednesday, Jan. 22
S. S. NIAGARA.....Saturday, Feb. 1
Tickets issued also for
VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS
in connection with French and English S. S. Lines from Havana. JAMES S. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

STEAM-BOATS.

$1 50 TO BOSTON, $1 50
VIA THE OLD, RELIABLE
STONINGTON LINE.
CONNECTING WITH ALL POINTS EAST.
NOT A TRIP MISSED IN SEVEN CONSECUTIVE YEARS.
The elegant steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT leave Pier No. 33 North River, (foot of Jay-st.,) at 4:30 P. M. daily, (except Sundays.)
Special first-class through ticket, good only on 2:45 A. M. train from Stonington, sold via this line from New-York to Boston for $1 50.
Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company and at Nos. 363 and 397 Broadway, and at Metropolitan and Fifth-Avenue Hotel Ticket Offices.

PROVIDENCE LINE, FOR FREIGHT ONLY.
Steamers ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 29 North River, (foot of Warren-st.,) daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M. for Providence direct.
Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Agent.

SUNDAY LINE TO BOSTON.
Steamers of the Norwich Line will leave Pier No. 40 North River at 4:30 P. M., SUNDAY, for Boston, Worcester, Portland, &c.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 11:30 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 5 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—ON LONG ISLAND Sound, fronting on tide-water, 40 miles from City near depot of New-Haven Railroad, a house of 16 rooms, well adapted for summer boarders; boating, bathing, fishing, &c.; school and churches near. Also, farm of 25 acres; suited for milk, vegetables, or fruits. Address OWNER, Box No. 3 East Orange, N. J.

WESTCHESTER REAL ESTATE.—SEVeral farms to rent for term of years from 1st April next, in Yonkers, from 16 acres up to 200 acres, adjacent to Woodlawn, Mount Vernon, Tuckahoe, and Tarrytowns Stations; also, one on Tarrytown Heights of 70 acres. Address S. H. KNEELAND, (owner,) No. 52 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM LOCATED IN THE CELEbrated Genesee Valley, Livingston County, Western New-York, three-quarters of a mile from depot of Avon Springs on Erie Railway; large buildings and commodious, fine orchards, running water, 140 acres, on liberal terms. Address OWNER, Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE CHEAP, A FOUR-story brick dwelling, 25x50x20: 22 rooms; near Tenth and Twenty-third-sts. Ferries. Greenpoint; price, $4,750; terms easy. Apply to D. B. TREADWELL, No. 79 Greenpoint-av.

FOR SALE.—COUNTRY SEAT OF 12 ACRES, AT Greenwich, Conn.: a good house; fine out-buildings; good shade; plenty of fruit; all stocked; in perfect order; half mile from depot; might trade. Apply to owner, No. 243 West 49th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT Auction, by order of F. JUNG, Assignee of S. ROSENBACH & CO., at their slaughter-house, East 44th-street and East River, on MONDAY, Jan. 13, at 10 A. M., six double trucks, one business wagon, six sets of harness, scales, and weights. Also, several hundred bushels of salt. WILLIAM ABBOTT, Auctioneer.

A. W. BOGERT, JR.,
AUCTIONEER AND REAL ESTATE BROKER.
Sales-room, 16 East 18th-st., between Broadway & 5th-av.
REAL ESTATE at PUBLIC and PRIVATE SALE.
Special attention given to SALES OF FURNITURE at owner's residence or at sales-room. STORAGE.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES
4 Per Cent. Bonds,
COUPON OR REGISTERED,
And all other issues of Government securities, bought and sold at MARKET RATES, FREE OF COMMISSION, and on hand for immediate delivery.
CALLED 5-20s bought or exchanged for other issues on most favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., N. Y.

CITY BONDS
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.
ON THE 16TH OF JANUARY, 1879,
THE CITY OF KINGSTON, N. Y., will sell at the City Hall, in Kingston, N. Y., at 12 o'clock M.
$68,000 COUPON BONDS,
issued in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, chapter 26, passed Feb. 16, 1878.
The bonds bear interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually on the 15th of January and July in each year, and have 30 years to run, with the option of the City to pay them after 10 years. Five per cent. of the purchase money will be required to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance, with accrued interest, on or before the 28th day of February next—the cash payment of five per cent. to be forfeited on failure to complete purchase.
Further information can be had by addressing any of the Presidents of the several banks in Kingston, N. Y.
THOS. CORNELL, } Committee.
C. D. BRUYN, }

THE NEW 4 PER CENT.
U. S. Bonds.
HATCH & FOOTE,
NO. 12 WALL-ST.,
Offer for sale the new 4 Per Cent. Bonds, either coupon or registered, in denominations to suit purchasers. *Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.* "Called Bonds" and all the various issues of United States Securities received in payment, or PURCHASED AT FULL MARKET RATES.

NEW-YORK CITY BONDS,
6s, DUE NOVEMBER, 1880.
JERSEY CITY BONDS,
7s, DUE 1883, 1887, 1902, 1904,
(COUPON OR REGISTERED,)
FOR SALE BY
GEO. K. SISTARE,
NO. 17 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
CALLED 5-20s, BOUGHT OR EXCHANGED ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

BROOKLYN 7s,
PARK BONDS,
DUE 1915,
FOR SALE BY
GEO. K. SISTARE,
NO. 17 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

BUFFALO CITY
7 Per Cent. Bonds,
PAYABLE IN 1890.
FOR SALE BY
DANIEL A. MORAN,
40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER,
CITY OF BUFFALO, Nov. 27, 1878.
NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF ALLEGHENY 7 PER CENT. RAILROAD COMPROMISE BONDS.—In accordance with section third of an act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania approved April 10, 1862, entitled "An Act relative to the railroad indebtedness of the City of Allegheny," notice is hereby given that the said City of Allegheny is prepared to retire the following outstanding four per cent. railroad compromise bonds, viz.: Numbers 17, 34, 62, 72, 73, 74, 75, 79, 82, 84, and that the said outstanding bonds not surrendered within six weeks from the date of this advertisement will cease to draw interest thereon, and the holder or holders of such bond or bonds shall look only to the deposit in the Bank of Pittsburg for payment of the same. JAMES BROWN,
Controller.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY, OF MARYLAND, No. 13 German-st., BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 6, 1879.
THIS COMPANY WILL PURCHASE FOR its sinking fund its first mortgage bonds to the amount of thirty-seven thousand eight hundred and forty-eight dollars ($37,848) in cash; and invites proposals for the surrender of any of said bonds to that extent.
Bids should be addressed to "Committee of Sinking Fund," at the office of the company in New-York, No. 71 Broadway, on or before the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock M.
C. W. KEIM, Treasurer.

A CAPITALIST WANTED—WITH $100,- 000 ready money, individually or as partner, general or special, after investigation, to purchase established banking, or similar to dealing in bullion in its intrinsic or convertible nature; purchases, sales, or dealings cash; no credit, no risk; no loans; no capital required for outlay, and expenses nominal; with business attention, can be closed in 60 days any time, leaving no balances or liens; profits from 15 to 25 per cent. per annum; fullest reference given. Address, with real name, SAFETY, Box No. 3,757 Post Office.

WEST CHICAGO, Ill., 7s.
PARK BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
GEO. WM. BALLOU & CO.,
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York; No. 72 Devonshire-st., Boston.

TO DEALERS IN STOCKS.—THE OLD BANKing house of HOWES & COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, buys and sells on reasonable margin all the stocks dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange. When desired, will use discretion what to buy and sell, giving parties the benefit of 25 years' experience. Opportunities for profits constantly occur.

UNITED BROOKLYN MINING COMPANY
RENO, NEVADA.
The undersigned are ready to receive subscriptions for 5,000 shares of the stock of the above company, at $3 per share. For full particulars apply to
CAMMANN & CO., No. 8 Wall-st.

THE NEVADA BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO.
Capital, $10,000,000, gold. Reserve, $3,000,000, gold.
NEW-YORK AGENCY NO. 62 WALL-ST.
Buys and sells exchange and telegraphic transfers.
Issues commercial and traveler's credits.
Executes orders for mining stocks at San Francisco.

INTEREST FOR DEPOSITS.
Persons desirous of obtaining interest for deposits and have their balances at all times subject to check on demand, can do so by depositing with the old banking house of HOWES & COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, which allows interest at 4 per cent.

AT REASONABLE RATES—MONEY ON LIFE and Endowment Insurance Policies and Mortgages; same bought; Insurance of all kinds effected with best companies at lowest rates. J. J. HABRICH & CO., No. 165 Broadway, Box 1,880.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, BANKERS, NO. 12 Wall-st., New-York, issue Letters of Credit or Circular Notes on the Union Bank of London for the use of travelers in all parts of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

FIFTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.
CLINTON
Fire Insurance Company,
NO. 156 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1879.
A semi-annual dividend of (6) six per cent. is declared from the earnings of the past six months, payable on demand.
G. T. PATTERSON, Jr., Secretary.

NEW-YORK CITY INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 100 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1879.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 6 inst.
WM. M. RANDELL,
Secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1787.
KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE No. 64 WALL-ST,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1879.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DI- RECTORS, held this day, the usual semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of the company was declared, payable on and after Jan. 15, 1879.
The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst.
E. W. ALDRO, Secretary.

FORTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 149 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1879.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the stockholders on demand.
W. E. CRABY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1879.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent. payable on and after Jan. 6, 1879.
G. W. PARMELEE,
Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 65 BROADWAY, Dec. 18, 1878.
THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable Jan. 15, 1879, at the office as above.
The transfer-books will close Jan. 4, at 3 P. M., and reopen Feb. 6.
H. B. PARSONS,
Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, 9th January, 1879.
EIGHTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared the usual QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 1st day of February next. Transfer-books will close on the afternoon of the 18th inst., and be reopened on the morning of Feb. 3, 1879.
W. J. EMMET, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1878.
THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent., free of tax, out of the profits of last six months, payable Jan. 2, 1879. Transfer-books will close 21st instant P. M., until 24 January.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1879.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUS- tees of the Union Trust Company of New-York, held this day, a dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent. upon the capital stock was declared from the net earnings of the last six months, payable on demand.
JAMES H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

OFFICE LORILLARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 152 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1879.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
JOHN C. MILES,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1879.
TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
EDGAR E. HOLLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1879.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on demand.
CHAS. A. HULL, Secretary.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND.—NEW York, Jan. 9, 1879.—The Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America on demand.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND.—New-York, Jan. 9, 1879.—The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America on demand.

OFFICE OF IMPORTERS' & TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, 7th January, 1879.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on demand. DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY,
TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 21, 1878.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Wabash Railway Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company, at Toledo, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of February, 1879, at 10 o'clock A. M.
At this meeting will be submitted, as required by law, the execution of a mortgage by this company upon the Hannibal and Naples Railroad, to secure the bonds of this company to be issued in payment for said railroad in the sum of five hundred thousand dollars.
The transfer-books will be closed twenty (20) days prior to said meeting. W. B. CORNEAU, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK ELEVATED RAILROAD COMPANY.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 7 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1879.
THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of this company for electing THIRTEEN DIRECTORS to serve the ensuing year, and for other business, will be held at the office of the company No. 7 BROADWAY, on the SECOND TUESDAY of January, inst., (Jan. 14, 1879,) at NOON. Polls will open at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be reopened on the morning of Jan. 15, 1879.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1879.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES of this company and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, the 21st day of January, 1879, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
The transfer-books of the company will be closed on the evening of Saturday, the 18th day of January, and reopened on Wednesday, the 22d day of January.
JAS. H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

OFFICE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF 46TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1878.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK- HOLDERS of this company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the company's office on TUESDAY, Jan. 21, 1879. Polls open from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. The stock transfer-books will close Saturday evening, Dec. 28, 1878, and reopen Tuesday morning, Jan. 14, 1879.
O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 257 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1879.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIX DI- RECTORS of this company will be held at this office on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1879, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. By order
FRANK B. MAYHEW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1879.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECT- ORS of this company and for inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the company, No. 158 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, 15th inst., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1878.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK- holders of this bank, for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, JAN. 14, 1879.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order of the Board,
C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 605 GRAND-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1879.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this company, and for inspectors of next election, will be held at its office on Tuesday, Jan. 14 inst., from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
R. KELLY, Secretary.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1878.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this bank and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14 ensuing, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1878.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at their banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1879, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1879.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, 14th inst., commencing at 12 o'clock M. and closing at 1 o'clock P. M. THOS. J. GAINES, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS,
(No. 67 BLEECKER-ST.,) NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1879.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE THIS day declared the usual interest, under the provisions of the by-laws for the last six months ending the 31st December, as follows:
At the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum on all sums of five dollars and under five hundred dollars, and of FOUR PER CENT. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward, payable on and after the THIRD MONDAY, being the 20th, of this month.
This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.
It will be entered on the pass-books at any time when required on and after the 20th inst.
GEORGE CABOT WARD, Secretary.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS,
Nos. 74 and 76 WALL-ST.
The Trustees have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending the 31st ult., at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 20th inst. The interest will be credited to depositors as principal.
WM. H. MACY, President.
JOHN H. BOYNTON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1879.

FOR SALE.

TYPE-WRITER.—AN ALMOST NEW "PERfected" TYPE-WRITER FOR SALE. Address A. G. HALL, No. 115 West 56th-st.

BANKRUPT N

BROOKLYN'S NEW SCANDAL.

CHARGES AGAINST J. N. STEARNS.

A SUNDAY-SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN TROUBLE — A STRANGE AGREEMENT WHICH WAS SIGNED BY MR. STEARNS—WHAT JUDGE CHAUNCEY PERRY SAYS.

Mr. J. N. Stearns has been, for many years, Superintendent of the Greenpoint Presbyterian Sunday-school and a respected resident of that section of the City of Churches. On Dec. 28, last, Mr. Stearns left for Florida, where, it was said, he had been ordered to go for his health. Some days after his departure it began to be rumored about that he had severed his connection with the Sunday-school and church, or rather that he had been required to resign because of immoralities committed with one of the Sunday-school teachers, whom he had made his private secretary. The investigation, which resulted in Mr. Stearns's sudden departure from Brooklyn, was set on foot by Mr. W. W. Silkworth, librarian of the Sunday-school. The latter gentleman told Mr. Stearns that scandalous rumors were in circulation about him, and that an explanation should be given. Stearns and Silkworth met at the house of the latter, in India-street, on the 23th of November, at which it was finally agreed that each should appoint a friend to privately investigate the charges. Mr. Stearns named Donald Manson and Mr. Silkworth George P. Wilson, both members of the church. The first meeting of the committee was held at Mr. Manson's residence, on Dec. 9, when Mr. Silkworth presented formal charges against Stearns, accusing him of having been criminally intimate with one of the Sunday-school teachers at various times and places within the past six years. Dates were given, and it appeared that the offenses alleged were mostly committed on Saturday afternoons. Among other evidence, a batch of letters was submitted by Mr. Silkworth, which he claimed proved the criminal intimacy between the young woman and Stearns. The latter did not deny that the letters had passed between himself and the young woman, but claimed that the interpretation sought to be put upon them by Silkworth was forced. Another meeting of the committee was held at the same place, and by request of Stearns Mr. J. S. Ogilvie, Assistant Superintendent of the Sunday-school, was allowed to act with the two gentlemen, already selected, to conduct the investigation. The letters were again submitted and a majority of the committee decided that they contained conclusive proof of Stearns' guilt. Mr. Ogilvie then proposed that an endeavor be made to keep the matter quiet, but no understanding was reached at that meeting.

On Friday, Dec. 13, the committee met again at the house of Mr. Stearns, on Noble-street, and the following remarkable agreement was, it is alleged, offered to Mr. Stearns for his signature:

An agreement entered into this 8th day of December, 1878, between John N. Stearns, of Greenpoint, N. Y., of the first part, and George P. Wilson, D. A. Manson, and William W. Silkworth, all of Greenpoint, of the second part.

To wit: Mr. John N. Stearns having signified his intention and determination to sever all connections with the Greenpoint Presbyterian Church, we, the undersigned, in consideration of the same, do hereby agree to place in the hands of Mr. John S. Ogilvie all certain letters, papers, and documents now in our possession, to be held by the said John S. Ogilvie sacred.

The said documents relating to rumors and statements concerning his alleged criminal relations with Miss ——, we do solemnly promise that we will not make public any of the contents of said papers or documents, and to prevent the same from being made public by all the means in our power, provided this agreement is understood to be mutually binding.

It is further agreed that these documents, papers, and letters shall be destroyed at the expiration of one year, consent in writing of all of the parties, first and second part, being given; and it is further understood and agreed that the said John S. Ogilvie, custodian of these documents, shall not open the sealed package unless consent in writing be given by all the parties of the first and second part.

We do further agree to defend the moral character of Mr. John N. Stearns in the future to the best of our ability.

D. A. MANSON. WILLIAM W. SILKWORTH.
GEORGE P. WILSON. JOHN N. STEARNS.

Mr. Stearns advised with Judge Chauncey Perry, and promised to sign the agreement if the phrase "his criminal relations" were made to read "alleged criminal relations." The desired change was made, and all the parties signed the agreement as it is printed above. Its binding effect, however, appears to have been of very little value. On the day following the agreement Mr. Stearns was reported to be ill, and within a week he had a written opinion from Dr. Willard Parker, of New-York, advising him to go South. This opinion or certificate was laid before the Directors of the National Temperance Society, of which Mr. Stearns was Secretary. The Directors gave him three months' leave of absence, with salary. Since his departure the proceedings taken by the Greenpoint Presbyterian Church came to the ears of the Directors, and a special committee has been appointed to make an investigation. Mr. Stearns is about 50 years of age, but looks much older, and is married. About 20 years ago he was editor of *Merry's Museum*, a child's magazine that was at one time very popular. The young woman whose name is mentioned in connection with Stearns is about 25 years of age and rather a plain-looking young person.

Judge Chauncey Perry said last evening that he had known Mr. Stearns since the latter was an infant, and that he knew the charges made against him were untrue. Mr. Stearns, he said, was a man of business, and very fond of taking the lead in everything with which he was connected. "So much so," he continued, "that he has incurred jealousy in many directions." The lady with whom Mr. Stearns's name had been coupled was his private secretary, and when he went off on business for the society, he was accustomed to leave a power of attorney with her to enable her to transact his business expeditiously. The Judge said that the mysterious letters upon which the scandalous story was founded had been taken from Mr. Stearns' safe by "the boys," and had mysteriously found their way into the possession of the NobleStreet Presbyterian Church, where certain persons were seeking to make capital of them. He said that people of impure minds might find many suspicious sentences in those letters to the young lady. One of them, which he cited, read: "I shall be at home to you to-night; to the world to-morrow." This, the Judge explained, had been written in the usual impulsive style of Mr. Stearns, and simply meant that he had been absent for some time and desired her to recount the business done during his absence, so that he might be at liberty on the following day. Judge Perry said that the insinuations that Mr. Stearns had been taken sick after the agreement had been signed on Dec. 13 were unqualifiedly false, as Dr. Willard Parker had told Mr. Stearns long before that time that if he did not go South for a period of three to six months he might expect an attack of softening of the brain. He had accordingly made his arrangements to go South on Dec. 28, and he went at that time, taking his wife and family with him.

NEW-YORK'S ENORMOUS LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

The annual internal revenue report for the year 1878 was made public yesterday. During the year the importations at the port of New-York were: Of ale and beer, 13,234 packages in bulk and 22,935 in bottle; of brandies, 340,313 gallons in wood and 29,452 cases, making a total of 414,306 gallons; of champagne, 96,816 baskets and cases; of cordials, 12,390 cases; of gin, 473,907 gallons in wood and 4,883 cases, making a total of 515,888 gallons; of rum, 49,122 gallons in wood and 340 cases, making a total of 49,720 gallons; of whisky, 38,974 gallons in wood and 2,287 cases, making a total of 44,694 gallons, and of wines, 1,664,194 gallons in wood and 75,215 cases, making the enormous total of 1,851,429 gallons of imported wines, exclusive of champagne. The report of Joseph Nimmo, Jr., chief of bureau, of the value of imported wines, spirits, and malt liquors entered for consumption in the United States shows a falling off for the year 1878, as compared with that of 1877, the figures for 1878 being value, $6,288,241; duties, $5,174,322, as against $6,861,175 in value and $5,842,325 in duty during 1877. Boston exported during the year 1,070,943 gallons of rum, 1,078 gallons of whisky, and 8,791 gallons of alcohol. The arrivals of still wines at the port of New-York from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1878, amounted to 43,501 casks and 79,534 cases, as against 64,562 casks and 76,603 cases in 1877. The importations of champagne show a slight increase, there being 109,223 cases in 1878, an increase of 3,556 cases over the import in 1877. The decrease since 1873 in the business in foreign wines in bulk is ascribable partly to the general depression following the panic, and to the development of new sources of supply in the vineyards of California, Ohio, and Missouri. The following figures afford a fair idea of the recent development in California wines: During the year the arrivals by the Pacific Mail Company's steamers were 882,365 gallons, and by clippers of Sutton & Co.'s line, 325,876 gallons. The receipts by railroad are not in excess of 25,000 gallons. This gives a total receipt of California wines by New-York during 1878 of 1,243,241 gallons.

A BRIDE TIRED OF HER HUSBAND.

John Berwig, aged 22, and Annie Bettinger, aged 17, were married in Newark six weeks ago. On Friday Berwig complained to Justice Otto that his wife had left him and gone to the house of her parents. When he went to remonstrate with her she told him that she was tired of him, and if she wanted a husband again she could get plenty of better men in New-York, where she was going to make her home in future. Upon this statement Berwig wanted to effect his wife's arrest. The Justice told him he could not issue a warrant, but that he [Berwig] could prevent his wife from removing her trunks from his house. Berwig went home to see that his wife did not get her clothes.

SUICIDE IN FIRST-AVENUE.

Herman Bloom, a cigar-maker, living at No. 523 First-avenue, blew his brains out yesterday morning because he had become despondent. Bloom manufactured cigars at his home, but, having been sick, had been unable to work. His mind had become weakened, and when, a few days ago, he recovered sufficiently to resume his business, he returned to it with increased industry. This course affected him unfavorably. On Friday he went out to report the number of cigars he had made to the Collector of Internal Revenue, remained away all night, and went home about 4 o'clock yesterday morning. To his wife, who was anxiously awaiting his return, and who was alarmed by his pale and haggard looks, he said that he felt like putting a bullet through his head. She went to her room, and in a few moments the report of a pistol was heard. He was found by his wife lying on the floor, with a hole in his forehead. Mrs. Bloom swooned, and when she recovered her husband was dead. He was 26 years of age. His widow has three children to provide for.

ARREST OF CAPT. THOMAS BLAIR.

HE IS HELD AT GOVERNOR'S ISLAND AS A MILITARY PRISONER.

Capt. Thomas Blair, the officer of the Fifteenth United States Infantry, who married the widow of Gen. Gordon Granger several months ago, was arrested at the Sturtevant House, on Thursday evening last, at the instance of the War Department, and was taken to Governor's Island on Friday, where he is held as a military prisoner to await the arrival of further orders from Washington. No one is allowed to see him but his wife, and Gen. Hancock said yesterday that Capt. Blair had also expressed a desire not to see anybody until the charges against him have been received from Washington. The papers had not arrived yesterday, and but little was known by Gen. Hancock as to the nature of the charges. It is supposed, however, that the forgery of official signatures to a paper purporting to be his discharge from the service will be the leading charge. Capt. Blair was on Gen. Granger's staff when the latter was Colonel and commander of the Fifteenth Regiment United States Infantry. After the General's death an affection sprang up between Capt. Blair and Mrs. Granger, which resulted in their marriage at Santa Fé, New-Mexico, several months ago. It is alleged by the American Consul at Glasgow that Capt. Blair's wife, to whom he is Nichols, has a wife and children in Scotland, and that Blair sent a paper to his wife, purporting to be the acceptance of his resignation as an officer in the United States Army, and that the paper was accompanied by a letter to his wife stating that he was about to seek his fortune in foreign climes, and that she need not trouble herself further about him. Mrs. Granger was a friend of the late Commodore Vanderbilt, who left $10,000 to her son, a cripple. During the last session of Congress Capt. Blair was very active in an endeavor to obtain the passage of a bill relieving him from the responsibility of accounting for $1,500 of commissary funds which he alleged had been stolen from him. Before the bill had been presented, the scandal was circulated, and the member of Congress who was to have introduced the bill decided to await the result of an investigation.

THE TRIAL OF JUSTICE PINCKNEY.

WITNESSES WHO HAVE NEVER SEEN HIM DRUNK—ONE BRANCH OF THE DEFENSE CLOSED.

The testimony elicited during the past three weeks from a large number of persons respecting the uniformly temperate habits and judicial deportment of Justice Walter S. Pinckney, while on the bench of the Seventh District Court, was repeated yesterday by as many as 24 persons. This branch of the defense is now closed, and it is promised that counsel will produce witnesses who will be able to contradict some of the specific allegations of the prosecution. Some points of interest were adduced during the cross-examination yesterday. Ex-Alderman Cooper, who testified that he had not seen Justice Pinckney under the influence of anything intoxicating while in court, admitted that he once saw him "feeling rather happy" down town, but that was shortly after his election as a Justice, and before he took his seat.

Assistant District Attorney Lyon testified that he was a witness in a case tried before Justice Pinckney, and that he was surprised to find a Civil District Court conducted with so much dignity. After examining other witnesses, counsel for the defense, to the surprise of everybody present, called Mr. Gambrell, an assistant of Mr. Miller, the prosecuting attorney. Mr. Gambrell testified that his position in the Corporation Counsel's office was more that of a student than an assistant, though he was acting in the latter capacity in this case in obedience to the orders of the Corporation Counsel. Mr. Reavey selected from a mass of documents a letter, the signature at the end of which Mr. Gambrell recognized as his. Mr. Gambrell requested Mr. Reavey to permit him to read the letter, but his request was refused. He, however, unhesitatingly gave it to Mr. Miller, who immediately handed it over to the witness for perusal. Mr. Miller then read it, and objected to its introduction in evidence, as immaterial and "not worthy of the lowest petty-fogger." Mr. Reavey replied: "We have asserted that this prosecution is a conspiracy. I now hold a paper that shows conclusively that such is the fact. It is written by Mr. Gambrell, and addressed to a witness for the prosecution, whom it directs to be partienlar."

"Mr Stenographer," said the Referee, "take this down." Mr. Reavey offers in evidence a letter from Mr. Gambrell to Moses Hellman. It is excluded on the ground that it ought to have been presented when Hellman was on the stand. It is now excluded as being impertinent." Mr. Gambrell explained to the reporters that previous to the examination of Hellman he privately questioned him. The office of the Corporation Counsel, and afterward wrote him the note, which instructed him to read over the examination carefully so as to know how to answer the questions, and to be sure to say he was an involuntary witness. Among the other witnesses examined yesterday was Mr. William H. Webb, President of the Council of Reform, and Michael Halloran, a blind lawyer, who practices in Justice Pinckney's court.

THE ERIE-DRINGER CASE.

BRINGING UP THE INTERMINABLE SUIT IN A NEW FORM — A NEW INDICTMENT LOOKED FOR.

The Passaic County (N. J.) Grand Jury, now sitting at Paterson, have the Erie-Dringer case before them in an entirely new form. Mr. Samuel Pope, one of the wealthiest citizens of Paterson, who holds a chattel mortgage on Dringer's stock of old iron to secure him for indorsing Dringer's note for $27,000 in 1876, has been before the Grand Jury to complain of a number of the highest officers of the Erie Railway under the Reconstruction, on a charge of conspiracy to divest him of his legal and equitable rights under the chattel mortgage. The charge is based on their testimony and that of others in the Erie-Dringer case, in the New-Jersey Court of Chancery, the result of which was the recent decision of the Court of Errors that Receiver Jewett's claims against Dringer must be settled first of all. It is understood that the Grand Jury voted on Friday to bring in a bill against the officials and certain lawyers complained of, but the Prosecutor informed them that the bill would not lie, as the evidence referred to was given at Newark, in Essex County, where most of the acts complained of had been committed. Among the witnesses already examined are Samuel Pope, S. Dringer, and Col. Bowman. Several others have been subpœnaed to be in attendance to-morrow, to give additional evidence of a conspiracy in Passaic County in the interest of the Erie Railway, against Dringer.

IMPRISONED AND FINED $500 FOR LIBEL.

A libel case of somewhat novel character was tried in the Hudson County Court of Quarter Sessions yesterday. The facts, as developed by the evidence, are as follows: In 1875 John McAndrew and Peter Welsh were partners as contractors in Hoboken. In the course of time they quarreled, and the partnership was dissolved. After the dissolution John McAndrew, Jr., a son of Welsh's former partner, took part in the quarrel on his father's account, and frequent and bitter disputes resulted. Finally, in March, 1877, Welsh printed and distributed a circular, in which he alleged that the elder McAndrew had deserted his wife, then a woman of advanced years, in Pennsylvania, and was living with a common prostitute; that when Mrs. McAndrew went to Hoboken to claim assistance from her husband and son, they refused to aid her; and that the latter had on one occasion dragged her out of bed and kicked her; and that finally she died in a shanty occupied by a colored man and his wife, who had given her such a home as they could for charity's sake. The defense made yesterday was that the statements were true, and affidavits to that effect were offered in evidence. Subsequently, however, Welsh withdrew his plea of not guilty and pleaded non vult. Judge Garretson, in passing sentence, characterized the libel as a most malicious one, and that the affidavits presented afforded no justification. He then sentenced Welsh to pay a fine of $500 and undergo an imprisonment of 60 days in the County Jail, and thence until the fine and costs were paid.

THE COMING BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

The Brunswick & Balke billiard tournament will open on Monday the 20th inst., at Cooper Institute and continue two weeks. The contestants will be Dion, Daly, Garnier, Gallagher, Rudolphe, Sexton, Slosson, and Schaefer, who are now in perfect shape for the coming battle with the cues and ivories. Schaefer, in particular, is playing with astonishing skill and judgment, and if he can manage to maintain confidence, in which quality he was badly lacking in the last billiard tournament, will be a formidable candidate for first place. There are to be four liberal money prizes, and in addition to a large money stake the winner will receive a handsome trophy typical of the championship of the world. In sporting circles the betting on the match is very lively.

IS THE TRADE-MARK LAW VALID?

Judges Benedict and Blatchford, in the United States Circuit Court, have certified to the Supreme Court the following question for determination: "Can the act of Congress approved Aug. 14, 1876, entitled 'An act to punish the counterfeiting of trade-mark goods, and the sale or dealing in of counterfeit trade-mark goods,' be upheld wholly or in part as a law necessary and proper for carrying into execution any of the powers vested in Congress by the Constitution of the United States?" The two Judges named held different views on the subject. The question was forwarded to Washington on Thursday, and another case, in which the same question is raised, came on yesterday.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Adriatic, from Liverpool, brought 60 immigrants yesterday, and the Frisia, from Hamburg, 28.

Caleb Smith, Captain of the steam-boat John Lang, lying at her wharf in Brooklyn, fell dead last evening in front of No. 18 West-street.

Great preparations are being made by Palestine Commandery in regard to their reception, announced to take place March 13, at Irving Hall.

The annual meeting of the Mercantile Jobbers' Association, of New-York, will be held at the Metropolitan Hotel to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. Officers for the present year are to be elected.

Mr. Jordan L. Mott, the President of the Board of Aldermen, returned from Albany yesterday. Mr. Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., the Clerk of the Common Council, came down on the same train.

Edward W. Taylor, of No. 561 West Forty-seventh-street, an employe of the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad, fell from the track, in front of No. 239 West Fifty-third-street, yesterday, and was seriously injured.

The Friendship Association, composed of members of the old Volunteer Fire Department, will give their thirteenth annual masquerade and civic ball at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, Tammany Hall, on Tuesday evening next.

There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics during the last week 569 deaths, 550 births, and 163 marriages, showing an increase of 14 deaths and 40 marriages, and a decrease of 138 births as compared with the preceding week.

John McGraw, a young man employed as keeper of Michael Norton's billiard-room, in Carmine-street, was yesterday committed for trial by Justice Wandell, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, on a charge of robbing the money drawer, on Jan. 6, of $70.

A rumor was circulated among the politicians yesterday that Messrs. Erhardt and Wheeler would be renominated for the office of Police Commissioners. Mayor Cooper stated, however, that he had not as yet made up his mind as to what he would do in relation to the matter.

Samuel Rothschild, of No. 175 Avenue A, was yesterday committed for trial, in default of $500 bail, by Justice Wandell, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, on a charge of obtaining by false pretenses $56 worth of jewelry from John A. Riley, of No. 9 Bond-street, on Dec. 27.

John Worthington, a seaman on the ship Lake Superior, which arrived yesterday, was washed overboard and lost during a gale, on Dec. 9. Beam Chris Aling, a seaman on the bark Carrie Sanders, which arrived from Maracaibo yesterday, died as the vessel was coming into port.

The American Temperance Union, having been reorganized, has elected Prof. William Mason Evans its President, and will carry on regular meetings in harmony with Gospel work. A mass-meeting will be held this evening in the large hall of Cooper Union, when the new President will be installed and make an address.

Robert Morris, who was arrested in the Metropolitan Hotel on Friday for forging the name of Charles Leder, of the Irving House, to a check for $325 on the Bank of the Metropolis, and attempting to procure the money on it, was yesterday committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail by Justice Wandell, in the Jefferson Market Police Court.

The members of the Cotton Exchange held a meeting yesterday to consider a proposition to adopt new and stringent penalties for trading after hours. There was considerable difference of opinion on the subject, and after a stormy discussion it was decided to ask the Board of Managers to enforce the present penalties, the hour of closing to remain as at present.

On Tuesday evening an officer of the Thirteenth Precinct found a lad about 16 years of age, partially deaf and dumb and apparently idiotic, wandering through Grand-street, and brought him to the Central Office, where he was placed in charge of Matron Webb. Upon him was found a piece of paper as William Faulkner, but nothing further could be learned from him. Last night it was ascertained that he had escaped from the Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

All the down-town streets are lined with ash-receptacles, there having been no removals for some time past, owing to the freezing in of the garbage-scows. In front of No. 246 Broadway, yesterday, were six large new boxes, evidently made for the purpose and painted black. They were filled with ashes, and were surmounted by two placards, inscribed respectively: "Not to be taken off except in the eyes," and, "Don't remove these ashes—only been here a week."

The National Columbarian Society has elected the following officers for 1878: President, William Simpson, Jr.; Vice-Presidents, John Yewdall; Philander Williams, E. P. Tiffney, Walter Richmond, T. S. Gaddess, George Denholm; John Paar, R. D. Conant, and J. Y. Bicknell; Secretary, H. V. Crawford; Treasurer, Q. Thurston. Executive Committee—P. C. Biegel, Andrew Scheid, P. H. Schumann, L. Burlingame, H. C. Cook, and John Salisbury, Jr. The fourth annual exhibition of the society will be held at the New-York Aquarium Feb. 4 to 7.

Metropolitan Lodge, No. 273, F. and A. M., held a reception and installation of officers on Thursday evening last. Gen. Charles Roome, Deputy Grand Master, presided and installed the officers, and was assisted by R. W. Charles S. Arthur as Grand Marshal, and R. W. Horace S. Taylor as Grand Chaplain. R. W. Frank A. Place, the new Master, introduced M. W. E. E. Thorne, who was charged with the pleasant duty of presenting W. William Johnston, Jr., with an elegant Past Master's jewel, set with diamonds. A rare musical entertainment followed.

BROOKLYN.

Patrolman Kelcher, of the Eleventh Precinct, was fined by the Police Commissioners yesterday 10 days' pay for being under the influence of liquor, five days' pay for violation of rules, and five for leaving his post.

The Police of the First Precinct discovered a policy shop yesterday on the first floor of the tenement-house No. 60 State street. John Stiner, who in said to be the "writer," was arrested, and slips of Friday's business were found on him.

John Cooney, at one time a wealthy resident of South Brooklyn, dropped dead yesterday in a barroom corner of Partition and Van Brunt streets. Cooney drank to excess for several years, and was without a home at the time of his death.

Alderman Ray, President of the Common Council, announced the standing committees of that body yesterday. The standing committees of the Board of Supervisors were also announced yesterday by Supervisor of Moran, President pro tem.

Harry Kennedy, a variety actor and ventriloquist, reported to the Police yesterday that his mother, Mary Kinsella Kennedy, aged 46 years, was missing from her home at No. 128 Duffield-street. Mr. Kennedy fears that his mother's mind is affected.

"Some Recent Advances in the Classical Archæology Illustrated by Late Excavations in Rome and Pompeii" is the title of a paper which will be read Tuesday evening next before the Long Island Historical Society, in the church corner of Clinton and Fulton streets.

Mr. William A. Harris is to deliver a free lecture on "The Great Evil" at the Middle Reformed Church, Harrison-street, near Court, Thursday evening next. The lecture is under the auspices of the Citizens' Law and Order League, and is to be preceded by an organ concert.

A "Missionary Convention" of delegates from the various churches, Sunday-schools, and charity organizations in Brooklyn is to be held at Dr. Duryea's church on Tuesday afternoon and evening. Its object is "to do for mission work what the Bureau of Charities is doing for charity."

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning, the members of the Rapid Transit Commission appointed by the Mayor met at No. 213 Montague-street, and signed the map drawn by Gen. Kozlay, showing the different routes through the city selected by the commission. The map will be known as the Kings County Elevated Railroad Company, after which the Rapid Transit Commission will finally adjourn.

John J. Eller has commenced suit against Kate Claxton, in Justice Elliott's court, to recover $165 50, which he claims is due him by the defendant for services rendered as leader of the orchestra at the Lyceum Theatre, New-York, while that house was under Miss Claxton's management. The case will be called on Friday. Miss Claxton is at present playing an engagement in Williamsburg.

Dr. Augustus Wheelus, of No. 141 Kent-street, was aroused at an early hour yesterday morning by hearing a noise in a bath-room adjoining his bedroom. When the Doctor opened the bath-room door to ascertain the cause of the noise, a man dashed by him and attempted to get out of the house. Dr. Wheelus, however, captured the man, who proved to be a burglar who had effected an entrance to the house through the cellar grating. When taken to the station-house the prisoner gave the name of John Burns, and said he resided at No. 46 Box-street. Burns had a music-box valued at $100, and some other things, packed ready for removal when discovered.

NEW-JERSEY.

Scarlet fever is increasing at Passaic. Another death occurred yesterday.

Dr. George Richards, of Orange, who was so seriously injured a few weeks ago, has recovered sufficiently to be able to drive out, and his ultimate permanent recovery is now considered extremely probable.

A local paper says that R. & H. Adams are preparing to remove their extensive mosquito-netting mills from Paterson. Of the 400 or 500 hands who struck last July against a proposed reduction in their wages few have returned to work, and it has not been easy to get experienced hands to take their places, and although all but 40 or 50 of the strikers are employed elsewhere, they use their influence to prevent hands going to work in the Adams mills.

Chancellor Runyon yesterday appointed Mr. George Wilkinson, President of the Manufacturers' Insurance Company, of Newark, Receiver for the American Trust Company. Mr. Wilkinson gave bonds in $50,000, and will enter upon his duties at once.

The recount of the votes in the First District of the First Ward and the Second District of the Seventh Ward of Newark showed that the votes were counted correctly at the time of the election, and Aldermen Pell and Donnelly will retain their seats.

The strange death of Matthias Richards, at Springfield, on Thursday, gave rise to a report that he had been murdered. He was found dead in his house, where he lived alone, and the circumstances were suspicious. The post-mortem showed he had died from heart disease, and that after death his body had frozen.

The Elizabeth Common Council made another effort last evening to break the dead-lock which has prevailed since the charter election, but without effect. The board is composed of eight Republicans and eight Democrats, and neither party will yield. After a number of ineffectual ballotings, an adjournment for one week was ordered.

The argument on the motion for a re-trial of the Joyce-Malone election case in Jersey City, without a jury, was expected to be heard by Judge Knapp yesterday. The Judge declined to hear the argument, however, on the ground that, while he has a right to dispense with a jury under the special act governing such cases, such an interpretation might render the act unconstitutional. He would therefore assume that trial by jury was contemplated, and deny the motion. The date for the re-trial was not fixed.

A FEDERAL PRISON PROPOSED.

DRAWBACKS TO THE SYSTEM OF USING STATE JAILS.

A report has been submitted to United States Attorney Woodford by Assistant United States Attorney Fiero embodying the result of the latter's observations on the subject of the confinement, care, and expense of maintaining in prisons in this district persons convicted of offenses against the Federal laws. Mr. Fiero visited the Albany and Kings County Penitentiaries and Ludlow-Street Jail, examined the condition and treatment of the prisoners, the discipline maintained, the effectiveness of the prison régime, and the cost of maintaining such prisoners in establishments not owned by the Government, but where they are in effect "boarded" at Government expense, a fixed sum per diem being paid to the State or county for each prisoner. This inspection has occupied much of Mr. Fiero's time for the past year. He finds much to condemn in the management of the prisons, the fare being far inferior in quality as compared with its cost, the prison officials as a class being incompetent and ignorant, and the expense being excessively high. As an instance, he says, the Government paid for the support of prisoners in Kings County Penitentiary, in 1877, $10,454, about one-tenth of the cost of maintaining all the prisoners confined in that jail during the year. Yet the proportion of Federal prisoners confined there was only one-thirtieth of the whole number. The Government paid at the rate of $300 per year for the support of each prisoner, while the net cost was about $125.

Mr. Fiero calls attention to the anomalous and, as he believes, dangerous fact that while the person, for violating Federal laws, is arrested, indicted, tried, convicted, and sentenced under United States laws, the United States has virtually done with him thereafter, excepting so far as it is liable to the State authorities for payments for the prisoner's support and detention. He advocates the erection of a Federal prison, to be maintained at the expense of the Government, and to be controlled by officers responsible directly to the Government. Such a prison, he says, can be supported for $60,000 a year, and be made self-sustaining by the employment of convict labor. In this way, Mr. Fiero thinks, at least $150,000 a year can be saved to the Government.

AN ASSIGNEE ATTACHED FOR CONTEMPT.

A motion was made before Judge Choate, in the United States District Court, yesterday, by Mr. Charles Strauss, counsel for Philip Wolf & Co., to compel the Assignee of the estate of Charles Matty & Co., bankrupts, to make an accounting of the estate in his hands. The petition shows that Matty & Co. were adjudicated bankrupts on April 28, 1876, since which time nothing has been done; that at a meeting held before Register Dayton one Ernest F. Bernhardt was elected Assignee by the friends of the bankrupts, and that Bernhardt collected a large amount of money, for which he refuses to account. These facts being made to appear, Judge Choate ordered the peremptory filing of an account by the Assignee, and his attachment for contempt of court in not appearing to answer the petition, and directed that he be personally charged with the expenses of the proceeding. This is one of several similar motions made under the recent order of Judge Choate to compel Assignees to report their proceedings to the court.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN HORSEMAN.

Peter Mallon, a horseman of wide reputation, died yesterday at his residence in this City. Mr. Mallon was born in Ireland 51 years ago, and came to this country when a boy. He early became identified with sporting interests, and continued so during the rest of his life. He once owned the celebrated horse Captain, who was matched against the American Gift in 1862. At the time of his death Mr. Mallon owned considerable property in Minnesota and Brooklyn, and a livery stable at No. 25 Lexington-avenue in this City, which he superintended. He was never married, and was in some respects eccentric. The latter trait was especially marked in his purchases of clothing, for a suit of which he was never known to pay over $10. All his property is inherited by two sisters, who are now in Minnesota. Mr. Mallon's death was caused by inflammation of the bowels, and occurred at his late home, No. 327 East Twenty-third-street.

THE GOLD MEDAL FOR LIFE-SAVING.

Officer Michael Gorman, of the Thirteenth Police Precinct, made formal application to the Secretary of the Treasury, through United States Commissioner Shields, yesterday, for the gold medal voted by Congress to such persons as perform acts of conspicuous bravery in saving human life. A similar application was filed recently in behalf of William O'Neill, otherwise "Nan the Newsboy," and when the necessary affidavits, giving formal proofs of the acts performed by O'Neill and Gorman, have been obtained, the application and proofs will be forwarded to Washington.

LOCAL BUSINESS TROUBLES.

A schedule in the assignment of Meyer, Justus W., and Edward H. Geiger, to Joseph R. Frazer, was filed yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas. Liabilities $75,927 40, nominal assets $75,537 31, real assets $26,735 37.

A schedule of the assets and liabilities of Josiah F. Fowle, shoe manufacturer, of No. 51 Warren-street, who recently made an assignment to John H. Folk, was filed yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas. The liabilities are $57,301 34, the nominal assets $19,663 30, and the actual assets $16,884 45.

LANGUISHING AND WEAKNESS OF WOMEN.—Miss Belle Wilkes, from Lee, England: "Was afflicted with rheumatism in my joints and a stiffness or weakness in the small of my back; have worn BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTERS but a short time, and already feel better than I have for years." The proprietors of this article were awarded the highest and only medals of merit, at both the Centennial and Paris Expositions, given for porous plasters. It is sold by druggists throughout the civilized world.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship City of Mexico, for Savannah.—S. Proctor, F. R. Richardson, Mrs. J. R. Furber, D. H. Lawson, D. W. Goodrich, J. Hayden Smith, Mrs. Susan Martin, D. Gilman, D. R. Gregory and wife, Emily R. Gregory, A. Hatcher and wife, W. E. Beers, J. B. Watington, L. P. Summers and wife, E. G. Malson, Master R. C. Ferry, Chester Penfield and wife, A. G. Kilborne, W. B. Sturtevant, J. Rice, S. S. Tinal, James Robinson, John Sullivan, George H. Tierney, Miss Harris, M. Cummings, John S. Harris and wife, Mr. Arnold and wife, Miss Starr, Miss A. Veenees, Miss Mary Griggs, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, F. S. Beech and wife, Thomas O'Brien, George M. Murray, C. M. Kahn, A. P. Friable, T. Whitton, M. L. Davis, Alma Pedro, R. M. Woodworth, H. Woodsworth.

In steam-ship Niagara, for Havana.—Ramon Mencho, wife, and three children; Helen M. Egan, Mrs. S. Kane and child, Jose L. Ramirez, Marcial Catala, Mrs. Clark, Cristino Lopez, Joseph Solomon and son, Edward Solomon, Manuel Opisa, William H. Brown, W. E. Savage, Isabel Bondat and sister, Edmund Lacavalarie, P. O. Hollmann, Mrs. Antonio Sanz, R. Wadley, Joseph Shelly, Alexander King, Miguel Rodriguez, John Palmer and wife, Elias Benatiul, Amasa Hawkins.

In steam-ship Western Texas, for Jacksonville.—J. T. Foster, E. F. Burrows, Mrs. M. Keown, George Houlst, Miss Hannah Houlst, R. B. Lloyd, William E. Gulick, Mrs. Gulick and three children, John Mulholland, G. L. Waterhouse, Mrs. Peters and child, Miss Mary E. Hart, John Goss, Mrs. Goss, C. A. Edgerley, George H. Rice, E. H. Forbush, G. E. Clayton, F. X. Yoofle, Mrs. Yoofle and child, Frank Yoofle, Frank Thomas, Mrs. Thomas, C. Choate, Mrs. G. F. Nutter, G. Hare, P. Lawley, Thomas Simms, Charles L. Gager.

In steam-ship City of San Antonio, for Galveston.—Miss Emma Hunter, James Aplin, Charles Kessel, E. W. Stout, E. G. Simpson, Mrs. John P. Smith and child, Mrs. P. J. Gildemeester and two children, Henry Clift, Miss Kate O'Connell, W. Goodhuer, Herman Babel, M. C. Cole.

In steam-ship City of New-York, for Havana.—C. Stephen, A. Hurz, C. C. Miller, Edwardo Ydrae, Pedro Sanchez, Arthur Donner, A. J. Bianchi and wife, Mrs. R. D. Green, William M. Bright, C. L. Belfoy, Andres Gullo, C. W. Field, John M. Story, J. Durand, S. Pumenlel.

In steam-ship Donau, for Bremen.—Charles Hartlaub, Count Capt. G. De Saint Cigir, N. Lohse, George Guth, C. Krichauff, Hermann Nerlich, A. Mylls, Hermann Schonfeld, Wilhelm Schnepper, Mr. Oppenheimer, J. G. Vogel.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Adriatic, from Liverpool.—J. B. Boyd, George Boyd, L. Belfoy, W. Westmore Cryder, John Colinson, A. Christie, Mr. St. Francois, J. A. Girard, Mr. Glover, W. Grier, David Gardner, Col. and Mrs. G. V. Henry, A. Henderson, William Heath, S. R. Ketcham, Mr. and Mrs. Klein and child, Master Klein, Miss Klein, J. Degree La Touche, Right Rev. T. B. Lyman, Bishop of North Carolina; C. Lefebre, Miss Bessy McArthur, James Minnie, Thomas Nixon, Mrs. F. J. Palmer, Miss Palmer, George Pabst, R. L. Patterson, W. K. Purvis, W. M. Scott, Joseph Stone.

In steam-ship Frisia, from Hamburg.—Mr. and Mrs. H. Sallenbach, Mr. Urs, C. Theodore Blankenburg, Emil Kuhn, Marie Schaefer, Morits Brahl, Edward Sandreuter, Hugo Scharenwas, Maria Ehrsam, Bertha Rammelsberg and family, F. Fuchs, C. Smith, Mariana Schulaka and family, Abraham Landsmann, George Isermann, Max Kaufmann, Jacob Kolew, H. Hentze, Rudolph Momsen, Salamon Muller, Louis Cohn, Anna Dewerth, Elizabeth Kreis and child, Joseph Nowak, August Gabler, Berthold Pachnicke, Otto Guniber, Anton Talbott, F. Grenacher, M. Mendelsohn, S. Schmidt, H. S. Bunker, R. Walsch.

In steam-ship City of Columbus, from Savannah.—Thomas Moran, Miss Mary S. Horaford, George Bristol, P. A. Waring, J. N. Ford, R. D. Jewett, J. Warren, D. S. Brichtmas and wife, C. Cooper, S. Harris, W. B. Stronk, Miss F. Wilson, Mrs. Joseph Thompson.

WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

JAN. 11.—The time ball on the Broadway tower of the Western Union Telegraph Company's building, which is dropped at New-York noon (12h. 0m. 0s.) by the standard time of the United States Naval Observatory at Washington, was to-day dropped 15·100 second fast.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:23 | Sun sets.....4:54 | Moon rises.. 9:57

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Sandy Hook	10:25	Gov. Island	11:14
Hell Gate	12:36

The New-York Times.

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A DISGRACE TO HUMANITY.

THE PRISON SYSTEM OF GEORGIA.

RESULTS OF DEMOCRATIC RULE—WHITE LEAGUE CONTRACTORS—MEN AND WOMEN CHAINED TOGETHER—A TERRIBLE DEATH-RATE—HOW RICH CRIMINALS ARE PROVIDED FOR—STARTLING FACTS RECENTLY BROUGHT TO LIGHT—THE MEN WHO UPHOLD A CRUEL SYSTEM.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 11, 1879.

For some months past it has been apparent to even the most casual observer that the much-lauded Democratic Government of Georgia falls far short of that excellence which, by its supporters, has been uniformly claimed for it. Closely following upon the exposure of the (to speak mildly) remarkable financial transactions of Messrs. Gordon and Colquitt, came the statement by Senator Hill that the Governor of the State had accepted a money consideration for the use of his executive authority. And now, verified by Col. R. A. Alston, a brave Confederate soldier and a life-long Democrat, comes a story in regard to the prison system of the Commonwealth which proves conclusively that the Democratic leaders of Georgia have been so much interested in securing their own financial welfare that they have utterly disregarded the commonest instincts of humanity. Col. Alston, the gentleman referred to, is a member of the Georgia Legislature and Chairman of the Committe on the Penitentiary. Acting in that capacity, he has had every opportunity to make himself fully acquainted with the condition of the convicts throughout his State, and the statement respecting their terrible situation which he finds himself forced to make is at once a disgrace to every Georgian and a reproach to American citizenship. It seems that, under a law passed some 10 years ago, and which, by reason of an act approved in February, 1876, is to be continued for 20 years from the 1st of April, 1879, the State of Georgia, being unable or unwilling to properly provide for its criminals, has entered into a contract with certain parties by which such criminals are leased out to companies who make bids for their labor. At present there are in the State upward of 1,100 of these criminals who have been let out in lots to some of the most distinguished leaders of the Democratic Party. Among these gentlemen may be mentioned ex-Gov. Joe Brown, Benjamin G. Lockett, Senator John B. Gordon, and John W. Murphy. For the services of the convicts, according to the contract, the State is to receive $25,000 per annum, out of which sum is to be paid the expense of what is known as the Principal Keeper, a chaplain, and a physician. This latter clause of the contract, however, has been necessarily inoperative, because the so-called camps of convicts are so widely separated that it would be an absolute impossibility for either chaplain or physician to visit them. Indeed, according to the report of Col. Alston, recently made to the Legislature, it would require one month of steady traveling for the Principal Keeper to spend two hours in each camp. For these reasons the Governor has not found it practicable to appoint either a physcian or a chaplain, and, for the same reason, the Principal Keeper has been unable to comply with the provision of the law which requires him to make a monthly inspection of all the convicts.

In short, it might as well be understood at the outset that the White League leaders who have thus contracted with the State for the labor of the convicts have done so with the single aim of making money. The laws regulating the keeping of such criminals are admirable ones, but they have been from the first utterly disregarded, and to-day the murderers, thieves, and other law-breakers of "the Empire State of the South" are controlled entirely by a set of avaricious men, who care not for the welfare of society, but for their personal gain. Indeed, according to the testimony of good Democrats, it can be stated that no effort is made to observe the law which requires the convicts to be safely guarded and kept. In the Dade coal mines, of which ex-Gov. "Joe" Brown is the principal Director, an effort has been made to keep the 300 criminals employed there under some kind of discipline; but in almost all the other "camps" where the men are employed upon railroads and in work for large contractors, no proper precautions are taken to prevent their escape. Indeed, the average of escapes from all the camps, except the Dade coal mines and excluding those killed in attempting to escape, has been from 20 to 45 per cent., so that there are now upward of 520 escaped convicts roaming at large through the State of Georgia. The law stipulates that a penalty of $200 shall be paid "by every lessee for each escape caused by his negligence unless the convict is recaptured and returned to work within 60 days." The section which makes this provision, however, has had no terror for the prominent Democrats who profit by the prison system, and although, as has been already stated, there are now at large over 500 escaped criminals, not one dollar has been received by the State as compensation for their loss. The principal keeper, upon whom devolves the duty of making prosecution for such escapes, holds that it would be impossible to do so, as no testimony can be procured to prove that the escapes were the result of negligence. When it is remembered that it costs the State of Georgia an average of $35 for every conviction, besides the cost of jail and jury fees paid by the county, it will be seen that this operation of the convict system under the model Democratic government, is not quite so beneficial to the people and society as it might be.

But regarded from another stand-point, the present Democratic prison system of Georgia is still more iniquitous. The rate of mortality which prevails among the convicts in many of the "camps" is so great that even Col. Alston and his fellow-committeemen have been obliged to admit that "the system which permits of such a startling death-roll is a reproach to our humanity." In the camp of W. D. Grant, a contractor in Jefferson County, 10 per cent. of the convicts have died within the last year; and again, in Grant's camp, in Lowndes County, the mortality has been 40 per cent. in four months, or 10 per cent. a month. In the camp controlled by Mr. A. S. Barnwell, another well-known Democrat, the average mortality for three years has been 16 per cent. a year. Excepting the Dade coal mines, in which the mortality amounts to but 4 per cent. a year, the average death-rate in all the camps is 10 per cent. a year. Just how startling these figures are will be the better appreciated when it is stated that official reports from the principal prisons in the United States show in them an average mortality of only 1 per cent. a year. Indeed, it is a matter of record that, considering the number of convicts, more persons have died in one year in the camps of Barnwell and Grant, in Georgia, than in the Maryland Penitentiary in 15 years. Even in Texas, where the lease system also prevails and the majority of the convicts are negroes, the death-rate is less than 3½ per cent. a year. There being no fines imposed for the loss of convicts by death, the Georgia contractors evidently do not feel themselves bound to take any precautions to preserve the lives of the unfortunate prisoners committed to their care. In fact, according to testimony which cannot be disputed, the prisoners are in many instances kept without even the nourishment which would suffice to sustain life in beasts of burden. They are made to work in swamps and wildernesses in which malaria abounds and where it is impossible for medical aid to reach the sick. In such districts they die by scores, and in one or two instances have been literally left to rot where they died uncared for by the heartless men who are their legal masters.

And, again, I must repeat that these crimes in the name of law are not caused by any lack of stringency in the statutes under which the convict system exists. They are due entirely to the fact that the Democratic contractors who lease the convicts have no regard for any law which interferes with their avarice. For instance, section 3 of the Lease act says that "there shall be such regulations, restrictions, and arrangements made by the Governor, to be enforced by law, as will associate only persons convicted of crimes of moral turpitude, which shall regard the condition of the sexes and age of convicts and their ability to labor." This portion of the statute is utterly disregarded. In many of the convict camps men and women are chained together and promiscuously occupy the same huts and sleeping-bunks. As a result it can be stated upon the authority of Col. Alston, and other Democrats now in Washington, that there are at present in the Georgia Penitentiary 25 bastard children, whose ages range from 3 months to 5 years, and that most of the female convicts are about to become mothers. The law prescribes in another section that lessees shall not use as guards any of the convicts or place them in positions of trust and control over other convicts. This section is also entirely disregarded, and in all the camps are to be found a number of so-called "trustees," who are selected from among the convicts and placed as guards over their fellow-criminals. Still another section of the law provides that the principal lessees shall not be allowed to sub-let convicts to minor contractors. This provision is likewise ignored, and in many cases criminals who have well-to-do relatives have been leased to them, and are now living at home in idleness and comfort. To illustrate: It will be remembered that Kate Southard, a well-connected white woman of North Georgia, in a fit of jealous rage killed a young lady with whom she found her husband dancing. She was sentenced to be hanged, but the Governor, influenced by mistaken public sentiment, commuted the sentence to imprisonment for life. Shortly afterward the woman was leased to a contractor named T. J. Smith, of Washington County; her husband was hired to guard her, and now they are living together, quite as happily as they did before the murder was committed. I am assured that various instances of a similar character could be cited. These and kindred revelations which are being brought out by the efforts of Col. Alston and other independent men, are doing much to open the eyes of the better class of Democrats to the iniquity of a party which permits the continuance of such a system. Senator John B. Gordon has already washed his hands of all connection with the lease system, and written to his partners desiring to be freed from the contract which he holds under it; and it is believed that other humane men will follow his example. Meanwhile, however, the principal lessees who are growing rich by the labor of the unfortunate convicts, are fighting tooth and nail to defeat the laudable efforts which are being made to break down the system. They have the leaders of the Democracy at their back, the White League sympathizes with them, is in their control, and, unfortunately for the cause of humanity, there is only too much reason to believe that they will be successful, and that the present prison system of Georgia will continue to disgrace the American people.

H. C.

THURMAN'S CHANCES WANING.

HIS REFUSAL TO ATTEND THE JACKSON BANQUET CONSIDERED A SNUB — HIS POPULARITY GREATLY DIMINISHED — EWING AND PENDLETON NOW TALKED OF FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 12.—During the past week THE TIMES' correspondent has had good opportunities to hear expressions of opinion from leading Democrats of the State. There is no doubt that there is much dissatisfaction with Thurman for snubbing the young men of Columbus by rejecting their invitation to the Jackson banquet. It is said that this is of the same stamp as his rejection of the Gubernatorial nomination, which was declined in a rude manner before it was offered. Not being particularly a man of the people, there is no doubt that he has lost much prestige by these actions. The banquet was given for the purpose of gathering together all the leading men of the party for consultation. The fact that the Ohio Democrats have been so notoriously wrong on the money question, and so peculiarly out of joint with their Eastern brethren, has weighed heavily upon the minds of the leaders here, and it was feared that unless some plan of harmonizing the factions was devised the party could take no leading place in the Presidential race. The banquet was arranged in Thurman's interest, and for him to turn the cold shoulder and refuse even to attend was thought to be peculiarly unkind to his friends and suicidal to his aspirations. However, the process of becoming harmonized with the hard-money faction of the party was worked out to a certain extent without Thurman, and other Knights stepped into the breach and carried off the honors. The Ohio Democracy are not as favorable to Thurman as they were two weeks ago, and talk of some other favorite son is being indulged in. So far as the present indications go, Gov. Bishop will be renominated for Governor. There has been a growing feeling in his behalf since Thurman has indulged in the snubbing business, and besides, while he is by no means attractive, great, or brilliant, he makes himself popular with the people. It is not improbable that he will aspire to the Presidency or Senatorship, and the members of the party who are determined to find a candidate for the chief magistracy in this State are now talking of Tom Ewing, Gentleman George Pendleton, &c., and insisting that Thurman has lost his golden opportunity. Unless he or his friends can find some means of turning the tide he will certainly be dropped.

THE OHIO RIVER ICE-GORGE.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 12.—The wharf was visited by thousands of people to-day in expectation that the ice in the river would break up. Tow-boats have broken the ice along the river front, and steamers of the mail line have taken refuge in the mouth of the Licking River. The ice is expected to move before morning. At Portsmouth the ice moved yesterday, smashing 5 coal barges, and sweeping away 15 others. At Maysville a breakup occurred at 3 o'clock this afternoon, sinking or tearing loose 15 barges, and damaging the wharf-boat somewhat. At 4 P. M. the ice gorged again below Maysville, and at last accounts was still fast. A rise of 20 feet is reported in the Kentucky River, which it is thought, will clear out the Ohio below the mouth of the former stream.

REV. H. H. HAYDEN'S TRIAL.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 12.—Attorney of State Platt said last evening that the trial of Rev. H. H. Hayden for the murder of Mary Stannard would begin on the 10th of February. Chief-Justice Park and Judge Loomis will preside at the trial. The State Attorney will be assisted by Judge Lynde Harrison.

A WIFE-MURDERER RESPITED.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 12.—The Secretary of the Commonwealth this afternoon informed the Sheriff of Philadelphia that a further respite had been granted in the case of Alexander B. Sayre, the wife-murderer, whose execution was fixed for Tuesday next.

A SELF-CONFESSED DEFAULTER.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Jan. 12.—To escape an investigation of his accounts by the Mayor, Francis Bennett, the Treasurer of this City, has confessed to a defalcation of $8,600. Bennett has held office for many years, and has long been a leading citizen.

THE TABLES TURNED ON A PLAINTIFF.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Jan. 12.—The libel suit of Henry Becht against the publishers of the *Republikaner*, was decided last evening in favor of the defendants and the prosecutor was ordered to pay the costs, in default of which he was sent to prison for three months.

CONGRESSIONAL PROBLEMS.

ARMY REORGANIZATION.

A BELIEF THAT THE BURNSIDE BILL CANNOT BE PASSED—THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE DISCUSSING A PLAN TO BE INCORPORATED IN THE REGULAR ARMY BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The sub-committee of the House Appropriations Committee has nearly perfected the Army Appropriation bill, expects to have it ready to report to the full committee to-morrow, and it will probably be reported to the House on Tuesday. Great pressure has been brought to bear upon the sub-committee to induce it to add to the regular appropriation bill some legislation in relation to the reorganization of the Army. The committee is now considering what that legislation shall be, and will meet to-morrow morning to determine the question. All the members of the sub-committee were at first opposed to any corrective legislation on this bill, but their objections have been so modified by the belief that neither the Burnside bill nor any other of a similar character can pass that they have virtually agreed to report some plan for a reorganization of the staff. Their recommendations will not, however, include any reduction in the line of the Army. One member of the committee said to-night that the bill, when reported in the full committee, would in all probability be very similar to the bill of last year, as it came from the Appropriations Committee, with the exception of those clauses that affected the number of enlisted men and officers of the line. Mr. Hewitt, the Chairman of the sub-committee, said that there would probably be some legislation in the bill affecting the staff of the Army, but just what it would be he could not say until after the meeting to-morrow. He had at first been opposed to any legislation in the bill, but, becoming convinced that the Burnside bill could not be passed, he consented to add to this bill some features of Army reduction that he thought important and practicable. The sub-committee had, he said, prepared the regular Appropriation bill without any reference to reduction, and was now considering that question alone. He had been working upon this proposition for the past three days, and had matured a plan which would be submitted to the committee to-morrow. That plan is the one alluded to by the member of the committee first mentioned.

MONDAY'S BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE.

A PROBABILITY THAT REPRESENTATIVE SCHLEICHER'S FUNERAL WILL PREVENT THE REGULAR CALL OF THE STATES FOR BILLS — MR. WRIGHT'S EXTRAVAGANT HOMESTEAD PLAN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The funeral services of the late Representative Schleicher, of Texas, which will take place in the hall of the House to-morrow, may interfere with the regular Monday business, which is always important to members, as upon that day the States are called for the introduction of bills and joint resolutions for reference to the standing committees. The funeral ceremonies are fixed for 3 o'clock, and it is not likely that any business will be transacted before that hour. As last Monday was included in the holiday adjournment, to-morrow will make two consecutive Mondays upon which the business for that day has been omitted. It is likely that an effort will be made to devote a portion of Tuesday's session to the call of States. Monday is the only day upon which motions may be made to suspend the rules, and should no business be transacted to-morrow, the opportunity to make this motion will not be again presented until one week from to-morrow.

The unfinished business for Monday is the motion of Mr. Wright, of Pennsylvania, to suspend the rules and pass his bill to appropriate from the Treasury $500 to each settler, in the shape of a loan to settlers upon the public lands, under the Homestead act. This loan is to be made to bona fide settlers, for the purpose of erecting buildings and purchasing seeds, implements of husbandry, and such necessary household articles and means of subsistence as may be necessary for the commencement of a permanent farming residence. The bill provides that $10,000,000 shall be the maximum sum appropriated for this purpose, and provision is made for the return of the money to the United States, with 3 per cent. interest. The money is to be disbursed by Receivers of the Land Office in sections where settlements are made, at the rate of $100 per month to each settler who may comply with the provisions of the bill and of the Homestead laws, to which Mr. Wright's bill is a supplement. Notwithstanding the novel and extravagant character of Mr. Wright's bill, there are many members who, from motives of personal and political expediency, will vote for it, and as many more who, from similar motives, will "dodge" the vote.

THE SUGAR CONTROVERSY.

A SHARP CONTEST EXPECTED—NONE OF THE PLANS SUGGESTED SATISFACTORY TO ALL CONCERNED—STATISTICS SHOWING THE EVASION OF DUTY BY ARTIFICIAL COLORING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Committee on Ways and Means expect to close the discussion on the question of readjusting the tariff on sugars to-morrow, and to reach a conclusion as to the rate of duty to be imposed upon that commodity and the methods of assessing it. The delegations of importers and refiners from the principal cities now here are unable to agree upon any plan of readjustment, and no matter what the committee may report, the contest is sure to be carried to the floors of Congress, for the reason that no plan which may be reported will prove satisfactory to all the parties to the controversy. While there has been no formal expression of opinion upon the part of the committee, conversation with individual members indicates that the polariscope will be adopted as a means of determining saccharine strength, and that the rate of duty on all sugars, not above No. 10 Dutch standard, and testing by the polariscope 92° and over, will be fixed at two and one-fourth cents per pound and 25 per cent. additional. This proposition contemplates the abolition of grades below No. 13.

It is charged that artificial coloring, for the purpose of evading duty, is confined to the low-grade sugars, and in support of this charge the statistics of imports are referred to. It appears by the official statistics that, since the classification of 1875, there has been an enormous increase in the importation of sugars above No. 7 Dutch standard, and a corresponding decrease in the importation of grades between Nos. 13 and 16. In 1872 there was imported, of sugars not above No. 7, 246,000,000 pounds, upon which there was collected for duty $4,300,000. In 1877 there was imported of this grade 758,000,000 pounds, upon which the duty collected was $16,500,000, and in 1878, 72,000,000 pounds, yielding only $2,000,000 duty. The grade above No. 13 and not above No. 16 declined from 77,000,000 pounds in 1872 to 4,500,000 pounds in 1877, and 4,400,000 pounds in 1878, and the reduction in duty was from $2,000,000 to $50,000. The present rate of duty is as follows: On the grades named, sugars not above No. 7 Dutch standard, 1¾ cents per pound; above No. 7 and not above No. 10, 2 cents; above No. 10 and not above No. 13, 2¼ cents; above No. 13 and not above No. 16, 2¾ cents. On each grade there is, in addition to the specific duty named, an ad valorem duty of 25 per cent. It is claimed that if only one rate be established for all sugars below No. 13 Dutch standard, and testing by the polariscope up to 92°, the inducement for fraud will be removed, the collection of the duty would be simplified, and the revenue increased.

PACIFIC RAILROAD GOVERNMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Representative Crittenden, of Missouri, on Monday, the 21st inst., will move to suspend the rules, and place upon its passage Senator Thurman's bill creating a Board of Commissioners to inquire into and report to the next Congress what legislation is necessary to compel the Pacific Railroads to comply with the provisions contained in the acts of 1862 and 1864. When Charles Francis Adams resigned his position as Government Director of the Union Pacific road, he gave as a reason for such action the statement that under the existing law Government Directors were simply aids to the roads and of no benefit to the people, in whose interest they were ostensibly created, and that they receive their pay from the roads and are constantly under obligations to their managers. The friends of the Thurman bill argue that this statement will do much toward inducing Congress to take prompt action upon it.

BLOCKED BY SNOW-DRIFTS.

THE EXPERIENCES OF A TRAIN-LOAD OF PASSENGERS AT RICHLAND, N. Y.—THE SNOW FROM SIX TO TWENTY-FIVE FEET DEEP.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 10.—Richland is situated 40 miles north of Rome, on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, about 45 miles north of Syracuse, 32 south of Watertown, and 29 east of Oswego. There are here, besides the depot buildings, two small hotels, and four or five dwellings. This section of the country enjoys the reputation of being the most favorable for snow in the world, and this Winter its reputation has been maintained. Having endured with fortitude the first blockade of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad from Dec. 21 to Jan. 2, on which day there seemed to be a passage-way through the colossal snow-drifts, I left Watertown for Syracuse on the first train. I took the precaution to fill my sachel with apples, cheese, and sandwiches, thinking possibly that the train might be stalled in the woods or fields remote from the habitation of man. The wind was howling and the snow driving at a furious rate as the train pulled out. The snow-plow had orders to work one station in advance of us, and by following closely we succeeded in reaching Richland. Here the passengers for Syracuse, Oswego, and the West changed cars. They had no sooner become seated than orders were received to abandon all trains. It was snowing and blowing furiously, and those who had means secured rooms at the hotels without delay. There were about 100 passengers, or three times as many as the hotels could accommodate. They were from all parts of the country, prominent among whom were Mr. Gifford and Mrs. Van Vleck and daughter, of New-York; Judge Dewey, of Watertown; Mr. Dunn, of Syracuse; Mr. and Mrs. Chadwick, of Three Rivers, Mich.; Mrs. Watson, of Oswego, together with the "Ten Nights in a Bar-room" Combination, composed of 13 people, who had been playing in Central New-York, and were then on their way from Oswego to Watertown. Very little in the way of amusement occurred Tuesday night. People generally settled down to their fate, hoping that the morning would bring relief. On Friday morning the storm was still raging, and during the night the snow had drifted badly, covering nearly all there was of romantic Richland. During the night, the rooms at the hotels having been all filled, many of the passengers slept on the seats and floors in the cars, among them being a party of five persons who were en route from Colton, St. Lawrence County, to Michigan, a little schoolmiss from Albion, a young lady from Utica, one from Poughkeepsie, and several old people. On Friday morning Mr. McAdams, a drummer from Utica, who was very anxious to get home, offered any one who would go with him to Rome $5 and expenses, which offer was accepted by a young man named Ryan. At 10 o'clock they started. They were reported at Albion at noon, four miles away. On Saturday morning we received a telegram from McAdams, still at Albion, saying that Ryan had fallen into a culvert and was disabled. This report was confirmed by Ryan himself, who walked back on Sunday. He reported that Mr. Adams was at the hotel at Albion, completely used up and willing to wait till Spring. The theatrical company struck the drifts in a day time. They were not prepared to tarry long, and had it not been for Judge Dewey and two or three others, who interested themselves in their behalf, they would have suffered. The company and their manager had had a misunderstanding, and it was discovered that the receipts of a few good houses would hardly be sufficient to settle their board bill. As a slight return for the favors shown them, they presented a play in the ladies' waiting-room on several evenings for the benefit of the passengers and the railroad boys.

The conductors, mail agents, express messengers, baggage men, brakemen, engineers, and firemen were on the alert at all hours of the day and night. On Sunday morning the storm broke, and the men began with shovels and picks to clear away the tracks to enable the locomotives to get back after coal and water, the process of coaling up having been accomplished heretofore by carrying baskets nearly half a mile, during which time snow was shoveled into the tanks and steam made from it. Sunday night came, and very little in the way of shoveling out had been done. Only a few shovelers could be obtained. The snow was piled "mountains high" in every direction, and it could only be removed by the greatest effort, so hard had it become packed. Monday morning found most of us still there. The situation was becoming monotonous. We knew not what to do. The telegraph operator kept us posted on all the important railroad orders, but had very little to tell us about the news in the outside world. He said the news wires did not run into his office. Consequently, we could not ascertain what was going on outside of Richland. On Tuesday and Wednesday many of the passengers became very impatient, and decided that they could not suffer much longer. The rations at the hotel were getting thin, and there was no possible way by which provisions could be brought in. Should the storm again burst forth and pile the banks still higher, filling the cuts that had already been opened, neither assistance nor provisions could be obtained, and the situation would be alarming. Prompted by these thoughts, many of the passengers started out for other quarters. Some went one way and some another, and many remained. I had the good fortune to be able to reach Watertown safely last evening, and if I ever pass Richland again I trust it may be in the night. The theatre company reached Watertown yesterday, and are billed to play here to-night. There are about 25 passengers still at Richland.

The snow along the line of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad from Watertown to Rome is from 6 to 25 feet deep on the average. Yesterday a train was run from this city to Adams, 14 miles, and return, and during some of the way the snow was so high that lights were necessary in the cars. There are drifts, plenty of them, along the line where the snow is 25 feet deep on the track by actual measurement. Thousands of dollars have thus far been expended this Winter fighting the snow on this road. The company are doing all they can to keep the road open, but unless a thaw comes soon to lower the banks, it is difficult to predict what will follow.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 12.—The main line of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad between Rome and Ogdensburg is now open, and trains are running regularly.

GRAIN AND LIVE STOCK DEALINGS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point last week: Receipts—Flour, 59,686 barrels; wheat, 576,054 bushels; corn, 494,186 bushels; oats, 150,617 bushels; rye, 20,383 bushels; barley, 78,795 bushels; dressed hogs, 7,429 head; live hogs, 256,765 head; cattle, 16,879 head. Shipments—Flour, 47,852 barrels; wheat, 214,376 bushels; corn, 298,891 bushels: oats, 133,619 bushels; rye, 9,100 bushels; barley, 89,912 bushels; dressed hogs, 3,271 head; live hogs, 19,438 head; cattle, 16,189 head.

A MISSING LIGHT-SHIP FOUND.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 12.—The Handkerchief Shoal light-ship has been sighted 50 miles southwest of No Man's Land. She will be returned to her position as soon as possible.

MURDER IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 12.—John Zappe shot and killed P. Belsom at noon to-day. Both were barkeepers.

FLUSHING, Long Island, Jan. 12.—A terrible fight took place in the bar-room of Thorne's Hotel, at Glenwood, Long Island, on Friday night, between Thomas Lanney and Charles Fisher. During the affray knives and clubs were freely used. Fisher was cut on the head and face in a frightful manner, and it is thought will die from his injuries.

THE LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

THE WAR IN AFGHANISTAN.

GEN. STEWART'S FORCES REPORTED TO HAVE MARCHED THROUGH KANDAHAR — YAKOOB-KHAN DISPOSED TO MAKE AMICABLE ARRANGEMENTS.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Reuter's dispatch from Calcutta says that Gen. Stewart's force has marched through Kandahar.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The *Times*, in its leading editorial, says: "We have every reason to believe that Yakoob Khan has already been officially informed of the terms on which we are prepared to make peace. Doubtless these are such as he can honorably accept."

A dispatch to the *Times* from Lahore states there are stronger rumors that Yakoob Khan is quite disposed to make friendly arrangements.

A dispatch to the *Times* from Lahore says that Gen. Roberts leaves a small garrison in Khost.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

A VALUABLE LIBRARY DESTROYED BY FIRE —DENMARK'S RELATIONS WITH GERMANY —COMPLAINTS OF THE CRITICISMS ON THE REICHSTAG DISCIPLINE BILL.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The library of the Birmingham and Midland Institute, at Birmingham, containing 80,000 volumes, was burned on Saturday. It contained the most complete Shakespearean collection in the world, numbering 8,000 volumes. Comparatively few books were saved.

The Weardale Iron and Coal Company discharged 1,500 men on Saturday because of depression in trade.

All the railway guards at Leeds have resumed work.

Reuter's telegram from Berlin says it is stated there that the question relative to the receptions at the marriage of the Duke of Cumberland has been settled by the Danish Minister giving most emphatic assurances of the friendly sentiments and pacific policy of his Government.

MADRID, Jan. 12.—A gale on the coasts of Galicia and Portugal has caused great destruction of small craft. Seventy fishermen and others are reported drowned.

RIO JANEIRO, Dec. 24.—The budget for 1879-80 estimates the expenditures at 121,000,000 milreis, and the revenue at 101,000,000 milreis. The deficit will be met by new taxation.

A Ministerial crisis has occurred, and the Minister of Marine has resigned.

The Government proposes the extinction of all monastic orders, and the application of their property to the redemption of the national debt.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The *Standard's* correspondent at Berlin says it is reported that Germany has formally complained at Vienna in regard to the tone of the comments in the Austrian press on the Reichstag Discipline bill.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent telegraphs that of the 2,500 Communists undergoing sentence, 2,000 will be pardoned within three days.

M. Léon Say, Minister of Finance, will announce at the opening of the Chambers that the Government is not at present in a position to convert the 5 per cent. rentes.

Although the extreme Republicans on Saturday expressed considerable dissatisfaction with the Ministerial programme, the motion adopted by the Republican Union to refer it to the bureaux of the Chamber did not formally censure it. The correspondent considers it certain that the Cabinet will obtain a majority in the Chamber.

It is rumored that President MacMahon declares his intention of resigning if M. Dufaure, President of the Council, resigns.

The Italian Envoy in Rio Janeiro telegraphs that the yellow fever has reappeared, and several deaths have occurred.

The *Times* says that it is generally believed that a crisis in the engineering trade has been avoided for the present, as the masters are inclined to waive their demand.

A dispatch to the *Times* from Vienna states that the departure of the Greek Commissioners for the frontier has been stopped in consequence of a request from the Porte for delay.

The *Post's* Berlin dispatch states that an understanding exists between the great powers to insist upon the evacuation of Eastern Roumelia by the Russians within the time appointed by the Treaty of Berlin, even if the International Commission should not have completed its labors.

HUNTERDON'S PLUNDERERS.

HOW THE COUNTY HAS SUFFERED FROM A THIEVING BOARD OF DEMOCRATIC FREEHOLDERS — EXTRAORDINARY CHARGES FOR BRIDGES, SERVICES, AND "FIXTURES."

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Jan. 12.—Now that the neighboring County of Warren is bringing to justice its corrupt Board of Freeholders, and endeavoring to rectify and purify its official system, this County of Hunterdon is lamenting that it did not bring its board to account—a board equally as rascally and, in many respects, equally as degenerate in the matter of expenditures. Already, in previous letters to THE TIMES, the influence and control of the Pidcock Ring has been narrated, with the fight, sturdy and earnest, made by the Republicans at the recent election. It will perhaps be interesting and important just now to tell of the wholesale plundering by the Board of Freeholders in Hunterdon, which the dormant citizens have of late discovered—too late, unfortunately, to punish the offenders.

For three years the oppressive taxation and the increased expenses of the county have been complained of, but through the ingenuity of the Democratic officials in power the minds of the mass of the people were kept at rest, and no important disclosures leaked out. Last Summer, when the annual report of the board appeared in the columns of the local papers, the immense sum, nearly $300,000, which had been expended within the year, attracted attention and provoked comment, and the mysterious way in which the accounts were lumped together, without itemizing the several expenses, seemed very unbusiness-like. But the prominent politicians of the party hushed all fears by their assurances, and in the excitement of the Fall campaign the matter was forgotten. The indictments found against Mattison, Strader & Co. in Warren County revived an interest in the subject. Before this some of the more observant of the Republicans had been investigating the state of affairs in a quiet way, but they were greatly impeded by the keenness of the officers, who watched the movements of every stranger around the records. With some difficulty a persistent searcher has succeeded in getting into somewhat tangible shape the various items of expenditure by the board.

The great thing on which the board "doted" was bridges. From the amount spent for the purpose of rebuilding, repairing, and destroying bridges it would seem as though there must be some 20 large rivers flowing through the county instead of one small branch and a few miles of the Delaware. The item first set down for bridges is $53,820 48. No mention is made of what bridges were repaired, no specifications are offered as to the amount or quality of the work accomplished. It is true the line bridges between Readington and Raritan Townships are rated at $12,014 05, and bridge work in Delaware Township foots up $13,271 30. But this is the nearest to a particularization, and this is extremely vague. What the bridges needed, what was added to them, and who did the job, are mysteries. This $53,000 by no means completes the matter of bridges. The engineer and committee to remeasure the stone-work on the bridge at Rockafellow's Mills are set down for $20; do. As over $12,000 had already been set down for the bridges in that neighborhood, this extra seems very unaccountable. Then another large haul is made before this item is left. The board consider their services in watching over the bridges, that is, in standing around with their hands in their pockets and "bossing" the operation, worth $6,102 85. Thus $60,000 is extorted from the farmers and mechanics of this county of 25,000 inhabitants for bridges. Of course, no sensible man believes that more than half that amount really went to the spanning of the South Branch.

The board evidently felt that they had been extravagant, and therefore the clerk, J. C. Reeves, appends to the report the explanation that $25,000 was for "repairing bridges destroyed by last Fall's freshets, besides a corresponding increase of Freeholder's bills for services." The "corresponding increase for services" is very well said, and describes the uncertain position they occupied.

Leaving the bridges, a column of little sums exaggerated to tremendous proportions, could be transferred from the board's ambiguous rendering of accounts. A few of these will suffice, with what has already been adduced, to convince the unprejudiced of the corruption of Hunterdon's prominent Democrats. For instance, the carrying back and forth of the ballot-boxes for one day's election—November, 1877—seems to have been worth to the county $833 70. Considering that the boxes are kept in the clerk's office, and the two main polling-places are within a stone's throw of the place of deposit, $900 for taking them to the few outstanding townships is a very liberal charge.

The annual meeting of the board, held in the Court-house, in a room for which no charge is made, is valued at $120.

One more item will do for the present. Under the head of "Fixtures, &c.," $322 45 is set down; just what the fixtures were or where they were placed is not stated. It is now scarcely possible to touch this board. By the statutes of the State an indictment must be found within two years after the commission of the frauds, and that time has elapsed. There are probably acts within that period which are illegal and fraudulent, but owing to the friendliness of the Sheriff to the board, they have been so effectually concealed that it is well-nigh impossible to get hold of anything that will sustain an action. There might be a chance of detection and punishment if the next Grand Jury were to be honest, vigorous men, but, with the usual luck of the county, the new Sheriff, like the old ones, is hand and glove leagued with the Pidcock Ring; and since by law he has the choosing of the jurors, the result will undoubtedly be the same as heretofore. It is a heavy load that Hunterdon bears, but as long as she keeps the Democrats in power she cannot expect better things.

PROSPERITY IN THE IRON TRADE.

A GRATIFYING EXHIBIT FOR 1878—THE PROSPECTS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.—A report of the condition of the American iron trade for the past year has just been completed by James M. Swank, Secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association. It states that the production of pig-iron in the United States in 1877 was 2,314,585 tons, and in 1878 was 2,382,000 tons. Pennsylvania shows an increase of over 100,000 tons, while Ohio shows a decrease of over 30,000 tons. In 1878 Pennsylvania made more than 50 per cent. of the total production of pig-iron of the United States. At the close of 1877 there were in the United States 716 blast furnaces, of which 270 were in blast and 446 out of blast. At the close of 1878 there were 700 furnaces, of which 260 were in blast and 440 out of blast. These figures, taken in connection with those of the production above given, indicate an increased average production of the active furnaces in 1878 over 1877. During 1878 18 furnaces were torn down, burned, or otherwise taken out of the active list, and there were two new furnaces erected, one in Ohio and one in Tennessee, showing a net decrease in the year of 16 furnaces. The stock of pig-iron on hand and unsold at the close of 1877 amounted to 642,351 net tons. At the close of 1878 they were very much less, being about 516,000 tons. At the close of 1876 the stocks aggregated 686,798 tons. In the whole of Pennsylvania there was a decrease in 1878 of about 30,000 tons, although in the Lehigh Valley there was an increase of about 13,000 tons. There was a decrease in New-York of about 24,000 tons; in Ohio of about 17,000 tons, and a marked decrease in Michigan, Missouri, and other States. The shrinkage in stocks was remarkably uniform in all producing States, and it is very significant of the caution which characterized this branch of the iron trade throughout the year. No State materially increased its stocks in 1878. The consumption and production of pig-iron, as well as the reduction of stocks, were greater in 1878 than during the previous year. A careful estimate shows that the production was increased about 70,000 tons. Stocks were decreased about 126,000 tons, and consumption increased about 195,000 tons. This indicates that the rolling-mills were more steadily employed during the past year than in the year preceding. Some of the reasons for this increased activity are the improvements in iron, ship, and bridge building, the requirements of the New-York elevated railroads, and the large manufacture of locomotives and railroad cars. Ten out of eleven steel-works were busily engaged in the production of steel rails during the entire year, and other steel-works were also active. The prosperity of agricultural interests, two good consecutive crops having been procured and the general revival of business throughout the latter half of the past year, were influences which favorably affected the iron trade of the country. The exhibit in connection with the production of Bessemer is particularly gratifying, equaling, perhaps, that of Great Britain during the year. In 1877 the production of iron rails amounted to 332,540 net tons, which was a great reduction from the production of 1876, which was 467,168 tons. In 1878 this decline was wholly arrested, the production during the year being fully as great as in 1877, and probably a few thousand tons greater. In 1877 the production of Bessemer steel ingots was 560,587 net tons, and the production of Bessemer rails was 426,150 tons. In 1878 the production of ingots was about 730,000 net tons, and the weight of Bessemer rails produced was about 600,000 net tons. Putting the iron and steel rail products of the year together, we have in round numbers a total of 930,000 net tons as the rail product of the year. This product has only once been exceeded in our history—in 1872—when the product reached 1,000,000 net tons. In 1879 we will probably equal even that immense product.

The decline in price of pig-iron during the year was $1 50 a ton, and on bar-iron it was one-tenth of a cent per pound, or $2 24 a ton. Iron and steel rails sold during the year at average prices, which were higher than the quotations

like the French original of this theatrical story has for years been the dream of Mr. Charles Morton, the popular manager of this house, now devoted entirely to spectacle and ballet. The bird scene is a picture of grace and color and poetic movement. It is a poem in action, an artistic study worthy of an inspired painter. Nothing approaching the delicacy of tints and the general harmony of color has ever been seen on the London stage. There is "a gathering of nations" which is far in advance of all previous efforts in that direction, every leading nation being represented by troops of girls dressed in characteristic style and bearing published illuminated silken banners of the several States they represent. The American flag comes in for a loud burst of cheering, the nations most popular with the audiences being America, France, and Austria. Turkey, with a miniature British flag emblazoned on her bosom, denoting the Asiatic protectorate, was well received. A small attempt to hiss Russia was made, but it was promptly put down, out of deference, no doubt, to the pretty women who had been selected to represent the Northern power. The Irish flag was welcomed as noisily as it is in a New-York variety theatre. But the British blue jackets and the still more salable red were most popular, after all, and "Rule Britannia," when it came to that, "fetched" the audience, who sang it with the chorus on the stage, the effect being very inspiriting. The British Museum, South Kensington, the Tower, the picture galleries, St. James' Hall, and German Reed's had plenty of visitors; and yesterday there were not more than a holiday average of charges at the Police courts.

IN THE FUTURE.

One play to which we have been looking forward is not going to be produced, at least in its present shape, perhaps in no shape at all. The Lord Chamberlain has refused to license "Mother and Son." The fact is only at present known among a few, and it is not talked about, because it is hoped that, with some modifications, the play may yet be rendered acceptable. I have it on the very best authority that the rigors of the censorship have been intensified of late at the direct intervention of Queen Victoria. The Chamberlain's office is a court appointment, and her Majesty is determined that the duties shall be stringently fulfilled. Mr. Clement Scott, the accomplished critic of the *Telegraph*, has done the work of adaptation in the case of this latest exercise of the prohibitive power of the censorship. The success of "Mother and Son" in America, where playgoers are more particular as to stage morals than the English are, makes Lord Hertford's objections to this piece not a little puzzling. It is plain that for some years to come the work of transferring French plays to England is going to be very difficult. It is reported that the latest French success, "Fleur d'Orange," has been purchased for London; yet it has no more chance of being licensed than "Niniche" had. The seats for the opening night at the Lyceum have been booked for weeks past, and the stalls are secured for many nights ahead. Much, indeed, is to be done at Mr. Irving's theatre more perfectly than ever. Not a detail has been left unconsidered. The theatre has been redecorated and furnished on a lavish scale. But when the next London season opens St. James' is to be the handsomest theatre in London. The new lessee, Lord Newry, is spending $30,000 in remodeling the house. He has taken it on a 21 years' lease at a rental of $12,000 a year, with the right to purchase it at any time for the sum of $200,000. Mr. Toole is not coming to London until March. It is reported that he is to be the sublessee of the St. James'; while some of his friends say that a new theatre is to be built for him on the Thames Embankment. The Opera Comique is closed for important alterations. Mr. Gooch has renewed his lease for the Princess'. He intends in future to devote his attention to the revival of well-known dramas. His first step in this direction is "It's Never Too Late to Mend," which was originally produced at this theatre under the management of the late Mr. Vining. At a convenient break in these revivals a new play by Mr. Boucicault, which was accepted a year ago, will be produced. Mr. and Mrs. Kendall will resume their engagement with Mr. Hare at the Court next week, when "A Scrap of Paper" will be reproduced for them. The Prince of Wales is going back to another course of Robertson revivals. "Diplomacy" has latterly been played to a loss. They will overdo long runs in London. "Uncle" is not considered good enough to follow "Our Boys." Mr. Byron has, therefore, sketched out a new farcical comedy to be called "Our Girls," which has been accepted by James & Thorne. Mr. Tennyson's new play is to be produced at the Lyceum. The Laureate read it recently to Irving and a select party of friends. The recitation occupied nearly six hours.

ART AND LITERATURE.

The new year is not to see any addition to our newspapers. Nor do I hear that the old year snuffs any out of existence. Magazines, as a rule, do not pay, yet we are to have two new ones. The first aims at occupying ground of its own, and if it is well done will do well. It is called *The Biograph*, and only biographical notices of famous and useful men and women will be found in its pages. Moxons, I believe, will be the publishers. Mr. Guy Roslyn, the poet, will be the editor. The other publication is to be called *Modern Thought*. It is said that the *Nineteenth Century* will find a rival in this new claimant for public favor. There is a book in the press on *Our Special Correspondents*. A better title would be "War Correspondents." It will be chiefly occupied with biographies of Dr. Russell, (the "Pen" of the Crimean War,) and Mr. C. Austin, of the *Times*; Mr. A. Forbes and the late Mr. MacGahan, of the *Daily News*; Mr. Sala and the late Mr. Yerby, of the *Telegraph*; Mr. Hentz and Mr. O'Shea, of the *Standard*; and Mr. Fred Villiers, the draughtsman, of the *Graphic*. Mr. Warne (Warne & Co.) informed me yesterday that Mr. E. Barrett, who has written to a New-York paper complains of the injury to the form of *That Lass o' Lowrie's* in changing under some strange delusion. "The story," he said, appeared in *Scribner*; anybody could print it in England; but Scribners sent us advanced sheets of the closing pages to secure a sort of copyright in them, for which advantage they asked us, in behalf of Mrs. Burnett, for $150, which we paid, and it is very hard to have so much to hear that our conduct has been called in question." Mrs. Burnett arranged for prior or simultaneous publication for her new story, for which I believe she gets from Macmillans $3,000. *That Lass o'Lowrie's* is only what they call "a short story" in the trade. An English novelist's right to write a story of more or four times the length for republication either by the publisher or critic. It is a pity both for art and the public patience that short stories by English writers cannot be popularized on this side of the Atlantic. Long and eminently appreciative notices of Mr. Bayard Taylor have appeared in all the principal English journals. The Duke of Argyll is writing a chapter on the war in Afghanistan as a supplementary part to his book on *The Eastern Question*, which is to be published early in the year. Mr. Fawcett's *Free Trade and Protection*, in which he supports the policy of free trade, has gone into a second edition. It has also been translated into German and French. Prince Bismarck will carry out his new schemes of protection, nevertheless, and France will continue her sugar bounties and other methods of cheapening her products in the English market. Just before he died Major Whyte-Melville delivered to his publishers, Chapman & Hall, the manuscript of a new novel entitled, *Black, but Comely; or, The Adventures of Jane Lee*, which will be published in a few days. The death of Lady Melville, the novelist's mother, from the shock of her son's fatal fall, makes a sad termination of a brilliant career. "And such a good fellow!" said Mr. Fred Chapman, speaking of him to me this morning; "so generous—he used to give nearly all his money away—the very last £500 I paid him he gave away to a needy friend." A black swan, truly, as the Major would have said, if any other man had done it as himself. Among recent illustrated books, one of the cheapest, prettiest, and pleasantest is a square 8vo volume by Katharine S. Macquoid (who has written the letter-press) and Thomas R. Macquoid, (who has done the pictures.) It deals with the country and legends of Normandy and Brittany. It does not tell you much about the archæology of either one place or the other; but as you read you are continually finding yourself sitting in the shade of some ancient building listening to the story of a Brittany witch-like dame or to a legend told by a Normandy peasant. The effect is seductive in the extreme. One could have these charming stories "a local habitation and a name," but the author manages to put into them the atmosphere of the time, and yet to make you feel quite at home listening to them under modern conditions. The illustrations are reminiscences of old castles, quaint streets, picturesque market-places, and ancient fonts. The general effect of half a day with this book over a Winter fire in London is to make you long for Summer and its well-earned holiday, that you may seek out the footsteps of the Macquoids, and bask in the peace and rest of those Old-World nooks and corners where people still believe in fairies and miracles and priestly blessings. The publishers of this work are Messrs. Chatto & Windus, who appear to be competing sharply for the art reputation enjoyed by the great house of Virtue. Their *Cyclopedia of Costume* noticed by THE TIMES last year is now completed. It is Planche's masterpiece, and the best work of the kind extant.

The Art Exhibitions of the Winter season maintain the reputation of the several societies. To-day is the private view of the Grosvenor. While we are to have some novel modern works, the collection will be chiefly old masters' drawings "in silver point, ink, bistre, pencil, chalk, and colors," with a view possibly of competing with the Winter exhibition of the Royal Academy, which opens next week. The Duke of Devonshire has loaned for this collection some of his finest works from Chatsworth. The Duke of Newcastle has sent a rare lot of grand old works from Clumber, and the Queen has contributed several notable paintings from her Windsor gallery Mr. H. S. Marks has been elected an Academician. Several of his best works were in the possession of Mr. James Virtue (Virtue & Co.,) whose books were sold by auction last week, realizing about $12,000. Mr. Virtue is turning all he possesses into money, in the hope of pulling the firm through its troubles. Mr. Whistler has written a book. Will Mr. Ruskin be glad, or not? It is all about a recent trial. Mr. Whistler wears the "farthing damages" on his watch-chain. His book will be ready in a day or two. It will have a large sale at the popular price of 1 shilling. Mr. Herkomer, who was very ill, is getting better. A line engraving of his "Last Muster" is published, and is a more salable work than an etching of "An Ancient Custom." by Lucas, one of the pictures which excited so much admiration at the Academy two years ago.

A GREAT FIRE IN A SMALL TOWN.

THE BUSINESS PART OF BIRMINGHAM, CONN., NEARLY DESTROYED—LOSS $75,000.

NEW-HAVEN, Jan. 12.—A fire this morning destroyed the best buildings in the heart of the business portion of the thriving Village of Birmingham, on the Housatonic River, and at one time threatened to involve the whole village in ruin. The fire started about 1:30, in a brick building on Main-street, owned by Frederick Hull, and was caused by an overheated stove in the store on the ground floor, which was occupied by Hartz & Co., ready-made clothing. The flames spread until this building, the one adjoining, and Hull's dwelling, in the rear, were totaly destroyed, and several other buildings damaged. Fearing that they could not control the flames, the people sent to this city for help, and a steam fire-engine and firemen were sent there, but the engine was not used. Birmingham's water supply is from the hills, and a powerful head makes the hydrant streams very effective. The fire was confined to half the block bounded by Main, Elizabeth, Third, and Minerva streets. In all 22 persons were rendered homeless, but happily no one was seriously injured. The total loss is $75,000, and the insurance is $40,000. Among the losers are F. Hull, building, $20,000; insured for $10,000; Henry Somers, building, $15,000; insured for $6,500; J. H. Brewster, dry goods, $14,000; insurance, $9,000; Odd-fellows' Library, &c., insurance, $2,200; Globe Hotel, $5,000, insured; Joseph Young, hats and caps, $4,000; insurance, $1,500; and Miss. Hannah Smith, to be done; millliner; Mrs. Leline, school; C. W. Booth, carpets; G. H. Peck, drugs; Morse & Brierly, stationery; W. E. Miller, photographs, all lose more or less by water or fire. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Young, who slept in a room over the store where the fire started, had a very narrow escape.

The insurance companies mainly interested are as follows: Of Hartford, $5,000; Liverpool, London and Globe, $6,000; Williamsburg City, $3,350; Fire Association, $6,500; Merchants', of Newark, $8,200; American, of Newark, $1,850; People's, of Trenton $1,200; Lancashire, $2,250; Western, of Toronto, $2,000; Imperial and Northern, $1,000; Ætna, $1,000; North America, $1,000; Hartford County Mutual, $2,000; Prescott, $500; Atlantic, $800; Girard, $1,350; New-York City, $1,350; Traders', $1,350; Continental, $2,000.

OTHER LOSSES BY FIRE.

At 2:35 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the stables of Clark & Lewis, at No. 69 Tenth-avenue, and spread rapidly. Before the flames were extinguished the stock on the premises was destroyed, the damage to which was $2,500, and the building $1,000. The flames leaped to the kindling-wood yard of Rengerman & Wehage, at No. 79 Tenth-avenue, and caused a loss on the stock there of $300. During the fire Clark & Lewis's stables, six horses, worth $600, were burned to death. One of the animals belonged to Edwin H. Lord, two to N. B. Catrell, one to J. W. Lewis, and one to Clark & Wilkins. The cause of the fire could not be ascertained.

Levi Cralleson's storehouse, at Franklin, Ohio, containing 100,000 feet of lumber; Vail's livery-stable, with four horses and several wagons and buggies, and Vail's dwelling, adjoining, were burned Saturday night. The loss is estimated at $6,000; insurance, $3,000.

The tenement-house and beer-saloon of John Odendorfer, in Jamaica Plain District, Boston, were burned Saturday night. Mrs. Odendorfer and her 10-year-old son perished in the flames.

A NEW METHOD OF DETERMINING HIGH TEMPERATURES.

From Galignani's Messenger.

In very many manufactures an enormous degree of heat is required for carrying out the various operations—for instance, in casting iron. The means hitherto at our disposal for testing those temperatures, which sometimes require to be accurately regulated, were limited by the point of fusion of the thermometric tube. M. Crova, Professor at the Faculty of Sciences at Montpellier, has had the ingenious idea of bringing the spectroscope to the aid of the manufacturer, and his efforts have been most successful. By the means he has adopted, heats hitherto incalculable can be determined very precisely. The process by which he proceeds is—roughly speaking—to adopt a fixed standard, and, having settled that point, to examine, by the aid of the spectroscope, the flames of incandescent objects and reduce them by interposing obstructive of known power to the same level as the standard. That arrangement, he calls a spectrophotometer. Of course, in such an apparatus the primary data must be purely arbitrary. M. Crova takes as the point being nearly as to size is emitted by an ordinary moderator lamp burning oil, and that he fixes at 1,000 degrees. In comparing other incandescent substances with that standard, he finds that the heat of the platinum wire, warmed to the red in a gas-light, is 524; the same material raised to a white heat by the blow-pipe, 810; a regulation stearine candle, 1,162; an Argand burner of ordinary gas, 1,373; the oxyhydrogen light, (combustion of the oxygen on lime,) 1,806; the electric light, (60 Bunsen elements,) 3,060, and the light of the sun, 4,049. Carbon, lime, and platinum, when incandescent, have the same power, and probably magnesium. This system is calculated to be of vast importance to manufactures by enabling the operator to regulate his fires so as to produce the precise effect desired. M. Dumas, in bringing the above to the notice of the Academy of Sciences, stated that he considered it as the greatest discovery of modern times, and M. Berthelot warmly supported his statement.

STEAM-SHIP VOYAGES ON THE PACIFIC.

From the San Francisco Post, Jan. 2.

The grand average last year of the passages of China steamers of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company to and from this port was 30 days 16 hours for Kong Kong; 20 days, 17 hours, 48 minutes for Yokohama. The best average was made by the City of Peking, which did a trip from Hong Kong in 26 days and from Yokohama in 16 days, 13 hours. The grand average of the Oriental and Occidental Company's steamers was 27 days, 12 hours from Hong Kong and 17 days, 10 hours, and 56 minutes from Yokohama. The best average was made by the Oceanic, which did one trip from Hong Kong in 24 days and from Yokohama in 15 days, 21 hours and 20 minutes. On the Australian Line the grand average from Sydney was 26 days, 16 hours, and 55 minutes; from Honolulu, 7 days, 15 hours, and 24 minutes. The best average was made by the Australia, which recorded 26 days, 14 hours, and 20 minutes from Sydney; 7 days, 15 hours, and 15 minutes from Honolulu. To and from Panama the best trip was made by the steamer Granada in 13 days, 1 hour. The grand average stood 19 days, 14 hours, and 51 minutes.

DEATH OF A FRENCH SCULPTOR.

The death is announced at Paris of M. Antoine Augustine Préault, the sculptor. Born in Paris, Oct. 8, 1809, the son of an artisan, M. Préault was in his boyhood placed with a mercantile establishment. His natural inclinations finally prevailed, however, and at 16 he entered a sculptor's studio. Afterward he studied under David, and sharing in the romantic spirit of 1828, his works were characterized by exuberance and passion. His début was made in the salon of 1833 through the bas-reliefs, "Famine," "Gilbert Dying at the Hospital," and several medallions. During the succeeding decade he produced numerous works which won for him high rank and a large place in the salon of 1849. Since that time M. Préault has been represented at all expositions except those of 1855 and 1857. He was an active worker, and leaves a large number of important works, among them two large medallions of "The Roman Emperors," and the statues "La Reine de Saba," "Hee ube," "Charlemagne," and "Carthage."

THAT BULL-DOZING IN BENNINGTON.

From the Burlington (Vt.) Free Press, Jan. 11.

In regard to the charge of Republican "bull-dozing" in Bennington, recently brought forward by Senator Thurman, a correspondent says: "The only ground for it is that the Republicans appealed to the Sheriff of the county to be present at the election last September, and see that the Democratic policemen, who had been appointed by Democratic Selectmen, did not obstruct voters in the free casting of their ballots. The Sheriff came, and his presence secured fair play and the complete overthrow of the Democratic schemes and sandidates. An officious Democrat sent the case to Washington and Senator Thurman got hold of it, and, to use a common expression, 'put his foot into it.' The Republicans of Bennington would be glad to have the case investigated."

THE LOUISIANA OUTRAGES.

GOV. NICHOLLS' STATEMENTS RESPECTING THEM.

THE OPINIONS HE FORMED FROM HIS PERSONAL INVESTIGATION—THE WHITES RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ORIGIN OF THE DIFFICULTIES.

Following is the portion of the Message of Gov. Nicholls to the Legislature of Louisiana respecting the outrages in Tensas Parish:

"When, in the campaign of 1876, I proclaimed through the State that in the event of my election as Governor of this State I felt assured that peace and good order would follow, I did not do so relying in any manner upon the mere physical and legal instrumentalities which would be in my hands for that purpose, for I was well aware that these were extremely limited, confined almost entirely to reporting to this body careless or delinquent officials, and abstaining from a judicious use of the pardoning power. My declaration was predicated upon the certainty that the election of the officers who were before the people would eliminate most of the causes of bitterness and reproach then existing, and that the gradual operation of conservative influence would ultimately lead to a complete good feeling between all classes and races, and cause the crystallization of public sentiment against all species of lawlessness. My deliberate judgment is not to force, or attempt to force, these results by harsh proceedings, except when they can be judiciously employed, for I foresee that a course of that character will defeat the very end and object I have in view. The result of the softening influences of the last two years is apparent to any one who knows the State; and while here and there a few bad men, or a few foolish men, breed trouble, which all good men regret, and while the good men in some places have not taken the determined, active stand against them that I had hoped and expected, I am satisfied that day by day and month by month we are surely moving forward to the condition of things which all good citizens are hopefully anticipating. I would regard the retarding of these results by injudicious action, which some might deem wise and right, as a great calamity to the State. I say this under a full sense of the responsibility which attaches to my position. It has so happened that some of these acts of lawlessness (which I condemn and regret) have been directed against colored men, and it is sometimes supposed that they have been so directed by reason of their being colored men. This is not true. The fact results from the circumstance that the greater number of the infractions of the law are necessarily found in all communites among those classes who, from ignorance or idleness or thriftlessness, fail to understand and appreciate their duties and obligations; and that, in this State, the mass of these classes is found among the colored people. The fact of their being colored people is merely accidental and incidental. The same acts would take place under the same circumstances, without regard to color.

"It is a notorious fact that for over 20 years there have existed in some parts of Louisiana organizations known as 'Reliance Committees,' whose acts have stricken white men oftener than colored men. It is said that some of the troubles in this State within the last year have had their origin in politics. I do not suppose that there is any State in the Union in which politics have not been more or less the cause of difficulties. The passions and interests of men in every community become so much excited that, here and there, in every State troubles take place. Louisiana does not in this respect differ in this respect from her sister States. Troubles do not exist in Louisiana based on opposition to any man voting on account of his color. The exercise of that right in a manner different from that wished by other individuals causes opposition here, just as it does in Maine or Oregon. This sometimes results in personal difficulties, and whenever one such result that point there springs up here an element of danger not found in those States, not the cause of the difficulty, but resulting from it, and from the fact of there being two different races in the State. A difficulty originating in politics, with the usual pistol of blows or bloodshed, is apt to be participated in by others from that time forward, not on account of the politics involved in it, but race sympathy or race fear.

"I found this, in my opinion, (formed after a personal investigation,) to have been the case in the recent disturbances in the Parishes of Tensas and Concordia. The proximate cause of that trouble was the going on a night of a party of men, numbering from 20 to 25, to the house of one Fairfax, a colored political leader in Tensas Parish, which act resulted in the killing of Peck (who seems to have been the leader of the party,) and in the wounding of the companions of three colored men who were in Fairfax's house, one of whom afterward died. The visit of these men to Fairfax was utterly wrong—in my opinion without justification—and while attempted to be justified upon the ground that they went in the interest of peace to expostuate against a proposed rumored attempt of the colored people to force the quarantine lines at the town of St. Joseph. I am satisfied that was not the purpose, but that it had a political object. I do not think the purpose was to kill or harm Fairfax, but I do believe it was to influence his course and the local campaign in that parish. The killing of Peck and the wounding of the colored men was, in my opinion, totally unexpected, and attended by results which none of the parties contemplated, and from which political considerations immediately ceased. Just as soon as these men were killed and wounded reports of the same spread with astonishing rapidity through Tensas and Concordia, and instantly armed bodies of colored men, evidently organized prior thereto, moved from every direction to the scene of the occurrence. While this was taking place the Parish Judge of Tensas, who had been informed of the circumstances of Peck's death, issued a warrant for the arrest of Fairfax, who was charged with killing him. Instead of either leaving the parish, if he believed himself about to be wronged, or at once surrendering to the authorities, who were pursuing the forms of law, Fairfax remained with the large number of men who had assembled, some of whom were making the most horrible threats. These threats produced a feeling of terror and apprehension in the parish, and with the events which followed, in my opinion, politics had nothing to do.

"The situation will be understood when I say that Tensas is a parish of large territorial extent, with an exceedingly sparse white and very dense colored population, the former being nearly as to 20 to 1 in favor of the latter, and that the bodies of armed colored men parading through the parish are variously estimated from 1,000 to 2,000 men, while the whites numbered in the same parish but few. Fairfax fears entertained by the latter of general bloodshed and pillage, I am satisfied, were fully justified by appearances, and were, beyond question, thoroughly real. Their completely defenseless condition demonstrates at once the folly and wrong of the original act which brought about the situation, and also the fact that it was unexpected. I cannot conceive that men could wantonly and deliberately place the lives and property of their fellow-citizens in such peril as they were then in. Assistance was immediately called from neighboring parishes, and when it came it found the people of Tensas, white and black, already in possession of the situation. It needed but a spark to ignite the train, and it was given by the firing of a body of colored men upon a party, under the Parish Judge, proceeding to put an end to the armed assemblage. A fire was returned, and from the best information I can receive several persons were wounded, but not killed. The return fire caused the negroes to disperse. In the meantime, a negro set fire to a gin in the neighborhood of Waterproof, containing 70 bales of cotton. It is asserted that this was the preconcerted signal for a general rally of the colored people. This man was afterward, by some persons unknown, found and killed. This, together with the killing of another negro, also by persons unknown, and for a cause unknown, were the only lives taken at that time that I have heard of.

"The strife thus recklessly originated in the Parish of Tensas spread to the Parish of Consordia. Large bodies of armed colored men from that parish hurried toward Tensas and manifested their presence in various parts of the parish. An armed body of white men, acting under a warrant for the arrest of Fairfax, who, it was supposed had passed into Concordia, entered that parish for the purpose of the execution of the warrant, and while there some eight or nine colored men were killed. On the return of the men from the adjacent parishes, who had gone to the assistance of the whites, quiet was gradually restored and everything is now peaceable. The events of those few days will, I trust, serve as a lesson out of which possibly good may ultimately come. It may teach those who lightly engage in acts tending to such terrible consequences to halt before again venturing in that direction, and it must necessarily result in arraying solidly against such persons all who have at heart the well-being of the community. I do not know how far steps for the punishment of those persons who brought about this condition will be successful. Politically, the officers of the district in which Tensas is situated are Republican, the District Judge and District Attorney being of that party. I had intended going in person to several other points where it is said violence has occurred. Circumstances over which I had no control have delayed and prevented me."

A SLEEPY YOUTH AT PRAYERS.

From the Oswego Times.

A young man named Hubbard lives with Perry Worden, in Scriba. The other night Hubbard went to a dance, and was out nearly all night. He was sleepy the next morning, but nevertheless got up at the usual early hour, and was present at family prayers. After the rest of the family arose from their knees it was observed that Hubbard still remained in an humble attitude, his head resting between his hands on the chair. The good Deacon, thinking that the young man was in a serious and penisent mood, concluded not to disturb him, and went out and did most of the chores which Hubbard was in the habit of doing. When Mr. Worden returned to the house about two hours later he found Hubbard still on his knees. Thinking to offer him consolation, he knelt down beside the young man, and then found that he was fast asleep.

DON'T SMOKE WHERE THE CANARY IS.

From the Kingston Courier.

A city gentleman has a beautiful canary bird, which has been kept for some time in his reading-room, as the gentleman was very fond of hearing the bird sing. Now, it so happened that the canary's cage hung just above the chair in which the gentleman used to sit and smoke. As time wore on it was noticed that the bird had ceased to sing as much as formerly. After a while the bird ceased to sing altogether. Finally, one day the bird was observed wildly endeavoring to keep on its perch, and floundering about the cage as though dizzy and very weak. It occurred to the gentleman and his wife that perhaps the tobacco smoke might have something to do with the bird's strange condition, and it was taken into another room. The pure air seemed to have an effect. In a day or two it was heard singing, though in a weak and tremulous voice. After a week had gone by, it began to send forth notes of purity and clearness, and at the end of a fortnight it was itself again.

TWO HUNDRED MILES ON SNOW-SHOES.

TOILSOME JOURNEY FROM MANITOULIN TO TORONTO BY TWO MEMBERS OF THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

From the Toronto Globe, Jan. 11.

Although snow-shoeing is a pastime frequently resorted to by residents in the more settled districts of Ontario, yet, when rendered an only means of locomotion, there is certainly more hard task than pleasure attached to the practice. This statement is fully borne out by the experience of a party, composed of seven persons, who left Manitoulin Island for Toronto on the 30th ult. The expedition was made up of R. A. Lyon and W. D. Lyon, members of the Provincial Parliament; W. A. Abney, Mr. Merryfield, and three Indians who acted as attendants while on the road to Parry Sound. The remainder arrived in the city on Wednesday, and yesterday furnished the account given below of the trip: At six o'clock A. M. on the 30th ult. the company left Michael Bay, at the southern extremity of the Manitoulin Island, on snow-shoes, for Toronto. They started out in a northerly direction toward Manitowaning, an Indian village in the Township of Assiquing. This place was reached about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, after a hard day's march through deep snow. Here the travelers were furnished with questors by the inhabitants, and on the following morning continued their journey northward about 4 A. M., well satisfied with the treatment they had received while in the village. A guide was procured to convey the luggage as far as Shoguandah, and the Indian attendants were thus relieved of a burden while crossing the rough country. The latter village was reached at noon on Wednesday morning the expedition again moved northward toward Killarney, 28 miles distant, which place they expected to arrive at before nightfall. The ice covering the water extending between Shoguandah and Killarney was pretty secure, and traveling over it was preferred rather than on the rocky land. Another advantage gained by choosing the ice was that the company could travel in a more direct course. Rapid progress was made for about 25 miles, when open water was reached, and they were compelled to travel by land again. Upon the advice of some Indians they endeavored to reach Killarney Village, by crossing the Killarney Mountain. In consequence of its very steep incline, together with the deep snow which covered its rugged sides, but little progress was made, and for over two hours they struggled to reach its summit. Darkness had by this time fully set in, and being obliged to remain where they were, a cotton tent was pitched and a fire lighted outside, on which supper was prepared. The meal was composed of roasted pork, bread, and tea. A comparatively comfortable night was spent, and on Thursday morning the company descended the mountain, and passing over a frozen channel, reached Killarney in the afternoon.

The journey was resumed about 5 o'clock next morning, and after having traversed about five miles over the ice in an easterly direction, an encampment of Chippewa Indians was visited. An invitation was extended to the party to remain over night, which they did, and were entertained very hospitably. The direction to be taken next day along the eastern extremity of the bay, and for distances traveling on the ice was rendered almost impossible on account of the many projecting pieces of ice which had been broken by the waves and afterward frozen solidly, so that there were numerous open water-holes, which obliged the company to take to shore. After having passed through a tract of rocky bushland they came to a morass, which was crossed with very great difficulty. Occasionally some of the party would sink down through the snow into the mud, and before it had been crossed some of them were so heated by the exertion that they took off their coats, and all this notwithstanding the fact that the mercury must have been below zero considerably. Grumble Point was finally reached in the evening, only 20 miles having been made during the day. One of the party and an Indian, who had given out and remained behind on the marsh, arrived at 8 o'clock, being about an hour after the rest. Here, as at the other Indian settlements, they were treated kindly, and although delayed there with so bad a day's travel, they early next morning toward French River, taking to the ice over the Georgian Bay once more. Nothing remarkable occurred until the party were crossing Bad River, when the ice broke several times, letting into the water some of those who were crossing. As a safe mode of getting over one or two crawled to the other side on their hands and knees, while the others felt the ice in front of them before crossing. The company halted about 6:30 o'clock P. M. at Borron's residence, on the banks of the French River. An interesting evening was spent with this gentleman, who is an ex-member for Algoma District. On Saturday morning they resumed their journey on the ice, and reached Byng Inlet, a distance of 26 miles, early in the evening. Leaving at 6 o'clock on Sunday morning, they traveled 35 miles to an Indian village, which was reached about 7 o'clock the same night. Taking an unusually early rise on Monday morning, they started off about 3 o'clock through a think bushland toward Parry Sound. After having walked 13 miles the party came to a wagon-road, where a team of horses was engaged to carry them through to Parry Sound. The Indians here left to return, and after 14 miles had been traversed Mr. Lyon and company reached Parry Sound about 5 o'clock in the evening. At 6 o'clock on Tuesday morning the party left by team for Bracebridge, a distance of 52 miles, and reached it in the evening. At 4 o'clock next morning the party left by stage for Gravenhurst, where the cars were taken for Toronto.

The whole distance traveled was about 374 miles; 210 miles of this distance was covered on snow-shoes, 64 by team, and 100 by rail. The time occupied in traveling the distance was about 10 days.

GAMBETTA AND THE DRUMMERS.

THE GREAT TRIBUNE ENTERTAINED BY A COMPANY OF COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

A banquet was given to Gambetta at the Continental Hotel, in Paris, on Christmas Eve, by about 630 commercial travelers. The correspondent of the London *Times* says: "The idea originated some months ago, during his visit to Grenoble and Romans, when a number of commercial travelers paid him a visit of congratulation, and when, in acknowledging the compliment, he humorously described himself as a commercial traveler of the Republic. Admission was rigidly confined to the class in question, but a few Senators and Deputies were invited as guests. M. Murat, a jeweler and Municipal Councilor (of Paris, presided, and the entertainment was very successful. The banquet commenced at 8:30. M. Gambetta, on entering, was received with loud cheers. After a cordial speech by the Chairman acknowledging the great services rendered to the country by M. Gambetta, and after the other toasts of the evening had been proposed and honored, M. Gambetta arose, amid long-continued applause. Having given his reasons for accepting their invitation that evening, M. Gambetta complimented them on the great services rendered to the country by the commercial travelers during the crisis of May 16, and described with much feeling and spirit the injuries and outrages which had been heaped upon them by the reactionary press. Coming then to the present situation, the illustrious orator, with no less spirit, throwing aside the accusations which had been made by false prophets in other times, said that the enemies of the Republic were once more on the eve of an immense deception, and that it would not be 20 voices that would prove to be the majority, but after the election of Jan. 5, the number 25 would be found to be below the truth. As in former speeches, M. Gambetta, with perhaps more force and eloquence than ever, stood out as the pioneer of the Democratic Party. He would abide by his own circle, and he knew of no greater or more honorable position than to be its servant; and as for the insinuations of his rivals, when the time came he knew how to meet them. I am not ambitious of power,' he said. 'On the 5th of January the Republic will enter into a new existence with an unprecedented freedom, and by prudence, wisdom, and patience'—this word was pronounced with marvelous eloquence—'the country will overcome all her difficulties and once more be happy and contented.' Here the orator, approaching the question of the propaganda of the Republican idea, denounced as senseless those who wished to carry it beyond France. 'No,' he said, 'it is a question for us other republics but ours; it is for the French Republic and for no other, if is for the development of our institutions, and of ours alone.' It would be impossible to convey in a short account like this an idea of this speech, one of the most eloquent that M. Gambetta has ever delivered. At the conclusion of it, and on resuming his seat, M. Gambetta was most enthusiastically cheered. During the banquet messages of adherence and congratulation were received from all parts of France, and could have been counted by hundreds. The cordiality and enthusiasm did not for a moment cease. After the supper the right hand of M. Gambetta clasped the right hands of the 630 guests, who passed before him in turn, and nothing can give an idea of the *bonhomie* with which he met this fatiguing manifestation of courtesy."

THE LOUISIANA AMENDMENTS.

Gov. Nicholls, of Louisiana, says in his Message that the proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State were rejected, and the New-Orleans *Times* wants to know on what authority he makes the assertion. The Secretary of State has declared that, owing to confusion and irregularities in the returns, he is unable to ascertain or promulgate the vote upon the amendments, and that he must leave it to the Legislature. The *Times* expresses the belief that they, or at least all the most important ones, were carried. It says: "We believe it will be found that the people have declared in favor of removing the capital to Baton Rouge, that they have sanctioned the proposed changes in the judiciary, saving nearly $250,000 annually in that department alone, and that, generally, all the reforms and retrenchments especially demanded at this time have been achieved. So long as this remains in doubt the Legislature cannot proceed in the matter of calling a convention. The Governor himself effectually says that the adoption of the amendments would avoid the necessity of a convention—now let us be told in some authoritative manner whether they were or were not carried."

NOTES OF FOREIGN NEWS.

PITH OF THE ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL JOURNALS.

Henry Vincent, the well-known English lecturer, died lately, at the age of 64.

The Crown Prince of Germany was recently thrown from his carriage in front of the palace at Berlin, but not seriously injured.

A paper is to be floated in London devoted exclusively to Eastern affairs, with special reference to Turkish and Egyptian finance.

The widow of the late George Grote, the well-known historian of Greece, died recently at her country house, near Guildford, Surrey, at the age of 86.

The marriage of the Duke of Connaught is to take place at Windsor Castle on the 13th of March. It was postponed a month on account of the death of the Princess Alice.

A family of four persons at Darlington, England, in distressed circumstances, recently put an end to their troubles by stopping up the chimney and lighting a coke fire in their room.

A woman was recently pardoned from York Castle after 14 years' imprisonment, in pursuance of a sentence for life, to which a sentence of death had been commuted, for the murder of her child 9 months old.

The decoration of the new Mairie of Bercy in France is to be executed by Benjamin Constant, the well-known painter and author of the picture "The Entrance of Mohammed II. into Constantinople."

Mr. Whistler, not content with his farthing, which he is said to wear on his watchguard, has written a pamphlet, reviewing his case against Ruskin, under the title of *An Arrangement in Black and White.*

A thoughtful mother at Cornesse, France, recently put some burning embers from her oven into a stove with no chimney in a room where her two sons, three daughters, and one sister were sleeping. They never woke.

A shoe-maker in Wales, charged with leaving his wife on the parish, was recently hunted up by an officer, and found in a miserable hovel on the top of a mountain, surrounded by an army of trained rats, which valiantly defended his castle and drove the officer away.

The Princess of Wales "having, with great regret, heard of the severe distress prevailing at Sheffield, and gratefully remembering the kind reception which the Prince of Wales and herself received from the inhabitants in 1875," has sent £50 for the relief of the poor of that city.

An alleged threat against the life of the Emperor of Austria has been traced to a German dyer, said to be an Internationalist, connected at one time with a little knot of congenial spirits at Pesth. He has been placed under arrest, but great secrecy has been observed in regard to proceedings in the case.

It is announced that the betrothal of the Archduke Rodolphe, Prince Imperial of Austria, and the Princess Marie Mathilde Victoire Caroline of Saxony, has been decided, and will take place shortly. The young Princess was born on March 19, 1863, and she is the daughter of Prince George of Saxony, brother of the King and of the Infanta Marianne of Portugal.

Among recent deaths in England are those of Major-Gen. William Wilberforce Harris Greathed, C. B., Chief Engineer of the Department of Public Works in India, who was 52 years of age, and had seen important military service in the East, and Capt. William Henry Baker, of the Royal Navy, aged 82. The latter served as midshipman in the war with this country in 1812–14.

Five French provincial journals were recently tried by the Paris Correctional Police for a libel on Mme. Paul de Cassagnac, consisting in a false representation that she had instituted a suit for separation from her husband on account of remarks of a defamatory character. The responsible editors were all sentenced to 15 days' imprisonment, 1,000 francs fine, and the costs of inserting the judgment in six journals.

A duel has been fought in Algeria under singular conditions. M. Poivre, President of the Council-General, challenged M. Feuillet, editor of the *Zeramma*, for libeling him in his paper. The editor agreed to fight if M. Poivre would sign a paper authorizing him to continue his attacks in case neither party should fall. This was done, and an exchange of bullets took place, without result, and now the *Zeramma* is in possession of a letter of license to abuse its adversary at pleasure.

It having been reported that Mme. Adelina Patti was suffering from inflammation of the knee joint so severely as to render amputation of the limb necessary, the *Figaro* telegraphed to its Berlin correspondent and received the answer that the case had been exaggerated. It is true, however, that Mme. Patti was suffering from rheumatic pains when she left Berlin for Hamburg, and that these increased to such an extent as to make it impossible for her to appear in the latter city at the date announced.

An "Enoch Arden case" of more than ordinary interest has occurred in Switzerland. M. Bobren came to this country, and very improperly left his wife in ignorance for a long time as to whether he was dead or alive. Having a very eligible offer from Herr Zumbrunn, Chief Judge of Wimmis, she married him. Bobren turned up, claimed his wife, and fired a pistol at the Judge. The Wimmis court granted the woman a divorce from her first husband, but the Council of State, in Berne, has qu

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A VOLUME OF CHRISTMAS TALES.

HANNIBAL'S MAN, AND OTHER TALES. The *Aryan* Christmas Stories. By LEONARD KIP. Albany, N. Y.: THE ARGUS COMPANY. 1878.

Genial, clever stories are these six short pieces of fiction bearing the imprint of the *Argus* Company, of Albany. Mr. Leonard Kip has put his best wine to the fore of his feast, and in *Hannibal's Man* shows himself a story-teller of originality and bold imagination. Hannibal's man is no less a person than a Carthaginian soldier who, during the historic passage of the Alps by the Carthaginian Army, fell asleep in the snow and became imbedded in a glacier. With the license readily accorded to the story-teller of Christmas time, Mr. Kip does not hesitate to revive his frozen warrior of the Alps, and confront him with the changes that have followed the 2,000 years elapsed since his first sleep. He revives him with all the certainty and with far less of the ceremony that Edmond About used in his celebrated *L'Homme à l'Oreille Cassé*. The situation becomes piquant when the revived heathen casts down a thick gold ring and demands that his deliverer shall give him his pretty wife, Ursula, in exchange. Being the stronger, he finds nothing discordant with his views of right and wrong in compelling the sale of Ursula at the point of his ancient spear. *In Three Heads*, the next story, relates to Albany in 1738, and tells of a Christmas festival at Gisbort Van Twiller's. The hospitality there retailed does not agree with the adverse reports on Albany made by Peter Kalm in his famous book of travels, a little later on in the same century. According to the Swedish traveler and naturalist, the Albanians were famous for miserliness, penury, and over-charges, so much so that in other cities he was condoled with for having to stop there overnight. *In Three Heads* may do something to counteract the sinister testimony of old Kalm. In *The Ghosts at Grantley* English scenes are introduced, and the speaker exhibits a charming ease in the presence of several talkative and decidedly material ghosts who appear by broad daylight. Ingenious is the description of these ghosts as they appear when they are placed with a light behind them. *The Secret of Apollonius Septrio* reverses the process of *Hannibal's Man*. Instead of cutting an antique man out of the ice, the narrator himself is the object of curiosity to developed men of the future, who possess wings and other marvelous attributes. *Prior Polycarp's Portrait* shows less ingenuity. *St. Nicholas and the Gnome* is frankly a fairy story. From *Hannibal's Man* we take this extract, where the speaker is about to find the frozen warrior:

"It was as I had supposed. Ere long, in a little recess where the rocks receded from the icy abrasion, I found a tuft or two of grass and a little bush of fast-dissolving snow-wreaths; and in the centre of all a clump of pale lilly-shaped (*sic*) crocuses. I severed them carefully from the ground, and first twined three or four in Ursula's dark tresses. Then, holding the others in my hand for the decoration of our cabin, I turned with her upon the homeward path. Yet, before departing, feeling moved by some indefinable curiosity, I approached the edge of the great Glacier and gazed down upon it.

"The vast icy sea here and there was cracked and broken—roughened in wide portions as though at one time watery waves had been raised upon it by the wind, and frozen by instantaneous blast; and throughout its greatest extent, was covered with sheets of snow laying (*sic*) many feet deep upon it. In certain spots, however, the snow had either blown or melted away, and in other places the surface of the ice had liquefied and again been frozen with glassy smoothness. This happened to have been the case just where now I stood, and I could look down many inches into the clear, mirrorlike depths of the ice, almost with the same ease and distinctness with which one can gaze into a quiet pool belonging to a running spring.

"'See, Ursula!' I said after a moment, and pointing downward, 'A log.'

The grammatical error noted in the extract is a very common one, and occurs elsewhere in the book. Mr. Kip is certainly unfortunate in his proof-reader. The stories will be found fresh and original in structure, and at times colored by a fine poetical strain. But they would be better for careful editing and condensation.

VAN LAUN'S FRENCH REVOLUTION.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY EPOCH: Being a History of France from the Beginning of the First French Revolution to the End of the Second Empire. By THEODORE VAN LAUN. 2 vols. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1879.

Owing to the somewhat primitive method pursued by Mr. Van Laun in the composition of his historical work, the reader passes through his chapters with the feeling of surprise that overtakes one in turning over the album of a person with whom one has many friends in sommon. There are the photographs of people one has known in former years, some of them plainly distinguishable, others doubtful, others bearing only a provoking resemblance to some one long forgotten. Mr. Van Laun's introduction is at once perceived to be from Taine's *Ancien Régime*. The opening of Book I. could have been written by no other hand than that of Carlyle:

"No Hercules, however, either in aspiration or energy, is Louis XVI., (born Aug. 23, 1754; ascended the throne May 10, 1774,) except the Desired; at best but an amateur Vulcan, with a taste for lock-making, and like the lame God of Lemnos, hoodwinked and browbeaten by his spouse, (Marie Antoinette, born Nov. 2, 1755; married May 16, 1770.) A Jupiter Ronald King, or semblance of a King, amply provided with those 'good intentions commonly supposed to be employed in the making of a highway to perdition;' this and nothing more is Louis XVI. His predecessor is dead, and with him have retired into limbo debauch and profligacy, sent thither by the Court, which resolves to live henceforth cleanly, decently, and sparingly; for the Treasury is empty, gutted by the Pompadours, the Dubarrys, and their shifties, and we have all, perforce, to live sparingly, for the 24,500,000 of tollers are beginning to grumble at the 500,000 of idlers who grow fat in proportion as the others grow lean."

The same chapter that betrays Carlyle in the extraordinary rhythm of its sentences and in still more astonishing adjectives, contains passages from much soberer historians. Besides Taine and Carlyle, Mr. Van Laun wishes to acknowledge the use of certain volumes of the *Histoire des Français*, by Messrs. Lavallée and Lock, as well of De Gonsourt, Michelet, Quinet, and others. Like almost all historians, he has used freely the works of others before him, but fortunately few historians of mark have digested their reading so little. Mr. Van Laun appears to have made a history on so hot-pressed and modern a system that he has had no time for a style of his own, but alternately assumes the style of his temporary guide. This may be historical writing, but if it is, then we must call it historical writing of a new kind. It is a new departure in this branch of literature that is not likely to be much followed.

Aside from this, the compilation of Mr. Van Laun is, of course, not without its merits. A number of writers are brought together and joined one upon the other with rather less skill than greater; their united work is boiled down into two volumes of very large open text, which will prove instructive and even exciting reading, because the events they describe are in themselves so moving, and so important in their results to the march of politics in Europe ever since, that the absence of literary value, or of feeling in the reader for a strong personality in the author, is hardly missed. French history is brought down to the present decade, to the year 1870, and to the day when the deposition of Napoleon III. was demanded at the hall of the Assembly. In regard to which event Lock says:

"Thus fell the Empire; not as the Restoration, vanquished after a prolonged and sanguinary battle; not as Louis Philippe, taking flight before the irritation of all, and having scarcely tried to hold his ground; but sinking beneath the responsibility of its treachery, and overwhelmed by its political and military faults. 1848 had been a revolution caused by contempt; 1870 was a revolution caused by disgust."

In fine, *The French Revolutionary Epoch* is rather an intelligent compendium of a century of French history, than an independent historical work. Regarded from this stand-point, it is deserving of all praise.

AN ECLECTIC HISTORY.

THE TWO AMERICAS. THEIR COMPLETE HISTORY FROM THE EARLIEST DISCOVERIES TO THE PRESENT DAY. With an introduction by F. C. BRADLEY. New-York: HENRY S. ALLEN. Chicago: A. L. COBURN & Co. 1879.

For the convenience of people who have no library of reference at hand, and cannot bring together a number of standard works on the histories of North and Sout hAmerica, the editors of this considerable volume have placed under one cover a little selected library relating to a most important subject. Their intention is to make a "People's" edition, and they have gone the right way to work. The people, as a rule, cannot afford money or time to buy and read many books; they have to be content with only a few. Those few ought to of the very best quality, and contain much in little space. Alongside of the Bible, a complete Shakespeare, Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, and a copy of Josephus, there ought to be room for just such a compilation as this. It is a bulky tome, not meant for the fastidious handler of books who insists upon taking his reading by pleasant sips from a pretty duodecimo, but rather for the boy or man who puts the volume squarely on a table and pores over its fascinating pages of triple columns with the honest enjoyment in a pleasure which comes rarely. Five celebrated histories are embodied in this popular book. They are *Biographies of the Early Discoverers*, by Jeremy Belknap, D. D.; *The Complete History of South America, Mexico, and Central America*, by William Robertson, D. D.; *The History of North America*, by James Graham; Ramsay's *History of the United States*, and *A Narrative of the Indian Wars in New-England*, by William Hubbard. An appendix, by Prof. H. L. Williams, brings the histories of North and South America down to the present day. In addition to these books of reference, there are tables forming a full chronology from A. D. 458 to the present time, compiled from authorities by L. M. Stephenson, and aiming to be a compendium of the history of North and South America, civil, military, and political, inclusive of biographical details. At the end of the *History of the United States* there is a general summary of the development of the country in national wealth, in domestic and foreign commerce, manufactures, agriculture, and mining, together with details relating to social progress, to the system of public education, and to moral advancement. The whole is governed by a copious index and introduced by an elaborate essay from P. C. Headley. Scattered through the book are 34 full-page steel engravings of eminent men, important battles, &c.

The usefulness of a good book of this stamp for circulation among North Americans is too plain for comment, but in South America, also, it might find its way among those natives of the larger seaport towns who study foreign languages, and especially endeavor to get a working knowledge of English. The compilation is not exclusively North American, and, while the sentiments of the writers on South American history cannot be considered identical with those of historians in Spanish, yet the commercial supremacy of the United States, her advance in education and prosperity, has no little influence on the South Americans. They may not agree with an Anglo-Saxon view of the situation, but those of them who read English will be glad to find such a summary of the main facts of the history of the Americas and the progress of the United States. The *History of the Two Americas* bears as the decoration of its cover the statue designed by Bartholdi for New-York Harbor, and as a legend, the name that sculptor gave his work: "Liberty Enlightening the World."

VERNE'S LATEST ROMANCE.

DICK SANDS, THE BOY CAPTAIN. By JULES VERNE. Translated by ELLEN E. FREWER. Illustrated. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS. 1879.

In this latest of Verne's romances of travel and adventure, the versatile novelist has found a new quarter of the globe, but pursues very much the same line of conduct as in previous books. The American is represented more completely than ever before. Not only the hero, Dick Sands, but the heroine, Mrs. Weldon, and one of the villains, Harris, are Americans. The head fiend is a Portuguese named Negoro, who, with Harris, is soon discovered to have affiliations with the African slave trade. These personages and four or five negroes are gradually introduced to the reader on board a top-sail schooner, commanded by Capt. Hull, which is returning to San Francisco from an unsuccessful whaling voyage. The relation between Captain and mates, whites and blacks, while to a certain extent piquant, is not exactly what is apt to obtain on board American ships; but we must make allowance for the demands of a romance of adventure. The seafaring terms and nautical knowledge is certainly not up to the mark of that displayed in *The Wreck of the Grosvenor*. There is a burlesque personage among the passengers and crew of the schooner which belongs to a type highly in favor nowadays, and very appropriate to books like those of Jules Verne that seek to instruct people in all sorts of odd information concerning the fauna and flora of distant parts of the world. This is Cousin Benedict, an entomologist so deeply absorbed in insects, spiders, and animals which most people class under the terms beetle or bug, that he does not know what he is doing, or where he is going. Then there is a dog of great sagacity, which has also had experience in the African slave trade, but, for lack of a voice, is constrained to do things that only excite the curiosity of his new friends without satisfying it. He has an unquenchable hatred of the arch-villain Negoro. Naturally this multiplied Swiss family Robinson is shipwrecked, and then is induced by the minor villain, Harris, to believe that a landing has been made in South America. The discovery of various typical animals and insects at length demonstrates the fact that they are in Equatorial Africa. Of the machinations of Harris, who keeps them in a negro village to secure a ransom, of his ignoble death, and of their eventual delivery from bondage vile, it is not necessary to speak. Suffice it to say that not Stanley, in his *Through the Dark Continent*, met with more thrilling adventures. Certainly Stanley did not observe, so opportunely and at every other moment, some rare and instructive specimen of natural history as these people did. *Dick Sands* is illustrated even more profusely than previous books. In its line—that once occupied by the works of Capt. Mayne Reid, for instance—it will take a good place, provided its readers have not been educated in the bolder school of writing of Capt. Reid. While Jules Verne is more artistic in the structure of his plots, he cannot compete with Reid in the peculiar quality of realism that the older writer shows. Reid's books for boys, in spite of their many faults, always sound as if the writer might really have seen the sights, if not done the deeds, that they record. We fear that many young American and English boys will hardly like the "Frenchiness" of the young heroes of Jules Verne.

LITERARY NOTES.

—The American issue of the *Memoirs of Anna Jameson* has reached a second edition.

—It is said that Count Arnim intends publishing a continuation of his essay, *Der Nuntius Konrat*.

—Harper & Brothers will issue *David Hume*, by Prof. Huxley, as the next volume in the admirable "English Men of Letters" series.

—Harper & Brothers are about to publish [illegible]

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS

ABANDONED IN A STORM.

TWO PASSENGERS LEFT IN THE SNOWS OF WESTON PASS BY A ROCKY MOUNTAIN STAGE COMPANY—THEIR SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

From the Leadville (Col.) Reveille, Jan. 5.

Our citizens will remember the whirling, boisterous snow-storm that prevailed in Leadville on New Year's Day, and they can easily imagine how much more severe and blinding the storm must have been on the bleak summit of Weston Pass. On that day the stage line known as the South Park Company had so large a list of passengers that an extra wagon was provided, and in it four passengers took their seats. When this comfortless vehicle was within a mile or a mile and a half of the summit of the pass on the other side, the passengers were told to walk or else they could proceed no further. The driver finally gave peremptory commands to get out and walk. Two of them hung on to the tail-board to keep up and to obtain such slight protection from the driving snow as this slight barricade afforded against the furious blasts coming squarely in their faces. As there was room for only two at the rear of the wagon, the other two passengers, McNamara and James Burns, struggled and plodded along behind in the deep snow the best they could. One of them, Mr. Burns, being unaccustomed to the high altitude and to such a strain upon his naturally vigorous constitution, began to lag and to require from his more robust companion greater assistance than mere words of encouragement. The driver refused to wait for them when the summit was reached and with this fond hope to animate them they toiled forward, and in a thoroughly exhausted condition gained the top of the range only to experience the keen disappointment of finding the wagon gone, and themselves abandoned upon one of the most exposed spots of the Rocky Mountains in a terrible storm. The evidence in the suit which is to follow this inhuman abandonment will show that the driver waited only a few moments for these two men, and then deliberately proceeded on his way, leaving them to make the next station, or perish in the snow.

The wind had filled the track with snow, and only with great difficulty and delay could they keep the road by feeling with their feet for the beaten trail. After struggling along for a mile on this side, they stopped for consultation upon the desperate situation in which they realized themselves to be. Being strangers, and totally unfamiliar with the surroundings, they had no idea that Rocky Point Station was only three miles from them, on a down grade. Knowing that there was a station behind them they finally decided to retrace their steps, and actually toiled back to the summit and down the weary bleak eight miles to Platte Station, where they found shelter, food, and hospitable treatment. The coach of Thursday brought them into Leadville, and the men actually report that some employe of the stage company demanded fare of them.

McNamara and Burns sought legal advice, and have placed their suit for damages in the hands of Judge Nevison, of the firm of Tankersley & Nevison, of Leadville. Dr. Law being called in, examined the men, and found one of them had a leg solidly frozen. The Doctor thrust needles into the limb, and its owner never flinched. One hand of the other is badly frozen, being somewhat more severely holding a blanket in front of his face. The boys intend to push the suit to the bitter end. The damages sued for will be some $8,000 or $10,000 each.

SOME ENGLISH ACTORS.

RETIRED ACTRESSES — ORIGINAL OCCUPATIONS OF SOME WELL-KNOWN STAGE PEOPLE.

In noticing a book entitled *The Dramatic List*, by Mr. Eyre Pascoe, the London *Daily News* says: "Unhappily, the average period of an actor's career is, after all, but a brief period, if we reckon from the time when their merits become generally recognized to that of their final departure. Many there are here included whose professional course, though they are living, has for some time been really at an end. Mr. Buckstone, for example, whose professional life has been exceptionally long and prosperous, and who it appears was acting in public considerably more than half a century ago, has finally been compelled by infirmities to retire from the stage of the Haymarket, with which, since his final secession from the Adelphi in 1853, his name has been uninterruptedly connected. His old associate, Mme. Celeste, who is here stated to have been born in Paris in 1814, (ladies' ages, by the way, age, in dictionaries of contemporaries, notoriously untrustworthy,) has not been seen since October, 1874, when for 12 nights she reappeared in her old home, the Adelphi, and in her famous characters of Miriam Merle, in Mr. Buckstone's immensely popular melodrama "The Green Bushes." In the same category is Mrs. Charles Kean, known to an earlier generation as Miss Ellen Tree, who retired in 1868, on the death of her husband, with whom, on the stage as well as in the domestic circle, she had been inseparably associated. Mrs. Stirling, too, an actress who has left no equal in her peculiar way, is now seen only on the rare occasion of a benefit or some kindred interesting kind. The ladies of the stage, however, are subject to a peculiar sort of visitation, so to speak, which is apt to carry them off in the very moment of their triumphs. When a famous actor marries, he continues, as a rule, to act; but with an actress it is often not so. Thus, to confine ourselves to comparatively late instances, did Miss O'Neill vanish from the stage to become Lady Becher, and thus disappeared Mrs. Nesbitt when she married Sir William Boothby, and Miss Helen Faucit when she became Mrs. Theodore Martin; though now and then, on special occasions, the latter lady's *Rosalind* and *Pauline Deschappelles* have again delighted admirers, old and new. Miss Herbert and Miss Kate Terry are other examples of actresses thus prematurely removed from the stage to the great loss of the public. Mr. Pascoe has, no doubt, done his best to gather biographical particulars, but his task has not been an easy one. It would have been interesting if he could have told us more frequently from what business or profession his sprig of actor-nobility has been recruited. Acting, unlike most other pursuits, has, as we all know, neither apprenticeships nor articles of clerkship, though some players may be said to be to the manner born, or to have had by the accident of birth something like a regular training. That admirable actress, Mrs. Kendal, for example, was the daughter of a well-known traveling manager regularly 'going circuit,' as it was then called; and the Misses Leclercq were somewhat in the same position. Early instruction and practice is in such cases to be presumed. Miss Bateman was the daughter of a distinguished theatrical manager, and performed in regular plays under the popular description of an 'infant prodigy' when a mere child, as did Miss Lydia Foote. It is curious to observe that some of the clever little people who were playing a season or two ago in the pretty children's pantomime at the Adelphi are already emerging into the state of grown actresses, with their names rather conspicuously in the play-bills. These, however, are but exceptional instances. We have in England no institution corresponding to the Paris Conservatoire, nor have we many private trainers in the art of acting who do not themselves stand sorely in need of some little instruction. The ranks are practically recruited, as they always have been, from among stray enthusiasts who have deserted their predestined callings for the fascinating pursuit of theatrical fame. Garrick himself was an Adelphi wine merchant's traveling actor. Mr. Irving, it will be remembered, originally intended for mercantile life, and was for some time in the office of an East India merchant. Mr. Toole was also a clerk in a merchant's office; and Mr. Colvile was an officer in the Coldstream Guards. We also find instances of journalists, doctors, civil engineers, lawyers, artists, and foreign correspondents of city bankers. The greater number, however, of members of the profession was poor to have been reticent on these matters; and of the ladies we learn, as a rule, no more than their parentage; though the friends of the illustrious Mrs. Siddons, also an hereditary actress, were not ashamed to confess that she had once filled the situation of lady's maid at a salary of £10 a year."

DR. JACOB BIGELOW, OF BOSTON.

From the Boston Advertiser, Jan. 11.

Jacob Bigelow, M. D., who has long stood at the head of his profession in Boston, and whose exceptional literary and scholarly attainments, as well as his private character, have won him more than usual respect and honor, died at his residence on Mount Vernon-street, yesterday morning, at the age of 91 years. The name of Dr. Bigelow has for nearly half a century been intimately and prominently associated with Boston's literary and social history. Though a native of Sudbury, Mass., he was to all intent a Bostonian, having been educated at Harvard College and carried on his professional practice through life in this city. His birth occurred in the year 1789, and he graduated from Harvard in the class of 1806. He early attached himself to the study of botany, and in 1814 published his *Florula Bostoniensis*, a work on the plants of Boston and vicinity, which passed through at least three editions. In 1815 he was appointed Professor of materia medias and medical chemistry at Harvard, and retained the chair for 40 years. In 1816 he was also appointed first Rumford Professor of the university, an endowment founded by Count Rumford to teach the uses of science to the arts, and to the welfare of mankind, and he held this Professorship until 1827. His lectures delivered in the institution in this capacity, on the relations of science to the arts, were published in Boston in 1829, under the title of *The Elements of Technology*, a work subsequently enlarged by the author in his publication in 1840, under the title of *The Useful Arts Considered in Connection with the Applications of Science.* It was this work that first brought the word technology into familiar use. Between the years 1810 and 1820 Dr. Bigelow published in three volumes his work on *American Medical Botany*, a work notable for its accuracy and perspicacity. Perhaps his best-known professional work is a volume published in 1854 on *Nature in Disease*, embodying the author's discourses, essays, and miscellaneous papers on medical topics. Among these were his discourse "On Self-Limited Diseases," read before the Massachusetts Medical Society; his lecture on "The Treatment of Disease," before the students of the Massachusetts Medical College; an introductory lecture "On the Medical Profession and Quackery," in the same institution; an elaborate paper on "The Pharmacopœia of the United [illegible]

SOME OLD LONDON CLUBS.

ORIGIN OF THE SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS OF THE PRESENT DAY.

From the London Globe.

The origin of clubs may be traced to two causes—political partisanship and the establishment of coffee-houses for convival meetings. Of the former we hear of the "King's" Club, which was formed a little after the return of King Charles II., and admitted into it only those who agreed in the surname "King," which it was imagined sufficiently showed that the members were untainted with anti-monarchical principles. As at the present day, a man would select his place of resort according to his political principles. During the reign of Queen Anne the "Cocoa-Tree," a chocolate-house in James-street, was reserved for Jacobites, while none but "Whigs" entered the St. James'. The club at the Mermaid Tavern, in Friday-street, was, according to all accounts, the first select company established with the view to good-fellowship and conviviality, and owed its origin to Sir Walter Raleigh. It comprised all that the age held most distinguished for learning and genius. There it was, in full flow and confidence of friendship, that the lively and interesting "wit combats" took place between Shakespeare and Ben Jonson, to which, probably, Beaumont fondly alludes in his letter to Jonson:

"What things have we seen
Down at the Mermaid! heard words that have been
So nimble and so full of subtle flame,
As if that every one from whom they came
Had meant to put his whole wit in jest."

But Ben Jonson's favorite club was the Apollo, which he appears to have founded, and which was held in a room of the old Devil Tavern. Over the door of the room was placed a bust of the poet, underneath which were inscribed in golden letters his own verses of salutation to the visitors:

"Welcome all, who lead or follow,
To the oracle of Apollo," &c.

The tavern stood between the Temple Gate and Temple Bar, and it eventually formed part of the banking-premises of Messrs. Child & Co., in whose possession, we believe, are the bust of the poet and the celebrated *leges convivales* drawn up by the poet in the purest Latin for the guidance of the club. A translation of those celebrated rules is still extant, entitled *Rules for the Tavern Academy; or, Laws for the Beaux-Esprits.* These convivial assemblies give an appearance of licentiousness to this period which in strictness does not belong to it. It must be remembered that domestic entertainments were at that time rare; the accommodation of private houses was ill-adapted for the purposes of social meeting; and there only remained taverns and coffee-houses for such meetings to be held. Long after the period we refer to we hear of the eminent characters of the day meeting at pastry-cooks', coffee-houses, and taverns. Addison tells us that most of the celebrated clubs of his day were founded upon eating and drinking, which are points, he says, wherein most men agree, in which the learned and illiterate, the dull and the airy, and the philosopher and the buffoon, can all of them bear a part. He then refers to the Kit-Cat," the "Beef Steak," and "October" clubs, whose names imply that neither of them would be averse to eating and drinking. The Kit-Cat was founded in 1700, and was held at the house of one Christopher Kat, a pastry-cook, renowned for his mutton pies. Another club, held at the King's Head, in Pall Mall, arrogantly called itself "The World," of which Lord Stanhope, Lord Cromartie, Lord Cheterfield, Lord Herbert, and other leading men of the day were members, and at which epigrams were scratched on the glasses by each member after dinner. Once, when Sir Yeomans Wynne was in the chair, he excused himself from conforming to this custom because he had no diamond. Lord Stanhope lent him his, and he immediately wrote:

"Accept a miracle instead of wit:
See two dull lines with Stanhope's pencil writ."

In 1800 there were only White's, Brooks', Boodle's, the Cocoa-Tree, Graham's, and another. White's, originally White's Chocolate-house, established in 1698, and the Cocoa-Tree, which was the Tory Chocolate-house in Queen Anne's reign, are the only existing representatives of the old convivial clubs. Our political, military, and other clubs of a representative nature are the creatures of the present century. The military seem to have taken the lead in the establishment of the Guards' Club in 1813, and the United Service in 1815, doubtless with the view of forming a refuge for the many officers who, at the termination of the Peninsular war, found themselves in London. Then the clubs which were followed by the universities and other learned and political societies, so that in the present day we have 40 well recognized clubs in the metropolis. Thus the social enjoyments of life may be traced in its progressive steps from the small associations, holding their meetings, as we have seen, at houses of entertainment, much in the same way as clubs of a lower grade do now, to the time when the club took possession of the house, and strangers could be only introduced under regulations by the members, until we arrive at the present stage, when they build for themselves houses, or rather palaces replete with every comfort that the luxurious taste of the age can suggest.

COUNTRY DOCTORS' HORSES.

HOW THEY AVOID DANGERS—SOME NOTABLE INSTANCES NARRATED.

From the Kingston Freeman, Jan. 11.

The physician who practices his profession in the country must necessarily have a life of considerable hardship, for no matter in what state the weather may be, or at what hour of the night, when a demand is made for his aid, if he would do his duty he must be ready and willing to give the service. In some of the mountainous regions in this county physicians attend families 10 or 12 miles from their offices, and are forced to travel that distance with a horse and wagon, generally over the worst roads known, and that, too, often in the night, when the way to an ordinary traveler would be one of great danger to limb and even a risk to life itself. These physicians, however, becoming acquainted, as they soon must, with almost every spot of ground in their circuit, and their horses, with that wonderful sagacity possessed by the most intelligent of these animals, acting as guides it might be said, in that kind of traveling, can generally go in places in perfect safety, at times when other men would run a chance of losing their way or in some other manner come to grief before they had gone over a dozen rods. So much dependence do physicians place on their horses that they have been known to fall asleep at night, when riding toward home, and be carried safely by their horses until they reached the doctor's residence. One of these gentlemen, practicing in the town of Wawarsing, was carried several miles in this manner over a dangerous road, where in portions of which if the wheels of his wagon had gone a foot from the track the horse, or members of the profession was thrown over a precipice a hundred feet in height. In going this distance, three bridges were safely crossed, and the Doctor was only awakened when the horse arrived at the closed gate near the barn and pawed for admittance.

As an illustration of the dangers to which physicians are exposed, last week when the wind-storm reached Shokan, the town of Olive, Dr. Hasbrouck, of Shokan, was at Kromville, about seven miles distant from home, and drove to Shokan in the night when the wind blew so hard it uncoofed buildings along the route, blew fences down in almost every direction, and often made a sleigh ride from the ground. While crossing the long bridge which stretches across the Esopus at Shokan, he found that three planks had been blown out of their place, and stopping his horse, he was about to alight and close the opening, when the animal, becoming restless, started, and, with a spring, cleared the space, taking the sleigh with him, and soon after coming to another place where planks had been blown out, the horse actually jumped over that opening also, taking with him in safety the sleigh and driver, so that the Doctor now claims that he has one of the best jumping horses in the country. It certainly was a very dangerous way of crossing the bridge, for the distance to the creek is far enough to break the neck of any horse should it fall through, and a man would be killed in the same or the same manner; though the Doctor is willing to stake his reputation that the horse knew he could go over the place in safety or he wouldn't have tried it.

CHRISTIANS AND ISRAELITES.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Jan. 7.

The fire which destroyed the Second Baptist Church on Friday last was a misfortune long to be remembered by both minister and people; but it has served to give yet another proof of the truth of the saying that good cometh out of evil. The minister and his congregation had scarcely realized their loss before they received messages of condolence, often accompanied by offers of material aid. Nor were they confined to the accents of the special texts and observances of the Baptist creed. Lutheran, Methodist, and Episcopalian ministers and a Catholic priest were foremost in the good work of saving valuable books and papers on the flames, and the smoke of the ashes was hardly laid before another congregation set another example of warm-hearted and generous liberality. It was one not included in the Christian pale, but composed of a people who, from the earliest ages have worshiped the God of the Christians, and who, in all cases of distress, have been among the first to answer to an appeal for aid. As soon as the President and Trustees of the Israelite Temple Share Emeth heard of the loss, they held a meeting and, with the full concurrence and support of their rabbi, offered the Baptists, who were thus left without a church, the free use of the Temple until they could erect their own house of [illegible]

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 11.

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

N. J. C. conv. as. $5,000..... 75⅝
1,000..... 76
M. J. & I. 1st con. as. 10,000..... 76⅛
T. & W. con. conv. ex coupon. 1,000..... 69½
D. & H. R. '91. 5,000..... 94
D. & H. R. '84. 2,000..... 94
C. & O. 1st, ex con. 5,000..... 91
N. Y. Elc. 1st. 5,000..... 104
Canada So. 1st. 45000..... 73¼
M., K. & T. 2d. 14..... 83½
5,000..... 17
American Ex. 20..... 47½
Canton. 200..... 25
100..... 25¼
100..... 25⅜
100..... 26
Sutro Tunnel Co. 200..... 2⅜
Delaware & Hud. 100..... 39⅞
500..... 40
100..... 40⅛
100..... 40½
150..... 40¼
400..... 40⅝
125..... 40¼
Am. Dis. Tel. 100..... 25
Pacific Mail. 200..... 11
100..... 10⅜
150..... 10⅞
100..... 10⅝
200..... 10⅜
N. Y. C. & H. 100..... 113⅞
Erie Railway. 300..... 23
3100..... 23⅛
2700..... 23¼
600..... 23⅜
2000..... 23⅝
100..... 23⅞
200..... 23¼
New-Jersey So. 200..... 2
100..... 2⅛
Western Union. 100..... 76⅜
800..... 76⅝
900..... 76¾
Michigan Central. 200..... 76⅜
200..... 76¾
150..... 76⅝
1,000..... 76⅞
800..... 79
Lake Shore. 2300..... 68½
3900..... 68⅝
1300..... 68⅞
8200..... 68⅞
500..... 68⅝
100..... 68⅝
Illinois Central. 410..... 82½
14..... 82¾
300..... 82⅝
100..... 82⅝
100..... 82¾
Union Pacific. 200..... 60½
Pittsburg. 40..... 90
C., C., C. & I. 200..... 77½
North-west. 2600..... 79⅝
200..... 79¼
100..... 79⅝
North-west pf. 1600..... 52
400..... 52½
100..... 53
1600..... 53½
1800..... 52¼
Rock Island. 100..... 97⅛
Canada Southern. 200..... 21¼
St. Paul. 400..... 35½
300..... 35⅝
700..... 35¼
300..... 35½
200..... 35⅝
300..... 35½
400..... 35⅝
Western Union. 300..... 76⅜
100..... 76½
100..... 76¾
400..... 76¾
400..... 76¾
100..... 76⅞
Kansas & Texas. 200..... 6½
110..... 6⅝
St. L. & I. M. 100..... 16⅛
N. Y. Elevated. 9..... 114
Del., L. & West. 400..... 45⅝
1800..... 45⅝
1500..... 45⅝
900..... 45¾
1400..... 45¾
300..... 45¾
Morris & Essex. 200..... 77⅓
200..... 77¾
200..... 77⅞
1000..... 77¼
Chicago & Alton. 100..... 81⅜
100..... 81⅝
100..... 81⅞
200..... 81⅝
200..... 81⅞
200..... 82
St. L., K. C. & N. 100..... 7⅞
St. L. & K. C. pf. 100..... 29⅜
Ohio & Miss. pf. 200..... 29⅞
100..... 29¾
200..... b30. 30
200..... b3. 30
100..... b10. 30
Han. & St. Jo. 100..... 13¾
200..... b3. 13⅞
Han. & St. Jo. pf. 600..... 35
200..... b3. 8
65..... b10. 8
100..... 8
Ohio & Miss. pf. 100..... 19½
C. C. & I. C. 300..... 3. 5⅛
200..... 5⅛
Erie Railway pf. 500..... 20. 38

MONDAY, Jan. 13—A. M.

The statement of the Associated Banks, issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last, was a favorable exhibit, showing a gain of $1,121,700 in the surplus reserve, thus raising the amount held by the banks in excess of legal requirements to $12,397,250. The legal-tender average shows an increase of $3,222,800, and the deposits an increase of $309,200. The other changes are a decrease of $3,568,000 in loans, $2,023,800 in specie, and $63,800 in circulation.

The following shows the condition of the City banks this week, compared with the previous statement, and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	Jan. 4	*Jan. 11.*	*Jan. 12, 1878.*
Loans.	$234,550,000	$230,682,000	$239,936,300
Specie.	20,986,200	18,962,400	27,093,200
L'l t's..	41,832,600	45,055,400	34,804,000
Dep's..	206,173,000	206,482,200	203,666,000
Cir'l'n	19,848,800	19,785,000	19,681,600

And the following the relation between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

Specie.	$20,986,200	$18,962,400	Dec. $2,023,800
L'l t's	41,832,600	45,055,400	Inc. 3,222,800
T'l r've	$62,818,800	$64,017,800	Inc. $1,999,000
Res. required	51,553,250	51,620,550	
Exc's of reserve above legal requirements.	11,275,550	12,397,250	Inc. $1,121,700

The monetary situation throughout the week was characterized by great ease, and loanable capital was in abundant supply, at very low rates. The majority of transactions in call loans on pledge of stock collateral were effected at 2@2½ ₱ cent., while borrowers offering Government bonds as collateral were accommodated at 2@2½ ₱ cent. There now seems every reason to believe that the Money market, for some time to come, will work smoothly. In the discount market prime mercantile paper, which was very scarce, was quoted at 4@5½ ₱ cent., according to date of maturity.

The foreign advices reported Consols at London strong, with an advance for the week of ⅛ ₱ cent. United States bonds were steady with the exception of 1867s, which fell off ½ ₱ cent., and 10-40s, which declined ¼ ₱ cent. In American railway shares, Illinois Central advanced 1⅝ ₱ cent., Erie, 3⅛ ₱ cent., the preferred, ½ ₱ cent., and New-Jersey Central Consols, 2 ₱ cent. New-Jersey Central stock showed a decline of 1 ₱ cent. The Bank of England gained £560,000 in specie during the week ending Wednesday, and since then £126,000 has gone into the bank on balance. The proportion of reserve to liabilities was 28¼ ₱ cent. against 28 7-16 ₱ cent. the previous week. The rate of discount remains at 5 ₱ cent. At Paris, Rentes were somewhat weak. The Bank of France lost 19,750,000f. specie during the week, and the Bank of Germany gained 1,820,000 marks in specie.

In the Sterling Exchange market the business for the week has been fairly active, having been stimulated both by the snow blockade and the Government calls for bonds. The rate for 60-day bills has been advanced from $4 83 to $4 84, while demand closes as it opened on Monday, at $4 88. It is useless at the moment to venture any opinion as to the future of the Sterling Exchange market, the influences controlling it being mainly speculative. While yet higher rates are likely to prevail we are inclined to think that regular remitters will consult their interests by supplying their requirements only as necessity demands.

Government bonds have been in very active demand, the immense purchases of the 4 ₱ cent. bonds being the feature of the dealings, which is regarded as the natural sequence to the successful accomplishment of the resumption of specie payments. The demand for these bonds has come from all sections of the country, and the dealers in Government securities report a large business in them over their counters. The Treasury Department issued three calls for 5-20 bonds of 1867 during the week, aggregating $30,000,000. In railroad bonds the business of the week has been larger than for a long time past, and the speculation has been very buoyant in tone. Without almost any exception, the entire list advanced steadily, and at the close an improvement of 1 to 7 ₱ cent. was established. Among the most active issues were the New-Jersey Central, New-York Elevated, Toledo and Wabash, Metropolitan Elevated, Denver and Rio Grande, and the Central and Union Pacifics. State bonds were generally dull and nominal. As an exception, however, there was a rather active business in North Carolinas, which made an advance of ½@2 ₱ cent. Louisiana Consols were extremely weak, and declined to 61⅜ bid, against 63 at the close of last week.

The stock speculation was rather dull throughout the greater part of the week, but, nevertheless, prices, as a rule, were well maintained. Toward the close the market assumed quite a buoyant tone, and under brisk purchases to cover short contracts and for the long account, an improvement was recorded, in which the entire list participated, with the single exception of Pacific Mail, which was adversely affected by the very unfavorable character of the report issued by the Directors in regard to the financial condition of the corporation. A steady demand for investment stocks prevailed at advancing quotations. The coal stocks shared in the upward movement, purchasers of the stocks being stimulated by reports, which were believed to be well founded, that negotiations were on foot looking toward a renewal of the coal combination, and with every promise of a satisfactory result. The dealings in Erie were on a large scale, and it is evident that the old-time favorite is destined once more to assume

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BOARD WANTED—Seventh Page—5th col.
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 13, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Banker's Daughter.
BROADWAY THEATRE.—Les Fourchambault.
WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Ours.
BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Il Trovatore.
PARK THEATRE.—Robinson Crusoe.
THEATRE COMIQUE.—Vaudeville.
NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Davy Crockett.
THE AQUARIUM.—Afternoon and Evening.
SAN FRANCISCO HALL.—Love's Endurance.
MASONIC HALL.—Tom Thumb Troupe.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12 00
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum..... 2 50
The Weekly Times, per annum..... 1 00

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.

The Times Up-town Office—No. 1,258 Broadway.
Paris Office of The Times—No. 39 Rue de Lafayette.
The Times is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand, W. C., from Henry F. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Stevens', No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, north-east backing to north-west and south-west winds, rising, followed by stationary or falling, barometer, partly cloudy weather, and slight changes in temperature.

The proposition referred to in our Washington dispatches for loaning to every settler on the public lands under the Homestead laws $500 to enable him to make necessary improvements, is the revival, in a slightly changed form, of a scheme that is nearly as old as the American Colonies. It is sufficiently absurd and extravagant, but it will doubtless find supporters more or less sincere now as in former times. The radical objection to it is that this kind of bounty-giving, once begun, has no assignable limits. If, for instance, the Government should lend money to settlers who have just received a farm as a gift from the Government, why should it not equally lend it to men who have only money enough to buy a farm; and if these two classes are to be gratified, why should not men with land, but no money to improve it, who have not received or purchased it from the Government, get a loan also? And if farmers are to be thus helped, why should shop-keepers, with shops and no means to stock them, be left in the cold, or deserving young couples able to rent a house, but not able to furnish it? Why not, in fact, adopt the Socialist theory in full, and every one live on the community at large? The *reductio ad absurdum* is as obvious as it is inevitable.

It is certainly a cheerful sign when the American iron-makers allow themselves to say that their trade is promising and that they do not need any addition to the tariff to protect them from foreign competition. This, it will be seen in our dispatches this morning, is the case. Though the entire number of furnaces in the United States decreased during the year by 16, and the number in blast by 10, the total production showed a very considerable increase. The stock on hand is also less than at the close of last year, and the net increase in consumption is not far from 200,000 tons. This state of things, of which some further illustrations will be found in the dispatches referred to, is explained by some special causes which have been in operation, and also, perhaps mainly, by the general revival of business, the commencement of which is generally acknowledged on all hands.

One would suppose that a man of so great power as Prince Bismarck could afford to be a little less impatient of criticism. The latest move attributed to his suggestion is the proposition of a law abridging the liberty of debate in the Reichstag to a degree which would be intolerable to a people accustomed to really representative government. The bill gives to a committee, composed of the two Vice-Presidents and ten members of the Reichstag, the power to inflict penalties on members, ranging from a public reproof to exclusion from the Reichstag for a fixed period. At the same time the member may be turned over to the courts, and may, by the action of the Reichstag, lose the right of being again elected. Further, the reproduction of the offensive speech is forbidden under heavy penalties. The American doctrine that falsehood is harmless so long as truth is left free to combat it, is probably too radical for the Junker Prince; but he might at least take a lesson from the recent history of France, where dangerous forms of Socialism are, by his own confession, completely disarmed by political liberty. The contrary policy to which the German Chancellor seems to have given himself over is so wholly hopeless, as well as so cruelly oppressive, that this last illustration of it is calculated to pain and dismay all true friends of Germany.

A gentleman who recently made complaint at the New-York Post Office concerning a registered letter, which was five days in coming from Albany to this City, was informed that the delay was caused by the fact that all the postal cars on the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad were snowed in at different points west from Albany, and, consequently, there was no one authorized to take charge of the registered letters. It would seem from this explanation that the postal-car system is run so narrowly, as to the force employed, or so inconveniently, that an accident at any point on a very long route may cause delay throughout its entire extent. The registered letters alone seem to suffer from this deficiency; but as these are uniformly of greater or less value, it ought not to be impossible to provide for their transmission under the charge of a special messenger, if necessary, where the delay is likely to be considerable. It is not unlikely that the limits imposed by the beggarly appropriations make such an arrangement difficult. If so, it is not the only or the most convincing illustration of that penny wise and pound foolish economy of which the Democratic House has made itself the champion and the public the victim.

Some interesting statements will be found in another column touching the management of convicts in Georgia, by which it will be seen that the old slave-driving spirit is not wholly extinguished in that State, and that its boasted superiority over other Southern States, to say nothing about the rest of the world, is not so firmly based on fact as might be desired. The practices which our correspondent recounts are some of them almost too repulsive for belief. Apart from the extravagance and corruption which mark the system, its combined cruelty and immorality will not escape attention. The scheme seems to be contrived for the benefit of a few favored contractors, who enjoy privileges without warrant in law, and which they abuse in a most shameful manner. Such abuses are not unknown in other States, but in Georgia they are in striking contrast with the arrogant pretensions so freely put forth to a Government by "the native and best" which is assumed to be a model for all other communities.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND RESUMPTION.

In the conduct of a great party, right and expediency should be convertible terms. The Republican Senators who met in caucus on Saturday wisely determined, therefore, that "it would be politic to make an effort to unite the Republicans" upon the subject of resumption. The effort, however, presupposes differences of opinion affecting the smooth working and permanence of resumption rather than the general policy whose alleged "eminent success" stimulates the Senators to action. Of avowed opponents of resumption, few were found in the Republican ranks. There were Republican Greenbackers in many of the States, and the party supplied its full quota to the movement which resulted in the Silver Law. Six months ago, too, there was a humiliating disposition to temporize, as the majority of State platforms show. If matters now stood as they were at the opening of the Fall campaign, the Senatorial committee would have difficulty in framing a resolution on which party unanimity could be secured.

But the change of opinion by which the caucus proposes to profit began in advance of resumption. It was found that, in the North and West at least, the party generally was sounder than many of its leaders in Congress and most of its representatives in State conventions. The demagogism which had asserted itself in Congress, and the time-serving which had dictated the platforms, were both rebuked by the mass of Republicans. The most popular speakers were they who were most decided in their advocacy of honest money and an untarnished credit; and the elements to which they ministered have, doubtless, contributed not a little to the condition of things which made resumption easy and safe. The same influences were felt in high places. Mr. Sherman's advance may have been in part occasioned by a clearer conception of the hindrances to successful resumption, but we may fairly assume that it was rendered more decided by a consciousness of the fact that the Republican Party had also advanced to a point of more decided hostility to the concessions and compromises which really were more dangerous to resumption than the direct resistance of its enemies.

Twelve days' experience of resumption cannot be considered decisive proof of its success, but it has produced an impression which few Republicans will venture to disregard. Sinister prophesies have been falsified and vague fears dispelled. No "run" occurred; no distrust has been manifested anywhere. Resumption is accepted as an accomplished fact; even those who imagined that the preliminary processes pinched them too severely have no disposition to disturb the result. Some grumbling is heard because the Treasury meanwhile confines its redemption operations to this City, but the prudential reasons which dictated this course are sufficiently apparent to prevent positive discontent. Bankers all over the country tell a tale corresponding to the testimony of the same class in the Atlantic cities. Of course, the men who are more anxious to cheat their creditors than to benefit their party or the country are still dissatisfied. They would force gold out of the country if they could. Business people, however, understand the bearing of resumption upon their own interests. It is not expected to work wonders; but it is relied upon gradually to re-establish confidence and to set in motion the wheels of industry and trade. Whatever indifference was felt upon the subject prior to the second of January has now disappeared. No sane politician would now attempt to undo what has been done or to declare war against the continuance of resumption.

And Republicans are slowly realizing the effect of what has been accomplished on the future of their party. Resumption being a Republican measure, its success contributes to the party's strength. The contest has been a tough one, and for a time the odds seemed to be on the wrong side. The law, however, Republican in its origin, has been administered by Republican hands, and, so far as the benefits arising from it are susceptible of a political construction, they will be favorable to the Republican cause. It will be remembered that the party which, on a former occasion, frustrated repudiation, has raised the greenback to a gold standard and restored the only basis on which financial confidence can rest. The achievement identifies with the party, more closely than ever, the moneyed and mercantile classes. It will be associated in the public mind with the policy whose early results are even now apparent, and whose whole tendency is to revive and strengthen the industries and enterprises which have been worse than dormant through five long years. The gain to the party will be substantial and lasting. Democratic tactics seem likely to give it an immediate value. We are not threatened with an open attack upon resumption, to be made by a united Democracy. But, unless the signs fail, the more active Democrats will in the next campaign wage war upon the national banking system as an auxiliary of the Treasury in resumption, and upon the conditions now regarded by the Treasury as essential to the lasting success of its policy.

The Senatorial committee, then, have need of firmness as well as clearness of purpose. The ultimate "eminent success" of resumption means a good deal more than the maintenance of things as they are. In its present shape, the Silver law is an evil whose magnitude steadily increases; while, in other than safe hands, the provision of law authorizing the reissue of greenbacks might render resumption impossible. The relation of the national banks to resumption, and the changes required to make them as powerful for good, in emergencies, as they ought to be, cannot be postponed indefinitely. These are aspects of the question which the Republican Party cannot properly ignore; and if Senators aim at the unity which signifies efficiency, they will not temporize with regard to them. Concessions at the cost of principle are bad enough at any time. Just now, they would be suicidal. Let us have sound principles as the foundation of unity, or wait until those who rank as leaders catch more of the spirit that animates the main body of the party.

RECENT COURSE OF FOREIGN TRADE.

The imports and exports for the month of November are thus reported by the Bureau of Statistics:

IMPORTS.

	1878.	1877.	Changes.
Mdse..	$38,102,823	$36,354,189	$1,748,634
Specie.	1,363,955	2,226,083	860,128
Total..	$39,468,778	$38,580,272	$888,506

EXPORTS.

Mdse..	$70,092,328	$64,467,690	$5,624,638
Specie.	2,047,923	1,564,854	483,069
Total..	$72,140,251	$66,032,544	$6,107,707

In 1877, as compared with 1876, goods imports showed a very heavy monthly increase from March to November inclusive; then came a decline monthly, by the same comparison, during nine months ending with August, 1878; September turned the other way, showing an increase of $2,600,000 over 1877; October showed a decline of $4,600,000 from 1877; and November shows an increase of $1,748,000 over 1877. In goods exports there has been much less fluctuation. Every month in 1878 has shown an increase over the corresponding month in 1877 and 1876; and except December, 1876, and March, 1878, there has been no month in the history of the country when the goods exports equaled those of November last. Taking the entire eleven months for comparison, we have the following:

IMPORTS, JANUARY—NOVEMBER.

	1878.	1877.	Changes.
Goods..	$400,127,922	$449,712,224	$49,584,302
Specie..	27,169,960	22,100,950	5,069,010
Total..	$427,297,882	$471,813,174	$44,515,292

EXPORTS, JANUARY—NOVEMBER.

Dom'c.	$656,971,324	$538,477,901	$118,493,423
F'r'ign.	12,715,217	11,539,313	1,175,904
T'l Gds.	$669,686,541	$550,017,214	$119,669,327
Specie..	25,402,654	46,399,670	20,997,016
Total..	$695,089,195	$596,416,884	$98,672,311

Goods imports show a decline of $49,580,000 from 1877, and goods exports an increase of $119,670,000, making a total change at the rate of $184,600,000 for the year. As to the trade balance the following shows the result for the eleven months, the first table excluding, and the second including, specie:

ELEVEN MONTHS ENDING NOV. 30.

	1878.	1877.	Changes.
Imp'ts.	$400,127,922	$449,712,224	$49,584,302
Exp'ts.	669,686,541	550,017,214	119,669,327
Exp't Exc'ss	$269,558,619	$100,304,990	$169,253,629
Imp'ts.	$427,297,882	$471,813,174	$44,515,292
Exp'ts.	695,089,195	596,416,884	98,672,311
Exp't Exc'ss	$267,791,313	$124,603,710	$143,187,603

The trade balance for the term is thus, $269,558,000, or at the rate of $294,000,000 a year; including specie, it is at the rate of $292,000,000. In specie alone the movement is as follows for the term:

	1878.	1877.	Changes.
Imports..	$27,169,960	$22,100,950	$5,069,010
Exports..	25,402,654	46,399,670	20,997,016
Net imports....	$1,767,306	.....	.....
Net exports....	.....	$24,298,720	.....

These last figures reduce somewhat the total standing as net import a month ago, but do not materially change the remarkable contrast between 1878 and 1877 in this respect, and the whole year will undoubtedly show a slight net receipt of specie by this country. Probably, however, the fact has by this time ceased to attract much attention, and has become accepted as a matter of course. Its significance and part in accumulating the coin reserve which alone made it possible to offer fulfillment of the legal-tender promises without finding any considerable desire for gold by those who have anything to exchange for it have already been pointed out, and now that the resumption day is past, the permanence of resumption depends upon the movement of foreign trade and the length of time the Silver bill is permitted to remain in operation, the status of silver continuing unchanged. As to the former, without pausing now to discuss it, we suggest that while a full return to the trade position of past years is not to be expected very soon, if at all, it would be unsafe to assume that the present position can long be maintained. The decline in imports must reasonably be expected to have some effect to reduce our exports, and that decline itself is unlikely to continue. Goods imports have shown great fluctuations from month to month during the last few years, and a change one way or the other is not enough to found an inference upon; still, it is noteworthy, that the imports in November were larger than in any month since October of 1877, and it is not improbable that the point of their extreme depression has been passed. The severe industrial troubles now pressing upon Great Britain, just as this country seems about to be relieved of them, naturally tend to an increase of our imports from her by forcing a reduction in the prices of her goods; and the same condition exists more or less in other countries which are our customers. If Congressmen could but be brought to see facts as they are and to take counsel of common sense, this prospect for foreign trade would seem, under the circumstances, an additional and cogent reason for not letting the session end without undoing the silver folly, which is about the most causeless and untimely, as well as stupid, piece of folly a nation ever committed in fiscal legislation.

THE CHEYENNE TRAGEDY.

The bloody affair at Fort Robinson is, let us hope, the final scene in an Indian drama which, from beginning to end, has been a disgrace to the Government and the people. The Cheyenne bands of Dull Knife and Old Crow are not, it is true, the sort of Indians to excite sentimental sympathy. They do not compare favorably with the peaceful, friendly, and humane Nez Percés of Chief Joseph and White Bird, who were driven to revolt in the Spring of 1877 by preparations to force them from lands that belonged to them by treaty. They committed many outrages, on their road through Kansas, that contrast with the chivalric sparing, not only of women and children, but of unarmed settlers, by the Nez Percé warriors. It may be admitted, too, that they were mischievous and restless, and that there was no absolute necessity for their escapade from the Fort Reno reservation on the night of Sept. 9. Nevertheless, it is a demonstrable fact that the Government had been shamefully remiss in its treatment of these Indians, and thus tempted them to the revolt which has had so bloody a course and ending.

These Cheyennes had taken part with Sitting Bull, on account of the military incursions of Custer, followed by those of the gold-hunters, into the Black Hills—a region pledged to Indian occupation by solemn treaty. But when Sitting Bull went to Canada, they left him and surrendered voluntarily, in the Spring of 1877, to Gen. Crook at the old Red Cloud Agency. They were told that they must remove to the Indian Territory. A part of them acquiesced; others, including Dull Knife's band, barely consented, as an experiment; others, like Little Robe's band, held back, and were only on their way eighteen months later, when Dull Knife escaped; and still others are far north, and have not gone yet. But when they went, it was on a specific agreement. We need hardly say that the military annals for the past eighteen months have been full of complaints that the conditions were not fulfilled, and that the Indians were dissatisfied. "All the Cheyennes are dissatisfied," reports one officer, "and complain that they are not receiving what was promised them; that they would be satisfied if they received what the treaty allows." But the matter is settled when we also find Agent John D. Miles, under date of Sept. 30, making an official report to Commissioner Hayt on the cause of the Cheyenne revolt, in which he says, after enumerating other troubles:

"In addition to these general grievances, and others relative to things which they claim were *promised them as part of the consideration in obtaining their consent to come to this country;* I will say that *the full list of rations named in their treaty of* 1876 *has not been furnished them.*"

Agent Miles very properly goes on to show that he had done the best he could, and that he always gave the Indians plenty of beef, and also "such other rations as were in store," and that they were by no means starving. This, however, does not contradict his previous acknowledgment that the rations and other things promised on peaceful removal from their ancestral lands to a strange land and a strange climate had never been supplied. Can it be said that fifteen months was not long enough to wait for the fulfillment of the bargain? In addition, they were forced to do agricultural or other work, and when the warriors refused, their rations of coffee and sugar were stopped for weeks together, as Agent Miles' report shows. The Agent quotes department circulars of March and April, 1878, to justify him; but he does not quote any such justification from the treaty of 1876. The Indians made and acted up to the treaty, but they did not make or agree to subsequent department circulars or to acts of Congress.

Cheated under the contract for removal; forced, by cutting off their food supplies, to adopt at once occupations which, however foolishly, their customs had held degrading; prevented from going to hunt where game abounded, though other Indians, including some of their kindred who were still left north, could do so; and contrasting the malarial region in which they were with the healthy air of their old homes, they set out for the latter. They left their tents and everything in them; they did not strike a blow; it was only when they were pursued and attacked that they fought; and it was weeks after their battles, and only when soldiers and citizens closed in upon them, that they attacked the ranches on their route. After great exertions, the troops succeeded in capturing the fugitives, half-starved and half-frozen, in the Nebraska sand-hills, and took them to Camp Robinson.

That the dead of Winter should be chosen for their return to the Indian Territory was quite worthy of a Governmental policy which has repeatedly picked out this season for such purposes; that their refusal to go should be followed by disciplining them with starvation was perhaps not unexpected, because the Government first agrees to give Indians specific annual rations as a consideration for going to the Indian Territory, and then, when they have gone, cuts down the rations unless they will work. It had been intended to give up a good part of these Indian warriors in Kansas, on the way back, so that they might be tried and hanged; and it should not be surprising that they preferred to die in battle rather than at the end of a rope. These dead Indians have been officially abused with consolatory vigor as lazy, trouble-making, hoe-hating red rascals, who would rather hunt buffalo than draw rations, and who would rather die than obey department circulars; but is there, after all in this whole miserable business anything but a shameful record for the country and for the white race?

FALSE PRETENSES BEFORE MARRIAGE.

A woman in San Francisco has sued for a divorce from her husband, alleging as the ground of her complaint, that her consent to marriage was obtained under false pretenses. Of course, the plaintiff in this case regards marriage as a purely civil compact—a business transaction. She claims that she has been inveigled into a partnership by a false pretense. The pretension of the male partner was that he was in tolerably affluent circumstances, whereas, he was almost penniless. There are several odd features about this case, but the most striking one is that the pretended wealth of the husband consisted of an oil painting by "one of the old masters," and valued at $25,000. The name of the alleged old master is not given, but the lady believed her suitor when he exhibited it to her and declared that it was an undoubted original, and worth the sum above named. Now that she is married, she makes affidavit that, to the best of her knowledge and belief, the picture is not worth $25; and her opinion is shared by numerous experts. She affirms that she has been imposed upon, and she prays for a divorce from the impostor.

It will be seen at a glance that it may be difficult to prove that the picture-owning husband is an impostor. Perhaps the painting is a veritable antique of great value. Everybody knows how liable experts are to be led astray by their own prejudices or ignorance. Murillos and Titians have, before now, done duty as sign-boards for years without their true value being discovered. And sometimes it has happened that, after their transcendent merits have been made known by some expert, a rival "picture sharp" has asserted that the works should have been left undisturbed as sign-boards. The lady who is suing for a divorce on the presumption that she has been imposed upon with a worthless picture as a fortune, would be deeply mortified if, after she has, been cut adrift from her husband, it should turn out that a genuine Rubens, worth $25,000, had slipped through her fingers. Then, again, her hapless husband may have thought that he was the fortunate owner of a picture of great value. Such things have happened. Even in the learned and highly-cultivated society of New-York there are people who really believe that they own old masters, although the knowing ones wink at each other when they see these treasures, and say "rubbish." Every art connoisseur of repute will testify that he is constantly applied to by sanguine purchasers of queer canvases, who want a certificate that theirs is a Guido, a Rubens, or, at the very least, a Tintoretto, or a Velasquez. Men are perpetually digging up "old masters" in junk-shops, and paying trifling prices for black and blistered canvases which are expected to turn out to be worth a fortune. Perhaps the San Francisco husband was imposed upon instead of being an impostor.

But if women, as a rule, are to be inveigled into marriage by men who can pretend to have great riches in old paintings, the picture business will prosper. If, to gain the reputation of being well off in personal property, one need only show a collection of old masters, the foundations of a fortune may be laid at a trifling outlay. The Custom-house records exhibit some curious valuations. For example, there was imported, not long since, a Rubens valued at 15 francs. In the same lot an example of Poussin was valued at 10 francs, a Guido at 2 francs, and a work by David at 10 francs. In this remarkably cheap invoice the examples of modern, but deceased, masters were dearer than the old masters. Horace Vernet, for example, was set down at 15 francs; Henri Regnault at 50 francs; Picou at 250, Troyon at 18, and Diaz at 50, francs. But Watteau, for some reason, was not thought to be worth more than 5 francs, and one example of Corot was invoiced at 12 francs and another at 5. When a Rubens can be bought for $3 and a Guido for $4, why should not every man have his own old masters? or a houseful of them?

If false pretenses are to be used successfully as a basis for suits for divorce, the lawyers will be kept busy. If a woman can be divorced from a man who has falsely pretended that he was rich, why should not a man have equally good ground for complaint when he finds, after marriage, that his wife has not the angelic temper which she once pretended to have? or that she has false teeth? or the sorofula? or a cork leg? Let it once be established that married partners must be and have all that they profess to be and have before marriage, or be liable to the charge of imposture, and the bonds of society are fatally shaken. What man shows his true character and standing to the lady whom he is wooing with soft blandishments? What woman, with a woman's heart in her bosom, will confess to her lover that she "pads"? or that the family "do their own work"? or that her father made his fortune in selling swill-milk? Wild horses could not drag such secrets from the female breast. Nevertheless, in strict equity, the suppression of any of these facts, if they should be facts, would be just as truly a false pretense as the active promulgation of a fabrication. And if a condition of conjugal happiness is the exact statement of a man's income and possessions before marriage, it is apparent that an appraiser must precede the parson. It used to be said that marriage was a lottery. According to our present lights, it is a mere partnership investment. Persons contemplating matrimony will exhibit sworn schedules of their real and personal estate, or run the risk of a suit for a dissolution of partnership.

Popocatepetl, (meaning in Aztec smoky mountain,) which some of the excursionists from this City and Chicago expect to climb on arriving in Mexico, is about 10 miles south-west of the capital. It rises in the form of a cone 17,720 feet—near 2,000 feet higher than Mont Blanc—and is connected with Iztaccihuatl, another volcano, by a lofty ridge, which, as the Pass of Ahualco, is over 10,500 feet above the sea, and sometimes covered with snow. By this pass Cortez, accompanied by 6,000 Tlascalan Indians, made (1519) his bold march from Cholula to Tescuco and Mexico. He attempted to reach its summit, but was prevented by masses of snow. The feat was accomplished, however, by one of his followers, Francisco Montana, who let himself down into the crater by a rope some 800 feet. The mountain was not scaled again for more than 300 years, when it was done by Frederic and William Glennie. It has been frequently climbed since even by women. Popocatepetl is composed of porphyritic obsidian, and its lower parts are girded by forests; but at an elevation of 13,000 feet vegetation ceases. About the period of the Spanish conquest, it was very active, and it still smokes, though no eruption is known to have occurred since 1540. Thirty years ago, Capt. Charles P. Stone and five other officers of the United States Army went up, and observed several cones of eruption in the crater, and from these proceeded periodical discharges of sulphurous vapor and cinders, the larger masses of which constantly fell back into the crater. The American merchants who return from Mexico without ascending Popocatepetl will not have won their spurs of travel.

The management of newspapers here and in France is very different. In order to set up a journal there a Government warrant (*brevet*) is required in advance, carrying at its minimum 25,000 francs, (some $5,000,) as caution money. This is nominally held by the Government, which in return subscribes to so many copies, counting it as a kind of equivalent. As may be seen, this is a species of subvention or subsidy generated by Imperialism, and still continued by the Republic, which fears to make too many innovations upon established custom in a country composed of such variety of political opinions. The press of France, noticeably that of Paris, is hardly what it has been. Freedom of speech has run, in many cases, into licentiousness, and liberty of discussion into ribaldry and gross personal abuse. Low-priced journalism has introduced low morality and inferior talent. Still, the Paris newspapers are gradually working out of the slough of corruption into which the Third Empire cast them. All of them are not *Figaros, Pays,* and *Gaulois.* There are also *Temps* and *Journals des Debats.* One of the great editorial defects is want of supervision, conference, or agreement as to what shall be published. Each man, be he leader-writer, correspondent, or reporter, says, as a rule, what he likes or believes for the moment. The consequence is that the representative journal of the capital represents nothing but the passions and prejudices of each penman; and to form any idea of the policy or principle of the journal is no more possible than it would have been to learn a given language in the Tower of Babel. To this criticism, however, it must be said that the *Republique Française,* the principal Republican organ and the journal of M. Gambetta, is not open.

Elephants are not supposed, generally, to have any particular value except to showmen, but they have been killed so freely within the last 20 years in India, as well as in Ceylon and Africa, that they are getting comparatively scarce, and are, in consequence, improving in price. Steps have been taken recently to acclimatize the Indian elephant to the region of equatorial Africa, and it is not improbable that the success of the experiment may lead in that country to some facility of locomotion, the lack of which has always been the main obstacle to its opening up. The market for elephants is advancing, as may be seen from the fact that a herd of 55 wild Indian elephants, captured in one day, brought on the spot, not long ago, $20,000, or about $370 each. The elephant is growing more interesting, too. Persons who have studied the habits of the animal have come to the conclusion that he, not the lion, is the true king of beasts. The age of the elephant is still in dispute; but the best authorities agree in the opinion that, under favorable conditions, he lives to 150 years. The question, "What becomes of the elephants?" is still unanswered. No man appears ever to have seen an elephant that had died a natural death. The query which man has proposed so constantly and vainly to himself, "Where do we go when we die?" applies equally, though in a material sense, to elephants. We know that we die—that is a sensible fact; but the elephant's death, for he must die somewhere, of course, is, like our hereafter, a matter of faith.

The *Revue Historique,* founded in 1874 by G. Monod and G. Fagniez, and published every second month, has rapidly attained a very prominent position in historical literature, and it deserves it. During the nineteenth century French historiography has, in spite of its dazzling brilliancy, suffered from a very severe drawback. It was always polemical; it had always some special errand to do; even its greatest productions were tainted by the bias of the moment. By comparing the various accounts of the Revolution given by French authors before 1830 and after 1834, before 1848 and after 1852, before 1869 and after 1872, it becomes evident that the historical truth was never the sole object of the writer; he had always a political argument to make at the same time. Indeed, the manner in which the French historians have treated the period of the Revolution has, during the whole nineteenth century, been a pretty sure barometer with respect to the state of political feeling in France; even of the great work of Thiers, the various parts changed color according to the epoch of their publication. From this tendency the *Revue Historique* has entirely emancipated itself; it seeks truth and nothing else. Also another feature of its appearance is quite new. Before 1870 all French historians, with Guizot at their head, considered France as the centre of the whole modern history, and historical events in which France played no part they generally treated simply as moral examples or interesting illustrations. The *Revue Historique* has discovered that France is not the world, that there are and have been historical currents of the greatest importance, which, nevertheless, are and were entirely independent of French influence, and by paying due attention to this point it has not only enlarged but also elevated its own historical standpoint. Its reviews of what is going on in the historical department of foreign literature are remarkably full and remarkably correct, with the exception, perhaps, of America. What our historical societies produce seems not to the taste of the Europeans. Perhaps they don't know what to do with it. We will thus have to wait till we know it ourselves.

The commercial crisis of Stockholm is not yet over. Since our last notice two other great banking-houses have failed—Godenius & Co. and J. Hirsch & Co.—and great banking-houses are not counted in Stockholm by the dozen. All the houses which so far have failed have been more or less closely connected with the iron industry, and it is generally acknowledged that the present distress has, to a large extent, been caused by a change which, during the last ten years, has been introduced in the manufacture of iron in Sweden. The country is possessed of an immense amount of water-power. Sloping down, like the one side of a gable roof, from the Kjölen, which forms the boundary between Sweden and Norway, to the Baltic, it is traversed by a great number of powerful streams which move on with a rapid but tolerably even fall, and carry nearly the same mass of water all the year through. But, of course, water is a slow worker, and, what is still worse, its power cannot be concentrated or stimulated to any great degree. In the years between 1865 and 1875, when all commerce and industry had become feverish, the water-power was deemed too slow, and was dispensed with. Steam-power was introduced quite generally. But this change increased the cost of production so much that the profits were unable to carry the industry through a period of dullness like the present.

A correspondent of the London *News* says, in a recent letter, that "when Cæsar crossed the Rubicon he burned his boats." This was doubtless a slip of the pen. It was not there that Cæsar burned his vessels, for he could not have put them in so small a stream, as everybody knows who has seen it. The great Captain leaped into the Rubicon, according to tradition, and swam across, in defiance of the authority of Rome. The river which was the ancient Rubicon is still in dispute among the Italians. Three little streams claim the honor—the Uso, Urgone, and Fiumicino. The question was so zealously contested in the eighteenth century that an action was instituted at Rome, and decided in favor of the Uso. The peasants living on the banks of the last-mentioned stream still call it Il Rubicone. But many people argue vehemently for the Fiumicino. Recent investigations show that the Rubicon has entirely quitted its ancient course. None of the rivers, save at time of flood, are anything more than insignificant creeks.

FUNERAL OF HON. JULIAN HARTRIDGE.

Savannah, Ga., Jan. 12.—The funeral of the late Julian Hartridge took place to-day at 12 o'clock. The remains were taken from the Council Chamber, where they had lain in state during the night, under the escort of the Chatham Artillery, of which the deceased was an officer during the late war, to Christ Church, where the burial service of the Episcopal Church was read. The funeral cortège, escorted by United States troops and the white and colored Militia, then proceeded to Laurel Grove Cemetery, where the remains were interred. Immense crowds thronged the line of march. The funeral procession was the largest ever witnessed in this city.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. STRAKOSCH'S CONCERT.

The concert at Booth's Theatre last evening attracted a full house. It was announced by Mr. Strakosch to be given to aid in defraying the expense of the musical education of Miss Marie Tuck, and several of the artists of the Italian opera troupe, with the orchestra and Mme. Teresa Carreno and M. Reményi, took part in this laudable enterprise. The programme was varied and interesting for a concert of this character, and was creditably performed throughout. Mme. Carreno and M. Reményi were the artistic successes of the evening, as might have been expected. Mme. Carreno's contribution to the programme was a performance of Liszt's fantasie on airs from "Faust," which she played in a brilliant and effective style, fairly earning the enthusiastic demand for an encore which she received. She is a pianiste of so much merit that it is to be regretted that she is not heard more frequently. M. Reményi played in his best and most characteristic way the Andante and Rondo of Mendelssohn's Concerto in E, with the orchestra, and afterward Ernst's "Elégie," a song composed by Mr. Korbay, of this City, and a transcription of one of Chopin's mazurkas. He was received with favor and responded to the applause of the audience with his own "Valse Noble," in which he exhibited his peculiar style. The vocal part of the concert was supplied by Miss Marie Litta, who was recalled, though she sang coldly and without spirit; Signorita Galimberti, who sang "Di tanti palpiti," and excited, as she always does, the enthusiasm of the audience; Mr. Westberg, who gave an artistic rendering of Gounod's Serenade, with cello obligato, and Mr. Gottschalk. It was an enjoyable entertainment, creditable to the artists who took part in it, and doubtless satisfactory to the young lady for whose benefit it was given.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

Mr. Strakosch's season of Italian opera at Booth's will continue two weeks longer. This evening "Il Trovatore" will be the opera, and Signor Rosnati will make his first appearance as *Manrico.* Miss Kellogg will be *Leonora,* Miss Cary *Azucena,* and Signor Pantaleoni *Di Luna.* To-morrow evening, Miss Giulia Mario (Mrs. J. R. Polk) will be heard for the first time in "Traviata." On Wednesday "The Huguenots" will be sung; "Rigoletto" will be the opera on Thursday night, and Mr. Strakosch announces the production of "Carmen" for Friday.

FOREIGN NOTES.

There are now 37 theatres in London.

"Diplomacy" is still being performed in London, although it has now been kept on the stage for over a year.

Mlle. Zare Thalberg, tired of holiday-making in Barcelona, has signed for a concert tour in Holland early in the new year.

The Christmas number of the London *World* contains a lithograph called "At the Play," filled with the portraits of distinguished "first-nighters."

Jules Verne and M. D'Ennery have collaborated in a play called "Les Enfants du Capitaine Grant," which has just been produced in Paris with remarkable success.

In the January number of the *Theatre* Mr. Tom Taylor describes the manner in which "The Fool's Revenge" was written and first produced. The part of *Bertuccio* was designed for the late Mr. Phelps.

Miss Neilson, who is now in Italy, will appear at the London Adelphi in February next, supported by Miss Lydia Foote, Mr. Neville, Miss Pateman, Mr. Hermann Vezin, Mr. Flockton, and Mr. Ashley.

The Italian papers state that Mme. Patti has agreed to give eight representations at the San Carlo in Naples at the salary of £400 a night, the sum to include Signor Nicolini, who, as usual, is thrown into the bargain.

It is decided that the part of *Gervaise* in the "Assommoir" at the Paris Ambigu will be played by Mme. Hélène Petit, who will be lent by M. Duquesnel for the purpose, as she will not appear in "Samuel Brohl" or in either of the two other pieces which are to be brought out at the Odéon at about the same time.

The London *Figaro* remarks with a touch of malice: "Herr Anton Wallerstein announces that he has bidden farewell to the *Neue Frankfurter Presse,* and that in 50 years he has composed more than 300 dances. Perhaps the most fitting punishment would be to compel this aged Teutonic sinner to dance his 300 waltzes all at once."

The long-contemplated production of "Hamlet" at the Lyceum Theatre, London, has at last become a reality. Mr. Irving's performance needs no comment at this late hour. In general, says a leading critical writer, "everything connected with the Lyceum gives ground for the hope that at length we have a manager with the ability and the disposition to do justice to the national drama."

The London *Telegraph* mournfully observes: "We have, in glancing through the limited list of theatrical novelties produced since last January, once more to note that no dramatist has yet come forward to supply the vacant place of any one of the comedy writers of the past. That nearly all the popular places of the year have been adaptations is to be recorded as more complimentary to the resources of the French stage than creditable to our own."

M. Massenet

FROM THE SEA TO SAHARA.

A PLUNGE INTO THE DARK CONTINENT.

A STEEP RAILROAD TO A CITY IN THE AIR—CONSTANTINE AND ITS QUAINT SURROUNDINGS—IN THE MIDST OF THE DESERT—SOLITUDE AND DESOLATION.

From a Special Correspondent.

CONSTANTINE, Saturday, Dec. 7, 1878.

Constantine, or, as its inhabitants poetically call it, the City in the Air, is undoubtedly the most picturesque spot of Eastern Algeria, which may account for its absolute neglect by the majority of European tourists. But although many pages would be required to do justice to its attractions and to those of the ascent thither by rail from the seaport of Philippeville, the two days' coasting voyage to that place from Algeria may be summed up in a very few words. Beautiful as the little towns of the African seaboard undoubtedly are, the whole five of them—Dellys, Bougie, Djidjelli, Collo, Philippeville—are as exactly alike as if originally issued in monthly numbers. In each and all one finds a deep, crescent-shaped bay shut in by frowning cliffs; a vast slope of dark-green mountain, with a little white town pasted on it like a postage-stamp; a long, low breakwater, white with lashing waves; a tri-color flag waving majestically over a fort about the size of an inkstand; a kind of miniature "great wall of China," pock-marked with unnecessary loop-holes, running up hill and down dale into places where no enemy would ever think of going, or could do anything if he did; one big new hotel thrusting itself forward from the mass of houses, like some white waistcoated John Bull elbowing his way into a front seat at the opera; and a population consisting chiefly of Arab beggars, who, with their gaunt faces and trailing white robes, look as if they had risen from the dead in such a hurry as to have not even thrown off their winding sheets.

But the Philippeville-Constantine Railway is a sight too good to be lost. It has not, indeed, the breakneck gradient of the Russian railway through the Caucasus, nor does it indulge in the eccentricities of the Brazilian line from Belem to Entre Rios, where I counted seven tunnels in three and a half miles, and where the track makes so sharp a curve at one point that if the train be a long one the passengers in the last car may exchange looks with their friends in the first, across a chasm of unknown depth. But, nevertheless, the ascent is very respectably steep, as may be gathered from the fact of the 57-mile journey occupying 4¼ hours! Nothing can be more striking than the gradual change from the wide, sunny valley, with its rich vegetation, to the gray moors and bare, stony uplands beyond, ending at last in one great wave of black, craggy mountain, flecked with new-fallen snow. The two highest peaks of this range, poetically known as the Twin Sisters, wear a very grim look under the shadowy twilight which covers the final hour of the way; while the passage of the last ridge before Constantine, when, in the spectral gleam of the rising moon, you look out from your car-window down a sheer precipice of several hundred feet, recalls the nerve-shaking passes of the Chilian Andes. It must be owned, however, that the improvements introduced by French civilization, while materially enhancing the comfort of the journey, absolutely kill its romance. Lying back in a well-cushioned seat, in a car whose lounges and settees would not disgrace any "Pullman" in America, it is literally impossible to realize that one is actually traversing a range of African mountains which, barely 35 years ago, were all ablaze with the worst horrors of barbaric warfare. Indeed, although the assertion savors of a bull, the happiest moment of a tour usually comes after it is ended. While the work is still in hand, the petty wants and annoyances of every-day life—heat, dust, flies, hunger, draughts, tight boots, and what not—hedge one in with a common-place atmosphere which mars the effect of the grandest surroundings. Were every traveler to make a truthful record of his feelings during a prolonged tour, it would probably run somewhat as follows:

> "By cool Siloam's sparkling rill
> My foremost thought was brandy;
> My wish upon the Pincian Hill
> To have my slippers handy;
> Beneath the Peak of Teneriffe
> I dreamed of chops a-frying,
> Sadly longed for bottled stout and beef
> While off Amalfi lying."

But when all is over, the memory of the glorious scenes through which one has passed has leisure to do its work, and to make its impress indelible. But how shall I describe Constantine? Seen for the first time, in the silence and loneliness of midnight, far up against the moonlit sky, it looks more like one of those phantom cities that haunt the fancy of Gustave Doré, than any habitation of living men. Nature herself might seem to have cut it off from the living world by the black and hideous chasm that yawns impassably around it on all sides but one, in the gloomy depths of which one can barely descry a gray, sullen stream winding amid masses of fallen rock, like a serpent shrinking from the light. The most formidable part of this tremendous gap is now spanned, close to the railway depot, by a magnificent iron bridge, over whose balustrades it may well try the strongest head to look down. But, in addition to these natural defenses, this miniature Gibraltar has a wall of its own, with double gates, which are shut every night at sunset. It is difficult to imagine a grander spectacle than that which presents itself to any one standing at daybreak upon the western angle of the rampart. As the morning mists roll away like the smoke of a battle, the great masses of wooded mountain deepen from gray to crimson, hilltop after hilltop catching the growing light, till all is one broad blaze of glory. Then, in one moment, the whole expanse of the beautiful valley bursts into view, rock and river, field and wood, village and waterfall, coming forth in all their splendor. Far down among the broken rocks, a white-cloaked Arab is herding his black, dwarfish goats, and springing from crag to crag as nimbly as they. On the other side, where a narrow neck of sloping ground bridges the encircling chasm, the camels of a passing caravan are slowly raising their huge, gaunt limbs from the earth, while the long, white robes of their masters are seen flitting spectrally to and fro preparing for the start. Suddenly a shrill bugle-call pierces the air, followed by the quick tramp of soldiers and the roll of a drum. A few minutes later the gates are thrown open and in stream a motley throng of bare-limbed Arabs, laden donkeys, blue-bloused workmen, red-capped native boys, jaunty Spahis in white gaiters and scarlet trousers, and the day is fairly begun.

IN THE SAHARA. Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1878.

I write on a ledge of sun-parched rock, rising abruptly from a wide, sandy plateau, with the black tents of an Arab camp dotting the hot, brassy surface on one side, and the white wall of a little French fort standing jauntily up on the other, in front of which some scores of blue-coated soldiers are waking the echoes with the sharp crack of their platoon-firing. Just below me a string of laden camels are gliding past with their long, noiseless stride, attended by a dozen of the stalwart Sahara negroes, whose white robes and dark, leathery faces give them the look of cigars wrapped in paper. On three sides rise the bare, rocky mountains, split by innumerable gulleys, through which we toiled all yesterday; while on the fourth, beyond the dark masses of plumy palms [illegible] burning, merciless sky, and the dim, unending level of the great desert, melt into each other in the depth of a distance which seems to have no end. The solitude of the Sahara has hitherto remained tolerably inviolate, but the outer world is now threatening to inundate it more effectually than M. De Lesseps' projected canal, and a few years more will make its northern border a fac-simile of Hood's country churchyard, which was "crowded with young men striving to be alone." The railway from the port of Bona to Constantine is already open as far as Guelma, very nearly half the entire distance, while the prolongation of the Philippeville-Constantine track to Batna, the starting-point of all excursions into this part of the desert, has advanced so far that the end of the coming year will probably find it completed. Even the desert itself has been invaded by the wheels of the diligence, which goes from Batna to the oasis of Biskra in 15 hours, stopping at that of El-Kantara to give its passengers a very good breakfast at the snug little white restaurant which clings like a daisy to the foot of the tremendous precipice that shuts in the famous gorge. At Biskra itself, M. Médan's comfortable Hotel du Sahara, a quaint little toy-house, with a garden as small as itself, affords a very passable lodging to those who have no ambition to go further, but all who can stand the four days' ride across the desert should certainly push on to Tugurt, and see for themselves the little islet of semi-civilized life which represents France's furthest advance into this great sea of desolation.

To attempt a description of the Sahara itself would be as futile as to try to photograph it, although the photographs which I bought at Biskra certainly represent it as fairly as human skill can do. A lecturer on natural forces once concluded his discourse as follows: "The rotatory motion of the earth being thus communicated to our own bodies, it follows that, were that motion suddenly arrested, we should each and all of us describe a parabola, which would probably be the only description that we should ever be able to give of the occurrence." So it is with the great desert. One may call it vast, barren, lifeless; one may compress its mighty desolation into the hard exactness of so many leagues, so many square miles, but no language can convey the faintest idea of the vastness amid which the proudest European army would be dwarfed into a mere swarm of ants, the wonderful clearness of atmosphere that makes a palm 10 miles off seem close at hand, the tremendous silence that weighs upon one like a nightmare, the overwhelming loneliness that blots out all sense of human companionship, and makes one feel utterly alone amid a dozen noisy comrades. As for the "uncivilized Arabs," many of them are becoming civilized, in certain points, quite rapidly enough. I, myself, sat "bodkin" for a whole night, in the coupe of the Batna diligence, between two of these "tameless sons of the desert," whose black eyes and grinning teeth, half-seen through the folds of the huge white burnouse, started out spectrally enough in an occasional glare of lamp-light. There were half a dozen more of them in the *intérieur*; and when they all emerged together at the half-way station, in the shadowy splendor of the moonlight, the effect was precisely as if a group of dead men on their way to the grave had suddenly jumped out of the hearse, and bolted, taking their grave-clothes along with them. But further away from the outposts of civilization, in the region which is peculiarly his own, this strange outlaw of humanity has a grim picturesqueness still. The great French painter, whose Arab pictures have made his name world-famous, could have made for no finer tableau than the group which passed me this morning—a couple of mounted Spahis, guarding 10 or 12 captured Bedouins. It would be hard to imagine a more magnificent contrast than these two opposing types of the same race, the soldier Arab, erect in his saddle, gay with the white and scarlet trappings of civilized warfare, his loaded carbine ready to his hand, every line of his firm manly face expressing the mixture of daring confidence and machine-like exactness which discipline alone can give; the robber-Arab, tattered, barefooted, manacled, swathed in a dirty white blanket, with the matted hair and sullen sidelong glance of a beast of prey.

Another very picturesque feature of the Sahara is its quaint little negro villages, whose gray walls of sun-dried clay, clustering palms, flat-roo ed, windowless houses, and white-frocked bobgoblins crouching in low, dark door-ways or slumbering peacefully in the dirt, are an exact copy of the Fellah hamlets of the Nile. These worthy aborigines still regard all strangers with a suspicion bordering upon hostility, while the very dogs, huge gaunt beasts, of a whitish-yellow color, suggestive of an ill-cooked omelette, seem to be good Mohammedans, and fly at every Christian with a heartiness of religious feeling that would entitle them to a high place in the Church of England. But such evidences of civilization exist only in the oases, which are the islands of this sandy ocean, and along the dreary wastes that lie between the sole token of human life is the whitened skeleton, half buried in drifting sand, of a horse, a camel, or perhaps a man, recalling the magnificent, unconscious sarcasm of good old Mungo Park: "When I had now been a long time in this trouble, and all hope of being saved was taken away, on a sudden I lifted up my eyes, and beheld afar off a man hanging in chains upon a gibbet; whereupon I knelt down and gave hearty thanks to Almighty God, who had been pleased to conduct me once more into a Christian and civilized country."

MISS CLARA MORRIS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

From the San Francisco Alta, Jan. 5.

On Thursday evening, Mr. Barton Hill left for the East in the interest of the management of the California Theatre. It is nearly five years since he wended his wey across the mountains. A great deal of interest has been attached to obtaining a knowledge of his mission. From a variety of sources we learn that Miss Clara Morris has entered into an arrangement by which she will play a season at the California Theatre, her terms being 65 per cent., and she to furnish six artists, who are to strengthen her support. These she has selected, and it is Mr. Hill's object when he reaches New-York to engage them. Miss Morris will produce all the plays of her two last engagements in this city, and several new ones. The exact date of the commencement of her engagement at the California Theatre is not fixed, but it will conclude before the first Monday in May, as on that date she is under contract to appear in Chicago. We also learn that Miss Morris' last terms at Baldwin's Theatre were $2,000 a week, and that it was a refusal to accept $1,500 a week for another engagement that caused the present arrangement to be made.

AN OFFICER RESCUES TWO CHILDREN.

A fire broke out at 6 o'clock last night in the basement of the four-story brick tenement at No. 315 Delancey-street, occupied by Michael Duffy as a rag store, damaging his stock to the amount of $100, and destroying about $350 worth of furniture on the floors above. The building became filled with a black, stifling smoke, and the panic-stricken occupants fled in terror to the street. When Mrs. Maggie Moore, who occupied the fourth floor, got to the street, she recollected that her two small children, Tilly, aged 5 years, and Emily, aged 7 years, were asleep in their room, and she swooned. The news spread rapidly, and created great excitement. At the time the house was still afire, a dense cloud of smoke was issuing from every aperature in the building, and no one dared to approach the place. Finally, Officer Michael Gorman, of the Thirteenth Precinct, heard of the children being in the house. He did not hesitate a moment, but learned the location of the children's beds, and at once entered the building. He crawled with his face to the floor all the way up to the fourth floor, found the two little girls grasped them in his arms, and managed to crawl all the way out with them and deliver them to their mother. The children were not seriously injured, but were close to the verge of suffocation. When the crowd saw Gorman, after his long absence in the building, emerge with the little girls in his arms, they set up a tremendous cheer, and Mrs. Moore fell at the officer's feet and cried out: "God bless you! God bless you!" Gorman, almost suffocated, and was somewhat [illegible]

SINGERS ON THEIR TRAVELS

MAPLESON'S TROUPE OFF FOR THE WEST.

A CONTINUOUS JOURNEY FROM BOSTON TO CHICAGO—TO NEW-YORK THROUGH A SNOW-STORM AND A MOONLIGHT TRIP AROUND THE BATTERY—COL. MAPLESON ENTHUSIASTIC AND HIS SINGERS HAPPY.

Col. Mapleson, and all the members of "Her Majesty's Opera Company," with the exception of Miss Minnie Hauk, who had been sent ahead as a precautionary measure, reached New-York from Boston about 3 A. M. yesterday on their way to Chicago. A TIMES reporter stared for the Mott Haven Station, by way of a Third-avenue slow transit horse car, at 2:30 A. M., and finished the journey about an hour and a half later. The car was heated by the same patent principle in operation on the East Side elevated road, namely, the generation of animal warmth from the packed freight of passengers, and the tediousness of the journey was almost neutralized by the amusing conversation of the complaining men and women. A smart walk across Harlem Bridge, which was deserted save by a sleepy policeman who was balancing his body against his locust club, which he had placed against a pillar of the bridge, and a slippery run down the frozen path crossing the Boulevard, led down to the station, the only signs of occupancy around which, from a distance, were the glimmering lanterns of the station hands. In the dark interior of the passenger-rooms resounded the snores of the slumbering station-men, but the door of a private room, opening suddenly, sent a bright ray of light into the darkness, and revealed a small party of five gentlemen, sitting upon inverted counting-house stools, and playing euchre in grim silence upon a lap-board. Edwards, one of the bosom friends of the late Harry Montague, the actor, recognizing the reportorial intruder, and surmising the reason of his presence, shouted out, "I've been waiting for that train since 11 o'clock, and she hasn't got here yet, and here it is nearly 4 o'clock, *only* two and a half hours behind time." The intruder came into the game, but "passed" on the hand he received. All the rest passed on their hands also, including Edwards. But his was a peculiar "pass." He passed his hand into the back pocket of his coat, and then drawing it back showed it up, revealing an object carefully wrapped in a copy of an esteemed contemporary. The party pronounced this the best "trick" played during the long hours they had been waiting for the belated palace cars, and a cork being drawn from the wrapped-up object, it was passed all round for sampling, and then the game was continued. The clock struck 4 during these proceedings, and half an hour later the stirring of slumbering men, some subdued explosions of profanity in the outer room, together with the ticking of the telegraph instrument, warned the party that something was coming. Shortly afterward the door was partially opened, and a shaggy head was stuck into the aperture, followed by the cry, "Here she comes at last." The station then suddenly awoke into life, and down the track, near the river, where the reflected lights of the Maryland glimmered and danced upon the rippling water, the Boston train came puffing and snorting with a great ado.

It was a long train of freight and passenger cars, the roofs and platforms of which were thickly covered with snow. There was but one palace car. It was brightly painted with red, and its roof and platform were free from snow. Painted on its side in large golden letters was the inscription, "Her Majesty's Opera Company. Col. Mapelson's Private Car." The TIMES reporter at once boarded this car, and knocked at the door. It was opened by a fat colored young man, who declined to take in a card to Col. Mapleson, and recommended the visitor to the Colonel's agent in the "other car." Signor Angelo, the agent in question, was found in the "other car," among the "chorus." This body presented a sorry plight, as they were cooped up in all sorts of uncomfortable positions in an ordinary passenger car, their efforts to woo tired nature's sweet restorer only reducing them to a drowsy irritability. He was also a member of the mendicant Academy of Medicine. Dr. Ranney belonged to a family of physicians. Five of his brothers and a nephew are now practicing physicians. These are James W., E. W., Lafayette, Martin L., and Ambrose L., Lafayette's son, all in this City, and Stephen Ranney, who is practicing in Vermont. The Doctor leaves his widow in comfortable circumstances. His two children do not survive him. The immediate cause of Dr. Ranney's death was heart disease, although he had been in failing health for several weeks. His remains are to be taken to his native State for burial.

EDWARD WALKER.

Edward Walker, a well-known retired bookbinder and publisher, of this City, died at his residence, in Yonkers, on Saturday, at the ripe age of 75 years. Mr. Walker was a native of England, and came to this country about 1832. He built up a prosperous book-binding and publishing business in this City, from which he was able to retire with a competency a few years ago, leaving his two sons to carry it on. During the early days of the rebellion Mr. Walker became a member of the Union League, and took an active part in sending off the first colored regiment to the seat of war. He held several prominent positions in the American Institute and other associations, and at the time of his death was a Trustee of the Bowery Savings Bank. He was a man of liberal views and great charity. He leaves a widow and five children, two sons and three daughters.

FRANK MORDAUNT, THE ACTOR, MISSING.

Frank Mordaunt, the well-known actor, attached to the Fifth-Avenue Theatre, was reported to Inspector Dilks, at Police Head-quarters, last night, as missing under suspicious circumstances. The report was made at the instance of Mrs. Mordaunt, who is exceedingly worried over her husband's singular absence. She says Mr. Mordaunt left his home at an early hour on Saturday morning and has not been seen nor heard from since by any of his friends. Mrs. Mordaunt says she fears her husband has met with foul play. She bases her fear upon her knowledge of the fact that he has enemies. Mordaunt was last evening engaged in land duties, but in 1870-1 he was in command of the Brooklyn, on the European Station. He was appointed commandant of the Portsmouth Navy-yard in 1877.

DR. HENRY D. RANNEY.

Dr. Henry D. Ranney, an old, and well-known New-York physician, died at his residence, No. 227 West Thirty-fourth-street, Saturday afternoon, aged 61 years. He was a native of Vermont, and was a son of Dr. Waitstill Ranney, who was for several years a member of the Vermont Senate, and was Lieutenant-Governor of the State from 1838 to 1840. Dr. Henry Ranney completed his studies at the Albany Medical College, and began the practice of medicine at Westport, Essex County, in this State, where he remained seven years. In 1841 he married a sister of Mr. Gardiner Billings, then residing in New-Hampshire. Twenty-five years ago Dr. Ranney came to this City, and soon succeeded in securing a lucrative practice in his profession, which he retained during the remainder of his life. During his residence here the Doctor delivered many popular lectures on anatomy and physiology, and for some years was a Deputy Coroner while his brother, Dr. James W. Ranney, was Coroner. He was for many years a member of the School Board of the Twentieth Ward, acting as Chairman of the board during most of the time. He was Vice-President of the North River Savings Bank up to Jan. 1, when his term of office expired, and, owing to ill health, he declined a re-election. Dr. Ranney was also a member of the Sanitary Committee of Seventy in 1871. At the time of his death he was a prominent member of the Broadway Tabernacle, where he was Chairman of the church association for the relief of the poor and the leader of a large Bible class. He was also a member of the Academy of Medicine. Dr. Ranney belonged to a family of physicians. Five of his brothers and a nephew are now practicing physicians. These are James W., E. W., Lafayette, Martin L., and Ambrose L., Lafayette's son, all in this City, and Stephen Ranney, who is practicing in Vermont. The Doctor leaves his widow in comfortable circumstances. His two children do not survive him. The immediate cause of Dr. Ranney's death was heart disease, although he had been in failing health for several weeks. His remains are to be taken to his native State for burial.

OBITUARY.

COMMODORE JOHN GUEST, U. S. N.

Commodore John Guest, commandant of the Portsmouth Navy-yard, died yesterday of gastric fever and heart disease, combined with a kidney trouble. He leaves a wife and a daughter—who is the wife of Lieut. Seymour, United States Navy—and four sons, one of whom is Lieutenant in the Eighth Cavalry. The remains will be taken to Philadelphia on Tuesday, and the funeral will take place on Thursday. Commodore Guest was 58 years of age, and was born in Missouri. He entered the naval service as Midshipman, Dec. 16, 1837, and after nearly six years of service in that capacity was promoted to the rank of Passed Midshipman on June 29, 1842. In 1844 and 1845 he was engaged on the steamer Poinsett in the survey of Tampa Bay. During the Mexican war he was attached to the frigate Congress, and took part in the battles of San Gabriel and Mesa. On Dec. 24, 1850, Guest was commissioned as a Lieutenant, and assigned to duty with the Japan expedition under Commodore Perry, during which visit the first landing by Americans was made in that country. From 1851 to 1855 he was with the East India Squadron, and did heroic service in several sharp fights with the Chinese at Shanghai. He was assigned to special duty at Washington in 1855, and in 1857-8 was attached to the Niagara, while that vessel was engaged in laying the first Atlantic cable. In 1861 he was placed in command of the Niagara, and subsequently of the Owasco, and was engaged at Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and at the capture of New-Orleans in 1862. He also took an active part in the battles on the Mississippi in the same year, up to and including Vicksburg. He was made Commander July 16, 1862, and, still in command of the Owasco, assisted at the capture of the Galveston forts. He was transferred to the iron-clad Dungeon on in 1863, which was the first vessel fitted with a spar torpedo. In 1863-4 he was engaged in convoy duty in the West Indies, and was subsequently in command of the steamer Iosco, which was engaged in the two attacks on Fort Fisher. On July 25, 1866, after 29 years of nearly continuous service, Commander Guest was promoted to the rank of Captain, and on Dec. 12, 1872, was made Commodore. Since the close of the war Commodore Guest has been mostly engaged in land duties, but in 1870-1 he was in command of the Brooklyn, on the European Station. He was appointed commandant of the Portsmouth Navy-yard in 1877.

WALKING DAY AND NIGHT.

MME. ANDERSON'S SUNDAY TRAMP.

WHAT SHE DOES WHILE OFF THE TRACK—THE LONG WALK TO BE FINISHED TO-NIGHT—THE PLUCKY WOMAN AT TIMES NEARLY OVERCOME WITH DROWSINESS.

While for the majority of people yesterday was a day of rest or recreation, it was certainly neither for Mme. Anderson, the Englishwoman, who is nearing the end of her 28 days' walk in Mozart Garden, in Brooklyn. Through the long hours of the day she answered the call-bell promptly at the beginning of each quarter, and pluckily trudged the weary rounds. All day the front entrance to the garden and the bar were closed, but through a side door a never-ceasing stream of visitors poured in and out from early morning until morning again, and at any hour of the day or night the spectators of the walk could be counted by hundreds, and during the afternoon and evening by thousands. Among these spectators, shortly after noon, were several, if not more, who, by their conversation, had evidently just come from listening to the harangue of Mr. Talmage. Brooklyn has become very much interested in Mme. Anderson, and her enthusiastic admirers watch her by night as well as by day. Yesterday morning at 4 o'clock 500 spectators were in the hall, and of these a dozen or so were women. A few nights ago, one lady, who had made a small wager that the Madame did not walk all night, entered the hall at 8 o'clock in the evening, and did not leave until 6 o'clock the next morning, when she took her departure, fully satisfied that during that night, at least, the walking had been faithfully performed each quarter of an hour. The women are so fascinated by the spectacle of a woman on the track performing a feat of which the majority of men would be incapable, that they watch her for hours at a time, day after day, with unflagging interest, and invariably beg to be allowed to stay and see her come out "just once more, and then once more again," long after their male escorts have declared it time to go home. From these female enthusiasts are heard on all sides such expressions as "Oh! the poor dear, "Isn't she just splendid!" "How I should cry if she should fall after all," &c. Volunteers are not allowed to walk with her now as much as they have been heretofore, it being deemed best to have one of her immediate friends or attendants with her most of the time, but when they do receive permission, and take advantage of it, the spectators can hardly be blamed for mentioning "cake-walks," so very self-conscious are the amateurs. They generally hold themselves very straight, talk with, or rather at, the Madame all the time, and make the most extraordinary efforts to appear unembarrassed, and to imitate the style of their companion, which they never fully observed by the amused spectators, and last evening one big Englishman, who had made himself unusually conspicuous, was presented with a bouquet as he left the track.

Mme. Anderson's attendants were much amused last evening by the sudden appearance at the door of the retiring-room of an embarrassed reporter, who hesitatingly explained that his mission was, if possible, to interview the "lady." He was invited to make a thorough inspection of the premises, which he did conscientiously, and then retired with apologies, after staring hard at the two female attendants and the only visitor in the room and satisfying himself that there was not any resemblance between them and the woman who was at that time on the track outside. The story that there are two Mme. Andersons, and that one walks while the other attends, has been circulated extensively, and is either a very silly fabrication or a poor joke.

The room into which the Madame retires upon the completion of each quarter of a mile is regarded with the same curiosity by the spectators that is excited in the minds of the uninitiated by the "behind the scenes" of a theatre, and a crowd is always gathered opposite the little doorway, draped with the folds of a British ensign, from which and into which the Madame appears and disappears. Each time the door is opened they stretch their necks to catch such momentary glimpse of the interior as the opportunity affords. This interior is very simple, and is bounded on two sides by rough boarding, on a third by the outer brick wall of the building, and on the fourth by a piece of canvas hung on a sagging cord. To the left of the little door as one enters is a low double bed on which the weary pedestrian throws herself at the completion of each quarter of a mile, and in the intervals of which she sleeps, of whom she has two, one for day and one for night, removes the shoes from the tired feet, and puts them on again when the bell rings three minutes before the time for a start. If the Madame is suffering from a drowsy fit she is sound asleep the moment her head touches the pillow, and before she can be roused must be lifted from the bed, set on her feet, and sometimes soundly shaken. At times it is utterly impossible to rouse her, and at one time yesterday she walked an entire quarter of a mile with closed eyes, and apparently fast asleep. At other times she is wide awake and laughs and laughs with her friends as she lies on the bed, or receives food from her attendant. She takes a great deal of beef-tea, with pieces of bread soaked in it, and is allowed more solid food whenever she asks for it. Her appetite is good, and she eats frequently and with evident relish. She has a sponge bath every day, generally of water, but sometimes of alcohol. This bath has to be given in homeopathic doses, as the Madame is one of her rests long enough to admit of her taking a complete bath. Behind the red curtain, hung at the foot of the bed, is a small kitchen, in which is a stove, table, and cooking utensils. In the room with the bed are also two tables, a large trunk, and two chairs. On the tables are numerous presents that have been made to the Madame during her tedious walk. Conspicuous among these is a large and very beautiful wax doll, for which she had expressed an admiration. Several glasses contain roses that fill the place with their fragrance, and among other things is a large box of candy taken to the Madame last evening by a little girl. On all sides are quantities of bottles of wine, ale, extracts, and medicine, and amid all wanders and purs a pretty maltese kitten, of which the Madame is very fond.

It is at times pitiful to see the weary woman throw herself, face downward, upon the bed, lie there motionless for 10 minutes, and then stagger to her feet as the bell rings, and her attendants lift her from it. She is so thoroughly womanish that, with all her weariness, she rarely neglects to smooth her hair with a brush, if it has become disordered during her brief nap, before resuming the track. She talks very cheerfully, and feels very certain of accomplishing her task at 11 o'clock this evening. At 10 o'clock last evening, amid cheers of encouragement from the spectators, the Madame started on the first of her last hundred quarter-miles, and at midnight she had completed 2,608 quarters, or 652 miles. It is expected that the little hall will be crowded to its utmost capacity this evening, and it is rumored that the admission fee for to-day is to be double that of the past few days. Arrangements have already been made by the Madame's admirers to give her a grand dinner in Mozart Garden on Thursday evening, when she shall have become thoroughly rested.

THE PLEASURES OF FASHION.

BALLS AND OTHER ENTERTAINMENTS ANNOUNCED FOR THE MONTH.

The season of fashionable dancing and other entertainments opens to-morrow evening with the flower party at Delmonico's. Among the invited guests are Sir Edward Thornton and his daughters, and the Russian and Italian Ministers, and it is said that Joaquin Miller will attend to illustrate the poetry of motion. Delmonico's parlors are to be transformed into a bower of exotics for the event, after the pattern of the altar at Trinity at the recent wedding.

The Cercle Francais de l'Harmonie announces a programme of more than common fascination for the grand carnival ball on Monday evening, Jan. 20, at the Academy of Music. Carron and his staff of dancers *sur les mains* are to make their first appearance here after setting Paris wild, and there is to be a representation of Camargo, another Parisian novelty, which will no doubt prove equally effective. The costumes are to be very elaborate and picturesque, and the affair will recall the bewildering spectacles described as appertaining to the European carnival season.

On Thursday evening, Jan. 23, the Academy is engaged for the grand military and civic reception of the Old Guard, for which very elaborate preparations have been made. Downing's Ninth Regiment Band will furnish the promenade, and Bernstein's String Band the dance music, and both promise a tempting variety of new and beautiful selections. It is stated, also, that the floral decorations of the Academy will be something bewildering to those who have not followed the advancement during the last few years, of the passion for flowers on such occasions. The ladies of Charleston and Savannah have announced their intention to mingle the luxuriant Southern buds with more sober and less magnificent conservatory products, by way of giving variety to the decorations. Of course, there will be exotic palms and ferns, festoons of smilax, and pots of begonias by the hundred. The sale of boxes and tickets has already netted a larger amount than on any previous year, and, as the event partakes of a military coloring, our best society will be represented by the most brilliant names. Officers of the regular Army and Navy, Governors and their staffs, and members of the National Guard from nearly every State in the Union have already signified their intention to be present. The diplomatic corps and the various foreign Consulates will also be fully represented.

On Wednesday evening, Jan. 29, Gilmore's Garden will be the scene of the second grand military and civic reception of the season, that of the Morton Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templar, which promises an entertainment worth witnessing, particularly as the Sir Knights are to appear in full uniform, and the music will be furnished by Gilmore's band. It is too early as yet to give details.

To avoid interference with the arrangements of Col. Mapleson, who had engaged the Academy for Feb. 24, it was decided not to make the regulated alternoon [illegible] the date of the Martha Washington reception has been announced for Thursday evening, Feb. 20, four days earlier than was intended. This is always an affair of social éclat and importance. A part of the entertainment this year will consist, it is rumored, of a representation in costume of the first inauguration of Gen. Washington as President of the United States.

TWO YOUNG WOMEN MISSING.

MISS WIGHT'S SECOND DISAPPEARANCE—A YOUNG GOVEBNESS NOT HEARD FROM.

A few additional facts were learned yesterday about Miss Cornelia Wight, of Poughkeepsie, who mysteriously disappeared from her home last Thursday. Detective Dunn, of the Central Office, who was put on the case, discovered that Miss Wight had secretly contemplated flight from home for some time, and had arranged her plans with much shrewdness. By a careful study of the papers she learned of a private boarding-house near the City Hall, in Brooklyn, that suited her. Miss Wight opened a correspondence with the landlady, and carried it on without letting any of her relatives or friends know of it. When she had concluded her preparations she suddenly went directly to Brooklyn, where she was well received. She remained at the boarding-house until the newspapers published accounts of her flight and descriptions of her person. Then she packed up and suddenly left the boarding-house in such a hurry that she left several articles of clothing behind her. Detective Dunn was at this time following her so closely that he reached the boarding-house a very short time after Miss Wright had left. He there lost all trace of her, as no one had any idea where she had gone. Dunn secured the hat, and her relatives have since identified it as belonging to her. Her second disappearance causes even more anxiety than her first among her friends. Yesterday a brother of Miss Wright called at the Central Office and had a long interview with Inspector Thorne in regard to the young woman. Mr. Wight says that his sister has been quite ill for the past two years, and that it is believed her mind is somewhat deranged.

Leonora Ehrs, a beautiful and accomplished governess, employed in the family of C. L. Bernheimer, at No. 662 Lexington-avenue, was reported to Inspector Thorne, at the Central Office, yesterday, as missing. Miss Ehrs was born in France, and is 19 years old. She has a fair complexion, dark hair and eyes, is about 5 feet 4 inches tall, slenderly formed, and wore a black hat, gray ulster, gray gloves, and brown dress. She speaks three languages fluently, English, German, and French. She left the house on last Friday ostensibly for a walk, and has not been seen nor heard from since. All her clothing, except what she had on, and all of her other effects were left behind. Ehrs are retained by Mr. Bernheimer's family, among whom Miss Eliza was a great favorite, that some harm has befallen her.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—1 A. M.—The area of lowest pressure has moved south-eastward over Cape Hatteras. The barometer is now highest in the Lower Mississippi Valley. A slight depression has moved south-eastward into Lake Superior. The barometer has generally risen on the Pacific coast. Slightly cooler, north-west winds prevail in the South Atlantic States, with clear weather, succeeding rain or snow. South-west winds, with cloudy weather, prevail over the lower lakes and Ohio Valley. The rivers rose on Sunday, rapidly at Nashville and decidedly at Cairo, Cincinnati, Shreveport, and Augusta.

INDICATIONS.

For the Middle Atlantic States, north-east, backing to north-east and south-east, winds, rising, followed by stationary or falling, barometer, partly cloudy weather, and slight changes in temperature.

For New-England, stationary or falling barometer, slightly warmer, partly cloudy weather, and variable and westerly winds.

For the South Atlantic States, stationary or rising barometer, cooler north-west, backing to warmer south-west winds, clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the Gulf States, falling barometer, warmer southerly winds, increasing cloudiness, possibly followed by occasional light rain.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, slightly warmer, south-west winds, falling barometer, cloudy weather, possibly light rain or snow.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, south-west, veering to cooler north-west winds, with rising barometer, clear weather.

For the upper lake region, falling, followed by rising, barometer, warmer south-west veering to cooler north-west winds, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, and occasional light snow.

For the lower lake region, south and west winds, cloudy weather, possibly occasional snow, stationary or higher temperature and falling barometer.

For the Middle and South Pacific regions, clear or fair weather.

For the North Pacific region, partly cloudy weather, possibly occasional light rains.

The rivers will generally rise.

Cautionary signals continue at Macon, Cape Lookout, Cape Hatteras, Kitty Hawk, Cape Henry, Norfolk, Lewes, Cape May, Atlantic City, Barnegat, Sandy Hook, and are ordered for Key West.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.
3 A. M. 41°	28°	3:30 P. M. 48°	30°
6 A. M. 39°	26°	6 P. M. 42°	29°
9 A. M. 42°	26°	9 P. M. 38°	29°
12 M. 45°	29°	12 P. M. 36°	29°

Average temperature yesterday..... 28.3°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year..... 41.3°

A MYSTERIOUS FIRE.

Dr. John P. Ermentraut, Medical Director of the Tompkins-square Homeopathic Dispensary, yesterday reported to Capt. Cherry, of the Eleventh Precinct, that at an early hour in the morning an attempt was made to set fire to his residence, at No. 249 East Fourth-street. Capt. Cherry laid the facts before Fire Marshal Sheldon, who immediately began investigation. The facts ascertained disclose a rather singular state of affairs. No. 249 East Fourth-street is a three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, jointly occupied by Dr. Ermentraut and family, and August Hassey, Esq., owner of the building. Dr. Ermentraut occupies the first floor and basement. Mr. Hassey, who is a widower, with his sons Edward and August, both lawyers, have the second and third floors, their domestic affairs being looked after by a housekeeper. About 11 o'clock on Saturday night Dr. Ermentraut and his family retired. At 4 o'clock yesterday morning the Doctor was awakened by a loud noise, and learned that Edward Hassey, in a nearly helpless condition, was staggering through the hall. About 10 minutes after Edward had succeeded in getting up stairs Dr. Ermentraut heard two persons quarreling, and found that they were Edward and Mr. Hassey's housekeeper. Soon afterward he heard Edward raise the alarm of fire. The Doctor quickly dressed, and when he opened the hall door a thick volume of smoke rushed into the room. Making his way out Dr. Ermentraut met Edward and the housekeeper, the latter having a lighted candle in her hand. Both told him that some person had been trying to set fire to the house, and both were sure that the person was still in the house. The Doctor went with them to the place where the fire had been found, in the middle of the stairway ascending from the second to the third floor. Several pieces of very dry willow-wood, well saturated with kerosene, were lying smoldering. Edward said that as he went up stairs he saw the wood burning brightly and put out the flames. He was astounded at the discovery, and considered it very fortunate that he went home as late as he did. The housekeeper had no excuse to offer for being up and dressed at that time of night. Dr. Ermentraut picked up the wood on the stairway and found that the pieces were from a large willow basket. He took possession of them, and then made a search of the house. No stranger was found in it. A singular coincidence in connection with the attempted arson was discovered yesterday. Mrs. Ermentraut at an early hour in the morning went to the family butcher's. She there met Mr. Hassey's housekeeper. The latter carried a basket which attracted Mrs. Ermentraut's attention. It was much broken and smashed in on one side, and there was a hole made by the large and thick pieces of willow having been cut out. The pieces of saturated and ignited willow found by the Doctor on the stairway, Mrs. Ermentraut thought, would have fitted exactly into the hole cut in the basket carried by the housekeeper. The above facts were communicated to the Police, and the detectives sent to investigate the affair asked the housekeeper for the basket. She said it

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 11, 1879.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkls.....	9	Hops, bales.....	404
B. W. Flour, pks...	209	Lead, pigs.....	183
Beans, bols.....	5	Leather, sides.....	14,154
Broom-corn, bales..	10	Oil, bbls.....	150
Cotton, bales.....	380	Oil-cake, pks.....	10
Cotton-seed-oil, bbls	50	Oil, Lard, bbls.....	10
Eggs, pks.....	486	Pork, pks.....	573
Flour, bbls.....	5,070	Cut meats, pks.....	3,795
Corn-meal, bbls....	300	Lard, tcs.....	3,014
Corn-meal, bags....	370	Lard, kegs.....	625
Wheat, bushels....	43,800	Butter, pks.....	3,499
Corn, bushels.....	45,050	Cheese, pks.....	2,312
Oats, bushels.....	8,700	Dressed Hogs, No..	194
Rye, bushels.....	980	Sugar, bbls.....	256
Malt, bushels.....	2,720	Starch, pks.....	310
Barley, bushels....	550	Stearine, pks.....	280
Flax, bales.....	7	Tallow, pks.....	462
Flax-seed, bags....	20	Tobacco, hhds.....	19
Grease, oks.....	26	Tobacco, pks.....	362
Grass-seed, bags....	209	Whisky, bbls.....	846
Hides, No.....	500	Wool, bales.....	43
Hides, bales.....	323		

COFFEE—Dull within the previous range.....Sales reported of 4,000 bags Rio, per Alpha, at New-Orleans, on private terms. Also here, 80 bags Angostura, on private terms.

COTTON—Has been very quiet to-day for early delivery at unchanged quotations. Sales were reported for prompt delivery of 489 bales, (of which 180 bales were on last evening), including ——bales to shippers, 389 bales to spinners, 100 bales to speculators, and —— bales in transit. Low Middling quoted at 8⅞c. Strict Low Middling at 9 1-16c. @9 3-16c.; Middling at 9¼c. Fair at 10 7-16c.....And for forward delivery. Cotton has been less freely dealt in, but at stronger prices.....Sales have been reported since our last of 39,800 Pcls., (of which 11,700 bales were on last evening, and 49,400 bales to-day,) with 5,700 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling January, 9.81c.@9.86c.; February, 9.92c.@9.97c.; March, 10.03c.@10.07c.; April, 9.87c.@9.88c.; May, 10.03c.; June, 10.13c.@10.14c.; July, 10.22c.@10.24c.; August, 10.32c.@10.34c., showing an advance of ⅛@⅜ points, closing firm. The exports from all the ports since Sept 1, 1878, were 1,537,040 bales, including 880,795 bales to Great Britain, and 536,245 bales to the Continent.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary.....	7⅜	7½	7½
Strict Ordinary.....	7 13-16	7 15-16	7 15-16
Good Ordinary.....	8 5-16	8 7-16	8 7-16
Strict Good Ordinary....	8⅜	8¾	8¾
Low Middling.....	8⅞	⅞	⅞
Strict Low Middling....	9 1-16	9 3-16	9 3-16
Middling.....	9¼	9⅜	9⅜
Good Middling.....	9⅜	9¾	9¾
Strict Good Middling....	10	10⅛	10⅛
Middling Fair.....	10 11-16	10 13-16	10 13-16
Fair.....	11½	11⅝	11⅝
Stained.			
Good Ordinary.....	7⅛	Low Middling.....	8⅛
Strict Good Ordinary....	7⅝	Middling.....	8⅝

FLOUR AND MEAL—A fair inquiry prevails for State and Western Flour, values of most kinds of which show rather more steadiness, though without marked alterations. Sorts put up mostly for trade, in part for Winter Wheat product. In the line of Minnesota Extras, Patents attracted more attention.....Sales have been reported since our last call 30,950 bbls. of all grades.....included in the reported sales were 2,850 bbls. low Extras, for shipment, within the range of $3 65@$4 15, (mainly at $3 65@ $3 80; 1,000 sacks went on the basis of $3 60 ₱ bbl.); 2,900 bbls. City Mill Extras, mostly for the West Indies, at $4 20@$4 35, the latter for very fine; 1,100 bbls. and for English markets quoted at $3 65@$3 80; 2,300 bbls. Minnesota and Wisconsin clear, (these mainly at $3 65@$4 05, of which about 1,600 bbls. for export, mostly at $3 75@$4 1); 1,750 bbls. straight Extras, (these at $4 35@$5 50 for very poor to fancy, mainly at $4 50@$5; 1,475 bbls. cert. Extras, selected, from $3 85@$4 75; 500 bbls. of one very choice brand went at $4 75;) 4,600 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (these at $3 65@$5 00, largely at $3 85@$5 25;) 1,000 bbls. Extra Ohio, (these chiefly at $5 25@$7 25;) 550 bbls. Superfine, (these at $3 15 for inferior to $3 50 for very choice, mostly at $3 35@$3 50;) 450 bbls. Western, mainly at $2 40@$2 60,) and sundry lots unsound and Sour Flour at from $3 25@$3.....Southern Flour steady and in fair request: 1,250 bbls., sold in lots, mostly Extras, at from $4 25@$5 50, of which 1,350 bbls. for export at $5@$5 50.....Rye Flour unchanged: 775 bbls. sold, chiefly at $3@$3 15, (fancy brands are at higher figures.).....Corn-meal quiet; 550 bbls. sold. Buckwheat Flour in light demand at $1 50@$1 70.

GRAIN—Business in Winter Wheat has been to a comparatively liberal aggregate, largely on an invoice account, and prices have been again advanced, generally ½c., and, in instances, as much as 1c. a bushel, closing, as a rule, firm at the improvement. Spring Wheat has been in unusual favor with buyers. Spring Wheat has been quiet, the restricted offerings of desirable lots and stronger views of holders operating against activity. The actual dealings indicate a somewhat higher range. Cable advices were of a more encouraging tenor. The tendency in ocean freights was against the export interest. Sales have been reported to-day of 751,000 bushels, of which 479,000 bushels for early delivery, including 9,200 bushels Extra White at $1 21½@$1 22 (is boat-load at $1 19;) 15,200 bushels White State at $1 11@ $1 12; 64,000 bushels No. 1 White at $1 10@$1 11, chiefly at $1 11, (one lot of 10,000 bushels sold on steady made public;) 2,400 bushels No. 2 White at $1 08¼; 19,000 bushels ungraded White at $1 08@$1 11; 8,000 bushels White Canadian, in bond, on private terms, and 17,600 bushels No. 1 Red at $1 10¼@$1 11¼, (of which 16,000 bushels, in store, at $1 10½;) 41,000 bushels No. 2 Red at $1 07@$1 10, (of which 10,000 bushels, January options, at $1 10¾@$1 11, closing at $1 11; 80,000 bushels do., February options, at $1 11@$1 11¼, closing at $1 11¼; 24,000 bushels do., March options, at $1 12; 13,000 bushels No. 3 Red at $1 02½@$1 05, (a boat-load at $1 02,(but 272,000 bushels ungraded Red at $1 05@$1 10; 16,000 bushels Rejected Red at 92c. 400 bushels No. 1 Amber at $1 11, delivered; 135,000 bushels No. 2 Amber, in store and afloat, at $1 06@$1 07; 40,000 bushels do., January options, at $1 08½; 32,000 bushels do., February options, at $1 07½@ 1 07¾; 54,000 bushels ungraded Amber at $1 05@$1 11, (very choice Pennsylvania at $1 11;) 16,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring at $1 02; 26,000 bushels No. 3 Spring at 92c.; 10,000 bushels Rejected Spring at 75@77½c., (1,000 bushels delivered, as low as 75c.;) 2,000 bushels ungraded Spring, in store, at 86c.....Corn has been quoted at higher rates, and has been in active speculating business, though the demand has been fair for prompt and forward delivery.....Sales have been reported of 211,000 bushels, (of which 147,000 bushels for early delivery,) including New-York No. 2 quoted at 47¾c. afloat; do., in store, 54,000 bushels, at 46¾c.@47c.; New-York No. 2, January option, 24,000 bushels, at 47¾c. do. February, 24,000 bushels, at 46c.; May, quoted at 43⅜c.@46¼c.; new No. 2, early delivery, 8,000 bushels, at 46c.; do. January option, 32,000 bushels, at 46c.; steamer Mixed at 45¼c.; New-York steamer Mixed, January option, 8,000 bushels, at 45⅝c.; do. February, 160,000 bushels, at 45¾c.; Mixed Western, ungraded, 46¼c.@48c.; New-York No. 3, about 4,000 bushels, at 45½c.; Round Yellow, new, at 52c., delivered; and Jersey Yellow, new, 4,000 bushels, at 52c. Rye is quiet, but quoted about steady; 8,000 bushels State reported sold at 58c.....Barley has been inactive, at about former quotations; 4,000 bushels Canada reported State reported sold at about 80c., and 8,000 bushels Western on private terms.....Malt and Peas as last quoted.....Oats have been more sought after, and quoted stronger in price; No. 2 White was again the speculative favorite, and much wanted for early contract delivery.....Sales have been reported since our last of 1,010,000 bushels, including New-York No. 2 White quoted at 38¼c.@39c.; New-York No. 1 White at 35c. @35½c.; New-York No. 2 White, 11,000 bushels, at 34½c.@35c.; (28,000 bushels January, nearly, reported as settlement of contract, at 35c.;) do., January delivery, 5,000 bushels at 34c.; New-York No. 3 White, 2,100 bushels at 33c.; New-York No. 1, 11,000 bushels, at 31½c.@31¾c.; New-York No. 2, 18,500 bushels, at 31½c.; New-York No. 3 quoted at 30c.@30½c.; White Western, 5,500 bushels, at 34c.@35c.; Mixed Western, 4,900 bushels, at 31c.@32c.; White State, 3,700 bushels, at 34c.@36c.; Mixed State, 700 bushels, at 32½c.; No. 2 Chicago, 40,000 bushels, at 31¾c., and, in store, 29,000 bushels, at 29¾c.....Hay, straw, and Feed about as last quoted.....Seeds steady, but dull.

HIDES—Have been in fair request and quoted firm.....The week's receipts have been 18,729 Hides and —— bales do.....Sales, 56,945 Hides and —— bales do., the sales including, according to Pickard & Andresen, 9,385 Dry Buenos Ayres, 23 to 25 lb. av. at 15c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,340 Dry Buenos Ayres Seconds, 22½ lb., at 17c., 4 months, as they run; 1,445 Dry Cordovas, 23 lb. av. at 18c., 60 days, usual selection; 2,200 Dry Corrientes Seconds, 21¾ lb. at 16c., 60 days, as they run; 1,525 Dry Montevideo, 21½ lb., at 16c., 60 days, as they run; 1,240 Dry Montevideo Seconds, 20½ lb., at 17c., 4 months, as they run; 5,930 Dry Orinoco, 20 to 22 lb., part at 19c., 4 months, usual selection; 3,000 Dry Texas, 21 to 22 lb., part at 18½c.@18¾c., 60 days, as they run; 2,320 Dry Central American, 20 to 21 lb., part at 17c.@17½c., 60 days, selected; 6,010 Dry Mexican, 18 to 19 lb., 6 months, private terms; 8,865 Dry Texas, 23 to 25 lb., at 16c.@ 16½c., 6 months, selected; 920 Dry-salted Texas, 25 lb., at 15c., 60 days, selected; 1,765 Wet-salted New-Orleans, 50 to 65 lb., private terms; 2,500 City Slaughter, 70 lb., at 7½c., cash; and to-day, 1,500 Indian Territory, on private terms. Stock in first hands to-day, 151,800 Hides and 563 bales do., against 142,300 Hides and 225 bales do. same time last year.

MOLASSES—Has been dull at irregular figures.

NAVAL STORES—Resin quoted steady, but quiet.....Strained to good Strained quoted at $1 35@$1 37½, and other grades as before. Tar and Pitch as last quoted, ...Spirits Turpentine in light demand and barely steady, with merchantable quoted at 27½c.

PETROLEUM—Refined very dull and weak, and quoted for early delivery here at 8¼c.....Sales were reported here, quoted at 12c.@13½c. for Standard to strictly fancy brands.....Crude at 8¼c.@8¾c. in shipping order.

Naphtha at 9½c.....At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum, for early delivery, quoted at 8¼c. naked.....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, at 8¼c. naked.

The Petroleum Exchange sales were reported of 25,000 bbls. United, here, and 256,000 bbls. at Oil City, at $1 05@$1 06⅞, closing at $1 06⅞ bid.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been fairly active, for early delivery, at full prices.....Mess left off at $7 50@ $7 75 for ordinary to choice old; sales, 800 bbls. old Mess at $7 50.....And for forward delivery here, Western Mess has been more sought after, opening higher and closing easier, and for January delivery, $8 75@$8 90, and for February, $8 90@$9, and for March, $9@$9 05; and for May, and $7 45@$7 50 for old; and for March, $8 85@$9 10 for new, and $7 50@$7 65 for old, and for April, $8 85@$9 05; for new, and May at $9@$9 05; sales of 750 bbls. new Mess, for April, at $8, and 1,500 bbls. do., for May, at $9 10.....Dressed Hogs have been less active, with City quoted at 4¾c.@4¾c. for heavy to light, showing a decline of ⅛c.; Western, mainly at 4c.@ 4¼c., and a car lot, 130-lb. average, sold at 4¼c.....Cured meats have been in better request; sales of 47,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, including 7 to 8 lb. average at 4¾c.@4¾c.; 10 to 12 lb. average at 4¾c.@5¼c.; 50 lbs. Bellies, 12-lb. average, at 5c.; also, 100 tcs. Western Pickled Hams, 12 lb., at 9½c.....Bacon quoted strong, but in light demand, with Long Clear quoted at 4¼c.; sales of 330 bxs. Long and Short Clear, to arrive, at 4¼ 35, and 175 bxs. Short Clear, February, at 4⅜c.....Western Steam Lard has been less freely dealt in, for early delivery with, however, a further advance claimed.....Of Western Steam, for early delivery, sales of 1,155 tcs. at $6 10@$6 15, mainly at $6 15, closing at about $6 15.....And for forward delivery here, Western Steam Lard has been active, selling up 5c., loading at this and closing about steady, with, at the close, January quoted $6 12½; February at $6 12½ bid, and March, $6 17½@$6 20; April, $6 25; May at $6 30.....Sales have been reported of Western Steam of 1,500 tcs., January, at $6 12½@ $6 17½, 2,250 tcs., February, at $6 10@$6 17½; 2,250 tcs., March, at $6 17½@$6 22½; 2,250 tcs., April, at $6 25@$6 30, and 1,000 tcs., May, $6 30@ $6 32½.....City Steam Lard quiet to-day, and quoted at the close at $6 05; sales of 50 tcs. at $6 05@$6 10.....Refined Lard inactive; quoted for the Continent, for early delivery at the close, $6 30; sales of 250 tcs. steady but dull market noted for Beef and Beef Hams.....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs about as quoted in our last.....Tallow in fair request, with prime quoted at the close at 6¾c.; sales reported of 55,000 lb., in lots, at 6⅝c.@ 6 11-16c.....Stearine has been decidedly more active, with Western quoted 6¾c., and City 6¾c.; sales of 500,000 lb. Cotton-seed oil, sales reported of 200 bbls., January, at 40c.; 600 bbls., February, at 40½c.; 200 bbls., April, at 41½c., and 200 bbls., buyers' option, first quarter of this year, at 43c.

SEEDS—Declines have been very quiet, but quoted about as before.....Receipts for the week, 18 bales; sales unimportant.....Goat have been in moderate request at unchanged rates.....Receipts, 170 bales; sales, 300 bales Mediterranean, and 20 prime Peru, at private terms.....Grass-seed quiet, but firm, at 4½c. for Timothy, and 5½c. for Clover.....Flax-seed in fair request, and quoted steady at $1 50@$1 52½ for Calcutta, and $1 55@$1 57½ for Western, in bulk.....Sales reported of 20 bags Calcutta, on the basis of $1 52½ ₱ bu., and 20,000 bushels Western, on the basis of $1 55 ₱ bu., and 3,000 bushels do., on the basis of $1 57½ ₱ bu.

Shipments—Wheat, 9,500 bushels; Corn, 2,400 bushels; Oats, 700 bushels.

DETROIT, Jan. 11.—Flour firm and quiet; sales, 250 bbls. White at $4 75. Wheat higher; Extra White Michigan, 99c.; No. 1 do., 94c.; No. 2 Red, February, 98⅝c.; April, 99c.@99¾c. bid. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats firm with a steady demand; No. 1 White, 28c.; No. 2 White, 25c.; No. 1 Mixed, 23¼c.; No. 2 Mixed, 22½c. Clover-seed—Prime, $3 80; choice, $3 95. Dressed Hogs firmer, with an active demand at $3 25@$3 30. Receipts—Flour, 2,700 bbls.; Wheat, 32,000 bushels; Corn, 1,800 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, none; Corn, 1,900 bushels; Oats, 1,400 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 11.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat steady; Red, 90c.; Amber and White, 95c. Corn steady; White, 35½c.; Mixed, 34c. Oats in fair demand and firm; White, 27c.; Mixed, 24½c. Rye quiet at 52c. Provisions excited and higher. Pork higher at $8 75. Lard firmer; choice Leaf, tierce, 6¾c.@7c.; do., keg, 7½c. Bulk-meats higher; Shoulders, 2½c.@3c.; Clear Rib, 4c.@4½c.; Clear Sides, 4½c.@4¾c. Bacon scarce and higher; Shoulders, none here; Clear Rib, 4½c.; Clear Sides, 5½c. Sugar-cured Hams, 7½c.@8½c. Whisky steady at $1 03.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 11.—Cattle—Supply and demand very light; little doing; prices unchanged; receipts, 340 head; shipments, 270 head. Hogs higher; light shipping and Yorkers, $2 40@$2 65; packing, $2 70@$3; packers buying heavyiest Hogs for Lard; receipts, 7,700 head; shipments, 3,980 head. Sheep steady and unchanged; little doing; supply lacking; receipts, 220 head; shipments, 300 head.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 11.—Corn easier at 48c.@ 50c. Oats easier at 30c.@33c. Pork in fair demand and higher; held at $9 25. New bulk at 4¾c. Bulk-meats in fair demand and higher: Shoulders, loose, 3¼c.; Packed, 3½c.; Clear Rib, 4¼c.; Clear Sides, 4¾c. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York sight, ¾ discount; Sterling, $4 83.

TOLEDO, Jan. 11.—Wheat firm; Extra White Michigan, 96½c.; Amber Michigan, spot, 95¾c.; February, 96½c.; No. 2 Red Winter, spot, 96¾c.; February, 97¼c.; No. 3 Red, 91c.; Western Amber, 93c. Corn firm; High Mixed, 32½c.; No. 2, 32¼c.; No. 2 White, 33c. Oats quiet; No. 2 at 23¾c.@23c. Hogs, $3 30@ $3 32½.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—*The Drovers' Journal* reports: Hogs—Receipts, 38,000 head; shipments, 4,700 head; all grades, $2 90@$3 30; choice heavy, $3 15@$3 25; light, $2 60@$2 75; mixed packing, $2 60@ $2 80. Cattle—Receipts, 1,600 head; shipments, 2,800 head; market unchanged; business small. Sheep—Receipts, 500 head; shipments, 350 head; market steady at $2 75@$3 80.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 11.—The Printing Cloth market continues to show a good demand, and closes very firm at 3¾c. cash, and 3 5-16c. 30 days, for 64-square Cloths, and 2⅞c., cash, bid, and 2 15-16c., cash, asked, for 56x60 Cloths. The sales of spots and futures for the week will exceed 200,000 pieces.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 11.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 25½c. Resin firm at $1 15 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 25 for Hard; $1 85 for Yellow Dip; $1 85 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 35. Corn unchanged.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 11.—Petroleum very firm, with a heavy demand. Standard White, 9c.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 11.—Cotton firm; Middling, 9¾c.; Low Middling, 8¾c.; Good Ordinary, 8¼c.; net receipts, 2,773 bales; gross, 4,682 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,900 bales; to France, 900 bales; to the Continent, 1,219 bales; sales, 6,000 bales; last evening, 1,000 bales; stock, 363,294 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 11.—Cotton firm; Middling, 9c.; Low Middling, 8¾c.; Good Ordinary, 8c.; net receipts, 3,491 bales; gross, 3,491 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; to the Continent, 3,827 bales; coastwise, 2,443 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; last evening, 300 bales; stock, 66,030 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 11.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 8¾c.; Low Middling, 8¼c.; Good Ordinary, 7¾c.; net receipts, 1,272 bales; exports, to the Continent, 3,578 bales; coastwise, 121 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 103,005 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 11.—Cotton firm; Middling, 8¾c.; Low Middling, 8¼c.; Good Ordinary, 7¾c.@7¾c.; net receipts, 1,690 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,502 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; stock, 62,131 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 11.—Cotton steady; Middling, 9¼c.@9⅝c.; Low Middling, 9c.; Good Ordinary, 8¾c.; net receipts, 2,241 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 60,127 bales.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 11.—Cotton steady; Middling, 8⅞c.; receipts, 368 bales; shipments, 1,082 bales; sales, total, 3,000 bales; stock, 80,034 bales.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos. 23, 36, 54, 79, 82, 83, 87, 90, 98, 115, 128, 130, 150, 158, 167, 168, 185, 189, 210, 233, 237, 238, 239, 241, 255, 256, 265, 266, 277, 282, 283, 284, 285, 287.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., and Brady and Ingalls, JJ.

Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Nos. 161, 166, 169, 171, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 180, 182, 187, 188, 111, 152, 153, 115, 116, 117, 151, 163, 164, 173.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Demurrers—Nos. 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13. Law and Fact—Nos. 822, 796, 563, 564, 792, 798, 779, 420, 793, 803, 819, 684, 817, 753, 807, 756, 727, 788, 1035, 1036, 1037, 1038, 1039, 834, 1034.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Donohue, J.

Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Nos. 2876, 1529, 2270, 2725, 506, 2692, 2764, 2765, 2779, 2597, 50, 375, 2750, 2510, 2891, 2836, 2842, 2855, 2313, 1865, 1806, 1666, 1910, 2040, 2125, 2140, 2141, 2178, 2275, 2276, 1775, 2033, 2228, 1021, 1873, 1523, 1900, 1251, 3207, 2763, 4248, 2778, 2780.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Landon, J.

Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Nos. 1672, 1671, 1022, 1708, 1025, 3727, 3359, 3829, 3401, 2578, 3652, 2455, 1421, 2820, 1405, 159, 87, 2582, 1380, 2406, 2330, 2479, 2063, 598, 2333.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Potter, J.

Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Nos. 2411, 1835, 1782, 1783, 1784, 1803, 2282, 3488, 1726, 2208, 2274, 898, 1998, 1151, 3341, 2391, 892, 3229, 1308, 2309, 2140, 2413, 2650, 2485.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst and Spier, JJ.

Court opens at 11 A. M. Appeals from Orders—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4. General Calendar—No. 6.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Court opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Demurrer—No. 1. Issues of Fact—Nos. 18, 33, 44, 14, 26, 28, 46, 54, 55.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Freedman, J.

Court opens at 11 A. M. Nos. 384, 385, 386, 387, 389, 98, 120, 134, 177, 554, 533, 496, 423, 591, 495, 511, 514, 103, 463.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by C. P. Daly, J., and Larremore and Van Brunt, JJ.

Court opens at 11 A. M. Nos. 7, 16, 10, 6, 45, 26, 28, 32, 35, 46, 46a, 57, 38, 87a, 37, 80.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Court opens at 11 A. M. No. 6.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Court opens at 11 A. M. Carroll vs. Stanley. Nos. 881, 497, 488, 926, 927, 412, 413, 704, 802, 803, 1262, 1246, 815, 838.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Alker, C. J.

Court opens at 10 A. M. Nos. 5146, 5129, 5474, 5733, 4756, 2971, 5504, 1984, 5143, 5751, 5112, 756, 5523, 5196, 4914.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Sinnott, J.

Court opens at 10 A. M. Nos. 4118, 3892, 3133, 5098, 5435, 5023, 4265, 3946, 4019, 5199, 5127, 4015, 5205, 3590, 4310.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Goepp, J.

Court opens at 10 A. M. Nos. 5238, 5264, 5269, 4144, 5207, 3910, 5194, 5175, 5216, 5232, 5233, 4421, 1740, 5615, 5274.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

John S. Downing, homicide.	John McGee, felonious assault and battery.
Thomas Reilly, burglary.	Francis Meade, robbery.
William Rowland and John Brown, burglary.	Patrick Conley, robbery.
James McCaffrey, burglary.	Lizzie Stewart, larceny from the person.
Michael Pilliford, felonious assault and battery.	Darwin Esmond, forgery.
William H. Greives, felonious assault and battery.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Cowing, J.

Frank McKenna and John McKenna, homicide.	Joseph Powis, felonious assault and battery.
John O'Neil, grand larceny.	Hyman Hirsch, forgery.
William Montgomery, grand larceny.	William McCartney, petit larceny.
Charles Bauer, grand larceny.	Robert Blood, forgery.
Patrick Clark, grand larceny.	Edward De Groot, burglary.
Dennis Garvey, felonious assault and battery.	Margaret Smith, receiving stolen goods.
	John Sullivan, robbery.

THE TIMES SPANISH-AMERICAN EDITION.

SECOND EDITION.

In accordance with the requests of several advertisers, another eight-page edition of THE TIMES *printed in Spanish and specially prepared for circulation in Central and South America, Spain, Mexico, and the West Indies, will be issued shortly. Intending advertisers should have their notices prepared at once. The distribution of the edition will, as before, be intrusted to the United States Agency for Promoting Foreign Trade, No. 54 Broad-street.*

The following firms have already secured space in the Spanish-American Edition, and those who have not yet sent in their names should lose no time in doing so, as the available advertising space in this edition has been nearly filled up.

IN NEW-YORK.

T. KINGSFORD & SON, starch.
FROTHINGHAM & BAYLIS, cotton duck.
WRIGHT, BLISS & FABYAN, cotton goods, commission.
HARNEY BROS., druggists' sundries.
JAMES TALCOTT, hosiery and underwear, commission.
JOHN P. JUBB & CO., wheels, springs, and axles.
WHITALL, TATUM & CO., druggists' glassware and sundries.
C. POTTER, Jr., & CO., power printing-presses.
MILES BROS. & CO., brushes.
NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY GLOBE GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, automatic gas apparatus.
HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY.
THE J. M. BRUNSWICK & BALKE COMPANY, billiard-tables.
KARL F. WITTE, felt.
JOHNSON & WILSON, Portland cement.
EDWARD GODDARD, emery-wheels.
HARRIS FINISHING COMPANY, show-card mounting and picture frames.
R. FOULD, toys and fancy goods.
SPIES & KISSAM, guns, pistols, and ammunition, &c.
HENRY MAURER, fire-brick and clay retorts.
WINCHESTER REPEATING-ARMS CO., guns and pistols.
LAMSON & GOODNOW MANUFACTURING CO., cutlery.
JAMES L. BIBBY, linen and paper collars.
HARDING, COLBY & CO., cotton and woolen goods, commission.
G. L. DU LANEY & CO., Little Monitor Sewing-machine.
L. DECKER & CO., premium American billiard-tables.
BELCHER & BAGNALL, steam engines, boilers, and machinery.
SMITH & SAYRE Mfg. Co.; gas machinery.
DANIEL LOMBARD, rice and coffee machinery.
W. E. JERVEY.
WALKER, HAMMOND & CO., blankets, cassimeres, and tweeds.
WILLIAM A. MILES & CO., brewers.
SHELDON & CO., anchor brand axles.
JAMES BRYAN, electric belts.
CASE, LELAND & CO., tweeds, cassimeres, bleached and brown cotton duck.
BARBOUR BROTHERS, flax threads.
PEERLESS WRINGING COMPANY, wringing machines.
PECK & SNYDER, sporting goods, tricks, and novelties.
J. H. DIGGLES, Ashland prints.
HENRY S. ALLEN, publisher of the only complete *History of North and South America.*
FROTHINGHAM & EMORY, sectional safes for tropical countries.
J. S. WARREN & CO., fine wall papers and interior decorations.
EAGLESON & DE VEAU, marble and floor tiling.
CHARLIER INSTITUTE.
WILLIAM BUTTERFIELD & CO., shoe machinery and shoe findings.
THOMAS R. MILLER, leather and shoe findings.
STEWART HARTSHORN, patent self-acting shade rollers.
COFFIN & HURLBUT, fur, wool, and straw hats.
JOHN N. STEARNS & CO., manufacturers of silk goods.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, general educational agency.
DEXTER, LAMBERT & CO., silk manufacturers.
F. W. SANBORN, patent fire-extinguisher.
POMEROY & PLUMMER, cotton and woolen goods commission.
DUNBAR BOX AND LUMBER COMPANY, packing boxes, moldings, and lumber.
J. W. JARBOE & SON, sheet-iron works. Sugar-cooling iron cars a specialty.
BILLMEYER & SMALL COMPANY, manufacturers of narrow-gauge-railway rolling-stock.
GARNER & CO., madder prints.
FRANK MILLER & SONS, blacking and harness oil.
J. TRAGESER, copper works.
OBRIST, SHEPHERD & GARRETT, manufacturers of paper hangings.
DEVLIN & CO., clothiers.
THE INDIA-RUBBER COMB COMPANY.
WILLIAM O. HEADLEY & SON, manufacturers trunks, valises, &c.
NEW-YORK HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.
EUROPEAN, NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.
BELDING BROS. & CO., manufacturers of silk.
R. DEELEY & CO.'S IRON-WORKS. Improved machinery for sugar plantations and refineries.
E. STITES, manufacturing jeweler.
EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
W. H. BURNAP, manufacturer of Davis & Kidders magneto-electric machines.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

CONTINENTAL WORKS, T. F. Rowland, Proprietor, complete gas-works, Duc's spherical elevator buckets, sugar machinery, and roofs.

IN BUFFALO, N. Y.

JOHN T. NOYE & SON, burr mill-stones and portable mills.

IN GREENPOINT

UNION PORCELAIN WORKS, manufacturers of China table-ware and Porcelain trimmings.
IRON-CLAD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, metallic shingles and stamped ware.

IN JERSEY CITY.

P. LORILLARD & CO., tobacco manufacturers.

IN NEWARK, N. J.

L. LELONG & BROTHER, gold and silver refiners and assayers.
J. S. MUNDY, hoisting-engines.
PHINEAS JONES & CO., choice wheels for vehicles.
AUGUST BUERMANN, saddlery hardware, special for Mexico and South American trade.
M. STRAUS, patent and enameled leather.
MURPHY & CO., varnish makers.
EDGAR FARMER & CO., trunks and valises.
JOSEPH BALDWIN & CO., saddlery hardware.
CONDIT, HANSON & VAN WINKLE, electric machines and electro-platers' material.
E. KINGSLAND SARGEANT, steam-boiler detergent.
I. S. & J. W. HYATT, wire-bound school slates.
BLESS & DRAKE, smoothing and sad irons.
J. M. QUINBY & CO., carriage builders.
P. HAYDEN, saddlery hardware.
SAMUEL HALSEY & SON, superior patent and enameled oak-tanned leather.
CHARLES M. THEBERATH, saddlery hardware.
CYRUS CURRIER, machinist, iron and brass founder.
LOWERRE & TUCKER, fluting machines.
FISHER VARNISH COMPANY, fine coach and railway varnishes.
HUNTINGTON MACHINE WORKS, turbine wheels and wood-working machinery.
C. S. OSBORNE & CO., fine saddle and harness tools.
OSCAR BARNETT, malleable and gray iron castings.
E. C. ROBERTSON, superior copal varnishes.
S. STONE & CO., engravers to calico printers.
JAMES R. SAYRE, Jr., & CO., manufacturers and shippers of building and fire brick.
WATTS, CAMPBELL & CO., steam engines and machinery.

IN PATERSON, N. J.

ROGERS + LOCOMOTIVE AND MACHINE WORKS.
DANFORTH + LOCOMOTIVE AND MACHINE COMPANY.
THE PASSAIC ROLLING MILL COMPANY, bridge-builders and iron manufacturers.

AUCTION SALES.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, New-York.
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Jan. 4, 1879.

A SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION WILL BE held on the 29th day of January, 1879, by Messrs. ROBERTS & DENNIS, as Receivers, at 10 o'clock A. M., of Bonded and Unclaimed Merchandise, which has remained in warehouse beyond the period allowed by law, descriptive lists of which may be found in the Rotunda of the Custom-house, and at No. 14 Stone-st.

The goods can be seen at the Warehouses, No. 14 Stone-st., on SUNDAY and TUESDAY, Jan. 27 and 28, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. E. A. MERRITT, Collector.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT Auction, by order of F. JUNG, Assignee of S. ROSENBACH & CO., at their slaughter-house, East 44th-street and East River, on MONDAY, Jan. 13, at 3 P. M., six double trucks, one business wagon, a set of harness, scales, and weights. Also, several hundred bushels of salt. WILLIAM ABBOTT, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—ON MONDAY, JAN. 27 A. 1879, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 419 Broadway, will be sold, consisting of notes, accounts, &c., in matter of Mass & Well, bankrupts.

CHAS. E. HAMTHORN, Jr., Assignee.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF INFLUENCE among corporations and investors, who can procure subscriptions to the stock of a National Bank now being

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

WE MANUFACTURE IN THE LATEST STYLES, FINE

Pleasure Carriages,

Which we warrant to be first-class, and guarantee to please in every particular those who may favor us with their orders.

**H. KIL

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange Saturday, Jan. 11, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, William Sinclair, Jr., Referee, William Kennelly sold the five-story brown-stone-front building, with lot 25 by 100, No. 942 8th-av., east side, 50.5 feet south of 56th-st., for $25,000, to New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, plaintiff. Scott & Myers, under a foreclosure decree, B. C. Chetwood, Esq., Referee, sold the two-story brick dwelling, with lot 25 by 100.4, No. 328 East 59th-st., south side, 275 feet west of 1st-av., for $4,000, to Union Dime Savings Institution, plaintiff. Also, under a similar court order, Messrs. James Fisk and Charles H. Phelps sold the following unimproved City real estate: A plot of land, 100.11 by 170, on Madison-av., south-east corner of 98th-st., sold for $11,000, to same purchaser, and a plot of land, 100.11 by 21.7 by 103.4 by 45.3, on Madison-av., south-west corner of 98th-st., sold for $4,000, to same purchaser. The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 11, was $583,901, as against $377,113, the figures for the week previous.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week, at the Exchange, the following public sales are announced:

To-day, (Monday,) Jan. 13.

By A. H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, S. B. Brownell, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100, on Monroe-st., north side, about 150 feet east of Pike-st.

By D. M. Seaman, foreclosure sale, L. W. Emerson, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick dwelling and two-story brick stable, with lot 22 by 98.9, No. 418 West 26th-st., south side, 203 feet west of 9th-av.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, Henry F. Paltze, Esq., Referee, of a four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 16.10 by 71.3, on Avenue A, east side, 16.9 feet north of 120th-st.

Tuesday, Jan. 14.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Malcolm Campbell, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 18.9 by 100.4, on West 44th-st., south side, 243.9 feet west of 6th-av.

By Louis Mesier, foreclosure sale, William A. Duer, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 100.5, No. 72 West 52d-st., south side, 81.4 feet east of 6th-av. Also, similar sale, J. Van Vechten Olcott, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick building, with two lots, together in size 50 by 192 by 50.4 by 198.2, Nos. 546 and 548 West 57th-st., south side, 200 feet east of 11th-av.

By E. F. Raymond, foreclosure sale, E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, of two four-story brick dwellings, (unfinished,) with plot of land 50.5 by 100, on 2d-av., east side, 50.5 feet south of 98th-st.

By Peter P. Mesier, foreclosure sale, Thomas D. Cottman, Esq., Referee, of the two-story frame dwelling, with lot 20 by 100.11, No. 163 East 118th-st., north side, 190 feet west of 3d-av.

Wednesday, Jan. 15.

By Howard W. Coates, foreclosure sale, John D. Lewis, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 18 by 100 by 18.10 by 56.2, No. 162 West 35th-st., south side, 96 feet east of 7th-av.

By Louis Mesier, foreclosure sale, John J. Thomasson, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 22 by 98.9, No. 3 East 41st-st., north side, 100 feet east of 5th-av.

By Jere Johnson, Jr., foreclosure sale, Theron G. Strong, Esq., Referee, of the five-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 20.3 by 85, No. 320 West 47th-st., south side, 300 feet west of 8th-av.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, William P. Piero, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 100.5, No. 126 East 52d-st., south side, 110 feet west of Lexington-av. Also, similar sale, James P. Ledwith, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 102.2, on East 85th-st., north side, 219 feet east of 1st-av.

By C. J. Lyon, foreclosure sale, Thomas Kearney, Esq., Referee, of the three-story frame dwelling and one-story frame stable, with two lots, each 25 by 201.4, Nos. 410 East 89th-st., south side, running through to 88th-st., 257 feet west of Avenue A.

By Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Byrne, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick dwelling, with lot 20 by 100.11, No. 413 East 114th-st., south side, 180 feet east of 2d-av.

Thursday, Jan. 16.

By. A. H. Muller & Son, Executor's sale of the five-story brown-stone-front store, with lot 25 by 100, No. 96 Beekman-st., east side, between Pearl and Cliff sts.; also, Receiver's sale, William E. Stiger, Esq., Receiver, of the four-story brick building, with lot 24 by 100 by 25 by 100, No. 486 Broadway, south-east corner of Broome-st.; also, the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 22.6 by 98.9, No. 133 West 21st-st., north side, 415 feet east of 7th-av.

By Richard V. Harnett, public auction sale to close an estate, of two brick buildings, with lot 25 by 80 by 28 by 80, No. 40 Franklin-st., north-west corner of (No. 76) Elm-st. Also, foreclosure sale, Louis P. Kerchis, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick building, with lot 25.6 by 101.8, No. 1,591 2d-av., west side, 102.2 feet north of 82d-st.

Friday, Jan. 17.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, foreclosure sale, George V. N. Baldwin, Esq., Referee, of the two and three story brick and brick-stable, with lot 20 by 100 by 63, No. 152 Front-st., west side, between Maiden-lane and Fletcher-st.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., foreclosure sale, J. Grant Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick dwelling, with lot 18 by 65, No. 34 West 44th-st., south side, 394 feet east of 6th-av.

By Scott & Myers, foreclosure sale, John H. Wilson, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 23 by 100.5, No. 15 East 47th-st., north side, 120 feet west of Madison-av.

By Horatio Henriques, foreclosure sale, John D. Lewis, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100, on Avenue A, east side, 70.6 feet south of 71st-st.

By L. J. & I. Phillips, foreclosure sale, Frederick Swartz, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick dwelling, with lot 25.5 by 100.6, on Avenue A, west side, 25.8 feet south of 82d-st.

Saturday, Jan. 18.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., foreclosure sale, George W. Blunt, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick building, with lot 19.3 by 92, No. 545 East 16th-st., north side, 133 feet west of Avenue B.

By Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of the three five-story stone-front buildings, with plot of land 125 by 78.10 by 45 by 59.2 by 80 by 19.8, on East 21st-st., south side, 75 feet west of 3d-av., a portion of the property known as the "Gramercy Park House."

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, George S. Sedgwick, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 25 by 100.5, No. 20 East 69th-st., south side, 175 feet east of Madison-av. Also, similar sale, Charles P. Maclean, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 104.4, on East 78th-st., north-east corner of Madison-av. Also, similar sale, Louis P. Kerchies, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 280 by 2325, on 97th-av., east side, block front between 212th and 213th sts.

By D. M. Seaman, foreclosure sale, C. W. West, Esq., Referee, of a five-story stone-front building, with lot 25.8 by 59.6 by 25.3 by 83.10, on 3d-av., south-east corner of 88th-st.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph S. Auerbach, Esq., Referee, of the two-story frame dwelling, with lot 18.11 by 100, No. 310 East 113th-st., south side, 141.8 feet east of 2d-av.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Jan. 10.

Mott-st., s. s., No. 274, 20x87.3½; William Irving to Julia Doherty.....nom.

Division-st., No. 113, 26x83.6; Isidore Platt and wife to Samuel Feldstein.....$17,050

Mott-st., No. 274; John Doherty and wife to William Irving.....nom.

Lexington-av., w. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 82d-st., 75x 75; John L. Brown and wife to Thomas Kennedy.....2,000

Benson-st., n. s., 50x100; Margaret Eagen to James L. Parshall.....

10th-st., n. s., 119 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x94.8; Gabriel L. Wolff and wife to Eugenia L. Wolff.....100

6th-av., w. s., 69.2 ft. s. of 30th-st., 51.4½x irregular; George L. Kingsland and wife to George L. Kingsland.....nom.

39th-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x98.9; Daniel Mahen and wife to Thomas J. Herbert.....nom.

123d-st., n. s., 237.6 ft. e. of 1st-av., 13.9x 100.10; William B. Asten and wife to O. H. P. Archer.....6,000

123d-st., s. s., 155 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x100.11; Same to Same.....4,500

Spring-place, s. e. corner of 3d-av., 75x70, 23d Ward; William Dinsmore, Referee, to Mutual Life Insurance Company.....5,000

Collins-av., w. s., 103 ft. s. of Terrace-place, 100x100.5, 23d Ward; Thomas Wickes, Referee, to Thomas Graham.....1,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Centre-st., No. 216, John Bornhoef to Celluloid Hat Company; 3 years.....$800

3d-st., s. s., 240 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x100.11; William B. Astor to Casper A. Eschonbach; 20 years.....375

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Avery, Margrete I., and husband to John Blake; 3 s. s. Tinton-av., n. of Dennard-place, 2 years.....$2,100

Bachai, Cecilia, to Harriette M. Boyd; No. 552 Grand-st.....2,446

Eschenbach, Casper, and wife to Frederick Gilman and wife; s. s. 3d-st., w. of Avenue A., 4 years.....3,300

Fitzpatrick, John, and wife to Jane C. Latimer and others, Executors, &c.; s. s. 3d-av., n. of 26th-st., 5 years.....8,000

Frey, Jacob and wife, to Ottille Reiss; No. 90 Essex-st., 3 years.....2,000

Gilroy, James, and others to Annie Gilroy; n. s. 79th-st., w. of 2d-av., 1 year.....9,000

Gilsey, John C. G., and wife to John Gilroy; e. s. 1st-av., 27.8 ft. s. of 79th-st., 1 year.....2,150

Liebert, Peter, and wife to David Fetzhaf; No. 21½ Marion-st., 2 years.....2,000

McGoubh, John R., and wife, to James Bowen and others, Trustees, &c.; No. 303 Washington-st., 3 years.....12,000

Olwell, Marie H., and husband to William F. Jones and another, Executors, &c.; e. s. 10th-av., s. of 36th-st., 3 years.....4,000

Van Dusen, Abram B., and wife to Samuel B. Kenyon; n. s. 124th-st., e. of 5th-av., 3 months.....5,000

Vetter, Elizabeth, and another, Trustee, &c., to Charles Mueller; e. s. Avenue A. n. of 14th-st., 1 year.....1,000

Wood, James, and wife to Marr Bohler, Trustee, &c.; n. s. 119th-st., e. of 3d-av., 3 years.....6,000

Same to Same; Same property, 3 years.....2,000

Wooley, James V. S., and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company, 5 lots on n. s. 79th-st., e. of Madison-av., 18 months.....30,000

Wooley, James V. S., and wife to Richard Williamson; Same property, 4 months.....2,500

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Burton, William H., and another, Executors, &c., to Sarah A. Conklin.....$10,000

Gilsey, John C. G., to Rachel M. Gilsey.....2,000

Pell, John H., to James Lee.....10,000

Rose, Conrad, to Henry S. Rose.....

Rosenbaum, Frederick, to S. S. Baldwin.....

JANUARY 1879

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SEVERAL NEW AND FIRST-CLASS houses for sale low, between Park and 6th avs., 50th and 59th sts., varying in size and modern in arrangement, style, and finish. The lots having been recently purchased and the houses erected at the present low prices of labor and materials, we are able to offer them at figures which cannot fail to prove attractive to those wishing to purchase. E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,

No. 3 Pine-st., and No. 1,130 Broadway.

A SALE, BY ORDER OF DAVID J. MAGNIN, Esq., Executor, No. 210 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant Park, fine medium-size dwelling; low price.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,

4 Pine, 35 East 17th st., and 661 5th-av.

BUYERS WILL FIND IT TO THEIR INTEREST to call and examine those twelve new brown-stone-front buildings on 69th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.; all improvements: price, $7,000. Address JAMES E. RAY, on premises, or SAMUEL COOPER, 7 Pine-st.

A CHARMING PARK-AV. FULL-SIZE HOUSE, near 36th-st.; bargain.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,

4 Pine, 35 East 17th st., and 661 5th-av.

BULKHEAD WATER-FRONTS NEAR CITY for chemical works, factories, refineries, &c., also blocks for dwellings, for sale very low on easy terms. R. A. YOUNG, Engineer, &c., No. 20 Exchange-place.

HARLEM—RAPID TRANSIT.

Houses, stores, floors, to let and for sale.

PORTER & CO., No. 173 East 125th-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

The five-story brown-stone-front store and lot

NO. 96 BEEKMAN-ST.,

east side, between Pearl and Cliff sts.,

will be sold at auction on

THURSDAY, JAN. 16,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

by order of the Executors of Mary Hallett, deceased, lot 25 by 100 feet.

60 per cent. on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent. for three or five years.

Maps at the office of

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,

No. 7 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET

IN THE

TIMES BUILDING.

APPLY TO

GEORGE JONES,

TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE NEW DOUBLE store, NOS. 503 AND 505 BROADWAY, extending through to Mercer-st.; size, 50x200, with basement and sub-basement; now ready for occupation. Apply to

HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—NO. 18 WALKER-ST.—FIVE-STORY modern building; iron front. Can be rented as a whole, or will be divided. Apply to

HORACE S. ELY,

No. 22 Pine-st.

BROADWAY BUILDINGS, STORES, AND lofts to let, cheap, near Bleecker-st., Waverley-place, Astor-place, 12th-st., 20th-st, &c.; some corners: also, plot on 5th-av., near 21st-st., 60x78. E. A. CRUIK-SHANK & CO., 68 Broadway.

NO. 199 CHURCH-ST.—SECOND, THIRD, and Fourth Loft to let; very light and desirable. Apply to HORACE S. ELY,

No. 22 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FARM FOR SALE.—I OFFER FOR SALE MY farm, situated in Willmar, Kandiyohi County, Minn., contains 735 acres, divided as follows: 450 broken, 60 timber, balance prairie, with three miles lake shore. Large house, barns, grain-house, (capacity 13,000 bushels,) piggery, &c. Located on a beautiful lake shore, two miles from Willmar, with daily communication to the St. Paul & N. R., 104 miles west of St. Paul. Address PAUL WILLMAR, Willmar, Kandiyohi County, Minn.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT, A FIRST-CLASS FURnished house, between Madison and 6th avs., from 38th to 59th sts., for small family, by responsible party. Address J. A. K., Windsor Hotel.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the south of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN.

BATAVIA...WED., Jan. 15 | ALEPPO...WED., Jan. 29
ALGERIA...WED., Jan. 22 | SCOTHIA...WED., Feb. 5

Steamers marked "do not carry steerage.

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms, including a special low rate for the Fall and Winter months.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier 38, N. R., foot of King-st.

WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 8:30 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Jan. 21, 12:30 P. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Jan. 28, 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Feb. 4, 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Feb. 18, 3 P. M.

☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and quiet.

CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room,) $55, $65, and $75. INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26.

OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and the homeward passages.

ADRIATIC, Capt. JENNINGS.Thurs., Jan. 16, 11:30 A.M.
CELTIC, Capt. GRADDEN.....Saturday, Jan. 25 6 A.M.
BRITANNIC, Capt. PERRY.....Saturday, Feb. 1, noon

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. They have rooms, staterooms, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, $90, and $100, gold: return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE,

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From Pier No. 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st, as follows:
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Jan. 16
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Jan. 23

First cabin, $55 to $70, according to accommodation: excursion tickets, $100 to $120. Second Cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage at lowest rates.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Agents,

No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 43 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Jan. 18, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Jan. 25, 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Jan. 30, 11 A. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $26, currency. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

between New-York and Havre.

Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

AMERIQUE, Delord.....Wednesday, Jan. 22, 5:30 A. M.
FRANCE, Trudelle.....Wednesday, Feb. 5, 3:30 P. M.
CANADA, Fauvel.....Wednesday, Feb. 19, 3:30 P. M.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passengers apply to

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Circassia.....Jan. 18, 2 P. M. | Ethiopia.....Feb. 1, noon.
Devonia.....Jan. 25, 7 A. M. | Anchoria.....Feb. 8, 8 A. M.

Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.

Victoria...Jan. 18, 2 P. M. | Castalia.....Jan. 25, 7 A. M.

Cabins, $85 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

FRISIA.....Thurs., Jan. 16 | GELLERT.....Jan. 30
HERDER.....Thurs., Jan. 23 | COMBRIA.....Thurs., Feb. 6

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; second cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency. KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Agents, General Passenger Agents, No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R. foot of Morton-st., FOR LONDON, Victoria Docks:—

Holland, Sat., Jan. 18, 1 P. M. | Canada, Feb. 1, 11:30 A. M.

—FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

England, Sat., Jan. 18, 1 P. M. | Egypt, Feb. 1, 11:30 A. M.

Cabin, $50 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from $1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HUNST, Manager.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES

4 Per Cent. Bonds,

COUPON OR REGISTERED,

And all other issues of Government securities, bought and sold at MARKET RATES, FREE OF COMMISSION, and on hand for immediate delivery.

CALLED 5-20s bought or exchanged for other issues on most favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,

Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., N. Y.

CITY BONDS

AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON THE 15TH OF JANUARY, 1879,
THE CITY OF KINGSTON, N. Y.,
Will sell at the City Hall, in Kingston, N. Y., at 12 o'clock M.,

$68,000 COUPON BONDS,

issued in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, chapter 26, passed Feb. 16, 1878.

The bonds bear interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually on the 15th of January and July in each year, and have 30 years to run, with the option of the City to pay them after 10 years. Five per cent. of the purchase money will be required to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance, with accrued interest, on or before the 28th day of February next—the cash payment of five per cent. to be forfeited on failure to complete purchase.

Further information can be had by addressing any of the Presidents of the several banks in Kingston, N. Y.

THOS. CORNELL, } Committee.
C. D. BRUYN, }

THE NEW 4 PER CENT.

U. S. Bonds.

HATCH & FOOTE,

NO. 12 WALL-ST.,

Offer for sale the new 4 Per Cent. Bonds, either coupon or registered, in denominations to suit purchasers. *Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.* "Called Bonds" and all the various issues of United States Securities received in payment, or PURCHASED AT FULL MARKET RATES.

BROOKLYN 7s,

PARK BONDS.

DUE 1915,

FOR SALE BY

GEO. K. SISTARE,

NO. 17 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE NEVADA BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Capital, $10,000,000, gold. Reserve, $3,500,000, gold.
NEW-YORK AGENCY NO. 62 WALL-ST.

Buys and sells exchange and telegraphic transfers. Issues commercial and travelers' credits. Executes orders for mining stocks at San Francisco.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE

HOFFMAN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 130 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1879.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. IS THIS DAY declared, payable on demand.

JOHN D. MACINTYRE, Secretary.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OLD.—DIVIDEND TO HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF INTEREST.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—Frederick E. Gilbert et al., plaintiffs, vs. Union Trust Company of New-York, as Receiver, &c., et al.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, as Receiver of the assets which were of the Adams Express Company, old, pursuant to the final judgment and decree herein duly made and entered, and bearing date the 10th day of January, 1879, hereby requires the shareholders in the funds of said Adams Express Company, old, to deliver their certificates, properly indorsed and proved, for payment and cancellation to the Union Trust Company of New-York, at its office, No. 73 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before March 10, 1879.—Dated New-York, Jan. 13, 1879.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Receiver, &c.
MILLER & PECKHAM, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 29 Wall-st., New-York.

ESTABLISHED 1787.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Office No. 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1879.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, the semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of the company was declared, payable on and after Jan. 15, 1879.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst. E. W. ALBRO, Secretary.

FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, Jan. 8, 1879.

THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. ON THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THIS COMPANY WAS THIS DAY DECLARED, PAYABLE ON THE 1ST PROX.

TRANSFER-BOOKS WILL CLOSE ON THE 20TH INST. AND REOPEN ON 1ST PROX.

GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 65 BROADWAY, Dec. 16, 1878.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable Jan. 15, 1879, at our office as above.

The transfer-books will close Jan. 4, at 2 P. M., and reopen Feb. 6.

H. B. PARSONS,
Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURG CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
BROOKLYN, Jan. 10, 1879.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of TEN per cent. from the net earnings of the past six months, payable on demand.

N. W. MESEROLE,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
New-York, 9th January, 1879.

EIGHTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared the usual QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 1st day of February next. Transfer-books will close on the afternoon of the 18th inst., and be reopened on the morning of Feb. 3, 1879.

W. J. EMMET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, Nos. 6 AND 6½ TRINITY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1879.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared a dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share, payable Jan. 22, 1879.

The transfer-books will be closed Jan. 17 and reopened Jan. 23. WM. S. JACQUES, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
New-York, Dec. 16, 1878.

THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent., free of tax, out of the profits of last six months, payable Jan. 2, 1879. Transfer-books will close 21st instant P. M., until 24 January.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Nov. 27, 1878.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF ALLEGHENY 4 PER CENT. RAILROAD COMPROMISE BONDS.—In accordance with section third of an act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, approved April 10, 1862, entitled "An Act relative to the railroad indebtedness of the City of Allegheny," notice is hereby given that the said City of Allegheny is prepared to retire the following outstanding funded railroad compromise bonds, viz.: Numbers 17, 34, 42, 72, 73, 74, 75, 79, 82, 54, and that the said outstanding bonds not surrendered within six weeks from the date of this advertisement will cease to draw interest thereon, and the holder or holders of such bond or bonds shall look only to the deposit in the Bank of Pittsburg for payment of the same. JAMES BROWN,
Controller.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST AND SECOND MORTAGE BONDS OF THE CLAIR AND GREENWOOD LAKE RAILWAY COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given that the time for the payment of the assessment upon said bonds provided for in the plan of reorganization is extended, with the consent of the assenting bondholders, until the first day of February, 1879.

The assessment may be paid on deposit of the bonds to S. W. SPENCER, Treasurer of the New-York and Greenwood Lake Railway Company, at No. 137 West-st., Erie Building. CYRUS W. FIELD,
JOHN B. DUMONT,
A. S. HEWITT,
Purchasing Committee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1879.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY, OF MARYLAND, No. 13 German-st.,
BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 6, 1879.

THIS COMPANY WILL PURCHASE FOR its sinking fund its first mortgage bonds to the amount of thirty-seven thousand eight hundred and forty-eight dollars ($37,848) in cash; and invites proposals for the surrender of any of said bonds to that extent.

Bids should be addressed to "Committee of Sinking Fund," at the office of the company in New-York, No. 71 Broadway, on or before the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

C. W. KELLY, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK,

NEW-YORK.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF PUBLIC MONEYS,

to receive deposits on account of subscriptions to the Four per Cent. Funded Loan of the United States.

UNITED BROOKLYN MINING COMPANY

RENO, NEVADA.

The undersigned are ready to receive subscriptions for 5,000 shares of the stock of the above company, at $3 per share. For full particulars apply to

CAMMANN & CO., No. 8 Wall-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL PURCHASE at par the Indiana Central Railway 10 per cent. coupons due Jan. 1, 1879. A. ISELIN & CO.,
Jan. 1, 1879. No. 48 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

BUFFALO CITY

7 Per Cent. Bonds,

PAYABLE IN 1890.

FOR SALE BY

DANIEL A. MORAN,

40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

UNITED STATES BONDS

OF ALL ISSUES

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1879.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY of the City of New-York, Trustee of the Sinking Fund of the Construction and Equipment bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railway Company, hereby give notice that, in accordance with the provisions of the said Sinking Fund, they have drawn for payment the following numbers of seventeen (17) said bonds, viz.: Nos. 19, 22, 160, 311, 334, 538, 800, 811, 869, 874, 914, 981, 1,153, 1,181, 1,206, 1,300, 1,320, and that on presentation and delivery to them of said 17 bonds, or any part of the same, they will be redeemed at the par value thereof, and that interest on all of the said 17 bonds, not presented for redemption on or before the 1st day of July next, will cease from and after that date.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Nov. 27, 1878.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF ALLEGHENY 4 PER CENT. RAILROAD COMPROMISE BONDS.—In accordance with section third of an act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, approved April 10, 1862, entitled "An Act relative to the railroad indebtedness of the City of Allegheny," notice is hereby given that the said City of Allegheny is prepared to retire the following outstanding funded railroad compromise bonds, viz.: Numbers 17, 34, 42, 72, 73, 74, 75, 79, 82, 54, and that the said outstanding bonds not surrendered within six weeks from the date of this advertisement will cease to draw interest thereon, and the holder or holders of such bond or bonds shall look only to the deposit in the Bank of Pittsburg for payment of the same. JAMES BROWN,
Controller.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF COLUMBUS, Capt. NICKERSON...Wed., Jan. 15
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. MALLORY.....Sat., Jan. 18

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, Georgia and Florida Steamboat Company, and with the new and elegant iron steamer ST. JOHNS.

C. D. OWENS, General Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway. GEO. YONGE, Agent Central R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY:

Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA: Steam-ship COLON.....Monday, Jan. 20, noon

Connecting for South and Central America and Mexico.

From San Francisco for Japan and China:

Steam-ship CHINA.....Wednesday, March 5, noon

From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:

Steam-ship AUSTRALIA.....Monday, Jan. 20, noon

For freight or general information apply to Company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River, and for passage at Company's Ticket Office, No. 257 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

Steam-ship.....SATURDAY, Jan. 18
Steamer SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....WED., Jan. 29

A commodious and unsurpassed cuisine. Freight or passage apply to WILLIAM A. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.

Calling at Progreso, Campeche, and Frontera.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only,) Thurs., Jan. 16
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Saturday, Jan. 25
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only,) Thurs., Feb. 6

Steamer leaves New-Orleans Jan. 23 and Feb. 13 for Vera Cruz via Matamoros, Tampico, Tuxpan, connecting with steamer for Havana, New-York, and above ports.

P. J. EGAN, Agent, No. 316 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodation for passengers.
S. S. SARATOGA.....Wednesday, Jan. 22
S. S. NIAGARA.....Saturday, Feb. 1

Tickets issued also for

VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS,

in connection with French and English S. S. Lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY,
No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1879.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable on and after the 15th inst.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst., both days inclusive.

JOHN D. VERMILYE, President.

OFFICE OF THE HOME LIFE INSURANCE

TALMAGE TO HIS CRITICS.

A MOST REMARKABLE DISCOURSE.

THE TRUE VERSION OF HIS FIRST WIFE'S DEATH AND OF HIS SECOND MARRIAGE—VARIOUS OTHER SCANDALS REFUTED—A CURIOUS AUTOBIOGRAPHY—AN AUDIENCE IN CONVULSIONS OF LAUGHTER.

Mr. Talmage's sermon yesterday took the form of a personal explanation, or, as he termed it, a reply to his critics, lay and clerical—the first he had attempted since his entrance into the ministry, 25 years ago. His text was Mark xiii.: 34: "To every man his work." He said that there are in the world 1,377,000,000 fields of usefulness—one to every individual—and that no one can do the work of any one else. If any man neglects his work, it must remain undone forever. He regarded the day as a double anniversary. It was nearly 10 years since he first became Pastor of his present congregation, and on Wednesday last he was 47 years of age. On this account the audience should not be surprised if he were somewhat autobiographical. He started from an old-fashioned Christian family, which had prayers morning and night, and asked a blessing at table, and never allowed any deviation from those rules. He never saw his father cry but once, and that was when the lid was screwed on his mother's coffin. Her hair had grown perfectly white, and her face was very much wrinkled, for she had worked very hard, but she was perfectly beautiful to him. "There were 12 of us children," he continued—"six of whom are now in heaven. I started for the legal profession with an admiration that has never cooled, but God converted my soul, and put me into the ministry through a variety of circumstances, for which I thank him. I know about 5,000 ministers, personally, and they are as near perfect as human nature ever gets to be. I'll not hide the fact that my chief ambition has been to apply the ministry of 6,000 years ago to the present day. I found the religion I wanted in the Garden of Eden, where it was promised that the woman's foot should bruise the serpent's head. I have started on a mission to bruise the serpent's head. I hate him. I never see his head but I throw something at it, [laughter,] and I have always found that the harder he was hit the louder he hissed. Hitherto, however, I have gone for him with but one foot. Hereafter I propose to use both feet, and I now declare a war of 25 years against him if God will let me live so long. Between us there shall be no truce, no compromise. When I am dead I ask but for one thing. I want no slab, no draped church, no oration. A plain box will be enough if my elders will say, "He never compromised with evil."

I don't forget that my style of preaching has been severely criticised by my clerical brethren. It has come to be understood that at installations I am to be served up as an awful example. I send my deacons to these places to hear Talmage exeoriated, and they are generally gratified. [Laughter.] I have heard of ministers who, whenever their congregations become dull from lack of ventilation, take the proper means to wake them up, and at once there is a cry, "There's Talmage!" [Laughter.] Three words are principally used to describe me. They are mountebank, sensationalism, and buffoonery. [Laughter.] This only shows that some of my clerical brethren are not happy. I have never assailed them. On the contrary, I wish the dear souls all the good possible—large congregations, $15,000 salaries, houses full of children, and heaven to boot. [Laughter.] No one ever heard me say anything against any Christian worker, and no one ever will. I am so busy assaulting the powers of darkness that I have no time to stab a member of my own regiment in the back. I might answer these gentlemen in two ways. I might use the same bitterness, acrimony, and cant with which they have assaulted me, but would that advance our holy religion? Nothing so prejudices people against Christianity as to see ministers fight. Let them go on. It relieves them and don't hurt me. In a war of words I might prove their equal, for nobody has ever charged me with lack of vocabulary. [Laughter.] There is another way—by giving kindly, loving, brotherly advice. I therefore advise them to remember, what every layman knows, that no one can ever build himself up by trying to pull anybody else down. [Loud applause.] In trying this my dear Christain brethren fail in two respects. They don't build themselves up and they don't pull me down. I have an immense membership in this church, and they are all my friends. There are also a great many regular and occasional attendants, and they all know that I never gave bad advice. God, by conversion, saves as many souls every year through this church as through any other. When you assault me, my brothers, you assault all the homes represented here. You are a metaphysician. May you succeed in driving people to heaven by raising a great fog on earth! [Laughter.] You are logical. Go on hooking people into heaven on the horns of a dilemma. [Laughter.] Your work consists in pastoral visits. God go with you as you go to take tea with the old ladies. Remain all the afternoon if you wish, and, if the evening be damp, stay all night. [Great laughter.] You will reach people that I never can, and I will reach people that you never can. Go ahead! In every possible way I will help you, and when you throw a brickbat at me I'll pour holy oil upon your head until it runs down over your coat-collar. [Renewed laughter.] May God put a blessing in your shoe and another in your hat and another before you and another behind you and another on top of you, until you can't get out, and may you in the end be lifted to heaven, where I now appoint a meeting with you to talk over the glory we have both had on earth. But we ought to be an example to other occupations, and, if we have spites and jealousies, let us at least hide them from sight.

During these 10 years I have not only been criticised, but I have often been misrepresented. I don't suppose any man with a special work escapes. You remember the story of Rowland Hill making a pair of shoes, by cutting off the tops of a pair of boots, in the pulpit; of Whitfield catching at a fly, and missing it, after saying that sinners would have no more chance of escape than that fly; of Spurgeon sliding down his pulpit-rail to illustrate the facility of descent into sin, and of Beecher on a hot day using an expletive more emphatic than devout. [Laughter.] Lies, all lies! I certainly haven't escaped. [Laughter.] A few years ago, when living in Philadelphia, I came hither to unite in marriage Dr. Boynton, the eloquent geological lecturer. The ceremony was performed in one of the parlors of the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, and a wedding excursion was afterward taken in a balloon that went up in the Central Park in the presence of 5,000 spectators. Next day it appeared in the Philadelphia papers that I had desecrated the marriage ceremony by performing it a mile high above the earth in a balloon, and thousands believe that story to this day. [Laughter.] Eight or nine years ago, during the Christmas festivities in our chapel, in the presence of 800 or 900 children who had been made roaring happy with candy and cakes and sweetmeats, noticing among the decorations a star made of Christmas greens, I said "Boys, I feel like a morning star." It happened that that was a line in a street song, though I did not know it at the time. Two days afterward there appeared over the name of a man who is a member of a neighboring church, a statement to the effect that in the pulpit I had quoted two or three verses of "Shoo Fly." [Laughter.] The communication went on to say that that song was sung in our Sabbath-school every Sunday. [Renewed laughter.] And the editor of a prominent newspaper, thinking that a church member could not lie, wrote a grave editorial deploring the fact that the pulpit had been so desecrated, and lamenting the sin that was coming on Sabbath schools. [Roars of laughter.] Some years ago, in the *Independent*, I wrote an article denouncing the exclusiveness of churches, and in the midst of it were two ironical sentences, representative of the disgust felt by the aristocracy at contact with the workingman. Those two sentences were sent around the world as my sentiments in regard to the working classes. A prominent magazine said that I preached every Sunday in kid gloves, and a swallow-tailed coat. [laughter,] and to this day I am constantly in receipt of letters from all points on the earth, inclosing newspaper scraps on the subject, and asking, "Did you really say that?" [Great laughter.] A few years ago I preached a series of sermons on good and bad amusements. In the newspapers appeared a sermon as mine denouncing all amusements as bad, and all actors and actresses, without exception, as dissolute. I was made to say that it was wrong to go even to a zoological garden, and a sin to look at a zebra. [Roars of laughter.] Every word of that sermon I wrote, often in a printing office, by a man who had never seen me—except the text, and that was got in another printing office. [Laughter.] The editor of a religious newspaper in Maine has in his possession a letter from a clergyman which says that I came into this pulpit on one Sunday morning in full Indian dress, with a head-dress of feathers and brandishing a tomahawk. [Great laughter.] It also says that the platform was appropriately decorated with arrows and buffalo robes, [renewed laughter,] and its author asks, with tears in his eyes, if some ecclesiastical authority could not be evoked to prevent such exhibitions. [Great laughter.] I state these things not to stop them, but for public information. I don't want them stopped. They make things spicy. [Laughter.] Long ago I learned that they do good. I consider it a great privilege to be able to preach the Gospel through the press of these two cities. The newspapers have done me more than justice, and I thank them for it. I should be base and ungrateful to object to their editorial columns when their reportorial columns have been so fair. My enemies have given me this privilege. They have told such lies about me that the world is curious to know what is really said in this pulpit, and now the leading papers of the entire country give me a regular and conscientious hearing. I was called here by 19 persons, and now, thanks to my enemies, I have a congregation of between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000 souls. Go on, mine enemies! I can afford it if you can.

There is a falsehood, however, that strikes a different key, for it invades the sanctity of my home, and when I get through with this part of the subject every fair-minded man and woman who listens will be indignant at its atrocity. It has been stated over and over again in private circles and has been hinted at in the newspapers, that 16 or 17 years ago I went sailing on the Schuylkill River with my wife and her sister, that the boat capsized, and that, having the opportunity of saving either my wife or her sister, I let my wife drown and saved her sister, marrying the latter within 60 days. I now propose to nail the infamous lie on the foreheads of its authors, and hereafter I will invoke the law to punish whoever revives it. [Applause.] Here Mr. Talmage produced a manuscript, from which he read in substance as follows:

My sister, Sarah Talmage Whiteman, and her daughter came on a visit to me at Philadelphia. In order to make it pleasant for her, I suggested a trip to Fairmount. There were in the party my wife and our daughter, and my sister and her daughter. At that time I was ignorant of the topography of the place. When we arrived at the banks of the Schuylkill, I proposed a row, and, hiring a boat, we all got in. Not knowing about the dam, and unwarned by the keeper of the boat-house, I pulled straight to the brink, suspecting nothing until some one began wildly waving his arms on the shore. I looked back and saw that we were already in the current of the dam. I tried to back the boat—in vain. No one can ever know the agony of terror I suffered. We went over the dam, the boat capsized, and my wife instantly disappeared, sucked in by the undertow. Her body was not brought out until some days afterward. I, not being able to swim a stroke, was hanging on to one side of the boat. My niece was hanging on to me and my sister was hanging on the other side. A boat from the shore rescued us, and after an hour of effort at resuscitation my child, who was nineteenths dead, breathed again. A carriage drove up, and, leaving my wife on the bottom of the Schuylkill, we rode to our desolate home. Since then the world was created a more ghastly and agonizing calamity never happened, and it is of that scene that ministers of the Gospel, and men and women who pretend to be decent, have made sport. The innocent wife was not within 100 miles of the place. The two were entire strangers. They had never heard of each other, and not till nine months afterward did I even know of the existence of the innocent wife. I was introduced to her by my brother, her Pastor, Rev. Going Talmage, now stationed at Paramus, N. J. My first wife's name was Mary R. Avery, and she was a member of the Reformed Church of South Harriman-street, Brooklyn. My present wife is Susie Whittemore. She was a member of a church at Greenpoint. Multitudes saw us land on the banks of the Schuylkill, and hundreds who knew Mary R. Avery would have been found at any time in Brooklyn. What do you think, husbands and wives, of a lie like that? I have never spoken of this before, and I never will again; and I give fair notice that, if any two responsible witnesses will give me the name of any responsible person repeating this slander, I will pay $100 for the information, and I will put on the criminal vagabond—the loathsome, accursed wretch who utters it—the full force of the law. [Great applause.]

Mr. Talmage laid down his manuscript, and said: "With my congregation in sympathy with me, and with the blessing of God upon me, my 10 years of ministry here have been years of rapture. As to the future, I would say that my ideas of a sermon have changed, and my theology has become condensed into one word of four letters—'Help.' I want to help everybody—in the stores and in the kitchen, as well as in the church. I want to preach sermons that will last through the entire week, and that will mitigate the struggles of daily life as well as relieve the agonies of a tormented conscience. In conclusion, Mr. Talmage announced that on next Sunday, before returning to his series of sermons on the moral condition of the country, he would answer one more of his critics, and his text would be "Sensationalism versus Stupidity." This announcement was greeted with laughter.

MR. WOODMAN'S DISAPPEARANCE.

A BOSTON LAWYER'S SUPPOSED SUICIDE FROM A FALL RIVER STEAM-BOAT.

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KILLED BY FALLING DOWN STAIRS.

Bernard Kelly, aged 61, fell down stairs at his residence, No. 16 Morris-avenue, Newark, N. J., yesterday morning, and was killed. He had been asleep, and got up about 3 o'clock to get a drink of water, for which he had to go from his room to the kitchen in the basement. His foot caught in a hole in the stair-carpet, and he was precipitated to the bottom of the stairs. When he was taken up his neck was broken. He leaves a wife and five children.

CONVENTION OF THE B'NAI B'RITH.

The annual convention of the District Grand Lodge No. 1, Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, was opened yesterday in the bank building, corner of Third-avenue and Fifty-fifth-street. H. S. Herrman presided. The district embraces New-York and the New-England States, and was represented by 158 delegates. After the election of 51 new members, the Executive Committee of the General Committee made a report recommending the erection of a home for old and indigent members and their widows and orphans, for which purpose the Grand Lodge holds a fund of $122,485 35. The lodge already owns a site for the proposed institution at Yonkers, consisting of nine and a half acres. The Executive Committee is of the opinion that the building of the home should not be longer deferred. The Committee on the General Fund also recommended the appropriation of $40,000 toward building the home. The general report for the district showed that the Grand Lodge contains 8,595 members, and that during the past year $32,231 90 had been disbursed to applicants for aid. It also showed that $35,007 39 had been paid into the endowment fund, and that the segregate fund held by the Grand Lodge is about $200,000. The Widows' and Orphans' reserved fund amounts to $44,757 38. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Edmund L. Gerstle, Boston; First Vice-President, Joseph Fox; Second Vice-President, Adolph L. Sanger; Treasurer, S. Schultzberger; Secretary, S. Hamburger; Sergeant-at-Arms, Joseph Levison. The West Jersey has six of the eleven Republican Senators who control the upper branch of the Legislature. Two of them are known to be strongly favorable to the election of Senator Hobart, of Passaic, as President, but the traditions and popular pressure of locality are all forcing them to vote for Gen. Sewell, of Camden, who is regarded as the special representative of West Jersey interests. Then, too, the Pennsylvania Railroad many years ago entered in and occupied the land of West Jersey, and usually controls the politics of that section. Thus, locality and railroad interests favor the election of a West Jersey Senator as President. In the Assembly precisely the same sort of issue has arisen. East Jersey will be almost solidly in favor of Senator Jackson, of Essex. West Jersey and the Pennsylvania Railroad interests are understood to be uniting in support of William Budd Descon, of Burlington. Even in regard to the minor offices, the same sort of a contest exists, though in a much less degree. It is a singular spectacle, this division of the politics of a State on an imaginary geographical line that was wiped out, governmentally, 177 years ago.

HARDSHIPS ON THE OCEAN.

STORIES OF OCEAN PERILS.

SEVERAL VESSELS ABANDONED AT SEA—CREWS RESCUED FROM SINKING SHIPS—DANGEROUS NORTH-WEST GALES EXPERIENCED.

Several shipwrecked crews arrived at this port yesterday who had been obliged to abandon their vessels, which had become leaky or were dismasted during the recent gales. The Norwegian bark A. M. Schweigaard, Capt. Johnson, which arrived from Shiloth yesterday, had on board Capt. Davis and his crew of 11 men, who had been forced to leave the British bark Lord Clarendon in a sinking condition, on Jan. 5, in latitude 37° 10′ and longitude 69° 49′. The Lord Clarendon left Bordeaux for the Delaware Breakwater, in ballast, on Nov. 5, and had light winds and fair weather until Dec. 26, when the Gulf Stream was reached. It then began to blow heavily, and a strong north-westerly gale set in. The bark labored so violently that a serious leak was sprung, but all attempts at pumping were futile, as the water slowly but surely gained on the crew. Some of the men were at the pumps constantly until the vessel was abandoned. On Jan. 3 one of the sailors fell from the main-topsail yard, and the second mate having been laid up for several weeks, they were short-handed, and the constant labor began to tell on the men. Shortly after daylight on the 5th the vessel, which proved to be the A. M. Schweigaard, was sighted to leeward, and the sailors, after consulting together, went aft, and their spokesman asked the Captain whether he would not hoist a signal of distress, as they had become thoroughly exhausted. Soundings showed that there were five feet of water already in the hold, and as there was no port which they could hope to reach, the Captain acceded to the request of his men, and accordingly hoisted the signal. The Lord Clarendon's mizzen-mast, which was found at any time in Brooklyn. What do you think, husbands and wives, of a lie like that? I have never spoken of this before, and I never will again; and I give fair notice that, if any two responsible witnesses will give me the name of any responsible person repeating this slander, I will pay $100 for the information, and I will put on the criminal vagabond—the loathsome, accursed wretch who utters it—the full force of the law. [Great applause.]

Mr. Talmage laid down his manuscript, and said: "With my congregation in sympathy with me, and with the blessing of God upon me, my 10 years of ministry here have been years of rapture. As to the future, I would say that my ideas of a sermon have changed, and my theology has become condensed into one word of four letters—'Help.' I want to help everybody—in the stores and in the kitchen, as well as in the church. I want to preach sermons that will last through the entire week, and that will mitigate the struggles of daily life as well as relieve the agonies of a tormented conscience. In conclusion, Mr. Talmage announced that on next Sunday, before returning to his series of sermons on the moral condition of the country, he would answer one more of his critics, and his text would be "Sensationalism versus Stupidity." This announcement was greeted with laughter.

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SPORTS ON THE ICE AND SNOW.

SIXTY THOUSAND SKATERS AT CENTRAL PARK YESTERDAY—JUST A LITTLE SLEIGHING.

Fully 100,000 persons visited the lake in Central Park yesterday, and of these, certainly 60,000 were skaters. At no time during the afternoon were there less than 20,000 skaters on the ice. Such, as least, was the estimate of Capt. Beatty, of the Park Police, who has had some experience in the matter. All classes were represented, and high and low, rich and poor, bustled and crowded each other about on the most perfect terms of equality. All were in the best of humor and the air rang with laughter. Not a single incident occurred during the day to call for the services of the Police. The ice was in splendid condition, and there were no dangerholes, save a few along the edges of the lake. Shortly after 5 o'clock, when the crowd had thinned out to about 15,000 skaters, Capt. Beatty, accompanied by a Sergeant, 10 patrolmen, and 10 of the Park laborers, began the work of clearing the lake. They started at the northern end. For five minutes, at least, the skaters in that vicinity could not be made to understand that they must leave the ice, as they did not know that skating after 5 o'clock on Sunday night is not allowed. But repeated explanations, accompanied sometimes by a few pushes, or in very refractory cases, by a light touch of the club, accomplished the purpose, sending the skaters to the other end of the lake. The work then consisted in keeping them moving and preventing perverse men and audacious small boys from willfully doubling back to pass ranks of the force "just for fun." Soon the majority of those on the ice were rapidly making for the shore. In the crush, friends became separated and called loudly for each other, and the boys lent their shrill voices to swell the chorus. It was especially annoying to the Police, on account of their propensity for breaking through the ranks of the latter and skating away over the clear space behind. It took only 40 minutes, however, to clear the lake. The usual number of lost children were reported at the office in the Arsenal Building, but by 8 o'clock all these had been accounted for, except two lads of about 12 years of age, who, doubtless, were afterward found safely at their homes. Only one accident occurred during the day, and that was caused by a boy's attempting to skate down the side of a hill on the shore so as to get an impetus to carry him over the ice. He fell, and received a severe scalp wound, which was dressed at Roosevelt Hospital.

The sleighing yesterday within the park and north of it was very good. There a number of teams out, however, was very much smaller than would have been the case had there been any sleighing in this City. To drag light cutters over the bare cobblestones until the Park was reached was more than most horsemen cared to attempt owing to the danger of wrecking their light sleighs and the disagreeable nature of the journey. A few experienced persons, however, sent their sleighs out early in the day and then drove out in carriages to join them, but this caused more trouble and expense than most persons cared to have, and thus the sights on the Lane were neither numerous nor especially attractive.

METROPOLITAN ELEVATED ROAD.

RICHARD P. MORGAN, JR., BRINGS SUIT IN CHICAGO FOR ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF PATENT.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean, Jan. 11.

The Morgan Elevated Railway Company of Illinois filed a bill in the United States Circuit Court yesterday against George M. Pullman. The bill states that Richard P. Morgan, Jr., obtained, April 20, 1869, a patent for an improved elevated railway. On Nov. 10, 1876, the Morgan Elevated Railroad Company obtained an assignment of the patent. George M. Pullman, however, has since, without any license from the owners of the patent, constructed in the City of New-York an elevated railway on Morgan's patent. An injunction is therefore asked to restrain Pullman from further infringing the patent.

This was all the information given by the bill, which would have delighted the most orthodox writer on chancery pleading, on account of its strict adherence to rule. An inquiry from Messrs. Sweet & Bates, solicitors, disclosed the fact that the bill was drawn by Hamilton Spencer, a prominent lawyer of Bloomington, for Richard P. Morgan, Jr., and brought to town by Mr. Morgan to be filed. It appears that in 1867 Mr. Morgan, who was then a civil engineer of considerable ability, having surveyed the Chicago and Alton Railroad, was considering the necessity for an underground railroad, or some other like scheme, to facilitate rapid transit in New-York. He subsequently elaborated the idea of an elevated railway similar to those now in use. The underground railroad was mooted, but it was found to be impracticable. Mr. Morgan came to New-York and met the parties principally interested in the scheme, and suggested the idea of a railroad to run over the streets. His idea was, however, declared to be visionary. In 1869 he completed and patented his invention, which has been used by the companies now in operation in New-York, in defiance, as he claims, of his patent. Mr. Pullman has just completed the building of the third elevated railway in New-York, which starts at the Battery and runs through West Broadway and up Sixth-avenue, the contract for which he took in 1876. This road Mr. Morgan claims to be a direct infringement on his patent, and hence the present suit.

DEPARTURE OF THE RICHMOND.

The United States steam sloop-of-war Richmond, which is to take ex-President Grant around the East Indies, left the Navy-yard on Saturday to join the Asiatic Squadron. The Richmond is one of the best ships of the Navy, and is a sister ship to the Brooklyn and Worcester. She was built at Norfolk, Va., in 1867, and rates second class, being of 2,000 tons burden, carries 14 guns, and has a crew of 320 men. While at the Boston Navy-yard she received new boilers, a new screw, and other new machinery. Her cabins are very handsome, have been elegantly fitted up for the comfort of the ex-President and his son, Col. F. D. Grant, who travels with him as his aide. New and elaborate carpets and furniture have been added to the cabin and ward-room, and the interior fittings give it a palatial appearance. The Admiral's, or poop, cabin has been fitted up in a sumptuous manner for the express accommodation of Gen. Grant and his suite. The officers were selected for this special cruise. It is expected that the ex-President will embark either at Marseilles or Spezzia. After conveying Gen. Grant on his Oriental tour through the Mediterranean Sea and the Suez Canal, the vessel will proceed to Aden, Muscat, Bombay, Singapore, Calcutta, and thence to Hong Kong, where she will become the flag-ship of Rear-Admiral T. H. Patterson. She is commanded by Capt. A. E. K. Benham. Her principal officers are: Executive Officer, Lieut.-Commander Lewis Clark; Navigator, Lieut. Charles S. Sperry; Watch Officers, Lieuts. George G. Clay, Thomas H. Stevens, N. J. K. Patch, and Sidney H. May; Purser, Paymaster O. C. Tiffany, and Doctors, Passed Assistant Surgeon J. F. F. Branaford, Assistant Surgeon Clement Biddle.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Lawrence Barrett is at the New-York Hotel.

J. H. Millard, of Omaha, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Henry Kip, of Buffalo, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. Thomas L. Rosser, of Minnesota, and Stuart Robson are at the Union-Square Hotel.

J. M. McGrew, of the Treasury Department, and Charles F. Conant, of Boston, are at the Astor House.

Gen. Russel Hastings, of Washington, is at the Westminster Hotel.

THE EASTERN DISPENSARY.

Robert Relston Crosby, John H. Waydell, Russell Raymond, Samuel Raymore, August W. Weismann, John W. C. Leveridge, John Bowne, Isaac N. Wood, Horace E. Brockway, Benjamin F. Romaine, Edward C. Sampson, William R. Thurston, Jr., Edward Frankle, M. D., Edward A. Hurry, Noble Heath, Jr., John C. Acherson, M. D., George Post, Montgomery, Edward G. Black, and A. A. Castle, M. D., have been chosen as Trustees of the Eastern Dispensary for the present year. They will meet this evening to elect a President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer.

A PIN WHICH CAUSED DEATH.

James Stewart, of Flushing, Long Island, 19 years old, died suddenly last Wednesday night after a brief illness, which would not yield to treatment. There being doubt as to the cause of death, a post-mortem examination was made on Friday, which resulted in the discovery of a bent pin in the form of a hook, which had been unconsciously swallowed, and which had lacerated the exterior coating of the intestines, producing acute inflammation, which caused death.

ONE POLICY SHOP CLOSED.

Henry Delmonte, a cigar-maker, of No. 128 North Oxford-street, was arrested Saturday night on the charge of keeping a policy-shop at No. 368 Hudson-avenue. The place has been for some time under Police surveillance. On Saturday Robert Turner, of No. 42 North Elliott-place, purchased two policy-slips of Delmonte, and then went and made a complaint against him. Charles Davison, of No. 304 Third-avenue; Edward Leonard, of No. 136 Franklin-avenue; Robert Fields, of No. 166 Willoughby-street, and Turner, were arrested at the same time as witnesses, and Delmonte was held for trial.

A DESPERATE MAN.

Frank Powers, who said that he was 23 years old, and resided at No. 230 Hoyt-street, was arrested by Officer John Kee, of the Second Precinct, at 4:40 A. M. yesterday, while in the act of breaking a pane of glass in the show-window of the store of the American Tea Company, at No. 124 Bridge-street. When taken to the station, Powers said he had no money to pay his board, and that he broke the pane of glass in order to get some tea on which to raise some money. He was held for trial on a charge of burglary.

THE ARTIST STORY AT HOME

AN AMERICAN I

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVIII.....NO. 8531. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1879. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

READJUSTING THE SUGAR DUTIES.

A BILL AGREED UPON BY THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE—THE POLARISCOPE TEST NOT AUTHORIZED—PROPOSED ABOLITION OF THE GRADES BELOW NO. 13.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Committee on Ways and Means to-day agreed upon a bill to readjust the duties on sugars, and will report it to the House as soon as possible. The bill does not authorize the introduction of the polariscope test, and is substantially in the terms outlined in THE TIMES' dispatches last night. It provides that tank bottoms, syrup of sugar, cane juice, melado, concentrated melado, and concentrated molasses, and all sugars not above No. 13 Dutch standard, shall pay a duty of 2 40-100 cents per pound. Sugars above No. 13, and not above No. 16, shall pay 2 75-100 cents, and sugars above No. 16 shall pay 4 cents. It will be noticed that the grades below No. 13 are abolished by this bill, and that the ad valorem duty of 25 per cent. additional now imposed is omitted. The duty now imposed upon the two grades abolished, namely, not above No. 7 and not above No. 10, is respectively 1¾ cents and 2 cents per pound. It is understood that 9 of 13 New-York refiners are willing to accept the bill. Havemeyer & Elder, the Donner & De-Castro Refining Company, Matthiessen and Wiecher, and the Brooklyn Refining Company, all of whom work the low grade sugars, are opposed to the bill, and will contest its passage, for the reason that they believe the bill would practically prohibit low grade sugars. None of the parties directly interested can be said to be satisfied with the bill, but those who advocate specific duties and confining the classification to two grades, regard it as a vast improvement upon the present system, and will earnestly work to secure its passage. The committee expect to report the bill on Wednesday, and will ask a day to be fixed for its consideration.

MR. SCHLEICHER'S FUNERAL.

ANOTHER IMPOSING CEREMONY IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The funeral services over the remains of Mr. Schleicher, the dead Representative from Texas, occurred in the House to-day. The President, members of the Cabinet, Judges of the Supreme Court, and Senators, were present. The galleries were crowded to overflowing and the floor was thronged by the families of members admitted by resolution. Mr. Schleicher was the sixth member of the present House who has died. The first was Mr. Leonard, a scholarly and promising Republican from Louisiana; the next, Mr. Quinn, a Democrat and a prominent citizen of Albany, N. Y.; and next, Gen. Williams, a distinguished Democrat, of Michigan, who had grown old in the service, met his death. Beverly Douglas, a Democrat, of Virginia, was the next to die, and, closely following him, Julian Hartridge, of Georgia, went to his grave. Mr. Schleicher was by birth a German, and in politics a Democrat, but he discharged his duties so conscientiously, and fought all the financial and other heresies of his party friends so bravely, that his loss is deeply mourned by all good men in the Capitol.

Soon after the Speaker had called the House to order, at 2:55 P. M., the Door-keeper announced the presence of the Senate, and the Speaker and members arose and remained standing while the Senators, headed by the Vice-President and accompanied by their principal officers, filed down the main aisle and took the seats assigned to them on either side of the main aisle, the Vice-President taking his position beside the Speaker. The same ceremonial was observed when the Chief-Justice and Justices of the Supreme Court, wearing their silk gowns, entered and moved to their seats on the west side of the area in front of the Speaker's chair, and immediately afterward the President and members of the Cabinet took their seats on the opposite side, corresponding to those occupied by the Judges. Other chairs in the area were reserved for the members of Mr. Schleicher's family. Shortly after 3 o'clock, the funeral cortège appeared, in charge of Sergeant-at-Arms, who, as well as the attendant pall-bearers, wore a white muslin scarf, buttoned with a black rosette. As the body was borne up the aisle and placed on the catafalque, over which flowers had been strewn, all those present stood up reverentially, and everything being in due order, the religious ceremonies were performed by the Chaplain of the House, assisted by the Chaplain of the Senate.

At the conclusion of the services the House adjourned. The remains were taken to the railroad depot, whence they were sent to San Antonio by this evening's train.

A NEW ARMY REORGANIZATION BILL.

MR. HEWITT'S PLAN FOR REDUCING THE ARMY TWENTY PER CENT.—PROBABILITY THAT IT WILL BE ADDED TO THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—At the meeting of the sub-committee on appropriations to-day Mr. Hewitt submitted a new bill for the reorganization of the Army. It provides, in substance, that a reduction of 20 per cent. shall take place among staff officers. This would make necessary the retirement of 104 of these officers. The bill further provides that the heads of staff departments shall hold the uniform rank of Brigadier-General, and opposes the recently-advanced propositions that staff officers be appointed at intervals from the line, and that the positions of staff and line officers may be interchangeable. It is further proposed by the bill that the Army shall hereafter consist of 32 regiments, 8 of which are to be cavalry, 4 artillery, and 20 infantry. Battalion organization is also provided for, and it is stipulated that most of the proposed reductions shall be made by refusing to fill vacancies caused by death or otherwise. The entire reduction contemplated will amount to about 250 officers. Doubtless with a view of affecting this reduction by easy stages, the bill provides that all officers over 62 years of age shall be retired. The President, however, is authorized, in his discretion, to continue officers in the service until they are 65 years of age. Incompetent officers may be retired by an examining board, to be called in the discretion of the President, who is also the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and any officer who resigns shall be entitled to receive three years' pay after such resignation. In short, the theory of the bill is to reduce the Army 20 per cent. by a failure to fill vacancies as they occur. In accordance with the plan, the offices of General and Lieutenant-General are, upon the death of this present incumbents, to be abolished, and the number of Major-Generals is to be reduced to one, he to be the chief officer of the Army. The number of Brigadier-Generals of the line is reduced to six. Graduates from West Point, unless there are places for them, are to be paid $750 when they leave the Academy, and then remain for two years in private life, subject, however, to be called into the service at the pleasure of the Government. It is believed that the bill will be tacked on to the regular Appropriation bill, and in that way presented to the House.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE NOMINATIONS TO BE DISPOSED OF ON THURSDAY—THE FREE SHIPPING BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—It is announced by members of the Senate Committee on Commerce that a meeting of that committee will be held on Thursday next, and that upon that day the New-York Custom-house appointments will be taken up and disposed of. Those members of the committee who will converse upon the subject express the belief that Merritt and Graham will be reported adversely, and that their nominations will be rejected by the Senate.

The House Committee on Commerce will hold a meeting on Friday next to hear arguments for and against the bill to provide for free ships. Invitations have been forwarded to persons directly interested to be present, and delegations from various cities, representing commercial exchanges, vessel-owners, and shipbuilders are expected to appear.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1879.

Gen. Butler was in the House to-day.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan to-day amounted to $6,222,150.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $527,598 07, and from Customs, $419,727 31.

Senator Jones, of Nevada, made his first appearance of the session in the Senate this morning.

Representative Finley, who is suffering from an incipient attack of pneumonia, has gone home to Ohio.

N. P. Hill, Senator Chaffee's prospective successor, was formerly a Professor of Chemistry in Brown University. He is at present Superintendent of the Boston and Colorado Smelting-works at Denver.

Representatives Crittenden, Clark, Hatcher, Morgan, and Pollard, of the Missouri delegation, had a long interview with the President this morning, and urged the appointment of ex-Senator John B. Henderson to the vacant mission at Berlin. Senators Armstrong and Cockrell and Representative Metcalfe, of Missouri, also called upon the President and Secretary of State in the interest of Mr. Henderson.

A sub-committee of the House Committee on Elections held two sessions to-day, hearing argument on the contested election case of Nutting against Reilley, of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania District. Mr. Reilley was heard in his own behalf at the morning session, and Mr. Broome, attorney for Mr. Nutting, closed the argument at the afternoon session. The sub-committee will now prepare a report to be submitted to the full committee.

The House Naval Committee this morning had before it ex-Chief Engineer King, who was examined by ex-Chief Engineer Wood, in relation to certain boilers condemned by the latter, and which witness had previously testified were serviceable and ought not to have been sold. He was confronted with an inspection report made by him in 1865, wherein he reported a number of these same boilers as of inferior material and imperfectly constructed. To this he replied that the report was made while the boilers were in process of construction, and that the defects were remedied by his continued care.

The House Committee on Expenditures in the State Department to-day continued the examination of Dr. S. Wells Williams, of Yale College, in regard to the premises owned by him and occupied by the United States Legation at Peking, China. No new facts bearing upon the investigation were elicited. In the course of his remarks Dr. Williams explained to the committee that he had been instructed to purchase the buildings in question, because, while acting Chargé d'Affaires at Peking, he had felt that the United States Government was being humiliated in occupying their previous quarters, and in illustration of this fact he related that when the Chinese Prime Minister and other prominent dignitaries of that Government paid him an official visit they were compelled to place their chairs in the street in consequence of the doors of the American Legation building being too small to admit of their entrance.

THE PRESIDENT CALLED UPON BY A COMMITTEE OF WOMEN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—A committee of the Woman Suffrage Convention, held in this city last week, consisting of Mrs. Gage, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Wells, and Mrs. Williams, the two latter of Utah, called upon the President this morning and presented a memorial and other papers in relation to female suffrage, and charging that the President had ignored the women of the country in his annual Message. They also called the attention of the President to the recent decision of the Supreme Court in relation to polygamous marriages, and to the effect of enforcing the act of 1862, and said it would make thousands of women outcasts and their children illegitimate. The President said he was deeply impressed by what had been said, and requested that Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Wells make out statements in writing and submit them to him. He wanted all the information on the subject he could procure. They promised to do this, and the President then asked them how he could serve them. The reply was: "By vetoing any bill to enforce the act of 1862." In answer to the memorial and the remarks made in relation to female suffrage, the President said: "You say I have ignored the women of the country in my annual Message. I will carefully consider what you have said, and the papers you have presented to me, in my next Message. I will act according to the dictates of my conscience and the best light I have."

OLD CUSTOMS SUITS DECIDED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The United States Supreme Court to-day rendered a decision in the case of Otto B. Andrese against C. C. Redfield, Executrix, and others. There are pending in the Circuit of the United States for the Northern District of New-York 60 or more actions, begun by sundry merchants in 1864, against Heman F. Redfield, late Collector of Customs at the port of New-York, to recover excess of duties paid by them under protest on freight charges and commissions between the years 1853 and 1857. These merchants, 112 in number, unite in the present suit in equity, which is intended to restrain the Collector or his legal representative from pleading the Statute of Limitations in bar of the pending suits above-mentioned. The Supreme Court holds, in an opinion delivered by Justice Clifford, that the parole statements and letters of the Secretary of the Treasury and other officers of the Government, to the importers did not amount to an agreement not to plead the Statute of Limitations. The decree of the lower court is, therefore, affirmed, Justices Miller and Fields dissenting.

THE LATE CALEB CUSHING.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The resolutions of respect and condolence adopted by the members of the Bar of the United States Supreme Court upon the receipt of the intelligence of the death of Hon. Caleb Cushing were to-day presented to the court by Attorney-General Devens in an appreciative and eulogistic review of the deceased statesman's life and character. The resolutions, which have already been published, were ordered to be entered in the records of the court, together with the eloquent tribute of the Attorney-General to the memory of his distinguished predecessor.

A DISAGREEING JURY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The jury in the case of Samuel A. Clark, tried for the murder of John Lee on Christmas Day, 1877, have been out since Saturday night at 6 o'clock, and, being unable to agree, were locked up again to-night. It is said that they are hopelessly at variance. The presiding Judge asserts that he will keep them together the entire week if he does not get a verdict before the expiration of that time. This is Clark's third trial. On the first he was convicted of murder and sentenced to be hanged. An appeal to a full court procured a new trial, in which the jury disagreed.

A COLOSSAL LAND CLAIM REJECTED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The case of Benjamin Scull and others against the United States, in which a claim was set up under a Spanish grant to 11,000 square miles of land, embracing 24 counties in the States of Missouri and Arkansas, was to-day decided by the United States Supreme Court adversely to the claimants. It is held that no adequate survey of the alleged grant has ever been made, and that no survey can be made which will correspond with the concession, owing to the erroneous ideas which were entertained at the time it was made as to the source and direction of White River, by reference to which it was intended to be located.

MISSOURI LEGISLATIVE PLANS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 13.—A Jefferson City special says a bill has been introduced in the Senate providing that the retention by county collectors of fees not allowed by law shall be felony, and punishable by imprisonment in the Penitentiary for not less than five years. A bill for the establishment of the whipping-post, and another making life insurance policies non-forfeitable after the second annual payment were also introduced. A bill has been introduced in the House making the crime of rape punishable by hanging.

TWO MURDERERS TO BE HANGED TO-DAY.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., Jan. 13.—All the preparations for the execution of Charles Sharpe and James McDonnell, for the murder of George K. Smith, to-morrow have been made. The scaffold was erected this afternoon. Sharpe's friends said good-bye to him this afternoon, but for some reason McDonnell's relatives have not arrived. They are expected early in the morning. The execution will take place at 10:30 o'clock.

THE SEAT OF WAR IN ASIA.

ENGLAND'S VICTORIOUS MARCH IN AFGHANISTAN.

THE PESHAWAR AND KHURUM COLUMNS IN WINTER QUARTERS—A STRONG DISTRIBUTION OF TROOPS—A GRAND DURBAR AT JALALABAD—GEN. STEWART'S MARCH THROUGH KANDAHAR.

LONDON, Jan. 13—A Calcutta dispatch to the *Times* says: "The troops of the Peshawar and Khurum columns are now settled down in quarters which, unless unforseen events occur, they are intended to occupy for the next two months. Gen. Browne's and Gen. Maude's divisions are in echelon, in mutually supporting detachments, extending from Jalalabad to Nowshera. This extension and distribution of the forces, besides affording the requisite protection to the entire line of the road, has the advantage of diminishing, as far as possible, the strain upon the Commissariat Department. Major Cavagnari has received friendly letters from most of the Kabul and Ghitzai chiefs.

"An imposing durbar was held at Jalalabad on the 1st of January by Gen. Sir Samuel Browne. Most of the local Khans and influential men of the neighborhood attended. Major Cavagnari, addressing them, explained the Viceroy of India's proclamation. He commented on the recent events as manifesting the strength of the British Government, and the failure of the Ameer's resistance, and repeated the assurance that we have no quarrel with the people of Afghanistan. The principal Khan replied in language, which may be taken for what it is worth, expressing his contentment with the change of authority, and freely offering his services.

"The health of the troops at present is good, and they are settling themselves down comfortably in their different camps. With wet weather, however, there will certainly come more sickness, but not sufficient to make a serious inroad on the strength of the force. The most unhealty positions are probably Ali-Musjid and Dakka.

"Gen. Stewart's troops marched through Kandahar, on the 9th inst., (probably,) and are encamped on the Chuznee road. Supplies are being plentifully offered by the people, who show a friendly spirit. Along the whole of Gen Stewart's line of march, in fact, the population has been quiet. There has been no molestation of baggage or attempts to interfere with the progress of the column."

EUROPE'S DEPRESSED BUSINESS.

END OF THE RAILWAY STRIKE IN ENGLAND —FRENCH MANUFACTURERS REDUCING WAGES—STRIKES IN VARIOUS BRANCHES OF TRADE.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—A strike of cotton operatives at Preston on the 23d inst. is feared, when the 10 per cent. reduction of wages will be enforced.

In consequence of the resumption of work by the railway conductors at Leeds, all the striking railway employes at Bradford have asked, and have been granted, reinstatement on the terms offered by the railway Directors.

The molders, fitters, and blacksmiths of the Railway Rolling-stock Works, at Barrow, have struck against the extension of the hours of labor from 54 to 59 hours a week.

A Paris dispatch to the *Times* says that the velvet manufacturers of St. Etienne have resolved to reduce the wages of their operatives 20 per cent., as the only means of facing foreign competition.

The *Times*, judging from the uncertainty and the divided counsels shown at the various meetings of the Midland Railway employes, editorially declares that it is not too much to say that they are ready to return to duty if the olive branch is held out to them.

The foundrymen, ship-builders, and house-builders of Bangor, and in that vicinity, have struck.

Six hundred weavers at Carlisle have struck. This strike will affect other departments of the mills.

The strike has begun in the wire trade at Warrington, and 1,500 men are idle in consequence.

The strike on the Midland Railroad has virtually ended, the men at the Central Station at Derby, by whose action those at a number of other places agreed to be governed, having unexpectedly resumed work to-day. Nearly all the men at Staveley, Hasland, and Claycross have followed suit, and the block to traffic is disappearing. It is anticipated that everything will be as usual by Tuesday. It is expected that the failure of the strike among the guards will prevent a strike of the signal men.

THE RUSSO-TURKISH TREATY.

RUSSIA'S AMBASSADOR ACCEPTS ALL THE ARTICLES OF THE DEFINITIVE TREATY.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Reuter's Constantinople dispatch says: Eleven battalions of Turkish troops have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to occupy Adrianople as soon as the definitive treaty with Russia has been signed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 13.—Prince Lobanoff, the Russsian Ambassador, has accepted all the articles of the definitive treaty of peace as agreed to by the Porte, but clause 2, relative to Russia's supervision of the execution of the treaty of Berlin, is only accepted *ad referendum*.

The scheme for the organization of a gendarmerie, adopted by the Eastern Roumelian Commission, provides that the commander and instructors be Frenchmen.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

AGITATION IN FAVOR OF A NEW CABINET —RESIGNATION OF MINISTER OF WAR BOREL—THE BEY OF TUNIS APOLOGIZES.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—At a meeting of the Republican Union, the Left and the Extreme Left, to-day, M. Floquet urged the desirability of replacing the present Cabinet by one of a more pronounced Republican character. He was much applauded, but the Moderate Left and the Left Centre are determined to uphold the present Cabinet.

The *National* announces that M. Louis Blanc and 35 extreme Radicals have resolved, against the advice of the leaders of the majority, to issue a manifesto asking for the fulfillment of the will of the country as expressed by the recent elections.

The *Temps* announces that Gen. Borel has resigned the Ministry of War, and that Gen. Faidherbe will succeed him.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Ben Ismail, the Prime Minister of Tunis, repaired on Friday, in full uniform and accompanied by a numerous suite, to the French Consulate, and, on behalf of the Bey, tendered a full apology. The Consul of France received Ben Ismail surrounded by all his staff and the officers or the French fleet stationed off Tunis.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

RUSSIANS APPEALING TO THE CZAR FOR CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS—THE NEW REGULATIONS FOR PREVENTING COLLISIONS AT SEA.

VIENNA, Jan. 13.—The *Tagblatt* publishes a long petition from the Russian Provincial Chambers to the Czar for constitutional rights. The petition states that the members of the Chambers, in their present degraded position, feel themselves entirely powerless to respond to the Government's appeal for aid against the Nihilists.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 13.—The Russian trade route to China is more dangerous than ever. Another Russian caravan has been robbed.

MADRID, Jan. 13.—Marshal Serrano has written to Señor Sagasta denying that he [Serrano] has seceded from the Constitutionalists and proclaiming his respect for the present institutions.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The Governments of Germany, Great Britain, France, the United States, Italy, Belgium, Spain, and Portugal are said to have agreed to the rules drafted at Berlin to prevent collisions at sea.

BERLIN, Jan. 13.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg to the *North German Gazette* contradicts the report that the Czar intends to form a responsible Cabinet under Count Schouvaloff.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—A dispatch to the *Daily News*, from Berlin, says the Conservative journals agree in expressing scruples about the article of the Parliamentary Discipline bill which provides for handing an offending member over to the courts. This is interpreted to mean that the Government will sacrifice that provision, because a constitutional difficulty has been discovered, and not as a concession to the Reichstag.

Mr. Ward, the artist, has burst a blood vessel, and is in a critical condition.

ABOUT THE LOUISIANA OUTRAGES.

THE TELLER COMMITTEE'S INVESTIGATION—TESTIMONY FROM BOTH SIDES.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 13.—G. R. M. Newman, (colored,) Clerk of the District Court of St. Mary's Parish, testified concerning the destruction of ballot-boxes and the efforts made by Democrats to get possession of the duplicate returns in his possession, and the attack made on his house at night, &c., substantially confirming the newspaper reports published at the time of the occurrence.

W. B. McNeal, of Caddo, a Deputy Sheriff, testified concerning the Caledonia affair, corroborating Norwood's testimony. When they started from Ream's house and were fired upon, they were unarmed. The witness found a dozen stand of arms at Ream's house. The witness published the statement to the effect that 20 negroes in all were killed, but could not say when or where each negro was killed. He served in the Federal Army during the war.

Secretary of State Strong was called and requested to furnish the election statistics.

David Wise, of Tensas, testified that the election was peaceable and quiet; he lived within a quarter of a mile of Fairfax, but knew nothing of the troubles until they were over; he did not see the men, and never heard the reason of their visit. He said: "My gin was burned by negroes on Tuesday following; I don't know the reason; I never gave them any cause; I saw armed colored men marching through Waterproof the day before my gin was burned; consequently, when it was burning I was afraid to go out to see about it; I think the armed bodies of negroes came from Catahoula Parish; there were about 200 of them; next day another crowd of armed negroes came into town, made a great deal of fuss, and cried that they were going to burn the town; Fairfax was the leader of the negroes; it was understood he was keeping up the color line, making speeches, and advising the negroes to preserve a bold front; I sold ammunition at my store to any one who wanted it; the negroes did not buy an unusual quantity at this time."

H. Moss, of Tensas, testified that he gave the negroes assurances that the Waterproof people had nothing to do with the Fairfax affair; that the negroes and white people of Waterproof people were common; that "we would protect them in their rights provided they acted as they should;" "I saw negroes pass by hundreds through the town." He testified: "There may have been 1,000 of them, and they were all armed; the negroes dispersed when the Sheriff of St. Joseph arrived; they also heard that white men from Mississippi were coming; I don't believe there were more than 20 white men in Waterproof; we were very much frightened; the negroes threatened to kill the children and outrage the women; I think they would have burned the town on Tuesday if the Sheriff's posse hand't arrived."

J. S. Watson and J. G. Schaeffer, of Tensas Parish, testified that the election at St. Joseph was quiet and fair. The troubles in the parish were due to negroes, who, after the Fairfax affair, assembled in great numbers and threatened to burn the Town of Waterproof.

MR. THURMAN'S THIRD INSTALLMENT.

A BATCH OF AFFIDAVITS RECITING INTIMIDATION AND FRAUD SENT TO THE TELLER COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Senator Thurman has just addressed the following letter to Hon. H. M. Teller, Chairman of the Select Commitee of Investigation:

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1879.

DEAR SIR: Again complying with the request of your committee for information, I have the honor to send you installment No. 3, to wit:

First—An officially certified copy from the office of the Secretary of State of Florida of an affidavit of James H. Paine, showing misconduct and violation of the law by Federal officials at the late election in Duval County, in that State.

Second—A like certified copy of an affidavit of James M. Whitaker relating to the same subject, and to the intimidation of Democratic voters by armed Republicans.

Third—A like certified copy of an affidavit of S. C. Tucker, proving that at the late election, at Precinct No. 12, Alachua County, the United States Supervisor of Election, N. P. Gruelle, insisted that the ballots, as they were cast, should be numbered to correspond with the number of each voter's name as it appeared on the registration list; and that in compliance with his demand the larger part of the ballots were so numbered, and the secrecy of the ballot thus effectually destroyed.

Fourth—A like certified copy of an affidavit of Robert M. Witherspoon, County Judge of Madison County, in said State, showing his illegal arrest and detention by a United States Commissioner and United States Marshal in order to prevent the discharge of his duties as one of the Board of Canvassers of the late election in said county.

Fifth—An affidavit of Edward S. Francis, a colored citizen of Duval County, Fla., and a member of the Board of County Commissioners of said county, proving the intimidation practiced in that State to prevent colored citizens from voting the Democratic ticket.

Sixth—An affidavit of James C. Williamson, a colored citizen of the same county, to the same effect.

Seventh—A certificate of the Sheriff and County Judge of said county, and of the President of the City Council of Jacksonville, and of the City Clerk and City Marshal, attesting the good character and standing of said Francis and Williamson.

Eighth—An affidavit of John B. Marshall, of Madison County, Fla., showing misconduct on the part of United States Deputy Marshals and intimidation practiced by them at the late election in said county.

I have a number of letters from the North and West, making specific charges of intimidation and bribery, that it may be proper that I should lay before your committee, but I withhold them until the wishes of the writers in this respect can be ascertained. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. G. THURMAN.

ILLINOIS' SENATORIAL CONTEST.

A CAUCUS THAT PROBABLY WILL BE POSTPONED—PROSPECTS OF THE CANDIDATES.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 13.—The caucus to be held to-morrow night probably will not accomplish anything, as the friends of Farwell and Oglesby will demand a postponement on account of an alleged irregularity in the call. It is not believed that there will be a full attendance of Republicans. The Logan men may agree to an adjournment until Wednesday, but no longer. They desire to test their strength immediately and discover who, if any, will bolt the caucus. If the decision of the caucus governs all the Republicans, Logan will be elected. If there is a bolt, he will not be, and it is hazardous to predict who will be. Gov. Cullom is the second choice of the Logan men. It is rumored that enough Republicans to beat Logan have agreed to stay out of the caucus, and it is probable there is something in the rumor.

ARKANSAS LEGISLATURE ORGANIZED.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 13.—Both houses of the Legislature met at 12 o'clock to-day. The House, on the second ballot, elected K. B. Bearden, of Ouachita, Speaker; J. S. Holland, of White, Clerk, and J. G. Baxter, of Monroe, Sergeant-at-Arms. The Senate, after 20 odd ballotings, chose M. M. Duffee, of Dallas, President; L. S. Kretchmer, of Clark, Secretary; W. A. Fatherly, of Pulaski, Assistant Treasurer, and Terry Roberts, of Jefferson, Sergeant-at-Arms. Notices of organization were exchanged and both houses adjourned until to-morrow.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK IN FLORIDA.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 13.—A severe shock of earthquake was felt here yesterday about 11:45 P. M., which lasted about 20 seconds, and appeared to move from south-east to north-west. Buildings were violently shaken, crockery rattled, and doors were thrown open. The shock was felt at St. Augustine, and down the Gulf Coast from Punta Rassa to St. Mark's, as well as over the interior portion of the State. Nothing of the kind was ever experienced here before.

TRYING OFFICIAL ROBBERS.

THE OVERTHROW OF THE WARREN COUNTY RING.

HOW DEMOCRATIC OFFICE-HOLDERS PLUNDERED THE TREASURY—SEVERAL OF THEM CONVICTED BY THE TESTIMONY OF TWO OF THE CONSPIRATORS—FOUR OTHERS NOW ON TRIAL.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Jan. 13.—The third week of the trials of the indicted officers of Warren County, of which this town is the county seat, commenced to-day, and, as has been usual, the court-room was packed to its fullest extent, while many persons were turned away for want of even standing-room. So intense is the interest manifested that the ladies' gallery has also been completely filled each day. Many of the spectators came long distances from the country. Every hotel is full to overflowing, while long rows of sleighs, drawn up before hotel and livery stables while the horses belonging to them are being taken care of, show how many country folks have come in to the trials. The large number of persons indicted, the extent of the frauds they practised, and their heretofore high social positions all have made a sensation for the generally quiet county, the like of which it has never before enjoyed.

Warren County is very old-fashioned, extremely conservative, and seldom aroused to more than a slow, easy-going movement. Ever since the county has existed as such, it being set off from Sussex in 1825, it has been governed by Democratic officials; not only was it impossible to break their yoke, but they increased in influence and strength year by year, and were supported at the polls by Democratic majorities ranging from 1,800 to 2,400. By careful manipulation the offices descended from Ring to Ring, and the retiring officials arranged matters so that those who succeeded them were of their own peculiar stamp, and, in fact, generally of their own selection. Such a long extension of power in the hands of a few could not fail to result in first, carelessness; next, small peculations, and lastly, downright, bare-faced robbery. When the peculations verged into robberies cannot now be discovered, as books and vouchers of early years are missing, but for at least 8, if not 12, years the county has undoubtedly been robbed. The first time that the suspicions of the tax-payers were aroused was in 1870, when the present Court-house was being remodeled. So large were the expenses of the work in proportion with what was done that a number of citizens demanded to see the vouchers. But the county officers then in power met the grumblers in their own peculiar ways, and the Ring influence was put to work to suppress any investigation. Those who could be controlled were brought under subjection, others were shown carefully-prepared vouchers and papers which made out an appearance of correctness, and so the storm passed over. Two years later a swindle known as the Titman bridge affair was exposed, and in this case the officials were cornered and had to refund $300. The sum was not very large, but the fact that any sum at all could be stolen, and then only be found out by chance, opened the eyes of some of the tax-payers, and they watched the course of events very closely. But do what they would they could not get inside the ring, and repeatedly examine the books and vouchers of the officials. They saw the county expenses increase year by year until, in the Spring of 1877, the Board of Freeholders then in office voted to levy from the tax-payers the sum of $75,000 to pay so-called current expenses of the year. Only a few years before, $25,000 had been amply sufficient for such purposes, but the amount was gradually raised year by year as the conspirators and holder until $75,000, the largest sum ever called for, was arrived at.

But the magnitude of the sum proved the ruin of the robbers. The tax-payers, who in Warren County are principally farmers, grumbled louder and louder, and at length a man was found who declared that, if he was elected to the Board of Freeholders by his fellow-townsmen, he would thoroughly probe the whole matter, and discover where and how the money of the county was used so lavishly. This man was Caleb Swayze, of Hope Village. He was a strong Republican, living in a very stronghold of the Democrats, but as honest and trustworthy, and his position and wealth as a prosperous merchant, his advanced years and his reputation for carrying out any purpose to which he might set himself, carried him into a seat in the County Board of Freeholders. The other men, on whose ticket he was, saw their danger, and prepared for it by doctoring their vouchers and books. Simon A. Cummins was the County Collector, and as such he had charge of the finances of the county. In league with him were Dr. Mattison, the Clerk of the Board of Freeholders; Charles S. Strader, Director of the Board; John N. Givens, Counsellor at Law, and Chairman of the Finance Committee, and eight other Freeholders. They so arranged the books as to hide their thefts, or at least so they thought, but Mr. Swayze was too much of an expert in book-keeping to be easily blinded, and he at once discovered that the accounts were falsified.

Then came out the mode by which the county had been robbed. The Collector is authorized by vote of the board to borrow money during the Summer and Fall in anticipation of the taxes, which cannot be collected until December. In most counties in New-Jersey the money is borrowed from a bank, which is selected as the place of deposit of the county funds, and a proper check is kept upon the Collector as to how much money he borrows and what notes he gives out. But in Warren the Collector has been allowed to borrow money from his particular friends, and thus gives them a chance to get a good interest, free from taxation, on their money. When these notes came to and were passed in the settlement with the Board of Freeholders, and were supposed to be canceled and carefully filed away by their clerk, Dr. Mattison. To take one of those paid notes, sometimes as much as two years old, to erase the word "paid" which was written across the face, and to change the name of the person in whose favor it was drawn to one somewhat similar, was nothing for so expert a penman as Dr. Mattison, and then the doctored note was presented to the Collector and again paid. Another method of fraud was to raise bridge orders by adding or changing a figure, so that $30 became $300, or $1,000 became $2,000.

Such were the disclosures made by Mr. Swayze's examinations of the books and vouchers. Two of the conspirators sought safety in flight, and the remainder staid bravely at their homes and placed all the blame on those who had fled. But Mattison and Dean were captured and lodged in jail here. The former kept dumb, and would not admit his guilt or give information about his companions. Dean, however, broke down at once, and divulged everything to the County Prosecutor. That he had done so, however, was unknown until it was too late for the other conspirators to escape, and so it happened that the Grand Jury indicted 12 of them in September, and all were arrested before they knew their danger. Dr. Mattison's subsequent escape from jail by cutting the bars of his window, his recapture and conviction on four indictments for forgery, and his confession, which gave the Prosecutor all the information needed to convict the others, have already been published. Following Mattison's trial and conviction came the trials of Charles S. Strader, the Director of the Board; Dr. Henry M. Cox, one of the board, and John B. Slaker, a contractor, who was given profitable jobs and was helped by the conspirators to rob the county. All these were convicted, and are either confined in the jail or are out on bail.

The trial of three more of the conspirators began on Wednesday last, and was taken all the time of the court up to this evening. Those under trial are Cummings, the ex-Collector; John N. Givens, late attorney of the board, and Edwin E. Bulsin, a friend of the Collector, who acted as a go-between, and Strader, the ex-Director, was tried again on a new indictment. Prosecutor Harris had charge of the case for the people, being aided by State Attorney-General Stockton and E. Byington, Jr., of Newark. The prisoners were defended by Jahiel G. Shipman, Col. Robeson, and William H. Morrow, all of Belvidere. As the Prosecutor was until lately a law partner of Givens, one of the prisoners, he refrained from taking any part in the argument in summing up. The State showed by the evidence of Mattison and Dean that the four conspirators now on trial met in November, 1877, in the Warren House, and that Cummings occupied one room, and the others, with Dean, were in one adjoining. Bulgin was simply the friend of Cummings, who was to deal between him and the conspirators, and to Bulgin was given an altered note of $5,000, which he was trusted to take to Cummings and get the money upon it. This note was originally given by Edmund Teel, the Collector before Cummings, in favor of David Mixsell. It had been afterward paid by Teel, and filed away among the board papers, and thus it came into the hands of Mattison, who turned it over to Dean. Dean altered the name in the body of the note to Daniel Mitchell, but the work was done so badly that no person could help seeing the marks of the erasure and the blotting of the new writing on the scraped surface of the paper. Mattison, Dean, the note itself, and the books made up the evidence offered by the prosecution.

The defense was that Givens was sick in bed at the time, and could not have been in the conspiracy; that Bulgin was not in town at all on the day said date charged, and that the whole evidence of Mattison and Dean was untrue and unworthy of belief. The sensation of the trial was occasioned by the defense producing the long-sought-for cash-book, which Cummings said he had destroyed. It was at once recognized by Mr. Swayze as the book he was first shown by the Collector, and in which he discovered the frauds. The defense used every effort to impeach the testimony of Mattison and Dean by proving their bad character, and they also tried to prove an alibi for Bulgin, but failed utterly. None of the prisoners were placed on the stand, although they could have testified in their own defense had they been willing to subject themselves to the cross-examination of the State attorney's. They rested their defense at 3 o'clock, when Mr. Byington briefly explained the case of the State, and was followed by Col. Robeson for the prisoners in a long speech, which occupied the time up to 5 o'clock. To-morrow Counselor Shipman is to speak two hours for the defense, and then Attorney-General Stockton will close on behalf of the State.

THE MURDERER HUNTER BURIED.

QUIET SERVICES AT THE HANGED MAN'S HOUSE—CROWDS OF PEOPLE AROUND BUT NO DEMONSTRATION.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13.—The remains of Benjamin Hunter, the murderer of Armstrong, were quietly buried to-day at Mount Peace Cemetery, a retired ground near Laurel Hill. There had been no public announcement, and curiosity was somewhat baffled as to the time of the funeral. People collected yesterday in front of Hunter's house, in Tenth-street, near Wharton-street, where the hanged man had lived about 30 years, and to which, it was known to-day, the body had been taken after execution. The house remained, however, perfectly quiet, with the upper shutters tightly closed and those below barred. There was no crape on the door and little or no sign of life. By 9 o'clock this morning two clergymen, Rev. Mr. Kunkelman, a Lutheran, and Rev. Mr. Allen, a Presbyterian, who had been Hunter's spiritual advisers during his imprisonment, arrived and quietly entered with a few near relatives of the family. The house was then perfectly quiet outside until, as people began to gather, by 10 o'clock the opposite sidewalks were crowded. There was no demonstration of any sort, however.

Inside, the body of Hunter was laid out in a rosewood coffin, covered with black cloth and heavily mounted with silver. On the lid was a silver plate with the name and age of the dead man, and a large cross of flowers with the words "Our Father." The funeral services began at 9:30 o'clock. About 30 persons were present, and no others were admitted. Both ministers preached. A few minutes after 10 o'clock a hearse and 10 carriages drew up in front of the door. The coffin was carried out and placed in the hearse. Following were John Hunter, brother of the dead man, escorting the widow, both in deep mourning, and next were Hunter's son and eldest daughter, then the twin girls, the youngest children accompanied by a sister of Hunter, an aged woman, who showed deep grief. The carriages were driven quickly away. The crowd, including many women and children, ran after the procession several squares, but gradually fell behind. At the cemetery the coffin was placed in a receiving-vault

JAN 14-DO

STATE LAWS AND PROBLEMS

GOSSIP ABOUT COMMITTEES AND SENATORS.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY AT THEIR HOMES—SPEAKER ALVORD NOT TO BE FOUND—SOME TALK ABOUT THE SENATORIAL CAUCUS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—Scarcely a member of Assembly is to be found in this city to-day, and there has been almost an entire absence of gossip about the Assembly committees. Speaker Alvord disappeared from Stanwix Hall on Saturday evening, and it was given out that he had gone to Syracuse for rest. No one believes the statement, however. A. B. Cornell is here, and is only visible for a few hours each day. The belief among Republicans who know about some things not intended for general information, is that, following the custom of newly-elected Speakers, Mr. Alvord has betaken himself to the private residence of one of his friends here, and that he will remain "in sanctuary" until Wednesday morning. Then he will emerge with his list of committees ready for announcement. In the meantime there is some talk about the coming Senatorial caucus, but the prospect seems to be entirely favorable for the nomination of United States Senator, which will be held on Tuesday. The object in postponing the publication of the committees is plainly understood. By waiting until after the election, the whole body of Republicans will be kept in line, undisturbed by any feeling of dissatisfaction that might be caused by the distribution of the honors. This delay has been practiced on a former similar occasion, and was then found to be a wise precaution. After the Senator is elected, all cause for complaint will wear itself out. Should the committees be announced before the caucus or election, opportunity would be given to the disappointed men to combine for retaliatory purposes, and the leaders are too sagacious foolishly to extend this tempting chance to creatures made up of ordinary flesh and blood.

ONE ECONOMICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE CREDIT DUE TO ATTORNEY-GENERAL SCHOONMAKER—HIS COURSE APPARENTLY DISTASTEFUL TO THE DEMOCRATS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—Gov. Robinson's Message contains one passage that will probably be misunderstood by the majority of its readers; a passage that is really important as showing that in one department of the State Government the Administration of Lucius Robinson has been a great improvement upon that of the same department under Tilden. The Gramercy Park reformer, in his own peculiar way, managed to dispose of offices requiring tact and judgment, as well as character, to inexperienced and incapable men worthy to be ranked with the famous "nincompoops" of the Liberty-street Literary Bureau who were assisting Hewitt to distribute mules and other convincing Democratic arguments. It is worth while just now to direct attention to the manner in which the office of the Attorney-General has been conducted by Augustus Schoonmaker, Jr., and to note how much money has been saved in a year without any neglect of necessary business.

The Governor's Message states that the cost of the department for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30 was about $56,000. That was a very large sum of money, and as the report included nine months of the administration of Attorney-General Schoonmaker, it would appear at first glance as though he had been responsible for making the State law department one of the most expensive of the Government. In reality, the bulk of this expense was a legacy left by that unpopular pet of Tilden, Attorney-General Fairchild. Under Fairchild there was no hesitation to employ "assistant counsel" whenever the indolent head of the department felt indisposed to work himself. Among the items of expense incurred in 1877 that were put in the Supply bill of 1878, and thus found their way into the accounts for the fiscal year referred to, is a charge of $11,000 for the services on the Ellis trial of a New-York law firm; $549 left from Attorney-General Pratt; $3,000 expense for the trial of Phelps, the State Treasurer who defaulted; $100 on the old canal cases; $250 which the State had to pay on account of J. B. Parmenter's determination to have a record of the Ellis trial, and $6,000 in various items, all, however, outside counsel employed by Fairchild. Attorney-General Schoonmaker, when he came into office was permitted to increase the force in his office by appointing an additional Deputy. He has now Deputy Attorneys-General Ruggles and Paige, and two clerks and a messenger. The salary of the Attorney-General is $5,000; the two deputies receive $8,000 between them; the clerks and messenger, $3,000, and about $16,000 or $17,000 annually, exclusive of outside counsel fees. These amounted, in 1878, to $60. The only outside counsel called upon were two, then, except in several cases so arranged for that the expense attending the employment of counsel fell upon the persons interested, and did not become a burden upon the tax-payers. A very small appropriation may be asked for this year, to meet contingencies, but the purpose of the Attorney-General is to get all the work out of the office that it is possible for the force in it to perform.

In addition to transacting all the usual business of the office, a new field has been explored. Mr. Ruggles, the first deputy, is perhaps one of the most indefatigable, old-fashioned workers that ever got into office. An incident will illustrate his conscientious method, and the reason the Fairchild was far from being as vigilant as he ought to have been. The Board of Audit, which was organized in 1876, and is composed of the Secretary of State, the Treasurer, and the Controller, meets at the beginning of each month and hears and pass upon claims that must afterward be approved by the Legislature in order to be honored by the Controller. When, a week after he came into office, Mr. Ruggles was given a day's notice that the Board of Audit was ready to proceed with business, he determined to attend the sitting. With all the papers in his possession that he could find, he presented himself, and by dint of persistence managed to have most of the claims presented delayed until the following month. In the meantime he acquainted himself minutely with the nature and merits of each, and was able to oppose or favor them intelligently. In the course of the year about $350,000 in claims have been rejected through this means, many of which were only discovered to be improper or unworthy solely through patient study. There are still many disputed claims, large in amount, pending before the board, and it is probable that the largest of them will be finally rejected. The importance of killing doubtful claims in the Board of Audit cannot be disputed. If they once pass the board, and reach the Legislature in the Supply bill, it is almost impossible to suppose that the Senate or Assembly can make the careful examination of each item that the Board of Audit can. The efficiency of the board depends altogether upon the care and minuteness with which its scrutiny of claims is conducted, and no examination is adequate that is conducted without the knowledge necessary to discern local imperfections or inaccuracies.

It may appear strange, but I am led to believe that the report is true, that notwithstanding the credit that Attorney-General Schoonmaker has won with men or sense, he has not made himself popular with the Democratic Party. While there has been absolutely none of the gossip about the present Attorney-General that there was about his predecessor, he is set down by politicians as a "dead cock in the pit," as hopelessly out of the race for any office whatever, as one of the least popular men now in office in Albany. The men who speak of him as a possible candidate for Gov. Robinson's place are laughed at as "green," and the prediction is somewhat hazardously made that he can never hope to be elected again to any place whatever.

THE NEW-JERSEY ASSEMBLY.

CANDIDATES FOR OFFICES IN THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY—THE ORGANIZATION TO BE EFFECTED TO-DAY.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 13.—The fear among Republicans and the hope among Democrats that the serious illness of Senator Leaming, of Cape May, would defer, not prevent, the organization of the Senate by the Republicans, was dispelled by the appearance of the Senator in Trenton this evening. He looks somewhat pale and feels a little weak, but he thinks he will be able to keep on his feet until the organization shall have been safely effected, to-morrow afternoon, by the election of Republican officers.

An exciting canvass is in progress among them, but the only contest is over the Presidency. A resolution passed three or four years ago in the Republican caucus declared that the President of the Senate for one year should hold for three terms. Senator Sewell, who was President in 1876, is entitled to the position by party usage. Senator Hobart's friends admit the propriety of the claim, and ask for the place for the Passaic Senator only because this is the last year of his term. It would be such a graceful thing, they say, if Gen. Sewell, who is just entering on a new term of three years, would only stand by for this year, and claim the honor next year and the year after. The friends of Gen. Sewell do not quite appreciate the entire gracefulness of that course of procedure, and they are making a warm canvass for him. The result of it is that those best informed to-night predict the General's nomination at the caucus to-morrow. It was understood that the Camden Senator would go into caucus with the solid West Jersey delegation, and that Senator Hobart would have the support of the East Jersey Senators. The air this evening is thick with rumors of defections from both sides. Gardner, of Atlantic, and Cramer, of Warren, are said to be disposed toward Hobart, while Francis, of Essex, is claimed to be for Sewell. On the other hand, it is said, however, that Gardner will gracefully yield his personal preferences and stand with the West Jersey Senators in the caucus. Little interest attaches, of course, to the Democratic caucuses. They are mere matters of form. The only fact of interest in connection with them is that Beekman, Independent Democrat, from Monmouth, refuses to go into caucus with the Democrats. The same story was told of Cramer's probable relations to the Republican caucus, but high authority says that the story is unfounded. If Gen. Sewell is elected President, then the whole list of officers for 1876 will resume their seats.

Notices were posted in the hotels to-night announcing a caucus of Republican Assemblymen for 9 o'clock. The call is issued, it is stated, in answer to the wish of a majority of the Republican members. The caucus was called to order in the Assembly Chamber. Ten members were absent. They are said to be friends of Deacon, of Burlington, who is one of the candidates for Speaker, and who wants the caucus deferred until morning. A few of Deacon's friends attended the caucus, and he is making a strong pull for the position. It is the opinion this evening of those best informed that Jackson, of Essex, is reasonably sure of the nomination. He is thought to have had friends enough in the caucus to have given it to him this evening, but out of courtesy to Deacon's friends they adjourned until to-morrow morning without balloting. Ex-Assemblyman Cooper, of Morris, will be Clerk. He will be paid the very handsome and unusual compliment of a unanimous nomination. He was the leader of the Republican phalanx in the Assembly of last year. The Democrats feared his generalship, and for that reason unseated him. John W. Herbert, of Jersey City, was in the field against him, but withdrew when it was evident that he could not win, and is now struggling with ex-Assemblyman Goble for the engrossing clerkship. His chances are being impaired, however, by the fact that Herbert Potts, who is to be the Reading Clerk of the House, is also a Jersey City man. John B. Fell has a clear field for Sergeant-at-arms.

SUBJECTS FOR ITS DISCUSSION.

Notwithstanding the large number of public acts on the statute-book of New-Jersey, and the requirement of its Constitution that all laws shall be general, the session of the Legislature of that State which begins this week promises to be prolific of business. Some of the members desire an early adjournment, but if one-half the bills noticed receive careful consideration the session is likely to be prolonged for about the usual period. The first business will be the repeal of the partisan Democratic legislation of last year, including the Redistricting act, the Students Disfranchising bill, the new wards in Newark, &c. Among bills asked for are the following: To create a State Insurance Commissioner separate from the Secretary of State, who now fills that office; to reduce the State tax from one mill to a half mill, as recommended by the State Controller; to reduce salaries and fees of State officials, Judges of courts, prosecutors, &c.; to pay all official salaries and pay all fees into county treasuries; to establish communication between Jersey City and Communipaw by a bridge across the canal at Washington-street; to authorize a free road between Newark and Jersey City; to abolish all convict labor; to repeal the State Labor Bureau, or to increase its powers; to reduce the number of Freeholders in counties to one from each ward or township; to reduce State and municipal taxes, and limit municipal indebtedness; to establish a College of Metallurgy at Perth Amboy; to supply Amboy with water; to provide for a county representation in the State Council; to establish a State Inebriate Asylum, and a State Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institution; to alter the law concerning investments of assets of insurance companies; for a better supervision of trust institutions; to abolish the office of Auditor in Monmouth County; to increase the rate of interest to 7 per cent.; for a State Board to equalize taxes; to require payment of poll-tax before voting; to equalize taxes in Union County; to carry into effect the Constitutional Act of Finance in Elizabeth; to make mortgages subject to lien claims; to make taxes and assessments a first lien; to prevent robbery of estates by Executors, Trustees, guardians, &c.; to prevent grave-robbing or body-snatching; to authorize counties to make donations to children's homes, orphan asylums, &c.; to repeal the act for registry of births, marriages, deaths, &c.; to set off part of Monroe, Middlesex County, to Milstone, Monmouth County; to protect the shore property owned by the State; to reduce the number of District Courts in cities to one; to exempt Hudson County from the operations of the District Courts law, to increase the terms of constables from one year to three; to reduce jurors' pay from $2 to $1; to prevent the pollution of Passaic River above Belleville; to prevent abandonment of wrecks; to abolish the Board of Assessors, and to authorize the Lehigh Valley Railroad to abandon part of the Morris Canal; to repeal the act authorizing purchase of Morris Canal for water supply for Newark and vicinity; to enable the Philadelphia Methodist Episcopal Conference to become part owner of Pennington Seminary; to annex Chambersburg to Trenton; to repave streets in Newark; to authorize Newark to sell Belleville Hill property; to renew for 30 years the charter of the Elizabeth Insurance Company; to regulate the height of Morris canal bridges; to bridge the Passaic River at Centre-street, Newark; for a general law to govern cities; to reduce the cost of printing the laws; to create a State Printing Bureau; to make labor by prisoners compulsory; to invest the school fund only in Government, State, county, or city bonds; for a new charter for Jersey City; abolishing Board of Finance, Public Works, Corporation Counsel, &c.; for an insurance patrol in large cities; to exempt all church property from taxation; to reopen Bergen City as a township, or to limit its powers of expenditure; to reduce the salary of Prosecutor in Essex County to $5,000; to create new Assembly districts in Essex County; to change the law of libel; to complete the boundary line between Passaic and Bergen; to set off Mount Grove and Asbury Park and vicinity into a distinct township.

Among the reports to be presented to the Legislature none will be looked for with more interest by those who feel concerned in the welfare of the prisons of the day, than the first statement of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor and Industry, created by the Legislature last Winter. There is likely to be much disappointment at the report. It does not answer questions that puzzle the wisest of students and statesmen, and the information afforded by the tables is not as full as could be desired. This is naturally explained by the fact that the bureau is new, its workings not fully understood, the difficulty of getting active agents to assist in the principal cities, and that in many cases the employers and employes showed a decided unwillingness to furnish the information called for. So far as the tables go, they throw much light on the social condition of the working classes. The unpleasant fact is presented that a large percentage—ten per cent—of the yearly average wages earned by families is carned by the wives and children of working men. It also appears that one of the most serious evils the the employes have to meet is the great amount of time lost, through no fault of their own, by the fluctuations of trade. Thus, men will be reputed to earn $12 and $15 a week, but at the end of the year they find their wages for the year have not averaged more than $8 or $10, on account of lost time.

The laws restricting the employment of children appear to be quite generally a dead letter, and largely because parents themselves send their little children to the mills to eke out the scanty earnings of the head of the family. To the question, "Do you know of any children who have acquired a competence from the savings of his daily wages?" the answer is an almost unanimous negative. The employes mostly prefer piece-work to weekly wages. As a partial solution of the question of finding labor for the unemployed, the chief suggests that there are hundreds of thousands of acres of unimproved land in West Jersey which needs to be barely tickled with a hoe to blossom with the most plenteous harvests of small fruits, garden-truck, and the like. Some interesting facts are given showing the remarkable prosperity of several little colonies of families who, with less than $100 capital each, have in five or six years acquired quite comfortable homes and are making a good living on the fertile wastes south of Vineland. This land is held, in tracts of 20,000 acres and upward, by detectionists at the rate of 200 years ago, and Chief Bishop has been corresponding with some of them to induce them to throw the territory open to settlement. It is believed that half a million persons could support themselves by tilling the soil of West Jersey. To enable the bureau to prosecute its work more effectively, it is suggested that the appropriation of $4,500 should be increased, to allow of the employment of additional agents to collect statistics.

AMENDING THE LAWS OF NATIONS.

The Association for the Reform and Codification of the Laws of Nations, which was organized in October, 1873, at the Hotel de Ville, Brussels, for the purpose of discussing questions and suggesting amendments of international law, has issued a brief report of the results of its work. At the second conference, held at Geneva in 1874, committees were appointed on the subject of a uniform law on bills of exchange, collisions at sea, and international arbitration. At a conference held at The Hague in the following year several measures affecting the two questions were considered. An international commission was appointed to settle the fundamental rules regarding bills of exchange. In 1876 that commission, in which the United States was represented, submitted 20 rules, which were adopted. A committee appointed to settle and draft rules for regulating general average losses met at the Hotel de Ville, Antwerp, in 1877, and concurred in what are known as the York and Antwerp rules, and which are now occupying the attention of the shipping and insurance interests in Europe, the United States, and the British colonies. A very general desire has been manifested in England and Scotland to adopt the rules, a large number of ship and steam-ship owners having signified their intention to insert the York and Antwerp rules in all bills of lading and charter-parties after Jan. 1, 1879. At the sixth annual conference of the association, held August, 1878, at Frankfort-on-the-Main, a committee was appointed, in accordance with the recommendation of the Frankfort Chamber of Commerce, to collect information in regard to transferable securities payable to bearer, such as represent State loans, railway shares, municipal loans, &c. The rules which regulate the issue of this class of securities, according to the laws and practice in different countries, are very variable. The next conference will be held early in August next at Guildhall, London.

ANCIENT AFRICAN CITIES.

TUNIS AND CARTHAGE.

TO TUNIS BY STEAMER—THE PALACE OF THE BEY—A DISMAL GRAVE-YARD—CARTHAGE AND ITS CURIOSITIES — VESTIGES OF ANTIQUITY.

From a Special Correspondent.

TUNIS, Monday, Dec. 16, 1878.

I am here at last, but not without difficulty, Algeria being one of those places which are much easier to get into than to get out of. The interests of the public have certainly been admirably consulted in the arrangement of the local communications, the Biskra stage reaching Batna exactly one hour after the departure of the diligence for Constantine, and the Constantine train getting down to Philippeville in excellent time to give the traveler a fine view of his boat steaming leisurely out of the harbor. But despite these considerate arrangements, the inhabitants have been unreasonable enough to complain, and even to draw up a formal petition which may possibly produce some change when the authorities have time to look at it. Of the intermediate port of Bona, little need be said, except that it forms the sixth of the "uniform series" of seaboard towns, described in my letter of Dec. 7. It must be owned, however, that the last two towns of this series are a decided improvement upon the other four. Bona has actually advanced so far as to possess a handsome stone quay, where one may step ashore without fear of clamorous boatmen, whose ignorance of the laws of physical science makes them contemplate thrusting a man into 20 boats at once. At Philippeville again, where no such quay exists, the authorities have hit upon the ingenious plan of deputing an uncompromising old gentleman in a sail-cloth cape to receive the legal boat-hire from every passenger before embarking, thus leaving the boatmen themselves no chance of extorting a sou, which may account for their wearing one and all, the dejected look of men who feel that their life is a failure. From Bona to Tunis is only one day's voyage, although, in this glorious weather, no one would be likely to regret its lasting thrice as long, especially as our saloon party are all old travelers, and very pleasant, sociable fellows. For a wonder, we have on board neither that troublesome "autocrat of the breakfast table," who must always have everything his own way, nor that still more objectionable individual, whose mission is, apparently, to roam over the whole ship, from stem to stern, asking the meaning of everything he sees, and plaguing the Captain and officers, when at their very busiest, with ingeniously trivial questions. I remember one of these pests on the voyage from the Cape Verde Islands to Brazil, who crowned his performances by getting hold of the Captain's sextant and pulling it about, saying that he was "making an observation," whereupon the Captain made another which I had better not repeat.

Tunis, though deprived of its most lucrative trade by the suppression of piracy, has still a considerable traffic, carried on chiefly by the Jews, who form at least one-fifth of its 120,000 inhabitants. The city itself, with the exception of a few handsome streets, near the main railway depot, is merely the "Arab quarter" of Algiers over again; but the approach from the sea forms an unsurpassed picture. In the brightness of the early morning you glide into a deep, smooth, land-locked bay, flanked on one side by the towering peaks of a magnificent range of mountains, and on the other by a succession of low green slopes, in the hollow of which the broken remains of a splendid reservoir are all that is left to show where Carthage once stood. Across the deep blue of the bay, like a bar-sinister drawn athwart some brilliant escutcheon, lies the sandy sheal that separates the open water from the shallow lagoon on which Tunis rests; while the little town of Goletta, on a low promontory midway along the great crescent, throws its dazzling whiteness into the panorama, although a small round-shouldered fort, through whose embrasures a few rusty guns peep timidly, as if in terror lest some one should come and fire them, is now the sole representative of the terrible batteries which Admiral Blake's cannon blew to pieces in 1648. A 25 minutes' run by train along the sandy beach of the lagoon, in a queer little car, with a railed gallery along either side of it, brings you to Tunis itself, which lies along the level shore in one great mass of white, like a drift of new-fallen snow. The Bey's country palace of Bardo, four miles from the town, has a high reputation as one of the local sights; but, in strict justice, one can only say, "There was nothing to see, and I saw it." Any one who has visited a decayed mansion in the Faubourg St. Germain, at Paris, in which a few old family portraits and tapestries still lingered as remnants of its former splendor, can imagine the interior for himself; while the exterior, with its bare white walls and gaping doorways, looks exactly like a railway station smitten with leprosy. The most picturesque sight of all is precisely that which no one ever notices, viz., the great native cemetery outside the town. On the slope of the ridge which overhangs the lower extremity of the bay. On the brightest and clearest morning that bare, bleak hill-side, with its countless graves, would look gloomy enough; but seen beneath the fast-falling shadows of a December night, its desolation becomes absolutely overwhelming. The jagged rocks on one side, shelving steeply away down to the sandy shore; the ancient Roman wall on the other, looming out against the darkening sky in gaunt and ghastly ruin; the wilderness of broken headstones, crumbling tombs, low, white domes showing spectrally through the deepening gloom, with their one narrow entrance yawning black and grim in the centre; the dismal "Salt Lake" glimmering faintly amid the darkness far below; the Plain of Carthage in the distance, with all its fearful memories; the dead, utter silence, broken only by the shriek of some passing nightbird, all combine to form the wildest and most dreary panorama imaginable, in the presence of which the hideous fancies of Eastern mythology, the ghoul, the vampire, the afrit, appear not merely possible, but perfectly natural.

CARTHAGE, Tuesday, Dec. 17, 1878.

The New-York of antiquity, as Carthage may fairly be called, is so essentially a thing of the past that to approach it by railway appears quite a solecism. Rome and Damascus are still living cities, and there is nothing unnatural in entering the one by train, or the other by stage; but it certainly does seem incongruous to rattle up in a well-cushioned steam-car, with a first-class ticket in one's pocket, to the site of a capital whose independent existence ended 2,000 years ago. Nevertheless, the spot is well worth visiting, if only for the sake of the cordial welcome and inexhaustible information given to all comers by good Father Bresson, of the French Mission, whose neat little Chapel of St. Louis, with its low white wall and embowering foliage, marks the spot where the last of the crusading Kings of France perished fruitlessly in 1270. From this central point, once the actual citadel of Carthage, what is left of the famous city may be taken in at a glance. In the garden of the chapel itself, a few uneven blocks of fire-charred stone mark the site of the Temple of Æsculapius, which the last defenders of Carthage fired over their own heads when all was lost. On the summit of the same ridge, one solitary fragment of crumbling masonry represents the Palace of Dido. The Temple of Jupiter, where Hannibal swore his fatal oath of eternal enmity to Rome, shows its half-destroyed foundation through heaps of rubbish, a little to the right; while all around the base of the hill lie, thick as hail, the smooth, round sling-stones that dealt death among the Roman legionaries as they came charging up the slope on a bright Summer morning in 146 B. C. Far out on the plain, the course of Adrian's aqueduct is marked by a line of broken arches, and a little Arab village stands on the spot where Regulus fought his last battle, while a vast hollow on either side of the railway betrays the site of the famous Circus where the "Martyrs of Carthage" died for their faith. This smooth plateau sloping down to the sea, so thickly strewn with ruins that every step crushes some fragment of the ancient city, was once the fashionable quarter of the Punic *beau monde*, traversed by the Carthaginian Broadway, the Via Cœlestis, leading to the great theatre, whose circular basement is still visible beside the broken remnants of the Gymnasium. On the brow of the hill above still linger a few traces of the fort that defended the harbor, and below it, last and grandest of all, is the splendid reservoir whose mighty arches, overshadowing the deep, still water beneath, have all the effect of a Gothic cathedral built over a Venetian canal.

But it behooves me to close my chronicle and make haste on board, for the wind is already rising, and before we reach Corsica most of my fellow-passengers will probably realize to the full the impromptu version of "*Partant pour la Syrie*," wherewith I startled our French officers last night:

"Partant pour l'Algérie
Le jeune et simple Danois;
Son billet il a pris,
Et payé cher, ma foi!
'Ecoute donc, O bon Dieu,'
Il prie en s'embarquant,
'Fais que le ciel soit bleu,
Et pas un souffle de vent.'

"Les vagues roulent ça et là,
Danois ne sentit mal;
Il va tout droit au bas.
Le visage triste et pâle.
'Qu'une fois j'atteigne la terre,'
Il crie en vomissant,
'Je n'irai plus en mer,
Pas même pour dix mille francs!'"

THE STORM ON THE ATLANTIC.

The officers of the steam-ship Canima, which arrived from Bermuda yesterday, say that the recent gales were very severe at that island, and that the cold weather has been unprecedented, and has caused a great deal of injury to the crops. Several vessels had put into Bermuda in distress just before the Canima sailed, but their names had not been ascertained. The steam-ship London Castle, from Amoy for this port, was passed at Murray's anchorage, having been obliged to stop there for a fresh supply of coal.

The bark Annapolis, which arrivnd from Rouen yesterday, was 142 miles south-east of Sandy Hook on Dec. 5, and was blown off the coast by a north-west gale. On the 7th she was 200 miles east of Barnegat, but she was struck aback in a fierce squall, and every square sail on the vessel was split. She got to within five miles of Montauk Light on the 23d, but was again driven off to the coast by a gale, which lasted for 14 days, and at the expiration of that time she was 460 miles off Sandy Hook. The gale was fearful from the 2d to the 5th of the present month, and the vessel was under bare poles for 65 hours.

The brig Robert Mowe, from Port Spain, was driven 300 miles off the coast; the brig Afghan, from Prince Edward Island, was blown off over 200 miles, and, in fact, nearly every square vessel which arrived yesterday or the day previous was driven back by the recent gales, many of them losing sails, and quite a number having bulwarks washed away, cabins broken in, and other similar damage. Abandoned vessels, the names of which were not ascertained, were sighted by the bark Charles L. Pearson and the ship Paulina, which are timed yesterday. The former left Hong-kong and the latter from Havre. Seamen on the bark Boylesta and the brig Robert Mowe were badly frostbitten. The bark Themis, over 100 days out from London for this port, has again been spoken and supplied with provisions, this time by the Bonny Doon, which arrived from Bordeaux yesterday. The steam-ship Rhein, of the North German Lloyd Line, which arrived from Bremen yesterday, had a remarkably stormy passage, head gales and very heavy fierce squalls, having been met with during the entire voyage. No sail could be carried, and the decks were frequently swept by the heavy waves, which washed over the sides of the vessel, but no damage was sustained.

The schooner B. J. Willard, from Laguayra, had fine weather to Hatteras, which was passed Jan 2. On the following night, 40 miles south-east of Cape Henlopen, Del., she met a very heavy north-west gale, with rain, snow, and sleet, which froze as it fell. Three seamen, Anthony Brown, James Wentosh, and Robert Borett, were badly frostbitten while taking in sail. The schooner blew off for over three days. On the 9th, when 35 miles from Barnegat, another violent storm from the north-west was encountered, which lasted 12 hours, during which the Willard's sails and rigging were badly iced up. Anthony Brown died on the 11th. The schooner Victor Puig, from Rio Janeiro, experienced heavy north-east and north-west gales during her passage, and lost her deck load of logwood and boat, stove galley, skylight, and cabin doors, and had her cabin filled with water. She was 27 days north of Hatteras, and was off Absecom Dec. 15, but was blown off east of the Gulf Stream. The schooner Hattie E. King, from Havana, was 10 days north of Hatteras in a gale, which carried away her boat, foresail, and quarter-sail, stove in the cabin skylight and doors, and filled it with water, besides other damage. A Lloyd's salvage report also states that 12 of the crew of the lost British bark Gunhilda, from Baltimore, for Bordeaux, were saved, leaving only two missing.

THE BROOKLYN ALDERMEN.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen met yesterday, President Ray in the chair. A large crowd of politicians attended, in the hope that the Aldermen would complete the list of appointments in their gift, but no action in that direction was taken. Alderman Ray offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Common Council that the Controller advance no more funds for the construction of bridges until the Commissioners of the City of New York shall, through her proper officers, express her willingness to pay her quota toward the completion of the same.

After some debate the resolution was adopted by a vote of 19 to 4. A resolution was also adopted calling on the Legislature to take such steps as would defeat the jou involved in the contract for the new jail, and requesting the passage of a law requiring that all prisoners committed for a greater length of time than 15 days be sent to the Penitentiary. A communication was received from the Women's Christian Temperance Union calling attention to the pernicious sports and tastes as has been presented at Mozart Garden for several Sundays past in the pedestrian exploits of Mme. Anderson." The union claims that the opening of the garden on Sunday, and the admission of people on payment of fees, is a violation of the law. The communication, "which was referred to the Law Committee," ends as follows: "We, as women, enter our protest against this pitiful display of womanhood as alike contrary to the dictates of humanity and God."

PLEADING GUILTY TO MANSLAUGHTER.

John S. Downing, a shoemaker, indicted for murder in the first degree, in having, as alleged, beat en and ill-treated his wife Margaret so brutally as to cause her death, was arraigned before Judge Cowing, in General Sessions, yesterday. Counsel for the prisoner offered a plea of manslaughter in the first degree, and asked that sentence be deferred in order to allow him an opportunity of introducing testimony of good character. Assistant District Attorney Rollins, in accepting the plea, said that he believed, in view of all the circumstances of the case, that the prisoner had pleaded to the full offense of which he was guilty. Judge Cowing remanded Downing until Friday next, in order to examine into the case before pronouncing sentence.

THE NEW-YORK ELEVATED ROAD.

The committee appointed by the Tax-payers' Association of Yorkville to visit the officers of the New-York Elevated Railroad, and request additional and improved accommodation, called at the offices of the company yesterday and were informed that everything possible was being done. The firm having the contract for heating the cars will have about two-thirds the entire number ready for heating to-morrow. When the road is completed there will be 10 terminal stations. It is expected that the ground at Ninety-sixth-street, where the shops will be situated, will be ready for track-laying in 20 working days, and in 10 working days more the shops will be ready to receive cars. An increased number of trains will then be put on the road.

SEVENTH REGIMENT VETERANS.

The Veteran Association of the Seventh Regiment held its quarterly meeting at the regimental armory last evening. Col. W. A. Fond presiding. The question of finances was the subject of discussion.

THE COLORADO CATTLE-GROWERS.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 13.—The ninth annual meeting of the Colorado Cattle-growers' Association will begin here to-morrow. Cattle men from Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Texas, are arriving in large delegations. It is understood that the association will be so modified and enlarged at this meeting as to include the States named. An unusual interest is felt among live-stock dealers on the result of the meeting.

DR. BUSCH'S BISMARCKIANA

THE BOOK AND ITS CRITICS.

THE STORY OF ITS PRODUCTION—REVISION THAT BISMARCK INSISTED ON—SOME FRESH ANECDOTES FROM THE VOLUME—A SEVERE REVIEW BY DR. FREUZEL.

Berlin Correspondence of the London Telegraph.

One version of the story of the production of Dr. Busch's book is as follows: Dr. Busch, attached to Prince Bismarck's *chancellerie* during the war in a semi-official, semi-journalistic capacity, collected a vast congeries of interesting table-talk, anecdotal and critical, which he committed to paper from day to day with the utmost care and regularity. Shortly after the conclusion of the campaign his connection with the Chancellor terminated, I believe somewhat abruptly, since which time he has devoted himself to literary pursuits, chiefly in connection with the daily press and popular periodicals. Strongly impressed with the value of the notes he had so laboriously accumulated while attached to the Chancellor's staff in 1870-71, and constantly urged by friends to utilize such precious material for his own benefit and advantage, he resolved, a few months ago, to publish his memoranda in the form of a book, and solicited Prince Bismarck's permission to do so, submitting his manuscript to his Highness' inspection and approval. If I be correctly informed, the manuscript, as originally laid before the Chancellor, contained a large number of anecdotes and *dicta* concerning exalted personages, (among others the ex-Empress of the French,) to the propriety of publishing which Prince Bismarck imperatively objected, and the intimation is said to have reached Dr. Busch "that, if the proposed book were published at all, it would be without Prince Bismarck's sanction, against his wish, but that if it were published without the previous excision of the passages especially objected to, its sale would be prohibited, and Dr. Busch would probably have cause to regret his enterprise." The items thus laid under interdict were, of course, struck out; and very remarkable utterances they must indeed have been, if we may appraise their piquancy and indiscretion by aid of the actual contents of the book recently given to the world. As more than one lawsuit is likely to grow out of the remarks about eminent men, living and dead, attributed to Prince Bismarck by his Boswell in this astounding chronicle, and presumably considered to be, relatively speaking, admissible by his Highness as *pabulum* for the general public, (else they would obviously have suffered expurgation at his command,) one cannot but congratulate the stories and sayings exiled from Dr. Busch's original manuscript must have been, in the strictest sense of the word, unfit for publication. Modified and pruned, as it is stated to have been, by a matter enough, and to spare, of offense to Prince Bismarck's contemporaries to cause infinite soreness and heartburnings at home and abroad; for every page is furnished with a sting eminently calculated to make somebody or other writhe with pain and annoyance when he peruses the book.

You have heard most of the anecdotes in this remarkable work; but I fancy you have not noticed one that strikingly illustrates the rough-and-ready *modus operandi* adopted by Prince Bismarck during his process of remodeling Germany, toward the august potentates who, bred up in the belief that they were predestined, by the grace of God, to rule over their fellow-men, failed to apprehend at the most critical moment of their lives that they and their inborn prerogatives were delivered up to the hands of a man who cared as little about Divine right as he did about the *vox populi*—a kingmaker and unmaker, who kept his one supreme purpose steadily in view, and was perpetually prepared to send any number of crowns rolling in the dust, or to trample upon the most ancient and hallowed of vested interests, if doing so he could in the least abbreviate the term within which he proposed to achieve his end. During one of the after-dinner *causeries* in the Rue de Provence, somebody happened to mention the Prince of Augustenburg, who followed the campaign on the well-known "Zweiter Staffel," or staff of idlers, consisting almost exclusively of German Princes, which messed at the Hôtel des Reservoirs, under the Presidency of Duke Ernest von Coburg, and was respectfully but steadily snubbed by the fighting men of the army from the moment it crossed the French frontier till it was broken up after the fall of Paris. His Highness of Schleswig-Holstein gave considerable umbrage at Parisian head-quarters by persistently wearing the Bavarian uniform, and observing somewhat of a "frondeur" attitude, although attached to the royal staff on my own request. On hearing his name, upon the occasion alluded to, Prince Bismarck observed: "He might have got off much better than he did. I did not originally want any more from him than the small Princes had given me in 1866. But he would not give up anything at all, thanks to divine guidance and to the wisdom of lawyers. I remember that during the conversation I had with him in 1864—he was at my house in billiard-room next to my study, and lasted till late in the night—I began by calling him 'Your Highness,' and was altogether extremely civil to him. But when I spoke to him about the Harbor of Kiel, which we required, and he said that would be at least a square (German) mile, which I was obliged to admit, and when he also would not listen to any of our demands respecting military matters, I took on quite another sort of face. I then addressed him by the title of 'Your Serenity,' and finished up by saying to him, quite coolly, in Low German, that, as we had hatched the chicken, we could also very well wring its neck."

Dr. Karl Freuzel, the eminent critic and essayist, lately handled Dr. Busch somewhat severely in his review of "Bismarck and his Merry Men;" nor has he hesitated to express his opinion, with respect to some of the utterances attributed to the Chancellor in that remarkable work, with a downrightness that does him honor. He observes, *inter alia*, that "the Chancellor's sentences upon his contemporaries are sizable: one can only hope that they are not always one of these days he will himself find more lenient judges. But it certainly makes a strange impression upon one when such a clever man as he can find nothing better to say about a genius like Alexander von Humboldt than that he was a conceited, insupportable chatterer, and a disgusting glutton! Thiers is a wide-awake, amiable man, with intelligent, but without a trace of a diplomatist—too sentimental for the business! His is a higher nature, doubtless, than Favre's. But he is not fit to be a negotiator; no, not to be a horse-chaunter. He allows himself to be 'bluffed' too easily in behalf of his feelings; he lets himself be 'pumped.' Of Henry von Gagern he says that "he is an utterly stupid fellow—a watering-pot full of phrases, with whom it is of no use to talk." Of the Minister, Von Schleinitz, he observes: "An amiable, clever person, but not inclined to steady business or energetic action. He is like an india-rubber ball, whose hops, and hops, and hops, but more weakly every time, and at last comes to a full stop. At first he would have an opinion; then he weakened it by self-contradiction; then, again, an objection to the contradiction occurred to him, until at last nothing at all remained, and nothing was to be done on hand." During the war, the three *mots d'ordre* constantly in his mouth were 'shoot, hang, and burn.' He praised the Bavarian soldiers because they showed less consideration for North Germans. These and other judgments of his were at the time shared by many others; but it was not necessary that now, under such totally changed circumstances, they should be thus brutally proclaimed by this diary-keeper." Dr. Freuzel, pointing out a number of inaccuracies in Dr. Busch's record of war events, &c., then goes on to say: "The most astounding piece of table-talk pronounced by the Chancellor, one which affords us the deepest insight into his nature, was that which he gave vent to at Ferrières on Wednesday, Sept. 28, 1870. The conversation turned upon the German's sense of duty, as compared to that of the Frenchman; and the Chancellor attributed the former to 'the unshaking tenure of faith possessed by our people.' Then he went on: 'How people can live together in an orderly manner, do their duty, and allow everybody to enjoy what is his, without believing in the question, Is there a God who wills what is good, in a higher Judge, and in a future existence, I do not understand. Were I no longer a Christian, I would not remain for an hour in my post. If I did not reckon on my God, I would certainly not take any account of earthly masters. I should have enough to live upon, and sufficient distinction. Why should I go on unflaggingly, allowing myself to be worried, and working in this world, exposing myself to embarrassments and vexations, if I did not feel myself obliged to do my duty by reason of God? If I did not believe in Divine ordinances, which has destined this German nation to something good and great, I would forthwith give up the diplomatic trade. Orders and titles do not tempt me. I have derived the steadfastness that I have displayed during 10 campaigns, and which is inexplicable in its asperities solely from my determined belief. Take away that belief from me, and

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION—Jan. 13.

SUMMARY.

The Senate adopted a resolution of respect for the late Representative Schleicher, and a committee was appointed to arrange for the funeral. A large number of petitions were presented favoring the passage of the bill granting arrears of pensions, and Mr. Edmunds called attention to the fact that claim agents had sent out circulars requesting persons to procure signatures to such petitions. Mr. Howe reported a bill for a building for the Congressional Library. The bill for the erection of a National Museum building was passed. The Senate then took a recess until 2:55 P. M., and on reassembling proceeded to the House of Representatives to attend the funeral of Mr. Schleicher.

SENATE.

THE LATE REPRESENTATIVE SCHLEICHER.

Immediately after the reading of the Journal of Friday's proceedings a message was received from the House announcing the death of Mr. Schleicher, and the passage of a resolution by that body providing for the appointment of a committee of eight members of the House and three members of the Senate to arrange for the funeral and accompany the remains to Texas.

Mr. COKE, of Texas, submitted a resolution declaring that the Senate had heard with deep sensibility the announcement of the death of Mr. Schleicher, and agreeing to the resolution of the House providing for the appointment of a committee to arrange for the funeral, &c.

The VICE-PRESIDENT appointed as the committee on the part of the Senate Messrs. Coke, Bayard, and Hamlin.

ARMY REORGANIZATION.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate various communications from the Secretary of War, of which transmitted for the consideration of the Committee on Army Reorganization a letter from Col. George W. Getty, commanding the Artillery School, suggesting a substitute for sections 253, 254, and 255 of the bill recently reported for the reorganization of the Army.

PROF. BAIRD'S ANNUAL REPORT.

The VICE-PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate a communication from Prof. S. F. Baird, United States Fish Commissioner, inclosing his annual report for 1877-8. Ordered to be printed.

MANUFACTURED PETITIONS.

A large number of petitions were presented favoring the passage of the bill granting arrears of pensions, all of which were laid on the table, the bill having been reported to the Senate.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, called attention to petitions of this character, read a circular sent out by claim agents requesting persons to procure signatures to the petitions, and said the value of petitions gotten up in this manner was not of the very highest character.

Mr. KERNAN, of New-York, in presenting similar petitions, said he had many letters from soldiers and the widows of those who were soldiers, urging the passage of this bill, and he had no doubt that there was an honest public sentiment in its favor.

A PETITION FROM MR. MULLETT.

Mr. SPENCER, of Alabama, presented a petition of A. B. Mullett, late Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, asking compensation for extra services in connection with the new State, War, and Navy Departments building, the Post Office Department building, and the District Jail. He also introduced a bill to carry out the prayer of the petitioner. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. FERRY, of Michigan—To authorize the President of the United States to restore Edwin R. Fariss to his former rank in the Army. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island—Granting a pension to Mrs. Louisa B. Hoff, widow of the late Rear Admiral B. H. Hoff, of the United States Navy. Referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill regulating the rank and pay of fleet Marine officers in the United States Navy. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. It is identical with the bill introduced in the House for the same purpose on the 3d of June last by Mr. Jones, of New-Hampshire.

A BILL FOR A NEW LIBRARY BUILDING.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, said the Joint Committee on the Library had had referred to it the report made to the Secretary of the Interior relative to the cost of certain buildings near the Capitol for the use of Members of Congress. The committee had agreed upon a bill, and he hoped the Senate would act upon it soon. He therefore reported a bill to provide additional accommodation for the Library of the United States, and it was indefinitely postponed. It proposed to reduce their compensation from $3 to $2 a day.

PENSIONS FOR SOLDIERS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. INGALLS, of Kansas, from the Pension Committee, reported without amendment the House bill relating to soldiers while in the civil service of the United States. Placed on the calendar. It provides for the payment of pensions to any persons who were deprived thereof during any portion of the time from the 3d of March, 1865, to the 6th of June, 1866, by reason of their being in the civil service of the United States.

THE NATIONAL MUSEUM PROJECT.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, called up the Senate bill appropriating $250,000 for the erection of a fire-proof building adjoining the Smithsonian Institution, for a national museum. In explanation of the bill Mr. MORRILL spoke of the constant increase of money and articles of value and interest made by foreign Governments to the United States after the close of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. They were now stored in the old armory building near the Smithsonian Institution, but a proper building should be erected for their display. The results of over 200 exploring expeditions were now scattered in this city in various localities. The contributions from Siam alone were worth more than $100,000.

The bill was read a third time and passed.

REPRESENTATIVE SCHLEICHER'S FUNERAL.

A message was received from the House announcing that the funeral of the late Representative Schleicher would take place in the hall of the House at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and inviting the Senate to be present. The invitation was accepted, and the Senate, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, took a recess until 2:55 P. M. Upon reassembling at that hour, the Senate proceeded in a body to the hall of the House to attend the funeral, and upon returning to the chamber, at 3:40, adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

The House of Representatives transacted no business.

THE BERRIAN WILL CONTEST.

The trial of the contest in the matter of the will of the late Daniel Berrian, formerly business partner of the late William M. Tweed, was continued yesterday before Surrogate Calvin. William M. Pratt, a physician, testified that he attended the testator for the four days preceding his death, and that the patient was then suffering from chronic alcoholism; that his mind was seriously impaired thereby, and that it induced him to believe that there were snakes in his room, and to make other delirious manifestations.

David Miller, an elderly man, testified that he had been acquainted with Mr. Berrian for many years, and was associated with him in certain Colorado mining enterprises; that on June 6, 1877, the day the will was executed, he saw Berrian in the morning, and he was then deeply under the influence of liquor; Berrian had made an engagement to go to Colorado that evening with witness and another partner, and they were to rendezvous at the Grand Central Depot; Mr. Berrian met them there, but was very much intoxicated at the time, and had but $2 with him, although he was going on a trip of about 2,300 miles, to Central City; Berrian had half a dozen bottles of rum with him, and kept intoxicated all the way out to Colorado; in Kansas City witness found Berrian in a barber's shop cutting the tails off his coat; at the hotel table he called for everything on the bill of fare, and then would eat nothing; on the way back from Colorado Berrian bought two railway tickets with money loaned him, blackened his face with burned cork, and committed other very strange acts.

The main point made by the cross-examination of the witness was the admission that Berrian had frequently drank half a dozen glasses of liquor a day with Berrian. The main ground of contest of the will by the testator's children is the fact that he left a bequest of $30,000 to Mrs. Josephine Steele, of Staten Island, and her children, at whose house he had made a visit only the day before he made his will. The trial will be continued to-day.

SUING HARKINS & FISKE FOR RENT.

The suit brought by the Executors of the Gilsey estate against Messrs. Fiske & Harkins for an alleged balance of $1,500 due for two weeks' rent of the Fifth-Avenue Theatre, was tried yesterday before Justice Campbell, in the Sixth District Civil Court. Joseph Hardcastle testified that the managers had paid $12,250 for rent from Sept. 25 to Dec. 26, but claimed that $1,500 was still due. He knew that the terms of the lease between the plaintiffs and defendants provided for an annual rental of $90,000, payable in 38 installments, with a deposit of $2,500 upon the completion of the lease. The witness could not swear that the defendants had not paid money to the plaintiffs without his knowledge. W. H. Newcombe, attorney for the Gilsey Executors, testified that he had demanded of Receiver Bedford, Daniel Harkins, and Stephen Fiske the payment of the $1,500, and did not receive it, and Henry Gilsey swore to similar facts, and also swore that the $2,500 deposit had been exhausted for rent. Stephen Fiske the defendant swore that nothing was due when he left the theatre, on Dec. 26 last, for rent, under the terms of the lease, and he objected to being charged with the items mentioned by other parties, who occupied the theatre when he had nothing to do with it. In reality there was a balance of some $2,000 due him for overpaid rent, the $2,500 deposited on the execution of the lease having been applied to the payment of the first month's demand in advance.

The case was then adjourned to Wednesday, when the papers in the court, strove to impress it with the idea that the "theatre was a white elephant," the defendant's counsel pleading that "it is a very white elephant indeed." The court then took the papers and reserved its decision.

CANVASSING FOR CHARITY.

THE GENERAL COMMITTEE'S FORCE TO GO TO WORK THIS MORNING.

A final meeting of the General Committee having charge of the work of canvassing the City on behalf of the charitable institutions was held yesterday afternoon at No. 44 East Fourteenth-street. Rev. J. C. Woodruff, of the St. Barnabas Home, presided, and 53 institutions were represented. The reports submitted were to the effect that 76 wagons, 83 men, and 100 boys would constitute the force which would begin the work of canvassing this morning. It will be the duty of the boys to go in advance of the wagons and leave at each store and residence printed circulars announcing the approach of the collectors. The wagons, men, and boys will rendezvous at Nos. 132 and 134 South Fifth-avenue at 9 o'clock, and the canvass will be begun both up town and down town simultaneously. The City has been divided into districts, to each of which a wagon will be assigned. In order to guard the public against imposition, and to assure them that the parties making the collections are authorized to do so, each wagon will display a large placard, upon which will be printed the words, "General Committee to Canvass for City Charities." The collectors of general supplies will be provided with certificates of authority, bearing the printed letter heading of the General Committee, and signed by Rev. C. T. Woodruff, Chairman General Committee; Rev. Willard Parsons, Chairman Executive Committee, and Charles A. Bunting, Secretary. As a further protection and guarantee, persons authorized to make collections of money will be provided with a special certificate signed by themselves and bearing the seal of the committee. They will be required to give receipts for money collected by them. Persons trusting money to the custody of such collectors are requested to compare these receipts with the certificate of authorization, to see whether the signatures correspond.

All articles of a miscellaneous character collected to-day will be taken to the depot, Nos. 132 and 134 South Fifth-avenue, and the money will be turned over to F. A. Palmer, President of the Broadway Bank, who has been appointed Treasurer of the fund. When the canvass is completed, the Apportionment Committee, which has already been appointed, will meet at the depot for the purpose of apportioning the supplies and money collected among the different institutions; and when their work has been accomplished, a Committee of Distribution will see that each parcel reaches its proper destination. All sorts of supplies are solicited, including clothing for both sexes, furniture, carpets, stoves, groceries, provisions, meats, groceries, wood, coal, and money. The portions of the City to be traversed to-day will be definitely fixed upon this morning. It is hoped that the whole City from the Battery to the Harlem River will be thoroughly and completely canvassed by to-morrow night. It is proposed, however, to continue the work until the whole of Manhattan Island has been thoroughly canvassed. A up-town depot will probably be provided for storing the supplies collected in the upper part of the City. Following are the committees having charge of the work:

Executive Committee—Rev. Willard Parsons, of Howard Mission: James Lynch, Home for the Aged; Henry King, West Side Relief Association: P. C. Dooley, St. Vincent de Paul: C. A. Bunting Christian Home for the Unemployed: Rev. C. T. Woodruff, St. Barnabas Home, Chairman General Committee: Rev. Willard Parsons, Chairman Executive Committee: Charles A. Bunting, Secretary.

Committee on Ways and Means—Smith Ely, Jr., Mayor; William F. Barnard, Five Points House of Industry; William Rockefeller, Randall's Island Industrial Home; F. A. Palmer, Treasurer, President Broadway Bank.

Committee on Apportionment—William E. Dodge, Jr., No. 232 Madison-avenue; James M. Brown, No. 59 Wall-street; Rev. T. M. Peters, Sheltering Arms; Townsend Cox, Commissioner of Charities; Very Rev. William Quinn, No. 263 Mulberry-street; Rev. Edward McGlynn, St. Stephen's Church; Rev. John Dooly, Carmel Chapel, No. 51 Bowery; George M. Miller, No. 79 Wall-street; Adolph Hallgarten, President Mount Sinai Hospital; Charles L. Brace, Secretary Children's Aid Society.

Committee on Distribution—F. A. Taber, No. 158 Broadway; Rev. R. Heber Newton, Bread and Beef House; H. M. McLaren, Hospital for Incurables: H. F. Patton, James Manchester, Mrs. A. J. Brown, City Missions; Mrs. S. A. Skinner, Children's Fold; Sister Amelia, St. Luke's Home for Old Men and Aged Couples; Miss J. F. Lowe, Howard Mission; Mrs. Laidlow, Eighth Ward Mission.

All the charitable institutions of the City, without regard to sect or kind, are interested in the movement, with the exception of the largely-endowed institutions.

THE LATE LIEUT. THOMAS S. WALLACE

HIS DEATH FROM EXPOSURE IN MONTANA—LIEUT. AVERY DESCRIBES THE PAINFUL SEARCH FOR HIS REMAINS.

From the Detroit (Mich.) Post, Jan. 11.

The telegraph recently announced the death, near Fort Missoula, Montana, of Lieut. Wallace, United States Army. How he was killed is not generally known at the East, and we therefore publish these extracts from two private letters just received by Hon. John Avery, of Greenville, from his son, Lieut. Avery, who was Lieut. Wallace's companion:

"On the morning of Dec. 8 Lieut. Wallace and myself took horses, rifles, and dogs and started up the mountains across the river after deer. We followed up a cañon about five miles and then separated, he striking out across the mountains to the left and I to the right. It was a long ride, but I reached the post about dark, and found that Lieut. Wallace had not come in. I thought nothing of it, thinking perhaps he had found a deer and was after it, and would come up all night in a little while. I waited for him o'clock and still he was absent, and I commenced to get uneasy about him, and reported his absence to the commanding officer, and asked him to send me out after him. The officer thought Lieut. Wallace was all right, but told me if he did not come in during the night to take a man from my company and start after him at daybreak. He did not come in; and the next morning at daylight I was in my saddle, and with my man started for the hills. I took his trail from where we separated and followed it over hills and through cañons and gulches all day; and at 5 o'clock in the afternoon followed down one of the mountains to the Bitter Root River bottoms, and then lost the trail. Coming home that night I met Capt. Penrose and party, and reported to him what I had done. He said he would try and take up the trail where I left off and follow it until they found him. The next day, about 12 o'clock, Lieut. Wallace's dog came into the post half starved. The whole garrison was greatly excited, as this looked very bad for poor Wallace. I was again ordered out, and told to take provisions to stay out three or four days—to take the dog and follow him wherever he went. This time I had two men, and we were off at 1 o'clock. I followed the dog until dark, and then went into camp on the side of a mountain about 25 miles from the post. The next morning, at daylight, we started again, but the dog would not lead, he would only follow us; so we started for the Loo Loo Pass, where Chief Joseph came through (two years ago,) having been told to go there if we could do nothing with the dog. In changing our course for the pass we went within about four miles of the post. I reported to the commanding officer where I was and where I was going, and learned from him that the Lieutenant's horse had come to the post early that morning, saddled and bridled, and I was instructed to go through the Loo Loo Pass to Clear Water, a distance of 75 miles right over the main range—a most difficult undertaking at this season of the year. We had nearly a week's provisions; besides, during the day we shot four mountain grouse, three prairie chickens, and a duck. That night we went into camp at the mouth of the pass, and at 11 o'clock a courier came from the post with orders for me to turn back, as Lieut. Wallace was evidently in the mountains. I came back, and was very much chagrined down the river to examine some tracks thought to be Wallace's. I reported that there was no doubt in my mind that the tracks found were his. The same night his horse came down on the bank of the river opposite where I had tracked him and a half mile below. We do not yet know how he met his death. But probably he tried to cross the river, was thrown from his horse, swam ashore, and died from exhaustion and cold."

In a letter a week later Lieut. Avery says: "The post has been very quiet since the sad death of Lieut. Wallace. It has been decided as near as can be, that he tried to cross the river at a ford, thinking it was the Bitter Root. Where he attempted to cross the river was about 100 yards wide, deep, and very rapid. He was probably thrown from his horse while in the water, carried by the current down to the rapids, 100 or 150 yards below, and then got a foothold and waded ashore; but, being cold, wet, and half drowned, he could not endure much more. He walked about a quarter of a mile, and, completely exhausted, fell, and died where he fell. We afterward traced him from the river, and also found where his horse came out some distance above. It was a brave and promising young officer, and his loss is keenly felt by all."

THE FOREIGN FREIGHT QUESTION.

The Committee on Foreign Freight created by the joint committees of trunk lines and Western railroads, to endeavor to equalize through rates from the West to Europe, by way of all the sea-board cities, invited the representatives of the various steam-ship lines terminating at this port to meet them yesterday and discuss the proposed plan, but none responded. The steam-ship men regard the project as impracticable under the present system. They say that no guarantee exists that the railroads will not again adopt their old policy of cutting rates, and that the fluctuations in ocean freight rates are too great and too constant to admit of any such scheme being successful.

M'KEE RANKIN'S POVERTY.

From the Philadelphia Record, Jan. 13.

Arthur McKee Rankin, the actor, who appeared in "The Danites" at the Arch-Street Theatre last week, was before Judge Fell on Saturday in a suit brought by Patrick H. Delaney and Samuel P. Badd about payment for a house on North Eleventh-street which McKee Rankin bought from Elwyn Roberts in 1876. The claim was for several thousand dollars. Rankin was charged with secreting his property, and as to this he said: "I simply have none to secrete, except a pair of pantaloons, two flannel shirts, and a pair of old boots that I wear on the stage. The title of my play was purchased by my wife (Kittie Blanchard) from Joaquin Miller." Counsel for the plaintiffs said they would like to view the play, as it was a very valuable one. To this Rankin replied that they were welcome to it if they could play it, for that would be all the use they could make of it. Judge Fell discharged the actor, saying that it had not been shown that he had secreted any property, and a copyright of a play was not such property as came under the act of Assembly relating to the concealment of goods from creditors. Rankin has beaten the lawyers quite often. Last year in Baltimore they attached the receipts of the theatre, but the wily actor was ahead of them. He showed that he had sold his rights to all the receipts of the week. There is more law for Rankin in this city, however. On Saturday night he was served with a summons in a suit by John Keats, who holds a first mortgage on the Eleventh-street house, and he wants his money.

DECISIONS IN THE COURTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

McGlohan vs. McGlohan.—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

McCarthy vs. Committee on Fellowship, Ordination, and Discipline, &c.—Findings signed. Memorandum.

Kennedy vs. Simpson.—The order must stand as originally signed.

Claire vs. Simmons.—Referred to Samuel J. Courney, Esq.

Weeks vs. Tomes.—Memorandum of decision.

Herriman et al. vs. Schaefer.—Findings signed and an extra allowance of 5 per cent. granted to defendant by default.

Bowne et al. vs. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.—Memorandum.

In the Matter of the Application of the United States Medical College.—Mandamus denied. Memorandum.

By Chief-Judge Davis.

In the Matter of Renwick et al.—The prayer of the petitioner must be denied, and the order staying proceedings vacated, with $10 costs.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Mackay vs. Haight et al.—The papers used on the former motion should be handed in. Ordered.

Claflin vs. Gourlay.—Motion denied. Memorandum.

By Judge Lawrence.

Bentley vs. Arnott.—Order granted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Gould et al vs. The Central Trust Company et al.—Judgment for the plaintiff. Opinion.

By Judge Lawrence.

Earle vs. David.—Order overruling demurrer granted.

Berrian vs. Hutchinson.—This decree is improperly drawn.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Havemeyer et al vs. Havemeyer et al.—See memorandum.

Blinn vs. Blinn.—Reference ordered.

Kingsley vs. Reddington.—Motion denied.

Datter vs. Datter.—Motion granted, without costs, except as to allegation that defendant denied that he is a habitual drunkard.

Wood, &c., vs. Nostrand.—I do not think there is any stay as to the principal defendant, Mr. Vaust, and, on the whole, I think the stay therein has been waived.

Wahl, &c., vs. Schreiberger.—Motion granted.

In the Matter of the Application of Hussing.—Motion to set aside denied, without costs; examination to proceed.

Waltharm vs. Kneeley et al.—Findings settled.

Smith vs. Smith.—Motion granted.

Mehrbach vs. The Fifth National Bank et al.—Default opened.

Kingsley vs. Reddington.—Order denying motion, with $10 costs.

Gregerson vs. Konnstamm.—Order granting to the Receiver the liberty to accept plaintiff's offer of settlement.

Oyders Granted.—Weirich et al. vs. Jewett et al.; Shafer vs. Jewett et al.

By Judge Freedman.

Nehr vs. McDonough et al.—Motion dismissed, with leave to renew memorandum.

Patterson vs. Sanford.—The motion to vacate denied, with $10 costs, and the defendant required to appear on a day to be fixed by the Clerk, on which he is entered herein, without other services of such order than on his attorney. Memorandum.

Ferrin et al. vs. Gould.—There must be a reference to determine the question of settlement.

The Bank of Bonner Mall Extract and Surup Company vs. Snead.—Judgment for plaintiff. Findings settled.

Mary Masterson vs. John H. Masterson.—Judgment of divorce for plaintiff.

Cook vs. Cook.—Motion denied.

By Judge Speir.

Creamer vs. Gough et al.—Reference denied, with costs. *The Rector, &c., of Grace Church vs. Cunningham.*—Motion to resettle order is denied; let the order to be entered herein be settled on notice.

Reidy vs. Tozer et al.—Judgment for the plaintiff. Findings settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Harden et al. vs. Coleman.—Motion granted. See memorandum for counsel.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

In the Matter of the Assignment of Bryce vs. Smith.—Motion granted; no costs. Opinion.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Shea.

Richard vs. Pottier.—Order of arrest vacated, defendant to stipulate not to bring action.

Regnet et al. vs. Marsh.—The application to make set-off cannot be granted, in view of the conditional terms of Mr. Justice McAdam's order.

Burmeister et al. vs. Fowler.—Application denied.

Smith vs. Bingham.—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted, without costs, and on the defendant stipulating not to sue by reason of the arrest.

Raftery vs. Martine.—Motion granted, with $10 to be deducted from principal of judgment.

Howe & McVulty.—The application made by the defendant is denied; the judgment creditor is entitled to a Receiver, and not a peremptory order on the bank.

Jones vs. Manhattan Co.—Motion hereby directed to strike this cause, the judgment, and all connected therewith, from the docket of the court.

Ferris vs. Mosher.—Motion granted, without costs, on defendant stipulating not to bring action by cause of arrest.

Smith vs. Bingham.—Motion granted, on payment of $10 costs, and serving the amended answer within three days, and cause to be tried first Tuesday in February term.

Cohen vs. Klein.—Motion granted, with $10 costs of motion to defendant.

By Judge Sheridan.

Worth vs. Farley.—I want to see the note referred to in plaintiff's affidavits.

Oppenheimer vs. Townsend.—Motion granted upon condition that the defendant within 10 days give a sufficient undertaking to secure any judgment which may be recovered against her, and pay $10 costs of motion; otherwise denied, with $10 costs.

By Judge Goepp.

Dixon vs. Perrieau.—Motion denied, with $10 costs to the plaintiff.

Granger vs. Archer.—Opinion.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos. 15, 74, 85, 91, 99, 118, 119, 121, 125, 129, 131, 136, 137, 138, 163, 171, 173, 180, 192, 194, 197, 218, 230, 240, 243, 246, 248, 271, 272, 281, 282, 285a, 288, 301.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., and Brady and Ingalls, J J.

Nos. 175, 176, 177, 178, 180, 182, 187, 188, 111, 152, 153, 115, 116, 117, 151, 155, 169a, 173, 112, 140.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Demurrer—No. 13. Law and Fact—Nos. 796, 563, 564, 792, 798, 779, 793, 803, 815, 584, 817, 753, 807, 756, 727, 786, 774, 830, 783, 784, 785, 674, 805, 617, 618, 593, 814.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. 2270, 2076, 1780, 2725, 606, 2692, 2764, 2765, 2779, 2597, 2675, 2715, 2750, 2810, 2821, 2844, 2313, 1865, 1805½, 1606, 1735, 2125, 1240½, 884, 2690, 2795, 1775½, 2838, 2228, 1021, 4525, 1900, 2731, 1320, 2207, 2763, 2779, 2698, 2191, 3015, 2800, 2595, 2911.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Adjourned until to-morrow. All the cases on the calendars of this Part have been transferred to Part III.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Landon, J.

Nos. 1671, 1922, 4151, 1706, 1025, 3727, 3829, 2401, 2579, 3662, 2455, 1421, 159, 87, 2552, 1360, 2063, 598, 4328, 2136, 2204, 1110, 2146, 1788.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst and Speir, JJ.

Nos. 15, 16.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos. 60, 39, 13, 33, 44, 26, 29, 45, 48, 54, 64.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos. 384, 385, 386, 387, 533, 591, 495, 514, 103, 500, 457, 539, 187, 465, 387.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by C. P. Daly, C. J., and Larremore and Van Brunt, JJ.

Court opens at 11:30 A. M. Nos. 8, 19, 30, 39, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 57a, 57, 80, 54.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Court opens at 11 A. M. Nos. 5, 7.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos. 831, 497, 826, 827, 412, 413, 764, 803, 803, 1222, 1246, 815, 823, 520, 550.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Alker, C. J.

Nos. 5474, 5733, 2071, 5504, 5143, 5112, 756, 5549, 5012, 2220½, 1188, 4677, 2973, 5541, 3046½.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Stanton, J.

Nos. 4118, 3183, 5023, 5191, 4915, 4310, 4309, 4586, 4149, 4180, 3923, 3708, 1942, 4157, 4637.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Goepp, J.

Nos. 5264, 5232, 1740½, 5615, 5796, 5039, 5206, 5043, 2955½, 5225, 5275, 5276, 5277, 5278, 5279, 5280, 5282, 5283, 5286, 5287, 5288, 5289, 5291, 5292, 5293, 5294, 5295, 5296, 5298, 5299.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

Frederick Feist homicide.	Aaron Harris, cruelty to animals.
Patrick Conley, robbery.	
John McGee, felonious assault and battery.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Cowing, J.

John McKenna and Frank [illegible]	Francisco De Jesus, homi-

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 13.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10.15 A. M.

U. S. 5-20 R., '67, reg. 110⅜.
$5,000.. b.c. 101⅞
U. S. 4s R., 1907.
$10,000..... 99½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11.15 A. M.

U. S. 4½, R., '91, reg.
$20,000..... 105½
U. S. 4½ R., '91.
$10,000.. b.c. 99⅝
U. S. 4½ R., '91.
$20,000.....c. 105½

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

D. of C. 3.65s C.
$10,000.b.c. 81⅛
B., C. & N. 1st..
10,000.....c. 71⅞
5,000..... 71¾
10,000.. b.c. 71¾
La. & Mo. 1st.
1,000..... 105
K. & C. 1st, con.as.
20,000..... 77⅛
10,000..... 77⅜
18,000..... 77¼
15,000..... 77⅝
10,000..... 77⅝
10,000..... 77¾
4,000..... 77¾
N. J. C. con. as.
2,000..b.c. 77
N. J. C. 1st, '90.
5,000..... 116¾
N. J. C. Adjm't.
5,000..s30. 95
5,000..... 95
Chi. & Alt. 1st.
10,000..... 101⅞
1a. & Mo. 1st.
3,000..... 106
L. & W. B. con.as.
8,000..... 42½
5,000..... 42¾
N. W. C. C. G.
15,000..... 106
S. & N. Y. 1st.
3,000..... 88⅛
S., S. & N. Y. 1st.
3,000..... 104
D. & R. G. 1st.
2,000..... 91
3,000..s10. 90¾
C. F. & M. 1st.
1,000..... 93⅛
Met. Ela. 1st.
10,000..... 98⅜
M., E. & T., con.as.
6,000..... 52⅛
20,000..... 53
M., K. & T. 2d.
500..... 16⅞
7,000..... 17
N. Y. C. 1st, C.
3,000..... 119⅛
3,000..... 119½
Har. 1st, 7s, C.
4,000..... 121
N. Y. Ela. 1st.
3,000..... 104¼
N. Y. Els. 1st.
16,000..... 104⅛
1,000..... 104⅝
30,000..... 104⅝
Cen. Pac. gold.
10,000..... 107¼
K. P. 1st 7s, D. liv.
with coup. cer.
20,000..... 77⅛
D., L. & W. 2d.
6,000..... 106
D., L. & W. 7s, 1907.
3,000..... 105
Western Pacific.
5,000..... 103⅛
C., C. & I. C. 1st.
5,000..... 80½
1,000..... 80¾
C., C. & I. C. 2d.
2,000..... 18
R., W. & O. con. 1st.
1,000..... 77
St. L. K. C. & N. E. 7s, '95.
13,000..... 95
Western Pacific.
1,000..... 103⅞
Un. Pac. 1st.
5,000..... 107
Cen. Pac. 6.
4,000..... 108
B., H. & E. 1st.
10,000.b.s. 33½
K. P. 1st 7s, D., b.
with cp. cer.
13,000..... 77
3,000..... 77⅛
C. & I. C. 1st.
1,000..... 60¾
1,000..... 60¾
1,000..... 60½
1,000..... 60¾
Del., L. & W. 2d.
3,000..... 18⅞
2,000..... 18½
5,000..... 18¾
L., W. & C. 1st. con.
2,000..... 35
T. & W. 1st ex pp.
4,000..... 104¼
T. & W. 1st, S. L. D.,
ex mat. cp.
5,000..... 95½
T. & W. con. conv.
ex coupon.
1,000..... 69⅜
5,000..... 69⅜
2,000..b.c. 69
Mem. & Ch's. 1st.
2,000..... 100
S. L. & S. F. 2d, cl. b.
2,000..... 86
International 1st,
with int. cer.
3,000..... 74
Adams Express.
102..... 106
Wells-Fargo Ex.
5..... 95¼
Pull. Pal. Car.
178..... 97½
Delaware & Hud.
100..b.c. 40½
Am. Dis. Tel.
200..... 26
SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.
Can. So. 1st g'd.
6,000..... 78¼
Can. So. 2d g'd.
20,000..... 78⅛
Del. & Mias. 7s.
4,000..... 105¾
Cen. Pac. gold.
10,000..... 107¼
K. P. 1st 7s, D. liv.
with coup. cer.
20,000..... 77⅜
D., L. & W. 2d.
1,000..... 18⅜
C. F. 1st, E. J. Br.
6,000..... 97½
3,000..... 97
Cen. Pac. l. g.
5,000..... 95⅜
Western Pacific.
1,000..... 103⅞
Un. Pac. 1st.
5,000..... 107
Cen. Pac. 6.
4,000..... 108
B., H. & E. 1st.
10,000.b.s. 33½
K. P. 1st 7s, D., b.
with cp. cer.
2,000..... 77⅛
3,000..... 77⅛
C. & I. C. 1st.
1,000..... 60¾
1,000..... 60¾
1,000..... 60¾
1,000..... 60¾
Del., L. & W. 2d.
2,000..... 18⅛
2,000..... 18½
5,000..... 18¾
L., W. & C. 1st. con.
2,000..... 35
T. & W. 1st ex pp.
4,000..... 104¼
T. & W. 1st, S. L. D.,
ex mat. cp.
5,000..... 95½
T. & W. con. conv.
ex coupon.
1,000..... 69⅜
5,000..... 69⅜
2,000..b.c. 69
Mem. & Ch's. 1st.
4,000..... 86
N. C. & St. L. 1st.
2,000..... 100
S. L. & S. F. 2d, cl. b.
2,000..... 86
International 1st,
with int. cer.
3,000..... 74
Adams Express.
102..... 106
Wells-Fargo Ex.
5..... 95¼
Pull. Pal. Car.
178..... 97½
Delaware & Hud.
100..b.c. 40½
Am. Dis. Tel.
200..... 26
Western Union.
100...b.c. 85⅝
Pacific Mail.
200..... 32⅝
Canada Southern.
100..b.c. 52⅝
Del., L. & West.
100..... 32¾
St. L., K. C. & N.
300..... 30½
M. K. & T.
200..... 6
M. K. & T. pf.
200..... 20
Mich. Cent. 7s.
3,000..... 114½
M. K. & T., c. as.
5,000..... 17½
M. K. & T. 2d.
3,000..... 17¼
Pacific of Mo. 2d.
3,000..... 104
Western Union.
100...b.c. 85⅝
Pacific Mail.
200..... 32⅝
Canada Southern.
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Del., L. & West.
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St. L., K. C. & N.
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Pacific of Mo. 2d.
3,000..... 104
Amer. Ex. Bank.
20..... 100½
American Ex.
5..... 47
Erie Railway, pf.
610..b.c. 30
Michigan Central.
500...b.c. 80
Union Pacific.
20,000..... 67⅞
C. & P. g'd.
140...b.c. 90
Chi. & N. W.
200...b.c. 52½
800..... 52⅝
Chi. & N. W. pf.
200..... 77
Central of N. J.
100..... 77½
100..... 77
Del., L. & West.
100...b.c. 47⅜
Chi. & N. W.
1300..... 47⅜
2540..... 47⅜
3100..... 47⅜
2800..... 47⅜
300..... 47
Chi. Bur. & Q.
100..... 112½
Canada Southern.
300...b.c. 47⅜
M. K. & T.
100...b.c. 6⅝
St. L. K. C. & N.
600...b.c. 30½
St. L. K. C. & N. pf.
300...b.c. 80⅜
St. L. I. M. & S.
200...b.c. 16⅛
Chicago & Alton.
200...b.c. 83⅜
Amer. Ex. Bank.
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American Ex.
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5,000..... 17½
M. K. & T. 2d.
3,000..... 17¼
Pacific of Mo. 2d.
3,000..... 104

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—JAN. 13.

(All Prices are in Currency.)

FIRST CALL—11 A. M.

Gold Placer.	Consol. Va.	Independence.

JANUARY 1879

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 14, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—La Traviata.
WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Ours.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Banker's Daughter.
BROADWAY THEATRE.—Les Fourchambault.
PARK THEATRE.—Robinson Crusoe.
THEATRE COMIQUE.—Vaudeville.
NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Davy Crockett.
THE AQUARIUM.—Afternoon and Evening.
SAN FRANCISCO HALL.—Love's Endurance.
MASONIC HALL.—Tom Thumb Troupe.
CHICKERING HALL.—At 11 A.M.—Lecture.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12 00
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum.....2 50
The Weekly Times, per annum.....1 00

☞ Advertisements for The Weekly Times must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, falling barometer, warmer south-west winds, cloudy weather, and occasional light rain or snow, followed by colder north-west winds, with rising barometer and clearing weather.

Speaker Alvord and his friends are, doubtless, shrewd political managers, but their resolution to withhold information about the make-up of the Assembly Committees until the election of United States Senator has been disposed of, seems like an excess of caution. To ordinary apprehension, the connection between the two subjects is rather remote, and even though the hand of one or more of Mr. Conkling's managers may be discernible in the choice of committees, it is difficult to see how the numerous aspiring statesmen whom Mr. Alvord's selection will leave disappointed could take their revenge by making trouble over the Senatorship. There is but one candidate in the field for that position, and whatever opposition to Mr. Conkling's re-election may exist in the ranks of the party, there is evidently no other Republican whose claims are by any considerable number of persons believed to be, on the whole, superior to his. The Legislative caucus can merely give expression to the party assent that Mr. Conkling should be his own successor, and no amount of dissatisfaction with the real or supposed interference of his lieutenants in the make-up of committees can be of any practical importance without having some centre around which to erystallize.

Representative Schleicher, of Texas, who was buried from the Capitol yesterday, is the sixth member of the present House who has died since the first session began. Considering that this represents the mortality in a body of nearly 300 members, there is, perhaps, nothing unusual therein. But, in every case, so far as we know, these six deaths resulted almost directly from disease contracted in Washington. That six men out of three hundred men who have reached the prime of life should die within eighteen months, is really a noticeable fact, and it is made more noticeable by the ceremonial observed by Congress in each case. Bad air in the Capitol, late hours, mental excitement, and violent changes of temperature, are undoubtedly at the bottom of this mortality. There is no need to seek any further for the seeds of disease. Many Congressmen change their whole manner of life when they reach Washington. They work in one of the worst-contrived public buildings on the Continent, and to many of them absolute rest and recuperative quiet are unknown.

Mr. Hewitt is again in the field as a military reformer. His bill aims at sweeping reductions in the number of officers and at a general process of consolidation in Army organization. It is proposed to tack on this measure to the regular appropriation bill, so as to insure its consideration. Such a device would be as obviously repugnant to sound methods of legislation as it would be detrimental to the interests of the Army. The service is certainly not popularized by the incessant attempts of the Democrats to tinker it. The Burnside bill, now before the Senate, is a portentous document, covering 294 pages and containing 724 sections—the 721st of which is occupied with the Articles of War. This elaborate product of the labors of the joint committee ought to be enough in the way of military legislation to engage the attention of a short session, and not even the approaching termination of Mr. Hewitt's legislative career can justify his attempt to increase the existing confusion of mind in Congress about the organization of our little Army.

The Senate yesterday passed a bill which must receive the hearty approval of all who are interested in the creditable conduct of the Government with reference to art and science. It appropriates a quarter of a million dollars for the erection of a fire-proof building adjoining the Smithsonian Institute, for the accommodation of a national museum. The Government is already in possession of numerous objects, some of great value and interest, which it is entirely unable to display in a manner to make them useful. Among these are many given by various foreign Governments at the close of the Centennial Exhibition. In addition, are the objects gathered by over 200 exploring expeditions, many of which are entirely unique. The maintenance of a national museum, at moderate and reasonable cost, is as legitimate an enterprise for the Treasury as the maintenance of the Congressional Library, which is everywhere conceded to be of incalculable value. It is to be hoped that the bill will become a law.

In Freehold, N. J., they are trying the experiment of bringing before the courts two respectable citizens accused of offering bribes at the November elections. We do not know how efficient Jersey justice may be found in this connection, or how well it is directed in the present instance; but it is a notorious fact that no crime of like importance is practiced with such impunity as bribery of electors in nearly every State of the Union. In most States, the law kindly protects the offenders by making those who offer and those who receive bribes equally liable to punishment, the inevitable effect of which provision is that there is no competent witness to the offense, each party being allowed to refuse testimony on the ground that it might criminate himself. It is no credit to American good sense that a violation of law so essentially dangerous to our institutions should so long have remained beyond the reach of punishment. If New-Jersey can set the example of bringing bribe-givers to justice, it will add one more to her previous laurels as a law-abiding State.

The City will be canvassed to-day on behalf of its charitable institutions. The contributions of the charitably disposed will be received by 76 wagons, 33 men, and 100 boys, all bearing proper certificates of authority from the committee which has the enterprise in charge. Articles of clothing, furniture, carpets, tools, provisions, wood, coal, and money, will be received, and duly apportioned and distributed to needy institutions by gentlemen in whom the public may place the strictest confidence. It is to be hoped that the response to this charitable appeal will be as generous as the occasion is urgent. Various causes have contributed to curtail the ability of several deserving institutions to meet the heavy calls made on them during this Winter, and the novelty of to-day's experiment ought to be accepted as a fresh reason for making it a conspicuous success.

NOTABLE EXAMPLES.

After all, Southern Democrats are not better, purer, or more scrupulous than the carpet-baggers on whom they heaped virtuous indignation. From Georgia, one of the first of the reconstructed States "redeemed" from Republican rule, and from South Carolina, one of the last, the same damning testimony comes. And in both cases it proceeds from Democratic witnesses, whose partisan orthodoxy is unquestioned, and whose allegations are sustained by specific statements of fact.

Senator Hill is the Georgia accuser. The fact that a quarrel exists between Mr. Hill and Gov. Colquitt has been so colored in the press dispatches as to convey the impression that the latter is an injured man. To correct this impression, probably, and to enlist the honest portion of his party in his support, the Senator has issued an address setting forth the basis of his original accusation, exposing the attempt of the party managers to explain it away, and in sweeping terms arraigning the managers as in league with corruptionists. It seems that a J. W. Murphy, a clerk in the State Treasurer's office, received from the President of the Atlanta Rolling Mill Company $8,000 "for his influence in procuring from the Governor the indorsement by the State of the bonds of the North-eastern Railroad Company, in which indorsement the rolling mill had a large interest." This statement is not denied. The controversy which is going on relates to the use which Murphy made of the money, and to the suspicion that the Governor received a share of it. The Governor's conduct has contributed more than aught else to the doubt affecting his own integrity. Mr. Hill imagined that his view of the matter would be concurred in by the Governor, and that exposure and punishment would quickly follow. To his great amazement, Mr. Hill discovers that the Governor defends Murphy's taking of the money, calls it "a legal fee," and admits "that he knew the clerk was interested in the indorsement before he made it." To shield himself, he obtained the appointment of a committee of the General Assembly, and a majority of the members have reached the conclusion that "nothing wrong has been done." In other words, a committee of the Georgia Legislature declares that there is nothing wrong in the payment of money to procure from the Governor approval of a measure which an honest official would approve or reject on its merits. Perhaps a fellow-feeling had something to do with this whitewashing of the Governor and the clerk, Murphy. If money is necessary to procure the Governor's signature, Murphy and his fees are likely to be useful when members' votes are in question.

Indeed, it is evident that what Mr. Hill calls "Murphyism in Georgia" has taken rapid strides. He likens it to "Tweedism in its beginning," and from the organized defense of the Treasurer's clerk infers that he is a recognized go-between, with whom corrupt officials and jobbing legislators cannot afford to quarrel. "I see in a report to the General Assembly," says Mr. Hill, "that State-house officials are actually parties to contracts with the State, and executive officers of the State are also lessees of the State." The Senator argues that the Democratic Party of the State must repudiate all who are implicated in these transactions, as partners or apologists, or sink under the weight of popular indignation. Unfortunately for himself, he has advocated the most abominable sacrifice to self-respect, if required to secure party unity. In the late canvass, no man more shamelessly inculcated the doctrine that party is everything, and personal conviction nothing, than Mr. Hill. He has a chance now of seeing whither his teaching leads. He has set himself up as a purifier of the Democracy, and from Colquitt to Murphy—from the Governor to the Treasurer's clerk, including a committee of the Legislature—the party turns upon him and threatens his overthrow. Before the fight is ended, he will be better able to understand the value of Independent movements as means of overcoming the tyranny and insolence of the forces marshaled around the Democratic machine.

While Georgia is disgraced by its Democratic managers, South Carolina is on the road to repudiation and ruin under the guidance of the same party. It was supposed that the sufferings of South Carolina, under Republican administration, had stimulated the whites to make the effort which resulted in the inauguration of Hampton. The pity of the nation was invoked by people who declared that Republican rascals had destroyed the credit of the State, and consigned its citizens to a poverty from which nothing but Democratic ascendency could rescue them. The success of Hampton was said to be essential to the restoration of credit and prosperity. It was not a question of politics, we were told, but of material salvation. Well, South Carolina has had one term of Hampton as Governor, with every thing pertaining to the taxes, the expenditures, and the credit in Democratic hands. And what is the result? The Charleston *News*—the chief Democratic newspaper in the State—answers thus emphatically: "A South Carolinian who wants to borrow money now finds it more difficult to get it than when the Radicals were in power." "The whole of the interest on the debt remains unpaid," the *News* adds, "and South Carolina is in bad odor with those who were her best friends." Again it says: "The State had the opportunity of establishing public and private credit without superiors in the United States. This chance has been thrown away." The State was not so badly off under Moses as under Hampton. Instead of the progress which was possible, had Chamberlain been sustained, we witness the destruction of at least one source of prosperity under Democratic rule. The Democrats, not content with a refusal to provide for the debt, mock the creditors who seek the help of the law with the declaration that the State will defy the courts rather than pay a dollar. The absolute power for which the party contended, under a pretended anxiety for the honor and welfare of the State, has been so exercised as to cover the State with infamy and to render more remote its industrial development.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

The people of the State of California have called a convention to revise their Constitution. That body is now engaged in discussing two or three propositions which it is sought to embody in the fundamental law. Naturally, the Chinese problem is among the most prominent of these. The committee of the convention to which was referred this general subject could not agree upon any one plan to be reported to the convention. Three separate schemes were brought back to the convention, and at last accounts the delegates were discussing these, with no indication as to which would eventually be adopted. The first plan merely contemplates the exercise of the power of the State to apply police regulations to the Chinese. The amendment to the Constitution, as reported from a portion of the committee, provides that persons who shall become vagrants, paupers, mendicants, or invalids infected with contagious diseases, shall be dealt with by law, as provided by acts of the Legislature. The theory of this part of the committee was that the State has no power to control or prohibit Chinese immigration. Whatever is to be done to hinder immigration must be done under the police power of the State after the immigrants have become part of the people.

The second plan reported to the convention is embraced in a clause proposed to be added to the Constitution in these remarkable words: "All further immigration to this State of Chinese, and all other persons ineligible to become citizens of the United States under the Naturalization laws thereof, is hereby prohibited." This proposition is simply absurd. The State of California has no more right to prohibit, or even regulate, immigration from any part of the world than it has to declare war, make treaties, or cede territory. The third plan is embraced in four sections of the proposed Constitution, which provide these things: Foreigners who cannot become citizens shall not have the right to sue or be sued in the State courts, shall not fish in State waters, shall not own real estate, shall not be employed on the public works, and shall be excluded from settlement within any limits which may be fixed upon by State, county, or municipal authorities. Moreover, public officers employing Chinese shall be liable to impeachment and removal, and private citizens who shall employ them shall be deprived of the right of suffrage. This, of course, is simply a denial of the right to labor. Practically, it is a denial of the right to live.

Upon these three propositions an elaborate speech was made by a delegate to the Convention—Gen. J. F. Miller. This speech is really the first attempt, so far as we know, of any Californian to present the subject of Chinese immigration in a dispassionate and statesmanlike manner. Heretofore, those who have discussed this vexed question from the point of view occupied by most Californians have contented themselves with passionate declamation. Kearney, the melodramatic demagogue of the Pacific States, has opened his windy harangues with, "The Chinese must go," and he has been imitated in various keys and in smoother phrase by those who speak with equal unreason. But Gen. Miller, in his calm and dignified presentment of the case, appeals to the judgment and good sense of his fellow-citizens. Here we are compelled to become cognizant of certain facts. In the first place, we must conclude that the presence of the Chinese in California is objectionable to a majority of the citizens of that State. We need not now pause to inquire into the reasonableness of their objections. It is enough to know that they do most seriously and emphatically object. Heretofore, propositions the most absurd and impracticable have been suggested by those who seek to explain the Chinese. In one or two instances, as in the law relating to alleged importations of lewd women, the State of California has attempted to erect a legislative barrier against the importation of Chinese by sea. These devices have been of no avail. The highest courts in the Republic have decided that no State has power to regulate foreign intercourse; and foreign intercourse includes foreign immigration.

It being admitted that the Chinese are objectionable to the people of any State, the next question is, How shall they be eliminated from the population? The speaker whose argument we are considering does not propose that the immigrants shall be taken from shipboard, when the authority of the power which exercises jurisdiction over foreign commerce is yet extended over them. But, what is loosely called the police power of the State is to take charge of them when they have mingled with the population. The State has reserved to itself the right to turn away from its territory paupers, vagabonds, and fugitives from justice. It is contended that under this right persons inimical to the prosperity and welfare of a State may be excluded from the territory of such State. And it is proposed that persons against whom legislation under the proposed amended Constitution is leveled shall be formally transported beyond the jurisdiction of the State. In other words, the amended Constitution of California having once placed its ban upon "aliens who cannot become citizens under the Constitution of the United States," the Legislature may make laws providing for their banishment. Whether the laws of the United States would not come into conflict with statutes providing for the transportation under State authority of Chinese to other States of the Union, or to foreign countries, is a question hereafter to be met. The Californians say that this is the best thing they can do. It does not settle the Chinese question, but it deals with it as only the people of a State can deal with it. Gen. Miller, whose speech we have just referred to, reported to the Constitutional Convention a memorial to Congress, which was adopted. This memorial briefly states some of the reasons why the people of California object to Chinese immigration, and concludes by asking that Congress shall enact such legislation as will effectually prevent the further immigration of Chinese coolies or laborers into American ports of the Pacific coast. And this, after all, is the only and final remedy for evils of which the people of California complain.

BISMARCK AND FREEDOM.

Whatever may be thought of Prince Bismarck's past services to the German Empire, he is at present the evil genius of his country, multiplying and intensifying the evils from which it suffers by his misdirected efforts to suppress them. A policy of blood and iron may work marvels when directed with energy against a foreign foe, but when turned by a Government against its own subjects it cannot fail to destroy the peace and happiness of the nation, and produce a recoil dangerous to the power that wields it. To consolidate into one strong Empire a congeries of associated States which were separately feeble, and had no bond of union capable of imparting strength to the federation, to build it up into a formidable power, to punish its enemies and reward its friends, and make it an arbiter among nations with mutual interests, required qualities such as Germany found in the great Chancellor. In diplomacy and the direction of the foreign policy of his country, he has made a broad and indelible mark upon his time. But an entirely different order of statesmanship is called for when the task in hand is to develop the internal interests of the nation and contribute to the prosperity and content of its people. This is a work for which Prince Bismarck has no aptitude. Instead of trying to lighten burdens, he adds to them, and when he finds opposition to his plans and purposes, he undertakes to crush it with the same merciless energy that he would display toward a foreign enemy.

The measure which he has just proposed to the Federal Council, as a supplement to the law for the suppression of Socialism, is manifestly intended to smother all opposition by destroying freedom of discussion in the Parliament of the Empire. Political associations whose existence may be construed as threatening to subvert the Government, whether really Socialistic or not—that is to say, all such as are to be reckoned hostile to the Administration—are dispersed; the organs of unwelcome opinion are suppressed; books whose sentiments are offensive are prohibited; and men who incur the displeasure of the powers that be are exiled from their homes or fined and shut up in prison, suffering untold hardships and rank injustice. There was yet one place in which the voice of opposition could be heard, and even Socialism could give utterance to its demands and its complaints. Its representatives, clothed with the privileges of legislators, could make themselves listened to in the Reichstag, and their words might be sent broadcast, under the guise of reports of official proceedings. Even opponents less violent and reckless than they might use "unbecoming expressions" and venture opinions of the Chancellor's policy that would be distasteful to him. He proposes to carry his plan of stern repression into the Reichstag itself and stifle free discussion in the very body which the people have chosen for the purpose of giving utterance to their wishes. The cumulative penalties of reproof, exaction of apology, temporary exclusion from the Reichstag, disqualification for future election, and final subjection to the operation of law through the judicial tribunals, are calculated gradually to eliminate from the representative body all persons obnoxious to Prince Bismarck, and to subject them to fines and imprisonment for daring to persist in opposition to him. His enemies can neither speak their minds for themselves nor choose others to present their grievances and make their demands in the parliament. Universal suffrage is made an empty delusion, and the liberty of the citizen is reduced to the liberty to acquiesce without a murmur in whatever an arbitrary Government chooses to prescribe.

Perhaps this policy is safe among a people as intelligent, as courageous, and as determined as the Germans; but, if it prove so, history will cease its proverbial repetition of itself, and strike out a novel experience. Crimes such as those of Hoedel and Nobiling are detested the world over; conspiracies for the overthrow of Governments not outrageously tyrannical excite nothing but condemnation; the theories and demands of Socialists are not calculated to beget sympathy or win countenance among intelligent people; but there is a very general belief in liberty of speech and liberty of action within the limits of public security, and Bismarck's policy can win respect from none but despots. But, perhaps, he has not a "decent regard for the opinions of mankind," and cares only for a policy that shall effect his purpose. The only justification he seeks is success. But will he get it? His repressive policy is calculated, at every turn of the relentless screw, to extend the area of dissatisfaction, to intensify discontent, to make more bitter and reckless the spirit of hostility. More minds are driven to the desperate mood of Hoedel and Nobiling; those who regard conspiracy as justifiable are multiplied, as conspiracy becomes the only available mode of action; and thousands who have no faith in the pernicious doctrines of Socialists become associated with them in the common cause of liberty.

SCIENCE AND PRIVATE LIFE.

It has been and is the boast of our English-speaking race that every man's house is his castle, and the feeling was never so widespread as now that we can do at home very much as we like, and especially that we can say who shall come to see us there. Yet every house has its windows and doors to open and to shut by a necessity not dependent upon the owner's choice, and quite independent of his caprice. The sunshine and air must come in, or else chills and malaria will be sure to come, and in one form or another print and persons will come in, bringing with them more or less of the spirit of the age. The pressure from outside is backed by desire from within, and more and more the modern man is moved to live in fellowship with his neighbors, his nation, and his race. In its peculiar way, the new social and scientific ideas are as imperative as the laws of the Old Empire and Church, which they have to a great extent supplanted; and we encounter the memorable paradox on every side, that as we become more free or more secure against personal injury by the defenses of law, we become more dependent upon others alike for the safeguards of law and the comforts, and even the necessaries of living.

The statement of this social dependence, with its attendant freedom, is becoming more and more a scientific one, and it is a question of deepening interest what effect the rising science is having and to have upon our private life in its convictions, affections, and uses. There is no denying the fact, that a new and powerful inquisitor is looking into every house and scrutinizing the ways of every family, and arraigning before its tribunal every offense against its inexorable laws. To a certain extent, this inquisitor has always existed in civilized society, yet it is becoming more and more pronounced with the articulation of our new liberty, and, perhaps, it is safe to say that a new era of subjection to this law began about a hundred years ago, when kingcraft was set aside in our America, and oxygen gas, with the whole method of chemical analysis in its train, was made known in Europe. Franklin and Priestly are names that stand as well as any other for the new empire of scientific law that is now so proudly and yet so humbly looking into us and after us. We are quite ready to praise these leaders and the science that came with them and after them, yet there is a great deal in the movement that we do not always like. Both in our personal condition and in our home life we often rebel against the incessant scrutiny. We do not fancy the notion of having all our tastes and habits subjected to rigid law. We wish to work, to lounge, to eat and drink, and dress and breathe and play just as we choose, and we rebel against the code of mechanism, physiology, and psychology that is becoming every day more pushing and insolent. Men, in their rough strength, insist upon eating and drinking at will in spite of the doctor; and women, in their delicacy and their peculiar instinct of privacy, often shrink from the very idea that physiology has anything to do with them, and they prefer their own pretty tempers and sweet tastes to the thermometer, barometer, and the rules of hygiene. Perhaps a considerable part of this generation is dying in defiance of the new science, and the malaria which came near taking from England the heir to the throne is decimating our own census of sovereigns, and sometimes sweeping whole families away by its fatal breath. Edward Von Hartmann, the pessimist, says that the earth is becoming a great *cloaca* in the accumulation of its own filth. So science shouts its Dies Iræ as well as faith, and if we do not look out the earth will rot before it will freeze or burn to death.

Yet there is as little need of resistance to the new code as of despair at the evils disclosed by the new prophets. We are giving in more and more to the claims of legitimate science, however little we may like the dogmatism that so often goes with its teachings. We are more and more willing to ask and to learn what is in the air and sunshine, in the water and the bread, in the milk and the meat, in the blood and the brain, in the stomach and the nerves. We are ready to have our houses drained and ventilated, although often in spite of careless architects and ignorant or tricky builders; and there is probably more of vital skill and knowledge now required in the construction of a modest house for a frugal family than was possessed by the builders of the Pantheon and of Strasbourg Cathedral, or of the palaces of the great Kings. How people contrived to live in old times in such smoke and filth it is not easy to say, nor is it certain that they did live the natural term of life, except in cases where fresh air and abounding water made up, out-of-doors, for the perils of in-doors. The suffering is not wholly over, and in many a home called comfortable there is danger of suffocation from furnaces and stoves with heats that interchange watches with deadly chills.

Perhaps the educated classes have made more advances in physiology and hygiene than in any other respect, and the physician has been of late rising in power over private life. He is the grand inquisitor whom the best families now welcome as the father confessor to whom they will not lie if they can, and cannot lie if they will. He sees into the vitals, not merely by the look of the tongue and the beat of the pulse, but by the light-movement of the eye, the color of the skin, and the play of the nerves and muscles. Great changes of diet, exercise, recreation, dress, sleep, and the whole economy of living are made under his direction, while his sparing use of drugs, and his great and growing knowledge of the power of the Materia Medica are enabling him to reach the stomach, heart, nerves, and brain in a way and with a success unknown in the old days of frequent bleeding and large boluses. Moreover, the best physicians are no strangers to the study of psychology or the interior laws of conscious life, and of the need of keeping the body sound by the sound mind in all its affections, faculties, activities, and associations. Such a man as the late Dr. Edward H. Clarke, of Boston, was a noble specimen of this class of physicians; and his patients and his professional brethren are agreed as to the extent and worth of his attainments, as shown in his practice and in his books. The profession in this city is enriching its knowledge and ability in the same direction, and the pulpit finds powerful helpers among physicians in favor of right rules of living, while our preachers are not offended at having its dues given to the body as well as to the soul, even at the risk of having their own imprudences and mistakes frankly pointed out.

So the new law gains upon us and the end is not yet. There is a considerable fear that life will lose its ideality and sentiment under this inexorable code, and that all enthusiasm will be sacrificed to rigid analysis and impersonal calculation. There need be little fear of the result if science keeps to its own observation of facts and their relations, and leaves each class of facts to its own proper sphere and due action and association. The two great forces that control private life and give it due elevation, motive and joy, we mean love and religion, are not set aside by science, but only cleared of incumbrances and misinterpretations. A good physiologist will not fail to see scrofula wherever it shows itself, and he will not think a waist which is laced into the dimensions of a pipe-stem as fine or as promising as that which needs the ample girdle of the Venus of Milo; but when he loves wisely he need not and does not cease to love quite fondly, and to say as many soft things, and to make as kind and true a husband and father, as if he were fool enough to mistake the hectic hue of consumption for the glow of health, and mate with disease in the guise of seeming beauty. So, too, with religion. The true science leaves unassailed the great mystery of God, and clears the supreme wisdom and love of many clouds that shut out their blessing from the heart and home.

The task of walking 2,700 quarter-miles in as many quarter-hours, which Mrs. Anderson is reported as having concluded at 11 o'clock last night, may be looked upon as one of the most arduous feats of pedestrianism on record. But it is very doubtful if the spread of this particular form of pedestrianism is by any means desirable, or even interesting. Her performance lacked the element of personal competition, which was supposed to exist between O'Leary and Campana, and the only excitement that attached to it was the great danger in which the Englishwoman was constantly living. Nature sets a limit to the amount of violent or repeated exercise that any man or woman can undergo, by inflicting on them a sense of fatigue, by warning them in many ways that the reservoir of nervous energy is exhausted, and that it must be filled again by rest and due restoratives before they can venture to draw upon it with safety once more. Here, then, was a woman, who, in the course of her task, was constantly receiving these warnings and disregarding them. It was the chance of Mrs. Anderson succumbing to the terrible pressure she put upon her system that drew so many persons to Mozart Hall, in Brooklyn, during the last fortnight and more. They went to see a woman who for the last four weeks has walked ninety-six quarter miles every day, and during the whole of that time had never been resting or sleeping for more than ten minutes together, and who might at any moment fall dead before them. She has survived, but the long walk has left its traces, and a recuperative process of considerable magnitude will have to take place before she is in sound health again. While acknowledging the conspicuous pluck and wonderful powers of endurance shown by this person, we must, in the interest of healthy athletics, if nothing more, hope that we have seen the last of such feats.

A little less than 300 years ago yesterday would have been the first of the new year. The arrangement which makes New Year's Day come a week after Christmas Day dates from 1582. Up to that time the Julian Calendar, by which dates were regulated throughout Christendom, assumed the solar year to contain 365 days 6 hours; the Gregorian Calendar made the year consist of 365 days 5 hours 49 minutes, an estimate that differs only a few seconds from the true value, and this error is compensated for by the institution of leap year. Notwithstanding the almost perfection of the calendar introduced by Julius Cæsar 46 B. C., it involved an annual error of 11 minutes, a difference which, after the lapse of 1,628 years, had grown to the portentous one of ten days. If this had been allowed to go on, the time would have come when the months would no longer have coincided with the seasons. December would have fallen in Autumn, the month of May have been most dismal instead of merry, June have retrograded into midwinter, and Christmas have been celebrated in the dog days. After consultation with the leading astronomers and mathematicians of his age, Pope Gregory XII. brought out a new calendar, which is the one now in use in all countries except Russia. This change was made Oct. 12, 1582; but England clung with such fervor to her Protestant principles that she continued the use of the old style until 1752. The last Protestant country to abandon the Julian calendar was Sweden. The Eastern or Greek Church still refuses to adopt the new style, although we believe steps have been taken looking toward a change in this respect. Owing to the year 1800 not being considered as a leap year, the difference between the styles is now 12 days, so that yesterday was the beginning of the new year in Russia.

The demand for canned fish-balls—cod-fish, of course—which a Boston firm began to put up some nine months ago, has increased beyond all expectations. The house cannot supply the steadily-growing request with its present facilities, and is preparing to enlarge them. For several years it tried to discover a method by which minced fish, or fish-balls, could be canned so as to retain their freshness and the peculiar flavor so agreeable to a New-Englander's palate. They finally succeeded in producing an article composed of Vermont or New-York butter, the very best fish, and Nova Scotia potatoes, which would go round the world and retain all its original virtues. The fish is killed by a blow on the neck, hung up until drained of every drop of blood, and then the napes are carefully scraped and cleaned. The fish-balls are packed solid in tin cans and hermetically sealed, after which, put up in cases of 10 dozen each, they are ready for market. The first sale was made in this City last May, and the demand has augmented ever since. In the last four months 25,000 bushels of potatoes and several hundred quintals of fish have been used. A case of the goods exhibited at Paris gained a prize. They are shipped to all the leading cities in the West; have also gone to South America. Great Britain, France, and lately orders have been received from Turkey, Egypt, India, and China. They seem to be relished everywhere, and in a year or two, no doubt, they will be found on the tables of Bagdad, Teheran, Peking, and Petropaulovski.

The superior lightness, convenience, and finish of American implements and tools for the coarser trades and callings are an immediate and strong recommendation in their favor wherever foreigners can be induced to give them a trial. The French, the Swiss, and the Germans make fine tools for dentists and jewelers, but no Yankee farm-hand could be persuaded to use their clumsy and ill-made hoes or scythes. The English scythe and snath of to-day are as cumbrous and unwieldy as those our stalwart grandfathers swung 50 years ago. An American firm of scythe-manufacturers sent 25 dozen scythes to a Sheffield house in 1876, and these were so well received that 100 dozen more were ordered last year. These scythes weighed a little over two pounds each, were well carved, and polished on the under surfaces. English scythes weigh nearly five pounds, are broad, straight, and rough, just as the hammer leaves them, slipping over the stubble much less easily than the American article. The experience of this firm may be instanced as a case where protection does not protect. Their scythes are made of the best English steel and Norway iron. For the former they pay 14½ cents a pound, which includes a duty of 3 cents a pound. Norway iron costs $76 a long ton, and at 1 cent a pound, the duty amounts to $22 40 a ton. Free of duty, then, the steel would cost but 11½ cents and the iron but $53 60, and at these prices competition with English scythe-makers in their own field would, of course, be easier. The movement to extend our foreign trade has set manufacturers to studying foreign markets attentively, and tool-makers, among others, are trying to ascertain what kind of shovels, rakes, plows, axes, and saws will find most favor in Mexico, South America, or Australia. Native tastes and habits will have to be submitted to their masters as fast as their use of a clumsy and ill-made tool makes a better one seem inferior. Our manufacturers will, perhaps, be compelled for a time to turn out crude and primitive implements, in order to get them into the hands of Brazilians and New-Zealanders. But they may reasonably expect to hold against all comers any field where their carpenters' and joiners' tools have once been brought into use.

The late decision of the Missouri Court of Appeals, that a divorce case cannot be referred to a Referee, has caused no little uneasiness among many divorced couples there. A large proportion of those who got their divorces through a Referee, having married again, find themselves, according to the decision, living in two states at once—the State of Missouri and the state of adultery—which is as unexpected as unpleasant. It is said that dozens of such pairs intend in consequence to move where the laws will justify their present condition. The diversity of divorce laws in different States has been a source of interminable trouble to the innumerable persons who have appealed to them for connubial relief. Not a few of these have been unable to travel any distance without incurring the penalty of illegitimate union in some of the States they pass through. The subject of divorce is delicate and complicated. Many estimable people are opposed to it under any circumstances; other people, equally estimable, regard it, under certain restrictions and modifications, as a great good. But there can hardly be any difference of opinion as to the need of uniformity in divorce laws. If we must have divorce, the law should be the same in every State. For a couple to be legally married in Indiana and not be married at all in New-York; to have their children legitimate in Illinois and illegitimate in Indiana, without any other change than that of residence, is a sarcasm on law and government too palpable to be insisted on.

When great inventions are made, one never knows exactly for what purposes they may be adapted. The field of usefulness is always being extended far beyond the imagination of the discoverer. Here is a curious application of the microphone, which is suggested by the Rajah of Baroda. Native ladies of high position would rather die of consumption than allow a Doctor to examine their chests in the ordinary manner. It is proposed then, by Sir T. Madava Row, that the auscultatory sounds be transmitted from the chest of some Indian lady to the ear of the medical man, by means of a microphone, the doctor being stationed say from 200 yards to a mile from the prudish patient. All the particular disturbing noises might be in this way distinctly heard and noted, and the augmentation of the sound so much increased, that the *bruit de scie* might appear like the ripping of a buzz-saw. The Rajah is even more practical in his demands on the microphone. In the Travancore, so this Indian gentleman writes to *Nature*, there are professional men who are consulted by the natives when wells are to be sunk. Applying their ears to the ground of a quiet night, these experts are believed to hear the rush of the waters in the lower strata. If then these water-seekers, whose ears by practice are so sensitive, can find water, the Rajah believes that the microphone will be most serviceable in selecting appropriate places for sinking wells.

GENERAL NOTES.

Gen. Joe Lane, of Oregon, celebrated his seventy-seventh birthday Dec. 13.

The late Congressman Schleicher, of Texas, was a very large man, weighing nearly 350 pounds.

Thus far $3,186 58 has been contributed for the benefit of the family of the late John Wilson Barron, the murdered Cashier. It is a small amount for such heroism.

The Chaplain of the Maine House of Representatives offered up a petition the other day that the members might be brought to stop speaking when they got through.

The wife of ex-Gov. Hiland Hall, of Vermont, died at North Beanington on Wednesday. The sixtieth anniversary of their wedding was celebrated a few weeks ago.

A bullet which John D. Richmond, of the Fourteenth Michigan Infantry, received in his foot Oct. 7, 1863, was taken out in two pieces on Friday last. He was glad to get rid of it.

Two fellows have been arrested in Hingham, Mass., charged with mutilating the statue of the late Gov. John A. Andrew, in the cemetery in that town, by breaking off some of the fingers.

The friends and pupils of Mr. Karl Formes, in San Francisco, celebrated by a concert on the evening of the 6th inst. the fortieth anniversary of his first appearance on the lyric stage.

The Quebec *Mercury* mentions the arrival of Louis Riel in Manitoba in good health and says: "His intentions have not been ascertained, but it is rumored that he has visited the other side of the line."

Mr. James R. Mitchell, Chairman of the Delaware Democratic State Committee, died from the effects of a fall at Milford on Friday night. He had been a member of the Legislature and Clerk of the Senate of the State.

A lady 89 years old was out coasting with her grand-daughters and the rest of the girls in Burlington, Iowa, one evening last week. She said she "didn't use to do it in Old Virginia" when she was young, but it was grand sport.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* remarks: "The pet cows of Augusta in one night destroyed the flower-yard of Mrs. De Laigle. It had required the constant labor of four years to complete the garden, but the cows never thought of this."

The New-Haven *Journal* commends Hon. Stephen W. Kellogg for withdrawing from the Senatorial contest in Connecticut, and says that he will lose no friends by his course, in spite of the fact that he was a most efficient Representative and would make an equally efficient Senator.

CRITICS OF RESUMPTION ANSWERED

A LETTER FROM SECRETARY SHERMAN IN ANSWER TO A COMPLIMENTARY RESOLUTION.

Chicago, Jan. 13.—Secretary Sherman has sent the following letter to the Secretary of the Honest-Money League in response to the resolution passed at the meeting of the League on Jan. 2:

Washington, Jan. 8, 1879.

Thomas M. Nichol, Esq., Secretary Honest-Money League, Chicago:

Dear Sir: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th inst., inclosing a copy of the kindly resolution adopted at the meeting of the Honest-Money League on the 2d inst., for which I return my grateful thanks.

Resumption—so long struggled for and so eminently beneficial to all interests and all classes—is now secure. There are but two points incident to resumption about which I notice complaint: First, the non-payment of interest on the public debt in gold coin at cities other than New-York; second, criticisms of the distribution of the silver dollar by this department. To maintain specie payments the coin must be kept at some central convenient depository, always accessible. The law fixes New-York as this place. It is not unreasonable,

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"IL TROVATORE" AT BOOTH'S.

Mr. Strakosch's second week of the opera was opened last night with Verdi's popular "Il Trovatore," with Miss Kellogg, Miss Cary, and Signor Pantaleoni in the cast. The combined attraction of these artists' names filled the house, and the audience were rewarded with a spirited performance, in which the singers exerted themselves faithfully, though it cannot be said that the opera was given in the highest artistic manner. Miss Kellogg is entitled to much praise for her rendering of *Leonora*. She was evidently suffering from a cold, and a less conscientious artist would have availed herself of the excuse to save herself the severe exertion she was forced to make. Notwithstanding this fact, she gave a noble and powerful performance, which was creditable to her, and was received with the enthusiasm she fairly commanded. Miss Cary's *Azucena* is well known and justly regarded as one of the best of her parts. Her beautiful voice finds every opportunity in the music of this character, and she knows so well how to sing it that it is thoroughly satisfactory to listen to her. She looks, however, too pretty for *Azucena*, and if she could bring herself to forget that she was Miss Cary while on the stage, and be *Azucena*, her performance would be perfect. The tenor, Signor Rosnati, whose first appearance was looked for with interest, did not sing, a card being published which stated that he was "suffering from a serious cold." Mr. Graff assumed the part of *Manrico* at short notice, and may therefore be excused for any inequalities in the style of his performance. He seemed to satisfy the audience, and his "Di quella pira," with the C in alt, and vigorous action drew out the genuine applause that artists like to hear and which is unmistakable. Signor Pantaleoni as the *Count di Luna* was a disappointment. He did not sing with the spirit and in the artistic way he has heretofore done. He was evidently suffering from a cold and his voice was not under control, nor did he sing with the finish and style to be expected of him. As to the rest of the performance, but little can be said in its praise. The orchestra was exasperating, and Mr. Behrens, calmly waving his baton, seemed to be unconscious that they played out of tune, and just enough behind in time to annoy the singer and the listener. The orchestra is composed of excellent material, and only needs a firm and vigorous leader to be good enough for all purposes, but its work last night, as heretofore this season, was slovenly. The chorus was with the orchestra—out of tune—and between the two there was considerable suffering when it became necessary to listen to them. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, however, the company are to be credited with a more than usually good performance in parts of the opera, and, taking the good and bad together, the audience doubtless enjoyed the entertainment. To-night "Traviata" will be given, when Mlle. Giulia Mario will make her first appearance as *Violetta*, with Signor Lazarini and Signor Pantaleoni in the cast.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Although "recent" comedies are sometimes of short duration, there are others which come within the description "modern," which are of incalculable advantage to managers of essentially comedy theatres. In this way it becomes a matter of serious import to be able to rely on the plays which Mr. Robertson has given to the stage. There was a recognition of this kind last night at Wallack's. "Ours" was the piece performed, and the attendance at the theatre was even beyond the æsthetical exactions of first night entertainments. This state of things was, no doubt, in part a tribute to the work of the dramatist, and it certainly must have had some reference to the favor with which Mr. Lester Wallack's appearance is always greeted. The result, at all events, was a splendid house, and applause which had a warmth beyond conventionality. Mr. Wallack's *Hugh Chalcots* was nonchalant, pleasant and entertaining, and Mr. Coghlan's *Angus McAllister* was favorably received. Mr. Coghlan, it appears, has played this part at the Prince of Wales' Theatre, London, but it must be confessed that he appears to better advantage when he is more heavily weighted. Mr. John Gilbert renewed old claims to public favor, and Mr. Charles Rockwell gave an excellent interpretation of the part of *Prince Perovsky*. Mme. Pomsi, Miss Stella Boniface, and Miss Effie Germon filled their respective rôles with more than common ability. The general setting of the play was especially fine.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Emile Augier's latest dramatic work, "Les Fourchambault," which are remarkable from a social point of view, seem to lack vitality, as they certainly lack action and variety. This criticism holds in New-York at least, if not in Paris. The play awakens no sympathy in an American heart until the misfortunes of *Marie Lotellier* begin—that is to say at the close of the fourth act. The fifth act is stirring and original, and the scene between the two brothers is well calculated to rouse enthusiasm. Aside, however, from the peculiar nature of "Les Fourchambault," its wholly national character, and its slow movement, there is much in it that is repugnant to the sympathies. What could be more detestable than the picture of a young girl like *Marie* placed under the fostering care of the *Fourchambault* family, yet even then so dangerously situated that a young *Fourchambault* can attempt to seduce her. Then, again, the apparent sanction which the old man gives to his son's vile conduct, by making *Leopold* promise not to offer inducements of marriage to the girl, is particularly revolting. Yet, in the original, to those acquainted with French manners and morals, the force of M. Augier's arguments is convincing, and there is nothing wanting in his comedy to make it a complete tableau of social impurities.

M. Daleiel has taken very few liberties with his author, wisely adhering throughout most of the play to the original text; what he has supplied, however, tends to improve its acting qualities. Thus, he has changed the climaxes of the third and fourth acts so as to heighten the theatrical interest, and he has cut down portions of long dialogues to reasonable limits. Altogether, he has done his work modestly and well, and he is to be praised for the faithfulness and lucidity of his translation. Of the acting it is more difficult to speak, for, while it rose occasionally above conventionality, it was not, as a whole, worthy of such a work. The efforts of Mr. Joseph Wheelock and of Miss Alice Lingard were especially deserving of praise. Miss Lingard played with more spirit and feeling than during her recent engagement at the Lyceum Theatre. Her chief defect is in the voice, which, despite much strength and sweetness, is used with so much emphasis that many of her most simple utterances seem labored and affected. It would be possible, we think, to train such a voice for delicate and varied usage. As it is, one does not like to hear a brilliant passage heavily accented in each syllable. Miss Lingard is earnest, graceful, and intelligent, with much latent power and an unusually fine stage presence. Her *Marie Lotellier* is necessarily, however, but partially satisfactory. The acting of Mr. Joseph Wheelock as *Bernard* was vigorous and impassioned, and in the last great scene thoroughly fine, while minor subjects of interest were fairly and self-conscious, and Mr. Lingard as *Fourchambault* was not sufficiently characteristic. Mr. Barr's *Leopold* was at times a little better than mediocre.

ICE IN THE RIVERS.

CRUSHED AND SUNK BY FLOATING ICE—A GORGE AT RICHMOND—INUNDATION IN TENNESSEE.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 13.—The ice broke at Ripley soon after 8 o'clock this morning. The barge Ætna was crushed and sunk. No other damage has been reported. The gorge below Maysville broke early, and the ice is running at the rate of five miles an hour. At Augusta the ice is running slowly and the river is rising.

There was an alarm from the river at 2 P. M., when the ice started, but it soon stopped, until 4 P. M., when it again broke loose, and has been running strongly ever since. A large number of empty and loaded coal barges have already been carried away, but their number cannot be accurately stated. About 9 o'clock to-night the new steamer Guiding Star, which had taken refuge below Newport bridge, behind one of the piers on the Ohio side, was torn loose and swept down by the ice. Passing under the Covington bridge, one of her chimneys was knocked overboard, and she lost the other at the Southern Railroad bridge. She has gone down the stream with the ice, and nothing has been heard from her. The ice now passing is said to be from the gorge at Four Mile.

Dispatches to the *Gazette* report the breaking up of a gorge in the Kanawha at 11 A. M. After running an hour the ice stopped, but broke loose again at 10 A. M., and moved with tremendous force. Several steamers and wharf-boats, harbored in the mouth of the Elk, were thrust against the Keystone bridge and knocked it down. The steamer Liberty No. 4 was so badly damaged that she sank in 24 feet of water. The ice continued running until 5 o'clock P. M., when it again gorged. At Portsmouth the ice from above Huntington has been passing since 5 o'clock P. M. The steamer El Dorado was left on the shore at Portsmouth by a sudden fall in the river. The boat was not injured.

A Frankfort, Ky., dispatch reports that there are 11 feet of water in the Kentucky River, with a prospect of an ice break-up to-night, as a heavy rise is expected from above that point.

A Lawrenceburg, Ind., dispatch says the gorge in the Ohio at Modoc broke at 9 o'clock to-night, and the river is rising rapidly.

Eight loaded coal-barges were swept away from Willow Run Distillery Harbor, West Covington. One was sunk at the Southern Railroad bridge. The others passed on down the river.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 13.—The river at this point has been slowly rising all day, and is now about 14 feet above the ordinary level. Fears of a serious inundation are still entertained. There is no change in the status of the ice-gorge. Five schooners and two brigs bound for Richmond are reported driven ashore at Hog Island, in the lower James River. Their names are not given.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 13.—Since Sunday night the three principal rivers in East Tennessee have been gorged with floating ice, and nearly all of the lowlands of East Tennessee are overflowed. The river here, at noon to-day, was about on a stand, being 30 feet above low-water mark. Railroad officials now apprehend no trouble with bridges. All trains are running on time.

A dispatch to the *American* from Somerset, Ky., reports that the river has risen 55 feet altogether, and that it is now falling three inches an hour. Seventeen coal barges and one ferry-boat are sunk above Smith's Shoals, and two large ferry-boats at Point Isabel. All the bottom lands are under water, and a large amount of property has been destroyed.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Jan. 13.—Teams crossed the Hudson River on the ice this morning for the first time this season. The ferry-boat has ceased running. Passengers by the Hudson River Railroad were met at Rhinecliff by sleighs.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 13.—The ice is breaking up in the river.

BURGLARY IN THE EIGHTH WARD.

A WAREHOUSE ENTERED BY BURGLARS—THEY ARE SURPRISED, AND ABANDON THEIR PLUNDER.

The store of S. P. Hyman, dealer in laces and silk goods, at No. 77 Greene-street, was entered last night by burglars. The building No. 75 Greene-street has been unoccupied for some time, and it is supposed that during yesterday afternoon the burglars secreted themselves in this building. During the night they ascended to the scuttle, which they forced open, and traversed the roofs until they reached the scuttle of No. 77, and descended to the store of Mr. Hyman, where they selected from the most valuable portion of the stock goods valued at between $4,000 and $5,000, which they packed in four bundles. These they carried to the roof of No. 80 Wooster-street, the building immediately in the rear of the store they had robbed. They forced open the scuttle of this building, but the noise made by them attracted the attention of the watchman in the building. He called out, "Who's there?" and this, frozen the burglars, who were already inside the building, and they slid down the hoist rope to the basement, and, gaining the rear of the premises, escaped by scaling the fences in the rear. The watchman, on discovering that the burglars were using the hoist-rope as a means of escape, cut the rope and it fell into the basement, but the thieves had already reached the ground and escaped. Then the watchman gave an alarm, and a large force of Police, headed by Capt. McDonnell, of the Eighth Precinct, was promptly on hand. The entire square was surrounded and a search was instituted for the burglars, but they had made good their escape. The goods which they had removed from Mr. Hyman's store were found on the roof of No. 80 Wooster-street, where they had been abandoned by the burglars.

THE READING ROAD'S BUSINESS.

RESULTS OF THE LAST YEAR'S WORK—MR. GOWEN RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT.

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THE CROPS OF LAST YEAR.

A SEASON OF ABUNDANCE.

THE OFFICIAL AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR DECEMBER—ENORMOUS YIELDS OF CORN, OATS, AND BARLEY—THE POTATO AND FRUIT CROPS BADLY DAMAGED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The report of the Department of Agriculture for December, just issued, says:

The corn season closed with a marked improvement in the condition of the crop. The condition returned Oct. 1 was 96.1—not quite so high as October, 1877. The acreage as found by the June returns shows no material change, being, in round numbers, 51,000,000 acres in 1878, and 50,300,000 for 1877. Compared with 1877, the South Atlantic States show a falling off in production and the Gulf States a slight increase. The States of Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, and Kansas, four of the largest producing States, decline considerably, while all the other States north of the Ohio River and in the North-west make a decided increase, thus making the aggregate crop for 1878 larger than that of 1877 by some 30,000,000 bushels. This result is the more remarkable as it is the fourth of an unbroken series of large crops.

The oats crop is somewhat in excess of the very large crop of 1877, constituting it the largest crop ever raised in this country. The rate of increase, however, is less than that of the acreage, showing that the average yield per acre on the whole is somewhat less than last year. The Atlantic slope, north of the Chesapeake, showed a decline, especially in the large oats-producing region of the Middle States. The Southern coast States, from North Carolina to Texas, uniformly increase their product, but the Southern inland States, as a whole, fell off. The West, North-west, and Pacific States showed a marked increase. The Territories also indicate an enlarged product. The quality of the grain in most of the States is inferior, only Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, and Kansas reporting a full average. The minimum quality appears in the neighborhood of Chesapeake Bay, though portions of the North-west also note a marked deficiency of weight and other merchantable qualities.

There is no material change in the barley crop for the year 1878, compared with that of 1877, except the great product of California, which will be double that of its predecessor. The large producing States of New-York, Wisconsin, and Illinois, each show a decrease in the number of acres sowed, and a slight decrease in yield per acre, while Michigan, Minnesota, and Kansas show an increase in both acres and yield. The State of California, which is the largest producing State, increased her acreage from 450,000 acres to 650,000 acres, and almost doubled her yield per acre. The total product for the year 1878 will be, in round numbers, 42,000,000 bushels, while in 1877 the crop was 34,500,000 bushels.

The rye crop turns out about one-sixth larger yield than in 1877. The Atlantic slope, north of the Potomac River, shows an increase of nearly 1,000,000 bushels. The small crop of the Southern States shows a tendency to decline, though West Virginia and Tennessee report increased yields. The other sections of the country report increased yields. The total yield amounted to nearly 16,000,000 bushels. The quality of the crop is below the average in New-England, except Connecticut, and above the average in all the Middle States except Delaware. The crop of the South, on the whole, is inferior, while in all the States of the West, North-west, and Pacific slope the quality is superior, except in Illinois and Nebraska. The crop shows very little change from last year. In many parts of the country there were complaints of injury from the extreme heat and drought.

The returns of December of the potato crop show no change from the estimates made in November, and there is a large decline in the product when compared with 1877. The acreage planted was, within a small percentage, the same as last year, the difference being less than 1 per cent. The New-England and Middle States fell off in production nearly one-third; the South Atlantic States increased their small yield of 1877; the States north of the Ohio River declined about one-quarter; the States west of the Mississippi River show a decided increase in production. The leading cause immediately in the rear of the store they had robbed. They forced open the scuttle of this building, but the noise made by them attracted the attention of the watchman in the building. He called out, "Who's there?" and this, frozen the burglars, who were already inside the building, and they slid down the hoist rope to the basement, and, gaining the rear of the premises, escaped by scaling the fences in the rear. The watchman, on discovering that the burglars were using the hoist-rope as a means of escape, cut the rope and it fell into the basement, but the thieves had already reached the ground and escaped. Then the watchman gave an alarm, and a large force of Police, headed by Capt. McDonnell, of the Eighth Precinct, was promptly on hand. The entire square was surrounded and a search was instituted for the burglars, but they had made good their escape. The goods which they had removed from Mr. Hyman's store were found on the roof of No. 80 Wooster-street, where they had been abandoned by the burglars.

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A GREAT PEDESTRIAN FEAT

MME. ANDERSON COMPLETES HER TASK.

THE PLUCKY ENGLISHWOMAN BEFORE AN ENTHUSIASTIC BROOKLYN AUDIENCE—MOZART GARDEN CROWDED TO EXCESS—THE CLOSING SCENES IN THE HALL.

In Mozart Garden, Brooklyn, at 11 o'clock last night, Mme. Anderson, the English pedestrian, successfully completed her task of walking 2,700 quarter miles in 2,700 consecutive quarter hours, which was begun at 8 o'clock P. M. on Dec. 16. The crowd that witnessed the finish was one of the most dense and enthusiastic ever seen in Brooklyn. The little hall is calculated to hold about 1,000 persons comfortably, but double that number and perhaps more were packed into it like sardines last night, and wedged so closely together that any movement save of the head and arms was impossible. Many women were seen to faint in the dense crowd, but as they could not be carried out, it is not known what became of them. This crowd was gathered in spite of the fact that the price of admission had been doubled, and was $1 for standing-room and $2 for reserved seats. At 9 o'clock the Police peremptorily forbade the sale of any more tickets, and after that the crowd that gathered in the streets outside the building and patiently awaited the result was twice as large as that inside. Half the crowd in the garden was composed of women, who stood through hours of the terrible crushing without complaint, satisfied if they could now and then catch a glimpse of the woman whom they have come to regard as one of the most wonderful of their sex. The paying crowd was largely augmented by deadhead Brooklyn City officials who swarmed within the hall, many having the assurance to bring friends with them, for whom they also forced a free passage through the doors. The air inside became stifling, and the ventilators in the roof were opened. To these many small boys from the outside found their way, and the open spaces were fringed with their heads. The outsiders also swarmed to the windows, and several forced their way through them although repeatedly beaten back by the Police. Half the track was given up to spectators who flattened themselves against the wall as the Madame hurried by in the limited space left her.

The wagers on this performance have been many and heavy, those laid during the last few days having been for very considerable sums, and fears were entertained, during the closing hours of the walk, by her friends that foul play might be attempted to prevent the Madame from accomplishing her task. That it was necessary for her to maintain a walk of every quarter with her for the past two days. Yesterday afternoon this anxiety was redoubled by the senseless canard published in a Brooklyn paper, to the effect that the bouquets presented with chloroform had been presented to the Madame. She herself testified that this story was utterly without foundation; nevertheless, she was not allowed to handle any of the numerous bouquets and baskets of flowers presented to her last evening, but they were taken in charge by those walking with her. Her escort was also increased, and from 7 o'clock until the finish one man walked in front of her, one behind, and one beside her at every lap, while others stationed every few yards kept the track clear.

During the entire evening Mme. Anderson was sustained by the most intense and hardly-to-be-suppressed excitement. At times she walked at a tremendous pace, almost running around the track, with pale face and clinched teeth. At the close of the last quarter she sprang from the track to the platform, made her way through the dense crowd, which fell back to give her room, and mounting the elevated perch of the scorers seated herself in a chair, and amid the tumultuous cheers and yells with which she was greeted, announced that she wished to sing a farewell song. Amid the silence that followed she sang, but with considerable effort, three verses of a song entitled, "Nil Desperandum." The bell ringing just as she finished, she hurried down and into the dressing-room amid tremendous applause. As, three minutes later, the bell again rang, calling her to the track for the last time, she appeared on the little drawing before its sound had ceased, and started off at a terrific pace, determined to beat 2:40, the best recorded time made by one of her male friends some days since. Mme. Anderson's South Atlantic sporting man, who trod the tan-bark ahead of her, was obliged to run to keep out of her way, and close behind her walked her faithful trainer waving the English and American flags. The band tried to play "Don't Get Weary" but its loudest discords were drowned by the deafening cheers and yells that were kept up during the next three minutes. The women yelled with the men, and the excitement became hysterical. The air was white with the fluttering of handkerchiefs, and the scene presented has seldom been equaled in Brooklyn. As the bell was rung for the last time announcing that but one more lap remained to be walked the plucky woman increased her speed with a tremendous effort, and came flying down over the home stretch with a face absolutely ghastly, eyes fixed, and teeth clinched. The pace was a run rather than a walk, and as she finished she was lifted into a chair on the platform in the last stages of exhaustion. The frenzied cheering was hushed for a moment as the scorer announced that the quarter was the fastest of the entire walk, and had been made in 2:37¾, and then it was renewed, louder, if possible, than before.

While the Madame's business manager excused himself to his patrons from expressing the gratitude and pleasure he felt, he asked his friend, Corp. Tanner, to do the kindly thing by expressing his sentiments for him, and while Mr. Tanner responded to the appeal with a brief speech, in which he said that the Madame had done the women of Brooklyn an inestimable service by showing them of what a woman is capable, one of the hour stiped a glass of port wine and gradually recovered from her excitement and exhaustion. As Mr. Tanner concluded she rose, and, holding up her hand to command silence, addressed the dense throng who gazed with upturned faces before her. She thanked them heartily for their patronage, kindness to and consideration of herself, and told them that they had aided her to the most signal triumph of her life. From childhood her ambition had been to become famous by accomplishing something that no one else could do, and that never until now had that ambition appeared likely of realization. Now that she had been told by nurses a singer, an actress, a clown in a circus, and a proprietress of concert halls, in which ventures she met with such failures as to reduce her to beggary, she had succeeded to become both a professional walker, and was advised to come to America and win a name before attempting any extraordinary feat in the old country. She had taken this trip, and the result was known. She begged American women to walk more and use the horse cars less, and, above all, she begged ultra-religious women who had refused to witness her performance at any time because she walked on Sundays to be consistent, and not compel horse-car drivers to run on Sundays to carry them to church when they could just as well walk. She said that she meant to follow her present business for one year longer, at the end of which time she hoped to have made her last appearance in public and to settle down quietly to a more domestic life. Bidding her many friends good-bye, she left the platform and disappeared for the last time, beneath the folds of the British ensign, into the little doorway leading to her private room. She soon afterward entered a carriage, was driven to a Turkish bath establishment, where she was bathed and put to bed, to be awakened every hour, then every two hours, and finally allowed to sleep as long as she chose.

During the entire 28 days' walk, the fastest quarter of a mile prior to the last was the sixth, made at 9:15 P. M., Dec. 16, in 2:46. The slowest was the one thousand two hundred and eighty-second, made at 4:15 A. M., Dec. 30. The fastest mile was the seventeenth, made Dec. 17, at 12:45 P. M., in 10:17. The slowest mile was the six hundred and fifty-sixth, made at 3:56 o'clock yesterday morning in 32:6¾. The fastest lap was the last of the walk. The total receipts at the door during the walk were about $32,000, of which Mme. Anderson receives one third. Of this she must give a third to the English manager who brought her to this country, which leaves about $7,000 as her own personal share of the month's earnings. Mme. Anderson's next engagement is in Pittsburg, from whence she will visit Chicago.

KNIGHT ACCEPTS THE POOL CHALLENGE.

Samuel Knight, the pool expert, said last evening that he would certainly accept the challenge issued by Albert Lambert, of Harlem, and published in THE TIMES of Sunday. He has already gone into practice for the coming contest. The challenge stipulated that the match should be the best 21 in 40 games, 15-ball pool, according to the rules which governed the late O'Connor American championship tournament. Knight says that he will send in his acceptance on Friday or Saturday next, although a wider limit of time was allowed by the challenger. In billiard circles Knight is generally the favorite in the betting. Lambert is said to play an excellent game, and the match gives promise of some brilliant as well as close play.

THE PATRIARCH'S BALL.

The Patriarch's ball at Delmonico's last night was a very enjoyable affair. Among the guests were Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, in a superb mauve, draped artistically with magnificent lace. Mrs. Carroll wore a blue satin, with panels of crimson, and sashes of the latter, hair powdered; ornaments, diamonds. Miss Smith, of New-Orleans, wore a tulle over white silk. Mrs. Suydam was attired in blue and crimson, with crimson plumes; Miss Webb wore a white tulle, adorned with garlands of red roses, (natural.) Miss Mesier wore a white moire Française, very long train, corsage square, lace sleeves to the elbow, and red velvet around her neck. Miss Amy Post, daughter of Mrs. Edwin Post, wore a white tulle over white silk, a pearl-embroidered apron, trimmed, the front finished with a fringe of ribbon bows; [illegible] of lace edged the skirt, forming low, with pearl beads crossing the berthe; Miss Leroy wore a striped mousseline, and a front of white satin bows, festooned with silver. The corsage of this beautiful dress was covered with solid silver, berthe of tulle, with white satin bows. Miss Beckwith wore white, with garniture of flowers. Miss Ada Clift wore white, with sashes of red and white. Miss Suydam wore a white India gauze, combined with blue satin and silver, made demi-train. Mrs. John Bigelow wore an embossed green satin. Miss Livingston was attired in white, with satin pleases. Supper was served at 12 o'clock, and the cotillion, led by Mr. Delancey Kane, began immediately after.

THE COMPROMISE WITH HULL.

Mr. James, of the firm of Field & James, has returned to this City from his hunt after John W. Hull, the septuagenarian bond-thief. Mr. James recovered $25,000 of the $30,000 of bonds stolen by Hull, but he was obliged to pay the detectives and others who aided him in his search $5,000. Hull went from here to Philadelphia, where he is supposed to have converted one of the bonds into cash. There he bought a ticket for Toronto, but at Suspension Bridge he altered his course and went to Buffalo, and then to Detroit. After a short stay he proceeded to Toronto, where he bought £200 of English money, his intention being to start for Europe from Halifax. He stopped en route at Montreal, and put up at the Windsor Hotel, where he was recognized by a dry goods drummer, who informed the hotel clerk, and the latter called in the detectives. Hull made no attempt at concealment, but boasted of his real estate, and even showed the stolen bonds to several persons. He refused at first to refund, but on being threatened with extradition on a charge of forgery committed on a large libuor-importing house in this City in 1866, as already stated in THE TIMES, he gave in. A letter was found upon him addressed to a confederate in this City, in which he expressed his annoyance at the newspaper reports concerning him, but said that he would be safe at sea on the following day.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOOTING HERSELF.

Mrs. Josephine Colton accidentally shot herself in the left breast with a single-barreled pistol, in her apartments, at No. 286 West Houston-street, last evening. Mrs. Colton is the wife of one of the oldest compositors in the *Herald* office. About a month ago, while cleaning house, she found the weapon, an old-fashioned, self-cocking pistol, in her husband's trunk, where it had been kept since the draft riots of 1863. Mrs. Colton took the pistol to a gunsmith and had it cleaned and put in order. While at the gunsmith's she fired the pistol several times, and then had it loaded and took it home. Last evening, while awaiting the return of her husband, she took the pistol from a closet, and it accidentally discharged, the bullet lodging in her left breast and causing a very serious wound. Dr. Dennison subsequently extracted the ball, and it is expected that Mrs. Colton will recover. She said that she knew the pistol was loaded, but was not aware that there was a cap on it.

GATHERING THE ICE HARVEST.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—A body of men, estimated to number over 1,000, came from the opposite side of the river to-day and interfered with laborers who were cutting ice for Parker Hall, inducing them to stop work. They then went on down and did the same thing with the men working for John Mullon & Sons. Mr. Mullon remonstrated, saying he would pay the men working for him as much as any one else paid. Finally the Police were sent for and three of the leaders—James Collins, James Lynch, and Morris Dee—were arrested and committed. The strikers wanted $1 50 a day instead of $1.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 13.—The ice harvest commenced at all points on the Hudson to-day between this city and Albany, and nearly 4,000 men and boys are engaged in the work. The ice is from 10 to 12 inches thick, and of an excellent quality. The weather is clear and cold.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Horatio Seymour, of Utica, is at the Everett House.

Judge Nathaniel Shipman, of Hartford, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Samuel M. Shoemaker, of Baltimore, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. George W. Getty, United States Army, is at the Rossmore Hotel.

R. M. Pulsifer, E. B. Haskell, and Charles H. Andrews, are at the Brevoort House.

M. De Bunsen, of the British Legation at Washington, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Gen. Alfred H. Terry and Major Robert R. Hughes, United States Army, are at the Sturtevant House.

Gen. B. H. Robertson, of Washington, and Benjamin Stark, of New-London, are at the New-York Hotel.

Moses Kimball, W. T. Sears, and John Woolbridge, of Boston, and George H. Corliss, of Providence, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Senator Theodore M. Pomeroy and Gen. C. D. MacDougall, of Auburn, N. Y., and W. Brandt Storer, Russian Vice-Consul at Boston, are at the Windsor Hotel.

HOW THE PLAY AFFECTED A WESTERNER.

From the St. Louis Times-Journal.

We don't know that we particularly fancy the kind of a man *Inogmar* is represented as having been. And yet how the women folks do enjoy seeing *Parthenia* lead the big spooney ruffian by the nose through two hours and a half of romance and sentimentality! It does them a world of good, because it discovers to them a power that few of them ever imagined they possessed—that subtle, heavenly influence which womankind alone exercises. Every woman goes away from the play-house imagining that she too is a *Parthenia*—and so she may become if she will only dispose her soul to conquer her *Ingomar* with love instead of broom-sticks, and kindness instead of sad-irons. And as for the eerily *Ingomar*, contemptuously as we may view his manlih sentimentality, we cannot help having a great deal of sympathy with him; for, if we were *Ingomar*, and if Mary Anderson were to roll her great, juicy eyes around on us and hold out her plump, white arms, and tell us about the "two souls," &c., we would be ten thousand times worse than the most irrevocable demon if we did not forget our ferocity and crouch like a quail on toast at her No. 3 sandals.

W. H. VANDERBILT AND TIMOTHY SHAY.

Yesterday afternoon two sleighs, one driven by Mr. William H. Vanderbilt and the other by Timothy Shay, of Eighty-fourth-street and Second-avenue, got into collision while speeding along Jerome-avenue, in the neighborhood of One Hundred and Sixty-second-street. Mrs. Herman, of No. 1,068 Second-avenue, who was riding with Mr. Shay, was thrown out on the frozen snow, and her shoulder was slightly injured.

Theological students reason that if there be counterfeit money, there must be genuine; so, if there be infidels, there must also be Christians. If this be true of money and religion, will not the same rule apply to "put up" medicines? Do not the cheap and worthless nostrums prove that there are genuine and meritorious "put up" medicines? The great popularity of DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY has resulted in the manufacture of many *shoddy* alterative and tonic remedies, but one after another these have disappeared, the proprietors having found that, no matter how *loud* they advertise, success depends upon merit. In South America, as well as in this country, the DISCOVERY is the standard remedy for all scrofulous and eruptive diseases. It acts promptly on the stomach, liver, and blood, toning up, regulating, and purifying the system. It speedily allays all bronchial irritation, and cures the most stubborn cough or cold in half the time required by any other remedy.—*Advertisement.*

Avoid confirmed Bronchitis by taking JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.
—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains: St. Martin's Bombshell; The Legislature at Work; The Outrages in Louisiana;

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 13, 1879.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.....	5	Spirits Turp., bbls.	663
B. W. Flour, pks....	143	Resin, bbls.....	4,006
Beans, bush.....	83	Tar, bbls.....	394
Broom-corn, bales..	90	Oil-cake, pks.....	2,534
Cotton, bales.....	6,881	Oil, Lard, bbls.....	225
Cotton-seed oil, bbls	1,153	Pork, pks.....	2,213
Cotton-seed-cake, pks.	148	Beef, pks.....	183
Dried Fruit, pks....	406	Cut-meats, pks....	11,892
Eggs, pks.....	407	Lard, tes.....	3,867
Flour, bbls.....	15,040	Lard, kegs.....	200
Corn-meal, bbls.....	430	Butter, pks.....	4,779
Corn-meal, bags.....	211	Cheese, pks.....	1,024
Wheat, bushels.....	111,150	Dressed Hogs, No.	161
Corn, bushels.....	44,200	Rice, tes.....	55
Oats, bushels.....	18,980	Sugar, hhds.....	602
Rye, bushels.....	8,800	Spelter, cs.....	754
Malt, bushels.....	4,312	Skins, bales.....	172
Barley, bushels.....	14,180	Starch, pks.....	2,075
Peas, bushels.....	400	Stearine, pks.....	662
Grease, pks.....	131	Tallow, pks.....	455
Grass-seed, bags....	1,546	Tow, bales.....	169
Hides, No.....	2,102	Tea, pkg.....	5
Hides, bales.....	488	Tobacco, hhds.....	49
Hops, bales.....	231	Tobacco, pks.....	51
Lead, pigs.....	628	Whiskey, bbls.....	1,092
Leather, sides.....	11,868	Wool, bales.....	703
Molasses, bbls.....	1,322		

COFFEE—Rio very dull, and quoted down ⅛c. ₱ lb., or to 11¼c. for ordinary cargoes, 14¾c. for fair, 15c. for good, and 15½c. 2l6c. for prime. Other grades firm, but quiet, with sales of 400 bags Savanilla, 91 bbls. and 661 bags Jamaica, on private terms.

COTTON—Under rather more favorable cable advices values for early delivery were quoted stronger, and the official summary showed an advance of 16c. ₱ lb., however, a moderate movement, the general market closing tamely....Sales were reported for prompt delivery of 1,124 bales, and for March 7,700 bales on private terms, including ——— bales to shippers, 31 bales to speculators and ——— bales in transit.... Low Uplands quoted at 9 7-16c.; Mid. Uplands and Low Middling at 9 9-16c.; Middling at 9 15-16c.; Good Middling at 10 7-16c.; Fair at 11 9-16c.; Strict Low Middling at 10 3-16c.; Good Middling at 10 13-16c.; Strict Good Middling at 11c.; Middling Fair at 11 3-16c.; and Fair at 11 11-16c. Stained, Good Ordinary.....7 9-16 Low Middling.....8 9-16 Strict Good Ord'y.....7 13-16 Middling.....8 13-16 Good Ordinary.....8 1-16 Low Middling.....9 1-16 Strict Low Middling.....8 9-16 Middling.....9 5-16 Good Middling.....9 13-16 Strict Good Middling.....10 1-16 Middling Fair.....10¾ Fair.....11 9-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business in State and Western Flour has been to a more liberal aggregate, for home use and for shipment and on a generally steady basis as to values. The export call has been to a good part for Minnesota Extras, (especially of the Clear class,) and desirable lots of Winter Wheat Extras. City Mill Extras attracted more attention from buyers for the West Indies.....Sales have been reported since our last of 21,850 bbls. of all grades, including Sour and unsound Flour of all classes, very inferior to very choice, at $2 20@$8, chiefly Extras at $3 50@$4 50; very inferior to fancy No. 2 at $2 40@$3, mainly at $2 50@$2 90 for ordinary to choice Winter, and $2 45@$2 90 for Spring; $4 75@$5 for strictly choice Superfine State and Western, $3 15@$3 50, chiefly at $3 35@$3 50; very inferior to good Extra State, in odd lots and lines, at $3 20@$3 30; $3 60@$3 70 very fancy do. at $4 90@$4 25; City Mill Extras, shipping grades, for the West Indies, $4 65@$5, for fair to fancy; chiefly at $4 85@$4 90. Rye Flour, $3 20@$5 50 for fair to very choice; do. for English markets, quoted at $3 62½@$3 80; do., Family Extras, $4 10@$5 25, the latter for very fancy; Inferior to good shipping Extra Western, $3 50@$3 90; good to fancy do. at $3 90@$4 25; very poor to very choice Western Trade and Family Extras, Spring Wheat stock, at $4 75@$5 60, (a few fancy lots reported at higher figures;) very inferior to very choice do., Red and Amber Winter stock, $3 75@$5 60; poor to fancy White Wheat do. at $3 85@$5, chiefly at $4 25@$5 25, (with very choice to fancy brands quoted at higher figures;) ordinary to very choice Extra Genesee at $3 90@$5 50, mainly at $4 25@$4 85; very inferior to very choice Minnesota Clear Extras at $3 60@$5, (the latter an extreme;) inferior to strictly fancy do. straight Extras at $4 25@$5 60; Minnesota Patent Extras, very inferior to strictly fancy, $5 25@$8 25, (only a few fancy brands going at above $7 25@$7 50.) Winter Wheat Trade Extras, $3 25@$5 75 for very poor to very choice, (only a few brands going above $7 50.)....Included in the reported sales were 4,150 bbls. low Extras, for shipment, with the range of $3 50@$4 10, (mainly $3 85@$3 90;) 1,000 bbls. cut Extra Went at $3 60@$4 25, (chiefly Mill Extras, mostly for the West Indies, at $4 05@$4 25;) the latter for New York use, at $4 10@$4 25; English markets, quoted at $3 65@$3 80; 3,500 bbls. Minnesota and Wisconsin clear, (these mainly at $3 65@$3 90;) 2,000 bbls. Wheat Extra Rye, for export, mostly at $3 65@$3 90;) 1,950 bbls. straight Extras, (these at $4 35@$5 50 for very poor to fancy, mainly at $4 50@$5 10;) 1,450 bbls. Patent, (chiefly at from $5 @$7;) 4,100 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (these at $3 65@$5 60, largely at $4 50@$5 45;) 700 bbls. Patent Extras, (chiefly at $5 25@$7 25;) 550 bbls. Superfine, (these at $3 15 for inferior to $3 50 for very choice, mostly at $3 35@$3 50;) 700 bbls. No. 2, (these mainly at $2 40@$2 90,) and sundry lots unsound and Sour Flour at from $3 25@$5.....An active inquiry has been reported for Southern Flour, mainly for shipment, at generally steady prices, sales having been reported of 4,200 bbls., in lots, at $3 75@$5 50 for very inferior to fancy shipping Extras, and $4 75@$6 for fair to fancy Trade and Family Extras. Of the sales were 3,100 bbls., for shipment to South America, within the range of $3 75@$5 50, part for Southern delivery.....Rye Flour has been more active and quoted firmer, ranging from $2 80@$3 15 for poor to choice Superfine State, (some very fancy brands selling at higher figures up to $3 25@$3 50,) and $3 70@$3 75 for Western and Pennsylvan a, and $2 15@$2 65 for ordinary to choice fine.....Sales, 850 bbls., in lots.....Corn-meal has been moderately active, with a wide range of $2 15@$2 50 for inferior to fancy Yellow Western and $2 75@$2 90 for Brandywine.....Sales reported of 2,800 bbls., including Yellow Western, mainly at from $2 25 and 900 bbls. Brandywine at $2 80.....Corn-meal, in bags, slow of sale, within the range of 80c.@$2 15 for coarse to very choice ₱ 100 lb., with the main call reported for cheap lots on the basis of 90c.@$1.....Oat-meal has been in light request, within the range of $3@$5 for ordinary to very fancy ₱ bbl.....Buckwheat Flour very quiet at $1 50@$1 75 for fair to very choice, selling mostly at $1 60@$1 70 ₱ 100 lb.....Buckwheat in sack request; quoted at 45c.@46c.

RYE—$1 win—$1 bat has been decidedly less active to-day, and quoted generally weaker; in most instances about 2c. a bushel, some dealings showing a decline of about 1c. a bushel. Offerings of most grades were somewhat freer. White Wheat held its position very well, and the best samples were sought after by shippers, but medi ocres were of a less encouraging tenor. The course of ocean freights was rather against shippers..... Sales have been reported since our last of 410,000 bush., of which 312,000 bushels for early delivery, including 8,800 bushels Extra White at $1 11¾@$1 11¾, (8,000 bushels at $1 12½;) 20,000 bushels White State at $1 10½ @$1 11¾, (a boat-load of choice at $1 11¾;) 33,000 bushels No. 1 White at $1 10@$1 11¾, (chiefly at $1 10¾@$1 11, two boat-loads of which reached as high as $1 11¾, and an odd lot as low as $1 10.) 800 bushels No. 2 White at $1 08@$1 08¾; 143,000 bushels ungraded White at $1 08@$1 11¾; 1,600 bushels No. 1 Red at $1 10¾@$1 11; 28,000 bushels No. 2 Red at $1 10½@$1 10¾; 40,000 bushels No. 1 January options, at $1 10¾; 94,000 bushels No. 2 February options, at $1 10¾; 2,000 bushels No. 3 Red at $1 03@$1 03½; 42,000 bushels ungraded Red at 98c.@$1 10, (of which a boat-load called No. 2 Chicago, at $1 09;) 26,500 bushels No. 2 Amber, at $1 05 @$1 07, chiefly at $1 06½@$1 07;) 8,000 bushels do. January options, at $1 06¾; 16,000 bushels do. February options, at $1 07¾; 47,000 bushels ungraded Amber at $1 05@$1 11; 3,000 bushels Rejected Red, to arrive, at 92c.; 2,000 bushels No. 1 Minnesota Spring, very choice old, to a local miller, at $1 10; 16,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, choice, at $1 02; 8,000 bushels New-York No. 2 Spring, February option, at 98c.; 50,000 bushels do. Spring at 97c.; 5,000 bushels No. 4 Milwaukee Spring at 84½c.; 8,000 bushels Rejected Spring at 77c.; 10,000 bushels ungraded Spring, at 81c.@92c.....Corn has been sought after to a fair extent for early delivery, and quoted, as a rule, about steady, while in the way of options, and at times the close, a trifle stronger tendency. Sales have been reported of 239,000 bushels, (of which 159,000 bushels for early delivery,) including New-York No. 2 at 47c.@47¾c., chiefly at 47¾c.; 47,000 bushels do., in store, quoted at 46¾c.@46¾c.; New-York No. 2, January option, 16,000 bushels, at 47¾c.; do., February, 8,000 bushels, at 45¾c.; May, 16,000 bushels, at 46¼c.; do., New No. 2 early delivery, 12,000 bushels, at 46¼c.; do., January option, 8,000 bushels, at 46c.; steamer Mixed at 45½c.@45¾c.; New-York No. 2 Mixed, January option, 24,000 bushels, at 45¾c.; do., February, 8,000 bushels, at 44¾c.; Mixed Western, ungraded, at 44¾c.@48c.; New-York No. 3, about 13,000 bushels at 44¼@45c., (a boat-load at 44¾c.;) Rejected Yellow, old at 53c.; Jersey Yellow, 10,000 bushels, at 47@47½c.; Western Yellow, choice old, 5,000 bushels at 50c.....Rye has been in moderate demand since our last, and quoted about steady; 33,000 bushels prime State sold at 83c. No. 2 Western quoted at 57c.@58c., afloat.....Barley has been in light demand, but quoted about as before; 2,500 bushels ungraded Canada sold at $1.....Malt and Peas as last quoted.....Oats have been in less demand at about former figures, and quoted about steady, with heavier last of 44,000 bushels, including New-York Extra White quoted at 39¾c.@39¾c.; New-York No. 1 White at 38c.@38¼c.; New-York No. 2 White, 2,800 bushels, at 34½c.@34¾c., do.; February delivery, 5,000 bushels, at 33c.; New-York No. 3 White, 700 bushels, at 33¼c., (a slight advance;) New-York No. 2, 2,800 bushels, at 31¼c.@31¾c.; New-York No. 2, 4,200 bushels, at 31½c.; New-York No. 3 quoted at 30c.@30½c.; White Western, 3,000 bushels, at 33c.@33½c.; Mixed Western, 3,900 bushels, at 30½c.@31¾c.; White State, 3,600 bushels, at 34c.@36c.; Mixed State, 1,100 bushels, at 32½c.; No. 2 Chicago, afloat, 4,000 bushels, strictly prime reported at 31¾c., and, in store, quoted at 29¾c.@30c.....Feed has been quoted generally steady on a fair demand, mainly for 40 to 60 lbs. We quote: 40 lbs. at $15@$15 50; 45 lbs. nearer for choice; 50 and 60 lb. quoted at $15@$15 50; 100 lb. at $15 50@$17; Rye Feed at $14@$15.....Hay and Straw held firmly, with a moderate inquiry noted for the better qualities.....Seeds quiet at former figures; 75 bags Western Clover sold at 6¾c. ₱ lb.....The stock of Grain in this port comprises 3,429,371 bushels Wheat, 2,729,857 bushels Corn, 572,670 bushels Rye, 908,425 bushels Barley, 91,447 bushels Malt, 922,332 bushels Oats, and 23,240 bushels Peas; the aggregate of Grain in store is 8,677,642 bushels, as against 9,078,458 bushels last Monday, 6,364,914 bushels Jan. 14, 1878, and 2,074,986 bushels Jan. 15, 1877.

BIDES—Steady, with sales of 400 Buenos Ayres and 8,000 do. Rios on private terms.

[illegible] attention; values are [illegible] ₱ lb. for [illegible] ₱ lb. for [illegible]

after, and quoted firm within the range of $1 35@$1 40 for Strained to good Strained; $1 50@$1 65 for No. 2; $1 75@$2 37½ for No. 1; $2 50@$4 25 for Pale to Window Glass ₱ 280 lbs. sales, 227 bbls. good Strained at $1 40.....Tar has been lightly dealt in; quoted at $2 25@$2 37½.....City Pitch at $1 80, free on board.

Spirits of Turpentine has been comparatively dull here, with merchantable, prompt delivery, quoted at the close at 27¼c.....Stock in yard, 31,467 bbls. Resin, 1,177 bbls. Crude Turpentine, 7,154 bbls. Spirits do., and 4,587 bbls. Tar.....And at Baltimore, Refined, for 1,850 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, and 75 bbls. Tar.

PETROLEUM—Refined held higher, but without activity, and quoted for early delivery here at 6c.; resale of 3,000 bbls. here, said to be for end of February delivery, at 9c.....Refined, in cases, here, quoted at 12c.@13¼c. for Standard to strictly fancy brands;...Crude at 8¼c. @8¾c., in shipping order.....Naphtha at 8¼c.....At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum, for early delivery, quoted at 8¾c. asked.....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, at 8¾c. asked. At the Petroleum Exchange, sales were reported of 20,000 bbls. United, here, and 329,000 bbls. at Oil City, at $1 05¾@ $1 10, closing at $1 08⅛ bid.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been very quiet, for early delivery, and quoted weak.....Mess left off at $7 50 @$7 75 for ordinary to choice old; sales, 260 bbls. old Mess at $7 75@$7 80, and 50 bbls. new at $8 75@$8 12.....And for forward delivery, sales of 5,000 bbls. for the West Indies, partly at $4 85@$4 90 for No. 2, and $5 for No. 1, and for forward delivery, sales reported, in Cotton, opening more firmly, but leaving off, as a rule, weaker, with the latest Liverpool reports less satisfactory as to options.....Sales have been reported since our last of 45,100 bales, (of which 12,700 bales were on Saturday evening, and 32,400 bales to-day,) with 6,800 bales on the basis of Low Middling, January delivery, 9.44c.@ 9.56c.; February, 9.47c.@9.48c.; March, 9.66c.@9.67c.; April, 9.81c.@9.82c.; May, 9.95c.@9.96c.; June, 10.06c. @10.07c.; July, 10.18c.@10.19c.; August, 10.23c.@ 10.25c., showing a decline of 2@9 points, closing barely steady.....The dealings in options, as officially reported, included on Saturday afternoon, for February, 2,900 bales at 9.49c.@9.52c.; March, 5,800 bales at 9.70c.@ 9.72c.; April, 1,700 bales at 9.86c.@9.87c.; May, 300 bales at 10.02c.; June, 1,500 bales, 10.11c.@10.13c. And to-day, for January, 1,500 bales at 9.38c.@9.40c.; February, 4,700 bales at 9.59c.@9.48c.; March, 17,600 bales at 9.80c.@9.68c.; April, 5,500 bales at 9.95c.@ 9.84c.; May, 2,200 bales at 10.09c.@10c.; June, 500 bales at 10.20c.@10.11c. And at the calls to-day as follows: First Call—January, 200 bales, short notice, 14th, 9.35c.; in 300 bales, February, 100 bales, 9.56c.; 500 bales, 9.55c.; March, 500 bales, 9.76c.; 300 bales, 9.75c.; April, 100 bales, 9.92c.; May, 300 bales, 10.09c. Second Call—January, 100 bales, short notice, 14th, 9.36c.; 200 bales, 9.33c.; March, 200 bales, 9.74c. Third Call—January, 100 bales, short notice, 15th, 9.32c.; 100 bales, short notice, 9th, 9.35c.; February, 100 bales, 9.47c.; March, 2,100 bales, 9.66c.; April, 200 bales, 9.80c.; 700 bales, 9.81c.; May, 100 bales, 9.95c.; June, 200 bales, 10.06c.; 100 bales, 10.07c.; July, 100 bales, 10.17c. The averages of Saturday forward deliveries, as officially reported, were as follows: January, 9.27c.; February, 9.30c.; March, 9.73c.; April, 9.86c.; May, 9.99c.; June, 10.12c.; July, 10.18c.; August, 10.26c.....Consolidated exports (one day) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 7,484 bales; to the Continent, 5,184 bales; to France, 900 bales; to the Channel, ——— bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 859,605 bales.....Stock in New-York to-day, 114,463 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	*N. O.*	*Texas.*
Ordinary.....	7 7-16	7 9-16	7 9-16
Strict Ordinary.....	7⅞	8 1-16	8
Good Ordinary.....	8¾	8½	
Strict Good Ordinary..	8 11-16	8 13-16	8 13-16
Low Middling.....	8 15-16	9 1-16	9 1-16
Strict Low Middling...	9⅛	9⅜	9¼
Middling.....	9 5-16	9 7-16	9 7-16
Good Middling.....	9 11-16	9 13-16	9 13-16
Strict Good Middling..	10 1-16	10 3-16	10 3-16
Middling Fair.....	10¾	10⅞	10⅞
Fair.....	11 9-16	11 11-16	11 11-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary.....7 9-16 Low Middling.....8 9-16
Strict Good Ord'y.....7 13-16 Middling.....8 13-16
Good Middling.....9 1-16 Middling Fair.....9 5-16
Fair.....9 11-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business in State and Western Flour has been to a more liberal aggregate, for home use and for shipment and on a generally steady basis as to values. The export call has been to a good part for Minnesota Extras, (especially of the Clear class,) and desirable lots of Winter Wheat Extras. City Mill Extras attracted more attention from buyers for the West Indies.....Sales have been reported since our last of 21,850 bbls. of all grades, including Sour and unsound Flour of all classes, very inferior to very choice, at $2 20@$8, chiefly Extras at $3 50@$4 50; very inferior to fancy No. 2 at $2 40@$3, mainly at $2 50@$2 90 for ordinary to choice Winter, and $2 45@$2 90 for Spring; $4 75@$5 for strictly choice Superfine State and Western, $3 15@ $3 50, chiefly at $3 35@$3 50; very inferior to good Extra State, in odd lots and lines, at $3 20@$3 30; $3 60@$3 70 very fancy do. at $4 90@$4 25; City Mill Extras, shipping grades, for the West Indies, $4 65@$5, for fair to fancy, chiefly at $4 85@$4 90. Rye Flour, $3 20@$5 50 for fair to very choice; do. for English markets, quoted at $3 62½@$3 80; do., Family Extras, $4 10@$5 25, the latter for very fancy; Inferior to good shipping Extra Western, $3 50@$3 90; good to fancy do. at $3 90@$4 25; very poor to very choice Western Trade and Family Extras, Spring Wheat stock, at $4 75@$5 60, (a few fancy lots reported at higher figures;) very inferior to very choice do., Red and Amber Winter stock, $3 75@$5 60; poor to fancy White Wheat do. at $3 85@$5, chiefly at $4 25@$5 25, (with very choice to fancy brands quoted at higher figures;) ordinary to very choice Extra Genesee at $3 90 @$5 50, mainly at $4 25@$4 85; very inferior to very choice Minnesota Clear Extras at $3 60@$5, (the latter an extreme;) inferior to strictly fancy do. straight Extras at $4 25@$5 60; Minnesota Patent Extras, very inferior to strictly fancy, $5 25@$8 25, (only a few fancy brands going at above $7 25@$7 50.) Winter Wheat Trade Extras, $3 25@$5 75 for very poor to very choice, (only a few brands going above $7 50.)....Included in the reported sales were 4,150 bbls. low Extras, for shipment, with the range of $3 50@$4 10, (mainly $3 85@ $3 90;) 1,000 bbls. cut Extra Went at $3 60@$4 25, (chiefly Mill Extras, mostly for the West Indies, at $4 05@$4 25;) the latter for New York use, at $4 10@$4 25; English markets, quoted at $3 65@$3 80; 3,500 bbls. Minnesota and Wisconsin clear, (these mainly at $3 65 @$3 90;) 2,000 bbls. Wheat Extra Rye, for export, mostly at $3 65@$3 90;) 1,950 bbls. straight Extras, (these at $4 35@$5 50 for very poor to fancy, mainly at $4 50@$5 10;) 1,450 bbls. Patent, (chiefly at from $5 @$7;) 4,100 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (these at $3 65@$5 60, largely at $4 50@$5 45;) 700 bbls. Patent Extras, (chiefly at $5 25@$7 25;) 550 bbls. Superfine, (these at $3 15 for inferior to $3 50 for very choice, mostly at $3 35@$3 50;) 700 bbls. No. 2, (these mainly at $2 40@$2 90,) and sundry lots unsound and Sour Flour at from $3 25@$5.....An active inquiry has been reported for Southern Flour, mainly for shipment, at generally steady prices, sales having been reported of 4,200 bbls., in lots, at $3 75@$5 50 for very inferior to fancy shipping Extras, and $4 75@$6 for fair to fancy Trade and Family Extras. Of the sales were 3,100 bbls., for shipment to South America, within the range of $3 75@$5 50, part for Southern delivery.....Rye Flour has been more active and quoted firmer, ranging from $2 80@$3 15 for poor to choice Superfine State, (some very fancy brands selling at higher figures up to $3 25@$3 50,) and $3 70@$3 75 for Western and Pennsylvan a, and $2 15@$2 65 for ordinary to choice fine.....Sales, 850 bbls., in lots.....Corn-meal has been moderately active, with a wide range of $2 15@$2 50 for inferior to fancy Yellow Western and $2 75@$2 90 for Brandywine.....Sales reported of 2,800 bbls., including Yellow Western, mainly at from $2 25 and 900 bbls. Brandywine at $2 80.....Corn-meal, in bags, slow of sale, within the range of 80c.@ $2 15 for coarse to very choice ₱ 100 lb., with the main call reported for cheap lots on the basis of 90c.@$1.....Oat-meal has been in light request, within the range of $3@$5 for ordinary to very fancy ₱ bbl.....Buckwheat Flour very quiet at $1 50@$1 75 for fair to very choice, selling mostly at $1 60@$1 70 ₱ 100 lb.....Buckwheat in sack request; quoted at 45c.@46c.

RYE—$1 win—$1 bat has been decidedly less active to-day, and quoted generally weaker; in most instances about 2c. a bushel, some dealings showing a decline of about 1c. a bushel. Offerings of most grades were somewhat freer. White Wheat held its position very well, and the best samples were sought after by shippers, but medi ocres were of a less encouraging tenor. The course of ocean freights was rather against shippers..... Sales have been reported since our last of 410,000 bush., of which 312,000 bushels for early delivery, including 8,800 bushels Extra White at $1 11¾@$1 11¾, (8,000 bushels at $1 12½;) 20,000 bushels White State at $1 10½ @$1 11¾, (a boat-load of choice at $1 11¾;) 33,000 bushels No. 1 White at $1 10@$1 11¾, (chiefly at $1 10¾@$1 11, two boat-loads of which reached as high as $1 11¾, and an odd lot as low as $1 10.) 800 bushels No. 2 White at $1 08@$1 08¾; 143,000 bushels ungraded White at $1 08@$1 11¾; 1,600 bushels No. 1 Red at $1 10¾@$1 11; 28,000 bushels No. 2 Red at $1 10½@$1 10¾; 40,000 bushels do. January options, at $1 10¾; 94,000 bushels do. February options, at $1 10¾; 2,000 bushels No. 3 Red at $1 03@$1 03½; 42,000 bushels ungraded Red at 98c.@$1 10, (of which a boat-load called No. 2 Chicago, at $1 09;) 26,500 bushels No. 2 Amber, at $1 05 @$1 07, chiefly at $1 06½@$1 07;) 8,000 bushels do. January options, at $1 06¾; 16,000 bushels do. February options, at $1 07¾; 47,000 bushels ungraded Amber at $1 05@$1 11; 3,000 bushels Rejected Red, to arrive, at 92c.; 2,000 bushels No. 1 Minnesota Spring, very choice old, to a local miller, at $1 10; 16,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, choice, at $1 02; 8,000 bushels New-York No. 2 Spring, February option, at 98c.; 50,000 bushels do. Spring at 97c.; 5,000 bushels No. 4 Milwaukee Spring at 84½c.; 8,000 bushels Rejected Spring at 77c.; 10,000 bushels ungraded Spring, at 81c.@92c.....Corn has been sought after to a fair extent for early delivery, and quoted, as a rule, about steady, while in the way of options, and at times the close, a trifle stronger tendency. Sales have been reported of 239,000 bushels, (of which 159,000 bushels for early delivery,) including New-York No. 2 at 47c.@47¾c., chiefly at 47¾c.; 47,000 bushels do., in store, quoted at 46¾c.@46¾c.; New-York No. 2, January option, 16,000 bushels, at 47¾c.; do., February, 8,000 bushels, at 45¾c.; May, 16,000 bushels, at 46¼c.; do., New No. 2 early delivery, 12,000 bushels, at 46¼c.; do., January option, 8,000 bushels, at 46c.; steamer Mixed at 45½c.@45¾c.; New-York No. 2 Mixed, January option, 24,000 bushels, at 45¾c.; do., February, 8,000 bushels, at 44¾c.; Mixed Western, ungraded, at 44¾c.@48c.; New-York No. 3, about 13,000 bushels at 44¼@45c., (a boat-load at 44¾c.;) Rejected Yellow, old at 53c.; Jersey Yellow, 10,000 bushels, at 47@47½c.; Western Yellow, choice old, 5,000 bushels at 50c.....Rye has been in moderate demand since our last, and quoted about steady; 33,000 bushels prime State sold at 83c. No. 2 Western quoted at 57c.@58c., afloat.....Barley has been in light demand, but quoted about as before; 2,500 bushels ungraded Canada sold at $1.....Malt and Peas as last quoted.....Oats have been in less demand at about former figures, and quoted about steady, with heavier last of 44,000 bushels, including New-York Extra White quoted at 39¾c.@39¾c.; New-York No. 1 White at 38c.@38¼c.; New-York No. 2 White, 2,800 bushels, at 34½c.@34¾c., do.; February delivery, 5,000 bushels, at 33c.; New-York No. 3 White, 700 bushels, at 33¼c., (a slight advance;) New-York No. 2, 2,800 bushels, at 31¼c.@31¾c.; New-York No. 2, 4,200 bushels, at 31½c.; New-York No. 3 quoted at 30c.@30½c.; White Western, 3,000 bushels, at 33c.@33½c.; Mixed Western, 3,900 bushels, at 30½c.@31¾c.; White State, 3,600 bushels, at 34c.@36c.; Mixed State, 1,100 bushels, at 32½c.; No. 2 Chicago, afloat, 4,000 bushels, strictly prime reported at 31¾c., and, in store, quoted at 29¾c.@30c.....Feed has been quoted generally steady on a fair demand, mainly for 40 to 60 lbs. We quote: 40 lbs. at $15@$15 50; 45 lbs. nearer for choice; 50 and 60 lb. quoted at $15@$15 50; 100 lb. at $15 50@$17; Rye Feed at $14@$15.....Hay and Straw held firmly, with a moderate inquiry noted for the better qualities.....Seeds quiet at former figures; 75 bags Western Clover sold at 6¾c. ₱ lb.....The stock of Grain in this port comprises 3,429,371 bushels Wheat, 2,729,857 bushels Corn, 572,670 bushels Rye, 908,425 bushels Barley, 91,447 bushels Malt, 922,332 bushels Oats, and 23,240 bushels Peas; the aggregate of Grain in store is 8,677,642 bushels, as against 9,078,458 bushels last Monday, 6,364,914 bushels Jan. 14, 1878, and 2,074,986 bushels Jan. 15, 1877.

BIDES—Steady, with sales of 400 Buenos Ayres and 8,000 do. Rios on private terms.

Leather is in fair request, with the attention; values are [illegible] ₱ lb. for [illegible] ₱ lb. for [illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat has been decidedly less active to-day, and quoted generally weaker; in most instances about 2c. a bushel, some dealings showing a decline of about 1c. a bushel. Offerings of most grades were somewhat freer. White Wheat held its position very well, and the best samples were sought after by shippers, but medi ocres were of a less encouraging tenor. The course of ocean freights was rather against shippers..... Sales have been reported since our last of 410,000 bush., of which 312,000 bushels for early delivery, including 8,800 bushels Extra White at $1 11¾@$1 11¾, (8,000 bushels at $1 12½;) 20,000 bushels White State at $1 10½ @$1 11¾, (a boat-load of choice at $1 11¾;) 33,000 bushels No. 1 White at $1 10@$1 11¾, (chiefly at $1 10¾@$1 11, two boat-loads of which reached as high as $1 11¾, and an odd lot as low as $1 10.) 800 bushels No. 2 White at $1 08@$1 08¾; 143,000 bushels ungraded White at $1 08@$1 11¾; 1,600 bushels No. 1 Red at $1 10¾@$1 11; 28,000 bushels No. 2 Red at $1 10½@$1 10¾; 40,000 bushels do. January options, at $1 10¾; 94,000 bushels do. February options, at $1 10¾; 2,000 bushels No. 3 Red at $1 03@$1 03½; 42,000 bushels ungraded Red at 98c.@$1 10, (of which a boat-load called No. 2 Chicago, at $1 09;) 26,500 bushels No. 2 Amber, at $1 05 @$1 07, chiefly at $1 06½@$1 07;) 8,000 bushels do. January options, at $1 06¾; 16,000 bushels do. February options, at $1 07¾; 47,000 bushels ungraded Amber at $1 05@$1 11; 3,000 bushels Rejected Red, to arrive, at 92c.; 2,000 bushels No. 1 Minnesota Spring, very choice old, to a local miller, at $1 10; 16,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, choice, at $1 02; 8,000 bushels New-York No. 2 Spring, February option, at 98c.; 50,000 bushels do. Spring at 97c.; 5,000 bushels No. 4 Milwaukee Spring at 84½c.; 8,000 bushels Rejected Spring at 77c.; 10,000 bushels ungraded Spring, at 81c.@92c.....Corn has been sought after to a fair extent for early delivery, and quoted, as a rule, about steady, while in the way of options, and at times the close, a trifle stronger tendency. Sales have been reported of 239,000 bushels, (of which 159,000 bushels for early delivery,) including New-York No. 2 at 47c.@47¾c., chiefly at 47¾c.; 47,000 bushels do., in store, quoted at 46¾c.@46¾c.; New-York No. 2, January option, 16,000 bushels, at 47¾c.; do., February, 8,000 bushels, at 45¾c.; May, 16,000 bushels, at 46¼c.; do., New No. 2 early delivery, 12,000 bushels, at 46¼c.; do., January option, 8,000 bushels, at 46c.; steamer Mixed at 45½c.@45¾c.; New-York No. 2 Mixed, January option, 24,000 bushels, at 45¾c.; do., February, 8,000 bushels, at 44¾c.; Mixed Western, ungraded, at 44¾c.@48c.; New-York No. 3, about 13,000 bushels at 44¼@45c., (a boat-load at 44¾c.;) Rejected Yellow, old at 53c.; Jersey Yellow, 10,000 bushels, at 47@47½c.; Western Yellow, choice old, 5,000 bushels at 50c.....Rye has been in moderate demand since our last, and quoted about steady; 33,000 bushels prime State sold at 83c. No. 2 Western quoted at 57c.@58c., afloat.....Barley has been in light demand, but quoted about as before; 2,500 bushels ungraded Canada sold at $1.....Malt and Peas as last quoted.....Oats have been in less demand at about former figures, and quoted about steady, with heavier last of 44,000 bushels, including New-York Extra White quoted at 39¾c.@39¾c.; New-York No. 1 White at 38c.@38¼c.; New-York No. 2 White, 2,800 bushels, at 34½c.@34¾c., do.; February delivery, 5,000 bushels, at 33c.; New-York No. 3 White, 700 bushels, at 33¼c., (a slight advance;) New-York No. 2, 2,800 bushels, at 31¼c.@31¾c.; New-York No. 2, 4,200 bushels, at 31½c.; New-York No. 3 quoted at 30c.@30½c.; White Western, 3,000 bushels, at 33c.@33½c.; Mixed Western, 3,900 bushels, at 30½c.@31¾c.; White State, 3,600 bushels, at 34c.@36c.; Mixed State, 1,100 bushels, at 32½c.; No. 2 Chicago, afloat, 4,000 bushels, strictly prime reported at 31¾c., and, in store, quoted at 29¾c.@30c.....Feed has been quoted generally steady on a fair demand, mainly for 40 to 60 lbs. We quote: 40 lbs. at $15@$15 50; 45 lbs. nearer for choice; 50 and 60 lb. quoted at $15@$15 50; 100 lb. at $15 50@$17; Rye Feed at $14@$15.....Hay and Straw held firmly, with a moderate inquiry noted for the better qualities.....Seeds quiet at former figures; 75 bags Western Clover sold at 6¾c. ₱ lb.....The stock of Grain in this port comprises 3,429,371 bushels Wheat, 2,729,857 bushels Corn, 572,670 bushels Rye, 908,425 bushels Barley, 91,447 bushels Malt, 922,332 bushels Oats, and 23,240 bushels Peas; the aggregate of Grain in store is 8,677,642 bushels, as against 9,078,458 bushels last Monday, 6,364,914 bushels Jan. 14, 1878, and 2,074,986 bushels Jan. 15, 1877.

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THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 13.—Flour—Trade fairly active; Western, No. 2 Spring, $4 25@$4 50; No. 1 Spring, $4 75@$5 25; Amber, $4 75@$5 25; White Winter, $5 25@$5 75; New Process, $7@$8; City Brand, No. 2 Spring, $3 75@ $4 25; No. 1 Spring, $5@$5 50; Amber, $5 25@$5 75; White Winter, $5 50@$6; new process, $7 25@$7 75. Rye Flour quiet at $3 25@$3 50 ₱ bbl. Corn-meal—Flour $2 25@$2 50 ₱ cwt. Wheat firm; prices nominally unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats inactive. Barley—Two-rowed State, $4 50@$5; Canada, $5@$5 50; Ingersoll B, medium, $5 50@$6; Banner's coarse, $5@$5 50; Schumaker's Akron, $6 50 @$6 75. Corn-meal steady at 47½c.@48c.; Coarse, 35c.@ 36c.; new process, for family use, $1 40 ₱ cwt. Mill-feed active and firm; selling at the mills, coarse, $11 50@$12; fine, $13@$14. Rye steady, at 60c. ₱ ton. Rye Feed at $14@$15 ₱ ton. Barley—Good malting grades held firm, but a limited amount on the market. There is a fair supply of common grades of State and Western, with light inquiry; quoted, Canada, 44 to 45 lb., 90c.@$1 05; do., 46 to 47 lb., $1 02 @$1 25; bright do., 47 to 48 lb., $1 25; Bay Quinte, 48 lb., $1 20; six-rowed State, 80c.@90c.; two-rowed, 80c.@90c., according to color and weight. Barley-malt—Good trade demand for good lots, from State and Canada sold; from State at $1 10@$1 20, and from Canada at $1 15@$1 20. Seeds—Light inquiry; holders firm at strong prices. Other articles unchanged. Rail Freights steady; rates to New York, Canal, 9a; Oats, 5¼c., to New-York. Receipts—Flour, 5,400 bbls.; Wheat, 27,000 bushels; Corn, 47,000 bush

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Monday, Jan. 13, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, S. B. Brownell, Esq., Referee, A. H. Muller & Son sold the building, with lot 25 by 100, on Monroe-st., north side, about 150 feet east of Pike-st., for $15,000, to John J. Boese, plaintiff. D. M. Seaman, under a similar court order, L. W. Emerson, Esq., Referee, disposed of the three-story brick dwelling and two-story brick stable, with lot 22 by 98.9, No. 418 West 26th-st., south side, 293 feet west of 9th-av., for $3,775, to Isabella Van Dolsen, plaintiff. Under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Henry F. Pultz, Esq., Referee, Richard V. Harnett sold the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 16.10 by 71.3, on Avenue A, east side, 16.9 feet north of 120th-st., for $8,000, to New-York Life Insurance Company, plaintiff.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Jan. 11.

624-st., n. s., 117 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 16.6x 76.5; Lewis I. Morrison to Marie F. Terrason..... $6,500

84th-st., n. s., 98 ft. e. of Avenue A, rear of 67.9x irregular; Andrew D. Lilian and wife to Mary Schuck..... 300

Ludlow st., e. s., 162.6 ft. s. of Delancey-st., 14x 87.6. Cecelia Grun and husband to Mary B. Trimble..... 7,000

158th-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of Courtlandt-av., 25x 100, 2d Ward; Vincent Sauter and wife to Anna M. Sauter..... 400

Courtlandt-av., e. s., 50 ft. n. of 149th-st.; 25x 100, 2d Ward; Same to Same..... c200

73d-st., n. s., 155 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x102.2; Mary Wehner and husband to Theodore Ladd. 10,500

Eldridge-st., Nos. 11 and 13, 50x100; Louis Diebold to Christian Brunnemann..... 8,000

1st-av., n. w. corner of 28th-st., 100x98.9; F. A. Burnham. Referee, to Solomon Loeb..... $58,000

Mott-st., No. 213, 22x99.2; J. D. Coleman, Referee, to James A. Roosevelt, Trustee..... 12,000

23d-st., s. s., 48 ft. e. of 10th-av., 22x98.9; R. E. McCafferty, Referee, to Annie E. Allen and others..... 4,000

3d-av., e. s., near 143d-st., 28x98x irregular, 324 Ward; E. D. Gale, Referee, to Samuel Cardwell..... 2,500

112th-st., s. s., 265 ft. e. of 3d-av., 15x100.10; R. F. Farrell, Referee, to Sarah Burr..... 4,000

Madison-av., s. w. corner of Charles-place, 100x 109.7; E. Hall, Referee, to William H. Morris-av., w. s., 300 ft. n. of James-st., 100x 125; Same to Same..... 800

Walton-av., w. s., 415 ft. n. of Ella-st., 100x 184; Same to Same..... 3,000

50th-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 10th-av., 76.9x97.9 x irregular; J. E. Ward, Referee, to Margaret M. Hendricks..... 15,000

LEASES RECORDED.

3d-st., n. s., 237.6 ft. e. of 1st-av., 24.7x98.2; John J. Astor, Trustee of, to John Fath, 20 years..... $350

Madison-st., n. s., between Rutgers and Jefferson sts., 21 years; Mary Crosby to Clara McGovern..... 275

Warren-st., Nos. 23 and 25, 5 years; Charles A. Bondolfo to Vincent Mayer..... 7,000

3d-av., Nos. 551 and 553, 7 years; Benjamin N. Disbrow to Benjamin N. Disbrow, Jr..... 2,500

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Avery, Margaret L., and husband to Louisa Frana; w. s. Tinton-av., n. of Denman-st., 3 years..... $300

Betz, Charles, and another to George H. Roberts and another; s. s. corner of Rivington and Lewis sts., 5 years..... 1,500

Brevoort, Celine, and husband to Catharine Judd; e. 44th-st., w. of 6th-av., 3 years..... 8,000

Cardwell, Samuel, and wife to the Harlem Savings Bank; s. s. 3d-av., near 143d-st., 1 year. 2,000

Cole, Edmund W., and wife to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; Nos. 1,556 and 1,558 Broadway, 1 year..... 30,000

Fath, John, to John Baierle; n. s. 33d-st., e. of 1st-av., 3 years..... 2,000

Griswold, Harriet E., to Charlotte E. McC. Bech; s. s. Tinton-place, n. of Gregg-st., 3 years..... 1,250

Herriman, James, and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; No. 21 West 30th-st., No. 486 6th-av., No. 53 West 28th-st., and e. s. 4th-av., s. of 89th-st., 1½ years..... 40,000

Kelly, P. R., and wife to James E. Miller and another; w. of 1st-av. and n. of 113th-st., 1 year..... 2,500

Malcolm, James F., and wife to Amelia Robins; e. s. Lexington-av., n. of 76th-st., 3 years..... 15,000

Mullins, Thomas F., and others to Mary E. Mullins; s. s. 57th-st., s. of 2d-av., 3 years..... 3,500

O'Donnell, Mary B., and husband to James Gormley; s. w. corner of Madison and Clinton sts., 3 years..... 6,000

Reinfurt, F. L., and wife to George Goetz; s. s. 50th-st., s. of 9th-av., 3 years..... 1,200

Salomon, Babetha, and husband to Charles Gerlach; w. s. 2d-av., s. of 50th-st., 5 years..... 7,000

Smith, Hester L., and husband to A. Smith; s. s. Maiden-lane, e. of Pearl-st., 3 years..... 1,200

Smith, Thomas, and wife to S. V. Hoffman; w. s. 4th-av., n. of 63d-st..... 6,000

Stiekert, Josephine, and husband to F. Dillemuth; n. s. 156th-st., e. of Courtlandt-av., 3 years..... 700

Wolbach, Rebecca, to Henrietta Bowman; s. s. 3d-av., w. of 74th-st., 3 years..... 9,500

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Brown, Lewis B., to Jane A. Ward..... $925

Law, George, Jr., to George Law..... $21,000

Lockman, J. K., Executor, &c., to Theodore De Witt, Jr..... 6,085

Marx, Salomon, to Simon Hoffmann..... 3,020

New-York Dry Dock Company to George Law. $30,270

Raynor, Julia, Executor, &c., to Robert E. Deyo. 757

Sisey, William R., to Charles E. Richards, Executor, &c..... 1,000

Vinot, Jules T., to Emma J. Youman..... 4,175

Willetta, R. R., to E. B. Willetta..... 8,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HARDMAN & HOUGHTON,
REAL ESTATE,
No. 446 Broome-st., one door from Broadway.
New-York, Dec. 30, 1878.

The business established by AARON HARDMAN in 1816, and for the past 34 years conducted by the late AARON HARDMAN and FRANK R. HOUGHTON, will hereafter be conducted by themselves under the firm name of HARDMAN & HOUGHTON.

A.—SALE BY ORDER OF DAVID J. MAGNIN, Esq., Executor, No. 210 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant Park, first-class medium dwelling; low price. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.
4 Pine. 35 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.

FOR SALE.—ON EAST 31ST-ST., JUST EAST OF 5th-av., a four-story high-stoop house, in perfect order; will be sold cheap. Apply for permits to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

A CORNER ON UPPER BROADWAY FOR ONLY $30,000.—Broadway and 5th-av. property a specialty. T. S. CLARKSON & CO., No. 149 Broadway.

HARLEM—RAPID TRANSIT.
Houses, stores, floors, to let and for sale.
PORTER & CO., No. 178 East 125th-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

UPPER PART OF HOUSE; EVERY IMprovement; $60 per month. LALOR, 1,037 3d-av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE.
The five-story brown-stone-front store and lot
NO. 96 BEEKMAN-ST.,
east side, between Pearl and Cliff sts.,
will be sold at auction on
THURSDAY, JAN. 16,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of Mary Hallett, deceased, lot 25 by 100 feet.
60 per cent. on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent. for three or five years.
Maps at the office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—THE DESirable business corner property, Nos. 40 Franklin and 76 West Broadway, New-York, will be sold by RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on THURSDAY, Jan. 16, 1879, at 12 o'clock. For particulars apply to A. W. LEGGETT, No. 39 Pearl-st., or WM. S. SYMS, Attorney, No. 170 Broadway.

LOUIS MESIER, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL at public auction, on Jan. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling No. 3 East 41st-st.; 21x98.9.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET—NO. 12 WALKER-ST. — FIVE-STORY modern building; iron front. Can be rented as a whole, or will be divided. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE NEW STORE NO. 611 Broadway, extending through to Mercer-st., with basement and sub-basement; ready for occupancy 1st of February. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine-st.

NO. 199 CHURCH-ST. — SECOND, THIRD, and Fourth Loft to let; very light; desirable. Apply to HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FARM FOR SALE.—I OFFER FOR SALE MY farm, situated in Willmar, Kandiyohi County, Minn., contains 735 acres, divided as follows: 450 broken, 60 timber, balance prairie, with three miles lake shore. Large house, barns, grain-house, capacity 13,000 bushels; piggery, &c. Located on a beautiful lake shore, two miles from Willmar, a thriving town on the St. P. and P. R. R., 104 miles west of St. Paul. Address PAUL WILLMAR, Willmar, Kandiyohi County, Minn.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT, A FIRST-CLASS FURnished house, between Madison and 6th ave., from 58th to 59th sts., for small family, by responsible party. Address J. A. E., Whitney Hotel.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED — A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH-BASEment house between 36th and 59th sts., Park and 6th-avs. LALOR, No. 1,037 3d-av.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN.
BATAVIA...WED., Jan. 15 | PARTHIA...WED., Jan. 29
ALGERIA...WED., Jan. 22 | SCOTHIA...WED., Feb. 5

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage.

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms, including a special low rate for the Fall and Winter months.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP BATAVIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 10 A. M., on Jan. 15, 1879.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier 38, N. R., foot of King-st.

WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 8:30 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Jan. 21, 12:30 P. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Jan. 28, 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Feb. 4, 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Feb. 18, 3 P. M.

These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are fitted with engines and boilers to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room,) $55, $65, and $75. INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26.
OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and the homeward passages.

ADRIATIC, Capt. JENNINGS, Thurs., Jan. 16, 11:30 A.M.
CELTIC, Capt. GELDERT.....Thurs., Jan. 23, 6 A. M.
BRITANNIC, Capt. PERRY.....Saturday, Feb. 1, noon

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, $90, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE,

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From Pier No. 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Jan. 16
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Jan. 23

First cabin, $55 to $70, according to accommodations; excursion tickets, $100 to $120. Second Cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage at lowest rates.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 43 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
Company's pier foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

RHEIN.....Sat., Jan. 18 | WESER.....Sat., Feb. 1
NECKAR.....Sat., Jan. 25 | MOSELLE.....Sat., Feb. 8

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100
Second cabin.....50
Steerage.....30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid Steerage certificates, $30. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Jan. 18, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Jan. 25, 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, Jan. 30, 11 A. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Morrison-st.

CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates. 118 Lounges, Saloons, and bath rooms amidships. These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 2 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

AMERIQUE, DELORD.....Wednesday, Jan. 22, 5:30 A. M.
FRANCE, TRUDELLE.....Wednesday, Feb. 5, 3:30 P. M.
CANADA, FRANGEUL.....Wednesday, Feb. 19, 3:30 P. M.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passengers apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Circassia.....Jan. 18, 2 P. M. | Ethiopia.....Feb. 1, noon.
Devonia.....Jan. 25, 7 A. M. | California.....Feb. 8, 6 A. M.

Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.

Victoria.....Jan. 18, 2 P. M. | Castalia.....Jan. 25, 7 A. M.
Calabria.....Jan. 26 and Feb. 16 | at noon, reduced rates.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
FRISIA.....Thurs., Jan. 16 | GERMANIA.....Jan. 30
HERDER.....Thurs., Jan. 23 | CIMBRIA.....Thurs., Feb. 6

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in Europe: Cabin, $100, gold; second cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS.
General Agents, No. 61 Broadway. Passenger Agents, No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers leave Jersey City, near Pavonia Ferry.

SCHIEDAM.....Saturday, Jan. 11
ROTTERDAM.....Wednesday, Jan. 22

Cabin, $65–$70. Intermediate, $45–$50. Steerage, $23.
H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.
FUNCKE BROS. & CO., W. WORMSER, Agents, 27 So. Wm.-st., Freight Agts. 50 B'way., Gen. Passage Agt.

THE RED STAR LINE FOR ANTWERP.

Carrying the Belgian and United States mails. Sailing every 12 days from Philadelphia and New-York.
ZEALAND.....Saturday, Jan. 18, 9 A. M.

For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Phila., and No. 52 Broadway, New-York.
JNO. McDONALD, Agt., No. 8 Battery-place.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF COLUMBUS, Capt. NICKERSON...Wed., Jan. 15
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. MALLERY.....Sat., Jan. 18

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, Georgia and Florida Steamboat Company, and with the new and elegant iron steamer ST. JOHNS.

GEO. YONGE, Agent
C. D. OWENS, General Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway. Central R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO.

Connecting at St. Thomas with German steamers for Porto Rico and Spanish Main. The new first-class iron steam-ship NORTH AMERICA, Capt. Carpenter, will sail for the above ports on Wednesday, Feb. 5, at 3 P. M.

Positively no freight received after 3d. Freight must be paid in advance. Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at Roberts' Dock, Brooklyn. Insurance lower than by any other line. Shippers desiring insurance can effect same under our open policy. For freight engagements or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents, Office, Pier No. 20 East River.

FLORIDA RAILROAD AND STEAM-SHIP LINE.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FLORIDA.
SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
LOWEST RATES OF FREIGHT AND PASSAGE.
Steamer ASHLAND, SATURDAY, Jan. 4,
And every Saturday thereafter,

For Fernandina direct, from Pier No. 12 N. R., at 3 P.M.

Only line issuing through tickets and bills lading to all points in Florida, and on Charleston, Augusta, Appalachicola, and Flint Rivers, and BRUNSWICK, Ga. Insurance ½ per cent. Bills lading signed on pier. For further information, through bills lading, and passage apply to
M. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., up stairs.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA: Steam-ship COLON.....Monday, Jan. 20, noon
Connecting for South and Central America and Mexico.

From San Francisco for Japan and China:
Steam-ship CHINA.....Wednesday, March 5, noon
From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship AUSTRALIA.....Monday, Jan. 20, noon

For freight or general information apply to Company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River, and for passage at Company's Ticket Office, No. 257 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.

Calling at Progreso, Campeche, and Frontera.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only,) Thurs., Jan. 16
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Saturday, Jan. 25
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only,) Thurs., Feb. 6

Steamer leaves New-Orleans Jan. 29 and Feb. 19 for Vera Cruz via Matamoros, Tampico, Tuxpan, connecting with steamer for Havana. New-York and above rates.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

Steam-ship.....SATURDAY, Jan. 18
Steamer SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....WED., Jan. 29

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodation for passengers.
S. S. SARATOGA.....Wednesday, Jan. 22
S. S. NIAGARA.....Saturday, Feb. 1

Tickets issued also for
VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS
in connection with French and English S. S. Lines from Havana.
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

SHIPPING.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, SAVANNAH, FLORIDA PORTS, AND ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 37 SOUTH RIVER.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY, Jan. 18

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination, one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the Pier,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent,
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

PALMETTO FREIGHT LINE,

VIA STEAM-SHIP TO CHARLESTON, S. C., and the SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD, to all points in the South and South-west.
Freight rates and insurance at lowest figures.
Bills of lading signed at Pier No. 27 North River.
CHAS. D. OWENS, General Agent,
Palmetto Freight Line,
No. 315 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

METROPOLITAN
ELEVATED RAILWAY.

Open from 5:30 A. M. to 12 P. M.

RECTOR-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry, and connects with cars for South Ferry.
CORTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Communipaw Ferries.
PARK-PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken.
CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferry.
FRANKLIN-ST.
GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses-Street Ferry to Jersey City, and connects with cars for Desbrosses and East Grand Street Ferries.
BLEECKER-ST.—Connects with cars for East and West.
EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Christopher-Street Ferry to Hoboken, connecting with cars for Christopher and East Tenth Street Ferries.
FOURTEENTH-ST.—Nearest point to Union-Square, Wallack's and Lyceum Theatres, Academy of Music, Irving and Tammany Halls, affording with cars for East Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries.
TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point to Booth's and James, and Park Theatres, Grand Opera House, Gilmore's Garden, and Masonic Temple, and Twenty-third-Street Ferry to Jersey City.
THIRTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point to Standard, Broadway, and Fifth-Avenue Theatres, Aquarium, and San Francisco Minstrels, connecting with cars for Weehawken Ferry.
FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Connects with New-York Transfer Company's cabs, for Grand Central Depot.
FIFTIETH-ST.
FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Central Park, connecting with cars of Belt Line Railroad.
For up-town trains take west side stations.
For down-town trains take west side stations.

FARE 10 CENTS,
Except between the hours of 5:30 and 7:30 A. M. and 5 and 7 P. M., when the fare is 5 cents.
WM. R. GARRISON, President.
M. VAN BROCKLIN, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after Jan. 13, 1879.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 10 Minutes, Washington 4:12 P. M. Regular at 4:30 and 8:20 A. M., 1 and 10 P. M.; Sunday, 4:30 A. M. and 10 P. M. For Baltimore 4 P. M., except Sunday.

Express for Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sunday 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30 and 10 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7:30 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:40 A. M., 10:10 P. M. daily; 9:40 A. M., 8:20 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore: 6:50 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:45, 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 A. M. and 10:10 P. M. From Philadelphia: 4:30, 6:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:30, 6:20, 8:30, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 4:30, 6:50, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 6:20, 10:10 P. M.

Ticket offices, No. 526 and No. 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; No. 116 and No. 1,119 Washington-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, Gen'l Manager. L. P. FARMER, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily. 8 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after Dec. 16, 1878,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, 10, (limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 12:01, 3:45, 3:55, 7, 7:35, 8, 9:05, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:30 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M. On Sundays, 12:01, 3:45, 3:55, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; No. 116 and No. 1,119 Washington-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY, OF MARYLAND, No. 3 GERMAN-ST.,
BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 8, 1879.

THIS COMPANY WILL PURCHASE FOR its sinking fund its first mortgage bonds to the amount of thirty-seven thousand eight hundred and forty-eight dollars ($37,848) in cash; and invites proposals for the surrender of any of said bonds to that extent.

Bids should be addressed to "Committee of Sinking Fund," at the office of the company in New-York, No. 71 Broadway, on or before the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock M.
C. W. KEIM, Treasurer.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, NO. 18 New-st., N. Y., members of the N. Y. Stock, Gold, and Government Bond Exchanges.—Securities (in fractional or large quantities) bought and sold on commission; also carried as long as required on 5 per cent. margin; advances made on approved collateral at market rate; deposits received subject to check at sight; 4 per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances; orders executed at the San Francisco and London Stock Exchanges.

ALL SPECULATIVE ACCOUNTS DECLINED.

J. HARMANUS FISHER,
(Member of Baltimore Stock Exchange for past 24 years.)
BANKER AND STOCK BROKER,
Post Office Box No. 69, Baltimore, Md.

Solicits correspondence and orders. Refers, by permission to Messrs. Haligarten & Co., Messrs. G. T. Bonner & Co., John B. Manning, Esq.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, New-York, Jan. 6, 1879.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 13 William-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 21, 1879, By order
W. A. NASH, Cashier.

THE NEVADA BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO.
Capital, $10,000,000, gold. Reserve, $3,500,000, gold.
No. 62 William-st., New-York.
Buys and sells exchange and telegraphic transfers.
Issues commercial and travelers' credits.
Executes orders for mining stocks at San Francisco.

UNITED BROOKLYN MINING COMPANY.
RENO, NEVADA.

The undersigned are ready to receive subscriptions for 5,000 shares of the stock of the above company, at $3 per share. For full particulars apply to
CAMMANN & CO., No. 8 Wall-st.

AS TO THE SALE OR HYPOTHECATION OF LIFE POLICIES—If not in wife's favor—and of any interest dependent on life, consult D. F. PACKLER, No. 320 Broadway.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL PURCHASE, at par per the Indiana Central Railway 10 per cent. coupons due Jan. 1, 1879.
A. ISELIN & CO.,
Jan. 1, 1879. No. 48 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS,
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS,
(No. 67 Bleecker-st.,) New-York, Jan. 8, 1879.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE THIS day declared interest, under the provisions of the by-laws for the last six months ending the 31st December, as follows:

At the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum on all sums of five dollars and under five hundred dollars, and of FOUR PER CENT. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward, payable on and after the THIRD MONDAY, being the 20th, of this month.

This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the pass-books at any time when required on and after the 20th inst.
GEORGE CABOT WARD, Secretary.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS,
Nos. 74 and 76 WALL-ST.

The Trustees have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending the 31st ult., at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 20th inst. The interest will be credited to depositors as principal.
WM. H. MACY, President.
JOHN H. BOSTWICK, Registrar.
New-York, Jan. 9, 1879.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES
4 Per Cent. Bonds,

COUPON OR REGISTERED,

And all other issues of Government securities, bought and sold at MARKET RATES, FREE OF COMMISSION, and on hand for immediate delivery.

CALLED 5-20s bought or exchanged for other issues on most favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,

Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., N. Y.

CITY BONDS
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON THE 15TH OF JANUARY, 1879,
THE CITY OF KINGSTON, N. Y.,
Will sell at the City Hall, in Kingston, N. Y., at 12 o'clock M.

$68,000 CONSOLIDATED BONDS,
issued in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, chapter 26, passed Feb. 16, 1873.

The bonds bear interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually on the 15th of January and July in each year, and have 30 years to run, with the option of the City to pay them after 10 years. Five per cent. of the purchase money will be required to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance, with accrued interest, on or before the 20th day of February next—the cash payment of five per cent. to be forfeited on failure to complete purchase.

Further information can be had by addressing any of the Presidents of the several banks in Kingston, N. Y.
THOS. CORNELL,
C. D. BRUYN, } Committee.

THE NEW 4 PER CENT.
U. S. Bonds.
HATCH & FOOTE,
NO. 12 WALL-ST.,

Offer for sale the new 4 Per Cent. Bonds, either coupon or registered, in denominations to suit purchasers. *Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.* Called Bonds and all the various issues of United States Securities received in payment, or PURCHASED AT FULL MARKET RATES.

BUFFALO CITY
7 Per Cent. Bonds,
PAYABLE IN 1890.

FOR SALE BY
DANIEL A. MORAN.
40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 68 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1878.

Notice is hereby given that the following bonds of this company of $1,000 each, known as Consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds, have been designated by lot to be paid at par and accrued interest on presentation at this office, according to the provisions of the Deed of Trust, securing the same. The numbers are as follows:

47	1,856	2,411	3,424	4,472	6,080	6,880
93	1,877	2,497	3,427	4,857	6,082	6,976
97	1,765	2,566	3,443	5,031	6,255	6,998
137	1

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS ELATED

THE CORNING-SCHENCK WEDDING.

A CEREMONY IN THE ENGLISH STYLE—THE CHANCEL LITERALLY BANKED WITH FLOWERS—THE CEREMONY AND RECEPTION—SOME OF THE PRESENTS.

A wedding which called together the best society of three cities, New-York, Brooklyn, and Albany, both at the ceremony and the reception, took place at 12 o'clock yesterday, at St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn. Fashionable society had been in such a fever of expectation respecting this affair for the last three or four weeks that the little pasteboard cards of admission to the ceremony were all bespoken before they were printed, and four days ago the last one had been given out. The groom, Mr. Erastus Corning, Jr., is the son of State Engineer and Surveyor Erastus Corning, of Albany, and the grandson of Hon. Erastus Corning, who has served his State in the halls of Congress. The family has for three generations occupied a commanding position in the old Knickerbocker circle, of which Albany is still the centre. The bride, Miss Grace Fitz Randolph Schenck, is one of the three daughters of Rev. Noah Hunt Schenck, D. D., whose residence, No. 144 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, was the scene of a reception, after the ceremony, which will be long remembered for the number of notable persons who were present.

The ceremony was set down for 12 o'clock, and commenced punctually to the minute, that is, if the entrance of the bridal party can be considered as a part of it. Already the galleries were terraces of faces surmounted with the latest bonnets from Paris, and the middle and wing pews, saving the seats reserved for invited guests, were packed with the select of three cities. While the organist, Mr. George William Warren, of this City, organist of St. Thomas' Church, assisted by his son, was extemporizing an organ prelude and executing the "Solennelle" of Gounod, one of Batiste's offertories, and a minuet of Haydn, the company had time to remark upon the extraordinary beauty of the floral decorations, which consisted in the main of immense bouquets and baskets of cut flowers, ranging in value, according to florists' figures, from $25 to $250. There were few palms and ferns. Indeed, the latter were not necessary, as the altar is one that yields itself readily to floral decoration. It is situated within an elevated alcove, railed off from the body of the interior, beautifully carpeted, and furnished with an altar-table hung with white satin ornamented with tassels. The font at the right bore one huge bouquet, which overflowed its carved stone rim and crept down toward the floor in clinging vines of ivy and smilax. On the left was a similar bouquet. The centres of both were formed of gigantic exotic lilies, whose waxen-white leaves just opened disclosed the yellow heart of the blossom, and rested lovingly upon deep-green leaves larger than one's palm. The altar-table formed the starting-point of the centre-piece, which was constructed of many dozens of bouquets and baskets artlessly terraced in such a manner as to bank the altar shoulder high with the rarest products of the conservatory, lilies and roses predominating. The flowers were mostly contributed by the friends and relatives of the bride. No further decorations were required, as the holiday evergreens were still bright and fresh, and festooned columns, cornices, and altar, leaving no available space for the popular pale-green smilax.

The front pews were occupied by invited guests. There were Mr. and Mrs. Erastus Corning, the parents of the groom, the latter in a plain black silk dress; Senator-elect George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, and his wife; ex-Gov. Horatio Seymour and wife; Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, brother-in-law and sister of the bride; Mayor Edward Cooper, of New-York, and wife; Mr. and Mrs. Drier, Mr. John Cropper, Mr. and Mrs. Bradish Johnson, Mr. Wilbroht Johnson, Mrs. and Miss Goodhue, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Pendleton Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. D'Oremieulx, Mr. Charles Dana, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Child, Mr. and Mrs. Israel Corse, Judge Barrett and wife, Mr. Bowers and wife, ex-Mayor Darcy and wife, of Worcester, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. George D. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus W. Field, Mr. and Mrs. Bronson, Murray, Rev. Dr. Howland, Mr. Halsey Haight, Mr. Cadwalader Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Stargee, Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Pierrepont, Mr. Henry E. Pierrepont, Jr., Hon. J. T. Stranahan and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Townsend, Gen. Marvin and wife, of Albany; Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Tibbitts, Mrs. Amasa Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Cutting, Hon. B. D. Silliman and wife, Judge Gilbert and wife, Mr. Carson Brevoort, Mr. Seth Low, Mr. A. A. Low, Mr. John W. Hamersley, New-York; Mr. Charles Suydam, Mr. Benjamin H. Field, Health Officer Vanderpoel and wife, Gen. Tracy and daughter, Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer, Mr. and Mrs. John Van Nostrand, and many others.

The number of invited guests was not large, strictly speaking, although the cards of admission amounted to more than 1,000. The space allotted to the former was, consequently, not crowded, and the elegant toilets of the ladies were displayed to excellent advantage. The ushers, in simple morning dress, performed their duties with grace and tact, and then joined the bridal party as it advanced down the aisle. St. Ann's bells were just ringing out "Come to the bower," when the party arrived in carriages and were set down at the canopied main entrance on Clinton-street. Four of the ushers, W. E. Verplanck, F. K. Pendleton, of Cincinnati, and W. C. Sanger and W. E. Wyatt, of Brooklyn, received the party at the entrance, formed two by two in the order of procession, and preceded them down the aisle. Next came the bride, leaning upon the arm of her father. Her costume consisted of an elegant robe of white satin and damask silk, trimmed with drifts of lace and orange blossoms. The robe was in the princess style, cut on train. A simple veil of fleecy white tulle fell almost to her feet. A magnificent set of diamonds and pearls, the gift of the groom, which will be described hereafter, lighted up this simple and elegant costume. All eyes were directed to the pretty blonde face, lighted with hazel eyes, and set in an abundance of fair hair, as the bride came down the aisle, crowned with the superb diamond tiara that formed a part of the bridal gift. The mother of the bride followed, leaning upon the arm of Mr. S. D. Schenck. The eight bridesmaids followed, two by two, each carrying a bouquet of blushing jaquemiot roses, and each wearing a tulle scarf as the symbol of their office. They were Miss Ida Z. Schenck, sister of the bride; Miss Pendleton, of Cincinnati, daughter of the Senator-elect; Miss Dandridge, of Cincinnati; Miss Turnbull, of Baltimore; Miss Thompson, Miss Morgan, Miss Corlies, and Miss Sanger, of Brooklyn. They were all dressed alike, in habits of white India muslin, bountifully trimmed with fleecy falls of Valenciennes lace. A white felt bonnet and a bow of white satin at the throat completed a costume very simple and unpretentious, but very elegant. Two ushers, Mr. E. Mortimer and Mr. N. Pendleton Seneck, finished the cort ge.

As the bride paused at the altar, the groom, accompanied by his best man, Mr. Horatio Seymour, Jr., who had just entered at the Livingston-street door, emerged from the wing and joined the party. The organ, which had been playing a sonorous movement from "Lohengrin," now softened and mellowed its note, and fell into the low, broken, wandering melody of the romance from "Mignon," which was continued while the party were kneeling at the altar. The bride and groom had joined hands on meeting at the altar. All rose, and the ceremony was commenced according to the English Episcopal ritual, by the venerable Bishop Doane, of Albany, the bride responding in a clear, calm voice that was audible in the organ-loft, and the groom, a pleasant-faced young man, with blonde beard, answering the usual questions with admirable self-possession. At the words, "Who giveth this woman," &c., Rev. Dr. Schenck advanced from the side of his wife, took the hand of the bride, and placed it in that of the groom. The legal portion of the ceremony having been finished by Bishop Doane, the sonorous tones of Bishop Littlejohn, of the Diocese of Long Island, took the more strictly sacramental portion, and finished with the familiar blessing and benediction at the end of the Book of Common Prayer. As the last words of the benediction died away, the organ abandoned its minor recital, and the party filed down the aisle with the old familiar notes of Mendelssohn's march filling the air and the bells of St. Ann ringing. The audience lingered long, but the bouquets at the altar disappeared almost immediately, and the star of gas-jets above the altar table went suddenly out.

In the meantime, the bridal party and the invited guests had gone to the house of the bride's father, where the wedding reception was in progress until 5 o'clock. The parlors were profusely decorated, the place de résistance being a bank of flowers on the mantel, brought from Mr. Corning's garden in Albany and arranged by his gardener. Fine bouquets were also contributed to the decorations by Mr. Seth Low, Mrs. Charles E. Bill, Mrs. F. W. Corlies, Mrs. E. R. H. Lyman, Mme. Da Silva, and others. But the centre of attraction was the suite of rooms on the second story, where the bridal presents were on exhibition, and where the select 100 particular friends of the family had illustrated their liberality. First in elegance ranked a magnificent set of diamonds and pearls, the gift of the groom, composed of a tiara of large brilliants and pearls, bracelets, a pin holding a circle of diamonds, a solitaire ring, a pair of solitaire ear-rings, and a massive necklace, studded as if with drops of frozen moonlight, as some sentimentalist describes pearls, and sustaining a splendid pendant of diamonds. The parents of the groom presented their card, from which depended the key of an elegantly-furnished residence in Elk-street, Albany, where the newly-married pair will take up their abode after the bridal tour. One of the most unique of the presents was a solid gold set 200 years old, embodying the rarest handiwork of Persian artists in metal, and consisting of a salver and six pieces. It bore the card of Mrs. Benjamin Tibbits. Mrs. Corning, the grandmother of the groom, presented a magnificent piano; Mr. R. Fulton Cutting, the brother-in-law of the bride, two splendid placques. A large porcelain vase, resting upon a carved ebony pedestal, bore the card of George W. Childs, of Philadelphia. A silver and porcelain coffee set was the present of Mrs. Elizabeth Prest. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Messenger presented a unique vase, resting upon a pedestal of ebony, trimmed with brass. Mrs. Fitzsimmons, of Albany, was represented by a full set of solid silver dinner and breakfast cutlery. Mrs. Bishop Doane, of Albany, contributed an antique bell. Two genuine Turkish rugs represented the father and mother of the groom, and he himself had added to the collection a camel's hair shawl. There was also a very unique Indian screen, embroidered with fine gold wire, worth a fortune, presented by Mr. Bayard Cutting. But decidedly the work of art among them all was the marriage certificate, which was the gift of Bishop Doane. It was on vellum, after the antique fashion, with letters illuminated after the style of mediæval missals, illuminated addigs at the top. It bore the signatures of Bishops Doane and Littlejohn.

After a short tour the groom and bride will take possession of their home at No. 22 Elk-street, Albany.

THE SEAWANHAKA YACHT CLUB.

ANNUAL MEETING AND ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The Seawanhaka Yacht Club held its annual meeting at Delmonico's last evening, Commodore S. J. Colgate in the chair. The Secretary's report showed that the club was free from debt, and recommended a revival of the social reunions of the club which were so enjoyable last Winter. In conclusion the report said that, "with the resumption of specie payments, it was to be hoped that there would be a corresponding resumption of yachting." The report of the Treasurer showed a balance on hand of $1,249 59. Rear-Commodore Cromwell reported for the Law Committee a bill to be presented for passage by Congress, making an amendment to act 4,214 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, allowing pleasure yachts to omit the name of the port from which they sail from the hulls, and permitting them to sail from port to port without taking out clearance papers from the Custom-house. A memorial was also adopted requesting that owners of yachts should not be compelled to take out licenses annually, as at present, but that when a license was obtained it should not require renewal unless a change in the ownership should occur. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:

Commodore—Samuel J. Colgate.
Vice-Commodore—Oliver Cromwell.
Rear-Commodore—Walter L. Suydam.
Treasurer—W. B. Simonds.
Secretary—Charles H. Grundy.
Chaplains—William Irvin, D. D., and George E. Vandewater, D. D.
Surgeon—Benjamin F. Dawson.
Treasurer—A. Cary Smith.
Regatta Committee—M. Roosevelt Schuyler, James H. Elliott, C. Wyllys Betts, H. De F. Weeks, and Louis P. Bayard.
Law Committee—John A. Weeks Girard, Beekman, and James M. Varnum.
House Committee—William Foulke, F. O. De Luze, and Thomas Young.

Rear-Commodore Suydam and Secretary Grundy were appointed a committee to draft suitable resolutions on the death of Mr. Frederick P. Foster.

ONE OF BONNER'S TRANSACTIONS.

Another of the numerous suits which have grown out of the swindling transactions of John Bonner, in the rehypothecation of securities pledged with him for loans, was yesterday decided in the Supreme Court, by Judge Van Vorst. The plaintiffs were W. R. Gould & Co., and the defendants the Central Trust Company and Thomas S. Marlor. On Oct. 15, 1877, W. R. Gould & Co. borrowed $50,000 from John Bonner & Co., leaving with the latter as collateral 800 shares of Chicago and Alton Railroad stock. A short time afterward Bonner & Co. borrowed $100,000 from the Central Trust Company, and pledged as security 500 of the shares hypothecated by Gould & Co., $3,000 worth of Wabash Railroad bonds, hypothecated for a loan by Thomas S. Marlor, and 500 shares of stock of the Bankers' and Brokers' Association, which were really owned by Bonner & Co. Subsequently the latter rehypothecated the second block of 500 shares of Chicago and Alton stock, belonging to W. R. Gould & Co., to the Union Bank. After the flight of Bonner, and the discovery of his rehypothecations, Gould & Co. redeemed the 500 shares from the Union Bank by the payment of $29,000. On Jan. 4, 1878, the Central Trust Company sold out the 500 shares of Chicago and Alton Railroad stock, realizing $38,000, and the shares of Bankers' and Brokers' Association stock, which enabled it to repay itself the $100,000 it loaned to Bonner & Co. on the securities, and left a surplus of $989 59 to go to the original owners of the rehypothecated collateral. The trust company, however, claimed that the Wabash Railroad bonds belonging to Thomas S. Marlor, Gould & Co. then brought suit in the Supreme Court against the trust company and Mr. Marlor, to compel the sale of the latter's bonds to increase the surplus, of which the plaintiffs expected to get a share. It was upon this issue that Judge Van Vorst, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday rendered a decision for the plaintiffs, sustaining their claim was reasonable and just, and supported by the fact that loss should fall ratably upon all persons interested in the transactions. Judge Van Vorst's opinion is succinctly stated in the following extract from his decision: "It is in accordance with natural justice which requires every one to exercise his right in a way not to occasion loss to others which might be avoided without inconvenience to himself. The complete interest of one owner should not be spared at the expense of the other."

A BREWERY DESTROYED BY FIRE.

The town of Harrison, situated on the Hudson County bank of the Passaic River, was yesterday the scene of another disastrous fire, somewhat similar to the one which occurred there several months ago. Shortly after midnight, as a District Telegraph boy was on his way to Hauck's brewery with a message for the clerk, who sleeps in the office, he noticed that the roof of the building was on fire. He ran to the door of the office, and being unable to rouse the clerk kicked in the panel and dragged the clerk out of bed. The two gave the alarm, but the flames had spread rapidly, and the local fire department was unable to stay their progress, and it was not until the Newark Department arrived that any efficient work was done. It was then too late to save the buildings, and though the firemen worked well and handled their hose to the last, by daylight there was nothing left but the walls. The brewery consisted of three substantial brick buildings, one of which was used as a saloon and for office purposes, while the other two were occupied as the brewery proper. The stock, 11,000 bushels of malt, and machinery, were destroyed, as were also 400 tons of ice. Mr. Hauck estimates his loss at $70,000, while his insurance is only amount to $35,000. The origin of the fire is unknown. The insurances on the property were all in New-York companies, the names of which Mr. Hauck could not give, as the policies were locked up in the safe, which had not been recovered from the débris last evening.

THE NATIONAL MILITIA CONVENTION.

The Executive Committee of the proposed National Militia, and representatives of the several regiments of this City, met at No. 208 Broadway yesterday afternoon, Adjt.-Gen. Stryker, of New-Jersey, presiding. The regiments represented were the Fifth, Twelfth, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Eighth, Seventy-first, Sixty-ninth, and Eleventh, and the First, Second, and Eleventh Brigades. The Secretary reported that delegates would be present from 15 States, including the following not heretofore published: Louisiana, among whom will be Gen. Beauregard; Vermont, Illinois, and Florida. The Secretary suggested that some arrangements should be made for the entertainment of the visiting delegates, such as a drill of some one of the crack companies of a regiment. Gen. Rodenbough said that he had been authorized by the Ordnance Department of the United States to extend an invitation to the convention to visit Sandy Hook, and that Major-Gen. Hancock had authorized him to extend the hospitalities of Governor's Island to the convention, and the use of the Government steamer Henry Smith for the purpose of conveying its members to the island and to Sandy Hook, where some of the experiments of the Ordnance Department could be witnessed. The invitations were accepted, and the following Committee of Arrangements was appointed: Gen. G. W. Wingate, Lieut.-Col. Louis Fitzgerald, and Gen. T. F. Rodenbough. The convention will meet at the Seventh Regiment Armory at 10 A. M., on Thursday morning.

JUSTICE PINCKNEY STILL ON TRIAL.

Contrary to the promise made by them on Saturday, the counsel for Justice Walter S. Pinckney did not examine any witnesses yesterday who were able to contradict any of the specific allegations of the prosecution. Twenty or more witnesses testified as to the deportment of the Justice on the bench on occasions when they were in his court. Assemblyman S. N. Simonson, in answer to the questions of Assistant Corporation Counsel Miller, testified that he once saw the Justice drunk in his [the witness'] office, at No. 304 West Fifty-second-street; among people whom Mr. Simonson heard discussing the reputation of Justice Pinckney the latter was known as a man who got drunk very often. Mr. Wilson MacDonald, the sculptor, said that he was present in Justice Pinckney's court during the trial of several cases, and that what he saw led him to form the opinion that the Justice was a fair, upright, temperate judicial officer. About 18 other witnesses testified in a similar strain. James H. Matthias, a lawyer, said he had visited the St. Cloud Hotel frequently, perfectly familiar with the smell and taste of Santa Cruz rum. He was positive that it was not the practice of Justice Pinckney to drink that beverage from the glass on his bench. James R. Davis will be called at 2:30 P. M. to-day to testify in behalf of the defense.

THE IRVING HALL DEMOCRACY.

A meeting of representatives of the Irving Hall Democracy, the County Democracy, and the City Democracy was held last evening in Mr. John B. Haskin's office. Messrs. Maurice J. Powers, Nelson J. Waterbury, John Fox, John B. Haskin, George W. McLean, Robert B. Nooney, Emanuel B. Hart, Seth C. Douglas, and Frank A. Ransom were present. The meeting resolved to have a new enrollment, and to allow each Assembly District to manage its own affairs. Messrs. Nooney, Waterbury, and Hart were appointed a committee to prepare a plan for the enrollment, and to report the same to the meeting to be held on Thursday next.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

THE YOUNG GOVERNESS FOUND.

HER STRANGE STORIES OF MISADVENTURES—SHE IS SENT TO AN INSANE ASYLUM.

Miss Leonora Ebra, the young governess whose mysterious disappearance from the residence of her employer, Mr. C. L. Bernheim, No. 662 Lexington-avenue, has already been published in THE TIMES, was yesterday found at the Roosevelt Hospital, suffering from dementia. She was registered on the hospital books as Miss Schmidt, and her whereabouts was disclosed to the Police by the Superior of the Sisters of the Holy Communion, at whose home, at Sixth-avenue and Twentieth-street, Miss Ebra applied for refuge after leaving her employer's house. Her application for admission to the Home of the Sisters of the Holy Communion was made on the plea of sickness. As Miss Ebra had on a previous occasion been an inmate of the Home for several weeks when suffering from hysteria, she was admitted. At the Home she was known as Leonora Schmidt. While there her strange actions attracted the attention of the Sisters, and her incoherent, rambling statements relative to her adventures aroused the suspicion that she was deranged. During Friday night she was very closely watched, and on Saturday it was decided by the Sisters to send her to the Roosevelt Hospital for examination and treatment. She was admitted to the hospital on Saturday afternoon and was placed in charge of Dr. Woodbridge, the house surgeon.

The peculiar symptoms of her case rather puzzled the doctors. She was not violent and acted like a sane person in most respects, but her incoherent and rambling stories of remarkable misadventures of which she had been made the victim, satisfied the physicians that her mind was unsettled. She was subject to hallucinations of the most peculiar character, and told Dr. Woodbridge that about six months ago, while on her way from San Francisco to this City, she had been drugged, robbed, and outraged on the train, and that she arrived in this City penniless. Dr. Woodbridge subsequently learned that at the time of this adventure, as detailed by the girl, she was an inmate of the Home of the Sisters of the Holy Communion. She claimed to have been born in San Francisco, of very wealthy parents, who died years ago, and that she left there on account of being pursued by enemies who sought her life. She told different stories of her imaginary adventures to different persons, and finally, after careful examination of the patient, and after watching her conduct very closely, the doctors at the hospital became convinced of her insanity. Yesterday Miss Ebra was removed to the State Insane Asylum at Middletown, N. Y. Mrs. Bernheim, having been apprised of Miss Ebra's whereabouts, called at the hospital with her husband, and expressed sympathy for the young woman's unfortunate condition.

THE MARINE SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING AND DINNER OF AN OLD AND WORTHY CHARITY.

There was a full attendance at the one hundred and ninth annual meeting of the Marine Society yesterday afternoon. The Treasurer's report showed receipts during the year of $14,833 and disbursements and investments of an equal amount, leaving a balance of cash on hand of $728 74. The society's investments aggregate $57,578 54 and two houses—a brown-stone residence in Fiftieth-street, New-York, and a store tenement property in Classon-avenue, Brooklyn. There are $44,800 on bond and mortgage, $5,000 on a call loan, and $3,000 in the United States Trust Company. During the year Messrs. Everett P. Wheeler, William H. Sward, Robert L. Kennedy, Marshall O. Roberts, and E. M. Arenibald, the British Consul, have been elected honorary members, and six active members have been added to the roll. The deaths have been George W. Blunt, Robert L. Taylor, C. W. Bartlett, George Chase, Charles Collins, and Thomas Hughes. Three pensioners have been added to the list, and one has died. The yearly pensions given to widows of deceased sea faring men have been reduced to $60. There are now 61 pensioners on the list. The venerable President Thompson in his address spoke of the necessity of increasing the efficiency of the society. He said in the example, from which he died on Oct. 26. At the stated-house Willse said it was John McKenna who had shot him, whereupon Frank, who had been arrested on his previous charge, was released and John was arrested. Subsequently, in making his statement he said it was Frank who had shot him; and when the case came before the Grand Jury an indictment for murder was found against both brothers, and both were arraigned.

When the prisoners were placed at the bar yesterday their counsel demanded separate trials for each, and Mr. Rollins selected Frank for trial first. The statement of the impossibility of making fortunes in the service. Capts. Trask, Tinker, and Lance were appointed a committee to consider this suggestion and recommend such changes in the by-laws as may be necessary. Capt. Thompson's report, which was ordered to be spread upon the minutes. Subsequently, a resolution thanking him for his services and praying that when he receives his "final sailing orders" he may be directed to "an eternal Sailors' Snug Harbor in the skies" was adopted with cheers. The following officers were elected to serve during the coming year: President, Ambrose Snow; First Vice-President, Edward O. Tinker; Second Vice-President, Robert Mackie; Treasurer, William A. Ellis; Secretary, Joseph Perkins; Attorney, William Allen Butler. The entire body then proceeded down stairs, where they enjoyed their annual dinner. Speeches and songs prolonged the entertainment until after 7 o'clock.

CLAIMING BODIES FOR DISSECTION.

The United States Medical College of this City applied to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction recently to obtain for purposes of dissection the bodies of persons who die in the charitable institutions, and are without friends or relatives. The Commissioners refused to grant the application, and the Faculty of the college then sought a mandamus from Judge Barrett, in the Supreme Court. It was claimed by the Faculty that, by chapter 123 of the Laws of 1854, the Commissioners are directed to furnish subjects for dissection to any incorporated medical college. The Commissioners, in their answer, declared that no proof was given them of the legal incorporation of the United States Medical College; that the law of 1854 was merely permissive in its character, and that it did not require, in so direct, unclaimed bodies to be delivered to "professors or teachers in medical colleges," and that a college, in its corporate capacity, has not the right to claim subjects for dissection. Judge Barrett, yesterday, delivered the following decision, upholding the Commissioners by denying the mandamus asked for against them. "There is nothing mandatory in the act. It is permissive merely, and the board may exercise its sound judgment as to the professors or teachers to whom subjects ought to be furnished. It is lawful to furnish such subjects, lawful to receive them. But the act goes no further. Were it otherwise it would only be necessary to file a certificate under this very general act to entitle any five or more persons to remains for the purposes of dissection. This, clearly, was never contemplated, any more than the anomaly of a writ which would command the board to divide the subjects into as many parts as there are colleges or schools in the County, and give an equal share to each. As the right, to say the least, is doubtful, the mandamus should not be granted."

A WOMAN'S QUEER CONVICTION.

Ellen Carberry was recently arrested, with a woman named Bennett, and was accused of petit larceny, in the Court of Special Sessions, the alleged offense consisting of the theft of a small piece of cloth from a dry-goods store. Her companion pleaded guilty to the theft, and declared that Ellen was not aware of its commission until after the arrest. Michael Donovan, from whom the cloth was stolen, could give no evidence against Ellen more conclusive than that he saw her in the company of the woman Bennett before and after the larceny was committed, yet Police Justices Murray, Duffy, and Morgan convicted both women, and sentenced each to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for eight months. Ellen Carberry obtained counsel, who procured a writ of certiorari upon which her case was brought to the notice of Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, on Saturday. Judge Barrett expressed surprise at the action of the Police magistrates, but said he had no jurisdiction, and the case must go to the General Term. He issued a writ of habeas corpus, however, and on that the woman was taken before him yesterday, and released on nominal bail of $50, to await the determination of her case by the General Term.

ARTICLE XIV. SUSTAINED.

The communication of the Republican Central Committee regarding the repeal of Article 14 of the Constitution of the District Republican Associations was discussed at a meeting of the Sixteenth Assembly District Republican Association last evening. Mr. Michael Cregan explained that the influential members of the party hold that, as Mayor Cooper was elected as much by Republican as by Democratic votes, his appointees would not be regarded as disqualified. His motion to refer the communication to the Executive Committee was carried unanimously.

The Thirteenth Assembly District Association also met last evening, and, on motion of Col. Spencer, the proposition to repeal Article 14 was unanimously rejected.

IN THE HANDS OF THE SHERIFF.

The Sheriff has seized the property of Rodgers & Orr Brothers, extensive retail dry goods dealers, on Eighth-avenue between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, judgments having been entered against the firm by over 20 creditors, amounting to $110,620 73. A fire occurred in their store on Nov. 27, and they claimed the full amount of the insurance, $107,500, but the insurance companies fixed the loss at $16,000, and the matter is still pending. Meanwhile the creditors have taken out the judgments, the principal ones being the following: H. B. Claflin & Co., $255,118 30; John Mills, $17,084 31; Thomas Mills, $5,021 48; W. Schroeder & Co., $4,268 60; Bates, Reed & Cooley, $2,851 13; Moore, Tingue & Co., $2,814 01; James G. Johnson, $2,572 75; Leslie, Kenzer & Co., $2,976; E. S. Jaffray & Co., $2,806 09; Jacob L. Seizas, $1,075 12; Wenzway & Davison, $2,701 68.

FORCED PEDESTRIANISM.

ADVENTURES OF A MAN OF SIXTY-SIX WHO WALKED FROM OMAHA TO NEW-YORK.

There arrived at Castle Garden yesterday a man, 66 years of age, who claims, in an affidavit, that he has walked all the way from Omaha, barefooted, with but $8 in his pocket. His name is Paul Ostrich, and he is a native of Temeswar, Hungary. He has a handsome, intelligent countenance, with snow-white hair and beard, and gives an impression of truthfulness. He speaks English but poorly. He says that he was a farmer in the old country, and permitted himself to be deceived by emigration agents, who told him that all he would have to do would be to come here to make a fortune. He landed in this country from the steamship State of Pennsylvania on March 16, 1877, with $500, the savings of a lifetime. He traveled all over the country in search of an opening, but found none until finally he reached Washington Territory, where he hired a small piece of ground and set to work. The drought destroyed his crops and he was ruined. He made his way to San Francisco, where the German society gave him $8 and a passage to Omaha. The railroad officers at San Francisco also furnished him with tickets to those in Omaha, asking them to pass him on, but the latter paid no attention to them. Being thus deprived of all resources, he set out on his long tramp. He left San Francisco on Sept. 10, and Omaha on Sept. 16, and reached New-York on Christmas Day. He was, therefore, a little over three months en route. His habit was to walk every day from sunrise to sunset. At night he slept in open fields, if no shelter happened to be handy. His food consisted of bread, pork, and apples. The last he picked up as he went along. He was entertained but on two occasions by German families to whom he was able to make known his wants. His $8 lasted him until within three days of his arrival. The only unusual incident that happened him was the stoning of a woman who had picked up some of the bag of apples he was carrying. When they found out the nature of their prize they pelted him with the apples. He had been recommended to call upon Dr. E. J. Villaruf, of No. 259 West Thirty-second-street. He did so and the Doctor introduced him to a minister whose name he forgets, who supplied him with food and clothing. His feet were so sore that he could not wear shoes and a pair of cloth slippers was given him. Dr. Villaruf took him to the German Consul, who advised him to apply to the Commissioners of Emigration. The latter will provide him with a passage to the old country.

A SIXTH WARD TRAGEDY.

FRANK M'KENNA ON TRIAL FOR THE SHOOTING OF W. B. WILLSE.

Judge Cowing, in General Sessions, yesterday entered on the trial of his first murder case. It was that of John and Frank McKenna, proprietors of a liquor saloon at No. 118 Mulberry-street, indicted for the murder of a youth named William B. Willse, who lived at No. 6 Marion-street. The courtroom was packed to overflowing with denizens of the notorious Sixth Ward, the assemblage embracing many of the roughest characters in that unsavory locality. Jail-birds, gamblers, politicians, and liquor-dealers jostled each other in the effort to obtain good positions for hearing, and appeared to take a deep interest in the proceedings. Assistant District Attorney Rollins conducted the prosecution. The facts of the case are briefly as follows: On the evening of Oct. 21 William B. Willse and his brother, Isaac, were passing in front of the saloon of the McKennas, with whom they were on bad terms. Frank McKenna was standing at the door in his shirt-sleeves, and, as the brothers Willse passed, William pushed his brother against him. McKenna pushed him back, whereupon William, who was intoxicated, struck McKenna, and a general row ensued. A crowd soon collected, and in the course of the struggle John McKenna, as alleged, rushed from the store to the rescue of his brother. He carried a pistol, which, as charged, he handed to Frank, who fired it at William Willse, inflicting a wound in the temple, from which he died on Oct. 26. At the stated-house Willse said it was John McKenna who had shot him, whereupon Frank, who had been arrested on his previous charge, was released and John was arrested. Subsequently, in making his statement he said it was Frank who had shot him; and when the case came before the Grand Jury an indictment for murder was found against both brothers, and both were arraigned.

When the prisoners were placed at the bar yesterday their counsel demanded separate trials for each, and Mr. Rollins selected Frank for trial first. The statement of the impossibility of making fortunes in the service. Capts. Trask, Tinker, and Lance were appointed a committee to consider this suggestion and recommend such changes in the by-laws as may be necessary. Capt. Thompson's report, which was ordered to be spread upon the minutes. Subsequently, a resolution thanking him for his services and praying that when he receives his "final sailing orders" he may be directed to "an eternal Sailors' Snug Harbor in the skies" was adopted with cheers. The following officers were elected to serve during the coming year: President, Ambrose Snow; First Vice-President, Edward O. Tinker; Second Vice-President, Robert Mackie; Treasurer, William A. Ellis; Secretary, Joseph Perkins; Attorney, William Allen Butler. The entire body then proceeded down stairs, where they enjoyed their annual dinner. Speeches and songs prolonged the entertainment until after 7 o'clock.

WESTERN UNION ENJOINED.

In the suit of Clinton G. Colgate against the Western Union Telegraph Company, an action sustaining the Simpson patent right for gutta-percha insulators, Judge Blatchford yesterday granted an injunction enjoining the company from using the invention, except on the identical wires and cables now in use, and prohibiting them from selling, transferring, leasing, letting, or parting with them in any manner. Judge Blatchford has appointed United States Commissioner Gutman to take proofs in the case. The order of the court empowers the Commissioner to take the testimony and to report back to the court what sum of money the company shall pay to the plaintiff for their infringement of his rights under the patent; whether or not the license fee of one cent per message offered to be accepted by the defendant is a reasonable license fee for the use of the invention, and, if not, what other sum or rate, either greater or less, would be a reasonable license fee. He is empowered to take proof as to whether any other substance can be substituted for gutta-percha insulators now in use, and included under Simpson's patent with equally good results, what the expense of such substitution would be, if any is practicable, and what time would be occupied in making the change on the defendant's lines.

THE TAMMANY INJUNCTION POSTPONED.

It was expected that a hearing would be had yesterday morning before Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, in the matter of the order issued by that magistrate directing the Tammany Society to show cause why the injunction should not be made permanent, which now temporarily prevents the initiation into the society of 147 persons, who were chosen members at the meeting held on Dec. 31, in a manner which Mr. Hubert O. Thompson and several other members claim was irregular and illegal. The court-room was consequently crowded with Tammany and Anti-Tammany politicians. The Tammany Society was represented by John D. Townsend, ex-Judge James C. Spencer, and E. F. Vanderveer. Mr. Hubert O. Thompson was represented by Thomas Allison. As soon as the case was called Mr. Townsend asked for an adjournment of the hearing for two weeks. He and his colleagues, he said, wanted time to prepare their case. They had determined to make a motion to strike out as irrelevant certain portions of the affidavits upon which the preliminary injunction had been granted, and they considered that such a motion should be made and heard in advance of the hearing on the injunction. After listening to some speech-making from both sides, Judge Barrett appointed Monday next for the hearing of a motion to strike out the allegations in certain parts of the affidavits, and Monday, Jan. 27, for the hearing of motion to continue the preliminary injunction.

CARVER AND BOGARDUS MATCHED.

The conditions of a shooting-match between Dr. Carver and Capt. Bogardus were determined on by the champions yesterday, at the Astor House. The stakes are to be not less than $10,000 a side, and as much more as may be agreed upon before the date of the match. Each contestant will be obliged to break 20,000 glass balls within six days, or 144 hours. Capt Bogardus will use a shot-gun, firing from both barrels at balls sprung from two Bogardus traps, at 15 yards' rise. The Doctor has the choice of either a shot-gun or a rifle, the selection to be announced before the discharge of the first shot. If he selects a shot-gun he will be governed by the rules that are to apply to the firing of his adversary. If his choice is a rifle, the balls are to be thrown into the air either by hand or from a trap, at the option of the marksman. The match is to be shot some time between Sept. 1 and Dec. 31, and is to be open to all those desiring to compete who will deposit stakes equal in amount to those of the champions.

THE FAILURE OF AN OLD HOUSE.

Cornelius Van Horn, trading under the style of Cornelius Van Horn & Co., dealer in carriage hardware, at No. 31 Chambers-street, made an assignment yesterday to Frederick W. Rebhann. The house was one of the oldest in the trade, and was regarded as a wealthy one, but the business has gradually decayed, and the assignment is the result of depreciation in values and shrinkage in stock. Mr. Van Horn said yesterday that he was unable to give the liabilities, but they would not amount to $100,000. The assets consist of stock and outstanding debts. Preferences are given to the following seven creditors: Manufacturers' Bank, G. Peabody Wetmore, Johanna Van Horn, Nassau Bank, Merchants' Exchange National Bank, Frederick S. Van Horn, and Jane V. D. Wells.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The annual dinner of the New-York Horticultural Society will be given at the Astor House to-morrow evening.

Miss Anna E. Dickinson will deliver a new lecture, entitled "Platform and Stage," on Friday evening, at Chickering Hall.

Two barrels of sugar captured by the New-Street Police from river-thieves, were taken to the Custom-house seizure-room yesterday.

Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 610, F. and A. M., will hold a regular communication to-morrow evening in the Doric Room of the Masonic Temple.

The interest on City stocks and bonds due on Feb. 1 will be paid on that day by the Controller. The transfer-books will be closed on the 18th inst.

The latest arrivals of immigrants at Castle Garden have been: By the Batavia, from Liverpool, 25; the Rhein, from Bremen, 53, and the Victoria, from Liverpool, 6.

Rev. Newland Maynard will deliver a lecture on "English Cathedrals" at the Chapel of the Reconciliation, Thirty-first-street, near Second-avenue, this evening, with camera illustrations.

The Associated Pioneers of the territorial days of California will celebrate the thirty-first anniversary of the discovery of gold at Sutter's saw mill by a banquet at the Sturtevant House on Monday evening next.

During Sunday and Monday there were 50 new cases of scarlet fever and 10 cases of diphtheria reported at the Sanitary Bureau, and during the same days 21 deaths from scarlet fever and 6 from diphtheria were reported.

In the absence, yesterday, of the counsel for the Society for the Prevention of Crime, the Excise Commissioners dismissed the complaint against Andrew J. Early, of No. 125 Eighth-avenue, which had been pending for several months.

Judge Choate, in the United States District Court, yesterday, granted a further stay of one week on his own order for the extradition of John alias "Red" Leary to Massachusetts, to enable the prisoner's counsel to prepare their appeal from the order.

Assignments for the benefit of creditors were recorded in the County Clerk's office yesterday from Theodore Granbery to Edward Grimm, with preferred debts amounting to $9,777 11, and from Charles G. Hjallt

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IMPORTANT PUBLIC BILLS.

WORK THAT THE HOUSE IS EXPECTED TO DO TO-DAY.

THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE READY TO REPORT SEVERAL IMPORTANT MEASURES—HOW JUDGE KELLEY DESIRES TO AMEND THE CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT BILL—THE PAYMENT OF CUSTOMS DUTIES IN GREENBACKS—A POOR CHANCE FOR THE SUGAR BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—To-morrow has been set apart by the House of Representatives for the consideration of bills to be reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, and that committee has prepared several public bills of an important character, upon which an earnest effort will be made to obtain a vote. In addition to the bill readjusting the duties on sugars, the committee will report the bill to authorize the issue of certificates of deposit in aid of the refunding of the public debt, and the bill to make United States notes receivable for duties on imports, both of which were introduced by Mr. Wood.

The bill to authorize the issue of certificates of deposit directs the Secretary of the Treasury to issue, in exchange for lawful money of the United States, certificates of deposit of the denomination of $10, bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, and convertible at any time, with accrued interest, into 4 per cent. bonds, described in the refunding act; the money so received to be applied only to the payment of the 5-20 bonds. According to the terms of the bill the certificates provided for can only be exchanged for 4 per cent. bonds, the lowest denomination of which is $50. If the holder of certificates in sums less than $50 desired to convert his certificates into lawful money he would be unable to do so at the Treasury, and would be forced to send his certificates to the brokers' board or dispose of them to capitalists at a discount. Judge Kelley has the permission of the Committee on Ways and Means to propose an amendment in the House, intended to remedy this defect, which amendment will be presented before the previous question is moved on the bill. This amendment provides that the certificates may be converted into lawful money, with accrued interest, upon the demand of the holder, after six months from the date of issue, and may be convertible at any time, with accrued interest, into 4 per cent. bonds. The effect of Judge Kelley's amendment will be to enable the poor man, who may want to use his savings before he can accumulate $50 to convert his certificates upon demand, with interest, into lawful money. The purpose of the amendment, in addition to making the certificates convertible at the will of the holder into lawful money, is to prevent them from depreciating below their face value.

The bill to make United States notes receivable for duties on imports simply provides that such notes shall be received for Customs duties on and after the passage of the bill. Although, as a matter of business convenience, United States notes, by the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, are now received for Customs duties, the law expressly states that all duties on imports shall be paid in gold or silver coin only. In his last annual report the Secretary of the Treasury recommended the passage of a bill authorizing the payment of duties on imports in United States notes, so long as such notes are maintained at par with gold. Such a proviso was offered to the pending bill to-day by Messrs. Garfield and Burchard, but the committee rejected it. Permission was given, however, to offer the amendment in the House before the previous question is moved on the bill, as was done in the case of Judge Kelley's proposed amendment to the Three Per Cent. Certificate bill. The parliamentary effect of this permission is to place the amendment before the House as a part of the measure to be voted upon.

No other amendments will be permitted to be offered to the two bills above described, and additional amendments can only be offered by voting down the previous question. This motion will be made by Mr. Wood upon reporting the bills, and the debate, should the previous question be sustained, will thus be limited to one hour on each bill. The indications are that Judge Kelley's amendment to the Three Per Cent. Certificate bill will be adopted, but Mr. Garfield's amendment to the Customs bill is not so favorably regarded, and is likely to be rejected.

The bill to readjust the duties on sugar will have to go to the Committee of the Whole House, where it may be amended and discussed without limitation. Messrs. Wood, Garfield, Kelley, and Banks have given notice of a purpose to oppose the bill, and the near approach of the end of the session makes its chances for passage extremely doubtful.

In addition to the bills above referred to, the committee also agreed to report to-morrow the bill relating to the tax upon deposits in savings banks. This bill provides that whenever and after any bank has ceased to do business by reason of insolvency or bankruptcy, no tax shall be assessed against, or collected from, said bank under the laws of the United States which shall diminish the assets thereof necessary for the full payment of all its depositors, and such tax shall be abated from such national banks as shall be found by the Controller of the Currrency to be insolvent, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, when the facts shall so appear to him, is authorized to remit so much of said tax against State and savings banks as shall be found to affect the claims of said depositors. The bill also amends section 3,408, Revised Statutes, to read as follows: "The deposits in associations or companies known as provident institutions, savings banks, savings funds, or savings institutions, recognized as such by the laws of their respective States, shall be exempt from tax on so much of their deposits as they have invested in securities of the United States, and on $2,000 of each deposit made in the name of any one person, firm, or corporation."

The committee also agreed to report a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange 6 per cent. bonds for 4 per cent. bonds, and to allow persons surrendering 6 per cent. bonds three months' interest upon the same from the date of such surrender and exchange. The passage of this bill would materially interfere with the profits of the banks in the sale of refunding bonds.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—An effort was made in the House to-day to take up the Geneva Award bill, but it was defeated by a vote of 112 to 105, and the House took up the bill to pension soldiers of the Mexican and certain Indian wars. The Geneva Award bill has now lost its standing as a special order, and must take its place upon the calendar with measures advanced to the same stage of progress. It may, however, be taken up by a majority vote when the public calendar is in order, or it may be again fixed as a special order by a similar vote. The chances for the passage of this bill by the House are not favorable, and even should it pass the House it is not likely that it will be acted upon by the Senate during the present session.

It seems that the railroad now being constructed through the Territory of Arizona under the auspices of the Central Pacific Company, and known as the Southern Pacific Railroad, is without authority of law. Attention was called to this matter to-day in the Senate, and a resolution was adopted directing the Secretary of the Interior to inquire into the facts and report the same to the Senate.

AN OSWEGO BANK CLOSED.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—The Oswego City Savings Bank has been closed by an injunction issued on application of the Attorney-General by Judge Landon, and returnable before him at Schnectady on the 21st inst. Superintendent Lamb, in calling the attention of the Attorney-General to this bank, says he finds an apparent deficit in the bank's assets amounting to $17,346 55, and a deficit of annual income amounting to $5,698 56. In the assets are counted at a valuation of $10,000 bonds of the town of Newfane, which have been in default of interest for nearly five years. Bonds of the towns of Sodus and Wolcott are also counted in the assets at $21,240, or 90 per cent. of their face value. Both towns have voted not to levy a tax to meet the interest due Jan. 1, 1879.

BISMARCK'S DISCIPLINE BILL.

MORE OPPOSITION TO THE MEASURE ABROAD THAN IN GERMANY—CONSTITUTIONAL ASPECTS OF THE QUESTION—A BELIEF THAT THE BILL WILL BE PASSED.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—A Berlin dispatch to the *Times* says: "The Parliamentary Punishment bill continues to be the chief topic of conversation in all political circles. The opinion of the foreign press is eagerly quoted in comparison with articles in the journals here, which seems to yield the curious result that abroad there is more opposition to the Chancellor's scheme than in Germany itself. There is certainly great opposition here to the bill, though to the English mind it is somewhat suprising to find so much unconcern reigning, in view of the fate which seems to threaten the freedom of speech and the liberty of the press. The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* and *Post* defend the Chancellor's scheme. The *Kreuz Zeitung*, though admitting the necessity of some restraint on Parliamentary speech, thinks, with the Liberals, that the bill, in its present form, is inadmissible, for the reason that it changes several articles of the Constitution, which cannot be done without a special resolution by the Reichstag to that effect. In Parliamentary circles the question is being discussed whether the bill, in view of certain articles of the imperial Constitution, might not be rejected *a limine*. That might, doubtless, be done if a majority of the House would only resolve to do it, but many persons here believe that Prince Bismarck, despite the present opposition, will ultimately succeed in carrying the measure with but few changes."

BERLIN, Jan. 14.—The *North German Gazette* denies that Germany has complained at Vienna of the tone of the comments of the Austrian press on the Reichstag Discipline bill.

It is semi-officially announced that the Parliamentary Discipline bill was brought forward by the direct command of the Emperor William.

ENGLISH TRADE AND LABOR.

NOTICES OF A REDUCTION OF WAGES WITHDRAWN—DISORGANIZATION OF MIDLAND RAILWAY TRAFFIC—BUSINESS FAILURES.

BARNSLEY, Jan. 14.—The owners of the Thorncriffe Collieries, who are among the leading members of the Masters' Association, have withdrawn their notices of a reduction of wages. The men have not yet answered the inquiry of the masters concerning arbitration.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—There is much contradiction concerning the traffic of the Midland Railway. It is certainly more disorganized than has been stated by the company, but the strike is collapsing.

The Midland Railway conductors in the Manchester district have resumed work on the company's terms.

Crighton Brothers, merchants, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, have failed. Their liabilities are £97,500.

McKay & Kirkwood, extensive wholesale stationers, printers, and publishers, of Glasgow, have failed. Their liabilities are large.

At an interview to-day between the Midland Railway signalmen and the Directors of that road, at Derby, the latter nominally adhered to the reduction of wages, but consented to grant a reclassification of the status of the men which will prevent its taking effect in many instances. It is almost certain that a strike by these men will thus be avoided.

The delegates of the Sheffield colliers to-day represented to the Finance Committee of the Coal-owners' Association that the men were generally averse to arbitration, but might be persuaded to agree thereto if time were allowed. The committee consented to issue a circular asking the coal-owners to extend the notices of reduction for a fortnight.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE CAUSE OF THE EXPLOSION ON THE THUNDERER EXPLAINED—RAVAGES OF THE PLAGUE IN ASTRAKHAN—OPERATIONS OF THE GERMAN ANTI-SOCIALIST LAW.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 14.—The British turret-ship Thunderer has sailed for Malta. An official inquiry as to the bursting of the 38-ton gun, on the 2d inst., confirms the theory that the accident was caused by the depression of the gun in loading, whereby the ball slipped forward, leaving a space of nearly six inches between the ball and the cartridge.

Hon. Horace Maynard, United States Minister to Turkey, has gone to America on a furlough.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—The appointment of Gen. Gresley as Minister of War is gazetted. Gen. Borel has been appointed Commander of the Rouen Army Corps.

The drawing of the Paris Exposition Lottery will commence on the 26th of January.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 14.—An official report states that there had been 292 cases of plague, of which number 246 were fatal, in the village of Wettianka, in the Government of Astrakhan, up to the 6th of January.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The *Times'* Berlin dispatch says: "Up to the end of last year the total number of injunctions issued in accordance with the Anti-Socialist law was 457, which were applied to 189 clubs and societies, and 58 periodical and 210 non-periodical publications. The number of persons expelled from the Empire under the same law amounts to 62. Monday's official *Gazette* contains a list of the various societies forbidden throughout the Empire.

A Berlin dispatch to the *Times* states that several places in Prussia are still infected with the rinderpest.

LOGAN'S CHANCES FOR SENATOR.

FEARS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF A HAYES AND ANTI-HAYES CONTEST IN ILLINOIS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 14.—Collector William Henry Smith, of Chicago, arrived here this morning as the friend of Farwell, and immediately a rumor was current that the Federal patronage in the State, was to be redistributed in Farwell's interests. Smith is a friend of the President, and it was supposed he could make promises that would be fulfilled. The rumor, however, is probably without foundation, as Smith is well known as a civil service reformer. The Logan men are indignant because the Administration, through Smith, has apparently taken sides against him, and is endeavoring to compass his defeat. The fact that Logan is opposed to the Administration, and that Smith represents it, makes it seem as if the struggle might assume a Hayes and anti-Hayes aspect that will help Logan. The indications now are that nothing short of a bolt can defeat Logan. In the preliminary caucuses held to-day to appoint committees to decide upon the time for the caucus, the Logan men had everything their own way. It has been agreed on all sides that the caucus shall be held next Friday evening. There is talk of a bolt, but, so far, it is only talk.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION IN WALES.

FIFTY MEN BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN KILLED IN THE DINAS COLLIERY.

CARDIFF, Jan. 14.—An explosion took place in the Dinas Colliery, in the Rhondda Valley, last night. About 60 persons are believed to have been killed.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The greatest excitement prevails in Pontypridd and the neighborhood. The Dinas Pit is opposite Pandy Station, on the Pontypridd and Treherbert Railway. The district is densely populated. It is said that there are 58 men in the pit. The explosion was very violent, and it is feared that none of the men escaped. The bottom of the shaft is temporarily impassable.

POTTER'S FARCE RESUMED.

A DAY OF UNSATISFACTORY TESTIMONY.

MR. BURCH, ONE OF THE LOUISIANA ELECTORS, TESTIFIES THAT HE KNOWS NOTHING ABOUT THE ALLEGED FORGERIES—THOMAS KELLY SAYS THAT ONE OF THE GOVERNOR'S CLERKS WROTE JOFFRION'S NAME—HIS CAUTIOUS REPLIES TO GEN. BUTLER'S QUESTIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The Potter committee was in session the greater part of to-day, but nothing new or important was developed. Gen. Butler was in attendance for the first time this Winter, and, as usual, took a prominent part in the proceedings. Only two witnesses were examined—J. Henri Burch, of Louisiana, Elector at Large on the Hayes and Wheeler ticket, and Thomas G. Kelly, who was messenger for Gov. Kellogg, and who, it is charged, forged the signatures of Levisee and Joffrion to the second set of returns. Kelly had, on Saturday, refused to answer whether or not he had written the names of these two Electors on the returns, and asked until to-day to consult counsel. When asked to-day he answered that he did not commit the forgery. Gov. Cox asked him who did, when he again refused to answer until he could be assured that by answering he would not criminate himself. A long discussion as to whether his presence at the time the signatures were forged could be held to have made him an accessory to the forgery, resulted in a decision that it could not, and that he must answer. The witness then answered that B. P. Blanchard, a clerk in the Governor's office, wrote the signature of Joffrion. He detailed the history of the transaction. When asked where Blanchard was, he said he was dead. Numerous questions were put to him touching Joffrion's signature, but he adhered to the original story. Finally, Gen. Butler took the witness in hand and confronted him with his letters to the Chairman of the committee, and questioned him closely about the circumstances surrounding the signing of the returns, and at times the retorts of the witness were quite pointed. When he said he could write, Gen. Butler picked up a pen and said, "write the name of Joffrion," which the witness declined to do. He consented, however, to write his own name in three different ways. The witness maintained himself well under Butler's cross-examination, but it must be said that his testimony did not leave a favorable impression, and it was evident he knew more about the writing of the signatures than he was willing to tell. Burch's testimony was not important. He swore he signed his own name.

After the testimony was closed, Mr. Hiscock asked what the committee proposed to do about the resolution to investigate the cipher telegrams. Mr. Potter said he would present the resolution to the House next Monday, but that it could not pass then, as Gen. Butler proposed to object, and would debate the proposition. Gen. Butler inquired: "Yes, Sir, or no, Sir, I shall. I object to spending the people's money for any such purpose." The committee then adjourned until Thursday morning, when it is probable that St. Martin will be called to the stand.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The Potter committee to-day examined J. Henri Burch, one of the Louisiana Presidential Electors for the State at large. He testified that, some time after he had signed the first certificate, he was called to sign another, owing to some alleged informality; when he went into an up-stairs room for that purpose, he found there Mr. Clark, the private secretary of Gov. Kellogg: the paper was lying on the desk, and he signed his name in the proper place; he remained there only a sufficient time to sign his name; he thought one or two names had been previously signed; he did not remember seeing anybody in the room except Mr. Clark, or anybody coming up or going down stairs.

By the Chairman—Did you hear what was the matter with the first set of certificates? A.—Only that there was informality.

Q.—When did you hear that some of the signatures of the second set were not genuine? A.—I think I heard so from Mr. Levisee, one of the Electors, but I had also heard through the press or from conversation that there were forged signatures; I had no talk with Mr. Levisee about it; I do not know anything except about the execution of the second set; it is quite true that I did not forge signatures; I did not do it myself, nor do I know who did it.

Thomas G. Kelly, the witness examined on Saturday, was recalled. The Chairman stated that on that day the witness was asked the direct question by Mr. Cox whether he forged the name of either Joffrion or Levisee, or both, to the second set of certificates, and the witness declined to answer until he could consult counsel. The Chairman now asked whether the witness was prepared to answer.

Witness answered that he was prepared, and that he did not forge the signatures.

Q.—Did you form your opinion personally on the subject? A.—I have no means of proving the knowledge I possess.

The Chairman called attention to several of the sentences the witness used in his letter to him in June last, among them the following: "I will show you the man who forged the signatures;" and asked: "On what ground did you make that statement?" A.—I believed at the time that I had the knowledge to do it. But I cannot do so now. It is a matter of impossibility.

The Chairman—You say in your letter to me that you wished me to keep this secret, because you feared the persons in Louisiana would not hesitate to murder you.

The witness said he had no such fear, but thought the remark would impress the Chairman with the propriety of keeping the contents of the letter secret.

Q.—Did you form your opinion that the names of Joffrion and Levisee were forged because they were not in New-Orleans at the time? A.—I have other reasons.

Q.—What are the other reasons? A.—I cannot answer; and that would place me in the same position I was in on Saturday.

Mr. Hinton moved that the witness be required to answer.

A discussion ensued, in which Mr. Butler said the witness had asserted that he could not answer the question, being fearful of the consequences to himself. Mr. Butler asked, "if you have sworn you did not commit the forgery, how can you suppose that a knowledge that somebody else did it can harm you?" A.—The fact that I have been in this case involves me; I had nothing to do with it in person.

By Mr. Hiscock—Did you counsel or advise such forgery? A.—No.

Q.—Did you aid or abet or assist in the forgery? A.—I cannot answer the question at present.

The witness was required, by the following vote, to answer the question: Yeas—Messrs. Morrison, Hunton, Stenger, Blackburn, Springer, Butler, Cox. Nays—Messrs. Hiscock, Reed, and the Chairman.

After further proceedings, the witness was asked what other reasons he had for knowing that the names of Joffrion and Levisee were forged, other than the fact that they were not in New-Orleans at the time.

The witness answered that he could not state positively as to the name of Levisee, but could do so to the name of Joffrion.

Q.—Who forged his name? A.—It was done by D. P. Blanchard, a clerk in the Governor's office; no one but the witness and Blanchard were present at the time.

The committee then took a recess till 1:30 o'clock.

The committee did not reassemble until 2:30 o'clock. The examination of Mr. Kelly was continued. In reply to an inquiry by Mr. Cox as to how he came to write his letter to the Chairman of the committee, the witness said that at the time Hayes was elected the Republicans of Louisiana thought he had not treated them as he should have done, considering the circumstances under which he was elected, and witness therefore thought he would return the compliment; for this reason he wrote the letter; he disclaimed personal pique in the matter, or disappointment because he was not successful in obtaining office.

Q.—Did anybody approach you as to the character of the evidence you should give before this committee? A.—I was approached once by a gentleman named Maddox. He was introduced to me by Col. George W. Carter, and said he came in the interest of the committee or from the committee; he came to the place where I was stopping and had a conversation with me, the purport of which was that he was employed by high authority from this committee to ascertain what my testimony would be; he offered, as an inducement for me to testify, that no questions should be asked to injure me or any of my friends; the object of the committee, was, he said, to make political capital for Tilden against Thurman; as a further inducement for me to testify, I was told that I could go off a considerable distance, even to San Francisco, and could then be summoned back, profiting by the mileage to witnesses.

The witness was then examined at considerable length by Gen. Butler. He said, among other things, that Blanchard, who committed the forgery of names to the certificate, is dead.

Q.—You say that Blanchard not only had an opportunity to forge the signature alone, without being seen, but he called you to witness it, asking, "How is that for high?" What answer have you to make to that? A.—That's what he did.

Q.—Was there any particular intimacy between you and Blanchard? A.—I was in a different position from other messengers. I could write when the force of the office was short.

Q.—Have the kindness to write the name of Joffrion? A.—I decline to do so.

Q.—Write your own name.

The witness did so, saying, "That is my signature now."

Q.—Give me your signature as it used to be.

The witness did so; and in further reply to questions, he said he had one signature for letters to friends, and another for business.

Q.—Why did you make a difference in signatures? A.—The matter concerns myself, and I made a difference in my signature because I chose.

Q.—Why? A.—Because it suited my pleasure.

The witness, being examined by the Chairman, said he did not tell Maddox what testimony he was going to give; but he informed Jerome Johnson, who is employed in the Treasury Department, and Kennedy, who is employed by the Senate, what his conversation with Maddox was. The witness further said that when he saw the forging of the name to the Electoral certificate, he did not think it a matter of importance to be talked about.

Gen. Butler next referred the witness to a sentence in his letter to Mr. Potter, in which he said: "If I could see the Electoral certificates, I could show the forgery of the name of Joffrion as well as that of Levisee. I have made marks on them to prove this beyond doubt, and to show you the men who did it." Gen. Butler exhibited to him the certificates, and asked him to point out the marks of which he spoke in his letter. The witness replied that the difference was in the handwriting and make-up. These were the marks.

The Chairman wished to say with respect to one statement of the witness that he was sitting at New-York at the time the alleged communication from this committee was made, and that he never authorized Mr. Maddox, Col. Carter, or anybody else to speak to the witness in regard to his evidence or otherwise.

The committee adjourned until Thursday morning.

The counsel of Secretary Sherman—Judge Shellabarger—said privately this afternoon that the examination of St. Martin would depend upon future developments in the committee.

THE ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES.

SPEAKER ALVORD STILL IN ALBANY—MR. SLOAN'S POSITION—THE COMMITTEES TO BE ANNOUNCED AT ONCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—Allusion has been made to the fact that Mr. A. B. Cornell, Insurance Superintendent John F. Smyth, and other favored persons have made daily visits to the Delavan House, which has proved to be Speaker Alvord's retreat, since Saturday, and that they have spent a good deal of time in Mr. Alvord's room. The work of making up the committees has been pushed forward there. Mr. George B. Sloan has not made any demand upon Mr. Alvord for any committee whatever. On Friday last he visited the Speaker and had a long talk with him on the subject of making up the committees, and he then took the opportunity to tell him frankly that in arranging the committees he was not to feel that he was at all embarrassed by Mr. Sloan, as the latter did not feel that he ought to stand in the way of the preferment of any friend whom Mr. Alvord had decided to appoint as the leader of any prominent committee. Mr. Sloan assured me of this fact to-day, and also, in the course of the conversation, alluded to the reports current before the election of Speaker about his ambition to be a candidate for Governor in the Fall. He said the last report was absurd, and that the notion was as far from his mind as the other one that he had pretended to be averse to a nomination to the Assembly, when he was really anxious to be elected. He felt in regard to his nomination that a responsibility lay upon him, and that it would not do for him to refuse and perhaps place the re-election of a Republican United States Senator in doubt. He had previously written a letter declining to accept a nomination, but when urged by a committee of his fellow-citizens who had waited upon him to induce him to change his mind, he had and yielded, just as any Republican would have been expected to yield under the circumstances.

To-night, Mr. Alvord's friends declare that the committees will be announced to-morrow, and they say that the report that they were to be held over until Tuesday was entirely without foundation in fact. The time of the officers of the Assembly who held over from last year will expire to-day, and it will be necessary to have their successors ready for duty. Some changes are to be made in the clerkships, and several men who have held positions for a number of years are spoken of as likely to be superseded. I sent my card in to Speaker Alvord's room to-night, soon after the arrival of the train from New-York which brought up Mr. Husted, Gen. Sharpe, and others. The room was filled with people, Mr. J. F. Smyth, Mr. A. B. Cornell, Clerk Johnson, Mr. Husted, Senator Rockwell, and others, being with Mr. Alvord. The colored man who assisted me to find the out-of-the-way room, wanted to know, particularly if I desired to see Mr. Alvord, and then disappeared. He came back after a moment's absence with the message that Mr. Alvord had gone home. The presence of the Speaker in the Delavan, had, it was thought, been kept a profound secret, and the discovery of his hiding-place caused some astonishment and amusement among his friends. The trains arriving to-day brought members of the two houses in parties of two and three, and the hotels begin to assume a lively aspect.

SENATOR MERRIMON'S SACRIFICE.

HARMONY RESTORED BY HIS WITHDRAWAL FROM THE SENATORIAL CONTEST IN NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 14.—The contest for United States Senator to succeed A. S. Merrimon on the 4th of March next, which has been going on with great bitterness for six months between the partisans of Gov. Vance and Senator Merrimon, came to an unexpected end last night. A Democratic caucus was held, and a letter from Merrimon was read, stating that his friends had ascertained that he could not be elected, and, having no desire to disturb the quiet of the Democratic Party by further contest, he announced his withdrawal from the race. Merrimon's friends account for this action upon the ground that Merrimon did not intend, in any event, to seek an election outside of the caucus, and, being a party man, he could not proceed further without damage to his political friends. It is understood that the supporters of Merrimon in the Legislature will not be transferred to any other candidate to defeat Gov. Vance. Men who expected Vance and Merrimon to wage war upon each other until they destroyed themselves, and that some third man would be elected to preserve harmony, are sorely disappointed that the struggle has ended. Merrimon was the strongest candidate in the State as against Vance, but none of the other candidates opposed to Vance would support Merrimon, and having thus defeated Merrimon, the friends of the latter are determined that Vance shall be elected, so far as they are concerned.

It is said freely upon the streets that Merrimon expects to be rewarded for restoring harmony in the party by thus sacrificing himself, with the nomination for Governor in 1880, and probably the election as the successor of Senator Ransom in 1882. It is also said that Merrimon had ascertained that if he was defeated in caucus the Republican members would not support him, as they did in 1872, when he bolted the caucus nomination and defeated Gov. Vance with the unanimous Republican vote. The Democrats will meet in caucus to nominate a candidate for Senator to-morrow night. There is no doubt that Gov. Vance will be nominated on the first ballot. The Republicans will nominate a candidate and give him a full vote.

ANALYZING THE EVIDENCE.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST MRS. COBB.

CONCLUSION OF THE TESTIMONY—GIST OF WHAT THE STATE'S ATTORNEY SAID IN TWO AND A HALF HOURS—MR. THRESHER'S APPEAL FOR HIS CLIENT.

NORWICH, Conn., Jan. 14.—The trial of Kate M. Cobb for poisoning her husband, which has occupied the Superior Court for two weeks, draws near its end. The evidence is now all in, and the case has been summed up by the assistant counsel on either side. To-morrow the final arguments will be made by State's Attorney Waller, and by Mr. Wait for Mrs. Cobb. In Connecticut the defense has the last word to the jury. The Judge's charge is not expected to be a long one, and the jury will have the question submitted to them before nightfall.

All of this forenoon's session was taken up with the introduction of testimony in rebuttal. Mr. Congdon, who was a member of the Coroner's jury last June, was recalled to testify concerning Mrs. Cobb's statements and demeanor on that occasion. He said that Mrs. Waterman then testified to receiving the tea which was left after Mr. Cobb's illness in February only a few days later, whereas her statement in this trial was that she only had it four months afterward. Both Mrs. Cobb and Mrs. Waterman were asked at that time if Bishop ever brought tea to the house, and they said no. Now the defense claims that Bishop brought just enough tea for one drawing, and that it was this which made Mr. Cobb ill late in February. It is one of the theories of the defense that Mrs. Cobb was not in a physical nor mental condition which would qualify her to testify rationally at that inquest, which was held about three weeks after Cobb's death. The witness was therefore questioned as to her health and bearing at that time. She said that Mr. Waller had consulted a physician, and the physician went to the house for Mrs. Cobb; when, during the proceedings, Mrs. Cobb seemed to faint, the physician was asked if it were wise to continue to examine her, and he replied that she was fit to testify. The witness said that she appeared to have an idea of what was going on and to be as intelligent in her answers then as she had been last week in this trial. When she pretended to faint her cheeks flushed and the color remained in her lips.

Dr. Perkins was called and corroborated the latter part of this testimony, and also stated that the Winchester's elixir of hypophosphites and calisaya bark, which was taken by Cobb, would not have caused the nausea, which the defense attributes to it.

The State had three or four children who had gone to the same school as Della Cobb in attendance, to testify that they had seen Bishop give her a note for her mother, which note Mrs. Cobb says she never received. Each objection was made when the first child was put upon the stand, and this testimony, which was much counted on by the State, was ruled out.

The father and mother of Mr. Cobb and Mrs. Fuller, a sister, who strongly resembles him in face and figure, were then recalled, and all of them swore that they never heard Mr. Cobb call his wife "Pet." Col. Wait tried to get this testimony ruled out, but without success. The father testified that Bishop could have kissed Mrs. Cobb, as Bishop claims, in the pantry, after Mr. Cobb died, without the others, sitting at the table, seeing them; also, that when Mrs. Administrator on Cobb's estate, made an inventory of the articles in the house, he allowed Mrs. Cobb to reserve everything she called a present.

Mrs. Lillen A. Brady, a neighbor of Mrs. Cobb, and also a member of Victory Lodge, in which the prisoner had been Worthy Chief Templar, testified that Mrs. Cobb attended the oyster supper given by the lodge the night of Jan. 16, 1878; that she went home with Bishop, Administrator on Cobb's estate, to see her children to be cared for by Mrs. Waterman over night; Mrs. Cobb told the witness that her husband was in Troy, and that she would be alone that night.

Mrs. Walker, a sister of Mrs. Bishop, was asked whether she knew that Mrs. Bishop knew where Bishop obtained the watch-chains given him by Mrs. Cobb. Objection was made by the defense to this question, and there was a protracted search among the statements of witnesses for the particular statement which this was designed to contradict. At last it was produced. Mrs. Cobb had sworn that on her return from Troy she told Mrs. Bishop that she sent the chains to Mr. Bishop. This witness now testified that her sister never knew anything about it. The witness also testified that on one occasion, when Mrs. Cobb had ridden down street with Bishop on the occasion of the latter's visits, Bishop had said resentfully to Mrs. Cobb, "If reports are true, this is not the first time you have been out riding with my husband." At another time the witness sat with the Cobbs and Bishops in church, and Bishop passed communion-tokens to Mrs. Cobb to read, and when she returned them he put them back in his pocket. Mrs. Bishop thereupon remarked, jealously, to her sister, "It makes no difference where I sit; Wesley has eyes and ears only for Kate."

Mr. Moyer, who sold Bishop a pencil-case, was called to identify the one Mrs. Cobb claims to have picked up on the boat. While it looked like the one he sold, he could not swear that it was the very one.

The State here rested. The defense tried to introduce a pamphlet entitled "Fallibility of Scientific Testimony," by Dr. A. C. Cassel, designed to break down Doremus' testimony; and also a book by Prof. R. D. Hay, of Amherst College, on tea-drinking. Objection was made by Mr. Waller, however, and both were ruled out. Mr. Waterman was recalled to testify relative to his mother's talk with Della Cobb's name-book from the lawyer's. His memory was rather imperfect in regard to some of the details, but he did not recall any conversation about a cup marked "Pet." Mrs. Waterman did not remember another child, and ask her if this was not the one she was thinking of; she said nothing to Della about having carried a note from Bishop.

Miss Loomis, whom the child said was present at the time, was also recalled, for the same purpose, and, after the direct examination, was very closely questioned by the State's Attorney, but without shaking her story at all. She said that, being deaf, she asked the child to come near her, when on telling the grandmother about the lawyers and her talk with them. So Della sat in the witness' lap, and the witness held her ear down so as to catch every word. She did not hear anything said about a cup. Mrs. Waterman did not exhibit any cup of her own.

The defense had had one or two more witnesses to call, but, as they did not readily respond to the summons, and apparently were of little consequence, the case for the defense was rested and the noon recess taken.

Col. George C. Ripley began his argument for the State at 2 o'clock. He first paced nervously before the jury, speaking at first in moderate tone. By degrees his manner grew warm and his gestures more animated. First he pictured the character of Mr. Cobb, and the happy home made desolate by his death. Then the history of the repeated illness and final death was reviewed, which brought him to the analysis of Prof. Doremus, the accuracy and results of which were dwelt upon at great length. The whole grain of arsenic was discovered in the parts examined, and yet it was plainly shown that the poison was partially eliminated from the system. High medical authority declared, he said, that the man died of arsenic; suicide was not suggested by the defense, and accident was more than improbable. All the testimony tending to suggest the possibility of habitual arsenic-eating was assailed, the chief argument against it being the absence of an ostensibly loving wife amid all the mystery of the illness and death, when she claimed to have known that Cobb was using arsenic persistently. If the poison was not voluntarily, taken then he must have been murdered.

Comparison was then made between the testimony and motives of Bishop and Mrs. Cobb on the stand. The speaker dwelt at length upon the horrible character of Bishop, but denounced him as beyond the pale of human sympathy and human pardon, but he held that Bishop was beyond all hope of saving his life in giving his testimony, and hence he was entitled to the full reward deserving of belief. Mrs. Cobb, who contradicted the poisoning story, was straining every nerve for self-preservation. The main points of her story, already disproved, were then cited to show her mendacity. Of course, the motive for the crime was found in the criminal intimacy. The evidences of this—the poetry and the assignations—were emphatically enumerated, and a pointed allusion was made to Mrs. Waterman's endeavor to make the prisoner's child perjure herself. Col. Ripley occupied two hours and a quarter, and at the end of the argument the court granted a recess of 15 minutes.

At 8 o'clock Thresher began his opening argument for the defense. Last June, when Bishop was arrested, he secured Mr. Thresher as his counsel. But after Bishop made his confessions last October, his lawyer abandoned him, and employed Messrs. Watt and Greene in Mrs. Cobb's defense. In his argument Mr. Thresher directed his efforts to demolishing the theory that Mrs. Cobb preferred Wesley Bishop to her own husband. He then discussed at length the doctrine that a person is to be presumed innocent until proved guilty. Much time was devoted to citations from authorities as to the nature and efficacy of a reasonable doubt in the jury's mind concerning the prisoner's guilt. Great stress was laid on the other justifiable presumption that, until the contrary was proved, a wife is faithful and devoted to her husband and worthy of his confidence. Instances of husband-poisoning, he said, were as rare as the loss of a star from heaven. Taking up the theory of arsenical poisoning, Mr. Thresher said that Cobb's attending physician had not suspected it. Prof. Doremus and his analysis were very sneeringly referred to. The stains which were shown the jury contained infinitely small quantities of arsenic, which Prof. Doremus had not attempted to weigh. At most, that expert had found only one grain of arsenic, whereas Taylor stated that between two and three grains was a fatal dose. The large number of patent medicines which Cobb had taken, to say nothing of the remedies put up by Dr. Button, an irregular practitioner, were enough to kill almost any one. Mr. Thresher had only half finished his argument, but was obliged by the lateness of the hour to suspend further discussion until to-morrow.

Victory Lodge of Good Templars, in which Mrs. Cobb held the highest office last year, has just accepted her resignation of membership, and has stricken her name from the rolls.

"DOC." CLOW'S CHARMED LIFE.

THE MANY ESCAPES OF A RAILROAD BAGGAGEMAN.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 14.—"Doc." Clow, as he is known to railroad men, but whose right name is Albert Clow, is one of 12 through baggagemen in the employment of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, and his route is from New-York to Buffalo. He has probably been in more "smash-ups" than any other railroad man in the United States, and has seen men killed alongside of him right and left, but, with one exception, he has always come out without receiving an injury of any account. Twelve years ago he was on a milk train which ran off a switch near Montrose, Hudson River Railroad. His car was upset and broken, and a tramp was killed, but "Doc." came out of the ruins all right. He was on a Yonkers train which ran into another passenger train. Four cars were smashed and several persons were hurt, but "Doc." crawled out from under a car and helped to clear the track. He was through baggageman on the Pacific Express train which came into collision with an old train seven years ago on the New-Hamburg draw-bridge, and another man was in the car with him. The car, when the train struck the old train, turned over on its side, and bumped along over the trestlework before it came to the horrible chasm, into which it plunged. As it lay on its side the door was, of course, on top, and through it "Doc." crawled, and, as he reached the opening, a terrific jolting hurled him on the ice below, over which the burning kerosene from the burst oil-cars was flowing, but he managed to crawl to safety, receiving only a slight singeing. The other man was carried down into the river beneath the draw with the car, and killed, and in all the cars that went through the bridge "Doc." was the only person saved. Two or three years ago Clow's train was in a collision near Greenbush. His baggage-car was torn to pieces, and he was smashed in with the baggage, but not a bone was broken. In this accident two were killed. A year after, another collision occurred, near the same place, and "Doc.'s" train was again in it. The baggage-car and express-car were smashed to flinders, but once more "Doc." escaped, and again two persons were killed. Then his car was run into by a car loaded with lumber at West Albany, and the lumber was telescoped into the baggage-car, but, as it came in one end, "Doc." went out the other. Some time after, his train was run into by a coal-car, and his baggage-car was wrecked. In this accident he jumped before the crash came, and went over and down into a ditch, but not a bone was broken. Again, he was baggage-master on the St. Louis express when it ran off the track a short distance east of Buffalo, a few years ago. The train was badly smashed, and the express messenger in the car ahead of him was burned to death, but "Doc." did not receive a scratch. In all these hair breadth escapes he never received a scar. But to-day he carries a scar which worries him. It reaches from the centre of his forehead down to the end of his nose—a sort of zig-zag scar, as though he had been struck by l

THE NEW SOLAR THEORY.

WHAT SCIENTIFIC MEN THINK OF MR. LOCKYER'S DISCOVERY.

PROF. HENRY DRAPER WAITS FOR FACTS—THE PREGNANT PASSAGE IN COMPTES RENDUS WHICH STARTED THE CRAZE—THE DATA UPON WHICH MR. LOCKYER RESTS HIS DOCTRINE—ANOTHER INTERPRETATION THAT THEY MAY POSSIBLY BEAR.

While the acknowledged masters of experimental physics in this City, such as Prof. Rood, of Columbia College, and Prof. Draper, of the University of the City of New-York, are cautious about expressing an opinion of Mr. J. Norman Lockyer's alleged discoveries respecting the constitution of the solar atmosphere, it is very evident, from the general drift of their conversation, that, while they concede the probability that the so-called elements are not simples, they are not prepared to concede that Mr. Lockyer has furnished any sufficient demonstration. This hypothesis, which has taken a new significance in view of the doctrine that all forces are but modes of one primal force, has been conditionally accepted by physicists since the days of Sir Isaac Newton, and formed the basis of the speculations of medæval science. But as Prof. Draper very cautiously observed in the course of an interview last evening, it is one thing to accept this doctrine in a vague and general way as something that may possibly be proved some time, an quite another thing to bring sure optical demonstration that such is the case.

Prof. Draper was found yesterday in his laboratory on the third floor of his residence in Madison-avenue. He laughed heartily when his attention was called to the double-leaded telegram from London that appeared in a morning journal, and called attention to a passage in *Comptes Rendus* (journal of the Academy of Sciences, France,) for 1878, page 674. The passage occupies the space of four lines, and runs as follows:

"*En raisonnant d'apres les analogues fournies par la manière d'agir des composés connus, j'ai mis en evidence que, independamment du calcium, beaucoup de corps consideréés commes élémente, sont aussi des corps composés.*"

Such, word for word, is the note in *Comptes Rendus*, to which the Secretary of the Academy briefly adds that Mr. Lockyer will furnish the facts in a few days, and this note, when translated into English, will be found to convey all the real information upon which the great hydrogen craze was based. While Prof. Draper would not wish to be understood as disparaging the work of a spectroscopist with whom he has had some controversy, he believes that Mr. Lockyer ought to publish his verifying facts immediately, if he has amassed sufficient data to furnish unquestionable proof of his hypothesis, and will wait patiently for the official transcript of his paper in the "Transactions of the Royal Society" before expressing a decided opinion. From such meagre memoranda of that paper as he has been able to obtain he is, however, constrained to maintain that such proofs have not yet been adduced as would justify the scientific world in accepting Mr. Lockyer's claims to the discovery that hydrogen is the Proteau basis of many of the so-called elements; and he is particularly cautious about subscribing to the doctrine of dissociation in the photosphere and association of the 14 elements in the color-sphere of the sun as the true explanation of the different spectra presented by the two spheres, ingenious as that doctrine is.

From data supplied by Prof. Draper, and from the latest reports of foreign scientific journals, the following statement appears to cover the principal points of Mr. Lockyer's theory, and will give the general reader a pretty clear idea of its data so far as they have been announced:

Although the experimental data upon which Mr. Norman Lockyer bases his hypothesis that the so-called elements are really compound bodies have not yet been published, and were, if the best reports may be believed, not fully explained at the meeting of the Royal Society on Thursday, Dec. 12, his communication last November to the Academy of Sciences, France, and his more recent paper, have led to such general and sometimes ignorant discussion, that its scope and method of investigation should be clearly explained, before venturing to estimate the measure of success that has attended his efforts. To this end it will be necessary to recall briefly the basis upon which the certainty of the spectroscope as an instrument of precision and optical analysis is supposed to rest. In observing spectra, two modes of volatilizing the substance under examination have been used. The first and most common is that of the gas-flame; the second by means of sparks from an inductive coil of higher or lower intensity. In either case the light from the incandescent substance is permitted to fall upon the slit of the spectroscope, the spectrum being generally one in which the lines run across the whole optical field of the instrument. Mr. Lockyer is given the credit (which appears really to belong to Prof. Henry Draper) of having been the first to modify this method of examination by interposing a lens between the spark and the slit of the spectroscope. There is no dispute that this interposition has enabled the spectroscopist to study the various regions of heated vapors, as formed by the incandescent body, and to establish the fact that not all the lines in the spectrum of the substance under analysis have the same extension; that is to say, not all extend to equal distances from the poles. This fact is not new, but has been the common property of scientific men for some years, although it has not before been made to serve as the basis of any comprehensive theory. For instance, in an alloy that contains very different proportions of two metals, the spectrum of the constituent present in the smallest quantity is reduced to its simplest form, the lines largest in the spectrum of the pure substance and its compounds alone and shorter lines being suppressed altogether; while the spectrum of that present in the larger quantity shows all the lines of the simple metal, short as well as long. What is more curious still, if the amount of the small constituent is gradually increased, all the lines of the spectrum gradually reappear in the order of their length. The exact method of quantitative analysis has yet been deduced from these data, and the data are perhaps insufficient for the purpose, but they point to a use of the spectroscope in the detection of crime which may become important at no very distant day. It has been observed, further, that the lines due to the presence of a particular substance vary not only in length and number in ratio to the amount present in the pound, but also in their relative brightness and thickness in the same proportion. Armed with these general facts, Mr. Lockyer commenced, some four years ago, (see reports of his paper before the Royal Society) a series of researches on the special region of the metallic elements, with a view of determining with more precision than has been done heretofore what elements are present in that body. He has taken, according to the paper before the Royal Society, about 2,000 photographs of the spectra of the metallic elements, and more than 100,000 observations. What remains is necessary to take so many in the fact that absolutely pure substances are difficult to obtain, and that a process of elimination by comparison of photographs has to be gone through with before the lines due to impurities can be ascertained. Experimentally, the spectrum of a pure substance is something that has never been registered, but must be inferred from the absence of the longest and strongest lines furnished by familiar impurities. So far, the theory of spectroscopic analysis is simple enough. But Mr. Lockyer finds that the hypothesis that identical lines in different spectra are the result of impurities is not sustained by his facts, or, rather, fails to explain them. He has found, for illustration, that the short lines, supposed to be due to alloy, are often present after the long ones have disappeared, and the substance is, according to spectroscopic reasoning, presumably pure.

This leads him to propose a new hypothesis, from which his theory that the so-called elements are compound follows, as a matter of inference rather than a matter of demonstration, and which is that elements furnish different spectra according to the temperature at which they are examined. The hotter a star, the simpler its spectrum. The hottest stars furnishing only very thick hydrogen lines and very few metallic lines, and the coolest, the fluted band-spectra of compounds of metals with non-metals and of non-metals in a state of isolation. His hypothesis presupposes that the compounds are first decomposed into elements by heat, and that these elements may be decomposed into elements of lower atomic weight by higher degrees of heat. To use his own illustration, each of the salts of calcium has a fixed and identifiable spectrum at a given temperature, but if the temperature be gradually raised, this spectrum is gradually supplanted by the very minute lines of the metal in the blue and violet portions of the spectrum. At the temperature of the electric arc the line in the blue is intense, and the H and K lines in the violet are very thin; in the sun, on the contrary, the H and K lines are very thick, and the line in the blue is of very slight intensity as well as considerably thinner than in the arc. These and other facts of a similar description, discovered by Dr. Huggins and Prof. Young, are most simply explained, Mr. Lockyer thinks, by assuming that the lines result from the vibration of several distinct molecules. The question resolves itself, therefore, into a manner of explaining certain phenomena, and turns upon the point whether these phenomena shall be regarded as due to the vibration of several distinct molecules or as due to different vibrations of the same molecule at different temperatures, and the one explanation is just as sufficient as the other, for both are purely hypothetical, and have no direct optical support.

The data upon which the hydrogen hypothesis is based are very briefly treated in his Royal Society paper. In the first instance, A, the most refrangible hydrogen line in the solar spectrum, is only seen at a very high temperature in laboratory experiments on hydrogen. During the eclipse of 1875 it was not visible in the solar prominences, and is not shown in the photographs taken at that time. This A line of hydrogen may be photographed by volatilizing indium in the electric arc, but no hydrogen lines are visible when palladium is similarly treated. From these facts, and a few like them, Mr. Lockyer concludes that the non-reversed line in the atmosphere of the sun, supposed heretofore to be due to helium, and line 1,474 are really due—the first to a simpler form of hydrogen than that which furnishes the A line, and the second to a more complex form than that which yields the F line. In other words, like lithium and calcium, the hydrogen spectrum is optically very different at different degrees of temperature.

The application of this hypothesis of different spectra at different temperatures to solar studies is very simple, and easily comprehended. The photosphere of the sun is that blazing vestment of light which envelops its immediate body, and is seen as a disk through the color-sphere, supposed to be a thin envelope of incandescent vapors. The color-sphere visible in a total eclipse gives a spectrum crossed by bright lines, while that of the disk, in common with that of the solar corona, is crossed by black lines. With his theory of different spectra at hydrogen of different temperatures, Mr. Lockyer supposes that a decomposition of the so-called 14 elements into isolated bases is constantly taking place in the color-sphere of the sun, thus furnishing the different spectra which have been ascribed to the different elements.

Such, briefly set forth, is the theory of Mr. Lockyer, and such, without going into tedious detail, are his facts. Prof. Draper is not willing to express an opinion upon the value of the line of investigation they indicate, while at the same time dissenting from the sanguine view that they prove all that is ascribed to them. What now simply bears the complexion of an ingenious speculation may turn out to be an important discovery; but scientific men cannot accept a hypothesis simply because it bears the signature of a man who has made his name familiar in the literature of the spectroscope.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

LECTURE BY MAJOR CONSTABLE—AFGHANISTAN, THE PRESENT SEAT OF WAR—HER RELATIONS TO ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

Under the auspices of the American Geographical Society, Major A. G. Constable delivered yesterday evening, at their annual meeting, a lecture on "Afghanistan, the Present Seat of War, and the Relations of that Country to England and Russia." Chickering Hall was crowded with a most intelligent and appreciative audience. The lecturer's own personal acquaintance with Afghanistan and the careful study he has given for a long series of years to Asiatic matters, rendered the gentleman absolutely familiar with the subject, one by no means well understood by Americans in general. Major Constable opened his lecture by stating that a little over 40 years ago, he had formed one of a group of English officers, who, on the plains of Ferozepore, were drawn up in review to receive Runjeet Singh, the Maharajah of Lahore, the ally of England in the contemplated invasion of Afghanistan. Runjeet Singh was verging on to 70, and on his arm, fastened by a golden bracelet, blazed the Koh-i-noor, but even brighter flashed the eye of this Eastern despot. This interesting being at New-York 9, a native of Afghanistan, to dispossess Dost Mahomed Khan, and to restore to the throne his brother Shah Soojah. Dost was the youngest of 20 sons, and ruled by his Vizier, Fatteh Khan, who was at the head of the Barukzyes, one of the two great tribes of Afghanistan. In 1838, Dost Mahomed was ruler of the whole of Afghanistan, with the exception of Herat. Now, Herat is correctly styled the gateway of India. All invasions of India have taken place by armies passing to the southward of Herat through the Bolan Pass. A very interesting description was given of the various invasions made through Afghanistan, all tending toward the plundering of India. The first occurred B. C. 518, under Darius, and these inroads have been continuous. The last was that of 1838, in 1398, is well known. The last was that of Nadir Shah only 150 years since. The objective point was usually Delhi. The present differences between England and Afghanistan were clearly defined in the 1863 Dost Mahomed, at his death, left his throne to Shere Ali, setting aside the claims of his elder half-brothers, Afzul Khan and Azim Khan. These men rebelled; sven Shere Ali's younger brother, Ameen, tried his hand against the elder. In this fratricidal strife most of them were killed, save Azim. Abdul Rahman, Afzul's son, escaped to Bokhara, and then joined his uncle Azim in strife against Shere Ali. After many battles, Shere Ali was defeated in 1866, and sought refuge in Herat, where his son Yakoob commanded. In time, Afzul and Azim died, and then Shere Ali won his long-disputed position, but mainly through the warlike energy of Yakoob. Abdul fled to the Oxus, and has been ever since a Russian pensioner. Now, the trouble between Shere Ali and England is that, when his belligerent brothers, Afzul and Azim, were contesting his claim to the English Government had recognized them in turn as de facto rulers. When, in 1868, Shere Ali met Lord Mayo at Umballa, he tried to persuade his lordship to recognize Abdoola Jan as his heir to the throne of Kabul. Lord Mayo politely refused that the India Government had a difficult task to pursue, for Afghan brothers, being like Kilkenny cats, generally endeavor to eat one another. Yakoob turned on his father, intriguing with Persians and Turcomans. Russia quickly seized the opportunity and new complications arose. Yakoob was summoned to Kabul, a safe conduct being granted him. Shere Ali put Yakoob in prison confinement, and though the Indian Government interceded for his life, it is said that Yakoob's imprisonment had been so rigorous as to have disturbed his intellect. Russia was all this time approximating the frontier. Shere Ali laid before the English what he entertained to be the ultimate ends of Russia. Lord Northbrook thought the Ameer's alarms were premature. "Masterly inactivity" was then the policy of England. Between Afghanistan and Russia, and being absorbed into the Indian Empire, or holding his own through Russian interference, was all the Ameer saw. He chose the latter course. Hence the present trouble. To-day the Bolan, Peiwar, and Khybar Passes are held, and English soldiers are at Jalalabad, Chunzee, and Kandahar. Major Constable closed a most interesting and instructive lecture by expressing the belief that "in spite of Czars and conferences the English have this time entered Afghanistan to remain there." Capt. Wyndham, of the English service, then gave a description of stereopticon illustrations of the various passes in Afghanistan, and the military episodes.

The following gentlemen were elected as officers of the society for the present year: President, Chief-Justice Charles P. Daly; Vice-President, Gen. George W. Cullum, United States Army; Foreign Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Roswell D. Hitchcock; Treasurer, Hon. Levi P. Morton; Councilors, William E. Curtis, George Cabot Ward, Paul B. DuChaillu, Egbert L. Viele, William. H. H. Moore, Isaac Bernheimer.

BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM FOR PINCKNEY.

The office of the Corporation Counsel was crowded yesterday afternoon by persons who gathered there in anticipation of hearing James R. Davies testify in defense of Justice Walter S. Pinckney. Davies was not present, however, and an attachment will issue against him to-day. Among the witnesses examined yesterday was Otto Doepfner, a druggist, of No. 935 Third-avenue, at whose place a barber named Wanner, according to the testimony of that individual, got some bromide of potassium for Justice Pinckney as a cure for nervous headache. About two-thirds of the package retained by the barber was shown to Doepfner, who said he could not swear whether it was bromide of potassium or sodium unless he were permitted to subject it to the test of a certain reagent. Mr. Richard H. Huntley, a lawyer, testified that he had tried several cases in Justice Pinckney's court, and that he was very much pleased with his conduct; he found that the Justice possessed a clear, discriminating mind, and that, considering the character of some of the counsel he had before him, he treated them with remarkable courtesy. Henry Hupfeld, a German druggist, at No. 963 Third-avenue, testified that during the years 1877 and 1878 James McKenna, an officer of the Seventh District Court, and Samuel J. Lewis frequently purchased solutions of bromide of potassium for Justice Pinckney. Jacob H. Smith, formerly clerk of the Washington Mansion House, at Hackensack, N. J., testified that while Justice Pinckney was a guest at that establishment, in June, 1878, he suffered a great deal from chills and fever. The trial will be continued at 2:30 P. M. to-day.

THE COMING BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

The list of players entered for the Brunswick & Balke tournament will probably be changed during the present week. Joseph Dion was taken ill from a cold during his practice with Slosson for the late Sexton-Slosson match, and the illness has so increased as to deprive him of an opportunity of practicing for himself. As a consequence, his enforced withdrawal from the contest is regarded as a certainty. His place will be probably filled by Randolph Heiser, the young Boston expert. Schaefer and Garnier played a practice game last evening at the latter's establishment, when the Frenchman developed the strongest play he has exhibited. He made 600 in 23 innings, his best runs being 258, 162, and 61. Schaefer's score was 316, and he made one run of 153. Garnier is the favorite in some quarters for the first place in the tournament.

A CLAIM AGAINST AN INSOLVENT BANK.

When the National State Bank at New-Brunswick, N. J., failed the North River Bank of New-York held a claim against the insolvent bank for $8,138. The North River sued out an attachment upon which it received $1,329. Subsequently it neglected to file its claim, and yesterday application was made to Vice-Chancellor Van Fleet for permission to reopen the matter and permit the filing of the claim. The Vice-Chancellor said he would grant the application provided the North River would allow the $1,329 already received to be accounted as part of the first dividend declared. The bank holds the matter under advisement.

THE DRY GOODS ASSOCIATION.

The Dry Goods Mutual Benefit Association held its annual meeting for 1879 last evening in the St. Nicholas Hotel. The Treasurer's report showed a balance on hand of $1,221 53. Two important changes in the constitution were unanimously adopted. The mortuary assessment of $1 was raised to $2. The article limiting the membership of the association to 1,000 was changed so as to reduce the total membership to 500. The members now number 451. The annual election of officers resulted in retaining these of last year, as follows: President, A. Judson Stone; Vice-Presidents, William B. Fuller, A. L. Guerber; Treasurer, Robert M. Elting; Secretary, Jacob Oberholser. The association is wholly benevolent in character, and was organized Jan. 15, 1876. It was incorporated in January of last year.

FACTS FOR THE INVESTORS.

NEW-YORK CITY TRUST COMPANIES.

THEIR FINANCIAL CONDITION AS SHOWN BY THE REPORT OF BANK SUPERINTENDENT LAMB.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—Superintendent Lamb, in his report upon the banks and trust companies of the State, which will be transmitted to the Legislature to-morrow, will report the results of the official examination of the trust and mortgage companies of the State. From these appear the following facts regarding New-York City companies:

NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

[Examined Nov. 22.]

Assets.

Bonds and mortgages	$8,011,139 45
Bonds Dutch Church	50,000 00
Bills receivable	1,692,320 92
Loans on collaterals	973,392 72
United States bonds	3,809,286 25
State and New-York City bonds	1,630,831 50
Bank and railroad shares	574,025 50
Real estate	359,250 86
Miscellaneous stocks	98,475 00
Other items sufficient to make the total	$12,233,727 81

Liabilities.

Capital	$1,000,000 00
Due depositors	8,872,293 20
Interest	252,230 00
Other liabilities sufficient to make the total	$10,571,821 56
Surplus	$1,661,906 25

REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY.

[Examined Oct. 21, 1878.]

Total assets	$891,337 35

Liabilities.

Capital	$500,000 00
Due depositors	246,343 31
Mortgages on real estate owned	80,000 00
Other liabilities sufficient to make total	$854,603 19
Surplus	$36,734 16

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY.

[Examined Nov. 20, 1878.]

Assets	$4,377,032 19
Liabilities	4,240,293 17
Surplus	$136,740 02

FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

[Examined Nov. 18, 1878.]

Assets	$5,770,055 04
Liabilities	4,930,153 21
Surplus	$839,901 83

UNION TRUST COMPANY.

[Examined Sept. 17, 1878.]

Assets.

United States bonds	$1,356,110 00
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern bonds	112,500 00
New-York City bonds	201,500 00
Missouri bonds	125,800 00
Kansas and Texas bonds (sold during examination)	11,789 62
Loans on collateral	4,623,983 83
Bonds and mortgages	241,034 10
Real Estate	2,900 00
Cash on hand	16,386 06
Cash in bank	271,516 93
Accrued interest	436,021 90
Commissions	12,447 58
Total	$7,001,079 02

Liabilities.

Due depositors	$5,761,062 73
Certified checks	14,542 16
Coupon and dividend account	12,006 32
Outstanding checks	2,823 55
Dividend not called for	938 00
Interest due depositors	64,921 52
Taxes accrued	8,454 80
Expenses accrued	2,153 92
Capital	1,000,000 00
Total liabilities	$6,866,404 00
Surplus	134,675 02

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY.

[Examined Nov. 29, 1878.]

Assets.

United States bonds	$4,338,025 00
New-York City bonds	1,051,500 00
Other bonds	166,100 00
Cash in Manhattan Company	703,401 99
Real estate	330,000 00
Loans and mortgages	2,462,000 00
Loans on collaterals	9,441,969 85
Bills purchased	2,805,239 00
Interest accrued	155,779 64
Total	$22,344,158 75

Liabilities.

Capital	2,000,000 00
Due depositors	16,731,650 86
Interest	3,272 00
Taxes	42,811 06
Rebate on bills purchased	25,802 67
Total	$19,130,043 93
Surplus	$3,214,114 82

Superintendent Lamb has information from many savings banks in New-York and elsewhere, in reply to direct inquiries respecting their transactions since Jan. 1, 1879, which is of the most encouraging character. All reports agree that the business this month is the most favorable in several years. Old depositors who withdrew money months ago are now returning it to the same savings banks, and in a few cases the identical money withdrawn is now redeposited. Without exception, the savings banks report improved conditions, and that the adverse tide seems to have changed, and that "there is an evident tendency now toward confidence, steadiness, and security among depositors."

THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

The Bar Association held its annual meeting and election of officers at the club-house last evening. Vice-President Charles Tracy in the chair. There were about 100 members present. The Executive Committee reported that there were $6,666 on hand, and that the association numbers 705 members. The Treasurer's report showed that there is now to the credit of the sinking fund $13,000; to the general fund, $3,257 53, and to the library fund, $223 67; total, $16,581 20. James Armstrong, Benjamin F. Romaine, Jr., Sutherland Tenney, J. Bryant Lindley, Benjamin H. Bristow, and George P. Andrews were unanimously elected to membership in the association. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President—William M. Evarts.
Vice-Presidents—Samuel J. Tilden, James Emott, William Mitchell, Charles Tracy, Josiah Sutherland.
Recording Secretary—Silas B. Brownell.
Corresponding Secretary—William Allen Butler.
Treasurer—Edward Mitchell.
Executive Committee.—Albon P. Man, William M. Prichard, Henry B. Anderson, Francis Forbes, James H. Fay.
Committee on Admissions.—Charles Sonders, Jr., Frederick L. Cadwalader, Douglas Campbell, Edward Solomon, Peter B. Olney, Robert W. De Forest, John M. Scribner, Jr., Charles H. Tweed.

Eighty-eight votes were cast. Mr. Evarts received 83 votes; S. J. Tilden 71; Messrs. Emott, Mitchell, and Sutherland 88 votes each, and Mr. Tracy 87. Ex-Judge Sutherland was elected to fill the vacancy created by the death of Gen. Sanford.

THE EXPRESSMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

The tenth annual convention of the Expressmen's Mutual Benefit Association opens at 10 o'clock this morning in the Metropolitan Hotel. The association has a membership of about 2,500 expressmen, representing every division of the express business and every important express company in the country. It is purely a benevolent organization. The members are divided into two classes—first and second. Whenever a member of the first class dies, each of the remaining members taxed $1, and $2,000 is paid to the deceased man's widow, children, or proper heirs, as the case may be. In the second class, the assessment in case of a death is 50 cents, and $1,000 is paid to the widow. The pecuniary benefit of this plan to the members of the association is shown in the Treasurer's report for the past year, in which it is stated that $98,693 have been paid for death claims. The death rate among the members was unusually large, however, last year, which is partially accounted for by last Summer's yellow fever epidemic in the South, which numbered among its victims several members of the Expressmen's Association. The number of deaths during the year was 57. At the present convention it is expected that some important changes in the constitution will be discussed, among them a plan for making the conventions biennial hereafter. An election of officers for the ensuing year will also take place. The present President is Mr. Shoemaker, of the Adams Express Company, of Baltimore, and the Secretary and Treasurer is Mr. S. Demitt, of the United States Express Company at Elmira, N.Y. The sessions are expected to occupy two days, and perhaps three.

A DEFENSE OF MR. STEARNS.

Mr. William E. Dodge, President of the National Temperance Society, has written a card to the newspapers, to the effect that Mr. J. N. Stearns is on his way home from the South, to deny, under oath, the charges against him. Mr. Dodge says that Mr. Stearns left in accordance with the advice of the Directors and Dr. Willard Parker, and he requests a suspension of judgment until his return. Rev. Albert G. Lawson also defends Mr. Stearns, and says he has in his possession Mr. Stearns' "written denial, made under oath, of any and every asserted criminal act or word." He says the Board of Managers of the National Temperance Society will probe and sift the whole matter thoroughly, and Mr. Stearns will, he says, undoubtedly, on his return, compel his accusers to support their statements by evidence in the courts.

THE XXIst DISTRICT REPUBLICANS.

There was a very large meeting last evening of the Republican Association of the Twenty-first Assembly District. The members were called to order by Judge Rufus B. Cowing, the late President of the association, who, in a few words thanking the members for their confidence and support, introduced his successor, Mr. Henry Welsh. On the proposed repeal of Article 14 of the Constitution there was a long and spirited discussion, which ended in nothing, for the subject was laid upon the table without a vote upon its merits. Mr. Robert Brown then introduced a series of resolutions highly eulogistic of Hon. R. B. Cowing for his service as President of the association during the past three years, saying that the members believe Judge Cowing will display on the bench the wisdom and ability which marked his previous life. The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and on motion were ordered to be suitably engrossed and presented to Judge Cowing. The meeting then adjourned.

SUPERVISING STEAM VESSELS.

THE INSPECTOR'S YEARLY REPORT—COLLISIONS AND OTHER CASUALTIES—AN INCREASE OF TONNAGE REPORTED.

The annual report of the Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels for the Second Inspection District, which embraces the ports of New-York, Philadelphia, Albany, Boston, New-London, and Portland, was transmitted to Washington yesterday by E. Platt Stratton, the Supervising Inspector. From this it appears that certificates of inspection were granted as follows: New-York, 636; Philadelphia, 261; Albany, 147; Boston, 159; New-London, 148, and Portland, 93. The tonnage of the vessels so inspected was as follows: New-York, 256,241 tons; Philadelphia, 72,093 tons; Boston, 46,255 tons; New-London, 46,048 tons; Albany, 24,664 tons, and Portland, 15,291 tons. In New-York 700 boilers were inspected, as Philadelphia, 312; Boston, 183; New-London, 206; Albany, 159, and Portland, 96. Of these there were found to be defective, 133 at New-York, 4 at Philadelphia, 16 at Boston, 24 at New-London, 7 at Portland, and none at Albany. At New-York 17 boilers gave way under hydrostatic pressure, and 12 were condemned as unfit for use; at Philadelphia 3 gave way and 11 were condemned; at Albany 3 gave way and 1 was condemned; at Boston 2 gave way and 4 were condemned; as New-London 7 gave way, and at Portland 2, but none were condemned at either port. In New-York 56 reports for violation of law were reported by the local Board of Inspectors, and 1 at Philadelphia, and none of these were appealed from. At New-London, however, 3 appeals were taken. At New-York 6 masters were refused licenses, and at New-London 1.

The revocations or suspensions of licenses at New-York were as follows: Masters, 15; pilots, 2; engineers and assistants, 2. At Boston—Masters, 3; engineers, 1; pilots none. At New-York 1 mate and 1 pilot were also refused license. The number of explosions or accidental escape of steam, resulting in loss of life, are as follows: At New-York, 9; Boston, 1; New-London 1. The number of lives lost by these occurrences was: At New-York, 12, of whom 20 were passengers; at Boston, 3, and at New-London, 1. There were 27 accidents by collision at New-York, 2 at Philadelphia, 1 at Albany, 4 at Boston, 4 at New-London, and 2 at Portland, the total loss of life from collision being at New-York 9, and at Albany 1. The number of steamers wrecked, foundered, or grounded was: At New-York 3, at Philadelphia 2, (one being the ill-fated Metropolis;) at Boston 1, at New-London 3, and at Portland 1. The number of passengers carried by steamers was: At New-York 130,000,000, at Philadelphia 12,000,000, at New-London 2,000,000. no reports being made from other ports. During the year the tonnage added to the service was as follows: at New-York, 21,770 tons; at Philadelphia, 7,802 tons, and at Boston, 1,500 tons. The amount of property lost in bank: At New-York, $96,150; at Philadelphia, $2,000; at New-London, $15,700; at Portland, $13,750. Lost by collision: At New-York, $11,225; at Philadelphia, $1,130; at New-London, $1,695. Lost by casualty about the fleet: at Augusta, 3 feet at Cincinnati and Cairo, and 5 feet at Chattanooga, where the river is 4 feet 8 inches above the danger line.

INDICATIONS.

For the Middle Atlantic States and New-England, rising barometer, cooler north-west winds, clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the South Atlantic States, cooler northerly winds, rising barometer, clear weather.

For the Gulf States, warmer south and east winds, falling barometer, cloudy weather, and possibly light rain.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, cooler northerly winds, stationary or rising barometer, cloudy weather with rain or snow.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, north and east winds, stationary or lower temperatures, rising, followed by falling, barometer, cloudy weather, with occasional snow.

For the Lake region, rising followed by falling northerly and variable winds, stationary or lower temperature, rising barometer, partly cloudy weather.

For the lower lake region, cooler northerly winds, rising barometer, partly cloudy weather, with light snow.

For the Pacific coast region, generally clear weather, with occasional rains at the extreme northern and southern extremities.

The rivers will continue slowly rising. Cautionary off-shore signals are ordered for Sandy Hook and Cape May.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

1878.	1879.		1878.	1879.
3 A. M.	40°	3:30 P. M.	47°	38°
6 A. M.	39°	6 P. M.	44°	35°
9 A. M.	44°	9 P. M.	43°	33°
12 M.	48°	12 P. M.	39°	34°

Average temperature yesterday, 32½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year, 42½°

SUPERINTENDENT WALLING ANGRY.

Henry Houder, alias Hoey, a notorious "banco-steerer," whose portrait is numbered 1,426 in the Rogues' Gallery, was seen by Roundsman Hubbard, of the Detective Squad, lounging about the corner of Sixth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, apparently waiting for a countryman. Hubbard ordered him off the corner, but Houder refused to go, and threatened, if molested, to cut Hubbard's nose off. Houder is a little fellow, weighing, probably, 125 pounds, while Hubbard is over 6 feet in height and built in proportion. Hubbard laughed at the threat, and this so enraged Houder that he abused the roundsman in the most outrageous manner. The officer took him before Superintendent Walling at Central Office. He was very impudent to Mr. Walling, and the latter expressed his surprise that Hubbard had been so patient with him. "If you had said that to me," said the Superintendent, "I think I would have given you a sound thrashing." "Oh!" replied the impudent banco-steerer, "I'd just as lief cut your nose off, if I got a chance." Mr. Walling sprang to his feet and advanced toward the prisoner, but cheeked himself and said: "I never say that to me in the street, you little toad, I'll break you in two." Hubbard took the prisoner to the Jefferson Market Police Court, where he was discharged, there being no evidence against him.

THE RAVAGES OF SCARLET FEVER.

There were 28 new cases of scarlet fever reported at the Sanitary Bureau yesterday, and the disease may be said to be gradually assuming an epidemic form. Eleven deaths occurred yesterday. On this subject Dr. John T. Nagle, the Register of Vital Statistics, made the following report to the Board of Health yesterday:

"Scarlatina was the most fatal of the contagious diseases reported during the past week; the mortality from this disease was 54, which is the highest weekly number of deaths attained from this disease in over eight years; 36 of these deaths were in tenement-houses, 10 in houses containing less than four families, and 2 in institutions. There was 1 death each in the First, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Twelfth, and Twenty-first Wards; 2 each in the Eleventh and Twentieth, 3 each in the Tenth and Thirteenth, 5 in the Twenty-second, 7 in the Nineteenth, 8 in the Sixteenth, 9 each in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth, the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Ninth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fourth Wards being exempt from any fatal cases. Diphtheria caused 22 deaths, 13 of which were in tenement-houses, 8 in houses containing less than four families, and 1 in an institution. The highest number of deaths from this disease (4 each) was in the Eleventh and Nineteenth Wards."

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

John E. Owens is at the Westminster Hotel.

F. E. Church, the artist, is at the Brevoort House.

Neal Dow, of Portland, Me., is at the Astor House.

J. N. Camden, of West Virginia, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Hon. Charles A. Washburn, of California, is at the Park-Avenue Hotel.

Ex-Senator Powell Clayton, of Arkansas, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Congressman-elect Warner Miller, of Herkimer, N. Y., is at the Hoffman House.

Ex-Gov. H. P. Baldwin, of Michigan, and Prof. W. P. Blake, of New-Haven, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Prof. E. H. Griffin, of Williams College, and State Engineer Horatio Seymour, Jr., of Utica, are at the Everett House.

A WAYWARD YOUTH.

James Stanley, the youth who, on being arraigned in General Sessions a few days ago for breaking a pane of glass and stealing two bottles of brandy from the show-window of Peter M. Corcoran, No. 71 Canal-street, giggled incessantly, and said he did not consider the offense a burglary, inasmuch as he had only done it in order to "get square" with his father, who had turned him out of doors, was again brought before Judge Gildersleeve yesterday. His Honor said that he had made a careful investigation into the circumstances of the case, and, although the prisoner was undoubtedly technically guilty, yet he could scarcely be held legally guilty. He had been put out of the house by his father because he could not obtain employment, and had acted as any youth of his age might. The difficulty was now settled, however, and his father had expressed his willingness to take the young man home and look after him. His Honor then discharged young Stanley on his own recognizance, and the prisoner left the court-room with his sister, a young girl of attractive appearance. Stanley displayed none of that uncontrollable desire to laugh which had characterized his first appearance before Judge Gildersleeve, a week's confinement in the Tombs having thoroughly sobered him down.

WINTER IN ITS STRENGTH.

THE ICE-GORGED RIVERS.

GREAT MASSES OF ICE AT NEW-ALBANY, IND.—THE GORGE IN THE CUMBERLAND RIVER THE GREATEST EVER KNOWN—A LARGE AMOUNT OF PROPERTY SWEPT AWAY.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 14.—A dispatch from New-Albany, Ind., gives the following account of the ice movement there: The ice-gorge in front of this city commenced giving way early this morning, and the news attracted a large number of people to the river front. The noise of the popping and cracking of the ice was very loud. At first the ice moved slowly down, but soon afterward great fields of heavy ice came sweeping down in front of the city and lodged. It was piled up six feet above the surface of the water and grounded on the bottom along shore for two miles, extending 200 yards into the river at some points. The river fell four feet inside of an hour, but rose again three feet in consequence of the ice stopping two miles below. No damage was done to the craft along this side of the river, as everything except one or two empty barges had been taken to Portland. The prospects are not flattering for so lucky an escape when the Madison gorge arrives.

Louisville, Jan. 15.—The gorge has to-night report great destruction of property all along the Kentucky River. At Beattyville, a large number of boats that were in the harbor were torn from their moorings by the floating ice and sunk, entailing a loss of $50,000.

A dispatch from Elizabeth says the steamer Stahlman is a complete wreck, and is floating down the river on her side. During Monday night she landed on shore; there the ice carried off her cabin, which was swept against the pier of the railroad bridge and totally destroyed. The main part of the steamer was afterward struck by several thousand logs, which the ice had torn from the shore. The crew of the Stahlman mutinied, broke open the closets, seized all the whisky on board, made a desperate assault on the mate, and were driven off with pistols. The ice gorge in the Cumberland River, where this occurred, was the greatest ever known. It extended from shore to shore, and in breaking up it carried away large trees.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Jan. 14.—The ice is leaving the Horse-shoe at Sandy Hook, and if the present weather continues, the New-Jersey Southern Railroad Company expect to resume connection by the steamer Jesse Hoyt between New-York and Sandy Hook to-morrow, for freight and passengers.

GOVERNMENT WEATHER REPORT.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—1 A. M.—The barometer has generally risen over the Middle States, New-England, and the lake region, and is highest over the upper lakes. The depression on the Pacific Coast has moved eastward, and falling barometer now prevails in the South-west, with warmer south-east winds and increasing cloudiness, but in the Missouri Valley with north-east winds, cloud, and snow; variable winds, with cloud and snow, are also reported in the Ohio Valley and lower lake region. Clear weather,

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATORS.

BEGINNING THE WORK OF THE SESSION.

GEN. SEWELL ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE AND MR. JACKSON SPEAKER—BILLS ALREADY POURING IN — GOV. M'CLELLAN'S MESSAGE.

TRENTON, Jan. 14.—At about midnight last night, Senator Hobart, of Passaic, withdrew from the contest for the Presidency of the Senate, and Gen. Sewell's nomination in the caucus this morning was accomplished without opposition. The Senate officers of 1876 as easily won their struggle for the offices this year, with the exception of Sergeant-at-Arms Champion, who, having had the three years of service to which party usage entitles him, was replaced by Capt. L. N. Mulford.

The canvass in the House was a more spirited and exciting one. The Democrats have been laughed at all day for harboring the hope that they would be permitted to assist in its organization. When they heard last night than 10 of the Republican members had declined to attend a caucus until this morning, they jumped to the conclusion that there was a serious defection in the Republican ranks. The 10 who absented themselves from the caucus Monday night were friends of Deacon. The wily politicians of the Democratic side thought they saw a chance to combine with the 10 and elect Deacon, notwithstanding the selection of Jackson by the Republican caucus. The successful working of such a combination would not, of course, be a Democratic victory, for Deacon is a Republican, but the Democrats found a crumb of comfort in the anticipation that the Republican organization would thus be paralyzed. But Mr. Deacon wisely made his battle within the party lines. His friends went readily into caucus, and abided by its result. He tied Mr. Jackson on the first ballot, each receiving 13 votes. Styles receiving 5, and Voorhies 2. On the next ballot, the 5 Styles votes, and the 2 Voorhies votes went over to Jackson, and the nomination was won. Hon. C. O. Cooper was accorded the nomination for Clerk of the House by a rising vote. J. Herbert Potts was given the nomination for Reading Clerk without opposition; George C. Wynkoop was selected for Engrossing Clerk, and John B. Felle was made Sergeant-at-Arms. The agony over, large deputations of office-seekers and wire-pullers started for their homes at once, and Trenton looks comparatively deserted to-night.

Toward 3 o'clock, the members of the two houses strolled leisurely into their respective chambers. Both the Senate and House had refitted in anticipation of their coming. The fresco-work had been renovated. The chandeliers were resplendent with new gilding. Fresh coats of varnish transformed the old desks into new. The Assembly Assistants had taken the place of the faded Brussels of last year. Many of the faces that appeared in the chambers were also new to the place.

In the Senate, Ludlow, of Middlesex, who was President last year, presided until the organization had been effected, and the clerks of the Democratic Senate sat at the desk in front of him. They read the credentials of the new Senators, and President Ludlow held the book while the oath of office was read, slowly and sometimes inaudibly, the oath of office from a parchment lying on the desk. Then, the preliminaries having been arranged, Senator Hobart arose, and in a few words offered the resolution which gave the lates Democratic officials to their Republican successors. When the vote for President was being taken, Senator Sewell bolted the Republican caucus to pay Senator Ludlow, his Democratic opponent, the courtesy of announcing his vote for him. When Ludlow's name was called, he bolted the Democratic caucus to cast his vote for Sewell, and so return his successful rival's compliment. The organization was effected by the choice of Senator Sewell as President, N. W. Voorhies, Secretary; William J. Cloke, Reading Clerk; L. N. Mulford, Sergeant-at-Arms. Senator Sewell at once appointed W. J. Bruce his private secretary. Senator Beekman, of Monmouth, voted with the Democrats for Ludlow, but abstained from voting on the nominations for subordinate officers.

Clerk Patterson, of the last House, presided in the Assembly Chamber while the organization was being effected. Mr. Duryea, who was named for the Speakership by the Democrats, administered the oath to Hon. Schuyler B. Jackson, when that gentleman ascended to the Speaker's chair. Speaker Jackson appointed Hon. W. Budd Deacon, his successful competitor in caucus, to administer the oath to the subordinate officers as they were elected.

When the houses had been organized, the Governor's Message was read, and in both houses the bills began to pour in. In the Senate, 20 bills found their way to the Secretary's desk. In the House, 18 were presented. Among them were bills to reduce the number of lay Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas; to repeal the act establishing District Courts and to increase the jurisdiction of the Justices of the Peace; to punish Executors and Administrators who misuse trust-moneys; to prohibit the sale of certain hours of the morning and evening to 2 cents; to build the bridge across the Morris Canal Basin at Jersey City; and to provide for the holding of a convention to remodel the State Constitution. Then the houses adjourned until to-morrow morning.

GOV. McCLELLAN'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate and General Assembly:

I first invite your attention to the state of the finances as set forth in the clear and able reports of the Controller and Treasurer. The financial condition is most satisfactory. You will observe that the indebtedness of the State has been decreased within the year by $600,000, and that, as all temporary loans and the unpaid balances of former appropriations have been discharged, the existing debt consists solely of the outstanding bonds of the war loan, and now amounts to $2,196,300. As the sinking fund now reaches the sum of $1,458,852 34, and as $100,000 of the principal is paid within the year, this debt may be regarded as a small and temporary burden. Under the law of the last session frequiring the sinking fund to provide hereafter for the accruing interest on the bonds and of the annually-maturing principal, the State fund, in other words the State taxation, is materially relieved, and will henceforth furnish only $90,000 each year, with the exception of the year 1880, when nothing occur to interrupt the natural working of the system, the State fund can be still further relieved, and no long time will elapse before the sinking fund shall be sufficient to meet the required to meet the principal and interest of the debt.

While the receipts from taxes have fallen off some $41,000, and those peculiar to the year nearly $20,000, the receipts from income—i. e., from taxes on securities, licenses, fees of office, Prison receipts, fines, licenses, &c.—have increased some $31,000, so that the total receipts exceed those of the last year by about $20,000. On the other hand, in consequence of the care exercised by the last Legislature in regard to appropriations, and from other causes, the expenditures proper to the year were nearly $400,000 less than those of the preceding year, so that it has been possible to pay off all the floating debt, and enter the new year with a credit balance of nearly $120,000. I invite your especial attention to the facts and reasoning by which the Controller demonstrates this subject that I must repeat what I said one year ago, and that is, to restore order to the financial affairs of municipalities and townships, to reduce expenditures, increase receipts, prevent waste and maladministration, and preserve the financial good name of localities suffering under a burden too heavy to be borne, it is absolutely necessary that every citizen should take an active and intelligent interest in the concerns of local government.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

As our institutions are based upon the supposition that all males of mature age participate in the affairs of government, as electors at least, all will agree that the Government should in some way assure itself that all citizens possess sufficient intelligence to enable them to perform properly at least their lowest duties as citizens. It will probably be conceded that it is the duty of the State to insist that all children shall be thoroughly instructed in reading, writing, composition, and arithmetic, with a pretty accurate knowledge of the geography, Constitution, and history of our own country, together with a general acquaintance with the history and geography of other countries. Thus much, at least, in the way of preparation for their political duties. But if the duty of the State terminates here, its interests do not, and the question at once arises as to how far it can safely go, or, perhaps, what is the least it can properly do, in the direction of preparing its youth to become useful and industrious citizens, skilled workmen, producers of wealth. It would appear to be a sound proposition that, having reached the limit of the subjects as to the necessity of which all agree, further progress in education should, in a great measure, be regulated by the probable future pursuits of the majority of the pupils in the different localities. For example, in an agricultural region, where most of the boys will probably become farmers, it would seem natural to turn their studies in the direction of farming pursuits. They might be taught some of the fundamental principles of the science of agriculture to enable them afterward to pursue the study of agricultural chemistry and economy, enough of the principles of mechanics to enable them to learn how to detect the difference between a good and bad machine, enough of the principles of engineering to enable them afterward to learn the best method of draining, and the use of materials in rural construction, &c. &c. In the cities, and places where manufactures and the mechanic arts flourish, their instruction might well be turned in those directions without any one's attempting to convert the public into technical schools. I can see no harm, but much good, as probably resulting from devoting a little time in the public schools to the practical instruction of the girls in some of those branches of domestic industry which can easily be taught and are most certain to prove useful to them in the households over which they will eventually be called to preside. The purpose of public school education ought to be to furnish the boys and girls with the tools of education, and teach them how to use them in educating themselves for their various pursuits in life. It is clearly good political economy in the State which educates the children, to see to that education tend, in some measure at least, to the benefit of the commercial and other industries of the State.

The home for Disabled Soldiers is well managed, and probably serves a useful purpose. I see no reason why a total appropriation of more than $14,000 is needed for this institution this year.

STATE PRISON.

From frequent inspection of the State Prison, I am satisfied that the administration is excellent. The only difficulties which arise from the want of room must necessarily be the case, it is neither harsh nor cruel, but just and unvarying, and as kind as the circumstances permit. The food of the prisoners is as good as it ought to be, and thorough cleanliness is enforced. I do not think that any well-founded complaint can be made against the officers of the prison, who are, so far as I am able to judge, of a high class and eminently fitted for their difficult work. The new wing is a useful addition to the prison, but it would be difficult to imagine any improvement upon it, as regards security, ventilation, health, and convenience. Some of the old wings are far from what they ought to be, and the new wing does not supply all the accommodation required. As the present is a favorable time for such work, I invite the consideration of the Legislature to the propriety of altering another of the old wings, on precisely the same plan as that followed for the new wing in point of construction. The expense would be less than that of the last, as more of the old walls would be available, and the cost of labor and material is diminished. The arrangements for cooking and serving the food in the prison are too limited a scale for the present needs of the institution, and it would be advisable to authorize the expenditure of a sufficient sum to enlarge the kitchen, laundry, and gas-works. Unfortunately, we must anticipate the necessity of a future increase in the number of convicts, and it is very clear that the present crowded area should be enlarged. I therefore recommend that the present State Arsenal lands, adjoining the prison, and that the prison wall be continued so as to inclose the whole of the area thus gained. One of the arsenal buildings can be readily converted as a trifling expense into a prison chapel, which is very much needed.

COMMISSIONERS OF FISHERIES.

The efforts of this board in enforcing the fishery laws, and in fish-culture, have been eminently successful. The general interests of the community are best served by preventing the indiscriminate taking of fish at improper seasons, and the replenishing of the lakes and rivers with food fish is a wise and profitable measure. I trust that the labors of the Commissioners will be approved, and that ample provision will be made for the continuance of the work. I invite attention to the report of the Commissioners for a full explanation of the object of the commission, and a detailed statement of their operations.

NATIONAL GUARD.

The National Guard of the State has rendered good service in the past, and will do so whenever called upon in the future. It is an honorable and necessary institution, which merits the confidence and kind feeling of all worthy citizens, and should be maintained in such force and in such efficiency as to enable it to preserve the peace within the borders of the State without the necessity of invoking the assistance of the United Government or of any of the other States. Its condition has my especial care. During the last Spring many persons apprehended a recurrence of the troubles of the preceding year, so that I found it my duty to place the National Guard in thorough condition for service. This has been done, and we have on hand, ready for immediate use, the camp equipage, equipments, and ammunition required to supply a division. Under the law of the last session, two companies have been mustered in for service with Gatling guns. The regiments of the National Guard are in good condition, except with regard to the use of their weapons. The brief opportunities they enjoyed for target practice at the Brinton Range have been of marked service, but much yet remains to be done, and, no doubt, the practice of the coming Summer will effect a very great improvement. Nothing can be much more helpless and useless than a soldier armed with a breech-loading rifle which he has not been taught to use. Target practice is quite as important as battalion drill in practice. It is absolutely necessary to require it of the National Guard if they are to be of the slightest use in real service, and it must be regarded as a permanent and indispensable part of their instruction, which must be repeated with each recurring year. I think that it is necessary to establish the position of Inspector-General of Rifle Practice, and there should also be an Assistant Inspector for each brigade. It would be advisable to encourage emulation among the National Guard by authorizing the issue of prizes for marksmanship.

THE TRENTON POTTERY.

Among the unpaid Commissioners appointed to represent the State at the Paris Exhibition, two only have made reports—the State Geologist and the Superintendent of Public Instruction. Both of these contain much interesting and useful information, and are worthy of careful study. At its last session the Legislature authorized me to appoint a Commissioner to visit Paris, for the purpose of procuring information for the benefit of the potteries of the State, and appropriated $1,500 toward this expense.

After consulting with some of the leading representative of the pottery interests, I selected Mr. Isaac Broome as possessing the requisite preliminary knowledge and qualifications. Illness has prevented him from completing his report in time to accompany this Message, but I trust it will be ready before your adjournment. From certain special advantages of location, and other causes, Trenton is now the largest centre of potteries in this country, and there is no reason why, if properly encouraged and aided, it should not, before many years, become one of the largest potteries in the world, and export its wares to other countries. So far as the plain and useful wares are concerned, our people now equal, at least any in the world, and in some respects decidedly lead the European manufacturers.

What is mainly needed now is that they should also be able to supply the great demand for finer and more artistic wares. It has been clearly proved within a few months that our clays make porcelain of the best quality. The lack is in educated and skilled modelers, designers, and decorators. In another part of this Message I have stated the necessity of aiding the pottery by encouraging technical schools, and desire to impress upon you that the schools are not required to create, but to meet an existing demand, and that a true regard for the interests of the State make the step recommended imperative. But something more than this is needed, and that is specimens of designs and work to serve as models and to suggest ideas to the workers. I have endeavored to supply this demand in part by procuring for the State Library such illustrated works bearing on pottery and glass-making as were to be had in this country, and also authorized Mr. Broome to add to the collection in Europe. He has done this most intelligently, and the vessels in the State Library now possesses a small but very excellent collection of illustrated works, referring mainly to the ceramic art, but also to the glass-making, furniture, &c. Additional agreements will be made in the library to enable artists and designers to make such studies and copies as they wish. But beyond this it is very desirable that there should be established a museum or collection of characteristic and good specimens of pottery, porcelain, and glass to serve as models and studies. I would advise a small appropriation to lay the foundation of such a collection, which will prove of infinite value to our future interests. What has been done, and what I now recommend, for the pottery and glass interests should also be done for other industries, including the agricultural, for there is no sounder policy for a Government than to do all in its power to encourage industry, and thus give employment both to capital and labor. And there is no State more favorably situated than our own for the rapid and favorable development of industry. Let me say, also, that it has been found necessary by Governments in other parts of the world to do precisely what I have recommended in order to create and develop similar industries.

In conclusion let me return to the subject which occupied an early part of this Message, and urge a careful study of the causes which have brought distress upon some of our cities, and oppressive burdens upon not a few townships. It is comparatively easy now to ascertain what causes of outlay or collection of taxes have been unnecessary, and what action of bad laws have brought about a state of things which all good men regret. There will probably be no more favorable opportunity in the future to collect and arrange for use the data on which to base wise and well-weighed general laws for the government of cities, which, if they cannot repair the injuries of the past, will, at least, arrest the evil where it is, and prevent the recurrence of similar action when our people shall be once more carried away by too prosperous winds. The condition of many of the counties, townships, and cities is doubtless very favorable, in others less so, and in a few, very bad. The remedy in these last cases is that the people should look the matter fairly in the face, acquaint themselves with the worst, and set themselves honestly and vigorously at work to apply the best practicable remedies. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION—Jan. 14.

SUMMARY.

In the Senate, after the expiration of the morning hour, Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, called up the resolution instructing the Agricultural Committees of the Senate and House to consider and report what can or ought to be done to advance and encourage agricultural development. Mr. Davis spoke at length in support of the resolution, and then it was laid over in order to give Mr. Paddock, of Nebraska, an opportunity to speak in regard to it. The consideration of the Patent bill was then resumed, but, without taking final action, the Senate went into executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

The House of Representatives agreed to the conference report on the Military Academy bill. The Mexican Pension bill was then taken up, and, after various amendments had been adopted in Committee of the Whole, it was laid aside, and the Speaker announced various appointments to fill vacancies on committees. The House adjourned at 4:15 P. M.

SENATE.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. SANDERS, of Nebraska—To provide for punishing persons who steal horses, mules, cattle, or other property from Indians. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SARGENT, of California—Relating to the tax upon deposits in savings banks. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. WALLACE, of Pennsylvania—For the recomputation of the accounts between the United States and the several States, and between the United States and the City of Baltimore, growing out of moneys expended by the several States and the said City of Baltimore in the war of 1812 with Great Britain. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

THE ANTI-POLYGAMY LAW.

Mr. CHRISTIANCY, of Michigan, presented a petition from 2,000 Gentile women of Utah, favoring such legislation as will make effective the Anti-polygamy law of 1862. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

WORK FOR FRIDAY.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, submitted a resolution that on Friday next, at 1 o'clock, the Senate proceed to consider bills on the calendar not objected to, to be discussed under the five minutes' rule. Agreed to.

AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS.

The morning business having been disposed of, Mr. DAVIS, of West Virginia, called up the resolution submitted by him on the 8th of December last, instructing the Committees on Agriculture of the Senate and House, to consider generally the subject of agriculture, and report by bill or otherwise, what can or ought to be done by the General Government to advance, encourage, and protect agricultural interests. He spoke at length on the subject. At the conclusion of his remarks, he asked the passage of the resolution.

Mr. PADDOCK, of Nebraska, said he did not wish to retard its passage, but he desired to speak briefly in regard to it, and therefore asked that it lie over for the present. So ordered.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the President in answer to the resolution of the 3d of June last, transmitting a report from the Secretary of State, and copies of correspondence between the United States and Great Britain, in regard to inviting other maritime powers to accede to the three rules prescribing the duties of neutral governments, as set forth in the treaty of Washington. It was ordered that it be printed and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Also, a communication from the Secretary of the Navy in response to the Senate resolution of Feb. 6, 1877, transmitting a narrative of the expedition of Capt. C. F. Hall to the Arctic regions, prepared from the notes of Capt. Hall, by Mrs. Hall, his widow. Ordered that it lie on the table and be printed.

THE PATENT BILL.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the unfinished business, being the bill to amend the Patent laws, and Mr. MATTHEWS, of Ohio, stated at length his objections to the bill, one of the principal ones being that it proposed a fixed statutory scale for the measurement of damages, contrary to a series of judicial decisions which have been built up from year to year.

The amendment submitted by Mr. Morgan, of Albama, several days ago, providing that "whenever the court shall be of the opinion that the suit of the plaintiff or the defense of the defendant was vexatious, or malicious, the infringement was willful, the court may award against the party guilty of such vexations or malicious conduct, or of said infringement, such sum by way of counsel fees and expenses of suit as it shall deem just and reasonable," it was agreed to.

After some discussion the bill was laid aside, with the understanding that it should be the unfinished business to-morrow.

The Senate then, at 3 P. M., on motion of Mr. SARGENT, went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened, at 3:15 P. M., adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE LATE MR. WILLIAMS' SALARY.

On motion of Mr. HUBBELL, of Michigan, a resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Appropriations to make an appropriation for the payment to the widow of the late A. S. Williams of the amount of his salary for the remainder of this session.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY BILL.

Mr. DURHAM, of Kentucky, submitted the report of the Conference Committee on the Military Academy bill, and it was agreed to.

THE MEXICAN PENSION BILL.

Mr. MCMAHON, of Ohio, desired to call up the Mexican pension bill, but was antagonized by Mr. ROBERTSON, of Louisiana, with the bill for the improvement of the Mississippi levees, and by Mr. HEWITT, of Alabama, with the Mexican Pension bill.

Finally, the Levee bill was postponed until Thursday next, and the House, by a vote of yeas 112, nays 105, determined to take up the Mexican Pension bill, and immediately went into Committee of the Whole [Mr. Eden, of Illinois, in the chair] on that bill, which was then read by sections for amendments.

Mr. HARRISON, of Illinois, offered an amendment, providing that no pension shall be paid to any survivor of the Mexican or Creek, or other Indian war until he shall have arrived at the age of 60 years, unless from disease or other infirmity he is unable to earn his living by manual labor.

Pending action on the amendment, the committee, under a misapprehension as to the limitation of debate, arose.

Mr. HEWITT, of Alabama, moved that all debate on the first section of the bill should close in 20 minutes. This was agreed to—yeas 124, nays 106.

The yeas and nays were then demanded by Mr. TOWNSEND, of New-York, on a motion to go into Committee of the Whole, and the result was—yeas 121, nays 95—the negative vote being cast principally by Republicans—so the House again went into committee.

Mr. MYERS, of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment to Mr. Harrison's amendment, fixing the age at which survivors shall be entitled to pensions at 75 years. Rejected.

Mr. MYERS moved to amend the amendment by fixing the age at which survivors would be entitled to pensions at 70 years. It would be unfair to soldiers of the late war to pass a bill which would give pensions to able-bodied survivors of the Mexican war, while the bill to pay arrearages of pensions to soldiers of the war of the rebellion was undisposed of.

The amendment to the amendment was rejected, and the amendment was then defeated—yeas 72, nays 77.

Mr. GOODE, of Virginia, moved to embrace in the benefits of the bill the officers and privates of the Marine service. Adopted.

Mr. SINNICKSON, of New-Jersey, offered an amendment granting pensions to soldiers who served 60 days in the military or naval service of the United States in the year of 1861, for the suppression of the rebellion. The amendment was received with laughter on the Republican side.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Oregon, moved to amend the amendment, so as to include the survivors of the Oregon and Washington Indian wars in 1865-6. Adopted.

On a standing vote on Mr. Sinnickson's amendment, the yeas were 87 and the nays 79, and on a vote by the tellers the amendment was agreed to, 96 to 85. The announcement was received with applause on the Republican side.

Mr. BRAGG, of Wisconsin, offered an amendment granting pensions to the survivors of the next war and their widows and children. Ruled out of order.

No quorum voting, the amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. HEWITT, of Alabama, moved to strike out of the bill the portion granting pensions to the survivors of the Indian wars, and also the amendment just adopted on motion of Mr. Sinnickson.

Mr. BURCHARD, of Illinois, offered as a substitute an amendment striking out of the first section everything but that directing to the Secretary of the Interior to place on the pension rolls the names of the surviving soldiers, including Militia and volunteers of the military and naval forces of the United States in the war of 1812, who were honorably discharged therefrom, and who have not been placed on the pension rolls, and granting to each of said persons the pension now allowed by law to persons in like condition who served in the regular army during said war.

Mr. BURCHARD accepted the amendment.

The vote was then taken on the substitute, by tellers, and resulted—yeas, 97; nays, 97. The Chairman [Mr. Eden, of Illinois] cast his vote in the negative and the substitute was defeated.

The committee, without further action, rose.

VACANCIES ON COMMITTEES.

The SPEAKER announced the following appointments to fill vacancies in committees: Judiciary, Mr. Forney, of Alabama; District of Columbia, Mr. Townshend, of Illinois; Foreign Affairs, Mr. Acklen, of Louisiana; Militia, Mr. Young, of Louisiana; Expenditures in the War Department, Mr. Bailey, of New-York; Expenditures in the Department of Justice, Mr. Young, of Louisiana.

The house then, at 4:15 P. M., adjourned.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations: W. H. H. Clayton, United States Attorney for the Western District of Arkansas.

Postmasters.—Josiah Pickett, Worcester, Mass.; Hiram W. Beakley, Delhi, N. Y.; Pamnie L. Bacon, New-Lebanon, N. Y.; Eugenie A. Hinds, Richfield Springs, N. Y.; S. A. Fowler, Vineland, N. J.; J. S. Garrison, Cape May, N. J.; C. C. Brosius, Clarion, Penn.; D. Dunning, Middletown, Del.; John H. Shankewerk, Clarksburg, West Va.; Joseph B. Cowden, Delphos, Ohio; Samuel M. Clark, Keokuk, Iowa; A. H. Hamilton, Ottumwa, Iowa.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The Senate, in executive session, to-day confirmed the following nominations: L. Bradford Prince, of New-York, to be Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court for the Territory of New-Mexico.

Commissioners of the Southern Claims Commission.—James B. Howell, of Iowa; Orange Ferris, of New-York; Ira Allen, of Vermont.

Henry Rudd, of Arkansas, to be Indian Agent for Hoopa Valley Agency, California.

Postmasters.—Thomas P. Hewitt, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.; Jacob Corlies, Red Bank, N. J.; William G. Herring, Milford, Del.; Reuben P. Jannev, Newcastle, Del.; Edwin S. Merrill, Winchendon, Mass.; John S. Fay, Marlborough, Mass.; John G. Poole, Randolph, Mass.; Walter Gladden, New-Britain, Conn.; Mrs. Mary Edwards, Portland, Conn.; William H. Tubbs, New-London, Conn.; Joseph R. Clark, Milford, Conn.; C. W. Fisher, Bucyrus, Ohio; Nelson B. Sherwin, Cleveland, Ohio; D. A. Millington, Winfield, Kan.; John F. Greely, Truckee, Cal.; Jotham H. Howland, Napa City, Cal.; Thomas Yost, Hollister, Cal.; Samuel A. King, Merced, Cal.; Elam C. Beech, Black Hawk, Col.; Henry S. Fitzgerald, Yuma, Arizona.

Army Promotions.—Second Lieut. John W. Martin, Fourth Cavalry, to be First Lieutenant; Second Lieut. Samuel W. Fontaine, Eighth Cavalry, to be First Lieutenant; Second Lieut. Philip Reade, Third Infantry, to be First Lieutenant; Second Lieut. Frederick Von Schrader, Twelfth Infantry, to be First Lieutenant; Second Lieut. John J. Kane, Twenty-fifth Infantry, to be First Lieutenant; First Lieut. Thomas H. Thompson, Twenty-fifth Infantry, to be Captain; J. Hansell French, of Pennsylvania, appointed Second Lieutenant, Ninth Cavalry.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

APPOINTMENT OF STANDING COMMITTEES—BUSINESS OF A MISCELLANEOUS NATURE.

There was a large gathering of politicians in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen yesterday before the hour had arrived for its regular meeting. They expected that Mayor Cooper would send in names for the vacant Police Commissionerships, but they were doomed to disappointment. At 2 o'clock President Mott occupied the chair, after which Alderman Jacobus introduced a resolution providing that the Corporation Attorney shall give 10 days' notice before bringing a suit for a violation of the corporation ordinances against any person, and that in case the violation shall cease to exist in the meantime, that no proceedings shall be taken in the case. The matter was referred to the Committee on Law.

A resolution revoking the privilege granted to the Surrogate to occupy the new wing of the Court-house was then presented, and referred to a committee.

Alderman Sheils called attention to a resolution which was passed by a previous board in February, 1875, directing the Dock Department to have the work of cutting and dressing stone for the piers done by workmen who reside in this City, and he moved that the Mayor be requested to notify the Dock Board to conform to the resolution. The matter was referred, on motion of Alderman Morris, to the Committee on Public Works by a vote of 10 to 9.

President Mott then appointed the following standing committees:

Finance—Messrs. Houghton, Morris, Burns, Kenney, R. Hall.

Ferries and Docks—Messrs. Jacobus, Hyatt, Slevin.

Markets—Messrs. Morris, Hall, Cavanagh.

Salaries and Offices—Messrs. Burns, Morris, Foster.

Law Department—Messrs. Hyatt, Stewart, Keenan.

Railroads—Messrs. R. Hall, Jacobus, Roberts.

Streets and Street Pavements—Messrs. Stewart, Kenney, Sauer.

Police, Health, and Fire Departments—Messrs. Kiernan, Jacobus, Sheils.

Bridges and Tunnels—Messrs. Fink, Strack, George Hall.

Lands, Places, and Park Departments—Messrs. Kenney, Perley, Roberts.

County Affairs—Messrs. Burns, Haughton, Morris, Kiernan, Keenan.

Public Works—Messrs. Perley, Kiernan, Stewart, Fink, Carroll.

Mr. Haughton, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, is a member of the Sinking Fund Commission.

Alderman J. G. Hyatt offered a resolution which, after reciting that this City pays nearly one-half of the State taxes, "earnestly urges upon the attention of Gov. Robinson the importance of giving this City a representation in the State Board of Assessors, and recommends the members of the Legislature from this City to give their support to the measure. The resolution also requests the Tax Commissioners of this City "to take action looking to a reduction of the taxable values in accordance with the fall in prices of real estate, so that it may be brought down to actual cash specie payment basis—which in many cases is 50 per cent. below the present appraisement." The paper was laid over.

Alderman Fink moved that the Committee on Law be directed to prepare amendments to the ordinances, so as to secure the payment of laborers employed by contractors on public improvements. The motion was adopted.

A communication was received from Gen. Newton in answer to a resolution of the previous Common Council, which was adopted in October, 1878, in relation to the Harlem Bridge over the Harlem River. The General, in reply, says that in view of the improvements in the navigation of the river, the draw of such bridges should have a clear height of 24 feet at high water. The communication was ordered to be printed.

Alderman Morris submitted a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President to appoint a committee of three to investigate the charges that had appeared in a morning newspaper against Albert Osborn, who had been appointed on the recommendation as Sergeant-at-Arms of the board, and the following were appointed as the committee: Aldermen Haughton, Burns, and Keenan.

A petition was received asking the board to authorize Mr. Abraham Brown to run stages from Cortlandt-street through West-street to Chambers-street, and from Chambers-street to the East River and Union Ferry-boat. Referred to the Ferries Committee.

Alderman Morris offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Police Board to erect a station-house in the Sixth Precinct, provision having been made for the same by the Board of Apportionment.

A HEAVY FAILURE IN BROOKLYN.

James H. Prentice, a well-known hat manufacturer, made an assignment yesterday to his brother, John H. Prentice, for the benefit of his creditors. The liabilities amount to $200,000, and the assets cannot be ascertained until stock is taken in both of Mr. Prentice's factories. By the failure 700 persons are thrown out of employment. Of these, 300 were employed at the factory corner of Raymond and Willoughby streets, and 400 at the factory on Nostrand-avenue, near Myrtle-avenue. Mr. Prentice attributes his failure to the hard times. In 1871 his factory in Raymond-street was burned down, causing him severe loss, from which he never fully recovered. The assignment filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday gives the following list of debtors: John H. Prentice, $56,619; Martin Bates, of New-York, $7,000; Clark Brothers, No. 539 Broadway, New-York, $15,845; Archibald F. Finn, No. 592 Broadway, New-York, $13,258; J. H. Leed, New-York, $2,000; Arthur Church, New-York, $1,500; G. H. Krause, New-York, $1,700; T. O. Lothian, New-York, $400 Frost, Duxbury & Co., No. 116 Franklin-street, New-York, $1,000; C. M. Vom Baur, New-York, $4,000; Lewis Widdiger & Co., New-York, $3,157 83; Richard Cook, New-York, $1,855; Taylor, Meyler, of Brooklyn, $14,365; the New-York Dyeing-Wood, Extract, and Chemical Works, $1,000; Moses P. Whitcomb, of Springfield, Vt., $5,000; D. R. Brown, of Springfield, Vt., $1,000; Hope, New-York, $1,200, and numerous family debts, amounting to a large sum, in all making the total near $200,000. Much dissatisfaction was expressed by the hands who had their first intimation of the failure when, on going to work yesterday morning, they found the doors of the factories locked.

THE BELDEN CASE SETTLED.

The proceedings were discontinued yesterday in the suit brought in the Court of Common Pleas by Washington E. Conner against William Belden, Henry Belden, Jr., Charles D. Belden, and Jay Gould, partners of the plaintiff in the sock-broking firm of William Belden & Co., for the appointment of a Receiver of the assets of the firm. A judgment, based upon a stipulation signed by all the parties to the suit, was filed by Judge Joseph F. Daly, decreeing the dissolution of the partnership, and the appointment of Mr. Conner and Henry Belden, Jr., as joint Receivers, without fees, of the assets, books, notes, securities, and choses in action of the late firm, and the stocks, bonds, and other securities with the Mercantile Trust Company until converted into money. A Referee will be appointed to take and state the accounts between the partners, and, on the confirmation of the report by the court, the amount found due to or from the partners, respectively, is to be paid to or by them. The Referee is to be chosen by the attorneys of the partners, or, in case they disagree, by the court.

DECISIONS IN THE COURTS.

INTERESTING TO BOOK PUBLISHERS.

The General Term of the Court of Common Pleas has just decided a case of considerable importance to publishers of subscription books. In 1872, the firm of D. Appleton & Co. entered into a written contract with Samuel L. Hall, the present publisher of the English subscription edition of the "Encyclopedia Britannica," by which Hall was for five years to have charge of selling their books published in numbers or parts, at a yearly salary of $4,000 and a commission "equal to 1 per cent. of the actual net amount of sales of all books sold in numbers or parts by Appleton & Co." The Appletons then guaranteed that these commissions should amount to at least the sum of $1,000 per annum, and the contract closed with a provision by which the Appletons were at liberty to terminate it at any time upon payments of salary and commissions to date, if in their opinion Hall should violate any of its provisions or become incapacitated for the fulfillment of his duties. Under this contract Hall remained in the employment of the Appletons the full term of five years, during which time they issued "Picturesque America." "Picturesque Europe," and other works published in parts. These books were all disposed of by subscription, the subscribers signing an agreement to take only a whole number of parts as issued, but paying for each part as number on delivery. During the five years Hall received his salary and a commission of 1 per cent. on the net receipts from these subscriptions as he left, without the money received, but demanding the repayment of this sum, Hall produced a list of a number of payments which he claimed to have made during the preceding five years to canvassers who were under his direction. As these claims appeared, on examination, to be without foundation, D. Appleton & Co., through their attorney, Douglas Campbell, began an action in the Court of Common Pleas, to recover from Hall the amount of his overdrafts, and this action was referred to Rufus F. Andrews as sole Referee. Upon the hearing before the Referee, Hall, in addition to demanding the allowance of his alleged advances, now for the first time set up a large claim for additional commissions. At the time of the termination of his contract there were still outstanding several thousand unfilled subscriptions to "Picturesque Europe," "Picturesque America," and some other number books. These subscriptions had been obtained during Hall's employment, and he claimed that each subscription constituted a sale of the entire book, and that he was therefore entitled to the commission of 1 per cent. on all receipts until the delivery was completed. The Referee decided that the word "sales," as used in the contract, did not mean subscriptions, but that the commissions ended with the net receipts from the parts as they were delivered; that such commissions ended with his employment, and that Hall had received all to which he was entitled. As to his alleged advances, he held that some of them had been already paid, and that as to the remainder they were simply personal loans from Hall to the firm, and that therefore the firm had nothing to do. He accordingly gave judgment for the plaintiffs for the amount of Hall's overdrafts. The defendants have appealed to the General Term from this decision of the Referee, the case came on for argument before Chief Judge Daly and Judges Van Brunt and Larremore, and on the conclusion of the argument Judge Daly delivered the opinion of the court. He said that it was customary with the court to take the papers for decision in cases of importance, that no injustice should be done to the appellant by a hasty decision, but that this case was so free from doubt that the court had not hesitated to decide upon the spot. As for the contract, he said the construction placed upon it by the Referee was the proper one. A subscription taken for a book to be issued in a number of parts could in no sense be regarded as a sale for the purpose of paying commissions. It was the evident intention of both parties that Hall should for five year receive 1 per cent. on the net receipts of such book was delivered, and nothing more. Regarding the alleged advances made by Hall the case was equally clear. It was conclusively proved by his own books of receipts that some of the money which he claimed had been already paid him. As to others, it was shown by memoranda in his own handwriting that alleged advances for the firm were personal loans of his own, having no connection with the business. The witness being then shown Hall's books, declined to refer to them, the Referee was justified in disbelieving all in the testimony. In conclusion he said that the court had never affirmed a judgment with more confidence and satisfaction.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos. 87, 90, 92, 107, 114, 115, 147, 169, 207, 232, 236, 237, 247, 255, 268, 280, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 288, 290, 293, 295, 298, 299, 300, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 312.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., and Brady and Ingalls, JJ.

Nos. 39, 40, 178, 182, 187, 188, 111, 152, 153, 115, 116, 117, 151, 165, 169¼, 173, 105, 112, 140, 163.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Larremore, J.

Law and Fact—Nos. 563, 564, 792, 779, 793, 815, 514, 817, 803, 727, 820, 783, 784, 785, 805, 752, 737, 803, 804, 72, 402, 720, 723, 825.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. 2876, 2592, 1180, 2725, 606, 2692, 2764, 2765, 2779, 2597, 804, 375, 2750, 2510, 2844, 2853, 2313, 1955, 1956, 2903, 1736, 2904, 2405, 2906, 2907, 1364, 2626, 1775¼, 2838, 2228, 1021, 4528, 2731, 1351, 3207, 2778, 2191, 3015, 2900, 2595, 2911, 2832, 2898, 2887, 3988, 4043, 1980, 2880.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 15, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Ours.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Banker's Daughter.
STANDARD THEATRE.—H. M. S. Pinafore.
BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Les Huguenots.
BROADWAY THEATRE.—Les Fourchambault.
PARK THEATRE.—Robinson Crusoe.
THEATRE COMIQUE.—Vaudeville.
NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Davy Crockett.
THE AQUARIUM.—Afternoon and Evening.
SAN FRANCISCO HALL.—Love's Endurance.
MASONIC HALL.—Tom Thumb Troupe.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12 00
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum.....2 50
The Weekly Times, per annum.....1 00

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.

The Times Up-town Office—No. 1,258 Broadway.
Paris Office of The Times—No. 39 Rue de Lafayette.
The Times is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand, W. C., from Henry F. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Stevens', No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, rising barometer, cooler north-west winds, clear or partly cloudy weather.

The ridiculous series of amendments to the Mexican Pension bill, and the successive votes on them in the House yesterday, afford a very good illustration of the method of wasting a day in Congress. At a time when every hour must be utilized, if the necessary work of the session is to be done with any approach to thoroughness, a bill which closely affects the honor of the country is made to give way to a piece of palpable legislative jobbery. Its opponents are compelled to resort to dilatory motions to impede its progress, and the afternoon's work counts for as nearly nothing as possible. The Democratic majority in the present House have but little character to lose, but there are still some men among them who have a political future. On grounds of mere partisan expediency, it would seem to be worth their while to make an effort to keep the majority up to their duty in disposing of public business, a duty for whose neglect the party will certainly be held responsible.

Mr. Potter has announced his intention of presenting in the House next Monday a resolution asking for the necessary authority and appropriation to enable his committee to investigate the cipher dispatches. Gen. Butler has also announced his intention of debating the proposition, having, it appears, conscientious objections to "spending the people's money for any such purpose." Why Gen. Butler should think it entirely proper to spend public money in the attempt to discover corrupt Republican practices in Southern Returning Boards, and yet find wicked waste in the slight expenditure needed to unearth the details of the Tilden conspiracy to steal the Presidency, is one of those mysteries which it would be a waste of time to attempt to solve. It is extremely probable that when Gen. Butler proceeds to debate the resolution, he will leave his true purpose in this characteristic move as inscrutable as before.

The bill authorizing the issue of certificates of deposit in aid of the refunding of the public debt will be reported from the Committee on Ways and Means to-day. To fulfill its purpose of encouraging small investors to become holders of 4 per cent. bonds, it is obvious that the committee's bill must be modified in the manner proposed by Judge Kelley. The inducement to invest $10 in a certificate of deposit bearing 3 per cent. interest will draw out a very inconsiderable portion of small savings, if the certificate cannot be converted short of the addition of another four to it, and their application to the purchaes of a $50 4 per cent. bond. The class likely to be attracted by this form of investment need the option of taking their money back when required, and though such a modification of the scheme might be somewhat unprofitable as well as troublesome to the Treasury, it would render possible a very interesting experiment in the direction of a National Savings Bank system. The interest accruing on the proposed certificates, even assuming that they are to be made exchangeable from hand to hand would be sufficient to prevent their entrance as an element of inflation into the currency.

Mr. Wendell Phillips announces himself as the prophet of the Greenback movement, and predicts that if the movement plants itself on the one point of "No State or national banks of issue," its leaders "shall not wait long for victory," and when it is won, "the Republican Party and John Sherman will claim it as 'their thunder'!" We are not so confident of our prophetic powers as Mr. Phillips is of his, but we venture to say that whatever public man or political party shall aid in establishing a purely greenback currency in this country will have no reason to be proud of the "thunder." And we have no doubt that it is in this direction that the energies of the Greenback movement will be turned. The national bank currency is objectionable to the Greenbackers because it cannot be expanded by a vote of Congress, and cannot be made irredeemable. It is a "value currency," and not a "fiat currency," and as such it will be exposed to the bitterest attacks of the men of Mr. Phillips' stripe.

A rose-colored report was presented to the stockholders of the New-York Elevated Railroad Company at their annual meeting yesterday. Among other things, it was claimed that the average distance run by the company's trains each day is greater than the circuit of the globe. Just how inspiring this statement was to the stockholders we cannot say, but it ought to allay the impatience of passengers who daily shiver on the brink of the platform waiting for a train to take them. The report also says that the public is warned that the company cannot possibly heed all the complaints and suggestions sent in, and that when one portion of the community want the cars superheated, and another write against heating them, the company will please itself in the matter. The company, as it happens, has already explained that it bought a cheap apparatus for heating the cars, and that the contractor failed to fulfill his contract. The apparatus used by the Metropolitan Railroad Company was rejected as being "too expensive." The New-York Elevated Railroad trains would run more regularly, we are also told, if the naughty people along the line of the road did not waste the Croton water to such an extent that the engines are kept in a state of drought.

A STARTLING EXHIBIT.

Gov. McClellan, in his first Message, gives prominence to the subject of county and municipal indebtedness, the burdens it imposes, and the cause by which alone relief can be honestly obtained. More or less attention is accorded to the same subject by half a dozen other Governors in their communications to the Legislatures of their respective States; but though they say enough to indicate the importance of the problem, they contribute little or nothing toward its solution. Illinois is one of the few States whose Auditor has been enabled to tabulate the municipal debt. His statement shows that the total of this form of indebtedness in Illinois is little less than $52,000,000, of which, according to Gov. Cullom, nearly 30 per cent. represents obligations incurred in aid of railroads. Michigan only knows that the indebtedness is large, and Gov. Croswell urges the Legislature to make provision for acquiring the requisite data. Gov. Williams tells the legislators of Indiana that "it is not the State taxes but the county and township taxes and fees of officers that oppress the people;" but his Message does not embody particulars. Gov. Hartranft discusses at some length the need of a reform of the municipal system of the State, which at present fosters extravagance, debt, and taxation. "It is apparent to all," he says, "that, under the present system the bankruptcy of our [Pennsylvania] larger cities is only a question of time." But we have no figures to determine the literal significance of the remark. In Ohio, again, as Gov. Bishop shows, while the State debt does not exceed $6,000,000, the county and municipal debts, in the aggregate, exceed $41,000,000.

It is creditable to Gov. McClellan that he has endeavored by his own efforts to gather a portion of the information which the New-Jersey Legislature has failed to furnish. The contrast between State and local indebtedness is more striking in New-Jersey than in Ohio. Within the year, New-Jersey has reduced its indebtedness as a State by $600,000; the total existing debt amounts to $2,196,300, of which all but about $700,000 is already provided for by a sinking fund. The time is not distant, then, when this fund will furnish all the means required to meet the principle and interest of the debt. On the other hand, we lately published an approximate estimate of the municipal indebtedness of the State, amounting to $50,000,000, or about 10 per cent. on its assessed valuation. The Governor's inquiries appear to have been confined to nine cities, and the exhibit he makes more than justifies the apprehensions that have been entertained with regard to the financial future of some of them. The nine comprise Jersey City, Hoboken, Newark, Paterson, Elizabeth, Rahway, New-Brunswick, Trenton, Camden; and their aggregate indebtedness is $36,502,722, or nearly one-sixth of their entire taxable property, which is set down at $228,145,707. Of the $5,044,734 taxation levied, only $223,998 is on account of the State. The city taxes are $3,440,034.

Looking at these New-Jersey burdens in heir relation to population, the three most oppressed cities are Rahway, Elizabeth, and Jersey City. The debt of the first, per head, is $243 and the expenses, also per head, $23; of the second, $224 and $14, respectively; of the third, $130 and $16, respectively. New-Brunswick comes next, with a debt of $88 per head, and expenses $10; then Newark, $71 and $8, respectively; then Hoboken, Paterson, Trenton, and Camden, with burdens diminishing in the order named. Evidently, the New-Yorker, anxious to escape taxation, will not transfer his abode to any of the five cities, whose inhabitants, according to Gov. McClellan, are groaning under debts recklessly incurred, and expenses which they are ill-fitted to provide. And yet it may be fairly inferred that the ruinous indebtedness of Rahway and Elizabeth, and the too heavy load of New-Brunswick, were incurred with the view of attracting population during the era of real estate inflation. Elizabeth, which has absolutely nothing to recommend it beyond its railroad facilities, put on the airs of a thriving city; spent borrowed money to suit the purposes of speculators in houses and lots; and incurred obligations which make its bankruptcy merely a question of time. Rahway has been ruined by the same folly. New-Brunswick, with more advantages of situation, moved more moderately, but still unwisely. And Jersey City, in its eagerness to outstrip Brooklyn as an absorbent of New-York's surplus, rushed into debt at a rate that must bring many of the mouths of the Brooklyn Aldermen. There is danger that New-Jersey will suffer in the estimation of many who are on the lookout for new homes. The State will be prejudiced by the bad financial condition of its spendthrift municipalities. Outside of these cities, however, its position is a strong one. Gov. McClellan expresses the opinion that "as a general rule, the financial condition of the rural counties is good." The farmers are cautious and safe. Speculators and jobbers are the root of the evil.

Gov. Hartranft sees no likelihood of maintaining the solvency of overburdened Pennsylvania cities except through the adoption of a plan for their government substantially resembling the plan devised by the New-York Commission. Gov. McClellan bases his hopes upon the greater willingness of the individual citizen hereafter to take a more active part in municipal affairs. Only thus, the Governor argues, can existing embarrassments be overcome and their recurrence prevented. Those who have a direct interest in honest and economical local government must exert themselves "to restore order to the financial affairs of the municipalities and townships" "and preserve the financial good name of localities suffering under a burden too heavy to be borne," or the system of municipal government will suffer a shock not easily to be overcome. We fear that the Governor talks to ears that will not listen. His argument is unanswerable, but it has been pressed on tax-payers' attention many times before, and rarely with any tangible result. The cities and townships which rushed recklessly into debt, must endure the consequences. For the rest, nothing less than stringent constitutional provisions, keeping within narrow limits the proportion of debt to values, and prescribing with equal strictness the possible purposes of loans, will arrest the tendency to spend borrowed money lavishly.

THE SOUTH AND CENTRALIZATION.

It was formerly supposed that there was no doctrine so entirely repugnant to all the established tendencies of public sentiment in the South as that of centralized power in the Government of the Union. But the experiences of many years have shown very conclusively that however strongly the South may have been opposed to the exercise of centralized power to defeat its cherished aims, it was prepared to use such power to the utmost when it advanced those aims. The discovery, to be sure, is not a novel one, and the people of the Southern States are by no means the first who have invented a principle to suit their case, instead of judging their own case from a pre-established principle. But the history of the development of practices quite inconsistent with the idea formally professed by the majority of an important section throws some valuable light upon the probable future of the Republic.

For some time before the rebellion it was to be noticed that, while protesting most vehemently in favor of the rights of States, the leaders of public opinion in the South never hesitated to treat those rights in a most cavalier fashion when it became necessary to further the interests of the peculiar institution. It was in the interest of slavery that the Postmaster-General of President Jackson's day thought himself justified, by a mere departmental order, to determine what should or should not be admitted to transmission in the Federal mails. It was in the interest of slavery that the Federal Fugitive-slave law was passed which, quite uselessly, as experience proved, deprived certain alleged offenders, namely, fugitive slaves, of the right to a trial by jury. It was a pro-slavery Judge who announced from the bench of the Supreme Court the astounding doctrine that the rights of personal liberty, expressly guaranteed by the Constitutions of many of the Northern States, were not entitled to respect when they were claimed for black men.

But it was notably after the war of the rebellion was over, and the South, by an accident, had gained a friend and advocate in the Executive chair, that the most grotesque notions of the powers of the different branches of the Federal Government were proclaimed and acted upon. It was freely declared, and in the name of State rights, that the powers of the President to determine the authority of organizations claiming to be State Governments in the lately insurrectionary States was absolute, and that the claim of Congress to interfere in the matter was of no force. It was further held that the "pardon" of the Executive, even where there had been no legal condemnation, was ample to protect an offending citizen against any action which Congress might presume to take. And the remarkable spectacle was presented for a considerable period of a series of organizations claiming to be State Governments contesting the validity of the laws of Congress, on the ground that the "recognition" of the President was something which could not be overthrown or even questioned.

We are well aware that these are not recent facts. They have passed from the attention, if not from the memory, of most of our readers. But as they are in the direct line of much of that has recently been noticeable in Southern politics, it is not entirely useless to recall them. Take, for instance, the practically unanimous support given by the South to the theory that Congress has the right at all times to direct the issue of legal-tender United States notes. Nothing could be more radically in the direction of centralization than this. The power to change the value of the currency, to add to or diminish the burden of debt, to compel citizens to pay more or receive less in discharge of obligations, is the most sweeping, the most arbitrary, and the most intolerable that has ever been exercised even by despotic Governments. It is infinitely more expensive and more dangerous than the power of taxation. It is less subject to restraint, more subtle and less likely to be made the object of popular opposition. It is, indeed, in one sense, a form of the power of taxation, with this noteworthy difference, that while it robs the tax-payer and oppresses the public, while it drains the resources of the country and reduces its capacity for prosperous activity, it does not benefit the Government, but rather increases the direct demands for its support.

Again, the South, which was stirred profoundly by the early tariff laws because they were regarded as an unwarranted exercise of Federal power to promote the interests of one section at the expense of the remainder, now is clamorous for the expenditure of unlimited sums by the National Government for enterprises which are avowedly sectional in their nature, as, for instance, in the erection of levees on the Mississippi River and in the building of a Southern transcontinental railway line, to say nothing of the schemes for carrying a canal over the Cumberland mountains, or along the inland waters on the Atlantic coast.

Still again, we have the claim put forward by the Democratic Party, and sustained with great zeal and without a single opposing voice by the South, that Congress has the right to review the proceedings of the Presidential Electors of the various States; to determine, even without examination, disputes arising within the several States as to the eligibility or title of the electors, and to accept or reject at will the votes that each State may have declared—a doctrine not only unauthorized by the Federal Constitution, but opposed by the spirit of its every provision relating to the subject. This idea, so revolutionary, and so completely centralizing in its character, has recently been embodied in a bill in the House of Representatives, which, though it comes from a Northern Democrat, reflects the views, and will doubtless receive the support, of the great majority of Southern Representatives. To make the case more striking, the bill actually provides that the decison of the highest judicial tribunal of a State, specially authorized to take jurisdiction of these disputes, may be "reversed" by the action of Congress. We venture to call attention to these facts, because not a few well-meaning observers and critics of our recent politics have imagined that the arrival of the Democratic Party to power, supported by the "solid South," would help to correct the tendency to centralization which has been generally attributed to the influence of the war.

COMMERCE OF THE RIVAL PORTS.

The still belligerent attitude of the trunk lines in fact, however it may be masked, and the recently published statements about new arrangements of the Central for ocean freighting, give new interest to the subject of seaport competition. We discussed this somewhat last Summer, but are now able to bring the figures down to a later date. From the reports of the Bureau of Statistics we compile the following table of imports and exports by quarters during two and a half years ending June 30 last, the amounts being stated in thousands:

IMPORTS.

	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	New-York.
Mar. 31, 1876..	$8,357	$6,239	$5,016	$91,110
June 30, 1876..	10,500	6,946	4,452	70,030
Sept. 30, 1876.	8,719	4,100	4,012	68,521
Dec. 31, 1876..	7,785	2,985	3,434	80,618
Mar. 31, 1877..	9,153	5,198	6,289	90,730
June 30, 1877..	16,616	6,805	7,592	90,180
Sept. 30, 1877.	11,840	4,796	4,267	82,205
Dec. 31, 1877..	10,110	3,324	4,672	72,765
Mar. 31, 1878..	8,375	4,658	4,036	79,538
June 30, 1878.	10,024	6,555	3,962	78,671
Total.....	$101,483	$51,629	$48,735	$804,370

EXPORTS.

	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	New-York.
Mar. 31, 1876..	$9,277	$10,570	$8,978	$65,033
June 30, 1876..	11,675	12,001	9,629	84,307
Sept. 30, 1876.	12,154	14,097	11,261	83,167
Dec. 31, 1876..	11,251	14,377	10,772	79,598
Mar. 31, 1877.	10,289	9,266	8,454	68,377
June 30, 1877..	10,482	8,276	8,788	87,116
Sept. 30, 1877.	11,405	9,988	11,616	78,866
Dec. 31, 1877..	11,244	10,236	11,487	91,485
Mar. 31, 1878..	12,717	11,765	11,536	92,172
June 30, 1878.	12,362	12,464	11,236	98,059
Total.....	$112,857	$113,141	$103,758	$828,522

During 1878, Philadelphia and New-York show a gain on imports; Boston and Baltimore, a loss, as compared with the last quarter of 1877; on exports, the same comparison shows a gain for all four, but much the heaviest for New-York. Of the three former, Boston leads on imports and Philadelphia on exports, by the totals for the ten quarters; but when exports are compared with imports, the forcing of the former is clearly visible, for the imports of New-York and Boston nearly offset the exports, but those of Baltimore and Philadelphia are less than one-half the exports. The following are the comparative imports and exports for the nine years beginning with the year ending June 30, 1870, and closing with that ending June 30, 1878.

IMPORTS.

Boston.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	New-York.
$47,524,845	$14,500,597	$12,512,468	$293,990,006
53,652,225	17,728,006	24,672,871	357,909,770
70,398,185	20,383,853	28,836,305	418,555,829
68,083,307	25,393,150	29,287,603	426,321,427
52,212,405	26,447,037	29,302,138	395,133,622
51,982,226	24,236,337	27,788,992	368,637,580
37,413,623	22,471,516	22,340,629	311,712,910
42,275,125	19,666,815	22,327,928	330,031,959
40,350,690	19,333,521	16,938,628	313,179,649
463,893,631	190,161,082	221,006,562	3,215,432,752

EXPORTS.

Boston.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	New-York.
$14,136,429	$16,934,610	$14,530,473	$230,311,901
14,411,689	17,920,283	15,124,228	305,617,986
23,199,668	21,016,760	18,449,533	285,574,892
28,392,645	24,239,357	19,421,723	332,102,062
30,610,659	33,121,337	27,692,609	354,993,732
30,866,033	28,611,654	27,615,722	344,704,446
37,256,136	40,291,794	31,393,570	303,574,223
44,075,996	46,035,818	39,274,258	318,239,322
47,971,862	44,553,874	45,633,521	351,809,720
271,921,103	272,725,493	239,135,637	2,831,927,357

Boston's imports, at the maximum in 1872, show since a declining movement, but her exports, which in 1870 were less than one-third her imports, have maintained since an unbroken increase. Philadelphia's imports, at the maximum in 1874, have declined in every year since, while her exports have risen out of all proportion since 1875, and are now 2 1-3 times her imports. Baltimore's imports have taken the same movement as Philadelphia's, and her exports show the same artificial forcing during the last three years; New-York shows, of course, a decline in imports from the maximum year, although an increase from 1870, and her exports show a rational increase. The disproportion between imports and exports, comparing 1870 with 1878, has thus diminished very largely in the case of Boston, but has enormously increased in the case of Philadelphia and Baltimore. Comparing the last four years with the previous four, Boston gains $61,555,000 exports, and loses $72,324,000 imports; Philadelphia gains $64,095,000, and loses $9,223,000; Baltimore gains $61,229,000, and loses $22,502,000; New-York gains $45,039,000, and loses $274,358,000. At first sight, this loss of imports seems to be heaviest in case of New-York; but New-York bore the largest share in the decline of $450,000,000 imports which, by the same comparison, belongs to the entire country, and her interests in all the items covered above, except the last one, exceeded her exports. A more conclusive evidence of the relative position of the competing ports is found in the percentages of their trade respectively to the aggregate trade of the country, and we subjoin those percentages, domestic exports only being given, the first column being the percentage of the entire Atlantic coast (north of Florida) to the total:

IMPORTS.

Year.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	New-York.
1870.....	82.98	10.28	3.18	4.22	63.58
1871.....	85.45	9.90	3.26	4.55	66.09
1872.....	85.40	10.88	3.18	4.50	65.68
1873.....	84.22	10.24	3.82	4.40	64.25
1874.....	85.81	8.76	4.44	4.92	66.31
1875.....	86.49	9.28	4.37	5.03	66.55
1876.....	83.78	7.85	4.72	4.70	65.40
1877.....	85.34	8.59	3.99	4.53	67.10
1878.....	84.46	8.64	4.14	3.63	67.08

EXPORTS.

1870.....	60.66	2.46	3.39	2.87	42.07
1871.....	68.59	2.30	3.18	2.67	50.75
1872.....	69.83	3.90	3.82	3.34	49.24
1873.....	68.49	4.17	3.73	2.98	48.24
1874.....	71.51	4.09	4.78	3.97	49.11
1875.....	75.56	4.54	4.45	4.28	51 19
1876.....	72.44	5.59	6.24	4.84	45.69
1877.....	73.21	6.32	6.73	5.79	44.51
1878.....	74.35	6.44	6.18	4.30	43.90

In imports, New-York seems to be slightly improving its relative position, while the others fail to quite maintain theirs; on exports the others gain, and New-York loses. New-York's proportion of the import trade of the Atlantic coast is now 79.43, which is larger than in any previous year of the nine; on exports it is 62.66, which has fallen from 69.36 in 1870, but has risen from 1877, when it was 60.73. Outside the Atlantic coast, San Francisco is the principal point of imports, and it has made a notable gain since 1873; as to exports, New-Orleans is the principal point, and it has experienced a notable decline. The commercial growth of Philadelphia and Baltimore is evidently one-sided—the fruit of a forcing which is able to affect materially the outward grain trade, but does not succeed in reaching return trade. Each city has a railroad with which its fortunes are commercially entwined, and each road has sought to make good the lack of natural by means of artificial facilities, in a way which, whether financially successful or not, is admirably sagacious, aside from the feasibility of the object intended. The direct result of these efforts to make terminal facilities and unremunerative vessels turn trade currents is shown by the figures above. Comparing 1878 with 1875, New-York has lost 5.63 per cent. of the export trade of the country, and of this, the other three have gained 4.29; but in looking over the whole term, New-York's loss seems to be neither fixed nor material. Nevertheless, her trade has been maintained by her natural advantages and the favor of habit, in spite of the drawbacks of bad wharves and the costly necessity of breaking bulk in freight. Handling freights, particularly bulky ones, costs proportionally more than carrying them, if the mass has to be disturbed, and the elevator is the solution of the problem of cheap carrying.

A BELATED REPRIEVE.

A half-minute is not much in a man's lifetime, but it is a great deal when he is on the scaffold, ready to be hanged. In Mauch Chunk, yesterday, two men were hanged thirty seconds before a reprieve arrived from the Governor of Pennsylvania. Usually, all hopes of a reprieve are dead long before the hour for the execution arrives. In old times it was not unfrequently the case that, just as the rope was being adjusted around the neck of the condemned man, a stir was heard on the outer edge of the throng, and a horseman urged his foam-flecked steed, waved a white handkerchief over his head as he sped toward the scaffold, and shouted, "A reprieve!" a cry which was taken up by the sympathetic crowd, as strong men wept like children and women fainted. The lawyers and the telegraph have changed all that. The official intrusted with pardon and reprieve is besieged as soon as a man is condemned, and the electric wires have brought the Executive, the courts, and the hangman into instantaneous communication with each other. Nevertheless, two men who committed a murder in 1863, and were tried and condemned last April, would be alive to-day if their reprieve had not been thirty seconds late in Mauch Chunk.

It is not certain who is to be blamed for this unhappy miscarriage of justice. If the men were entitled to a day's delay in their execution, they were entitled to receive it immediately. It is a failure of mercy to bring a reprieve too late. And in this case, it appears there was ample time to take all the steps needed to postpone the execution. George Smith was murdered in Audenreid, Penn., Nov. 5, 1863. The gang who slew him were "Mollie Maguires." One or two of the murderers had already met their just desert; several died lawless and violent deaths, and the gang was so far broken up that, when its members began to make haste to inform upon each other, two or three years ago, it was not difficult to secure from them evidence enough to convict Sharpe and McDonnell of the murder of Smith. These two men, after so many years, were tried and convicted in April, 1878. They were sentenced to be hanged yesterday. From this sentence there was one appeal—to the State Supreme Court. But the law provides that such an appeal must be taken within twenty days after sentence has been passed. In this case the legal limit of time was allowed to expire, and then the counsel for the condemned men began to urge that the law fixing the limit of time of appeal was unconstitutional. They went to Harrisburg on Monday, the day before the execution day, to ask the Governor to reprieve the men until the Supreme Court should examine the law and decide whether it was constitutional. The Governor was in Washington, and the men were to be hanged on Tuesday, at 10:30 A. M., or thereabouts. Finally, the counsel saw the Governor on his return at 1 o'clock Tuesday morning, and they had audience with him a few hours later. The Governor consented to grant the reprieve, and a dispatch to the Sheriff was sent from Philadelphia at 10:35 A. M., Philadelphia time. The operators of the telegraph line did their best, but the order for the Sheriff to stay his proceedings reached Mauch Chunk a half minute after the men had been hanged.

Sharpe and McDonnell undoubtedly deserved hanging, if any men ever did. The crime which they committed was a cold-blooded and brutal assassination. Smith was murdered in his own house, in the presence of his wife, and in the most deliberate manner. The men who were hanged yesterday were fairly tried and justly convicted. Nobody need waste sympathy on these ruffians. Nevertheless, they were entitled to humane treatment. It was as cruel to deprive them of the few days in which they might have lived as it would have been to put them to death by a Sheriff's invention which would have substituted slow torture for speedy death. It is not creditable to the administration of justice in Pennsylvania that the disposition of the plea of two men, tried and sentenced nearly a year ago, should have been put off until the wretched convicts were on the scaffold. Those who are responsible for this delay are the counsel for the condemned. It seems incredible that a last resort should have been put off until next to the last day, or even to the last week, of a condemned man's life.

Gov. Hartranft has, by this tardy granting of a reprieve, impaired his reputation for firmness and decision. It is said that the law whose constitutionality was to be tested before the Supreme Court, was enacted at the request of the Judges of that court, who sought to be relieved in this way of applications on writs of error in just such cases as this. The Governor must have known this, and he knew the futility of the proposed appeal. But it does not help the case that the ineffectual reprieve would have only given the condemned men a few more days of life. "Only a few days more" sounds like a mockery to living men who would, if they could, give "millions of money for an inch of time." The evil of this whole case is that the gallows in Pennsylvania is invested with great uncertainty. "While there's life there's hope," is an old and cheery saying. But from this time out the condemned man at the foot of the gallows may not only hope that a reprieve may arrive for him at any moment, but he may take off his thoughts from the certain doom before him and be agonized with the reflection that the boon which he waits for may come when his life has gone past recall. If a stay of proceedings is to be granted at all, it should be granted while the condemned man's life may be said to keep the case open. It is a refinement of cruelty to keep hope alive and quivering at the foot of the gallows. If a criminal condemned to die has any rights at all, he has a right to know when he must prepare to quit this life. The counsel of Sharpe and McDonnell should not have postponed their wiredrawn objections until the eleventh hour. Gov. Hartranft should not have considered a reprieve at a point of time when, under all precedents, the case should have been considered closed.

The law provides that every life insurance company organized under the laws of this State shall deposit with the Superintendent $100,000, in bonds of the United States or of the State, to be held as security for the policy-holders. In the event of the insolvency of the company, these securities are to be converted into cash and their proceeds turned over to the Receiver of the company, to be divided *pro rata* among the holders of policies and annuities in said company. How very illusory is the slender security thus provided may be gathered from the report in another column of the legal squabble over the division of the deposit made on behalf of the defunct National Life Insurance Company. The company was declared insolvent in September, 1873; its risks and assets were turned over to the American National Life Insurance and Trust Company of New-Haven, which in turn became insolvent, and which also reinsured its outstanding risks in the National Capitol Life Insurance Company of Washington, whose founder is now serving a term in the Penitentiary. Meanwhile, a crop of actions of law had grown up around the claim for the distribution of the deposit made with the State by the original National Life Company. The State Superintendent adopted the somewhat singular course of obtaining on his own petition an order of court for the distribution of this fund, and of appointing his friend and attorney, James W. Husted, a Referee to hear and determine in regard to the claims existing against the fund. That has led to an application for an injunction and other legal proceedings, and the number of policy-holders entitled to participate in the fund is likely to be considerably reduced before the mode of division is finally determined.

One of the most marked contrasts between the British Parliament and the United States Congress is seen in the proceedings which take place on the death of a member. The American press has been full of the ceremonial attending the funeral of Congressman Schleicher, which was conducted with all the pomp and circumstance of a state funeral; whereas had that gentleman been an English Peer or member of the House of Commons, there would not have been, unless he had been a man of very exceptional eminence, any allusion even to his demise, except that if he had been in the lower house the Secretary of the Treasury would, in a few days, have moved for a new writ to issue for the return of a member to represent the vacancy occasioned by his death. It is true that the House of Commons did, last session, adjourn in consequence of the death of a private member, but this was because he died actually within the walls of the House, the only instance recorded. It is the same as regards members of clubs, &c. A degree of formality, here, is observed in reference to a deceased member quite unknown there. Such a ceremonial as floating a flag half-mast high, or making an oration over a member, is unknown in London, and the Athenæum and Garrick took no more notice of the death of Thackeray and Dickens than of Messrs. Brown and Smith, whereas had they been American, Academies of Music would not have held the throngs who would have crowded to listen to the catalogue of their talents and virtues. This love of privacy in everything relating to the dead has grown steadily in England of late years, and even where a funeral is public, it is often against the wishes of the deceased. Lord Russell had left such positive injunctions that he was to be buried without any parade, in the secluded village church where his ancestors lie, that his wife felt bound to refuse for his remains not merely the offer of a public funeral, but a tomb in Westminster Abbey. Similar shrinking from publicity was exhibited by Sir Robert Peel. Such men are, however, none the less remembered, and there are not a few Americans who think that our funeral business is greatly overdone. It probably took its rise here in the custom of the Dutch Church of making an oration at funerals, a proceeding in many cases inexpressibly trying to all parties, inasmuch as in the case of many persons there is nothing on earth to say which there is any sort of need for saying.

The maximum and minimum of sun-spots and their relationship to human affairs are being presented just now with much ingenuity. The *Œdipoda migratoria*, or *Acridium peregrinum*, according to Dr. F. G. Hahn, only visit temperate regions in great numbers during unusually hot and dry years, and disappear in wet and cold years. A curious table has been compiled by Dr. Koppen showing that in Europe locusts appear about the epoch of minimum sun-spot, increasing until the maximum sun-spot, then disappearing until the following sun-spot minimum. Tracing back European locusts and sun-spots, in 1613 locusts swarmed, when in 1610 the sun-spot was at its minimum, the maximum sun-spot being attained in 1615. In 1675 locusts appeared on the Continent, the sun's minimum occurring in 1677. Of course, rain-fall depending on these sun changes has much to do with the appearance or disappearance of these insects. Whether the laws which regulate the coming of locusts in other countries may be deduced from the sun, remains yet to be proved; still there are some strange coincidences which are worth recording. In India, locusts appeared in 1802; the minimum of the sun-spot was in 1793. In the United States the advent of locusts somewhat coincides with this theory. In 1855, 1868, and 1874–7 these nuisances were in abundance, and the epochs of minimum sun-spots were 1856, 1867, and 1877. These may be natural cycles of insect incubation. We might then suppose that the Biblical locust-flights one of the Egyptian plagues were synchronous with minimum sun-spot periods.

It has been estimated that there are in the State of New-York no fewer than 6,400 ecclesiastical organizations of all denominations, occupying nearly as many edifices, which furnish seats for over 2,600,000 persons, and having an enrolled membership of 1,300,000 in round numbers. The aggregate value of these church edifices and the lots which they occupy is about $101,110,000, to which should be added, say, $16,500,000, the value of the parsonages and other real estate belonging to the various denominations. The Methodist Episcopal Church is the most powerful one in the State, all things considered. It has the largest number of organizations, the largest number of edifices, the largest number of sittings, and pays its clergymen 20 per cent. more money in salaries than any other denomination. For instance, the three denominations having the largest number of organizations are, the Methodist, 1,785; Baptist, 823, and Presbyterian, 716. Largest number of edifices: Methodist, 1,766; Baptist, 812, and Presbyterian, 708. Largest number of sittings: Methodist 619,800; Roman Catholic, 388,000, and Presbyterian, 335,000. In membership, however, the Roman Catholic Church is far ahead of all others, the three largest being, Catholic, 582,000; Methodist, 181,000, and Presbyterian, 112,000. The Protestant Episcopal denomination owns the largest amount of church property, $24,602,000; the Roman Catholic comes next with $22,700,000, and the Presbyterian third, with $19,115,000. The sum annually paid for salaries of clergymen is $5,310,000, of which the Methodists pay $1,140,000; the Presbyterians, $952,000, and the Episcopalians, $811,000. The average for each organization in the State is $840.

The Hotel-keepers' Protective Association, formed some time ago, has been instrumental in so reducing the number of hotel-swindlers that they have ceased to be very troublesome. Not long since hundreds of these rogues traveled about the country, living sumptuously at first-class houses without paying a dollar. They became such a pest that the association was organized and conducted so skillfully that the designing scamps met with defeat at nearly every turn. The principal hotels in the leading cities belong to the society, and when any man defrauds one of them, the defrauded innkeeper telegraphs full particulars to the head office, usually in some commercial centre like Boston, New-York, Chicago, or Cincinnati. Then the head office at once issues a circular to every member of the association, giving the name under which the swindler has registered, his personal description, amount of baggage, and manner of pract

A BLAZING BROADWAY PILE

LOSS OF ONE LIFE AND A MILLION AND A HALF OF DOLLARS.

DESTRUCTION OF THE BUILDING ON BROADWAY FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY BROOKS BROTHERS — RAPID SPREAD OF THE FLAMES, FED BY COTTON AND WOOLEN MATERIALS—ONE FIREMAN KILLED BY THE FALLING WALLS—THE LOSS ESTIMATED AT $1,500,000.

Flames were discovered about 9:30 o'clock last evening by Capt. McDonnell, of the Prince-Street Police Station, bursting from the rear of the building at the north-east corner of Broadway and Grand-street. As he struck the signal, it was given from the threatened structure, which proved to be the store that had been occupied by Brooks Bothers until their removal to their present store. After the removal of this firm the the building, which measured 100 feet on Broadway and Crosby-st., and 200 feet on Grand-st., had been altered to accommodate several tenants. Howard, Sanger & Co. occupied the entire first floor. Naumburg, Kraus, Lauer & Co. occupied portions of the second and fifth, and the whole of the third and fourth floors. Edwin Bates & Co. had a large stock in the remaining portions of the second and fifth floors. The building included Nos. 462, 464, 466, and 468 Broadway.

The flames, when first seen, were issuing from the third window, on Grand-street, from the Crosby-street end, in the third story. This was in the portion occupied by Naumburg, Kraus, Lauer & Co. This firm has been using, recently, in its manufacture of mixed woolen cloth, nearly 70 per cent. of cotton. This caused the flames to spread very rapidly, and they soon acquired almost uncontrollable headway. Next to this building, on the north, was the Pacific Bank building, from which it was separated by the thick wall of the bank, in addition to its own.

The first alarm at 9:32 brought out five engines, which the subsequent alarms increased to 24, the entire fire force of the lower part of the City. The firemen appreciated the magnitude of their task from the first. The third story of the building was very high, and lines of hose were promptly carried to the roofs of adjoining buildings, whence water could easily be thrown upon the flames. The interior of the building was wholly under the control of the fire before a stream could be laid on. The burning goods, more than half cotton, at least above the second story, were only to be reached through the open windows of the building. The roofs of buildings on Grand-street from Broadway to Crosby-street, as well as the windows on Crosby-street, and the roof of the Pacific Bank, fairly bristled with firemen directing the many streams of water.

Commissioners King, Gorman, and Reilly were present, and directed the efforts of the firemen, assisted by Chief Bates and Assistant Chief Shay. They could only play, however, on the edges of the flames. Almost from the first moment of their discovery, the flames had been pouring out through the roof, and showers of sparks were sent upward with the increased draft of every broken window. The glare lighted up the lower section of the City from the City Hall to Union-square. Soon the whole roof had disappeared, and tongues of flame shot out through the jointings of the brown-stone copings. The stones began to fall, forcing the firemen to seek safer quarters.

The spectators had grown almost unmanageable. Every adjoining street was filled with them, and the Reserves called out by Capts. Brogan and McDonnell were hardly able to keep them back to the safety line. They surged against the Police, and forced them sometimes in positions of great danger. The walls bent under the intense heat and threatened to topple, but it required rough usage by the Police to drive the spectators from near the trembling walls. Inside the burning building, 100 by 200 feet, there was not a single division wall. The separating partitions between the occupants consisted merely of lath and plaster. Within a half hour from the beginning of the fire the floor dividing the third and fourth stories gave way. As it fell amimmense shower of sparks was sent up. Almost every window of the building was at once made the entrance-place of a stream of water, but it became steam before it could be effective. From the beginning of the fire the purpose of the firemen was rather to prevent the extension of the fire than to extinguish that which was in progress.

Gradually, from floor to floor, the fire fell, and communicated with fresh stocks of inflammable material. Within an hour and a half it had reached the second floor of the building. Mr. Kraus, of Naumburg, Kraus, Lauer & Co., had been making the rounds of the engines and promising large rewards if the firemen only prevented the fire from reaching that floor. As a matter of fact, it only did so through the falling of the floor above, which precipitated a mass of burning beams and flooring upon the stock of Bates & Co., whence it extended, notwithstanding all the water that could be applied, to the adjoining store-rooms through the thin partitions.

There was no progress made in fighting the fire, beyond confining it to the building, until after 10:45 P. M. By that time all the inflammable material stored in the upper stories had burned out, and it was hoped that the fancy goods of Howard, Sanger & Co. would escape the general destruction. Just then the muffled sound of an explosion was followed by the crash of the iron pillars through the floor below, and a mass of burning matter was precipitated upon goods that had been too far within the building to be reached by water. For the fifth time the sparks went up, and a large stock of easily-burned goods added fuel to the fire. That was the last of the attempt to save anything from the fire. The balustrade of the upper story had been gradually falling, and along with it came large flakes of the brown-stone casing of the building. All the interior beams had fallen in. The entire interior was a mass of burning wood and cotton. The Pacific Bank was temporarily threatened by the toppling of the wall dividing it from the burning building. At that moment it was hoped that the outer walls of the building would not fall. They had lodged, and the apparent integrity of the Broadway and Crosby-street sides led the firemen to hope that they would remain firm.

At 11.15 o'clock, when the fire was well under control, and the space inside the walls a vast glowing furnace, a number of firemen of No. 17 Engine were grouped in Crosby-street, on the easterly sidewalk and directing several streams of water into the ruins. Suddenly the southerly wall of the building, facing on Grand-street, wavered and fell with a thundering crash, scattering bricks, stone, and iron in every direction. There was a momentary stampede of firemen and policemen from the neighborhood, and before the dust from the fallen wall had cleared away the Crosby street wall fell also. This wall was not as heavy as the Grand-street wall, but it created frightful havoc owing to the narrowness of the thoroughfare.

The group of firemen belonging to Engine No. 17 had begun to scatter on the falling of the Grand-street front, but two of them, John Reilly and Dennis Doran, were an instant too late, and were struck by the falling masonry. The opposite building is of iron, five stories in height, and forms the north-easterly corner of Grand and Crosby streets. Reilly saw the wall coming down, and a comrade shouted to him, "Come away, Jack!" but the warning was not in time. The next instant Reilly was overwhelmed with the red-hot débris, and it was nearly 10 minutes before his mangled body could be extricated. Then he was found lying on the stoop of the store of Hinck Brothers, dead, and with his head hanging over a pit made by the carving-in of the grating, which had been driven into the sub-cellar of the building. His body was soon after removed to the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house.

His comrade, Doran, was fortunate enough to have escaped the direct forces of the fall and had managed to get around the low buttressed corner of Hinck Brothers' store, but instantly turned and rushed back over the débris to see what had become of his comrade Reilly. In the dust and smoke he was unable to see the yawning pit made where the grating over the sidewalk and stoop had been, and fell into the opening, through the broken flooring of the cellar and into the sub-cellar, a distance of about 25 feet, amid fragments of scorching bricks and iron. He was badly cut and severely injured, his shoulder-blade being broken, his head cut and bruised, and his body severely contused internally as well as externally. An ambulance was sent for and he was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital on its arrival.

For a distance of 25 feet on the Crosby-street side, and as far up as the third-story window sills, the building of Hinck Brothers was seriously damaged and disfigured. As the five-story wall of the burning building on the opposite side of Crosby-street toppled over it struck this building at its third story, and swept the front almost off, breaking away the cast-iron window-sills and columns as though they were made of pasteboard, and hurling tons of brick and other débris into each floor. This building is owned by C. C. Hastings, and was built in 1870 on the site of an old Presbyterian church, which was purchased in 1855 by the Trustees of the Mason Street Lodge. They intended to build a temple there, and held a fair there in 1856. The idea of building a Masonic temple there was abandoned, and the building was subsequently used as stables for an express company.

John Reilly, the fireman who was killed, was about 43 years of age, and resided with his wife and five children at No. 273 Delancey-street. He was formerly a member of No. 20 Engine, and had been with No. 17 Engine about six months. His was a brother-in-law of Civil Justice Timothy J. Campbell, and is said to have been a brave, active, and prompt member of the force.

Dennis Doran has been about six years attached to No. 17 Engine, and resides at No. 746 Fifth-street. He is an unmarried man, and will probably survive his injuries.

At a late hour last night a man named Bryan G. Hughes, a paper-box-maker, of Centre-street, was missing, and it was feared that he had been killed by the Crosby-street wall. A few minutes before it fell he was seen talking to Reilly, who was then holding the pipe, and afterward could not be found. Before Reilly and Dovan began work in Crosby-street, Chief Shay had given orders that not more than two men were to hold a pipe in Crosby-street, owing to the limited width of the street, and as the wall was likely to fall at any time, the men were cautioned to watch it, and at the first threat of danger to drop the pipe and run. When last seen alive Reilly was running away, within three feet of a safe position, with his right arm over his head to ward off the danger that he saw was overtaking him. Within a few feet distant, at the time the walls fell, there were quite a number of prominent men grouped on the roadway in conversation, and directly on the corner of the intersecting streets. Among them were Charles Waite, of the Windsor Hotel, Alderman Morris, Police Inspector Murray, Capts. Byrnes, Mansell, and Brogan, and Fire Marshal Sheldon. As the walls fell the débris was hurled to the right and left of them, but they escaped injury.

From the roof of THE TIMES building for the few minutes during which the conflagration was at its height the scene was very impressive. The progress of the fire was distinctly measured by the height of the columns of flame. The roar and crackle could not be heard at such a distance, and their absence added much to the grandeur of the sight. The roofs, railings, and pinnacles of the tall buildings beyond the new Court-house, whose easterly wing was in the line of vision, stood out like an illuminated lattice-work against the blazing base of a mountain of fire, which intensified the darkness all around. At the moment of their greatest activity the flames rose far above the general level of the intervening hous-etops, terminating in a long gradually thickening flame that slowly expanded into a canopy of smoke, through the rifts of which an occasional star was visible. As the wind was a little west of north, and very sluggish in its movement, a heavy veil of smoke soon settled over the lower portion of the City of which Printing House-square is the centre, but did not fall low enough to obscure the view. The reflection of the flames brought out strongly in a crimson hue, the slightest details of the buildings near the burning structure. At times sparks rose so high, and remained apparently motionless so long, that they were easily mistaken for stars shining through a luminous haze. At a later period a narrow base of fire was just visible above the house-tops, melting imperceptibly into thick, red volumes of smoke and blazing cinders. At 11 o'clock the flames were dying down to a lurid glow, but a dense cloud of smoke still hung over the intervening space, and a long, red flume floating away toward the north-east marked the course of the wind.

It was stated last night that the iron safe which stood in the front office of Naumburg, Kraus, Lauer & Co., on the Broadway front of the third floor, contained $30,000 in cash, which was to have been paid out to-day. The safe was still standing at 1:30 o'clock this morning, enough of the floor remaining attached to the Broadway wall to support its weight.

POLICE AND FIRE ARRANGEMENTS.

Twenty-three engines and nine hook and ladder companies were summoned to the fire by first, second, and third alarms and several special calls. The first alarm was sent out at 9:32 P. M., from Station No. 167, at the corner of Grand-street and Broadway, and three minutes later a call was sounded for the entire force of the central section of the Insurance Patrol. Two additional alarms summoned half of the upper and half of the lower sections of the patrol. At 9:50 o'clock a simultaneous call was sent to the engine companies whose duty it is to respond to first alarms telegraphed from Station No. 379, and at 9:55 a special call brought all the companies that usually start on the first alarm from Station No. 44. Other special calls were sent to five up-town engine companies required to take charge of the districts left vacant by some of those engaged in extinguishing the fire. The officials in charge of the Central Park Reservoir were directed by telegraph, at 10¼ o'clock, to turn on a full pressure of the water. Obedience to this order was manifest a short time after in the augmented force and power of the streams that poured through the numerous nozzles directed against the burning building. Panes of glass and stout window-frames, which, while the water was at ordinary pressure, withstood the force of the streams, were easily broken, giving the water free ingress to the interior of the building.

Inspector Murray took charge of the Police arrangements for keeping the crowds at a safe distance, for which purpose 100 men were detailed. Forty of these were withdrawn after midnight, and the others were ordered to remain on duty until 8:30 o'clock this morning. The fire-line extended along the west side of Broadway, from Howard-street to Broome, through Broome, to Mott, to Grand, to Crosby, to Howard, to Broadway. The crowds were largely increased after the theatres were over, but the Police succeeded in keeping them within bounds with considerable effort.

THE LOSSES.

Howard, Sanger & Co. usually carried a stock of costly fancy articles to the value of little less than $1,000,000. Their immense stock was depleted by the sales during the holiday season, but they have been replenishing their supplies to meet the demands of the Spring trade. Their business yesterday indicated that this trade was likely to be very large, for the store was visited by an unusually large number of Western buyers. They received yesterday new goods valued at $20,000, upon which, of course, no insurance was had. The insurance has always been effected through the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company. The firm has been in the habit of carrying $100,000 on its own risk, but it is stated, on good authority, that it has for some time lacked $250,000 of full insurance. The stock at the time of the fire was worth about $600,000.

The firm has been in the building now burned about four years. It has been in business for a long term of years, and was originally known as Cary, Howard, Sanger & Co., with its office in Chambers-street. The books of the firm were saved last night. They have been kept near the front of the store, so as to be got out rapidly in an emergency, although there was a strong vault in the cellar.

Naumburg, Kraus, Lauer & Co. had a stock valued at $500,000, which was said last night by Mr. Kraus to have been fully insured, although he could not call to mind the companies holding risks. The firm is comparatively a new one, having been organized about two years ago, when the large firm of Max Stadler & Co., then doing business in Leonard-street, was dissolved. Most of the members of the present firm were in the old firm. It is an interesting fact that yesterday the firm drew $30,000 with which to pay some large bills falling due early to-day. The money was placed last evening in a safe at the Broadway front of the second floor of No. 464 Broadway. When Mr. Kraus arrived at the fire last evening he was very solicitous about the rescue of the safe, and entreated the firemen to prevent the flames from reaching its vicinity. The door upon which it stood had not been shut up to 1:30 o'clock this morning. A strong force of Police was ordered to remain on duty all night to guard against an attempt of thieves to reach and plunder the safe.

Edward Bates & Co., who occupied the third, fourth, and fifth floors of Nos. 466 and 468 Broadway, running back to Crosby-street, suffer a heavy loss. Their stock is usually very large, but at the present time they have been carrying a reduced quantity of goods, because of their intention to move. It was valued at $275,000. They have usually been insured for $260,000, but last week $25,000 worth of their policies expired and they neglected to renew them. The firm is a very old one, and did a large trade, particularly with the South. They have a branch house in Charleston, S. C. Last month the firm sold to Brooks Brothers goods valued at $50,000. Edward Bates & Co. were for many years at No. 297 Broadway. They are to move last week to the new buildings south of the St. Nicholas Hotel, Nos. 409 and 411 Broadway, but were prevented from making the change by the delay in the completion of the buildings. They were insured through the Home Insurance Company, which held a great part of their risk.

The burned building occupied a space of 100 feet on Broadway and Crosby-street respectively, and 200 feet on Grand-street. It was owned by Brooks Brothers. Several years ago, when real estate was high, it was valued at $600,000. At the present time it is estimated to be worth about $350,000, and is reported to have been insured for $250,000. The insurance was intrusted to the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, which distributed it among several other corporations.

The origin of the fire is a matter of conjecture. Mr. Kraus, of the firm of Naumburg, Kraus, Lauer & Co., was unable last night to form a theory as to the origin. The flames were discovered in the third story, near the corner of Grand and Crosby streets. A very few minutes later, and before the firemen had begun to throw water upon the building, the fire burst through the windows of the Grand-street side of the third and fourth floors, lighting up the entire street in an instant. It had run from the third to the fourth floor through the hatchway and lighted the interior of the building.

THIRTY SECONDS TOO LATE.

HANGED WHILE A REPRIEVE WAS ON THE WAY.

EXECUTION OF SHARPE AND M'DONNELL FOR A MOLLIE MAGUIRE MURDER THIRTEEN YEARS AGO—A REPRIEVE GRANTED BY THE GOVERNOR, BUT RECEIVED TOO LATE—THE CRIME FOR WHICH THE MEN WERE HANGED.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., Jan. 14.—An execution which it was thought would be one of the quietest hangings that ever took place in Mauch Chunk has proved the most exciting. A reprieve from Gov. Hartranft arrived here one-half minute after the drop fell—just 30 seconds too late to save the lives of the condemned men.

The two men slept quietly last night. McDonnell left orders upon retiring to be called at midnight for prayer. At that hour Sharpe was fast asleep. Neither of them ate any breakfast this morning. The priests, Fathers Bunce and Heinan, arrived about 7 o'clock, and mass was said in McDonnell's cell, in the presence of a number of relatives of the doomed men. At 9:30 the doors of the prison were opened to those who had passes, and the corridors were soon well filled with a mixed crowd, which examined the ropes, witnessed the attaching of them to the scaffold-beam, and other preparations. It was a serious time, and the Sheriff gave strict orders to his assistants to allow no levity on the part of the crowd. At 10:25 A. M. the Sheriff knocked on the doors of the cells as a signal that he was ready. The condemned men did not appear for some time, but when they did they did not show the least fear. The prisoners, the priests, policemen, and the Sheriff at once went upon the scaffold. After a short service the Sheriff said: "James McDonnell, have you anything to say before I proceed further?" McDonnell replied, speaking in a firm voice: "I am as innocent of the murder of Smith as the child unborn. I have already told of the only crime I was engaged in. [Referring to the Burns murder.] I am sorry I ever alienated myself from the Holy Catholic Church. I forgive everybody." In reply to the Sheriff's question, Sharpe said he was innocent of the murder of Smith. He said he had intended to have read a statement written for him by Mr. Boyle, of the *Coal Gazette*, but he would not, and asked that gentleman to be sure to publish it. The men then were shackled, and the priests kissed them good-bye.

The Sheriff was about to put on the white caps when Sharpe said he wished to leave his thanks with the Sheriff and officers of the jail. McDonnell said substantially the same. The men then kissed their crucifixes passionately and the priests whispered words of consolation in their ears. As the white caps were drawn over their heads every one except the doomed men left the scaffold, and the Sheriff taking hold of the rope attached to the spring, awaited a signal from Father Bunce before the drop fell. In a moment a white handkerchief fluttered from the priest's hand, and the Sheriff pulled the drop. The fall was over three feet, and the men came down heavily. McDonnell seemed to die instantly, but Sharpe struggled violently.

A reprieve was received at Mauch Chunk by telegraph at 10:37 A. M., and the manager of the Western Union Telegraph office rushed to the jail with it. He rang the bell violently for about a minute, and shouted to the door-keeper. The latter, however, did not seem to understand that the dispatch was a reprieve. It was from Gov. J. F. Hartranft, and granted a reprieve until Monday. There was great excitement in the town when the news of the reprieve was made known.

A scene of great excitement took place in the jail; but, although the condemned men had been hanging only a few minutes, there was no movement made toward cutting them down. The telegraph messenger reached the jail door before the drop fell; but no attention was paid to his knocking and ringing, the wife of one of the men having previously been extremely violent outside. When the drop fell the knocking and ringing continued, and the Sheriff sent out a man to arrest the persons whom he imagined to be creating a disturbance. It was then found to be the telegraph messenger with a reprieve. A brother of McDonnell, who had been kneeling by the scaffold, arose and excitedly charged the Sheriff and the bystanders with the murder of his brother. The excitement spread, and the Sheriff appealed to one of the priests, who exonerated him from blame. Amid this excitement and the reproaches of the maddened brother of McDonnell and the wailings of the bereaved families outside, the hanged men were forgotten, and their bodies remained suspended for 30 minutes after the drop fell. There is no reasonable doubt, however, that both were dead when the reprieve came. After the bodies were cut down they were placed in coffins and given to their families, who's cries could be heard for several blocks, adding greatly to the prevailing excitement.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 14.—The failure of the Governor's reprieve to reach Mauch Chunk in time to save Sharpe and O'Donnell from the gallows to-day, has been the subject of much comment here this afternoon and evening. There seems to be a disposition to place the blame somewhere, but upon whose shoulders to put the burden it is difficult to determine. The counsel for the condemned men left here yesterday morning to ask the Governor for a reprieve until the Supreme Court had decided the constitutionality of the law of 1877, requiring a writ of error to be taken within 60 days after sentence of death. To their chagrin, the counsel learned that the Governor was absent in Washington on official business. Communicating with him by telegraph, they found that he would reach this city at an early hour this morning. Accordingly, they awaited his return, and met him at the depot at 9 o'clock this morning. To their request for a reprieve, the Governor replied that he would decide the question in the morning.

Mr. Longstreet, of counsel, called at the Executive Department at 8 A. M., he alleges, and after waiting an hour Mr. Farr, the Governor's private secretary, appeared, and another hour brought the Governor. After some little discussion of the subject, the Governor ordered the reprieve to be issued. Armed with this, Mr. Longstreet hastened to the telegraph office. The dispatch was filed at 10:35 A. M., and sent at 10:36, and although every effort was made at Mauch Chunk to reach the Sheriff and cause him to suspend his sad task, the drop fell before entrance could be had to the jail. Mr. Longstreet feels very much distressed over his failure, just as success seemed about to crown his efforts. He is fearful that he will be accused of a lack of zeal and energy in the service of his clients, although his conscience acquits him of any such charge. The whole affair seems to have been the result of a concatenation of unfortunate accidents, or misdirected efforts, for which no one seems responsible.

Private Secretary Farr says, in effect, that the reprieve would simply have been a postponement of the execution for a few days, as there was no hope of a final pardon. The only hope for the men was that the Supreme Court would declare unconstitutional the law of 1877, limiting the time in which writs of error shall be taken out, but there is little probability that the court will render such a decision, especially if it is true, as is asserted, that the law was passed at the request of the Supreme Court, for its relief, and was drawn by one of its judges.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.—In the cases of McDonnell and Bergin, the Mollie Maguires, one of whom (McDonnell) was hanged this morning, the court refused to-day to grant a writ of error asked for. The execution of Bergin will accordingly take place two days hence, as arranged.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Jan. 14.—The murder of George K. Smith, for which McDonnell and Sharpe were executed, was one of the most cruel and deliberate assassinations ever committed by the Mollie Maguires, or, as they were more commonly called at that time, "Buckshots." It was committed at Audenried, on the night of Nov. 5, 1863, 17 months after the time of the murder, at the same place, of Langdon, for which crime John Kehoe was hanged a month ago. According to the testimony of confessing Mollies, Kehoe, the murderer of Langdon, and "Yellow Jack" Donohue, (hanged in July, 1877,) the murderer of Morgan Powell, were the principal instigators of the attack on Smith, though the former does not appear to have been an actual participant in the murder.

George K. Smith was a coal-operator. He was accused of giving information to the officers who at that time were conducting the Army drafts and hunting up deserters, and for this it was determined to "put him out of the way;" though it now appears that even this miserable defense for their crime is not left to the murderers, since on the trial of McDonnell, N. P. Fowler testified that he had given the information for which Smith was killed; that he was so informed at the time by a priest, who appeared to know all about the affair. It was not a hard master to gain information about, however. The thing was not done in a corner. A doctor making professional calls on the day of the murder saw a number of men loading fire-arms. A boy looking for cows came upon 15 men holding a meeting in the woods; but boy and doctor had lived long enough in that wild society not to take notice of what they saw. They passed on, made no remarks, and no questions were put. Sort of trouble. Mr. Smith, who had been to Philadelphia, came home that day on an evening train, sick, and went to bed at once. His wife had received some intimation of coming trouble, and asked George W. Ulrich, a clerk in the colliery store, to spend the night in their house, and he came in for that purpose. About 8 o'clock two men knocked at the door, saying they had a letter for Smith from A. G. Brodhead, Superintendent of the Beaver Meadow Railroad, which must be delivered into his own hands. They refused to give it to Mrs. Smith. Mr. Smith sent word down stairs that he was too sick to receive the letter, and that the men should leave it and call in the morning for their answer. On receiving this message, one of the men drew his pistol, which exploded, either accidentally or by design, and at the report a crowd of men entered the room. At the same time Ulrich came in from another part of the house, and Mr. Smith, in alarm, sprang out of bed and hurried down stairs. He was immediately shot down and died in a few hours. Ulrich was also shot down and beaten, but not mortally. He, in the meantime, was made, one of the men drew his pistol, which exploded, either accidentally or by design, and at the report a crowd of men entered the room. "Long John" Donohue was wounded, and another Mollie, it is supposed, was killed, but he was carried off by his friends.

For 13 years nothing was done to avenge the murder; but when the members of the gang began informing on each other to save their own necks, this, among other forgotten crimes, was brought to the surface, and detectives were sent out in search of the murderers. James McDonnell was arrested in Illinois, and Charles Sharpe in Luzerne County. They were tried in April, 1878, and convicted. John Kehoe was indicted at the same Sessions for participation in their crime, but was never tried. As has been indicated, the number of Mollie Maguires engaged in this affair who have since become notorious, was very large. The fate of Kehoe and "Yellow Jack" Donohue has been told. McDonnell and Sharpe have now suffered the penalty for their share of the work. Michael Durkin, arraigned at the same time with them, has not yet been tried. "Long John" Donohue, one of the two men who presented themselves first at Mr. Smith's door, was picked up dead in the streets of Tuscarora, with a bloody sword by his side, four years after. He had been shot in an attack on the house of John C. Northall, a coal-operator. John, alias "Humpy," Flynn, who was Donohue's partner on this occasion, has disappeared. James Kerrigan and Charles Mulhearn, who were at least accomplices after the fact, have turned informers. Of the others, some have been killed, others traced to distant parts of the country, and in time more of them will doubtless be brought to justice.

McDonnell freely confessed that he was an accomplice in the murder of Patrick Burns, for which Martin Bergan is to be hanged on Thursday at Pottsville; but always protested his innocence of the murder of George K. Smith. Sharpe also declared himself innocent.

WARD'S MURDERER HANGED.

CONFESSION OF THE CONDEMNED MAN—SCENES AT THE SCAFFOLD.

ST. JOHN, New-Brunswick, Jan. 14.—Thomas Dowd was executed at St. Andrews, Charlotte County, at 8:15 o'clock this morning, for the murder of Thomas Edward Ward, on Sept. 18, 1878, at New-River. Dowd died instantaneously. About 60 persons were present.

Dowd's final confession was as follows: "The day on which the terrible deed was committed, I accidentally met Ward coming from the meadow, and asked him where he was coming from, to which he replied that he was coming from haying, but that he would never make any more hay. He asked me where I was coming from. I said, from berrying, to which he replied, 'You will never go berrying again.' Some words of dispute took place between us in reference to some evil thoughts McCarthy had put in Ward's mind respecting improper relations which he insinuated existed between me and Ward's wife, for which there was no foundation. Ward then struck at me with the pitchfork. I evaded the blow he aimed at me, and, after a tussle, got him down, and told him I have until then was exhausted. He said, 'For God's sake, let me up; I was only in fun.' I let him up. We walked a short distance, disputing by the way. He again struck at me with the fork. I again evaded the blow. We again got into holds, and tussled again as before until he was exhausted. He again begged to be relieved. He walked on a short distance. The dispute became hotter. He made a more determined effort to strike me. It was then that I picked up McCarthy's axe, which he had, and struck him with it, in self-defense. I thought if I attempted to run from him he would, when my back was turned, have plunged the fork into me. I gave him one blow on the head, and knocked him insensible; the blow did not kill him, for I saw his legs move. I ran away a short distance. I did not know what I was doing. I was crazed. I stopped, turned back, struck him two or three blows, and finished him; I then hauled the body into the bushes, and covered it with moss and brush, as it was afterward found. I buried his hat in the swamp. I went to the river to wash. The devil prompted me to drown myself, but then I thought if I did I would be lost forever. I never went back to where I hid the body until I was taken there; I most solemnly declare, in view of my approaching death, that Mrs. Ward is entirely innocent."

Dowd slept well during the night, and arose at 6 A. M. Father Doyle soon afterward joined him in his cell. Dowd ascended the scaffold with a firm step, and made a speech. He said: "I am much obliged to the Sheriff and Mr. Hall and his family. They have shown me every kindness and gratified my every wish. I bid the people of St. Andrews good-bye. I feel every kindly feeling to the people of St. Andrews. I wish you all well. God bless you all." He then knelt down with the priest, who recited the *De Profundis* and the *Ordo Commendationis*. The jailer then bound his hands and feet, placed the rope around his neck, adjusted the knot, and pulled the black cap over his face. Dowd then said, "Good-bye, Mr. Hall." The rope was then cut. He was pulled up into the air, and died without a struggle. Death seemed to be instantaneous. Ten minutes after the rope was cut Dr. S. L. Grove pronounced Dowd dead.

AMUSEMENTS.

LA TRAVIATA AT BOOTH'S THEATRE.

The performance of Verdi's favorite opera, "La Traviata," last evening attracted a full house. Miss Giulia Mario made her first appearance in New-York in the part of *Violetta*, with Signor Lazarini and Signor Pantaleoni in the cast. The audience was kindly disposed, and did all that could be expected to encourage the performers, but the fact remains that the opera was poorly presented. Miss Mario was evidently suffering from nervous extement incident to a first appearance, and probably did not do herself justice in the trying part of *Violetta*. She has a light and thin soprano voice, and lacks the dramatic force requisite for an adequate performance of the rôle. She does not sing with the artistic finish demanded by the music of the part, and was at times painfully inefficient. The part of *Violetta* demands the highest powers of the actress and the singer, and the lady was certainly courageous in her effort to give it to a New-York audience. Signor Lazarini was a careful and good *Alfredo*. He sang tastefully, and deserved praise for his performance. His voice is a genuine and sweet tenor, and he manages it with skill, fairly earning the applause he received from the audience. Signor Pantaleoni seemed to be under the influence of the cold he has previously suffered from. He was not up to the requirements of the occasion last evening, and his rendering of "Di Provenza" was a disappointment to those of the audience who knew his capabilities. He was, however, encored in this aria, which he repeated. The performance, as a whole, was careless, and Mr. Behrens allowed his orchestra and chorus to have their own will, without reference to the conductor's baton.

GENERAL MENTION.

This is positively the last week of the entertainment now being given twice each day at Masonic Hall, in which Tom Thumb and other extraordinary people take part.

A very general desire will undoubtedly prevail to hear Miss Dickinson's new lecture on matters relating to the stage, which she will deliver at Chickering Hall on Friday night.

In addition to "Cinderella," which seems to be enjoying a run at the Aquarium, several amusing and ingenious persons now contribute to the regular entertainment by their specialties.

Mr. Sam Devere, a performer of varied merit, will make his first appearance at the San Francisco Minstrels next week. In the meantime, the nightly programme contains a long list of varied attractions.

The coming revival of "Dot" at the Park Theatre, with Mr. John E. Owens as *Caleb Plummer*, recalls to mind that Charles Bass was the original *Caleb*, and that the piece was first produced in this country at the old Park Theatre in 1846.

The progressive managers of the Theatre Comique are now using the celebrated "Mulligan Guards" to a new and useful end, which is best described by the title, "The Mulligan Guard Ball." The patrons of this theatre will find the names of all their favorites on the present programme.

To-night will take place the first representation of Gilbert's famous burlesque, "H. M. S. Pinafore," the music of which was composed by Mr. Arthur Sullivan. The following persons will appear in the cast: Mr. Thomas Whiffin, Mr. Eugene Clarke, Mr. Henry Laurent, Mr. William Davidge, Miss Eva Mills, Miss Gurney, and Miss Jarbeau.

A RAILROAD'S FINANCIAL TROUBLES.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 14.—Owing to legal complications which have arisen in regard to the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company, the Trustees of the mortgage bonds have at last been compelled to take possession of the road. Certain bondholders, owning about ¾ per cent. of all the bonds, have so embarrassed the company by suits for injunctions, and by garnisheeing their funds, that the operating of the road and the payment of the employees were imperiled. The Milwaukee and Northern Company, whose road was leased to the Wisconsin Central, also took legal measures to protect themselves, which added to the complications. The Trustees regret that they should be forced to this step at this time, as the company has never before been in so promising a condition. The officers of the company are sanguine that the result of the litigation will be such as to protect every creditor, and enable them to pay every honest debt incurred in the construction and operation of the road.

JENKINS, LANE & SONS, OF BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 14.—Jenkins, Lane & Sons, boots and shoes, Summer-street, who failed on Saturday last, are reported as owing from $200,000 to $225,000. The firm bought a large portion of their sole leather in New-York, and more or less of their indebtedness is said to be to parties in that City. Of the firm's Boston indebtedness, quite a proportion is said to be to banks and banking houses, their paper having been largely disposed of by parties to whom it was originally given. The firm have of late lost heavily from bad debts in the Southern trade, their loanes from this source during the last four or five years aggregating it is said $250,000.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

SHERE ALI'S DESPERATE STRAIT.

HE DECLARES HIS READINESS TO BECOME A VASSAL OF THE CZAR.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Credible advices indicate that Yakoob Khan will soon usurp the throne of Kabul.

A St. Petersburg dispatch to the Vienna *Presse* states that Shere Ali, before leaving Kabul, declared his readiness to become a vassal of the Czar.

Another St. Petersburg dispatch to the same journal states that the Ameer, in consequence of the refusal of Russia to mediate, has abandoned as hopeless the idea of interesting the European powers in his cause.

LOUISIANA ELECTION OUTRAGES.

DEMOCRATIC WITNESSES NOT PRESENT BECAUSE INDICTED—TESTIMONY AS TO THE KILLING OF NEGROES AND WHITES.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 14.—At the meeting of the Teller committee to-day, the Democratic members complained that, owing to indictments against certain witnesses, taking testimony for their side would have to be postponed.

Edwin Craighead, of the New-Orleans *Times*, and Nimes T. Gordy, Sheriff of St. Mary's Parish, testified regarding the attack on Newman and the destruction of election returns. Their testimony was circumstantial, and goes to prove that the object of the destruction of the returns was to render the exercise of the appointing power by the Governor a necessity. The object of the attack on Newman was to quiet him in regard to a visit he had a few days before by Willie Wilson, who claimed possession of the returns in Newman's hands by virtue of a telegram he professed to have from the State Attorney-General. Gordy testified that the white Republican ticket was elected.

T. S. Shaffer, of St. Joseph, was recalled, and testified to the killing of an Irish laborer by negro constables and the lynching and shooting of a constable by a band of armed whites. No names were given.

Gaspre de Cuir, of Pointe Coupee, a member of the Legislature, testified to having heard that several negroes were whipped and beaten by whites; he understood that it was because the negroes organized revolutionary bands, endangering the lives and property of the whites.

Charles Decenge, of Caddo, a Deputy Marshal, saw two dead negroes at Caledonia the day after election. He understood that the negroes were killed on election day; the witness noticed at Greenwood poll that some names were not counted; the reason given was that the votes were in the wrong box.

DISASTERS AT SEA.

HAVRE, Jan. 13.—The American schooner Edwin L. Morrison, at this port from Galveston, brought the crew of the British bark Chili, Capt. Oliver, from Baltimore Dec. 23, for Rochefort, which was abandoned at sea.

MILFORD, Wales, Jan. 14.—The new American ship Thomas M. Reed, Capt. Small, from San Francisco Sept. 5, for Liverpool, went ashore in Freshwater Bay, and became a total wreck. Three of her crew were drowned. Her cargo is strewn over the sands, and much of it will be saved.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The Norwegian bark Sarpen, Capt. Backer, which sailed from Ipswich Jan. 6, for the United States, is ashore at Ramsgate.

The Italian bark Federico La Cavera, Capt. Bestora, which arrived at Honfleur Jan. 2, from Baltimore, has been ashore at the former place. She has four feet of water in her hold.

HALIFAX, Jan. 14.—The steamer Alpha, from St. Thomas and Bermuda, arrived here last night. She had as passengers 56 shipwrecked seamen from the latter place. They belonged to the English steamers Kate and Lartington, previously reported wrecked. The brigantine Herbert H. Raymond, of Weymouth, Nova Scotia, and the schooner Welcome Home, of St. John, New-Brunswick, were both abandoned at sea.

A BURIAL POSTPONED.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 14.—A singular occurrence is reported from Fort Wayne, Ind. A large number of people assembled at St. Paul's German Catholic Church this morning to attend the funeral of Rose Miller, a young girl of 15, who had died on Sunday morning after a brief illness. At the conclusion of the services, when the procession was about to move to the cemetery, the coffin was opened and the relatives and friends approached to take a last look at the remains. Color was discovered in the face of the dead, the lips were red, and there was warmth in the remains. A general conviction was expressed that the girl was in a trance, and there was a strong protest against the burial, in which the priest, Father Koenig, heartily joined. He had expressed doubts that she could be buried before the funeral, but was overruled. He dismissed the audience, sent the hearse and the carriages away, and caused the body to be removed to the school-house on the adjoining lot. A report was started that Miss Miller had come to life during the services, and crowds of people soon gathered to view the remains. There was a constant throng of curious men and women passing before the body all the afternoon. A council of physicians was held, and they pronounced the aspect of the body very remarkable; but after applying the severest tests they united in the opinion that the girl was dead, and advised the burial. The relatives and Father Koenig, however, refused their consent, and this evening the body was removed to St. Joseph's Hospital, where an effort is being made to restore animation. There is no change yet in the appearance of the girl, and the belief is strong that she is alive. The burial will not take place until there is no further room for doubt.

RECENT DEATHS.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Jan. 14.—Wilson P. Bryant, one of the wealthiest and most prominent citizens of this section, and for many years a leading merchant of Richmond and Baltimore, died to-day, aged 68 years.

BALLSTON SPA, N. Y., Jan. 14.—Col. C. T. Peek died suddenly this morning of pneumonia. He was a member of Gov. Morgan's staff and Colonel of the Twenty-ninth Regiment, State Militia. He recently established a colony in Nebraska known as "Saratoga Ridge."

CINCINNATI, Jan. 14.—Dr. Landon Longworth, a scientist of some repute, and a

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 14.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11:15 A. M.

U. S. 5-20 C. '68. | U. S. 5s C. '81. | U. S. 4½ C., '91.
$10,000.....104 | $40,000bcb3.107⅜ | 8,500.....105⅝

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

Tennessee 6s, new. 109
La. 6s, Mo. 1st. 5,000.....106
C., R. & P. 6s. 3,000.....76
N. J. C. 1st, '90. 5,000.....109⅛
N. J. C. 1st, '94. 3,000.....76⅛
N. J. C. 1st, con. 32,000.....77
N. J. C. cons. 3,000.....76⅛
N. J. C. Adjm'ts. 6,000.....84
Chi. & Alt. 1st. 5,000.....101½
M. & St. P. c. & p. 1,000.....98½
M. & St. P. 7s, gold. 5,000.....105⅞
4,000.....105⅜
C. & N. W. con. 1,000.....118
N. W. C. C. G. 3,000.....79½
C. & N. W. 1st sf. 10,000.....105⅝
2,000.....106
C. & N. W. int. 10,000.....114⅛
N. W. C. R. G. 1,000.....96
C. C. C. & I. 1st. 2,000.....112
D. L. & W. 7s, 1907. 1,000.....96
Del. & Hud. 84. 1,000.....96
Win. & St. P. 2d. 1,000.....96
C. C. C. & I. 1st. 1,000.....110
Del. & R. 1st, reg. 2,000.....90
D. & H. R. 84. 3,000.....94⅞
D. & H. C. & I. 7s. 10,000.....c. 95
4,000.....95¼
D. & H. 1st, '91. 1,000.....c. 95
5,000.....95
Lake Shore 1st, c. 1,000.....c. 110
D. & R. G. 1st. 1,000.....c. 84
Ill. Cen. 1st, sf. 3,000.....87⅛
4,000.....87¼
Ill. Cen. 1st, gold. 1,000.....88⅛
Long Dock. 5,000.....102
Ind. Bl. & W. 1st. 6,000.....112
B. N. Y. & E. 1st, '916. 6,000.....112
H. & St. Jo. 8s, con. 3,000.....103⅛
C. & I. C. 1st. 4,000.....93½
C. F. & M. 1st. 4,000.....93½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1:30 P. M.

C. 5-20 C. '67. | U. S. 5-20 R., '81. | U. S. 10-40 C., 1907.
$4,000.....107½ | 24,000.....105¾ | 24,000.....99½
U. S. 5-20 R. '67. | 20,000.....105¾ | C. 5s ds Cur.
2,000.....bc.102 | U. S. 5s R. '81. | 10,000.....120⅜
U. S. 5s, '81. | 43,000.....106⅜
35,000.....83.106⅜

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

D. of C. 3.65s. | Un. Pac. 1st. | St. L., K. C. & N.
$8,000 b.c. 81⅛ | 34,000.....107 | 300.....b.c. 83
C., B. & Q. 8s. | Un. Pac. 7s, l. g. | St. L., K. C. & N. pf.
1,000.....110¼ | 5,000.....109⅜ | 200.....bc. 32⅜
C., R. I. & P. 8s, | Un. Pac. 6s, l. | St. L. I. M. & S.
1917. C. | 2,000.....108 | 30.....b.c. 16⅛
1,000.....109 | R., W. & O. 1st con. | St. L. & S. E. 1st.
C., R. I. & P. 8s, | 4,000.....92 | 200.....b.c. 69⅞
1917. R. | 5,000.....51⅞ | 800.....70
5,000.....103 | M., K. & T. 2d. | 900.....70¼
St. Joe. P. c. gold. | 5,000.....17 | Wells-Fargo Ex. 95¼
2,000.....105⅞ | M., K. & T. pf. | 100.....95¼
1,000.....b.c. 93½ | 1,000.....87 | 200.....95⅝
2,500.....94 | Can. So. 1st g'd. | 500.....95⅝
Chi. & Alt. 7s. | 10,000.....97½ | Adams Express.
5,000.....101½ | C. P. 1st, C. & O. | 100.....106
M. & St. P. c. & p. | 10,000.....98½ | N. Y. Lt. C.
1,000.....98½ | Ohio & Miss. c. s. f. | 10,000.....b.c. 119⅛
1,000.....98¼ | 5,000.....106 | N. Y. Ele. 1st.
M. & St. P. 7s, con. | 5,000.....b.c. 104⅛ | 1,000.....104½
4,000.....106⅜ | 10,000.....b.c. 104⅛ | C. P. 1st, S. J. Br.
M. & St. P. c. & p. | 5,000.....b.c. 104⅜ | 1,000.....b.c. 93½
2,000.....94 | 1,000.....97½ | C. P. 1st, C. & O.
C. & N. W. con. | 1,000.....97½ | 1,000.....b.c. 93½
2,000.....118 | C. P. 1st, C. & O. | 10,000.....b.c. 95½
N. W. C. C. G. | 10,000.....98½ | Pacific of Mo. 1st.
1,000.....b.c. 93⅝ | Chi. & Mis. c. s. f. | 100.....b.c. 77⅜
1,000.....b.c. 93⅝ | 5,000.....95 | Pacific of Mo. 1st.
2,000.....106 | Central of N. J. | 2,000.....b.c. 77⅜
2,000.....109 | 3,000.....80 | R., W. & O. con 1st.
2,000.....98 | Delaware & Hud. | 2,000.....34
10,000.....b.c. 111⅛ | 1,000.....107½ | L. S. & M. S.
N. W. C. R. G. | 1,000.....111 | 100.....b.c. 70
1,000.....b.c. 105 | St. L. K. C. & N. R. E. | 100.....70
Win. & St. P. 2d. | 7s, '95. | 710.....70
1,000.....96 | 1,000.....95¼ | Wabash.
C. C. C. & I. 1st. | 5,000.....85 | 200.....b.c. 21⅜
1,000.....110 | 20,000.....84½ | 200.....21¼
Independence. | St. L. I. M. & S. 1st, cp. | 200.....21¼
2,000.....90 | 3,000.....97 | 200.....21¼
D. & H. R. 84. | T. & W. 1st ex cp. | 200.....21¼
10,000.....c. 94⅞ | 10,000.....97½ | 100.....b.c. 21⅜
10,000.....c. 95 | T. & W. 1st, S. L. D., | 100.....b.c. 21⅜
4,000.....95¼ | ex mat. cp. | 200.....b.c. 21⅜
D. & H. 1st, '91. | 7,000.....93½ | 200.....b.c. 21⅜
1,000.....c. 95 | T. & W. 2d, ex cp. | 200.....21⅜
5,000.....95 | 4,000.....84½ | 300.....b.c. 21⅜
1,000.....c. 95 | C. & S. 1st, ex cp. | 300.....b.c. 21⅜
Lake Shore. | 1,000.....95¼ | Del., L. & West.
1,000.....b.c. 112½ | 1,000.....b.c. 45½ | 500.....b.c. 45½
B. N. Y. & E. 1st, '916 | C. C. C. & I. | 200.....b.c. 45½
6,000.....112 | C. C. C. & I. pf. by | 200.....b3. 46½
H. & St. Jo. 8s, con. | C. C. C. & I. | Morris & Essex.
3,000.....103⅝ | 4,000.....90 | 200.....b.c. 79
Un. Pac. & f. | C. & N. W. 2d, sf. | 200.....b.c. 79
5,000.....108⅜ | 3,000.....86 | S., L. I. M. & S.
Delaware & Hud. | 1925.....36 | 1,000.....b.c. 47⅜
1,000.....b.c. 104⅛ | Central of N. J. | 1100.....47⅜
670.....b.c. 104⅛ | 1,000.....b.c. 87 | 1100.....47⅜
100.....b.c. 104⅛ | 100.....36 | 5400.....47⅜
100.....b.c. 104⅛ | 100.....33⅞ | 200.....47⅜
Western Union. | Rock Island. | 2500.....47⅜
10.....b.c. 95⅛ | 100.....b3. 119⅜ | 2500.....47⅜
200.....b.c. 95⅜ | St. Paul. | 2500.....47⅜
2,000.....b3. 95⅞ | 150.....b.c. 83⅜ | St. L. & K. C. pf.
Pacific Mail. | 1100.....b.c. 38⅛ | 200.....b.c. 54
150.....b.c. 11 | 700.....b3. 39⅜ | 100.....b.c. 54
4,200.....b.c. 11 | 400.....b.c. 39⅜ | 100.....b.c. 54
120.....b.c. 10⅞ | 100.....b.c. 39⅜ | 100.....b.c. 54
Erie Railway. | St. Paul pf. | 100.....b.c. 54
450.....b3. 23⅜ | 700.....b.c. 77⅛ | Canada Southern.
900.....b.c. 23⅜ | 100.....b.c. 77⅛ | 100.....b3. 48
100.....b.c. 23⅜ | St. L., K. C. & N. | Chi., Bur. & Q.
Michigan Central. | 100.....b60. 84⅛ | 100.....b.c. 84⅜
100.....b.c. 72⅛ | 900.....b3. 53⅜ | Han. & St. Jo. pf.
400.....b.c. 72⅜ | 20.....b.c. 84⅜ | 100.....b.c. 35⅜
100.....b.c. 72⅜ | Ohio & Miss. pf. | Fort Wayne.
100.....b.c. 72⅜ | 100.....b.c. 104⅛ | 100.....b.c. 104⅛
900.....b.c. 72⅜ | C., C. & I. C. | Ohio & Miss.
900.....b.c. 72⅜ | 200.....b.c. 54⅛ | 1500.....b.c. 8½

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—JAN. 14.

(All Prices are in Currency.)

SECOND CALL—1 P. M.

Consol. Va. | Bertha & Edith. | Lacrosse.
5.....b.c. 8 | 10000bcb30. .12 | 1000.....b.c. .27
20.ac.b30. 8⅝ | 1000.....s3. .11 | 500.....b.c. .27
Bullion. | 1000.....b.c. .14 | 500.....b.c. .27
5.....b.c. 8 | 500.....b30. .12 | 500.....b.c. .27
Bodie. | 500.....s3. .11 | 500.cb.b15. .27
20.....b.c. 9¼ | 1000.....b.c. .14 | 500.cb.b30. .27
flukill. | 1000.....11 | 500.cb.b60. .27
100.bc.b10.3.30 | 500.....b30. .13 | 1000.....b.c. .27
200.b.c.3.20 | 500.....b.c. .14 | 1000.....b.c. .27
Buckeye. | 500.....b40. .12 | Gold Placer.
300.....b.c.c. .25 | Dahlonega. | 100b.c.b30. .18
1000......20 | 1000.....b.c. .14 | 100.....b.c. .17
Bertha & Edith. | 500.....b.c.c. .14 | 200.cb.s3. .16
1000.b.c.c. .11 | 300.....b.c.c. .14 | 200.b.c.s3. .16
1000cbcb30. .12 | Potosi Mac. | 100.....b.c. .17
100.bc.b80. .13 | 150.....s3.55

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

American Flag. | Consol. Va. | Lacrosse.
500.ac.b30. .20 | 10.....b15. .8¼ | 100.....c. .27
California. | 10.....b.c. .8¼ | 500.....b.c. .27
15.....b.c. 11⅛ | 10.....s. .8¼ | 500.cb.ab20. .27
10.....b.c. 11⅛ | 10.....s.c. .8¼ | 100.ac.b30. .28
Independence. | Gold Placer. | 100cbcb30. .28
50.....b.c. 15 | 500. b.c.s3. .16 | Bertha & Edith.
100.....a.c. 1.15 | 100.a.c.b30. .18 | 200b.c.b30. .12

TUESDAY, Jan. 14—P. M.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange was less active than for some days past, but the volume of business was nevertheless large, and at times the dealings were attended with considerable animation. Early in the day the market, under realizations, exhibited weakness, and prices yielded ⅛@½ ₱ cent. In the general list, while Michigan Central declined ¼@⅝ ₱ cent. After the first board a firmer tone was developed, and a steady advance in quotations ensued, the closing sales being at generally the best figures of the day. The improvement ranged from ½ to 1⅞ ₱ cent., the purchasing movement being most conspicuous in Northwestern, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Lake Shore and Erie. The transactions in the four stocks mentioned amounted to over 136,700 shares, or nearly three-fourths of the entire day's business. Among the coal shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western was prominent, both in point of strength and activity, and closed an advance of 1¾ ₱ cent. from the lowest point. The bears in the stock seem to appreciate the fact that the outstanding short interest is altogether too large and constitutes an element of danger, and are consequently anxious to corner. The movement in this direction sufficiently accounts for the rapid rise in the shares to day. The buoyancy in Delaware, Lackawanna and Western imparted strength to the other coal stocks, which closed strong at advancing quotations.

The transactions aggregated 188,680 shares, including 52,575 North-western, 35,950 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 26,980 Lake Shore, 21,200 Erie, 9,600 St. Paul, 8,060 St. Louis, Kansas and Northern, 7,720 Michigan Central, 4,155 New Jersey Central, 3,550 Ohio and Mississippi, 3,200 Western Union, 2,895 Wabash, 2,410 Illinois Central, 2,130 Iron Mountain, 1,970 Pacific Mail, 1,350 Morris and Essex, and 1,220 Delaware and Hudson.

Northwestern common declined from 56¼ to 52⅝, and advanced to 53⅜, closing at the latter figure. The preferred advanced from 80½ to 80⅝, fell off to 80, rose to 80¾, and finally reacted ⅛ ₱ cent. St. Paul declined from 36 to 35⅝, and the preferred from 77⅛ to 76⅞, but subsequently sold up to 36½ and 77¼, respectively. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western rose from 46½ to 46¾, dropped to 46¼, and advanced to 48. Morris and Essex rose from 77⅜ to 79, and Delaware and Hudson from 40⅛ to 41. New-Jersey Central rose from 35½ to 35¾, fell off to 35⅜, advanced to 36¼, and reacted to 36. Lake Shore declined from 70⅜ to 69⅞, and rose to 70½. Michigan Central declined from 79¾ to 78½, advanced to 79⅝, and reacted to 79¼. Erie fell off from 23¾ to 23⅜, and rallied to 23⅝. St. Louis, Kansas and Northern preferred dropped from 32 to 31⅜, and subsequently rose to 33. The common was steady at 81¼@81½. Canada Southern advanced to 48, fell off to 47½, and recovered to 48. Ohio and Mississippi sold at 8⅝@8½, and the preferred at 21@22. Wabash declined from 21⅜ to 20⅞, and rose to 22¾. Western Union advanced from 95¼ to 95⅞. Illinois Central rose from 81½ to 81⅞. Iron Mountain fell off from 16½ to 16¼, and recovered to 16½. Pacific Mail advanced from 10½ to 11. Among investment shares Panama sold at 125½, Rock Island at 119½, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy at 113⅝, Fort Wayne at 104, and Chicago and Alton at 83¼. Pittsburg rose to 89¾, and fell off to 89.

The Money market was easy, with the bulk of the business on call at 2½@3½ ₱ cent. Prime mercantile paper sold at 4@5 ₱ cent. The following were the exchange and New-York rates at the undermentioned cities:

Savannah, buying at par, selling ⅛@¼ premium;		Boston, H. & E. 1st.	33⅜
Charleston, buying 3-16@⅛ discount, selling 1-16@par;		Boston, H. & E., grr'd	32½
New-Orleans, commercial, ¼, bank, ⅛;		Boston, N. & N. 1st 7s.	71¼
St. Louis, 50 premium;		M. & St. L. 1st 7s, g'd.	91
Chicago, steady, buying 1-10 premium;		Ches. & Ohio 6s.	111
and Boston, 1-32 premium.		Chic. & Alton 1st.	113⅜
The foreign advices reported the London market for securities strong. Consols advanced ¼ ₱ cent., being quoted at 96⅜@96⅛ for money and at 96⅛ for the account—the highest prices for some time past. United States 10-40s advanced ¼ ₱ cent., and 4½s ½ ₱ cent., the former selling at 110½ and the latter at 104⅛. United States 1867s were steady at 103¾, and 5s at 109¾. Erie was steady at 23⅞@24. The preferred rose to 39½, and reacted to 39. New-Jersey Central advanced 1 ₱ cent., to 37. Do. consolidated Firsts rose to 79, and reacted to 78½. Illinois Central was exceptionally weak, declining 1 ₱ cent., to 83. Bar Silver was quoted at 50d. ₱ ounce. To-morrow will be fortnightly settling day at the Stock Exchange. The Money market continues easy, and three months' bills are discounted as low as 3½ ₱ cent. At Paris, Rentes rose to 113f. 52½c., and closed at 113f. 40c.		Chic. & Alton 1st, sf.	83¾
		Chic. & Alton 1st, sf.	113⅛
		Chic. & Alton 1st, sf.	113⅛
		Chic. & Alton 1st, sf.	113⅛

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, Jan. 14:

Louis Mesier, foreclosure sale, William A. Duer, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 100.5, No. 72 West 52d-st., south side, 81.4 feet east of 6th-av., for $18,700, to United States Trust Company, plaintiff. Also, similar sale, J. Van Vechten Olcott, Esq., Referee, disposed of the three-story brick building, with two lots, together in size 50 by 192 by 50.4 by 198.2, Nos. 546 and 548 West 57th-st., south side, 200 feet east of 11th-av., for $15,000, to Bank of Savings, plaintiff.

E. F. Raymond, foreclosure sale, E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, sold the two four-story brick buildings, (unfinished,) with plot of land 50.5 by 100, on 2d-av., east side, 50.5 feet south of 98th-st., for $7,000, to Isaac Meinbach.

Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, Thomas D. Cottman, Esq., Referee, sold the two-story frame dwelling, with lot 20 by 100.11, No. 163 East 118th-st., north side, 190 feet west of 3d-av., for $3,900, to Hugh Nesbitt.

The foreclosure sale by John T. Boyd, of the house, with lot No. 118 West 44th-st., west of 6th-av., was adjourned to Jan. 21.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Jan. 13.

63d-st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x100.5; Elias Lyman to Mary Ann Parsons ..... nom.

4th-av., s. e. corner 8th-st., 18.4x102.2; also, 54th-st., s. s., 319.4 ft. w. of 1st-av., 34.4x100.9; also, 54th-st., n. s., 363.6 ft. w. of 1st-av., 23.8x100.5; Thomas McGinness to Judith Tormey $31,000

57th-st., n. s., 230 ft. e. of 3d-av., 60x100.5; Margaret O'Donnell and husband to Thomas B. Atkins 45,000

20th-st., n. s., 110 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x92; William U. Persian to Caroline Shaver 205

King's Bridge road, w. s., 149.10½ ft. n. of 181st-st., 188.6x30; Clasious Ryer to John B. Ryer ..... nom.

133d-st., n. s., 285 ft. e. of 6th-av., 50x99.11; Joseph Dixon and wife to Alfred E. Beach 8,000

22d-st., s. s., 309 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x89.9; Marianne Power to William F. Proctor 40,000

75th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 2d-av., 50x102.2; Jacob Rosenstein and wife to August Kornfeld ..... nom.

Madison-st., n. s., 160 ft. e. of Scammel-st., 24x 98; Independent Prosperitas Building Society to August Kornfeld ..... nom.

12th-st., s. s., 99.9½ ft. w. of 1st-av., 19.7x 68.4, No. 348; Dorothea Riedel and husband to Philip Mohr ..... nom.

Same property; Philip Mohr and wife to Dorothea Riedel ..... nom.

23d-st., n. s., No. 190, 25x93.9; Wilhelmina R. Littlefield to Ellen Vail 4,000

1st-av., No. 589, 21.1x100; John Witts to Philipp Koss 3,600

42d-st., s. s., 202.3 ft. e. of Avenue C, 18.9x98; Clements Schimpff and wife to Caroline Hoffmann 9,000

134th-st., n. s., 112.8 ft. e. of Alexander-av., 18.10x100; Frank G. Brown and wife to E. C. Gates 4,500

12th-st., s. s., 99.9½ ft. w. of 1st-av., 19.7x 68.4, No. 348; Philip Mohr and wife to Henry Riedel ..... nom.

46th-st., n. s., 60 ft. w. of 1st-av., rear lot, 20x 24; Lonisa Niebuhr and husband to Magdalena Schmidt 212

138th-st., n. s., 107.3 ft. w. of Irving-place, 21x 92; Sarah A. Moore to Margaret Aspinwall ..... nom.

115th-st., n. s., 210 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x100.11; Thomas D. Cottman, Referee, to Hugh Nesbitt 3,900

3d-av., w. s., 75 ft. s. of 117th-st., 25x100; G. N. Speir, Referee, to Mary L. Rogers 13,000

9th-av., e. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 58th-st., 25x100; W. Sinclair, Referee, to New-York Life Insurance Company 25,000

80th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x102.2; J. G. Tomlinson, Referee, to Union Dime Savings Institution 3,250

LEASES RECORDED.

Washington-st., Nos. 420,422, 424, 5 years; Isaac Odell and others to George Gaston and others $4,500

62d-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100, 15 years; Benjamin D. Merritt to Edward L. Wood 50

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Hopper, Rosalie D., to The Mutual Life Insurance Company; No. 204 West 44th-st., 18 months $4,000

Ray, D. Brainerd, to Richard F. Colton; s. s. 116th-st., e. of 2d-av 4,000

Shotwell, Theodore, and wife to Joseph W. Alsop, Conservator, &c.; s. s. 37th-st., w. of Lexington-av., 3 years 15,000

Van Cott, Maria L., and husband to David Close; n. s. Wall-st., e. of Boston Road, 3 years 1,000

Zimmerman, Daniel, and wife to Antony Strack; w. s. Clinton-st., n. of Stanton-st., 3 years 4,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Troall, Alexander, to Janet McAdam $1,000

De Witt, Theodore, Jr., to Jacob K. Lockman and another, Executors, &c. 6,085

Heurline, Frederick, to John H. Seaman 3,500

Hoe, Robert, Jr., to William F. Proctor 10,000

Michelbacher, J. P., to Elias & Betz 1,550

Raymond, James J., Trustee, to William G. Clarke ..... nom.

Union Trust Company to August Belmont 16,015

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A SUPERB LEXINGTON-AV. CORNER high-stoop brown-stone 24.6 feet front dwelling, with fine yard and rear, on Murray Hill, above 38th-st.; just renovated; greatest bargain yet offered. V. K. STEVENSON, 64 Pine, 39 East 17th-st., and 66 5th-av.

FOR SALE—ON 73D-ST., CLOSE TO 5TH-AV., A handsome, four-story cabinet-finish house, 20x55 feet; can be purchased very low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 5 Pine-st. Also, for sale, LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

BULKHEAD WATER-FRONTS NEAR CITY works, factories, refineries, &c., also blocks for dwellings, for sale very low on easy terms. R. A. YOUNG, Engineer, &c., No. 20 Exchange-place.

A GREAT BARGAIN GIVEN THIS WEEK. A of a four-story brown-stone-house; frescoed throughout; location excellent; near Madison-av. F. CRAWFORD, No. 956 3d-av.

HARLEM—RAPID TRANSIT. Houses, stores, and floors, to let and for sale. PORTER & CO., No. 173 East 125th-st.

A FOUR-STORY 20-FOOT BROWN-STONE; beautiful block; near Park entrance; $21,500; must be sold; note this. F. CRAWFORD, No. 956 3d-av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

The five-story brown-stone-front store and lot No. 93 BEEKMAN-ST., east side, between Pearl and Cliff sts., will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, JAN. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of Mary Hallett, deceased, lot 25 by 100 feet.

$9 per cent. on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent. for three or five years.

Maps at the office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

LOUIS MESIER, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL at public auction, on Jan. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling No. 3 East 41st-st; 22x98.9.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE.

THE FOUR LOTS, with the BUILDINGS THEREON, situated at the north-east corner of 41st-st. and Park-av., constituting the southerly portion of the

GRAND UNION HOTEL.

Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING, APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET—NO. 18 WALKER-ST.—FIVE-STORY modern building; iron front. Can be rented as a whole, or will be divided. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW STORE NO. 511 Broadway, extending through to Mercer-st., with basement and sub-basement; ready for occupancy 1st of February. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE NEW DOUBLE store, NOS. 503 AND 505 BROADWAY, extending through to Mercer-st.; size, 50x200, with basement and sub-basement; now ready for occupation. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

NO. 199 CHURCH-ST.—SECOND, THIRD, and Fourth Loft to let; very light and desirable. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FARM FOR SALE.—I OFFER FOR SALE MY farm, situated in Willmar, Kandiyohi County, Minn.; contains 735 acres, divided as follows: 450 broken, 60 timber, balance prairie, with three miles lake shore. Large house, barns, grain-house, (capacity 13,000 bushels.) piggery, &c. Located on a beautiful lake shore, two miles from Willmar, a thriving town on the St. P. and P. R. R., 104 miles west of St. Paul. Address PAUL WILLMAR, Willmar, Kandiyohi County, Minn.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH-BASEment house between 38th and 59th sts., Park and 5th-avs. MAJOR, No. 1,037 3d-av.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and the homeward passages.

ADRIATIC, Capt. JENKINS, Thurs., Jan. 16, 11:30 A.M.
CELTIC, Capt. GLADDELL ..... Thurs., Jan. 23, 6 A. M.
BRITANNIC, Capt. PERRY ..... Saturday, Feb. 1, noon

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. S. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN.

BATAVIA ..... WED., Jan. 15 | PARTHIA ..... WED., Feb. 5
ALGERIA ..... WED., Jan. 22 | SCYTHIA ..... WED., Feb. 5

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cheeks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passengers apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Circassia ..... Jan. 18, 2 P. M. | Ethiopia ..... Feb. 1, noon.
Devonia ..... Jan. 25, 7 A. M. | Anchoria ..... Feb. 8, 8 A. M.
Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.

Victoria ..... Jan. 18, 2 P. M. | Castalia ..... Jan. 25, 7 A. M.

Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG and HAMBURG.

FRISIA ..... Thurs., Jan. 16 | GELLERT ..... Jan. 30
HERDER ..... Thurs., Jan. 23 | CIMBRIA ..... Thurs., Feb. 6

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100; gold: second cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency. KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BRO., Agents. General Agents, General Passenger Agents, No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers leave Jersey City, near Pavonia Ferry.

SCHIEDAM ..... Saturday, Jan. 11
ROTTERDAM ..... Wednesday, Jan. 22

Cabin, $65–$70. Intermediate, $45–$50. Steerage, $23. H. G. DAZAUX, General Agent, No. 6 South William-st. FUNCH, EDYE & CO., L. W. MORRIS, 27 So. Wm-st., Freight Agts. 50 B'way., Gen. Passage Agt.

NATIONAL LINE—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R. —FOR LONDON, (Victoria Docks:)

"Holland, Sat., Jan. 18, 1 P. M. | Canada, Feb. 1, 11:30 A. M.

—FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—

England, Sat., Jan. 18, 1 P. M. | Egypt, S., Feb. 1, 11:30 A. M.

Cabin, $50 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from $21 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S.C., FLORIDA PORTS, AND ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 4 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

GULF STREAM ..... WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13
CITY OF ATLANTA ..... SATURDAY, Jan. 18

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS. Insurance to destination, one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of **JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,** No. 6 Bowling Green.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green, Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, **General Agent, Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.**

PALMETTO FREIGHT LINE,

VIA STEAM-SHIP TO CHARLESTON, S. C., and the SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD, to all points in the South and South-west. Freight rates and insurance as lowest figures. Bills of lading signed at Pier No. 27 North River. CHAS. D. OWENS, General Agent Palmetto Freight Line, No. 315 Broadway.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF COLUMBUS, Capt. NICKERSON ..... Wed., Jan. 15
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. MALLORY ..... Sat., Jan. 18

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, Georgia and Florida Steamboat Company, and with the new and elegant iron steamer ST. JOHNS.

C. D. OWENS, General Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway.

GEO. YONGE, Agent Ocean S. S. Co. and Central R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO,

Connecting at St. Thomas with German steamers for Porto Rico and St. Croix. The new first-class iron steam-ship CITY OF PARA, Capt. CARPENTER, will sail for the above ports on Wednesday, Feb. 5, at 3 P. M.

Positively no freight received after 3d. Freight must be paid in advance. Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at Roberts' Dock, Brooklyn. Insurance lower than by any other line. Shippers desiring insurance can effect same under our open policy. For freight engagements or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents, Office, Pier No. 20 East River.

FLORIDA RAILROAD AND STEAM-SHIP LINE.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FLORIDA. SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

LOWEST RATES OF FREIGHT AND PASSAGE. Steamer ASHLAND, SATURDAY, Jan. 4, And every SATURDAY thereafter, For Fernandina direct, from Pier No. 12 N. R., at 3 P.M.

Only line issuing through tickets and bills lading to all points in Florida, and on Florida, Atlantic and Gulf and Flint Rivers, and BRUNSWICK, Ga. Insurance ¼ per cent. Bills lading signed on pier. For other information, through bills lading, and passage rates, apply to I. K. ROBERTS, No. 177 West-st., up stairs.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA: Steam-ship COLON ..... Monday, Jan. 20, noon

Connecting for South and Central America and Mexico.

From San Francisco for China and Japan:
Steam-ship CHINA ..... Wednesday, March 5, noon
From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship AUSTRALIA ..... Monday, Jan. 20, noon

For freight or general information apply to Company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River, and for passage at Company's Ticket Office, No. 257 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.

Calling at Progreso, Campeche, and Frontera.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only,) Thurs., Jan. 16
CITY OF VERA CRUZ ..... Saturday, Jan. 25
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only,) Thurs., Feb. 6

Steamer leaves New-Orleans Jan. 29 and Feb. 19 for Vera Cruz via Matamoros, Tampico, Tuxpan, connecting with steamer for Havana. New-York and above ports. W. ALEXANDER & SON, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

Steam-ship ..... SATURDAY, Jan. 18
Steamer SANTIAGO DE CUBA ..... WED., Jan. 29

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.

Magnificent accommodation for passengers.
S. S. SARATOGA ..... Wednesday, Jan. 22
S. S. NIAGARA ..... Saturday, Feb. 1

Tickets issued also for VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS in connection with French and English S. S. Lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO., Nos. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.

Open from 5:30 A. M. to 12 P. M.

RECTOR-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry, and connects with cars for South Ferry.

CORTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Communipaw Ferries.

PARK-PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken.

CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferry.

FRANKLIN-ST.

GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses-Street Ferry to Jersey City, and connects with cars for Desbrosses and East Grand Street Ferries.

BLEECKER-ST.—Connects with cars for East and West.

EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Christopher-Street Ferry to Hoboken, connecting with cars for Christopher and East Tenth Street Ferries.

FOURTEENTH-ST.—Nearest point to Union-Square, Wallack's and Lyceum Theatres, Academy of Music, Irving and Tammany Halls, connecting with cars for East Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point to Booth's, St. James, and Park Theatres, Grand Opera-house, Gilmore's Garden, and Masonic Temple, and Twenty-third-Street Ferry to Jersey City.

THIRTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point to Standard, Broadway, and Fifth-Avenue Theatres, Aquarium, and San Francisco Minstrels, connecting with cars for Weehawken Ferry.

FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Connects with New-York Transfer Company's cabs, for Grand Central Depot.

FIFTIETH-ST.

FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Central Park, connecting with cars of 59th Line Railroad.

For up-town trains take east-side stations.

For down-town trains take west side stations.

FARE 10 CENTS.

Except between the hours of 5:30 and 7:30 A. M. and 5 and 7 P. M., when the fare is 5 cents.

WM. K. GARRISON, President.

M. VAN BROCKLIN, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after Jan. 13, 1879.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:12 P. M. Regular at 4:30 and 8:20 A. M., 1 and 10 P. M.; Sunday, 4:30 A. M. and 10 P. M. For Baltimore 4 P. M., except Sunday.

Express for Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 12:30, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 10 P. M. Sunday 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30 and 10 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7:30 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:40 A. M., 10:10 P. M., daily; 8:40 A. M., 8:20 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore: 6:50 A. M., 3:50, 4:50, 9:10 P. M. For New-York and New-England, 2, 8:05 A. M., 12 M., 11:35 P. M. For Newport—8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division—8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Boston and New-York Air Line, 2, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton, 2, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck, 2, 5, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic, 2, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk, 2, 8:05 A. M., 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For New-Canaan, 2, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40 P. M. For local trains see time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, Jan. 1, 1878.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night express, daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping cars to Buffalo attached. General Eastern Office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEW-PORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express train from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 9 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEMOREST'S MONTHLY!

BEAUTIFUL AND ARTISTIC OIL PICTURES! Steel Engravings, and a grand combination of Literary Features. Price 25 cents, post free; yearly $3, with two large and splendid Oil Pictures, 15x22—"Lion's Bride" and "Rock of Ages," as a premium; transportation 150 cents extra. Send for terms to agents. W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, No. 17 East 14th-st.

CHOCOLAT—MÉNIER. PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878. Awarded the GRAND DIPLOMA OF HONOR.

CHOCOLAT—MENIER.—IN ½-LB. AND ¼-LB. Packets. For BREAKFAST and SUPPER.

CHOCOLAT—MENIER.—AWARDED TWENTY-three PRIZE MEDALS. Consumption annually exceeds 17,500,000 lb.

CHOCOLAT—MENIER. PARIS. London. New-York.

Sold Everywhere.

Wholesale, Nos. 49, 51, and 53 Southwark-st., London.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTing; each package is labeled JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, No. 48 Threadneedle-st, and No. 170 Piccadilly, London, England.

DRY GOODS.

James McCreery & Co.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., WILL REDUCE, ON MONDAY, JAN. 13, TEN THOUSAND YARDS OF Black and Colored SATIN FIGURED, SATIN STRIPED, and SATIN BROCADED SILKS,

(IN WHICH THE LEADING COLORS OF GARNET, WINE, PLUM, OLIVE, MARINE, &c., PREDOMINATE) FROM $2, $2 25, AND $2 50 TO THE VERY LOW PRICE OF $1 25 AND $1 50 PER YARD.

AN EARLY CALL WILL SECURE BARGAINS NEVER BEFORE HEARD OF IN ALL-SILK GOODS.

ALL-WOOL UNDERWEAR,

BOYD & LIPPITT,

MANUFACTURERS,

Theatrical, gymnasium, and rowing goods, in silk, worsted, and cotton.

NO. 69 THOMAS-ST.

DAMAGED SHIRTING LINEN, NAPKINS, colored Doyliés, Towels, and Towelings; also, Cloths, Cassimeres, and Satinets; Blankets and Flannels reduced. WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES

4 Per Cent. Bonds,

COUPON OR REGISTERED,

And all other issues of Government securities, bought and sold at MARKET RATES, FREE OF COMMISSION, and on hand for immediate delivery.

CALLED 5-20s bought or exchanged for other issues on most favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,

Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., N. Y.

NEW-YORK CITY 6s, DUE 1880.
BROOKLYN CITY 7s, DUE 1915.
BROOKLYN CITY 6s, DUE 1881.
JERSEY CITY 7s, DUE 1882 to 1904.
KINGS COUNTY, N. Y., 7s, due '82, '83.
BUFFALO CITY WATER 7s, due 1892.

FOR SALE BY

GEO. K. SISTARE,

NO. 17 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

CALLED 5-20s EXCHANGED ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

FINAL NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Under the Plan of Reorganization, ratified by the decree of the court, the time in which bondholders should be allowed to participate in the benefits of the Plan, by the conversion of Bonds into Preferred Stock, was left to the discretion of the Purchasing Committee. More than three years having passed since this right was given, and more than nine-tenths of the Bondholders having converted their Bonds, the committee, desirous of closing their labors, hereby give notice that the right of converting Bonds and receiving Preferred Stock will terminate on the 30th day of June, 1879.

Circulars giving information how the conversion is made can be had at the office of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, No. 23 5th-av., New-York.

The original stock will be exchanged for stock under the Plan up to the same time.

FREDERICK BILLINGS,
Dec. 18, 1878. Chairman Purchasing Committee.

THE NEW 4 PER CENT.

U. S. Bonds.

HATCH & FOOTE,

NO. 12 WALL-ST.,

Offer for sale the new 4 Per Cent. Bonds, either coupon or registered, in denominations to suit purchasers. *Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.* "Called Bonds" and all the various issues of United States Securities bought for payment, or PURCHASED AT FULL MARKET RATES.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER.
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Nov. 27, 1878.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF ALLEGHENY 6 PER CENT. RAILROAD COMPROMISE BONDS.—In accordance with section third of an act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania approved April 10, 1862, entitled "An act relative to the railroad indebtedness of the City of Allegheny," notice is hereby given that the said City of Allegheny is prepared to retire the following outstanding four per cent. railroad compromise bonds, viz.: Numbers 17, 34, 42, 72, 73, 74, 75, 79, 82, 54, and that the said outstanding bonds not surrendered within six weeks from the date of this advertisement will cease to draw interest thereon, and the holder or holders of such bond or bonds shall look only to the deposit in the Bank of Pittsburg for payment of the same. JAMES BROWN, Controller.

UNITED STATES BONDS

OF ALL ISSUES

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY, OF MARYLAND, No. 13 German-st., BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 10, 1879.

THIS COMPANY WILL PURCHASE FOR at its sinking fund its first mortgage bonds to the amount of thirty-seven hundred and forty-eight dollars ($37,848) in cash; and invites proposals for the surrender of any of said bonds to that extent.

Bids should be addressed to "Committee of Sinking Fund," at the office of the company in New-York, No. 71 Broadway, on or before the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

C. W. KEIM, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF PUBLIC MONEYS, to receive deposits on account of subscriptions to the Four per Cent. Funded Loan of the United States.

THE NEVADA BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO. Capital, $10,000,000, gold. Reserve, $3,000,000, gold. NEW-YORK AGENCY NO. 62 WALL-ST. Buys and sells exchange and telegraphic transfers. Issues commercial and travelers' credits. Executes orders for mining stocks at San Francisco.

UNITED BROOKLYN MINING COMPANY RENO, NEVADA.

The undersigned are ready to receive subscriptions for 5,000 shares of the stock of the above company, at $3 per share. For full particulars apply to CAMMANN & CO., No. 8 Wall-st.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., NO. 65 BROADWAY,

Buy and sell Mining Stocks and other Pacific Coast securities; sell Exchange Telegraphic Transfers and Credits available throughout the West and Europe, and forward Freight, Packages and Valuables to all parts of the World.

UNITED STATES BONDS

Of all issues and denominations bought and sold at the daily official quoted price free of commission charges. HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 18 New-st., next door to New-York Stock Exchange.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, BANKERS, NO. 12 Wall-st., New-York, issue Letters of Credit or Circular Notes on the Union Bank of London for the use of travelers in all parts of the world.

$460,000 TRUST MONEY TO LOAN in sums to suit, on mortgage at 6 and 7 per cent., on New-York and Brooklyn improved real estate. ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., 43 Pine-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

AUCTION SALES.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Jan. 4, 1879.

SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION WILL BE held on the 29th day of January, 1879, by Messrs. BURDETT & DENNIS, at Roberts' Warerooms, at 10 o'clock A. M., of Bonded and Unclaimed Merchandise, which has remained in warehouse beyond the period allowed by law, descriptive lists of which may be found in the Rotunda of the Custom-house, and at No. 14 Stone-st.

The goods can be seen at the Warehouse, No. 14 Stone-st., on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Jan. 27 and 28, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. E. A. MERRITT, Collector.

EXTRAORDINARY PEREMPTORY SALE of a large consignment of remarkably rich collection of Turkish, Persian, Daghestan, Cashmere, Carabagh, Ak Shehirs, and Kellim Rugs, Carpets, and Curtains just received. On exhibition to-day and to-morrow, Jan. 15 and 16, at the sales-rooms, Nos. 465 and 467 Broome-st. Sale on FRIDAY, Jan. 17, commencing at 1 o'clock. FIELD, MORRIS, FENNER & CO., Auctioneers.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

NO. 1,207 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch.—Ladies' private office. Diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. bought and sold. Branch 1,207 Broadway. LINDO BROS.

MONEY.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, silverware, &c., bought and sold back at a small advance. GEO. C. ALLEN, 1,190 Broadway, near 29th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,238 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 6 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NO. 33 WEST 30TH-ST.—FINE SUITE OF rooms on second story, front; also other rooms, with first-class board, to families and gentlemen; reference.

FINE SUNNY ROOMS, SUPERIOR BOARD and accommodations, for gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with private French family; Protestant; references. No. 23 West 42d-st.

NO. 7 WEST 42D-ST.—GENTLEMAN AND wife or single gentlemen can have handsomely furnished rooms, with first-class table and attendance, in small private house.

FIFTH-AVENUE, NO. 34.—SUNNY FRONT room for two. Also, front single room, with fire; superior board.

NO. 34 WEST 14TH-ST.—ELEGANTLY-FURnished rooms, with bath, &c., en suite or singly, with superior board. First-class references required.

NO. 45 EAST 20TH-ST.—ONE LARGE ROOM, second floor; also, one double and single, on fourth floor.

NO. 33 WEST 42D-ST.—FRONTING RESERvoir Park, gentlemen desiring superior accommodations; elegant apartments, with board.

NO. 34 WEST 38TH-ST.—PLEASANT ROOM, with board; fourth floor; references given and required.

NO. 48 WEST 20TH-ST.—HANDSOME ROOMS for married couple or single gentlemen, with board; references exchanged.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 257.

One elegantly-furnished floor, complete, to rent, with board; private table.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH-ST.—SUITES OF ROOMS, with and without board; rooms for gentlemen; references.

NO. 21 WEST 36TH-ST.—ELEGANT THIRD floor; bath, &c.; private table only; references exchanged.

NO. 42 EAST 21ST-ST.—THIRD STORY suite of rooms, (sunny exposure.) with board. Also, large fourth-story front room.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST-ST.—A HANDSOME suite of rooms, together or separately, with board; also, single rooms for gentlemen. References.

NO. 60 MADISON-AV.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished family suite, with board; private table if desired. MRS. CANFIELD.

NO. 49 WEST 53D-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished apartments, with board. References required.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 81, FIRST DOOR BELOW 16TH-ST.—Two pleasant rooms, fourth floor, with board. References.

NO. 13 WEST 10TH-ST.—WITH BOARD, large, handsomely-furnished rooms on second floor; house and table first class.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 299.—ELEGANTLY-FURnished rooms, en suite or

SMYTH'S SHARP PRACTICE.

THE INSURANCE SUPERINTENDENT IN COURT.

HOW HE OBTAINED AN ORDER FROM JUDGE WESTBROOK TO DISTRIBUTE CERTAIN FUNDS—A TEMPORARY INJUNCTION OBTAINED AGAINST HIM—ARGUMENT ON THE MOTION TO MAKE THE INJUNCTION PERMANENT.

An argument was had before Justice J. W. Gilbert, in the Supreme Court of Kings County, yesterday, in favor of continuing an injunction restraining Insurance Superintendent John F. Smyth from proceeding under an order made by Justice Westbrook, at Kingston, Ulster County, on Dec. 14 last, permitting him to pay out the sum of $130,000 contained in a trust fund deposited with his predecessor by the defunct National Life Insurance Company, of New-York. This company was organized in April, 1863, at which time $100,000 in United States bonds was deposited with Superintendent William Smyth. It remained in his custody until September, 1873, when an examination showed that the company was insolvent. In the following month an action was begun by Joseph Wilde, one of the stock and policy holders of the company, to wind up its affairs, and Eli Beard was appointed Receiver of the concern. At the time the Receiver was appointed the company had outstanding about 3,500 policies, insuring over $6,000,000. In December, 1873, this Receiver went through the form of attempting to reinsure the outstanding risks, in the American National Life and Trust Company of New-Haven, the latter taking possession of all of the assets of the National Life Insurance Company, including its trust fund. This company subsequently became insolvent, and Talcott H. Russell became its Receiver. The matter ran along until June 12, 1873, when a decree was entered in this City dissolving the National Life Insurance Company, and discharging the Receiver. During the year 1877 the New-Haven company reinsured all of its outstanding risks in the National Capitol Life Insurance Company, of Washington, D. C. This was the company which was organized by the notorious Ben Noyes, who is now serving out a term in the New-Jersey Penitentiary. In January of the same year an action was begun against Superintendent William Smyth by John C. Perry, in behalf of Ann Reese, who held a policy on the life of her deceased husband for $5,500. The action was a bill in equity in behalf of the plaintiff, and included as plaintiffs all the other policy-holders who might see fit to take advantage of the suit. The object of the action was two-fold; first, to enforce payment of the plaintiff's claim, and, second, to obtain a decree directing the distribution of this fund to whom it belonged. The Superintendent served an answer in the action, through the Attorney-General, who appeared as his counsel. In this answer the Superintendent claimed that the action could not be maintained, for the reason that he, as custodian of the fund, had exclusive power to distribute it. This issue was brought to a hearing before Justice Gilbert, in the Supreme Court of Kings County, in March, 1878, and was argued by the Deputy Attorney-General on behalf of Superintendent Smyth, and by Gen. B. F. Tracy and Mr. Perry for the plaintiff. The court held that the action was properly brought, and that it had full power and ample authority to administer the fund, because it was held in trust.

The action was afterward brought to trial on its merits before the same Justice, and a decision was rendered in favor of the plaintiff. As it appeared that the New-Haven company had no claim, the proposed company had or might have some interest in the fund, the entering of the decree, on motion of the Deputy Attorney-General, was postponed in order to enable the plaintiff to amend her summons and complaint, by making these companies parties, so that whatever risks they might have could be determined in the same action. The amendment was made by plaintiff's counsel, and each company was served with a copy of the amended complaint, when both made answer that they were entitled to some portion of the fund. A new action having been got ready for trial, the Superintendent, for a purpose which is quite apparent, applied, on Dec. 7 last, on his own petition, to Justice Westbrook at Kingston, and got an order, which he entered at Albany, purporting to direct him to distribute the trust fund. This was an ex parte application, and as it was not obtained in any action, and directs that the proceeds of the sale of the securities deposited with Superintendent Smyth by the National Life Insurance Company, of New-York, be distributed by the Superintendent "among the policyholders entitled thereto." The order also directs that it be referred to Gen. James W. Husted, to take proofs and ascertain who are the persons entitled to the securities; to ascertain the value of each policy, the sum owing upon each, and the share each is entitled to, and directs the Superintendent to furnish an actuary to assist the Referee. The Referee was directed in the order to give notice of his appointment and the time and place where proofs are required to be presented by publishing the facts for four weeks, the expenses to be determined upon the receipt of the Referee's report.

Referee Husted began to publish the statement on Jan. 3, in which he directed the owners of policies issued by that company to present to him their policies on or before Feb. 27 inst. On Jan. 7 last, plaintiff's counsel applied to Justice Gilbert for an injunction, on the ground that such a proceeding, if valid, would enable the Superintendent to distribute the fund summarily before rights of the parties to the action could be settled, and thus cut off their privileges, and the rights of the other classes of policy-owners, who might have surrendered their policies, and reinsured in other companies. A temporary injunction was granted. Being returnable yesterday, when a host of counsel appeared to represent the various policy-holders, and the two defunct insurance companies, while Mr. Rudd appeared for Superintendent Smyth. Mr. Perry opened the case, arguing that the injunction should be made permanent, otherwise the fund in dispute would be dissipated by the Superintendent before the plaintiffs could obtain their judgment, and that the order had been obtained by Superintendent Smyth without giving notice to either of the plaintiffs. Mr. Beaton, counsel for the New-Haven Company, read a long affidavit, in which he showed that the Superintendent had promised that he should give previous notice of any action on his part. Instead of doing so, he had obtained the order without the knowledge of any of the plaintiffs. The order, in his opinion, appeared to have been intentionally drawn so as to exclude the Reciver of the New-Haven company and certain policy-holders and claimants upon said fund from the right to share in the proceeds, and that the proceeding of the Superintendent was the result of a corrupt scheme to forestall a fair adjudication of the rights of all the claimants by a rapid sale and distribution of the fund among a favored few, before a final hearing in the action against him could be reached. It was further alleged that Gen. Husted could not be a fair Referee, as he had been the attorney of the Superintendent, and had been actively interested during the session of the last Legislature in the passage of a bill, which the Governor had refused to sign, which had cut off the rights of the American National Life and Trust Company in the fund, and the affidavit expressed the belief that the proceedings before Justice Westbrook were instituted by the same parties who were interested in the passage of that bill. Defendants' counsel denied that there was any intention to do other than distribute the fund honestly and fairly to those to whom it belonged. Justice Gilbert took the papers and reserved his decision.

RECORD OF A FLOATING DERRICK.

On the large floating dry-dock at the foot of Pike-street, East River, the 100-ton floating derrick City of New-York, designed by Engineer Isaac Newton, formerly the principal assistant of Gen. McClellan, who laid out the dock system, has just been taken up. This structure has a remarkable record. It was launched over seven years ago, and had not been raised from the water since. During this period it has been used almost daily raising weights of 60 or 70 tons. At one portion of the river wall in 1875 it transported and laid 1,750 cubic yards (3,560 tons) of Beton blocks, of which the river wall is chiefly made, laying this great quantity of masonry in less than 18 days in 14 feet of water. Before it was raised, its computed weight was 1,142,518 pounds; and its actual displacement on launching was found to be 1,142,644 pounds, showing a remarkably close calculation. On being taken out, it was found, despite its heavy and constant use, to be in an almost perfect state of preservation, so that it can be at once put back for another seven years of service. It is now to be seen on the floating dry-dock, but is to be sent afloat on Thursday.

SANITARY RULES FOR LODGING HOUSES.

Sanitary Inspector Ewing yesterday submitted to the Board of Health a report in relation to the condition of Fourteenth Ward lodging-houses. The report included a description of each of the places visited, the accommodations afforded and their sanitary condition. No. 98 Bowery, No. 83 Spring-street, and No. 154 Elizabeth-street were found in fair sanitary condition and well suited to the purposes for which they are used. Nos. 117 and 119 Elizabeth-street were found in a bad sanitary condition. The board adopted a resolution adding to the Sanitary Code a new section, to the effect that persons desiring to keep lodging-houses with four or more beds shall be required to apply to the Health Department for a written permit, and that such establishment shall be conducted in accordance with conditions and rules prescribed by the board. The section specifies that the air space allotted to each lodger must not be less than 300 cubic feet, unless adequate ventilation exists in the buildings, approved by the board.

THE FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS.

Sixty-six companies were represented at the adjourned meeting held yesterday to consider the proposition to form a "tariff association," with a view to equalizing rates, as suggested by a committee appointed to ascertain the causes of the present extreme depression of the fire insurance business. Mr. Henry A. Oakley, of the Home, presided, and Mr. William W. Henshaw, of the Long Island, acted as Secretary. After an informal discussion, during which the idea was favorably entertained, the following committee was appointed to draft a suitable constitution and by-laws: N. C. Miller, of the Star; George T. Hope, of the Continental; E. F. Beddall, of the Royal; A. J. Clinton, of the Eagle; Stephen Crowell, of the Phœnix, of Brooklyn; C. P. Frame, of Frame & Hare, and John E. Leffingwell, of the Farragut. The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the committee.

THE NEW-YORK ELEVATED.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COMPANY—A REPORT WHICH CONSISTS OF VERY GLITTERING GENERALITIES.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New-York Elevated Railroad was held yesterday, and the following Board of Directors was chosen: Cyrus W. Field, David Dows, Ashbel H. Barney, John H. Hall, Josiah M. Fiske, Charles J. Canda, Alfred S. Barnes, John D. Mairs, Heber R. Bishop, Benjamin Brewster, Daniel A. Lindley, Edward M. Field, and James A. Cowing. The following letter was received from Col. W. T. Pelton:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1879.

To the Stockholders of the New-York Elevated Railroad:

I decline to be re-elected a Director of your company. Very truly yours, W. T. PELTON.

The President read a long report, in which he speaks of the road as a great success. On May 18, 1877, when he assumed office, the company had less than six miles of single-track railroad in operation, and was carrying an average of less than 8,300 passengers a day. To-day it has over 31 miles of single-track road, completed and in operation, and has lately carried 93,692 passengers in a single day. The average distance run per day is over 27,000 miles—greater than the circuit of the globe. When the extension from Chatham-square to the City Hall and from Fifty-ninth to Eighty-third-street on the West Side, with other sidings, is completed, which soon will be, the line will have a total of over 38 miles of single track in operation. On May 16, 1877, it had in its treasury less than $10,000 in cash, and owed a floating debt of over $278,000. It has now in bank, and in trust companies on call, over $768,000, and has not one dollar of floating debt. The number of passengers carried the last month, December, 1878, was 2,184,767, although the line to Harlem was not opened until the 30th of that month. To-day the bonds are selling at more than double what they were in May, 1877, and the stock at over nine times the price of that date.

By the cancellation of a contract with outside parties the company saved over $9,000,000 in the cost of construction last year. The road is said to have been constructed in the most thorough manner, in proof of which it is claimed that not one of the 3,000 columns has given way in the least, and that no accident occurred through the fault of the company or its employes. Three persons were killed, it is alleged, by jumping upon trains while in motion. It is promised that as the facilities increase the speed will be increased, but that rapidity will always be secondary to safety. On this point it is mentioned that letters of the most contradictory character are constantly received. Many persons complain that the present rate of speed is much too great. It is argued that the present rates of fare are cheap enough, being but a fraction over half a cent a mile for a ride between termini during certain hours of the day. Mr. Field holds out the hope, however, that the company may soon be able to make this the general rate. He suggests the possibility of trains with saloon-cars attached, for the privileges of which an extra charge will be made, and takes a strong argument in favor of the idea. He excuses the lack of accommodation heretofore provided by pleading that such patronage as the road has received was entirely unexpected, and promises that, if the public will have a little patience, the company will soon give them facilities so ample that no reasonable man can complain. Want of civility in employes is to be rigidly punished. No fault is found with proper criticism, and suggestions are gladly received, but the public is warned that where the company receives by the same mail letters advising exactly opposite courses, both cannot be followed. One portion of the public write against the speed of the cars, advising the passengers when leaving liable to take cold; others advocate a very high temperature. The stations are being completed as rapidly as possible. Three different methods of inclosing the stairways are now being tried, and whichever is decided to be the best will at once be applied to all.

Attention is called to the fact that, by a special provision of the charter, the company is required to pay to the City 5 per cent. of its annual net income, to be applied to improving and beautifying the streets and avenues through which its railroad passes. According to present figures the yield to the City will be between $25,000 and $30,000 a year, which is a greater annual income than was ever derived from all the surface railroads together. Mr. Field cannot say when a dividend will be declared. He says that the first dividend the company pays is for the road perfect, and considers that the fact that of the $5,000,000 of stock of the company two-thirds are held by 15 individuals, most of whom are Directors, should of itself be a sufficient guarantee that the road will be run in the interest of the stockholders. The income for the last three months is reported as sufficient to pay the running expenses, the interest on the bonds, and a fair dividend on the stock, and with the completion of the new riches it is believed that the revenue will be greatly increased. The following is an official statement of the travel over the road during the past year:

For the quarter ending March 31, 1878.....	932,581
For the quarter ending June 30, 1878.....	983,833
For the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1878.....	2,075,107
For the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1878.....	6,088,104
Total.....	10,079,625

No statement of any kind in regard to the cost of construction or equipment of the roads and expenditures is made. Subsequently the Directors met and elected Cyrus W. Field President, James A. Cowing Treasurer, and F. E. Worcester Secretary.

CHARGES AGAINST THE SHERIFF.

THEY ARE TO BE PRESENTED TO THE GOVERNOR ON FRIDAY—A NEW PROCEEDING AGAINST THE COUNTY CLERK.

The committee of the Bar Association intrusted with the duty of checking the extortionate practices of the Sheriff's, Register's, and County Clerk's offices have completed their case against the Sheriff, Bernard Reilly, and have reduced the charges against him to proper shape. The formal charges will be presented to Gov. Robinson on Friday, according to the present intention of the committee, and an application will then be made, similar to that made in the case of Register Loew, for the removal of the offending official. The general nature of the charges against Mr. Reilly was substantially shown in the committee's report to the association, though the charges to be brought to the Governor's attention will be more thorough and specific. Numerous instances are to be furnished of extortions practiced by the Sheriff and his deputies. Of the instances there will be a number in which the Sheriff is accused of taking outrageous fees on making levies on, and sales of, property to satisfy judgments, showing that the judgment creditors reaped little or nothing and that the fees and charges of Mr. Reilly and his subordinates nearly or quite swallowed up the sales. The mismanagement of the order of arrest department will also form the basis of one of the charges against the Sheriff, and cases will be cited showing his uniform illegal exaction of $10 or more where persons are arrested on orders of arrest, the reception of money to keep persons from going to jail, &c. The gross mismanagement of the Ludlow-Street Jail will also be one of the accusations against the Sheriff, and the illegal charge of $1 50 for releasing each prisoner from the jail after his legal discharge will form one of the specifications. The alleged illegal charges for room-rent at the jail, and, against the City, for the keep of paying patients will also be brought in. The charges, with the specifications, will occupy about the same space as did the charges against the Register.

Meanwhile, a new legal proceeding has been begun to get at whatever facts the County Clerk's books will disclose against Mr. Gumbleton. The proceeding is by J. Addison Cutler, the Secretary of the Bar Association Committee, who seeks in his individual capacity what the committee are also after. Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted an order requiring the County Clerk to show cause to-morrow why he should not be compelled to produce and exhibit his fee-books to Mr. Bush's inspection. The petition of the latter is substantially the same as the one made by the committee on the former application. From the petition, it appears that Mr. Bush called at the County Clerk's office on Monday morning and presented a formal written demand asking permission to inspect the book or books containing the account of all fees, perquisites, and emoluments actually received by him for all or any services done by him or his assistants in his or their official capacity," &c. Such book or books are, by section 9 of chapter 432 of the Laws of 1847, "show when and for whom every such service shall have been performed, its nature, and the fees chargeable therefor, and shall at all times during office hours be open to the inspection, without fee or charge therefor, of all persons desiring to examine the same." Mr. Gumbleton responded to the demand by referring Mr. Bush to his counsel, Messrs. Beach and Meade. Then Mr. Bush told the official that that was an individual and distinct demand, but Mr. Gumbleton returned the same answer. In an affidavit appended to the petition Mr. Bush says he has examined the transcript of Mr. Gumbleton's accounts to the Controller for fees received during four months of the past year, and that he is led to believe, after an examination of such transcripts, that Mr. Gumbleton does not keep any such book or books as required by the act of 1847.

THE HOME FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

BATH, N. Y., Jan. 14.—The New-York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at this place has been open for the admission of inmates since Dec. 25, 1878, and blanks will be furnished, with copies of the rules and regulations, upon application. The formal opening with exercises will take place on Jan. 23.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

JOHN W. HULL ARRESTED.

HIS RETURN FROM CANADA AND ARRAIGNMENT ON A CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENY.

John W. Hull, the old man who, on Dec. 28, absconded with $30,000 worth of Government 4½ per cent. coupon bonds, the property of Field & James, of No. 16 Broad-street, and who succeeding in eluding the vigilance of the Police, was yesterday arrested by Detectives McMahon and Irving, of the Nineteenth Sub-Precinct, in Brooklyn, having returned from Montreal, whither he had fled. Hull, accompanied by his brother, arrived at the Grand Central Depot at an early hour yesterday morning. He was recognized by the detectives, and a dispatch was sent to Superintendent Walling asking for instructions as to whether they should arrest him on a charge of grand larceny. Superintendent Walling sent an affirmative reply, but before it reached the depot Hull and his brother had secured their baggage and taken their departure. The officers, however, had the party under surveillance, and they arrested Hull soon after he had reached his brother's house, at No. 43 Park-place, Brooklyn. He was brought to the Central Office, and, on being arraigned before Superintendent Walling, he protested indignantly against his arrest, insisting that he had settled the matter with Mr. James, and wanted Mr. Walling to examine his certificate to that effect. The Superintendent said that he did not desire to examine his papers; all that he wanted to know was that there was a warrant out for his (Hull's) arrest, and he ordered the officers to take their prisoner before the magistrate who had issued the warrant. Hull was subsequently brought before Justice Otterbourg, in the Tombs Police Court, and was remanded until this morning. After his remand he was taken back to the Central Office and locked up in a cell, despite his protest that he was a gentleman, and should be allowed to go home.

The prisoner, in a conversation with a TIMES reporter, expressed indignation at his arrest, and stated that he would make Field & James pay dearly for the malicious falsehoods" which they had circulated about him, and which were published in the newspapers. Hull says that he had lost $90,000 in stock speculation on the day he took the bonds from the office of Field & James, and that it was his intention, as he expected to meet a man who owed him some money, to return the same day and give Messrs. Fields & James a check for the bonds. He left the City for the purpose of obtaining money, and believing that he was not liable to prosecution. He exultingly drew forth a document from his pocket, which purported to be signed by Field & James and John S. James, and which on its face was a release for any claims the firm had against him. The paper is dated Jan. 11, and Hull says the matter was settled amicably and satisfactorily between himself and Mr. James in Montreal. But, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. James has compromised the matter with Hull for $25,000, as reported in yesterday's TIMES, this will not save Hull from punishment, if it can be proved that it was his intention to steal the bonds.

BEGGING FOR THE POOR.

RESULTS OF THE WAGON TRIPS TO COLLECT GIFTS FOR ALL THE CHARITIES.

The large vacant stores Nos. 130 and 132 South Fifth-avenue, presented the general appearance of a large express office doing an extensive business yesterday. From early morning until after dark wagons of all styles of design, and evidently intended for many uses, drawn by one horse or by two, departed from in front of the building or drew up to it loaded with the queerest possible miscellany of articles. A great placard tacked to the side of each bore the inscription, "General Committee to Canvass for City Charities." In each wagon, besides the driver, was a representative of some City charity and four boys. The object of these wagons and their occupants was to collect supplies of every description from those disposed to give, for impartial distribution among the many organized charities of the City, where the supplies will be used for the benefit of the inmates or again distributed to the worthy outside poor. The large building on South Fifth-avenue is the general depot for the reception and distribution of these supplies, and the use of wagons, horses, and their drivers had all been voluntarily given for two days by business firms of the City. The work of yesterday was nominally among the stores and business houses below Fourteenth-street, and in it 46 teams were employed, nearly 300 men and boys, and a dozen women. Although the work was supposed to be done principally among the stores, in reality most of the contributions were from dwelling-houses, and some of the canvassers extended their routes to Ninety-third-street. The canvass of to-day will be conducted in the upper portion of the City, and will engage 100 teams.

The canvass is reported as successful as that for the yellow fever sufferers. In the early afternoon the teams began to return to headquarters, and hundreds of queer parcels began to encumber the floor. By dark all the canvassers had reported. An examination of the parcels afforded a curious study, and resulted in many queer revelations. Perhaps the most noticeable of all were great piles of shoes and hats, some partly worn, but many new and only somewhat out of style. In regard to the hats some trouble was experienced; for many of the teamsters and others who had been doomed to drink that day whether the exchange of their own tattered and disreputable head-gear for the sound and respectable hats given to the charities, was a fair exchange. These exchanges were frequently made despite efforts to prevent them. Every driver was also seen to appropriate to his own use and tuck away under the horse blankets on the wagon-seat a nice, warm overcoat that he decided would just about fit him. He said that he was no poor as anybody else, and he knew the lady who gave it would be pleased to have him wear it.

Among the articles contributed and piled in the reception-room were 100 loaves of bread, dozens of buns and pounds of several kinds of cakes, a very large unsalted, but by no means fresh, codfish, 20 pounds of raw beef, 20 pounds of ham, 20 pounds of salt fish, a side of pork, cheats of tea, bags of coffee, a barrel of apples, another of potatoes, quantity of old numbers of *Harper's Magazine*, several dilapidated school-books, a rusty stove, boxes and bags of groceries, in limited quantity, a box of shoe-blacking, scrubbing brushes, a quantity of yellow soap, several blankets, clothing in every state of preservation and dilapidation, and about $100 in cash and checks. The very meanest gift of all in one corner, and consisted of 15 cabbages that had been frozen and thawed until they were rotten. The turkeys and chickens also had a very ancient appearance, and the big codfish looked as though it had left the sea at the beginning of cold weather.

THE BERRIAN WILL CONTEST.

IRRATIONAL CONDUCT AND INTEMPERATE HABITS OF THE TESTATOR.

The trial of the contest in the Berrian will case was resumed before Surrogate Calvin yesterday, and occupied the time of the court during the whole day. Ex-Police Justice Scott testified that he had been intimately acquainted with Daniel Berrian, the testator, for some years; in 1876 witness observed that he was contracting a habit of drinking more than was good for him, and that afterward he was drunk nearly every time witness met him; his acts created the impression on witness' mind that he was irrational, and his conduct became much worse after the death of Mrs. De Zea, which took place in May, 1877; he was very bitter in his language toward Mr. Steele, and often spoke unkindly of persons whom, upon other occasions, he treated and regarded as his friends. Daniel Berrian, the testator's son, a man about 38 years of age, testified that his grandfather died in the Flushing Insane Asylum; witness was engaged in business with his father, and in 1877 and 1878 noticed a decided change in his manner; witness saw him at the St. James Hotel when Mrs. De Zea died; he was deeply under the influence of liquor, and acted like a child; he also saw him on the day he went to Colorado, in 1873; he was then intoxicated and very much excited; when he returned from Colorado witness met him at the ferry-boat; he was carrying some bags, two birds, some specimens of mining things, and when on the ferry-boat, going to Mrs. Steele's house, at Staten Island, he took out two flags and a tin horn, and began to wave the flags and blow on the horn; during the last year of his life he became slovenly in his habits and coarse and blasphemous in his language; witness did not know whether his father was ever married to Mrs. De Zea, but understood and believed he was not; she was buried as Mrs. Berrian; during his last illness, his family was refused admittance to his house in Fifty-fourth-street; witness believed his father was irrational after the death of Mrs. De Zea.

William H. Middleton, Eugene Blackford, and Mr. Shaffer, dealers in fish, gave testimony as to various eccentric or irrational acts done by the testator in and about Fulton Market in 1877 and 1878.

Theodore Berrian, a son of the testator, also gave testimony as to the change in his father's manner and habits at the times referred to.

The trial will be continued this morning.

THE CANAL QUESTION.

State Engineer Horatio Seymour, Jr., who came to this City to attend the Corning-Schenck wedding, called at the Produce Exchange yesterday and had a long conversation with President Edson on the canal question. He seemed in accord with the members of the Exchange in his views on the subject generally, and expressed himself as anxious to do all in his power to help New-York's commercial interests. In view of the fact that his report is soon to appear, he declined to anticipate it so far as the question of freeing the canals is concerned, but he spoke freely of the possible damage that would accrue from the approaching completion of the Canadian improvements, and advocated the deepening of the Erie Canal from nine inches to a foot. This, he thought, would be the cheapest method of providing against the danger. It is estimated that the boats now in use would then be enabled to carry 25 per cent. more grain, or with their present average loads would make the trip in 18 hours quicker time. Should something not be done, the Canadians will, it is asserted, be able to divert from this City 90,000,000 bushels of grain per season, at a loss to New-York averaging 12 cents per bushel. To move that much grain to Europe would require 3,000 ships, which expend at their port of lading on an average $2,000 apiece.

PAULA AND ST. JEROME.

A LOVE WHICH RADIATED FROM THE CROSS—LECTURE BY DR. JOHN LORD.

Dr. John Lord lectured yesterday in Chickering Hall on "Paula and St. Jerome," in illustration of the exalted sentiment which is possible between man and woman without being entangled in the mazes of an earthly love. With Paula, said he, we date the commencement in the great change in the social condition of woman as affected by Christianity. The moral and social condition of woman in the Roman world was described in the last lecture, and, therefore, the lecturer did not dwell upon it. The condition of Jewish women, he said, was better. We admire the exalted characters which illustrated the whole history of the Jews from Rachel and Deborah to Queen Esther. But even among the Jews we do not find the hallowed ministrations of Bethany until Christianity had restored the beatitudes of Eden. All that is glorious in friendship was exhibited in Paula—an illustrious Roman lady of the fourth century, who was rich enough to own a whole city, and who traced her lineage to the proudest names of the Republic. On her conversion she gave away her immense possessions to feed the hungry and clothe the naked, in accordance with the custom of the primitive Church, which exalted the virtue of charity. But her piety was also tinged with asceticism—another natural peculiarity of the Christians of that day—which was simply a protest against the materialism and epicureanism which were undermining society. The highest type of piety was antagonism to prevailing vices. Another peculiarity of Paula was great cultivation, she being able to speak Greek, and being well versed in Hebrew, which was a rebuke to the idleness and ignorance of the fashionable women of her class. Such a woman early fell under the influence of the celebrated Jerome—the great scholar of the Latin Church, whose translation of the Bible into Latin would alone have made him immortal. Like Paula, and she ladies who formed her chosen circle, he was of noble birth and great wealth, which he gave away, and remained poor to the end of his life, supported, in his latter days, by the munificence of his friend. Like Paula, Jerome had a boundless contempt for passing vanities and all the luxuries of Rome, and lived in studious retirement, except when he sought recreation in the society of those high-born ladies, to whom he was an oracle.

The lecturer then considered the remarkable friendship which sprang up between Jerome and Paula, and analyzed its elements; first, that it rarely exists except with equals, since there must be sympathy and congenial tastes in the outward relations of life. It must be confessed that such a friendship is esoteric, exclusive. Jerome and the Bishops and the great ladies, who formed his visiting circle, all belonged to the upper ranks of society. Among each other they freed their minds, as Cicero did to Atticus. The ignorant would not have understood their learned allusions; the narrow-minded might have been shocked at the treatment of their shibboleths; the vulgar would have repelled them by coarseness; the sensual would have disgusted them by their lower tastes. How could Jerome and Paula have discoursed on the fascination of Eastern travel to people contented with the pleasures of the capital? or on the charms of Greek literature to those who only knew the Latin? or on the sublimity of the Hebrew poets to those who despised the Jews, or of the luxury of charity to those who had no superfluities, or the mysteries of faith to speculating rationalists. A Jewish prophet must have seemed a rhapsodist to an Athenian critic, and a Grecian philosopher a conceited cynic to a converted fisherman of Galilee. Luther might not have admired Michael Angelo, and Bossuet might not have sympathized with Calvin, since they belonged to different circles and were exposed to different influences. It was the son of a King whom David cherished with a love surpassing the love of women. It was to Plato that Socrates communicated his moral wisdom. It was with enlightened youth that Augustine surrounded himself in the garden of Cassus. Cæsar walked with Antony, and Cassius with Brutus. We associate Aspasia with Pericles, Cardinal de Retz with the Duchess de Longueville, and Dr. Johnson with Hannah More. Genius, like a magnet, draws congenial natures to itself. The rivalries which alienate are not so destructive as the grossness which repels. Had not Mrs. Thrale been a woman of intellect, the hospitalities she extended to Johnson would have been as irksome as the dinners given to Robert Hall by his plebeian parishioners. Paula was to Jerome what Arabella Johnson was to John Winthrop, because their tastes, their habits, their associations, and their studies were the same—equals in rank, in culture, and perhaps in intellect.

But these things were not the basis of the friendship. The fountain and life of it was that love which radiated from the cross. Such a friendship for a woman it might have been transient—subject to caprice and circumstance, like the gay intercourse between the wits who assembled at the Hotel De Rambouillet, or the sentimental affinities which bind together young men in college or young ladies at school, where their vows of undying attachment are soon forgotten in the struggles and changes of life. Circumstances led to these friendships and circumstances dissolved them, like the merry meetings of Prince Hal and Falstaff—like the companionship of ennuied travelers on the heights of Rhigi or the galleries of Florence. The bonds of Christ bind together the selfish and the worldly is a rope of sand. But the impressive earnestness which overpowers the mind when exalted themes are discoursed about binds them together with a force of sympathy which cannot be overcome by the mutability of a mountain or the beauty of a picture. So there must be some common object in education, or philanthropy, or religion, which has an equal interest to many friends, which binds them together, or else their friendship would wear out. This was pre-eminently the case with Jerome and Paula. That object was monastic life, the extension of which was the darling scheme of the Church, and the great idea, among religious people, arising from a fierce protest against the vices of society, and radiant with celestial glories. There only its good side appeared. The bad side was subsequently developed. It had great fascination to such men as Basil, Chrysostom, and Augustine. Its ideal was lofty. It was theirs of the Church to reach the loftiest heights of religious contemplation. Its vow of poverty was a rebuke to the universal passion for money; its vow of chastity was the resolution to escape from the degrading sensuality which was one of the great evils of the time; and the vow of obedience was a recognition of authority amid social and political disintegration.

For this exalted life both Jerome and Paula panted; he, that he might be more free to pursue his studies, she to stimulate his labors and set a proud example of the happiness to be enjoyed, even amid barren rocks, for, at Rome, the Saint was worried and interrupted and Paula was disgusted with the utter selfishness of society. So, after spending a year in travel with a distinguished circle of friends, Jerome settled in Bethlehem, where Paula afterward joined him, digging out for him a cell in the solid rock. There the happiest days of both were spent, without provoking scandal or causing rude suspicion—so holy is character. There the great works of Jerome were chiefly written. There, too, did the wealthiest woman of the age dispense magnificent charities, so that when she died the whole land mourned for her, and she was buried with distinguished honors.

The lecture closed with a peroration on the true mission and dignity of woman. She made a great stride when she proved herself capable of a pure and lofty friendship. She will make a still greater one when a cynical world shall understand that it is not for the gratification of paltry vanity that she extends her hand of generous courtesy to man, but that he may be aided by the strength she gives in weakness, encouraged by the smiles she bestows in sympathy, and enlightened by the wisdom she has gained by inspiration.

The next lecture—Friday—on "Chrysostom"—a new lecture.

AN ATROCIOUS ASSAULT.

SENT TO STATE PRISON FOR FOUR YEARS AND SIX MONTHS.

John McGee, of No. 216 Mulberry-street, and Thomas Gibney, of No. 402 Mott-street, spent the day together on Nov. 11, and in the course of their ramblings met George Meady, who is a consumptive. In the course of an argument McGee struck Meady, and the attack was resented by Gibney, who struck back at the invalid's assailant. In the evening Gibney met McGee and his father, the latter of whom was armed with brickbats, and a general row ensued. Gibney, thinking he was in danger, struck the younger McGee, whereupon the latter rushed upon him, and drawing a razor from his coat-sleeve, drew it across his throat, inflicting a horrible gash, and also inflicted a number of cuts on his head and face. Gibney was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital, where he remained for several months, and is still compelled to keep his neck enveloped in rolls of lint and plaster. In General Sessions, yesterday, McGee was called to the bar by Assistant District Attorney Lyons, and pleaded guilty to assault with intent to do bodily harm. Judge Gildersleeve said that the fact of the complainant having struck McGee first was a slight provocation, which should be taken into account in passing sentence. The assault, however, was a most atrocious one, and the prisoner had a narrow escape from standing in the position of a murderer. His Honor then sentenced McGee to four years and six months in State Prison.

THE ADULTERATION OF SUGAR.

Messrs. George W. Lane and B. G. Arnold, the committee recently appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to confer with the Board of Health in relation to the report made by Prof. Chandler on the adulteration of sugar, called at the rooms of the Health Department yesterday and had a long conference with the members of the board. The conference was private, and at its close President Chandler said the committee were informed that the Board of Health did not desire to enter into the question with a view to its commercial aspects, but simply so far as it affects the public health. A written reply will be made to the communication of the Chamber of Commerce.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Circassia brought 27 immigrants yesterday, and the City of Brussels 57.

Commissioner of Emigration George W. Quintard went to Washington yesterday to urge upon Congress the speedy passage of the Immigration bill now pending.

The Yale Alumni Association will hold its third social meeting for the present season in Delmonico's on Friday next. The rooms will be open during the entire evening.

The Floor Committee of the Cotton Exchange have ordered that hereafter a gong will be sounded at 3:30 P. M. each day, and that any member caught on the floor after that will be fined $5.

Dr. H. Von Holst, Professor of History at the Freiburg (Germany) University, will lecture in German this evening, at Steinway Hall, on the "Significance in the History of American Slavery."

Owing to the enlarged size and increased number of cuts in the midwinter number of *Scribner's Monthly*, the publishers are obliged to postpone the day of issue from the 15th until the 17th.

Capt. Mossfield, of the Norwegian bark Hahonjael, which arrived from Amsterdam yesterday, reports that a young sailor named Zacharius Olsen fell overboard and was drowned on Nov. 7.

President M. B. Anderson, of the Rochester University, will deliver a lecture to-morrow evening on "Currency Legislation," at the rooms of the New-York Free Trade Club, No. 21 West Twenty-fourth-street.

Dr. J. B. Taylor, Chief of the Vaccinating Corps, reported to the Board of Health yesterday that during 1878 the corps performed 54,060 vaccinations, of which 13,179 were primary and 40,881 re-vaccinations.

The Board of Health yesterday ordered the immediate vacation of the tenement-houses No. 116 Division-street and Nos. 151 and 153 Cedar-street, as being in dilapidated condition, dangerous to life, and detrimental to health.

The Second Assembly District Republican Association last evening adopted a resolution sustaining Article 14 of the constitution, and changed its regular meeting-night from the first to the second Tuesday of each month.

The British bark Themis, which left London for this port 111 days since, and which has been reported as short of provisions by several vessels which have given her fresh supplies, arrived at Quarantine late yesterday afternoon.

The American Philological Society will hold its first session for 1879 at Room No. 36 Cooper Institute this evening. Dr. John A. Weisse, the new President, will deliver his inaugural address upon "New-York as a Scientific Metropolis."

The lard trade of the Produce Exchange yesterday rejected the proposition to extend the limits wherein lard is a good delivery from Thirty-third-street to Fifty-ninth-street, where the new covered pier of the New-York Central Railroad is situated.

Sanitary Superintendent Day yesterday reported to the Board of Health that during the week ending Jan. 11 there were reported to the Sanitary Bureau 8 cases of typhoid fever, 274 cases of scarlet fever, 1 case of cerebro spinal meningitis, 2 cases of measles, and 65 cases of diphtheria.

Hon. R. W. Sherman has been appointed to fill the vacancy on the New-York Fishery Commission caused by the resignation of ex-Gov. Horatio Seymour, who has been compelled by his delicate health to retire. Mr. Sherman was for several terms a member of the Legislature, and has taken great interest in fish-culture.

The steam-ships City of Brussels, of the Inman Line, Circassia, of the Anchor Line, and England, of the National Line, which arrived yesterday, met with heavy westerly gales and irregular head seas which delayed them considerably. Great quantities of water were shipped, but no accident occurred on either of these vessels.

The Excise Board yesterday revoked the licenses granted to John Flynn, of No. 103 Bowery, and Matthew Coyle, of No. 105 Bowery. The licenses, though issued in the names of Flynn and Coyle, were in reality held by William McGlory, proprietor of the Windsor Palace, and "Owney" Geoghegan, respectively.

The Committee on Grain of the Produce Exchange yesterday ordered that weighers of grain must make returns hereafter under their own names. They have been in the habit of making the returns in the names of the firms for whom they might be working, and complaint was made that some concerns got too much free advertising in this way.

At a meeting of the new Executive Committee of Yorkville Branch, Young Men's Christian Association, last evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Jacob F. Miller; Vice-Presidents, James O. Shipman; Recording Secretary, E. C. Kelly; Corresponding Secretary, Henry E. Rile; Treasurer, Henry C. Robinson.

In view of the charges in Congress against Secretary Sherman of favoritism to the First National Bank of this City, it may be interesting to learn, from a report submitted to the stockholders yesterday, that the bank's dealings in Government bonds during the past year aggregated $2,774,143,500, and that of this amount $59,125,000 were in 4 per cents.

The investigation of the charges made by Mr. Jacob A. Hatzel that the returns of votes cast for him in the Eleventh Election District of the Eighth Assembly District for Alderman were altered in favor of George Hall, the present incumbent, was concluded yesterday in the private examination-room of the Jefferson Market Police Court, before Justice Wandell. No new evidence of any importance was adduced.

Yesterday was b

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THE CUSTOM-HOUSE BATTLE

GEN. ARTHUR DEFENDED AND THE ADMINISTRATION ASSAILED.

INCOHERENT AND FRIVOLOUS CHARGES SENT TO THE SENATE BY SECRETARY SHERMAN—SENATOR CONKLING DENOUNCES THEM AS IMPERTINENT AND DEFENDS THE SUSPENDED COLLECTOR — THE COURSE OF THE ADMINISTRATION SCATHINGLY REVIEWED—THE REJECTION OF GEN. MERRITT'S NOMINATION CONSIDERED CERTAIN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—When the Senate went into executive session to-day there was no thought on the floor or in the corridors that any business of importance was to be transacted. As time went by, however, and the doors of the chamber still remained closed, it became generally noised about that a discussion of more than ordinary interest was in progress. Still, it was impossible to discover the precise subject of the debate, and this evening, because of the more than ordinarily strict injunction of secrecy which has been placed upon Senators, much difficulty has been experienced in procuring accurate details of what occurred. It is known, however, that the entire executive session was occupied by the consideration of the New-York Custom-house cases. The matter was brought up by a communication, in which the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to the request which the Senate made for the reasons which prompted the suspension of Collector Arthur and Naval Officer Cornell, brings a number of general and, as is now generally admitted by those who know their purport, incoherent and inconsequential charges against those gentlemen.

In brief, the communication sets forth that Gen. Arthur was negligent of his official duties; that he was frequently absent from the Custom-house until after 12 o'clock in the day; that he, in this way, set an exceedingly bad example to his subordinates, and decreased their general efficiency. In addition to these personal accusations, the Secretary charges that the Collector failed to carry out what are called "the reforms proposed by the Jay Commission;" that during his administration, the cost of collecting the revenues constantly increased, while the amount of revenues collected as steadily decreased. Specific reference is made to the alleged fact that under Gen. Merritt, who is now performing the duties of Collector, the revenues derived from the duties on personal baggage and on sugar have been very much greater for a given time than for a corresponding period under Gen. Arthur. With this one exception, however, all the charges are of a loose and general character. Nearly all of them are directed against the Collector, it being simply held in regard to Naval Officer Cornell, that his office was a sinecure, and that all the work of his department was done by the Deputy Naval Officer, Mr. Burt.

The Senate was quite full when these charges were read, and all the Senators listened to them with marked attention. When the reading was concluded there was a general turning of faces in the direction of Senator Conkling's seat. He immediately took the floor and made an exceedingly forcible speech in defense of Messrs. Arthur and Cornell, and at the same time a bitter and effective attack upon the Administration. The charges he characterized as frivolous, impertinent, and unworthy of serious attention; in fact, that they were very good evidence of the fidelity and integrity of the suspended officers, showing, as they certainly did, that the Administration, after investigations and examinations, inquiries, public and private, direct and indirect; after months of spying about, done by its secret agents, had only been able to discover against Gen. Arthur that he sometimes failed to appear in his office until the afternoon. The statutes, the Senator continued, provided that no Federal officer should be removed without cause, and he held that the flimsy nature of the charges which had just been read were in themselves proof positive that no good cause existed for the removals of Messrs. Arthur and Cornell. The whole movement on the part of the Administration he characterized as an attempt to coerce the action of the Senate, and, with good effect, he dwelt at considerable length upon the fact that the Secretary of the Treasury had specifically stated to Collector Arthur that no charges could be brought which reflected upon him as a public servant, and that this declaration had been emphatically sustained by President Hayes, who had on two different occasions tendered him [Arthur] important foreign missions. Since the tender of these places had been made, not one new fact had been elicited in regard to Gen. Arthur's management of his office, and by bringing charges against him at this late day, the Senator held that the Administration had, to speak mildly, stultified itself.

Senator Thurman next spoke briefly and to the effect that it was due to the suspended officers and to the people, who were all interested in the conduct of their servants, that the charges and the discussion upon them should be made public.

Senator Edmunds, at this point, suggested a plan by which the desired end might be reached, by moving that the charges be referred to the Committee on Commerce; that the members of that committee be privileged to send copies of the charges to Gen. Arthur and Mr. Cornell, to receive and consider their replies, to make such investigation as is necessary, and to report their conclusions to the Senate. This was agreed to without further discussion of importance, and, shortly afterward, the Senate adjourned.

Among the Senators who could be induced to talk in regard to the proceedings this evening, it was a matter of general comment that no one appeared during the session as the defender of the Administration and its view of the Custom-house cases. The belief was also expressed that Gen. Arthur's position had been greatly strengthened by what, when the facts are known, will doubtless be universally regarded as the groundless charges brought against him. A number of well-informed men express the opinion that the Administration makes the accusations for the sole purpose of gaining time and preventing the immediate rejection of Merritt and company. If this was the end which the charges were intended to secure, there is hardly a doubt that the President will be disappointed. To-night, more strongly than ever before, all the indications point to the rejection of the Acting Collector's nomination. The Committee on Commerce will meet to-morrow, and the charges, together with the old report of the Jay commission, by which they are accompanied, will be forwarded to Messrs. Arthur and Cornell at once, with the request that they make such reply as they deem suitable. It is not considered probable, however, that the committee will take definite action until after the election of a United States Senator in New-York, but there is hardly a doubt that a report in favor of Merritt's rejection will then be made.

In discussing Secretary Sherman's charges this evening, one of the most prominent members of the Senate said that there was in his recollection no precedent for his action in sending such a communication to the Senate. The request for information in regard to the causes which led to Gen. Arthur's removal was made by the Committee on Commerce, and to that committee the Secretary should have sent his charges. He evades this point, however, by stating in opening the communication that he sends it to the Senate "by direction of the President."

A NICE DEMOCRATIC SCHEME.

THE SENATORIAL CAUCUS DISCUSSES THE PROPRIETY OF DELAYING THE APPROPRIATION BILLS AND MAKING AN EXTRA SESSION NECESSARY—PATRONAGE THE OBJECT IN VIEW.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The Democratic members of the Senate met in caucus to day for the purpose, according to the call, of determining what action should be taken by them in regard to the resolutions recently presented by Senator Edmunds, which declare in brief that the last three constitutional amendments were duly ratified; that the laws already enacted for their enforcement should be faithfully executed, and that Congress should further provide for their enforcement by additional legislation. After some discussion, the subject was referred to a committee of seven, headed by Mr. Thurman, to report to a future meeting of the caucus. A committee of three, with Senator Morgan as Chairman, was then appointed to report what further action, if any, should be taken to secure a repeal of both sections of the Revised Statutes which prescribe test oaths for United States jurors. This business having been disposed of, and a number of "war-horses" and party leaders having had abundant opportunity to talk about bayonet rule and the wrongs of "our people and the down-trodden and defenseless South," the members of the caucus calmly entered upon a discussion of the propriety of delaying the appropriation bills, thereby making an extra session necessary, and so securing to themselves the patronage of the Senate, now in the hands of the Republicans. It was finally agreed that the matter should be discussed further at a joint caucus of the Democrats of both houses.

THE ELECTORAL IRREGULARITIES.

AN INTERESTING DISCOVERY MADE IN THE CASE OF THE PRESIDENTIAL CERTIFICATE FROM ARKANSAS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The *National Republican* of to-morrow will announce the discovery of the fact that the names of the seven Electors of Arkansas in 1876 are all signed on the back of the envelope containing the Electoral certificate of that State, in the handwriting of the same person. The story runs that when acting Vice-President Ferry received the Arkansas certificate, he discovered an irregularity therein, in the absence of the signatures of the Electors from the back of the envelope, and permitted it to be sent back to the State for correction, the same as he did in the case of the Louisiana certificate. When it was returned to him he presented it to the two houses in joint convention, and the 7 votes of the State were counted for Tilden and Hendricks.

A BILL FOR JAY GOULD TO FIGHT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The friends of the Thurman bill, creating a Board of Commissioners to inquire and report to the next Congress what legislation is necessary to enforce the acts of 1862 and 1864, claim that it will certainly pass the House of Representatives. Jay Gould and the Union and Central Pacific lobby, on the other hand, pretend to believe that the bill is unconstitutional, and say that if it is passed they will fight it in the courts.

OVERRUN WITH CANDIDATES.

COMPLICATIONS OF THE CONNECTICUT SENATORIAL CONTEST—EACH CANDIDATE WITH CONFIDENT FRIENDS.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 15.—The rush of politicians here to-day from all parts of the State has been very great, and the merits of Senatorial candidates have been discussed without intermission. The Allyn House and United States Hotel are overrun with the supporters of the different candidates, and the men who are doing the mathematical work for their respective favorites are busy in closed rooms, making up a final canvass. The caucus is to be a closed one, and will be held to-morrow evening, and, from the strong expressions of confidence on behalf of at least three of the candidates, it is evident that some persons are to be overwhelmingly disappointed. Taking the maximum figures given by the canvass for each candidate the aggregate footing largely exceeds the entire number of Republican members in the two branches of the Legislature, which proves the extravagant claims of at least some of the figures.

Gov. Jewell's friends claim that he has an assured lead on the first ballot, while the friends of Gen. Hawley are equally confident that he will go to the front very decidedly. There is no claim on the part of other candidates that either will lead at the outset. Mr. Platt's supporters think he will take the second place, and Gov. Minor's friends are sure that he will be second, though to-night it looks as if the vote for Minor in Fairfield County might be drawn upon some for P. T. Barnum, who has had to-day many urgent follow wrs from that county working for him. This evening a caucus of the members from the county was held, and Mr. Barnum was desirous of having a vote taken for a choice of candidates, and a motion to have an informal ballot was passed, but was subsequently reconsidered. Mr. Harrison's friends hope for such a division elsewhere as to secure additional strength for him after the first or second ballot. The situation is such, with so many conflicting assurances, that it is impossible to say what the probable result will be.

A TREASURER'S BREACH OF TRUST.

LOANING THE NEW-HAVEN ROAD'S MONEY TO FRIENDS — THE AMOUNT ABOUT $20,000.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 15.—The resignation of William A. Burroughs, Treasurer of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, will undoubtedly soon be handed in, if it has not been already. Mr. Burroughs is a very young man, living in Bridgeport, who was made Treasurer a little over two years ago, soon after the death of Treasurer Shelton. As has just been discovered, he had been in office hardly six months when he began to loan the company's money to his friends. By a skillful use of checks, he concealed such transactions from the Auditors, but at last they became known to officers of the company. The amount of money disposed of in this way is between $15,000 and $20,000, as stated upon excellent authority. His bondsmen are held in $30,000, and are responsible, so that the company will not lose a cent. Probably the loss of the bondsmen will not exceed $8,000. Mr. Burroughs' breach of trust seems almost inexplicable. Few men of 30 years have been given a position of such responsibility and honor as the one he enjoyed, but which he has thrown away.

REPUBLICAN SENATOR FROM COLORADO.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 15.—Gov. F. W. Pitkin, was inaugurated yesterday. His Message is devoted entirely to State affairs. N. P. Hill, Republican, manager of the Boston and Colorado Smelting works, was elected United States Senator yesterday, receiving more than a two-thirds vote in both branches of the Legislature. The Democrats voted for W. A. H. Loveland.

PIKE COUNTY'S LOSS BY ITS TREASURER.

MILFORD, Penn., Jan. 15.—The County Auditors to-night completed their examination of the accounts of James W. Quick, the defaulting Treasurer of Pike County, Penn. His deficiency, including $7,005 84 on deposit to his credit in the Port Jervis banks, is $16,400 07. It is now generally believed that the defaulter has gone to Europe.

KILLED BY A DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Jan. 15.—An explosion took place at Kennedy's phosphate mine, at Buckingham, yesterday. A hole had been loaded with dynamite over night, and in the morning failed to explode. The men attempted to drill it out, when an explosion took place, killing a man named Bigelow, breaking an arm and leg of another, and breaking an arm of a third man.

DEBATING FINANCE BILLS.

WAYS AND MEANS REPORTS BEFORE THE HOUSE.

THE THREE PER CENT. CERTIFICATE BILL PASSED AFTER A LONG DEBATE — MR. KELLEY'S AMENDMENT REJECTED—THE BILL ALLOWING THE PAYMENT OF CUSTOMS DUTIES IN GREENBACKS ALSO PASSED—MR. WOOD'S REFUNDING BILL REPORTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Mr. Wood, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, was not so successful to-day in the House with the legislation from his committee as he expected to be. The committee had prepared several important bills, and it was the general impression and understanding that not more than an hour would be consumed in the passage of any one of them. But the House was not in a working mood, and not a single bill had been passed up to the hour appointed for a recess, until 7:30. The Three Per Cent. Certificate bill was presented by Mr. Wood early in the day, and after explaining its provisions, he gave notice that at the end of an hour he would move the previous question and insist upon a vote. This seemed to put some of the opponents of the bill in bad temper. Mr. Springer wanted to refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole, but the Chair ruled him out of order, and Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, then got the floor, and offered his amendment making the certificates convertible, with accrued interest, after six months, into lawful money. Gen. Banks opposed the bill because it would injure savings banks, while Mr. Burchard, of Illinois, wanted to tack on, as a second section, a complicated savings-bank clause, most of which was copied from Mr. Waddell's Postal Savings Bank bill. Gen. Butler opposed the bill, saying it was a snare and a delusion, and that he was heart and soul, body and mind, opposed to it. He favored Kelley's amendment, however, if the bill was to pass. Mr. Hewitt opposed the bill, and especially Mr. Kelley's amendment. He made a bitter attack upon the banks, and claimed that this bill seemed to be framed for their benefit.

Mr. Garfield then spoke for five minutes and created the only enthusiasm manifested during the day. He gave a very clear explanation of the objects of the bill and claimed that it would materially aid the refunding of the 6 per cent. bonds, besides giving poor people a secure investment for their money. He compared these $10 certificates to bonds, and said, looking directly at Gen. Butler, that "when we can get 3,000,000 of our people holding these Government securities, then the occupation of those gentlemen who seek to array labor against capital will be gone." This created considerable amusement at the expense of the Essex statesman. Mr. Phillips, of Kansas, opposed the measure and offered a crude amendment for a postal savings system.

Messrs. Chittenden and Townsend, of New-York, defended the work of the committee, and when the latter had finished speaking, the debate had run two hours. Mr. Wood then proposed to move the previous question, but the point was raised that he had lost control of the bill, by permitting Mr. Burchard, of Illinois, to get the floor in his own right, after the first hour had expired. Speaker Randall came to Mr. Wood's rescue and decided otherwise. The previous question was sustained, and the main question ordered on the bill and amendments of Mr. Kelley and Mr. Burchard. The yeas and nays were ordered on Mr. Kelley's amendment, and it was rejected by a vote of 151 to 81. Mr. Burchard's amendment was also rejected by a decided majority. The opponents of the bill then tried to prevent an evening session by a motion to adjourn, but were beaten, and, without action on the bill, the House took a recess until 7:30.

At the evening session Mr. Springer's motion to table the bill was rejected, and the bill was then passed by a vote of 117 to 72.

The bill to authorize the payment of Customs duties in United States notes was next reported by Mr. Wood. Appreciating his mistake on the previous bill, Mr. Wood at once moved the previous question. Mr. Garfield claimed the right, in accordance with an agreement entered into by the Committee on Ways and Means, to offer an amendment providing that United States notes shall be received for Customs duties so long as they are maintained at par with gold. Opposition was manifested to the reception of this amendment from all parts of the House, and a disposition was exhibited to prevent Mr. Garfield from getting in his amendment. Mr. Wood tacitly encouraged this feeling, and did not seem inclined to withdraw his motion for the previous question to receive the amendment. He admitted that the agreement indicated by Mr. Garfield was made in the Committee on Ways and Means, but he preferred to leave the decision of the matter to the House. Mr. Garfield then moved to lay the bill on the table, and demanded the yeas and nays. This brought Mr. Wood to terms, and he withdrew the previous question and admitted the amendment, which was rejected by a decided vote. The bill was then passed as reported from the committee.

After considerable wrangling, Mr. Wood succeeded in getting before the House the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange 4 per cent. bonds for 6 per cents, and to pay the holders of such bonds three months' interest from the date of surrender and exchange. The previous question was ordered, when the House adjourned. This action leaves the bill as the unfinished business for to-morrow.

WOMAN'S MISSIONARY WORK.

BOSTON, Jan. 15.—At the forenoon session of the Woman's Board of Missions greetings were received from other boards. Mrs. Hovey, Secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society, stated that its work showed an increasing growth from seven missionaries and $13,000 to 45 missionaries and $55,000. Their principal work was in India. Since the awakening among the Telugos last year, over 90,000 converts had been added to the Church, all in six weeks. The reports from Conference Associations connected with the board were read, and were followed by an address by Miss Johnson, Principal of the Bradford Academy. It was announced that $25,000 had been promised for the Armenia College by a friend, whose name had not been made public. The sessions closed with addresses upon the work in different fields.

COMMODORE GUEST'S FUNERAL.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Jan. 15.—The funeral services over the remains of the late Commodore John Guest took place this forenoon at his late residence, and were of the simplest character. At the close of the services the body was escorted to the Eastern Railroad station by the officers and marines attached to this station, minute-guns being fired during the march. The remains were placed on the 11 o'clock train for Boston, accompanied by Lieut. Charles Seymour, the Commodore's son-in-law, and Walter E. R. Fentress, his private secretary. Work was suspended at the Navy yard and flags were displayed at half mast throughout the city.

MUTILATED BY A LOCOMOTIVE.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 15.—As Charles Pierson, an aged resident of Morristown, was crossing the railway track, near Boonton Junction, in a sleigh, last evening, he was struck by the Oswego express on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway, and both his legs were torn off above the knees. He died in a few hours, after an amputation had been performed.

ONE DEATH CAUSING TWO MORE.

AILSA CRAIG, Ontario, Jan. 15. — Miss Walker, residing at Brecon Mills, suddenly dropped dead yesterday morning. Her betrothed, Edward Cousins, hearing of her death, cut his throat, and Miss Walker's mother, on seeing her daughter's corpse, also dropped dead.

PARADISE REGAINED.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Jan. 15.—In response to a call issued several weeks ago, Northern men who have settled in the South since the war assembled here to-day from five States, and held a convention in the open-house. They passed a series of resolutions setting forth the advantages of the South to persons seeking homes; declaring that the laws are equally enforced; that Northern settlers are not ostracized, but welcomed, and that in no part of the country do all classes enjoy a larger measure of liberty. The resolutions were passed unanimously, and amid applause.

LOUISIANA LAWLESSNESS.

TESTIMONY AS TO FRAUDS AT THE NEW-ORLEANS ELECTION—KILLING OF NEGROES AT CONCORDIA.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 15.—At the meeting of the Teller committee to-day, Clement L. Walker, attorney, of New-Orleans, testified concerning the election in this city, that he believed the returns promulgated were not indicative of the true results, votes polled for Conservatives being counted for Democrats. He charged generally that there were irregularities and frauds in the conduct of the election, and said: "I have sworn statements of parties who witnessed the frauds. The Citizens' Party was denied representation at the polls, on the ground that it was not a party, but a faction; to judge from the class of men appointed Commissioners by the Democratic Party, a fair return of the vote was not expected; the counting of the vote at the polls was in most instances made in secret or by men determined to elect the Democratic ticket, and I am satisfied the statements of the vote at many polls made up for any deficit in the vote for the Democratic Party; aside from the falsity of made-up returns, illegal votes were cast, there being a great deal of repeating; the Conservative Party was organized for the purpose of putting respectable men in office."

E. Kennell, colored, a Coroner, of Concordia, testified: "There were seven men killed, all colored; I held an inquest over six; five were hanged and one shot; some were killed in November and others in October; one was shot in a field while picking cotton; some mounted men called him to the fence and shot him; those that were hanged were hanged at night; I do not know the men who did the hanging; some of the outlaws were white and some black; Commodore Smallwood was drowned in Lake St. John; they tied weights around him and threw him in at night; about 70 or 80 men were concerned in the affair; they drowned him because they claimed that he had threatened to kill Mr. Brown and his family; all that was learned of those who were killed was learned from colored people of the vicinity; George Washington, a colored resident of Concordia Town, and one Vermillion, Coroner of the parish, saw a body of from 65 to 70 armed men prowling through the parish; they recognized one of the men as Mr. Young; the crowd was going to Davidson's plantation, where they captured six or seven men and also some horses, one of which was mine; a few hours afterward I heard that a man was hanging in the graveyard; I went there and found it was H. Smith; he was cut down by his brother.

Charles W. Johnson, J. A. Johnson, David Young, Charles Lincoln, and M. D. Randolph, all colored, of Concordia, testified to general charges of intimidation and fraud in the late election.

G. L. Walton, of Concordia, member of the Legislature, denied in effect the charges made by previous witnesses.

THE ILLINOIS SENATORSHIP.

PRESENT ASPECTS OF THE CONTEST—GEN. LOGAN STILL CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 15.—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury John B. Hawley arrived this afternoon to argue a case in the Supreme Court, and it is thought he may figure in the Senatorial contest. There is a rumor that in case Secretary Sherman resigns, to run for Governor of Ohio, the Secretaryship may be tendered to Mr. Farwell, but as it would hardly do to have the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary from the same State, if Hawley could be sent to the Senate now, the difficulty would be obviated. Collector Smith has left. The Logan men regard his visit as a notification that the Administration is opposed to Logan and feels very sore about it. So far, the only apparent result of Smith's visit has been to drive four or five Logan members away from Logan, who is not quite as strong as before, but is still confident of controlling the caucus on Friday night. There is no doubt that he still leads in the race, and, unless there is a great and sudden change, he will be nominated. Whether his nomination would be equivalent to an election, remains to be seen. The Oglesby and Farwell men are working vigorously, and claim that before Friday night they will have votes enough to beat Logan in the caucus.

THE RENO INVESTIGATION.

TESTIMONY OF LIEUT. WALLACE—THE WITNESS THOUGHT RENO ACTED WISELY.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—In the Reno inquiry to-day, Lieut. George D. Wallace, of the Seventh Cavalry, of Fort Lincoln, Dakota, was called to the witness stand. He testified that he was in the command of Major Reno on June 25, 1876; that Custer ordered Reno to charge upon the Indians; that he heard no order so that effect given by Reno to his troops, except when the retreat was made, after the first engagement. In the opinion of the witness, it was absolutely necessary for Reno to change his position from his skirmish line as a matter of safety for his troops, for the Indians had so worked into their rear that they were almost completely surrounded. The only advantageous point where a stand could be made was on the crest of the hill across the Little Big Horn River, where Reno eventually took up his position. The witness stated that he heard Custer tell Reno to charge the Indians, and add, "We will support you." In his opinion, as a soldier, Reno did the most advisable thing he could when he changed his position. Reno, he said, made an attempt to move out toward where it was supposed Custer was, but not being able to keep the wounded up with the column, it became necessary to fall back to the original position on the hill, and there remain. When they went into the fight Reno's men were worn out, and the animals were fatigued, having made forced marches, and both going without regular food nearly a day. When asked if he saw anything during that engagement to reflect upon the military character of Major Reno, the witness replied that he had told all he knew about it.

During the examination to-day the question was raised by Major Reno whether the inquiries should cover anything more than the movements of his command, and the court decided that everything connected with that battle from June 25 to June 26 should be taken into consideration.

PRIZE-FIGHTERS TO BE TRIED.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15.—At the Central Station this afternoon Arthur Chambers, John King, and John H. Clark were arraigned on the charge of conspiring to fight a prize-fight. Several officers testified that King and Clark were introduced, in company with Chambers, to the audience of the Grand Central Theatre, on Jan. 7, as the participants in a prize-fight which was to take place. The defendants were held in $1,000 each for a further hearing on Wednesday next.

CONFESSING TO SIX MURDERS.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 15.—Richards, who murdered five persons in this State last Fall, was taken this morning, at 4 o'clock, from Kearney to Minden (county seat) for trial. He confesses six murders. He was removed under strong guard. Special dispatches this evening say that much excitement prevails in the county. About 400 people have already assembled to attend the trial, and it is doubtful if Richards ever comes back. Very little more excitement would end in lynching the prisoner.

A POSTMASTER'S CRIME.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 15.—John Back, the Postmaster at Frenchburg, Ky., was arrested yesterday charged with rifling valuable letters. It is alleged that he has broken open about 30 letters in the last three months.

TROY'S LIQUOR-DEALERS IN TROUBLE.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 15.—Of 460 liquor-dealers indicted here for the violation of the Excise law, 138 pleaded guilty, the fines aggregating $1,897. The others are to be tried to-morrow.

GETTING READY AT ALBANY

SPEAKER ALVORD SELECTING HIS COMMITTEES.

WHO ARE TO HAVE THE PRINCIPAL LEADING POSITIONS—SOME OF THE DEMOCRATS TO BE APPOINTED—THE DEMOCRATIC SENATORIAL CAUCUS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—Speaker Alvord was busy all this evening in making up his committees, and at midnight was still at work, but was not ready to announce anything for publication. The heads of the principal committees will be about as hitherto announced. Sloan will have the Ways and Means; the Judiciary goes to Strahan; Canals to Hurd, of Erie; Affairs of Cities to Hayes; Railroads to Halsey, of Cayuga; Insurance probably to Knowles, although that was not decided; Banks to Sawyer, of Tioga; Militia and Rules to Husted. The Chairmanship of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation has not yet been decided. Fish, of Putnam, will probably have a place on the Committee on the Affairs of Cities, and Brooks and Holahan will be among the Democrats who are to go on the Ways and Means.

Of the composition of the committees, aside from the Chairmen, there has been little or no speculation, and the Speaker and his friends have kept their counsel well enough to make it impossible to predict anything as positive.

The Democrats will hold a caucus next Monday night to nominate a candidate for United States Senator. They have no candidate as yet, but it is surmised here that the compliment will be paid to Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer of using his name. It is said that the nomination of Senator Conkling in the Republican caucus will be made by Gen. Husted.

BILLS SUBMITTED FOR ACTION.

REGULATING THE USE OF PROXIES IN COMPANY ELECTIONS—IN REFERENCE TO NEW-YORK'S WATER SUPPLY—THE DISPOSITION OF TRUST FUNDS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—Reports began to be circulated this afternoon that Speaker Alvord was sick in his room at the Delavan House, and that it would be impossible for him to preside in the Assembly Chamber. The reports gained ground, and were confirmed to-night, when, at 8 o'clock, Mr. Husted appeared in the Speaker's desk and assumed the place of the absent Speaker. In his usual emphatic manner he rapped for order, and, espying a forgetful man in the gallery whose head was covered, he ordered him peremptorily to remove his hat, and then invited the clergyman present to make the opening prayer.

He then proceeded immediately to the regular order, calling for bills by counties. A large number of members seized the opportunity to get bills before the House. Mr. Stegman, of Brooklyn, introduced an Excise bill, which he says was approved in Brooklyn by both the liquor-dealers and the temperance interest. It applies to the State, and places the different grades of licenses at from $50 to $250. The hotel clause is omitted, but the Sunday-closing stipulation is retained. The same member introduced a bill to make mechanics' leins a prior claim on all property upon which they have performed any work. Mr. Baker, of Monroe, will probably excite some opposition among the publishers of country newspapers by the introduction of his bill to repeal the law authorizing the publication of the session laws in two newspapers in each county in the State. The County Treasurers bill, introduced by him, requires deposits to be made weekly by all County Treasurers except those of Kings and New-York Counties.

There was a moderate number of New-York bills introduced. Mr. Strahan introduced three of the number, all of which, he says, were suggested by the Message of Mayor Cooper. They are not new in their provisions, having been incorporated in the Hayes charter of last year.

Mr. Simonson introduced a bill providing that a proxy to vote in a life insurance election shall be valid only for an election specified in the proxy. The text of the bill is as follows:

SECTION 1. No proxy hereafter given by the owner of any policy of insurance, or by the owner of any share or shares in the capital stock of any life insurance company chartered by the laws of this State, giving authority to vote at any election of Trustees or Directors, shall be valid or legal except for a single election, to be specified particularly in such proxy, nor unless such proxy be duly acknowledged before, and attested by, a notary public or Commissioner of this State, nor shall it be valid for any purpose for more than one year after its execution and acknowledgment. All proxies heretofore given shall become void in two months after the passage of this act.

SEC. 2. It shall not be lawful for any Trustee, Director, officer, agent, or employe of any life insurance company chartered by the laws of this State, to procure, to hold, to vote upon, or to use, directly or indirectly, the proxy of any policy-holder or shareholder in such company, and any votes offered or cast in violation of this provision shall be invalid and rejected. It shall be the duty of the officers of every such life insurance company to send to the Post Office address of each policy-holder entitled to vote for Trustees or Directors therein, not less than 60 days before the date of each election, a blank form of proxy, together with a copy of the last financial statement of the company.

SEC. 3. Any violation of this act shall subject the offender or offenders to a penalty of not less than $500 or to an imprisonment of not less than 60 days.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

Mr. Fish introduced a bill in relation to public trust funds. This provides that it shall be the duty of all State and municipal officers, of all Directors, and other officers of corporations, and of all Trustees, and of all other persons acting in a fiduciary capacity authorized to loan money, or to deposit public trust, or corporate money or funds in any bank or other depository, or in the hands of any person or firm, to lend or deposit all such funds or money, wherever the funds or money lent or deposited shall be United States gold coin or any currency, check, bill, or draft, payable or convertible into gold at par, upon the express contract that payment shall be made in United States gold coins of the standard of weight and fineness established by the laws of the United States at the time the contract or deposit shall have been made.

Mr. Fish also introduced a bill to increase the water supply of New-York, the same bill being introduced by Mr. Robertson in the Senate. This is as follows:

SECTION 1. The Commissioners appointed, or to be appointed, under chapter 445 of the Laws of 1877, in which proceeding more than one claim is embraced, may conduct their examination as to any one of such claims at such time or times as shall seem best to them, and they may in their discretion postpone the ascertainment of the compensation to be made in such claim until any time prior to the final determination of the proceedings, and they may, in their discretion, proceed to the determination of compensation to be made to any one of such claimants, notwithstanding the fact that the examination and consideration of some other claim or claims is still pending, open, and undetermined, and such action on the part of the Commissioners in any proceeding now pending is hereby ratified and confirmed.

Sec. 2. The Commissioners referred to in the first section may take an any specified claims, and determine the compensation to be made therefor, and make a separate report with reference thereto, which report shall, as to the claims therein specified, be the report required in the act aforesaid, and the subsequent action with reference thereto shall be had in the same manner as though no other claims were embraced in such proceeding, which, however, shall continue as to all claims upon which no such separate determination and report is made.

SEC. 3. The Commissioners appointed to take lands and extinguish rights at Lakes Mahopac and Kirk, and on the Muscoot River in Putnam and Westchester Counties may, as to any claims embraced in such proceedings, award compensation for the absolute and entire exercise of such right as shall be specified in their report and may award therefor a modified compensation, and the payment by the same city of such modified compensation shall entitle it only to the exercise of such modified right, provided that the determination heretofore made as to the limits of elevation and depression shall not be altered or recommended, but such limits shall remain unalterable.

SEC. 4. The Commissioners may determine the compensation to be made to any person whose claims may be submitted to them, by the written consent both of such person and of the Commissioner of Public Works of the City of New-York, and from the filing of such consent with the said Commissioners they shall proceed with reference to such claim in the same manner as though it were embraced within the original petition.

Mr. Brooks came forward with a concurrent resolution of congratulation that resumption had been accomplished, and the resolution was adopted without an objection, as follows:

Resolved, (If the Senate concur,) That the Legislature of the State of New-York, expressing the sense and feeling of the great body of the people of the State and of the United States, congratulate its own citizens, and the country at large, upon the fact of the general resumption of specie payments after a lapse of nearly 17 years; and that we commend such financial legislation and practical administration in the future as will prevent any return of the calamity of an unredeemable paper currency.

The Assembly resolved, on Mr. Sloan's motion, to hold sessions hereafter, until otherwise ordered, at 11 o'clock in the morning. John E. Brodsky's petition to be awarded the seat of Daniel Patterson, the member from the Eighth District of New-York, who, Mr. Brodsky alleges, was elected by fraud, was presented by Mr. Langbein, and was referred to the Committee on Contested Seats. James Tighe, of Kings County, also presented, through Mr. Sheridan, his petition to be seated in place of Mr. Trowbridge, of the Fourth District. Mr. Skinner, who is determined to head off all appointments, with the view of reducing the force of the House employes, promptly objected to the appointment of an express messenger, and Mr. Sharpe's resolution calling for the appointment of the messenger went over in default of unanimous consent.

Mr. Husted then made the formal announcement of Mr. Alvord's illness, and also gave the information to the House that the committees would be announced to-morrow, and that the appointments would be made next week. With this announcement the business of the night was over, and the Assembly adjourned, having been in session only 35 minutes. Thirty-six bills were introduced in that time.

In the Senate, Mr. Goodwin called up his resolution calling for an examination to ascertain whether the expenses of the Senate cannot be reduced. The debate that followed was participated in by Goodwin and Hughes, the latter urging the necessity of greater economy in a long and fluent speech. Mr. McCarthy, who was favorable to extending the economical movement, asked that the resolution be amended so that the proposed examination should include all the departments of the State Government. In this comprehensive form the resolution was adopted.

AN ELEVATED ROAD FOR BOSTON.

CHIEFLY TO CONNECT RAILROAD AND SHIPPING STATIONS—PROMPT ACTION PROBABLE.

BOSTON, Jan. 15.—A scheme for an elevated freight railway in this city has been so far developed within the past few days that surveys will be begun to-morrow, and within a week it is expected that petition will be made to the Legislature for the charter, when plans and estimates will be submitted, and the enterprise pushed with energy and promptness. The purpose is to connect the extensive South Boston flats, which are being improved for the reception of freight at tide-water, with the Fitchburg, Boston and Lowell, Eastern, and Boston and Maine roads. The track is to be double, and the lower line will pass from these roads through Prince and Commercial streets and Atlantic-avenue, crossing Fort Point Channel at Oliver-street. The line will be about a mile and a quarter long, and, it is thought, will cost, with terminal switches, engines, &c., less than $1,000,000.

At present freight is transferred by the Union Railway, a surface road passing through the streets, at a cost of $2 50 a car, and the city restricts it to trains of no more than seven cars, and to slow running, not much faster than a man can walk. With the coming competition for low freights and quick transportation, the proprietors of this road see their opportunity. They say they can transport as low as 50 cents a car, and with great dispatch. Their route passes by the best wharfage property in the city and the great warehouses, which it is proposed to connect with the road by switches running into their second stories. Two gentlemen connected with New-York elevated roads have been in the city, and since Saturday have gone over the entire ground with three leading Boston capitalists, and it is understood that these gentlemen are to be the heaviest investors. The plan of connecting the Boston and Albany and the Old Colony with the flats by a half-mile line of elevated road is also under consideration, but it has not yet taken shape.

KANSAS PROSPERITY.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 15.—A dispatch to the *Globe-Democrat*, from Topeka, Kan., gives a synopsis of Gov. St. John's Message, which will be sent to the Legislature to-morrow. It is long, and refers entirely to State affairs. The financial condition of the State is shown to be good, the receipts last year having exceeded the expenditures over $311,000, and the bonded debt being only about $1,132,000, of which all but about $468,000 is held by the State in the sinking and school funds. The value of public school property is placed at $4,527,000, an increase of $250,000 in the past two years. The permanent school fund amounts to nearly $1,450,000. Referring to the Indian raid last year, the Governor recommends an appropriation sufficient to equip and pay a force of men when occasion requires to patrol the frontier, and promptly give warning of approaching danger, and aid the settlers when necessary. He also recommends the appointment of a committee to ascertain the damage sustained by citizens by reason of the raid, with a view that the necessary steps may be taken to secure payment thereof. He advises the revision and amendment of the Railroad law relating to passenger and freight rates, with a view to the more equitable adjustment of them, both for the people and the roads.

MISSOURI SENATORIAL NOMINATION.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 15.—The *Globe-Democrat's* dispatches from Jefferson City say the Democrats in caucus to-night nominated Gen. James Shields for the Senatorial short term, over David H. Armstrong, by a vote of 88 to 37. Gen. Shields has represented Illinois and Minnesota in the United States Senate. After more than two hours of filibustering, and several motions to adjourn had been voted down, the matter of nominating a Senator for the long term was postponed until to-morrow night, by a vote of 65 to 60, and the caucus adjourned.

AN ACTRESS' SERIOUS INJURIES.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 15.—Miss Louise Pomeroy, the actress, who was injured in a railway accident near Shreveport, on Jan. 10, is reported by the attending physician to be very low. Miss Stella Willis is improving, and the other members of the company, who were more or less injured, have recovered.

*DEATH AT O

IN FAVOR OF THE BRIDGE.

A QUICK DECISION ON APPEAL.

THE SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM, REVERSES JUDGE BARRETT'S RULING—A MANDAMUS ORDERED TO COMPEL THE CONTROLLER TO ISSUE ONE MILLION OF BONDS.

The appeal by the Brooklyn Bridge Trustees from Judge Barrett's order refusing a writ of peremptory mandamus to compel Controller Kelly to borrow $1,000,000 and pay over the same to the Trustees, was heard and decided at once by the General Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday, before Chief-Justice Davis and Judges Brady and Ingalls. The $1,000,000 is this City's third of the total amount required by the Trustees for the past year, the other two-thirds having been furnished by the City of Brooklyn. Under the act of 1875, which took the construction of the bridge out of the hands of the Brooklyn Bridge Company and transferred it to the Trustees appointed by the authorities of this City and Brooklyn, the two cities were directed by the Legislature to contribute $3,000,000 to complete the work, in the proportion of two-thirds of that sum from Brooklyn and one-third from this City. Controller Kelly refused to issue bonds and pay their proceeds to the Trustees, claiming it was apparent that the Trustees had not prepared their plans so as to insure the completion of the bridge for the $3,000,000, which amount, he insisted, was fixed to limit the total cost of the work; that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment had not authorized him to issue bridge bonds in response to the demands from the Trustees, and that the Common Council had repealed the ordinance by which the issuing of the bonds was permitted. The bridge Trustees then applied to Judge Barrett for a mandamus against Controller Kelly, and their application was rejected.

Argument on the appeal of the Trustees to the General Term of the Supreme Court was begun early yesterday morning, and was continued until after 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The bridge Trustees were represented by Secretary of State Evarts and Messrs. A. J. Vanderpoel, Austin Abbott, and E. M. Cullen. Corporation Counsel William C. Whitney and Messrs. W. H. Arnoux and John H. Strahan conducted the case for Controller Kelly and the other respondents. Affidavits by Henry C. Murphy and the Controller were first submitted to the court. Mr. Murphy recited the history of the authorization and construction of the bridge, and the circumstances of the demands made upon, and rejected by, the Controller. The affidavits of the latter were presented, one declaring that the bridge is an obstacle to navigation, that it was begun with corrupt intentions on the part of its projectors, as was shown by the testimony of William M. Tweed before the Aldermanic investigating committee; and that, although the act of 1875 makes ample provision for the proper completion of the bridge, the Trustees have refused to bring their expenditures within the limit thus set. The second affidavit sets forth the failure of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to authorize the issue of more bridge bonds, and the repeal by the Board of Aldermen, of the ordinance respecting the issue of such bonds. A rebutting affidavit of President Murphy denies the charge made by the Controller that the Trustees have been wasteful in their expenditures.

Mr. Vanderpoel began the argument on behalf of the Trustees. He contended that the limit of money prescribed by the act of 1875 is a limit on the amount of the contribution by the two cities under the legislation already had, and that a further contribution, if found necessary, would be a matter for future legislation. The necessary cost of the bridge cannot be determined by the courts, or by any other tribunal than the Trustees; and to maintain the objections made to the payment of the requisitions which have been made by the Trustees, it must appear clearly from the statute not only that the sum of $8,000,000 was expressed as the limit of their power in connection with the bridge, but also that a plan which it should be practicable under all contingencies to execute fully within that limit, is made a condition in their power to draw up to that limit.

Mr. Vanderpoel was followed by Messrs. Strahan and Arnoux, both of counsel for the respondents, who argued that the Trustees were not qualified to apply for, or to receive, a writ of mandamus, and that these and similar questions, which it only is to be found in an equitable action, and that the proceedings were therefore defective. They urged that the limitation of the contribution of the two cities to $3,000,000 was a limitation of the expenditure necessary for the completion of the bridge, a further contribution was authorized by the Legislature; that the bridge as now being constructed interferes with navigation, and the decision of the Secretary of War to that effect is not to be set aside lightly; and, finally, that the bridge was being built in an extravagant manner, and will prove to be a useless and dangerous structure, certain to give way at some time to the force of the wind.

Mr. Evarts, in opening the concluding argument for the Trustees, said: "The discussion has shown that the counsel on both sides regard the real question to be determined by your Honors to be that which was determined by the learned Judge below. In a very intelligent and very discreet examination of the subject he came to the conclusion that there was no question to be determined here, except as to the true meaning and construction of the act of 1875. We are clear of any constitutional question entirely in this discussion. Whatever is applicable to any question of unconstitutionality is withdrawn from our present discussion by our learned opponents." After considering the question whether the remedy by mandamus was the proper one, Mr. Evarts proceeded to the question of the obstruction of the highway of commerce, arguing briefly that the action of Congress and the Federal authorities had set that matter at rest. He then entered upon an exhaustive discussion of the construction of the law of 1875, claiming that there was no limitation upon the total cost of the bridge.

At the conclusion of Mr. Evarts' argument, Chief-Justice Davis, after a brief consultation with his associates, Judges Brady and Ingalls, announced, orally the decision at which they had arrived: "The court is fully impressed," he said, "with the importance of this case and the questions involved in it, and also of the importance of a speedy determination of those questions, first, because of the necessity of progress while the result, if the determination be favorable to the Trustees; and secondly, if the case is finally to be determined by the court of last resort, to expedite as far as possible the obtaining of an early decision. We are all of opinion, and entertain no sort of doubt about its correctness, that the learned court below erred in its construction of the statute. There are only two important questions involved in the case. One first relates to the remedy, whether it be by mandamus or by some other method of enforcing the rights of the Trustees, and whether, if a mandamus be issued, it be an alternative or peremptory writ. The second is the proper legal principle in all cases where there is a clear right, connected with a clear legal duty, independent of extrinsic facts to be determined or passed upon by a court or jury. In this case, we conceive there is no reasonable doubt that a legal right exists, if the construction of the statute be as we think, and that the legal duty has been remitted by the statute, and by the subsequent action of the Common Council of this City, to the Controller, and he is charged with the necessary power for its execution, being directed to issue bonds as provided by the statute." The subsequent resolution of the Common Council, the court holds, was not a repeal or modification of the former ordinance, but was simply a request to the Controller not to take action upon the ordinance until he should have obtained an adjudication by the court upon the matter, to which the Controller, in the due course of administration of his duties, should pay proper respect; but if he disregarded it, it would subject him to no serious censure. The court, however, would not, under the circumstances, feel certain in saying that the Controller was justified in taking the opinion of the court before acting. Judge Davis then proceeded to the consideration of the other questions, whether or not the construction of the statute by the court below upon the statute was the correct one. He recited the provisions of the statute, which appropriated $8,000,000, to be drawn upon under the act as prescribed, in the proportion of two-thirds from the City of Brooklyn, and one-third from the City of New-York, and no more than $1,000,000 from New-York, nor more than $2,000,000 from Brooklyn, should be called for in any one year. The statute provided that the right to call for this money should terminate whenever $8,000,000 should have been expended in these proportions. It also met another contingency, which was that the public expense and cost of the bridge, and all the necessary structures connected with it, might not reach $8,000,000, and so another limitation was made by the court thought, upon the power of the Trustees. That limitation was expressed in the concluding words, which the court thought had been misunderstood as being a restriction upon the total cost under all circumstances. The provision reads: "Until the said bridge shall be fully completed, and open for public travel, and the debts and liabilities incurred therefor shall be fully paid." The true significance of these words, taken in connection with the other provisions of the section, the court thought, was that the drafts upon the two cities, in the proportions named, might continue against the $8,000,000 "until the said bridge shall be fully completed and open for public travel," &c.; that is, the right to call for these drafts upon the $8,000,000 should terminate when that event occurred, so that if the bridge were completed for a less sum, then the right ceased. This made the statute sensible and consistent with the object in view, and showed no intent to provide that the bridge itself should be limited under all circumstances in its cost to the sum of $8,000,000 appropriated, but left it open to the consideration of a future Legislature, after the expenditure of the $8,000,000, to say whether, in the exercise of its absolute power, it should make such further provision as should be necessary to complete the structure. The Legislature might impose the payment of any further appropriation upon New-York or Brooklyn, or upon the whole State, or distribute it in such localities and amounts as that depository of absolute power in the matter should deem expedient. "We therefore think," concluded Chief-Justice Davis, "that a legal right exists on the part of the Trustees and a legal duty on the part of the Controller in this matter, and that a mandamus directing the Controller, in pursuance of the statute, to issue bonds and pay over the money should be granted."

LOCAL TRUST COMPANIES.

THE RESULT OF SUPERINTENDENT LAMB'S EXAMINATIONS.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—Below will be found the remainder of the reports of the condition of the New-York and Brooklyn Trust and Mortgage Companies, according to recent examinations by Superintendent Lamb, as stated in his report:

MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY.
[Examined Sept. 23.]

Assets.

United States bonds	$931,172 50
La Mollie Valley and Essex County Valley Vermont Railroad Company 1st 6 per cent. bonds, coupons, (in default)	35,625 00
Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad 2d, (in default,) at market value	28,000 00
St. Joseph and Pacific Railroad 1st, (in default,) at market value	22,471 00
Logansport and South-western, (in default,) at market value	4,825 00
Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad, (default,) at market value	1,100 00
Brooklyn City certificate	2,000 00
Brooklyn Horse Railroad shares	395,290 00
Receiver's certificate, St. Joseph and Pacific	3,000 00
Western mortgages	2,586,200 00
Other mortgages, less estimated loss	9c,370 06
Real estate by foreclosures	246,558 22
Cash on hand	1,059 69
Cash in bank	19,470 24
Cash in London	1,573 30
Bills receivable	1,584 65
Unadjusted accounts	5,631 77
Interest on investments	37,830 03
Equitable Deposit Company stock	75,000 00
Total	$4,757,102 67

Liabilities.

Capital stock	$2,000,000 00
Mortgage bonds	2,404,700 00
Debentures sold	60,000 00
Bills payable	250,000 00
Interest on same	576 93
Insurances	16,788 05
Coupons	1,666 00
Total	$4,733,729 38
Surplus	$23,373 29

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY.
[Examined Oct. 1.]

Assets	$7,778,743 32
Liabilities	7,301,825 92
Surplus	$176,917 40

BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY.
[Examined July 2.]

Assets	$1,364,855 45

Liabilities.

Capital stock	$403,000 00
Due depositors	903,287 75
Certificates of deposit	114,937 50
Court and trust funds	81,777 85
Certified checks	811 10
Interest due depositors	4,510 66
Rent accrued	416 66
Revenue taxes	487 78
Other taxes	750 00
Total	$1,499,979 10
Deficiency or impairment of capital	$133,023 65

The report states, however, that under the law of 1878 the capital of this company was reduced to $250,000 in July, 1878.

FAILURES AND SUSPENSIONS.

HON. WILLARD CARPENTER, OF INDIANA, BANKRUPT—CLOSING OF A SOUTHERN BANK.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 15.—An Evansville, Ind., dispatch says much excitement was created there by the announcement of the failure of Hon. Willard Carpenter. For 40 years he had been one of the most wealthy and influential men in that region, his possessions being estimated at from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000. He owns an enormous amount of real estate in that city and State. Two years ago he endowed a free college, to be called "Willard College," with property worth from $350,000 to $500,000. This endowment soon after, at the generally expressed desire of the citizens, who were invited to choose, was diverted to the erection of a museum and public library and the furnishing of a public park. The failure will not affect these schemes. Mr. Carpenter was the organizer of the project to build a straight-line railroad from Evansville to Indianapolis, but the intrigues of rival corporations caused its failure, and burdened Mr. Carpenter with costly contracts, which depleted his purse. He was in business with Jonathan J. Merritt, of Brooklyn, N. Y., at this time, and became greatly indebted to him in pressing completions. Mr. Merritt's heirs brought suit for $50,000, and Mr. Carpenter testified that he was not worth $300. He is nearly 80 years old. It is probable the failure will only affect Mr. Merritt's heirs and the Air Line creditors.

EUFAULA, Ala., Jan. 15.—The People's Bank is closed, and its suspension is announced.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 15.—The "bucket-shops" of Bernard, Landis & Co. and Spadman & Co. have suspended and gone into the hands of the Sheriff, who found no assets, although a considerable amount of money was taken in by both firms up to within an hour or two of the suspension. The recent rise in the stock market caused the collapse.

OBJECTING TO THE CODE.

A few members of the legal profession, possibly a dozen in all, assembled last night in an upper room, at the Park-Avenue Hotel, in pursuance of a call for the formation of an association to oppose further legislative action on the supplement to the Code of Civil Procedure, vetoed by Gov. Robinson last Winter, and to use all available means to obtain the repeal of the existing, and the restoration of the former, Code. As Mr. George Ticknor Curtis, temporary President of the association, did not appear, the organization of the meeting was delayed a long time, and Mr. David Dudley Field, Mr. Anthony R. Dyett and others fell into a desultory recital of the faults of the existing rules of procedure. But at length, as the evening wore away, it was decided to proceed with the election of permanent officers, and the following gentlemen, officers of the temporary organization, were confirmed by acclamation: President, George Ticknor Curtis; Secretary and Treasurer, A. P. Sprague; Executive Committee—Theodore W. Dwight, Joseph S. Bosworth, Henry H. Anderson, Joseph R. Flanders, Anthony R. Dyett, E. Cook, J. C. Spencer, S. J. Crooks, John Townshend, J. S. Auerback, Cephas Brainerd, Herbert A. Turner, James A. Kelly, Samuel G. Courtney, F. F. Marbury, Ethan Allen, and Ira D. Warren. A series of resolutions was offered and passed approving the Governor's veto of the supplement to the Code passed by the Legislature last Winter; protesting against hasty legislation on the subject at this session; disapproving the portions of the new Code now in force as intricate, badly arranged, and overloaded with unnecessary details; providing for the circulation of a memorial, to be presented to the Legislature in behalf of these views, and directing that a committee of five be appointed by President Curtis to prepare a bill in accordance with the resolutions above set forth, such bill to be pressed upon the attention of the Legislature at the present session.

INDIANS ELUDING ARMY VIGILANCE.

FORT ROBINSON, Neb., Jan. 15.—The Indians in the bed of Indian Creek, on the Hat Creek road, about 20 miles from this post, seeing no avenue of escape, determined Sunday night to retain their present vantage-ground. Consequently, in anticipation of a more vigorous attack on the part of the troops, they further strengthened their position by improving their rifle-pits during the night. At 12 o'clock next day a 12-pound Napoleon gun was brought upon the scene of action, but, owing to the nature of the position assumed by the savages, the gun could not be sufficiently depressed to play upon the position. A number of shells and solid shot were thrown as near as possible to their position, but apparently without effect. Affairs stood thus at dark on the night of Monday. On Tuesday morning, on making a reconnoissance of the ground held by the Indians the day before, the officers were informed, to their dismay, that they had escaped during the night. Owing to the troops having no provisions on hand, it was found impracticable to follow their trail; consequently the troops have just arrived in camp with a view to equipping a pack train, and starting on a prolonged scout after the savages.

SAYRES' EXECUTION CONSIDERED CERTAIN.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 15.—The action of the Supreme Court, in virtually affirming the constitutionality of the law relative to the writs of error in the Sayre murder case, makes Martin Bergen's execution, at Pottsville, to-morrow, certain. Gov. Hartranft having refused to consider favorably an application for a further respite for that reason. As soon as he receives the necessary papers in the Sayre case, the Governor will issue another death-warrant, and the time for the execution will be put far enough ahead to enable Sayre's case to be fully heard by the Board of Pardons. The plea will be made that he is not a fit subject for hanging, on the alleged ground of insanity. As the Board of Pardons was unanimous in recommending the commutation of the death sentence of Binaius Pistorius, the Catholic priest, to life imprisonment, the Governor will probably comply with its request, although there is considerable opposition to interference with the execution of the law. The widow of the murdered man [Jacquette] has written a letter to the Governor, in which she earnestly protests against a commutation.

OUR TAXABLE PROPERTY.

VALUATION AND TAXATION SINCE 1805.

HOW PERSONS EVADE TAXATION ON PERSONAL PROPERTY—A RUSE TO THE TAX OFFICE—SOME FACTS AND FIGURES OF INTEREST.

Since Monday last the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments have been busily engaged in listening to applications of persons who claim the right of exemption from taxes on personal property, and receiving notices of intention to apply for a reduction of taxes on real estate, when the proper time shall arrive for making such applications. Already, hundreds of persons have appeared before the Commissioners and wiped out their liability for the payment of personal taxes by making affidavit that they own no personal property over and above their debts, and, as there are upon the books of the department the names of 40,000 persons liable to taxation on personal property, bank shares, &c., and as the time allowed them in which to appear before the Commissioners and "swear off" does not expire until April 30, it is, of course, impossible to form any estimate of the amount which will finally remain to be collected, or to institute any intelligent comparison of the probable personal tax levy of 1879 with that of 1878 and the years previous. As regards the aggregate amount of real estate subject to taxation in 1879, the Commissioners are of the opinion that, owing to the large number of new buildings which have been erected during the past year, mostly in the Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards, and in some localities down town, the sum will at least equal, if not considerably exceed, that of last year, and they hope to be able to effect a slight reduction in the rate of taxation. But in the matter of personal taxation, owing to the actual operations of the law of exemptions, they confess themselves at a loss to form any estimate of what the result will be. Taking the course of events during the past six years as a basis of calculation, it is presumed that the decrease in the amount realized from personal taxation will fall short of that realized in 1878 at least $10,000,000, or about $19,000,000 less than was raised from that source in 1872. Part of this decrease, however, is attributable to an actual shrinkage in values of personal property and stagnation in business. For instance, the stock in trade of a merchant which, in 1872, might have represented an actual cash value of $100,000, may now be worth not more than $50,000, or a man who, in 1872, may have been doing a good business, may not now be paying his expenses, and if his debts were all paid, might not be worth a dollar. And men are every day becoming better posted in regard to their rights under the law, and are more generally inclined to take advantage of them. As an illustration in point, a man came into the tax office yesterday who was assessed on the books for $25,000, but who swore that he owed $240,000 on bonds and mortgages. That wiped out his personal tax. Another man, who said he was in the stove and tin business, was assessed on $1,500. He swore that he would be worth, if his debts were paid, not more than $300; and another, who was assessed on $5,000 as a broker, said he was only a clerk in a broker's office, and did not own a cent. Another large item of exemptions is represented by stocks in incorporated companies, which are not subject to taxation by the owner, as they are supposed to be taxed as assets of the corporations represented. In some instances they are, but in a larger number of cases they are not, for the reason that corporations, as well as individuals, are studying how to evade the burdens of taxation, and are disposing of their bonds and mortgages and investing the proceeds in Government bonds, which are not subject to taxation. It is a well-known fact, for instance, that there are fire insurance companies in this City which do an immense business and have a capital and surplus of at least $500,000 so invested in Government bonds that they are not obliged to pay taxes on $20,000. Savings banks, also, are exempt from taxation on bonds and mortgages, simply because they represent the debts they owe their depositors. Should the City of New-York tax the money deposited in savings banks 2½ per cent, when the bank pays only 4 to 5 per cent. interest, the result would be that all the deposits would be speedily withdrawn, and a man could walk into the Tax Office with $100,000 in his pocket in greenbacks or banknotes, and the Commissioners would be powerless to levy a tax upon it. Besides the number of men who do business in New-York and live elsewhere, and the number of corporations that, though their business is done here, but whose "main office" is located elsewhere, are yearly on the increase, and, as a consequence, the amount realized from personal taxes is constantly and steadily on the decrease in a corresponding ratio, and bids fair to continue until the amount of revenue from that source will at no distant day disappear altogether.

In reference to the growth of the City of New-York during the past 50 years, as shown by the increase in the amount of taxable property, the cost of administering the City Government, the increase in the City debt, and the fluctuations in the rate of taxation, a few statistics may not be uninteresting. The rate of taxation, taken in decades, from 1805 to 1865, and yearly from 1869 to 1878, was as follows:

Year.	Per Cent.	Year.	Per Cent.
1805	.50	1871	2.17
1815	.445	1872	2.90
1825	.381	1873	2.50
1835	.460	1874	2.80
1845	.598	1875	2.64
1855	1.205	1876	2.80
1865	2.89	1877	2.65
1869	2.27	1878	2.55
1870	2.25		

The total valuation of real and personal property, taken in decades from 1805 to 1875, was as follows:

Year.	Valuation.	Year.	Valuation.
1805	$25,645,868	1845	$239,955,517
1815	81,638,042	1855	488,998,278
1825	107,784,546	1865	608,827,355
1835	218,723,703	1875	1,100,943,699

In 1878 the total valuation was $1,098,387,775. The total tax-levy since 1869 has been as follows:

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
1868	$21,912,814	1874	$33,313,816
1870	23,566,240	1875	32,362,790
1871	23,361,674	1876	31,109,621
1872	32,035,430	1877	29,178,940
1873	28,230,996	1878	28,008,888

Of the above, the amount of the State tax for the years named was as follows:

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
1869	$4,486,920	1874	$7,373,491
1870	4,904,801	1875	8,012,380
1871	5,931,936	1876	7,691,761
1872	5,745,049	1877	4,162,883
1873	9,761,752	1878	3,908,272

Thus it will be seen that the tax of 1873 was the largest State tax ever paid by the City. Its large amount is due to the fact that in that year the Republican State administration made good, by taxation, the deficiency in the Sinking Fund which had been caused by preceding Democratic administrations. Of that sum of nearly $10,000,000 over $3,000,000 were, however, paid by bonds, and added to the City debt, so that the $8,012,386 paid in 1875, was the largest State tax ever paid in one year by direct taxation. The bonded debt, then, added to the City debt, from 1835 to 1878, was as follows:

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
1835	$962,534	1861	$35,073,577
1845	13,026,981	1875	112,911,488
1855	15,024,418	1878	117,700,742

The large increase between 1835 and 1845 was owing to the liability incurred in supplying the City with Croton water, while the increase from 1855 to 1865 was mainly due to the effects of the war. The gigantic strides, however, which the indebtedness of the City made between 1865 and 1875, of more than $80,000,000, is attributable to the results of the ruin of the Tweed Ring. For several years prior to 1871 the Ring had been squandering money, running the City in debt, and beguiling the tax-payers with a low rate of taxation. In 1870 they had a law passed restricting the rate of taxation to 2 per cent. Subsequently, however, the law was amended in order to allow an increase in the State tax, which raised the rate to 2.17 per cent. The explosion of the Ring in the Fall of 1871, and the adoption by the reformed administration of the policy of paying current expenses out of taxation, instead of adding them to the City debt, caused an increase to 2.90 per cent. From 1872 to 1876, the rate was also increased on account of the increase in the State debt, consequent upon the bounty loan, the replacing of the amount taken from the sinking fund, and the addition, in 1875 and 1876, of $1,598,767 50 to pay for the improvement of Fourth-avenue.

Should the ratio of increase in the value of real estate in the City continue this year in proportion to the past six years, the aggregate would exceed last year's total amount by about $25,000,000. The Commissioners think it will be more. The decline in values of real estate range from 10 to 60 per cent., while the assessments on old property remains about the same. In choice localities the decline is estimated at 10 to 15 per cent., in ordinary locations 30 to 40 per cent., and in unimproved localities 40 to 60 per cent.

The opening up of the upper end of the island, as the result of rapid transit on both the East and West Sides, is looked upon as a means of future increase of taxable real estate; but the benefit is not expected to be available for several years to come. On Broadway, below Houston and above Tenth streets, not much change in values is noticeable, while between those two points, one being above the wholesale trade and the other below the retail trade, there is a falling off in values to some extent. Applications for abatements in taxes on real estate will be received until April 30, and acted upon in May, so that the tax levy for 1879 cannot be fixed before June.

A SHERIFF'S ACCOUNTS SHORT.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 15.—Local political circles are disturbed to-night by the discovery of a deficiency of $23,000 in the accounts of the retiring Democratic Sheriff, William Pitt Wallace. Wallace frankly admits that the money is gone and that he cannot pay it. He says his living expenses during his term of office were high, and that he was induced to lend $10,000 of county funds to his business partner, who afterward became bankrupt. He declares, however, that he had no idea until the recent adjustment of the books, that he was behind in a larger sum that he was unable to pay. He says he will turn over all his property to his bondsmen. Soon after Wallace was installed in office he was tried in the United States Court and convicted of procuring illegal voters. He was sentenced to pay a fine of $500 and to be imprisoned for a short term. In consideration of his family, sentence of imprisonment was remitted. He was elected in the campaign of 1876, when the rallying cry of the Democracy was "economy and reform."

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16—1 A. M.—The area of lowest pressure has moved north-eastward to the lake region, while high pressure has continued over New-England. Southerly winds, cloudy and rainy weather have prevailed in the Gulf States. Increasing easterly winds, with rain or snow, have prevailed in the Ohio Valley, lower lake region, and Middle States. Northerly winds, with snow, prevail in the North-west. The pressure has fallen on the North Pacific coast, with light rain or snow, but has risen in California. The rivers fell on Wednesday three feet at Augusta, but rose two feet at Cairo and Memphis, 15 inches at Nashville, and slightly at Chattanooga and Decatur, where the Tennessee continues above danger line.

INDICATIONS.

For the South Atlantic States easterly winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather, falling barometer.

For the Gulf States warmer, southerly, shifting to colder north-west winds, cloudy weather, and possibly light rains, followed by clearing weather, stationary or rising barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, southerly winds, with rain, veering to colder westerly, with rising barometer and clearing weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, colder northerly winds, rising barometer, and clear weather.

For the upper lake region, north-east backing to north-west winds, colder, cloudy weather, with snow or rain, followed by clearing weather, falling, followed by rising barometer.

For the lower lake region, increasing north-east winds, warmer, cloudy weather, with snow or possibly rain, falling barometer.

For the Middle states, north-east veering to southerly winds, cooler, followed by slightly warmer cloudy weather, with snow or rain, falling barometer.

For New-England, stationary or rising, followed by falling barometer, cooler, clear, followed by warmer, cloudy, or partly cloudy weather and north-east winds.

For the Pacific coast, clear weather, and in the North Pacific occasional rains.

The rivers will generally rise.

Cautionary signals continue at Grand Haven, Milwaukee, Ludington, Sandy Hook, Barnegat, Atlantic City, Cape May, Cape Henry, Kitty Hawk, Cape Hatteras, Cape Lookout, Macon, and are ordered for Wood's Holl, Newport, New-London, New-Haven, New-York, Lewes, Baltimore, and Norfolk. Cautionary off-shore signals continue at Indianola and Galveston.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1878.	1879.		1878.	1879.
3 A. M.	30°	29°	3:30 P. M.	42°	25°
6 A. M.	37°	29°	6 P. M.	38°	22°
9 A. M.	38°	26°	9 P. M.	36°	18°
12 M.	42°	27°	12 P. M.	33°	16°

Average temperature yesterday.....23½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....38½°

The snow-storm which began to fall shortly before 10 o'clock last night extended as far west as Omaha, and covered the localities of Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Duluth, Grand Haven, La Crosse, and Milwaukee, and went on eastward to Boston. The wind blew at the rate of 13 miles an hour, only, but that was sufficient to drift the fine snow around the corners of buildings, leaving the pavement nearly bare in those spots, while large drifts accumulated in sheltered spots. The horse-cars did not find it necessary to double up their teams, as most of the lines ceased running at midnight, and the humidity of the air was very slight, being only 61 per cent., so that the snow plows cleared the tracks readily. Following the snow-storm colder weather may be expected. While the thermometer stood at 16° above zero in this City at 11 P. M. yesterday, the mercury had dropped from 33° to zero at Albany, and from 31° to zero at Pittsburg at the same hour. At 1 A. M. to-day the signals were ordered up, as there was a prospect of a heavy snow-storm, the wind was blowing from the north-east, and signals were also hoisted at Lewes, Baltimore, Norfolk, and Eastern ports.

WINTRY WEATHER WEST AND SOUTH.

BUFFALO, Jan. 15.—It has been snowing lightly since 10 o'clock to-night and fears are entertained of another blockade. No serious detention has yet been experienced on any railroad. The passenger train on the Lake Shore Road which was due here at 9 o'clock to-night, was one hour behind time, and the freight trains are moving slowly. On the Central Road passenger trains are from 40 to 60 minutes late. The Erie Express arrived on time, and the freight trains run regularly.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 15.—A drenching rain has prevailed all day, and the streets are streaming with slush from the melting snow and ice. The effect of the thaw on the ice in the river is imperceptible, however, and there is no prospect of the breaking up of the gorge here for some days at least, even though the weather should continue warm. The ice is not expected to move unless the river rises very much higher, of which there is no present prospect.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 15.—The tow-boat Hobson was sunk by the ice to-day. She can be saved. Unless a flood comes no more local damage can occur. The Kentucky River is reported in a turbulent condition, and much loss of logs has already occurred.

RICHMOND, Jan. 15.—Efforts made to-day by the New-York steamers Richmond and Wyanoke to break the ice-gorge below the city proved unsuccessful.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

At an early hour yesterday morning flames were seen issuing from the rear of Winchester's grocery, No. 96 Newark-avenue, Jersey City. An alarm was given, but owing to the breaking of a spring connected with the Newark-avenue bell, the station was not properly given, and it was some time before the location of the fire was known to the department. In the meantime the flames had spread rapidly, and it became necessary to ring the second alarm and call out the reserve force of firemen. At 5 o'clock the fire was under control, having been mainly confined to the rear ground floor of Winchester's building, though the adjoining buildings were somewhat damaged. The losses and insurances are as follows: No. 96, occupied by William Winchester as a grocery store, loss, $5,000; insured for $3,500 in the Relief and Royal Companies. The building was owned by Thomas H. Love, whose loss is $4,500, which is fully covered by insurance. The upper floor was occupied by A. C. Lavris as a photograph gallery. His loss is $800; not insured. No. 94, owned by Mary Pelioth, was damaged about $1,500; insured for $5,500. The ground floor was occupied by A. F. Fitzgibbon as a liquor store; loss, $1,000; not insured. Four families lived on the top floor. They lose furniture aggregating $1,000. No. 98 was slightly damaged. Philip Morris, fancy goods dealer, lost $300 on stock and $200 on furniture; fully insured.

The oil tank at the station of the New-York Elevated Railroad, at Front and Whitehall streets, was set on fire yesterday afternoon by sparks from a passing locomotive. An alarm brought the firemen to the spot, and the fire was quickly extinguished. Damage, $100. The trains on the eastern section of the road were delayed for about 10 minutes.

OSWEGO MIDLAND NEGOTIATIONS.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 15.—The Utica *Herald* announces by authority that the negotiations between the first mortgage bondholders and the holders of Receivers' certificates of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company have been brought to a satisfactory conclusion. The agreement provides for a sale of the mortgaged property, its purchase by the committee, and the organization by it of a new company. The committee consists of C. A. Jordan, Henry Amy, F. P. Jones, Edward Livingstone, Theodore Houston, Edward Parsons, William H. Fenner, Jr., C. S. Williams, and William C. Whitney. Six million dollars in bonds and $1,200,000 in certificates have already been deposited with the committee. The committee has determined to withdraw the appeal in the foreclosure suit now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States, at Washington, and to procure the entry in the case of a moderate decree.

MICHIGAN LEGISLATIVE METHODS.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 15.—The House Committee on Internal Improvements to-day reported favorably the joint resolution authorizing the Board of Control to transfer the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal to the General Government. In the House of Representatives, Mr. Griffey introduced a bill extending for two years, unconditionally, the land grant in aid of the Marquette and Mackinaw Railroad.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 15.—At Sacramento to-day A. P. Clark, partner of Troy Dye, charged with complicity in the murder of Tullie, was acquitted.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 15.—David Russell, of North Hebron, Washington County, was frozen to death last Saturday while attempting to walk home from a neighbor's house, a distance of a mile.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 15.—Henry Weber, a well-known bridge-builder, engaged in constructing a bridge at the Englefide coal mines, near Evansville, fell from a height of 12 feet, and has since been insensible. His injury is supposed to be fatal.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION—Jan. 15

SUMMARY.

The Senate conference committee on the Military Academy Appropriation bill submitted a report, which was adopted, and the bill was then passed. Mr. Voorhees submitted a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Indian Committee to investigate the recent escape of Cheyennes from Fort Robinson and report to the Senate. A discussion was had on the bill for the payment of three months' extra pay to officers and soldiers of the Mexican war, pending action on which the morning hour expired, and the consideration of the Patent bill was resumed. Without action, however, the Senate went into executive session, after which it adjourned.

The special order in the House being the reception of reports from the Ways and Means Committee, Mr. Wood reported the Certificate of Deposit bill, to which Mr. Kelley offered an amendment providing for the conversion of such certificates, after six months, into lawful money. Mr. Wood explained and advocated the measure, as did Mr. Garfield and Mr. Chittenden, but it was strenuously opposed by Messrs. Kelley, Butler, and Hewitt, who argued that it was not in the interests of the working men, as claimed by its supporters. After a long debate, Mr. Kelley's amendment was rejected—81 to 151—as was one offered by Mr. Burchard. A motion was then made to adjourn, and the yeas and nays were ordered. The motion was lost—78 to 126—and the House, in pursuance of a previous agreement, took a recess until evening. At the evening session the Certificate of Deposit bill was passed by a vote of 117 yeas to 72 nays. Mr. Wood then reported the bill making greenbacks receivable for Customs dues, and this too was passed, after being strenuously opposed by Mr. Garfield. The Refunding bill was then reported, the main question was ordered, and the House adjourned.

SENATE.

THE M'GARRAHAN CLAIM.

Mr. MCDONALD, of Indiana, from the Committee on Public Lands, which committee at the last session of Congress reported adversely on the claim of Mr. McGarrahan, and obtained leave to submit a written report on the subject at this session, giving their reasons why his claim to the Panoche Grande should not be allowed, now submitted such report. Ordered printed.

THE LATE PROF. HENRY.

Mr. WITHERS, of Virginia, submitted a resolution providing that the Senate, instead of adjourning to-morrow afternoon, shall take a recess until 7:45 P. M., at which time it shall meet in the chamber and proceed to the hall of the House to take part in the memorial services of the late Prof. Henry. Laid over.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY BILL PASSED.

Mr. ALLISON, of Iowa, from the conference committee on the Military Academy Appropriation bill, submitted a report, and in explanation thereof said the differences between the two houses had been divided. The Senate appropriated $3,000 for electrical apparatus, and the committee determined upon $1,500. The salary of the clerk to the Treasurer had been fixed at $900 instead of $1,200. The report was then agreed to and passed. It now goes to the President for his signature.

THE FLIGHT OF THE CHEYENNES.

Mr. VORHEES, of Indiana, submitted a resolution "That the Committee on Indian Affairs be and is hereby instructed to inquire into the circumstances which led to the recent escape of Cheyenne Indians from Fort Robinson and the subsequent slaughter by the United States forces who were charged with their custody, and that said committee report its findings to this body." Agreed to.

NEW-YORK PETITIONS.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, presented a petition of merchants and shippers of New-York City in favor of the Nicaragua Canal bill. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Also, a petition of persons who were privates in Company G, Thirteenth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, praying for the passage of a bill authorizing the payment to them of a bounty of $100 each. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE PAY OF MEXICAN WAR SOLDIERS.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of bills on the calendar not objected to under the five-minute rule.

The House bill for the payment to the officers and soldiers of the Mexican war of three months' extra pay,

THE BANKING DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT LAMB.

THE FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS OF THE STATE AND THEIR CONDITION—PAPER CURRENCY AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT—NATIONAL AND STATE BANKS—PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE BANKING LAW.

The annual report of the Superintendent of the Banking Department, showing the condition of the banks and banking associations of the State during 1878, has been transmitted to the Legislature. The more important parts of the report are given below:

The number of banks and banking associations organized under laws of the State, and reporting to the Bank Department on the 30th of September, 1878, was 75. The total number which reported at the close of the previous fiscal year was 81. During the last fiscal year one new banking association, the New-York State Banking Company of Syracuse, was formed. Seven banking associations were closed; Brewers' and Grocers' Bank, Bull's Head Bank, and Commercial Bank, New-York; Bank of Chenango, Norwich; Commercial Bank, Rochester; State Bank, Olean, and Bank of Wappinger's Falls. Five of these voluntarily closed their business, and two closed as State banks and reorganized as national banks. Eleven trust, loan, and mortgage companies reported to the Superintendent on June 30, 1878. During the fiscal year one company, the National Trust Company, New-York, failed, and is in the hands of a Receiver. During the same period the Equitable Trust Company and the United States Mortgage Company of New-York made their first report to this department. Following are tabulations of the two quarterly reports of all the reporting banks and banking associations for the dates respectively stated, which were near the close of the last two fiscal years:

RESOURCES.	Condition Sept. 22, 1877.	Condition Sept. 21, 1878.
Loans and discounts	$57,905,952	$51,626,029
Due from Directors of the banks included in loans and discounts	1,908,933	2,227,582
Overdrafts	124,480	102,909
Due from trust companies, State, national, and private banks and brokers	6,118,213	5,784,989
Real estate	2,271,316	2,257,083
Specie	2,120,069	2,714,434
Bonds and mortgages	452,501	376,582
Stocks	7,518,659	8,437,190
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks	7,116,341	8,147,427
Cash items	9,161,426	6,720,543
Loss and profit account	465,051	309,918
Assets not included under either of the above heads	59,339	148,258
Add for cents	252	244
Total	$93,385,429	$86,655,676
LIABILITIES.		
Capital	$22,729,100	$20,568,900
Surplus fund	2,415,258	4,559,903
Undivided profits	5,761,042	2,971,043
Circulation	55,058	51,571
Due depositors on demand	54,002,718	50,540,621
Due to trust companies, State, national, and private banks and brokers	6,544,832	6,811,117
Due individuals and corporations other than banks and depositors	645,351	293,892
Due Treasurer of the State of New-York	1,126,275	726,757
Amount due not included under either of the above heads	579,354	433,128
Add for cents	141	132
Total	$93,385,429	$86,655,676

Thirteen banking associations have reduced their capital during the year. The aggregate of such reduction is $1,348,400. Such reduction is the result in part of losses in business, and in part is a withdrawal of capital not active enough to pay the excessive taxes levied and earn any income. The aggregate results of the reports of the examinations of State, national, and trust and mortgage companies for the past two years are as follows:

	Resources.	Liabilities.	Surplus.
1877	$73,127,456 12	$67,380,161 29	$6,100,040 97
1878	71,547,372	64,616,731,090 52	6,950,687 97

The outstanding aggregate of the circulating notes of the State banks was $535,821 50 Sept. 30, 1878. At the close of the previous year it was $662,912 50. The reduction during the year was $127,091. The circulation outstanding and secured on Sept. 30, 1878, was $101,575; the unsecured circulation, $434,246 50.

The securities held by the Superintendent in trust on Sept. 30, 1878, amounted to $1,169,697 86. The net decrease in securities was $171,400 59.

During the year four incorporated banks advertised the final redemption of their notes. Of 42 incorporated banks whose circulation accounts were open when the act of 1873 was passed, but one remain which have not availed themselves of the provisions of the law that provide an easy way to finally close their affairs. The retirement of some State banks from business, the reduction of capital in others, and the passing of dividends in some, are all expressions of the difficulties which surround the banking business. Check upon these reductions will be made when all banking is reduced to the minimum, if any is made—and it is a matter of fact that in a great many of the banks, both State and national, none, or very small profit, has been made upon the currency. The reason is the onerous and inequitable taxation imposed upon the banks. To show how deep this demand of the tax-gatherer enters the income, or the profit and, gathered from the banks, I have obtained the amount of taxes paid by each of the State banks from Jan. 1, 1873, to Jan. 1, 1878. The statement embraces the taxes paid the United States, the State of New-York, including local taxes. The capital stood at $21,916,600. The taxes paid during the five years aggregate $4,773,867; that is, in five years a sum between one-fifth and one-fourth of the capital of the State banks has been taken from them in taxes and duties. The fact is apparent. It is a problem whether any kind of business could bear it. The State, too, discriminates, either in law or in the administration of the Tax Laws, against the banks when compared with the individual capitalists and other corporations. The banks are lenders of money. For the last few years they have been losers of money to a large extent. The business has been attended with great risk. The banks are seriously crippled by losses resulting from the failure of debtors once solvent, but the State refuses to take anycognizance of the consequences that result to the banks in enforcing taxes.

Of the new forms for reports adopted in December, 1877, the Superintendent says: "Their employment has demonstrated their advantage. They have shown in several banks a very different condition of affairs from that exhibited in former reports. And the Superintendent has found, through them, not a few points of weakness in banks, errors in the conduct of some that have been corrected, and, I regret to say, instances of officers of corporations duped by apparently criminal acts, done with the purpose of concealing the actual state of affairs of the bank from the Superintendent."

Under the new mode of publishing had been in use a year, the legal power of the Superintendent to require such reports from the banks was questioned by the officers of one of the banks. The Attorney-General sustained the right, and the only objection the banks have welcomed the change, because it enables the Superintendent to ascertain more fully and clearly the condition of the banks, and thereby avoid conditions, including banks, from possible loss by the continuance of a weak or insolvent bank in business.

During the last year 30 of the banks were examined, and of only a very few were found in such position of financial strength and prudent and lawful administration that the necessity for examination was not plain. Referring to the bill that failed at the last session, providing for the periodical examination of the banks, the Superintendent favors its re-introduction, and says some of the banks opposing the bill formerly will not resist such legislation again.

In recent years some of the State banks have assumed that they had the right to make any investment of money which the discretion of the Directors or officers approved. The Superintendent could not find authority for such investments, and the decision of the Attorney-General was in harmony, that such unlimited investment is illegal.

The Revised Statutes contain a system of prohibitions and restrictions to prevent the insolvency of moneyed corporations. Sound reasons require that material portions of these general statutes should be made applicable to the banking associations. As borrowers, and as other corporations, the debtors to depositors, they should be surrounded by such limitations as will restrain officers of them from reckless conduct of them, and will subject such officers to certain and exemplary punishment if they violate the law by the commission of felonious acts.

As to paper currency, the report says: "It is a popular notion that it will be economical and beneficial, as respects the people, for the National Government to furnish the paper currency of the country. Among all the fallacies which prevail respecting banking and the currency, I think none would prove more mischievous, practically, than this one. If it were made operative. In our country, on account of the frequency of elections and the changes in Administration, to make the paper currency depend on the mutations of politics would be one of the most disastrous events that could befall.

The paper currency should be secured, redeemable in real values, and elastic, naturally contracting and expanding with the shrinking or swelling volume of business. For this reason Government cannot well manage it. The paper currency issued by banks, if backed by the substantial value, the real property which secures its payment or redemption, is the safest which can be made, because it does not violate the natural principles and rules of business and trade.

The national banks have a secured circulation redeemable in lawful money. If the Government had not hindered resumption by the great amount of its notes, I think the banks would have resumed before this time, for the banks of the country have always favored early resumption after a financial crisis.

The mistake made against the national banks is calculated to do nothing but harm. But I expect to see such aggressive ideas prevail, and to see attacks more or less formidable made upon the banks, until there shall be more freedom in banking than at present.

The national bank franchise is a monopoly, as compared with that of the State banks, on account of the prohibitive tax imposed upon the issue of circulation by the State banks. It is claimed that national bank circulation has some great advantages for the people. I concede the force of this. That is the reason why the national banks can now be put upon their merits, and should not be longer protected and guarded by the grant of special privileges denied to State banks. Corporate banking under any proper and well-regulated system, like that of New-York or of the national system, is surrounded with checks, limitations, and safeguards which are intended to render the banks safe and to protect the people against loss through them. As some compensation for these restrictions and safeguards, circulation of notes has been permitted to them. But the National Administration has arbitrarily robbed the State banks of this compensating benefit for the restraining laws and regulations to which they are subjected. As a consequence, private banks have largely multiplied, to the advantage neither of the people nor of the Government. Suppose the case of circulation for these to be removed. State banks may then issue notes, as they did for 80 years, without question in regard to their legal right to do so. The national bank currency would come into competition with the State bank notes. The people would, as the users of currency, find out which one best served them, which one was the best representative of the value that it purported to stand for. The best currency would run out the other, where there was free competition.

Such a course would afford the only infallible test of the comparative value of the two kinds of currency.

After free trial, the national currency would be approved for many uses, and would stand then, as it does not now, secure in the approbation of the calm, practical judgment of the great body of people, and would rest in the permanent stability that would follow such a popular verdict.

Corporate banking would, in this way, be absolutely free. Such banking would be as nearly safe as it can be made, for the organization of the national banks and of the best State banks would compel all corporate banking to fulfill the same conditions in order to live. The circulation of all corporate banks would be somewhat restricted, so the people would have no hesitation in using it. The currency would be elastic, for there would be no forces to control the volume of it, except those of legitimate and normal business. The banks might issue unnumbered notes; one would have to hold them till the men who use currency and could give security for them borrowed them. The volume would expand and shrink just as the commercial transactions of the country did, and not as the needs of the public Treasury might demand or the exigencies of political parties might prompt.

A larger experience confirms the conviction in my mind that the Banking laws of the State need complete and thorough revision. Legislation is required for several purposes, to wit:

1. To define and fix the liability of stockholders in State banks for the debts of the banks.

2. To regulate deposits of stocks in the Bank Department by the banks.

3. To amend the law to organize the Bank Department in order to attain greater equity in assessments upon corporations for the expenses of the department and the utmost economy in the expenses of the department.

4. To define precisely the powers of the Bank Superintendents and the duties of the bank officers in making quarterly reports.

5. To make some provisions of the Revised Statutes relating to moneyed corporations applicable to banking associations.

6. To prevent private bankers from assuming corporate titles, either new ones or those of closed State banks, and doing a banking business under such misleading and deceptive titles.

7. To repeal all laws which place mutual aid, loan, and building fund associations under the supervision of the Bank Department. The reasons for this recommendation have been stated in former reports.

FAILURES LAST YEAR.

AN INCREASE OVER 1877—THE CAUSES WHICH LED THERETO—THE OUTLOOK FOR THE FUTURE.

The annual circular of Dun, Barlow & Company's Mercantile Agency gives the total number of failures in the United States during the year 1878 as 10,478, with total liabilities amounting to $234,383,132. In 1877 the total failures were 8,872, with liabilities reaching $190,669,936. This increase of 1,606 failures in the past year is accounted for by the fact that circumstances during the year were "peculiarly influential in encouraging casualties of this character." These circumstances are given as six in number: (1.) 1878 was the fifth year of a depression unparalleled in character, extent, and duration. (2.) Unseasonable weather during the first quarter of the year materially restricted sales and collections, causing a good deal of embarrassment? (3.) Business was materially restricted during the first half of the year by the monetary discussions in and out of Congress, together with a possibility of changes in the tariff, which created doubt and uncertainty as to the future. (4.) An enormous shrinkage was caused by a general and permanent decline in values all over the world, greater than ever before in a similar period. (5.) The yellow fever epidemic in the South caused a vast material loss from the forced suspension of labor and business. (6.) The abolition of the Bankrupt law, and the long delay permitted to elapse before its repeal, had more to do with the increase of failures than any other circumstance. Regarding the outlook for the future, the report says: "It is significant that out of the six leading circumstances enumerated as contributing to failures during the year five no longer exist. In the room of these disturbing elements other favorable conditions are present, year ahead. The immediate future, to so much improve business as to make the decrease of failures in 1879 much more marked than the increase in 1878." The most important of these conditions is found in the return to specie payments without a ripple of disturbance in the business world. Another is the fact that values have now reached a level lower than the gold standard in normal times, without which no marked prosperity would have been possible. A third indication of the approach of better times is the prosperity of the vast class who till the soil, while a fourth favorable feature is the changing character of the industries of a large number of persons, as indicated in the increased amount of land taken up for actual settlement.

The large liabilities of the past year's failures are adjudged only by the figures for 1873, when they reached $228,589,000. This sum, however, was divided among only 5,163 failures, less than half the number in 1878. The distribution of last year's failures over the country is shown in the following table, with the percentage, average, &c.:

States.	No. in Business.	No. of Failures.	Per-centage of Failures.	Amount of Liabilities.	Average Liabilities.
Eastern States	79,765	1,734	1 in 46	$35,294,026	$20,354
Middle States	229,385	3,199	1 in 71	95,293,466	29,788
South'n States	96,297	1,435	1 in 68	26,322,961	18,602
West'n States	240,933	3,436	1 in 70	64,309,503	18,716
Pacific St. and Ter's	28,361	691	1 in 41	13,163,176	18,967
Total for the U. S.	674,741	10,478	1 in 64	$234,383,132	$22,369

The gradual growth of failures during the past seven years is shown in the following table:

Years.	Number.	Total Liabilities.	Average Liabilities.
1878	10,478	$234,383,132	$22,369
1877	8,872	190,669,930	21,491
1876	9,092	191,117,788	21,020
1875	7,740	201,060,389	25,977
1874	5,839	159,239,089	27,313
1873	5,183	228,589,000	44,086
1872	4,069	121,056,000	29,750

The failures in the Dominion of Canada during 1878 numbered 555, with liabilities amounting to $9,100,929.

THE QUESTION OF THROUGH FREIGHTS.

Notwithstanding their assurances that they could not be persuaded to do such a thing, the representatives of the various steam-ship lines met the committee on through freights, appointed at the recent conference of Eastern and Western railroad managers, in the office of the North Atlantic Steamship Company, No. 29 Broadway, yesterday. There were present on the part of the railroads George R. Blanchard, Vice-President of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Company; E. T. Hopkins, foreign freight agent of the same company; O. J. Grear, foreign freight agent of the Pennsylvania Company; William H. Mellhany, foreign freight agent of the New-York Central and Hudson River Company; Thomas H. Stamford, acting on behalf of the Baltimore and Ohio Company, and Commissioner Albert Fink; and, on the part of the steam-ships, John G. Dale, of the Inman Line; A. B. Small, of the same line; Andrew Underhill, of Williams & Guion's Line; F. W. J. Hurst, of the National Line; R. F. Cortis, of the White Star Line; Messrs. Coverly and Henderson, of the Anchor Line, and Ratcliffe Baldwin, of the State Line. The resolution adopted at the other meeting to equalize through rates of freight from the West to Europe by way of all lines from the seaboard cities was presented, and at once met with general opposition from the steam-ship men. They offered as an alternative, a resolution that all the railroads should agree not to ship by way of any line not represented at the meeting, but this was immediately rejected by the railroad men. Both bodies then held separate conferences, as a result of which they appointed committees of four to confer with each other to-day, and endeavor to reach some settlement of the question.

THE GERMANS AND BAYARD TAYLOR.

It is proposed by some of the German singing societies of this City to have the late Bayard Taylor's body lie in state in the Governor's Room upon its arrival here. Alderman Morris received a communication on the subject from the Gesang-Verein, Franz Abt Schueler, in which the use of the Governor's Room was requested for the purpose. The German singing societies propose to have a solemn dirge sung in the City Hall Park, by representatives from the different organizations, while the body is lying in state.

MURDERED IN NEW-MEXICO.

Eberhard Focke, an old and esteemed merchant of New-Brighton, Staten Island, left home last Fall for a tour on business through Texas and New-Mexico. Information has been received by the friends of Mr. Focke that the latter was murdered recently while attempting to detain one of his customers, who was taking flight after disposing of a stock of goods for which he had not paid Mr. Focke.

WHY HE CHANGED PLANS.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE IMPROVEMENT.

THE REPLY OF ENGINEER FRANKLIN TO THE CHARGES—HE SAYS THE WORK WAS PROPERLY DONE.

The contractors Desker and Quintard, to whom was committed the task of laying out and completing Riverside-avenue, complained some time ago that the Park Department's Superintending Engineer, James C. Aldrich, was requiring them to do work outside of the contract. This resulted in the removal of Aldrich by the Commissioners, and the appointment of Thomas Franklin in his place. In December last charges similar to those preferred against Aldrich were brought against Franklin, and a committee consisting of Messrs. Haswell, Worthen, and Bogart were appointed to investigate the work as carried on under Engineer Franklin. Majority and minority reports were presented on Dec. 27, Bogart offering the minority report.

At the meeting of the Park Commissioners yesterday, Franklin was called upon to answer the charges contained in the majority report. He offered a long written defense, which was laid over for future consideration. He argues that the whole matter about the avenue has been placed in a false light before the public, and intimates that the signers of the majority report conspired to secure his removal. After describing what Riverside-avenue is, and its general plan, which includes what is known as Riverside Park, he says that the specifications he received to guide him in the construction of the improvement, in March last, were crude and incongruous, comprising 224 paragraphs, 65 of which were left to his own judgment and discretion in respect to their interpretation and execution. He says, further, that the topographical surveys upon which the plans and specifications were based were inaccurate, rendering it a matter of impossibility to make the work itself conform with the plans, the details of which, he says, were in a large measure undefined and obscure. The contract, as a whole, could not, he argues, have been carried out at all were it not for a saving clause, providing that the engineer in charge of the work should in all cases determine the amount or quality of the work, and that he should determine all questions relative to lines, levels, and dimensions. His predecessor had modified the work to a certain extent, and he [Franklin] could not but follow an example that was dictated "by ordinary common sense." He then passes to a definition of the duty of the investigators, under the resolution appointing them, and declares that they did not compare the work with the specifications, as they should have done. Instead of this, they took testimony from discharged employes, were addressed by Smith E. Lane, and expended but a few hours of time in their rest duty of personal examination of the work. Mr. Franklin next proceeds to consider seriatim the charges of the majority report. This report shows, he says, that the investigators left nearly 200 paragraphs of the contract unnoticed, and considered only 27 of the remainder. Of these 27 they give to about half their unqualified approval, praising the most difficult and costly portions of the work as having been done in a manner superior to that called for in the specifications. He says that in filling over the line of the avenue he did not overfill, and indulged in no needless felling of trees. He preserved all top-soil that was worth preserving, employing it as filling. He says the shaping of the slopes could not be charged with more or less than the estimate, as this portion of the work is still unfinished. He denies that he did not pay proper attention to the filling in of the interstices between the stones on the embankment, and declares that though some of the edging of the embankment may have settled, it will be properly completed in the final adjustment of the embankment. He defends his action in increasing the parapet wall, before the specifications in regard to it, to height, and claims that the increase will result in the prevention of accidents to life and limb by protecting persons against falling over the high retaining walls. Further on in the report he says that in the construction of the parapet wall was due to the impossibility of obtaining the proper stones in the time specified, but, he says, where two stones were used instead of one, the two were as securely bound with iron anchors as to render them equal in strength to a single stone, and, in all respects, they comply with the spirit of the specification. The filling of the rear wall, he states, was among the matters left to his discretion, and is not properly a subject for adverse criticism on the ground that stone was used where it ought not to have been. With reference to the criticisms on the pavement of the roadway of the drive, the effect of which, he says, he used a heavier roller than was named in the specifications, because a heavier one was necessary. The roadway, he argues, will be as good as any in existence when completed. He claims to have given satisfactory answers all three of the criticisms. In reply to criticisms as to the faulty condition of the gutters and stone edgings, he declares that all defects will be found to have been remedied as the work is completed. Instead of this defense, he intimates that the condemnation passed upon himself in the report is an outgrowth of the signers' desire for his removal from a place "which, he has been informed, they have solicited with great earnestness." He also submits the minority report of Mr. Bacon, which declares that the work was well planned, and is being well done, considering the latitude allowed under the specifications. Engineer Bacon's claim is based on a report from Messrs. Julius W. Adams and William J. McAlpine, of the American Society of Civil Engineers, who say they have examined the work, and deem the changes in the original plan "wise, prudent, judicious, and are of the opinion that the materials employed were well suited to secure good and permanent work, in accordance with the spirit of the contract.

MR. BERRIAN'S SINGULAR CONDUCT.

The contestants in the Berrian will case closed their testimony yesterday, and the further hearing was then adjourned over until Feb. 15. The testimony taken yesterday was mainly corroborative of that already brought forward, showing that the testator for some two years before his death indulged habitually and to excess in the use of intoxicating liquors, and that his conduct was irrational and his conversation frequently incoherent. Mary Bouton, a young girl, who said she had acted as nurse to Mrs. De Zea when she was ill at a hotel in Passaic, described the scene that took place between Berrian and the woman shortly before her death; he rushed into the room intoxicated and crying, and said: "Yen are going to die," and "You don't know me, but I am Daniel Berrian;" then he gave way to an exhibition of grief, knelt beside the bed, and began to repeat the Lord's Prayer, but when he was about half way through with the recitation he arose, and, going to the adjoining room, called aloud for a "brandy smash;" Mrs. De Zea died the same day; when she was prepared for burial the testator came into the room in his night-clothes and threatened to open the coffin-lid, and, after gazing lying in her coffin, and just before the burial, he came into the room, struck the coffin-lid, and exclaimed "She's not dead;" on all of these occasions he was under the influence of liquor.

A SWINDLER SENT TO STATE PRISON.

James Levy, alias James Ross, alias J. H. Florence, a Hebrew, who gave his address as No. 98 Third-avenue, was called up by Assistant District Attorney Rollins, in General Sessions, yesterday, to answer four charges of forgery, obtaining money by false pretenses, and violation of the Hotel act. The accused is a most expert swindler, who, by his insinuating manner, succeeded in making an easy living. His favorite mode of swindling the public was by representing himself as an agent of St. John's Guild, and by this means he collected several sums of money, ranging from $20 to $50, from charitable citizens. On Christmas Eve he put up at the Albemarle Hotel, ordered a fire in his room, partook of supper, and made himself generally comfortable. He left without announcing his departure, and it was then discovered that the valise which he had "forgotten" was filled with bottles and stones, nicely packed in rags. On being placed at the bar, Levy pleaded guilty to one of the four charges against him, and he was sentenced to the full penalty for one indictment—five years in State Prison at hard labor.

AN AGED CRIMINAL.

Mr. Bergh's society won a victory in the General Sessions yesterday in the conviction of Aaron Harris, the aged proprietor of a dairy at Nos. 195 and 197 Stanton-street, who was charged with torturing six cows by milking them while they were suffering from terrible burns received in a fire. The case for the prosecution was conducted by Assistant District Attorney Herring. Counsel for the prisoner moved for a new trial, and Judge Gildersleeve postponed sentence to give him an opportunity to argue the matter. Harris is 72 years old.

THE PROPOSED FEDERAL PRISON.

As a fact going to strengthen his advocacy of the erection of a Federal prison, Assistant United States Attorney Fiero cites the cost to the Government of the maintenance of Connors, Peckham, and Burckhardt, the counterfeit money dealers, recently sentenced to imprisonment in Albany Penitentiary. The aggregate time of their service will be 22 years, and the State will receive about $1,000 for boarding the men, besides reaping the profits of their labors while in prison.

THE CASE OF DR. CLARENCE M. BAKER.

The case of Dr. Clarence M. Baker, indicted for misdemeanor in having given a false certificate of death in the case of the girl Sarah Victoria Conners, who is alleged to have fallen a victim to the malpractice of Dr. Bradford, was called by Assistant District Attorney Rollins, in General Sessions, yesterday. Mr. Rollins said he had intended to proceed with the trial of the case at once, but found himself unable to do so in consequence of being still in the midst of the McKenna murder case. Counsel for the accused said that inasmuch as the disease by which Miss Conners had come to her death would be the point to be decided on the trial, he was most anxious that Dr. Baker should be tried by a jury of physicians. He was not aware that such a jury could be impaneled, but hoped, if it were possible, that the accused could be tried by a jury of his peers. Judge Cowing said the case of the accused should take the ordinary course, and be tried by a petit jury. They would be just as competent as any jury of physicians to render an intelligent verdict. Indeed, he did not see how any 12 physicians could ever agree upon anything. [Laughter.] Assistant District Attorney Rollins said there was no possible method of obtaining a "struck" jury in the case, and, finally, the trial was set down for Monday next.

THREATENING A LAWYER.

A CONTEMPT OF COURT WHICH WAS NOT PUNISHED—AN EXCITED WITNESS.

Legal proceedings before Judge Freedman, in the Trial Term of the Superior Court, were interrupted yesterday afternoon by an uproar caused by an attempt of a witness to assault a lawyer. The witness was Mr. J. B. Bidgood, Superintendent of the Sixth-Avenue Railroad Company, and the lawyer E. Y. Bell, counsel for Mortimer Hendricks in a suit for $15,000 damages against the corporation mentioned. Mr. Hendricks alleged that on June 4, 1874, while riding on a Sixth-avenue car, he was attacked and beaten by a drunken man, and he claimed that as the drunkard should not have been permitted to board the car, the company was responsible for his violent acts. The case was tried some time ago, and a verdict for $1,000 damages was rendered. The defendants appealed, and yesterday the plaintiff's counsel accused them of inducing a material witness for Mr. Hendricks to hide himself. Among the witnesses for the defendant corporation was Superintendent Bidgood, who was subjected to a rigid cross-examination. In summing up, Mr. Bell spoke severely against Bidgood, distorting his name at the same time into "Bildd good." When the jury had retired to deliberate, Mr. Bidgood approached Mr. Bell, and angrily asked him if he knew who he was talking about when he spoke of Bidgood. Bell replied that he was not talking about his questioner. Mr. Bidgood advanced threatningly toward the lawyer, but a court officer grasped him and pushed him toward the door. He struggled to reach Bell, and several officers took hold of him. He then made a movement which was interpreted as evidence of an intention to draw a revolver and shoot Bell. He was hurried into the corridor, still struggling, and he continued for a long time to contend with his captors. Mr. Bell appealed to the court for protection, and was told that he would be protected while he remained in the courtroom, but the court could not provide for his safety outside. Mr. Bell accordingly did not venture into the corridor until after Mr. Bidgood had been conveyed to his home. The jury returned a verdict of $200 damages for the plaintiff, Hendricks.

THE KILLING OF WILLIAM B. WILLSE.

TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENSE—THE PRISONER'S VERSION OF THE AFFRAY.

The rough element in the Fourteenth and Sixth Wards was well represented at the trial of Frank McKenna, in General Sessions, yesterday, for the murder of William B. Willse. Judge Cowing presided and Assistant District Attorney Rollins conducted the prosecution. The defense called several witnesses to disprove the allegation that Frank McKenna carried a pistol on the night of the shooting, and showed that deceased had threatened to "fix" him for having his [Willse's] brother "Ike" indicted for a stabbing transaction. A number of witnesses testified that the prisoner had always borne a good character.

The prisoner testified in his own behalf that on the night of the "muss" in which Willse received his death wound, he was struck with a brick by deceased, and subsequently knocked on the ground by deceased's brother, "Ike." Willse and McKenna scuffled, heard a shot fired, and thought he himself had been fired at. He denied that he had shot Willse, but said the latter's brother had good reason to shoot him [McKenna] to prevent his being a complainant against him in a case of felonious assault. "Ike" Willse was now serving a term in State Prison for stabbing witness, having pleaded guilty to the charge. In answer to Mr. Rollins, McKenna examined heard a shot fired, and thought he himself had been fired at. He denied that he had shot Willse, but said the latter's brother had good reason to shoot him [McKenna] to prevent his being a complainant against him in a case of felonious assault. "Ike" Willse was now serving a term in State Prison for stabbing witness, having pleaded guilty to the charge. In answer to Mr. Rollins, McKenna examined his pistol, and showed that it was a self-cocker, and that it required a pull of 10 pounds to discharge it. He had a shooting "scrape" with a German lager-beer saloon keeper, a stabbing affray with one Peter Reynolds, and a "growl" at Owney Geoghegan's, in which he was fined $10. In the other cases he had been discharged. Assistant District Attorney Rollins will cross-examine the prisoner to-day.

SUFFICIENLY PUNISHED.

On the night of Oct. 27 Mary E. Perkins snatched a diamond pin from George S. Lynch, who resides on Woodruff-avenue, Morrisania. Lynch pursued her, and in endeavoring to escape, Mary slipped on the sidewalk and broke her leg. She was taken into custody on a charge of larceny, but had to be sent to hospital for surgical treatment. After her discharge from hospital she was sent to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. That body yesterday dismissed the complaint, and when the case was called by Assistant District Attorney Rollins, the accused hobbled to the bar on crutches. Mr. Rollins announced to the court that the case had been dismissed, and Judge Cowing discharged the prisoner. Mary bowed her acknowledgements for the leniency she had been treated with, but said she thought she had suffered enough for her crime, having broken her leg and suffered three months' imprisonment.

THE AUSTRALIAN EXHIBITION.

Mr. R. W. Cameron, No. 23 South William-street, has been delegated full power by the Secretary of the Agricultural Society of New South Wales to act on behalf of the Council of that society in the United States and Canada, in connection with the Australian International Exhibition, to be held in Sydney, opening on the 1st of August, 1879, and continuing for four months. The Australian Government, in consequence of the cordial manner in which the matter has been taken up in England and on the European Continent, has appointed the entire supervision of the Exhibition, which will consist of two divisions, one embracing live stock, agricultural products, machinery and appliances; the other, fine arts, applied fine arts, liberal arts, and the common arts, furniture, clothing, and food; also, products of mining and manufacturing industries, machinery, &c.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 15.—In the Court of Appeals to-day, the following business was transacted;

No. 2—William A. Cole and others, appellants, against Samuel N. Patchen, Executor, and others, respondents; argued by [E. Moore, Jr., for appellants, E. M. Cullen for respondents. No. 3—Zenas W. Mitchell, respondent, against Charles H. Mitchell and others, appellants; argued by J. A. Spoor for appellants, W. B. French for respondent. No. 8—John M. Kinney, respondent, against Bernard McCloskey and another, Executors, &c., appellants; argued by Samuel Hand for appellants, W. L. Robinson for respondent. No. 9—Martin Miesell, Administrator, &c., respondent, against the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company, appellant; argued by George P. Sheldon for appellant, R. E. Taylor for respondent.

The following is the day calendar for to-morrow: Nos. 16, 22, 24, 27, 28, 29, 31, and 32.

DECISIONS IN THE COURTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

The National Broadway Bank vs. Lord.—Amended answer taken out, and cause placed on Special Circuits calendar for the 24th inst., without costs.

Titus vs. Leek.—Motion denied, without costs.

Forsman vs. Schuiling.—Plaintiff's proposed findings and amendments to defendant's findings are passed upon and settled.

Society for Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents vs. Nuger.—Injunction continued, with $10 costs.

McIntire vs. Jones.—Motion granted. Bond in $500.

Ervein vs. The Newerink Steam-boat Company.—Memorandum.

Otis vs. Gray.—Referred to Samuel G. Courtney, Esq.

Lee vs. Black.—Motion for resettlement denied.

Skilton vs. Codwise.—Motion for costs granted and stay continued until it is furnished.

In the Matter of Langbein.—I see no ground for the appointment of a Trustee.

Otis vs. Gray.—Order granted.

By Judge Donohue.

Marsh vs. Marsh.—Motion denied. Memorandum.

By Judge Lawrence.

In the Matter of Bannister.—I have no power to vacate those orders; otherwise this motion would be granted. Memorandum.

By Judge Brady.

Weeks vs. Towns.—Order must be settled on notice, &c.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Lawrence.

Dombmann vs. Schulting.—In this case, I desire the printed case which was used upon the trial.

Moore vs. Moore.—Order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

By Judges Van Vorst and Speir.

Thomson vs. The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company, (Limited.)—Motion denied.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

In the Matter of the Assignment of Bryce & Smith to Lewis.—Petition granted.

Underhill vs. Briant.—Report of sale confirmed.

In the Matter of the Assignment of Athey et al.—Final decree discharging Assignees and surcties under the statute.

Thorn vs. Lorland et al.—Motion denied; no costs, &c.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Sheridan.

Meyer vs. Lowenstein.—Order granted, without costs.

Thompson vs. David.—Order appointing Referee granted.

Robinson vs. Lockwood.—Motion denied, with $10 costs to defendant, to abide event.

Commercial Advertiser Association vs. Miller.—Action discontinued, without costs to either party.

Williams vs. Hall.—Order of discontinuance.

Hershey vs. Gunner.—Motion granted.

Dobson vs. Wiss.—Order denying motion for reargument granted.

Ordes Granted.—Oppenheim vs. Leopold; Morrow vs. Wallenkamp; New-York Express Company vs. George; Raffin vs. Bowley.

Elob vs. Henderson.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Boyle vs. The Self-generating Gas-light Company.—Order granted placing cause on special calendar.

Green vs. Overtile.—Motion granted, with costs, and $10 costs of motion to defendant's attorney.

Quinn vs. Wallace.—Order placing cause on special calendar.

Jacobs vs. Kemp.—Motion to vacate order granted, with $10 costs.

Schwarzkeld vs. Ullman.—Bond approved.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos. 76, 79, 89, 94, 109, 125, 148, 162, 182, 190, 205, 256, 268, 269, 284, 290, 296, 306, 308, 310, 313, 314, 315, 316.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., and Brady and Ingalls, JJ.

Nos. 182, 187, 188, 111, 162, 163, 115, 116, 117, 151, 165, 169½, 170, 105, 112, 140, 170, 107, 110.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Law and Fact—Nos. 563, 564, 792, 779, 793, 815, 554, 817, 753, 830, 783, 784, 785, 805, 737, 72, 402, 722, 726, 696, 613, 34, 76, 811, 832.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. 2938, 2592, 606, 2764, 2765, 2779, 2397, 805, 2768, 2776, 2210, 2844, 2853, 2313, 1805, 1666, 1725, 2125, 1240½, 384, 2620, 1773½, 2838, 2228, 1021, 2523, 2731, 1251, 2207, 2778, 2191, 2015, 2900, 2915, 2832, 2898, 4049, 1890, 2897, 2081, 2850, 2696, 2760.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Fox, J.

Nos. 4188, 1835, 1782, 1783, 1784, 1303, 2282, 3848, 1726, 2203, 2774, 388, 1998, 1151, 23, 2, 2191, 882, 829, 1398, 2569, 2140, 2413, 2085, 2489, 2405.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Landon, J.

Nos. 1671, 1922, 4151, 1947, 2174, 1025, 3829, 2401, 2579, 3652, 2435, 1421, 2820, 1405, 159, 87, 2582, 1360, 598, 4338, 2763, 2136, 2204, 2146, 1811½, 1160.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst and Speir, JJ.

Nos. 5, 43, 44.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos. 26, 29, 45, 54, 64.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos. 572, 555, 464, 547, 560, 601, 628, 543, 350, 408, 356, 813, 548, 299.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by C. P. Daly, C. J., and Larremore and Van Brunt, JJ.

Nos. 47, 67, 68, 29, 1, 27, 42, 66, 86, 37.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos. 826, 827, 412, 413, 704, 802, 803, 1222, 1246, 818, 823, 820, 530, 801, 791.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

JAN 16 1879

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BANKRUPT NOTICES—Sixth Page—7th col.
BOARDING AND LODGING—Seventh Page—5th col.
BUSINESS CHANCES—Seventh Page—5th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Fifth Page—7th col.
CITY ITEMS—Fifth Page—6th col.
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 16, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Ours.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Banker's Daughter.
STANDARD THEATRE.—H. M. S. Pinafore.
BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Rigoletto.
BROADWAY THEATRE.—Les Fourchambault.
PARK THEATRE.—Robinson Crusoe.
THEATRE COMIQUE.—Vaudeville.
NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Davy Crockett.
THE AQUARIUM.—Afternoon and Evening.
SAN FRANCISCO HALL.—Love's Endurance.
MASONIC HALL.—Tom Thumb Troupe.
STEINWAY HALL.—Concert.
ASSOCIATION HALL.—Lecture.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12 00
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum.....2 50
The Weekly Times, per annum.....1 00

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, north-east, veering to southerly winds; cooler, followed by slightly warmer, cloudy weather, with snow or rain; falling barometer.

After its foolish waste of time the day before, the House yesterday recovered enough good sense and energy to pay some attention to the business laid before it by the Committee of Ways and Means. After passing the bill authorizing the issue of 3 per cent. certificates, it also passed the bill authorizing the payment of Customs dues in legal-tender notes, and ordered the previous question on that for the exchange of 4 per cent. bonds for 6 per cents, paying the holders of the bonds three months' interest. The animus of the House, as well as that of Mr. Wood, was very well shown in the refusal to allow Mr. Garfield to offer an amendment limiting the reception of legal tenders to such time as they were maintained at par with gold. Without such limitation, the bill is, in effect, the repudiation of an important pledge by the Government, and an agreement had been made in committee, as Mr. Wood acknowledged, that the amendment should be offered. That gentleman preferred that the House should decide the matter. Mr. Garfield will probably be more careful in the future how he trusts to promises whose observance is to be left to the decision of a body in no wise bound by them.

The bill for the issue of the 3 per cent. certificates in sums of $10 was passed in the House yesterday by a vote of 117 to 71, all amendments being rejected. The defeat of Mr. Kelley's amendment making the certificates convertible into lawful money after six months, necessarily deprives the bill of much, if not of all, of its value as an encouragement to savings among the poorer classes. The objection urged by Mr. Hewitt that the amendment would enable capitalists to deposit large sums with the Government is only partially valid, as the requirement that the money should be left for six months was in a considerable degree a protection against this abuse, and further protection could have been afforded by limiting the amount to be issued to any one person, after the principle now adopted by the larger savings banks. In its present form, the bill, should it become a law, may, however, promote somewhat the funding of the bonds, which is declared to be its chief purpose.

The President seems unable to take any step in regard to the New-York Custom-house without stultifying himself. Secretary Sherman explicitly states that it was "by direction of the President" that he adopted the extraordinary course of sending to the Senate a communication on a subject which was not before it. The thoroughly undignified, not to say tricky, device of heading off the report of a committee by charges which could not be replied to when the report was presented is not calculated either to improve the President's reputation for frankness or to help him to the end which he has in view. If the manner of influencing the action of the Senate in regard to the Custom-house nominations be objectionable, the subject matter of the charges is contemptible. It is inconsistent with previous statements made by the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to Collector Arthur's administration, and with the tenders made to him of other responsible positions. It is also, as will doubtless be made apparent, inconsistent with the facts. If, after months of anxious investigation, a few ridiculous and easily-disproved allegations of incompetency and carelessness are all that the President can urge against Collector Arthur, his official record must be clear indeed, and the duty of the Senate in the premises must be exceedingly plain.

In his annual report, the Superintendent of the Banking Department gives some interesting facts regarding the condition of the banks still doing business under State laws. The year—closing Sept. 30—has not, on the whole, been a profitable one. The number of the banks is now reduced to 75, with a capital of $20,568,200. Thirteen banks have reduced their capital, in all, by $1,348,400 during the year. The loans and discounts have fallen off from $57,906,952 to $51,626,029, and the deposits from $54,002,718 to $50,540,621; but the resources of the banks have been strengthened more than their liabilities have increased, and the net surplus has advanced from $6,100,041 to $6,950,697. Apart from the general depression in business, the Superintendent calls attention to the onerous taxation to which the banks have been subjected. During the past five years this has amounted to 21.7 per cent., or an average annual tax of 4 1-3 per cent., which is certainly oppressive, as compared with the taxation of other forms of business. The Superintendent takes occasion to condemn the taxation of State circulation by the Federal Government, and advocates free competition between State and national banks, declaring that in that case "the best currency would run out the other." This is plausible, but fallacious. Uniformity and safety of circulation are absolute under the National Banking act, and State banks ought not to be allowed to try to induce the people to use any inferior currency.

The General Term of the Supreme Court has promptly set aside the decision of Judge Barrett in regard to the issue of the City's quota of bonds for the construction of the Brooklyn bridge, and has granted the petition for a peremptory mandamus on Controller Kelly. The case will, of course, go to the Court of Appeals, where its merits are likely to be as correctly appreciated as they have been by Judge Davis and his associates. The entire proceeding originated merely in the petty political malignity of Mr. Kelly and his obedient nominees in the Board of Aldermen. Its sole result will be the waste of a great deal of money and valuable time, for which, it is to be hoped, the responsibility will not be forgotten.

The usual compilation of statistics concerning failures in the United States and Canada, made by Dun, Barlow & Co.'s mercantile agency, is given for 1878 in another column. Its general features are as follows: The number of failures last year reached the unprecedented figure of 10,478, or 16 per cent. more than the previous year. The liabilities were also unprecedented, being $234,383,132, or very nearly 19 per cent. more than for the year before. The average amount of liabilities was increased from $21,491 to $22,369. The average was the largest in the Middle States, $29,788, and smallest in the Southern, $18,602. The failures were much the most numerous in the first quarter of the year, and though they were more in the third, in consequence of the repeal of the Bankrupt act, than in the second, in the last quarter they fell to 1,800, with liabilities of only $37,172,003. This relation between the different periods of the year is certainly encouraging. But as the agency very properly points out, the outlook for business men is still far from cheerful. Expenses are large, insolvent laws are confused and uncertain, competition is severe, and the trades are overcrowded. Against this, the most encouraging facts are the resumption of specie payments and the very large increase in the number of persons engaging in farming, as shown by the amount of land taken up for cultivation. There are specially interesting figures given in regard to this latter point.

MUNICIPALITIES AND CREDITORS.

The question of municipal indebtedness is already beset with so many difficulties that a deliberate attempt to create fresh ones, with the view of defeating justice, has an obvious interest for the whole body of creditors. There are cases in which inevitable bankruptcy looms up to reconcile creditors to default and loss. It is not necessary to travel to Illinois in search of a town whose indebtedness so nearly approaches the total appraised value of its taxable property as to leave no probability of payment in full. We may find examples sufficiently ominous without going beyond suburban cities in New-Jersey. Thus, while the taxable property of Elizabeth is estimated at $13,579,650, its debts, bonded and floating, amount to $5,808,500,—much more than could be realized if the entire place were offered for sale at auction to-day. Rahway, again, owes $1,690,000, while the total value of its property is but $3,093,275. There can be no hope of relief for these so-called cities, and none for their creditors, save that which the enforced settlement of bankruptcy affords. These, however, are exceptions. The great majority of municipalities, though sadly overburdened, may preserve a reputation for both solvency and honesty, if they act upon the prudent counsel addressed by Gov. Robinson to the grumbling tax-payers of bonded towns in this State. They must resolve, first, to pay what they owe, however great the sacrifice; and, secondly, to rely upon economy and taxation, and not upon help from any extraneous source, for the means of maintaining their credit unimpaired.

We fear that the advice will in many instances prove as inoperative as that given by Gov. McClellan to the tax-payers of New-Jersey. Repudiation is not peculiarly a Southern vice. There are Northern and Western municipalities which are as indifferent to the opinion of the financial world as New-Orleans, and are as fixed in their resistance to taxation as the majority of Tennesseeans or the readjusters of Virginia. The State of New-York has its full quota. The failure of the Oswego Savings Bank is attributed to default on county and town bonds; and the De Ruyter attempt at repudiation is an example not unlikely to be followed by most of the towns that have asked the State to transfer their burdens to its back. Litigation is sure to follow. Eastern holders of Western bonds, county and municipal, have had plenty of experience of the law as applied to collections on account of interest and principal. Iowa has been prolific in law cases of this character. Missouri and Illinois still yield more than their share. The time is at hand when this class of creditors will have the same melancholy story to tell of cities, towns, and counties in this State and New-Jersey, in Pennsylvania, and probably Vermont. Here, in fact, legal proceedings have been begun. People who lent the money are not inclined to allow the municipalities that got it to escape repayment on the ground that taxation is heavy, and the expenditures have not yielded the expected returns. If there is not honesty enough in a municipality to repay money borrowed, there is law enough to sustain the creditor in his struggle for redress.

But litigation is at best an unsatisfactory proceeding, especially when the issue is between an individual and a town or county. It would be a tedious if not a hopeless proceeding, in many localities, if the sole dependence were upon the action of local courts. In Missouri, Illinois, and other parts of the West Judges are known to have been elected with reference to their course on this subject of indebtedness. Candidates for judicial offices have been pledged, and the more shameful the avowal of a dishonest intent the greater the chance of election. Justice would be unattainable where this condition of things exists if the Federal courts could not be made available. On them alone the holder of dishonored bonds, county or municipal, must rely for redress. So it was in Iowa when a disposition prevailed to shake off debts; so, more recently, it has been in Missouri, where rascally efforts have been made to cheat the creditors. In this State also Federal courts are being brought into requisition to obtain quicker redress than could be hoped for in dealing with the defaulting towns. The interminable delays which are the bane of local practice, and which knavish debtors know how to profit by at the expense of creditors, may thus be prevented. The De Ruyter class of towns will have some of their calculations upset by the prompt appeal to Federal administrators of justice.

Bills are pending in Congress, however, intended to deprive these creditors of the relief now assured to them. Senator Garland, echoing a resolution adopted in convention by the Arkansas Democrats, proposes to wrest cities, towns, villages, counties, and public corporations from the jurisdiction of Circuit Courts of the United States. Mr. Townshend, of Illinois, has a similar measure before the House; and both the Grangers of his State and the Democrats of Missouri have declared themselves in favor of its purpose. There is no immediate danger of the enactment of such a law. But the proposition simultaneously presented in the two houses, taken in conjunction with the demands urged in the West and South-west, indicates a determination to facilitate repudiation on the part of counties, municipalities, and corporations, and to leave its victims at the mercy of tribunals created by those against whom the law is invoked.

IS GOLD BECOMING DEARER?

The last number of the London *Economist* (Dec. 28) contains an interesting article on the "Fluctuations and the Purchasing Power of Gold." This is a subject which has engaged the close attention of some of the ablest economists of England and the Continent for many years. The view taken ten years ago by Prof. Jevons, of Oxford University, was that at that time gold had very considerably depreciated during the twenty years previous. He said: "I cannot help reasserting with the utmost confidence, that a real rise in prices to the extent of 18 per cent., as measured by fifty chief commodities, has been established since 1849. * * * This is an undoubted depreciation of gold, because it represents a real diminution in the purchasing power of gold. Nor can we avoid attributing it to the gold discoveries. Indeed, as Prof. Cairnes has so distinctly pointed out, the effect of those discoveries is probably much greater than we can prove, because the course of prices in previous years was decidedly downward, so that the new gold has both prevented a further fall and occasioned a rise in its stead."

The *Economist* is of the opinion that since 1873 a process directly the opposite of the one above described has been going on. To establish this conclusion, it takes the average prices of 22 articles in 1845 to 1850 at 100, and makes a comparison, of which the following are the principal points: From 1850 to 1857 there was a rise from 100 to 136; to 1859, a fall to 115; to 1864, a rise to 172; to 1869, a fall to 121; a temporary advance in 1870 to 122; and in the succeeding years fluctuations as below: 1871, 118; 1872, 129; 1873, 134; 1874, 131; 1875, 126; 1876, 123; 1877, 123; 1878, 116; 1878, (December,) 104. From these facts the *Economist* draws the conclusion that there has been since 1869 a fall in prices to the extent of 16 per cent.; that this is an undoubted appreciation of gold, because it represents a real increase in its purchasing power, and that there are reasons why an important increase of late years in the actual worth of the unit of value should afford the real clue to the problem.

Of these reasons, the first and most important is that there has been a decided falling off in the world's production of gold. Some estimates are given, of which the mean is as follows:

Average 1853, 1854, 1855	£28,300,000
Average 1863, 1864, 1865	21,400,000
Average 1873, 1874, 1875	19,350,000

We confess that this method of demonstrating a fall in the production of gold seems to us very far from conclusive. In the first place, to take a mere mathematical mean of estimates does not give a result any more likely to be true than either of the estimates averaged. Unless it can be shown that the higher estimates erred just as much in one direction as the lower estimates did in the opposite one, the errors do not balance, and the mean may be more delusive than one of the factors. In the next place, according to the *Economist's* own estimate, there was no fall in the average annual production from 1863-5 to 1873-5. On the contrary, there was a rise of £700,000, or 3½ per cent. Finally, according to the mean estimates, the fall in the production of gold was less than 5 per cent., while the fall in prices was 16 per cent.

The *Economist* next sets forth the increased demand for gold in Germany and the United States for currency, estimating the two since 1871 at about $70,000,000. To this it adds the increase in bank reserves, and arrives at the conclusion that during the past seven years the world has actually drawn about £1,200,000 from its previously accrued stock. If this conclusion is correct, it must be admitted that the remaining deduction of the *Economist*, stated with characteristic caution, is equally so, namely, that "probably gold has risen." But it must not be forgotten that the solution is far from complete, and that the most important factors employed are in the highest degree indefinite. We have already referred to the variation of the estimates of the gold product. That in the estimates of the increased demand for gold for coinage is hardly less, and for the amount employed in the arts, and that for wear and tear is certainly as great. Then to the effect of an increased demand in some directions, and the decreased supply, there is the offset which seems almost incapable of even approximate calculation, arising from the use of bank-notes and of other forms of credit to facilitate exchanges. Other things being equal, it is undoubtedly true that prices vary according to the amount of gold, where gold is the currency, or the basis of the currency, employed in exchanges. But it is a matter of great uncertainty at all times whether other things are or are not equal, *i. e.*, whether the variations in one direction are or are not balanced by variations in the opposite direction. The discussion has a practical value, principally so far as it is likely to affect the course of public opinion in regard to the fitness of gold as money, as opposed to gold interchangable at a fixed ratio with silver. But the conclusion of the *Economist* that gold has probably risen, cannot fairly be made to sustain the cause of silver. Whatever may be the fluctuations of gold, they are far less than those of silver, and there has not yet been discovered any method of harnessing the two together in a way to make the fluctuations of the one counterbalance those of the other.

MASSACHUSETTS RETRENCHMENT.

Gov. Talbot, of Massachusetts, in his Message to the Legislature, upon his induction into office, recommended radical retrenchment in the expenses of the State. He said that the cost of the State Government was too great, and that a considerable saving should be made in the compensation of State officers, clerks, and miscellaneous employes. The Legislature has promptly responded to the Governor's suggestions, and a bill has been prepared by a special committee to reduce salaries and emoluments. As the Governor notified the Legislature that he should waive his constitutional right to receive his salary without abatement during the term for which he was chosen, the committee took him at his word, and reduced his salary from $5,000 to $4,000. The Lieutenant-Governor's pay is reduced from $2,500 to $2,000. Members of the Governor's Council are now paid $1,200 each; it is recommended that they be paid $800. Other recommendations would reduce the salary of the Governor's Secretary from $2,500 to $1,500, the pay of members of the Legislature from $650 (for the session and without mileage) to $450. The reductions proposed in the cost of the Legislature are quite sweeping, the pay of doorkeepers, for example, being cut down from $5 per day, and "$100 extra," to $4 per day. Chaplains are to receive $200, instead of $400, and the number of doorkeepers, messengers, &c., is to be kept at twenty; there now are twenty-five or thirty of these employes.

The total amount to be saved by this retrenchment is about $69,000 a year—not a very large sum, it must be admitted. But it will be observed that the number of officials required to govern Massachusetts is not large. Moreover, their present salaries are not princely. The committee, in their report, say that they would not recommend this apparently radical change, if, in their opinion, it would impair the quality of the service to be rendered. They believe that "the salaries recommended are not so small as to deter the best men in all the walks of life from accepting service in the Legislature, nor so large as to lend a temptation to unfit men to seek the office for the sake of its compensation." In Massachusetts, where we look for practical illustrations of the best political theories, seeking office for the sake of its emoluments ought not to be common. In New-York, we pay $10,000 a year to the Governor, $5,000 to the Lieutenant-Governor, $1,500 (and mileage) to each member of the Legislature, $3,500 to the chief clerks of each house, and $6 per day to doorkeepers. Most of these salaries are fixed in the Constitution, and no change could be made in their amount without much time being consumed. In Massachusetts the Legislature controls the whole question of salaries, and it was accustomed to fix its own annual pay, from time to time, until an act was passed in 1858, providing for the compensation of members. In 1865 this law was repealed, and the matter was left for each successive Legislature to adjust at its own pleasure.

Considering how much money is wasted in extravagant salaries in some of the States of the Union, the schedule of Massachusetts salaries seems almost primitive in its frugality. And there is a certain sternness of virtue in the proposition to save $69,000 a year from this modest disbursement. But we have been long accustomed to regard the Governors of Massachusetts with a respect which does not take into account the amount of their official salary. People remember Edward Everett, George N. Briggs, John A. Andrew, and other eminent men who have governed Massachusetts, and we may presume that the standard of official honor is yet maintained in that State so loftily that their successors will never "seek the office for the sake of its compensation." These recommendations of the Committee on Retrenchment, however, do not end their labors, we may suppose. The Governor has asked the Legislature to consider the expediency of consolidating some of the State boards and commissions and abolishing others. If this suggestion is acted upon, there will be yet additional retrenchment in the cost of the State Government.

The example of Massachusetts is certainly worthy of general imitation. Taxes are everywhere burdensome; and, although counties and municipalities outrun the States in their extravagance, the State may fix a standard of official compensation which the county or the town cannot lightly disregard. There is no reason why the people of Massachusetts should be governed more cheaply (considering the sum of their population) than the people of any other State. Present salaries in Massachusetts are not large, and the proposed reductions ought to satisfy the most economical of tax-payers. Certainly, the prompt and business-like manner in which the Legislature has addressed itself to the subject of retrenchment is worthy of all praise. This is a time of searching for the financial leaks of Government, and it is necessary that the examination should extend through all branches of State, county, and municipal administration. If the work of retrenchment were honestly undertaken, there are very few States in the Union which could not save more than $69,000 a year.

"THE ERA OF GOOD FEELING."

As is well known, the *Loafers' Club* is a representative institution. Its membership gives a literary varnish to young men about town, and keeps literary men well up in the newest slang of Wall-street. Its title is a happy reminder of the fact that there is in the world too much of motion and of action, and that it is sweet to have a place where the overtasked broker and the fagged contributor to the daily press can forget sublunary cares in a common devotion to the ennobling game of "seven up." But even in the *Loafers' Club* it is not "always afternoon." The club is presided over by an alleged literary gentleman, whose intellectual greatness has passed into a proverb, and the restlessness of whose mind is not surpassed by its power. To this guiding spirit of the institution is invariably telegraphed the arrival of any English novelist, from the second to the seventh rank, as soon as he is signaled off Sandy Hook. A private wire communicating with the club kitchen at once conveys the order to prepare a frugal banquet, and to the illustrious stranger are promptly extended the hospitalities of the "Great Republic," so far, at least, as the *Loafers* are competent to represent that comprehensive entity.

Sometimes the club finds an apology for dining in honor of native greatness. Next to imported novelists and Western journalists, it has a weakness for Mayors. It dearly loves an ex-Mayor, without respect to antecedents or previous condition, it has a kindly indulgence for those who have tried to be Mayors and failed, but it may be seen at its best when duty calls it to devote copious libations to the entertainment of a Mayor-elect. So scrupulous are the *Loafers* about "honoring" Mayors that a gentleman who became, by accident, chief magistrate for a month was invited to partake of their hospitalities. It was "perfectly natural," therefore, as the President of the club remarked, that no time should be lost in reminding the gentleman whom the people elected last Fall that he had really become Mayor of New-York. Nobody had thought of that before, and it might have occurred sooner to him of the "powerful mind" presiding over the club had his massive energies not been absorbed in penning agonizing appeals to the rural population to accept a Webster's Dictionary as a slight mark of his appreciation of their efforts to read the *Weekly Trombone*. It is a well-known characteristic of great intellects to seek rest after one occupation by engaging in another, and it was while the President of the *Loafers* was finding recreation in looking after the election of a Speaker at Albany, that he remembered he had forgotten something. Calling the telegraph in requisition, as his manner is, the great man supplied the heedless omission by summoning the new Mayor to dinner.

It occurred to him, moreover, even amid the pressure of cares of State, that it would be "a pleasant thing and a good thing to bring the late antagonists together." Not having been entirely certain, either before or after election, as to who had run against the new Mayor, the directing spirit of the *Loafers* and of the *Trombone* invited both the defeated candidate and the rejected dummy for Mayor to do "honor" to their successful opponent. To an ordinary mind there might have occurred the somewhat awkward reflection that the political twins who had aspired to occupy the Mayor's chair had stigmatized their opponent and his chief supporters as "tricksters," "traitors," "dead-beats," or in terms to that effect, and that this enterprising pair had been, by the popular verdict which elected the new Mayor, set down as the representatives of organized corruption, spoliation, and misgovernment. But the *Trombone* had lent itself to no such discords—had, in fact, droned out a very soothing tune about one candidate being quite as good as another. Indeed, if a brazen instrument could be held capable of moral sentiments, it would have been very ungrateful to have emitted anything to the prejudice of a person who had kept it bright with liberal friction of corporation advertising in the past, and equally impolitic to have maligned one who might be induced to repeat the operation in the future. It will thus be readily understood how the President of the *Loafers* "wanted to show that in this country men of the most vehement political antagonisms could recognize sincerity of purpose in opponents, and respect as gentlemen those whom they abhorred as politicians."

From the point of view of the *Loafers*, the dinner was a great success. The gentleman who was the guest of the evening may have inwardly marveled at the company he found himself in, but he gave no hint either of his amazement or amusement. The politicians were, of course, equal to the occasion. The very "honest" person who had just been detected in a rather scurvy attempt to pack the membership of another somewhat notorious club, ventilated afresh some characteristically "honest" statements about his share in reducing debt and taxation, and magnanimously declared his readiness to co-operate with the new Mayor, whom he had, perhaps erroneously, regarded as a weak-minded dupe of traitors, tricksters, &c. And all his organs took up the chorus. The *Evening Squeaker* and the *Daily Blatherskite*, which had been found on the wrong side after election, waxed tuneful and eloquent over the era of conciliation which had been ushered in by the dinner with the *Loafers*. The new Mayor was informed that the people who had elected him did not know what they were about, and that, instead of dealing summarily with his "late antagonists" and all their works, he was expected to make them his trusted friends and to adopt their methods as his own. "The brain that suggested the dinner" with the *Loafers* has outweighed eighty thousand votes, and Tammany Hall is to receive a new coat of whitewash preparatory to being made the permanent abode of Reform. The "silly season" cannot be upon us in midwinter; it must, as the organs say, be "the era of good feeling," "the Municipal Millennium"—for the thieves.

The savings banks in the country generally made a much poorer exhibit during the year just closed than they have made usually. For example, the 59 banks of Maine showed a decrease of 10,683 in the number of depositors, and a shrinkage of deposits to the extent of $2,743,565 29, exclusive of the marking off of $1,035,481 03 by legal decrees. In Massachusetts, the banks showed a reduction of near 80,000 depositors, and of some $28,000,000 in deposits. Apart from the augmented need by depositors of their money in the dull, hard year, the loss of confidence in the banks, and the withdrawal of large sums in consequence, has no doubt materially affected the exhibit. There have been so many rascally failures, the dishonesty of officers has been so plain and inexcusable, that years must pass before savings banks can regain the credit they have once enjoyed.

A somewhat remarkable tribute to the virtues and graces of the late Father Cummings, of St. Stephen's Church, in this City, appears in the New-York *Observer*, this week. Dr. Cummings died Jan. 4, 1865, and the recurrence of the anniversary of his death incites Dr. S. I. Prime to recall some of the most striking reminiscences of that good man. Dr. Cummings, as many of our City readers know, was not only beloved by members of his own communion, but by multitudes of Protestants. And the publication, at this late day, of another tribute to his memory, in the columns of a Presbyterian newspaper, is a good sign, as well as a striking testimony to the catholicity of the deceased priest. St. Stephen's Church, under Dr. Cummings' pastorate, was famed, as now, for its beautiful music, and several anecdotes of the Pastor's love of the divine art are related in Dr. Prime's sketch of his friend. He says: "Mr. W. A. Seaver was in the habit of seeing him almost every day, [in his last illness,] and each visit was now, apparently, to be the last. One day, as the end was very near and the two friends were parting, the dying said to the living, 'Come to the funeral, the music will be splendid.'"

The wedding of Princess Thyra and the Duke of Cumberland, which took place in Copenhagen Dec. 21, seems, according to the reports of the Danish papers, to have been a magnificent pageant, a spectacle "never to be forgotten by those who saw it." The programme is, at all events, a very remarkable document. It was elaborated by the Grand Master of Ceremony, then laid before the King for approbation, and finally published in the newspapers. It regulated the most minute details of the proceedings; who should walk first in the procession and who second; when these should be turned to the right and when to the left; what there should be said and what there should be done. Thus, it told the young couple to arise from their kneeling position before the altar immediately after the pronunciation of the benediction, and then, while the salute of one hundred guns was firing, to turn first to the right, tendering their "humble submission and filial gratitude to his Majesty the King, and her, Majesty the Queen," and then to the left, receiving the "heartfelt congratulations and well-wishes of the other royal persons present." It appears from this programme that the Danish rank-order is a rather intricate affair. Some people in that country are "high and well born;" others are "high-well-born," and between these two kinds of people there is a tremendous difference. Again, offices confer one kind of rank, titles another; and very perplexing complications may arise from one kind of rank overlapping the other. It happened, in the beginning of this century, that one Sunday during service there arose a great clamor in the Church of Our Lady, in Copenhagen, among the maid-servants of the Professors of the university, because the girls could not agree upon who should sit first and who should sit second in the pew accorded to them. The clamor ended with some hard fighting, and the question had to be settled by a royal rescript, which ordered all servants to take rank according to the rank of their masters. In order to avoid any such disgraceful disturbance, the wedding programme of Princess Thyra ordered that, when the bridal procession was about to form, every single name should be called out by the Grand Master of Ceremony according to the place its possessor was to occupy in the pageant; but what tremor and heart-burnings were there not during that roll-call!

Among the wedding presents which Princess Thyra received, the most costly was a complete garniture of diamonds from the Emperor of Russia; the most beautiful a jewelry case from Danish ladies; the most curious an enormous *kringle*, or wedding-cake from the baker apprentices of Copenhagen. The jewelry case consists of a rectangular box, made of silver inlaid with gold and emaille, mounted with bands of sapphires, and bearing on the top of the lid the name of the Princess in large diamonds. The box rests on the necks of four dragons with diamond eyes and teeth, and ugly enough to frighten away any thief who might approach the shrine. The *kringle* was brought to the palace an hour before the wedding by a deputation of five young bakers, who were most cordially received by the Queen, and shown the other wedding presents. Meanwhile, the young bride entered the room in her bridal attire. The subdued but nevertheless audible exclamations she answered with a quick little laugh, and promised the bakers that the *kringle* should be served the next morning at her breakfast-table and, according to old Danish custom, every one belonging to her new household should have a piece of it.

The experience of the last few years has shown that the cultivation of great farms in the West, where they are almost entirely owned, has been anything but lucrative. They have proved in the main both injurious to individuals and the country; the failure of the colossal farmers in Illinois being examples of the untoward fate attendant upon gigantic enterprises of the kind. Farming on a grand scale, even with the assistance of improved machinery and implements, is a dangerous experiment here, and usually terminates disastrously. The majority of agriculturists who have made money on small farms have lost it on large farms, and this experience has been repeated in Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, and Dakota. The trouble is that our big farmers undertake far more than they can accomplish, and their grand ambition ends in partial or slovenly cultivation. It is estimated that the money sunk by large farmers during the last 10 years amounts to more than $100,000,000, and it is thought that their failures have taught them a valuable and much-needed lesson. Much of the success of France has been ascribed to the subdivision of the country into small farms, which, thoroughly tilled, support a large population. Although we do not usually regard France as agricultural, she produces more wheat, it is said, than the whole of the United States. Her crop for 1868 is represented at 350,000,000 bushels, while ours for the same year was only 240,000,000 bushels. Wines, silks, laces, oil, and fine fabrics of divers kinds are not her sole exports; she sends enormous quantities of grain, butter, eggs, and other household products to Great Britain. Two-thirds of the entire area of France is under cultivation, while little over one-third—if so much—is under cultivation in this country, and her farms yield on an average, per acre, three or four times what the broad regions of the West do.

The cause of the trouble between the Bey of Tunis and the French Republic, about which so much has been said lately, and which has resulted in Ben Ismail tendering a full apology, arose about an apparently very small matter. It appears that the Prime Minister of Tunis declined to recognize certain obligations contracted by his predecessor in office, in which assistance was promised a French nobleman in the establishment of a stud farm. The success of the venture being thus hampered, the French breeder of Arab horses was finally obliged to reduce his stud. Availing himself of this breach of the contract, the Minister determined to cancel the arrangement altogether, and to take possession of the ceded lands. But the breeder appealed against such arbitrary proceedings, and M. Waddington, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, before whom the matter was laid, invited the Tunisian Government to institute an official inquiry, in order to determine how it came about that the contract broke down, and, pending this investigation, he declared that he would not allow the property of a French subject to be touched. To this the Bey's Minister replied that he would not have an investigation, but that on a certain day his men would take possession of the lands and breeding establishments. The French Consul warned the Bey that the execution of this threat would be considered as an insult to the French flag; and that he would send an officer and the janissaries of his department to the breeder's assistance, with orders to oppose, by force, any violation of French property. The following morning a number of Tunisian Generals and officers, accompanied by the Austrian Consul-General, arrived at the establishment, and with drew only upon a formal declaration being made to them that the troops of the Consulate would only yield to force. The French Government then demanded an explanation and an apology, which was given on the 10th inst.

GENERAL NOTES.

Hon. Columbus Delano, of Ohio, who has been very ill of gastric fever, is reported to be convalescent.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* speaks of Potter's alleged investigation of election frauds as the champion fraud of the day.

A West Virginia Democratic paper alludes to Thurman and Hendricks as members of the present House of Representatives.

The Union League of Philadelphia is wrought up to a high pitch of excitement over the question whether card-playing shall be permitted in the club-house. A vote is to be taken Feb. 4, and each member will be required to vote personally.

W. B. Merchant, the "Independent" Republican candidate in the Third District of Louisiana, now says that he, too, will contest Mr. Acklen's seat in the next Congress. Mr. Hebert, regular Republican, has already commenced his contest.

Gen. Longstreet's salary as Postmaster of Gainesville, Ga., will be $1,100 a year, which sum, the Petersburg (Va.) *Index-Appeal* says, is more, allowing for the difference in currency, than he received as Lieutenant-General of the Confederate States.

The colored people of New-Orleans celebrated Emancipation Day on the 6th inst., the 1st having been stormy. There was a procession of military companies and others, and an oration was delivered by Hon. J. J. Wright to a large concourse of citizens.

An Onondaga County jury gave a woman $8,000 damages in a suit for breach of promise of marriage, whereas she had sued for only $6,000. Her counsel came to the rescue, and informed the court that his client would be satisfied with the original amount asked, and the verdict was so recorded.

The Denver (Col.) *Tribune* says that there is a universal feeling of gratification among the Republicans of that State over the selection of Prof. Hill as United States Senator to succeed Mr. Chaffee, and that no one indorses his candidacy now more heartily than those gentlemen who, but a few days ago, were his competitors for the position.

The Trenton *Gazette* thus describes a bit of youthful New-Jersey grit: "Dr. E. C. Baker's little son, only 12 years of age, coming home to Franklin Park on Friday, Jan. 3, got off the cars at Princeton instead of at Dean's Pond, where his father was to have met him, and walked to Franklin Park alone, a distance of 10 miles, through the snow and cold. He froze his left ear badly, but otherwise did not feel the cold."

Mr. Charles Selden Douglas, formerly a merchant in this City, and for several months past totally blind, was found dead in the bath-room in his house in New-Haven on Monday night, upon the return of the members of his family from the theatre. He had told the servants not to disturb him, as he wished to be sure of sleeping soundly, and his attendant, therefore, did not visit his room until the family came home.

The contest for United States Senator is causing no end of trouble and bad feeling among the Democrats of North Carolina. Chairman Ashe, of the State Committee, even, has found it necessary to come out in a vigorous card, denying that he prostituted his position to promote the interests of Senator Merrimon before his withdrawal, and denouncing all such statements as falsehoods, and their authors as base slanderers.

A Scranton gentleman, who had discovered that some sparrows had built their nests between the folds of the closed awnings on his office windows, shook them down. "About 5 o'clock," the Scranton *Republican* continues the story, "we saw the sparrows looking for their beds, and no one need try to convince us now that they haven't words in their bird language equivalent to those which we usually express by dashes and other equivocal symbols."

The Vicksburg (Miss.) *Herald* is not satisfied with the sounding words of Gov. Nicholls, of Louisiana, but says: "We should have been rejoiced if Gov. Nicholls had taken this spirit of bull-dozing that he says exists in some parts of Louisiana by the throat and choked the life out of it, even if it necessitated the free use of hemp to do it. He, his courts, and his Legislature must do this, or confess that the Republicans are fully excused for interfering to protect voters in their rights."

The United States Local Inspectors at San Francisco have suspended Capt. H. Z. Howard, of the wrecked Pacific Mail steamer Georgia, for two years from the date of its loss. They say: "From the testimony of several of the passengers and officers, and from Capt. Howard's own statement, we find that he did not navigate his ship on this occasion with the care that a master of steam vessels should have exercised, thereby causing the steamship Georgia to be run ashore and lost, and endangering the lives of all on board through his negligence."

The Union soldiers of Wisconsin, who met in Berlin, that State, on New Year's Day, organized the Wisconsin Reunion Association, and a circular has been sent out by it requesting all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the State to send by postal card their names, letter of company or companies, and number of regiment in which they served, and their present occupation and Post Office address, to Griff. J. Thomas, Secretary of the association, at Berlin. That gentleman is to endeavor to prepare a complete roster, in alphabetical order, of company and regiment, for record and publication. The sailors are asked to send the names of the boats on which they served.

The Kansas Historical Society has lately received from Col. E. B. Whitman, of Cambridge, Mass., the original flag which was carried to that State by a company of South Carolinians in the tumultuous early days of its history, and figured conspicuously in Lawrence during the burning of the "Free State Hotel," and the destruction of the press and types of the *Herald of Freedom*, May 21, 1856, by a posse under command of Sheriff Jones. It was captured by Capt. James A. Harvey, of Chicago, who commanded the "Free State boys," in an engagement near Oskaloosa on the 11th of September following. It is a crimson banner, of cotton stuff, in size 4 by 6 feet, having in the centre, and shown on both sides, a large white star; and on one side the inscription, "South Carolina," and on the other side the words, "Southern Rights."

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MRS. COBB'S TRIAL ENDING.

CLOSING ARGUMENTS ON BOTH SIDES

MR. THRESHER'S ANALYSIS, FOR THE DEFENSE, OF THE EVIDENCE—MR. WALLER'S PLEA FOR A CONVICTION—NO HOPE FOR BISHOP—THE FINAL ARGUMENT FOR THE PRISONER BEGUN.

NORWICH, Jan. 15.—The point at which Mr. Thresher resumed his argument for Mrs. Cobb this morning was the question whether, even if it should appear that Cobb died of poison, poison was administered by the prisoner. He discussed the credibility of the arsenic-eating story, and claimed that it was conclusively proved by the vast number of authorities which the defense had consulted and introduced in evidence. The expression of Taylor that this practice had not been proved, the speaker said had been wrested from its original meaning, and was contradictory of his previous characterization of Roscoe's statements. Cobb's leanness was dilated upon as the reason why he should take the poison himself. Moreover, it was unlike a woman to administer such diminutive and continuous doses as the deceased man must have taken. If Mrs. Cobb had poisoned her husband she would have given him enough at once to finish him. Mrs. Cobb's remarkably brave, calm bearing, and her clearness when on the stand, were cited as the strongest evidence of her innocence. They could not be accounted for in any other way. Her mother's testimony as to Cobb's taking arsenic strongly corroborated the prison-r's story. Cobb's assurances that he was taking only small doses, and medicinally, might naturally allay all suspicions and alarm on the part of the devoted wife.

The speaker resented the remark of counsel for the State, to the effect that Mrs. Cobb had only the support of the testimony of her own family, as ungenerous, to say the least. The falling out of Cobb's beard, years before the alleged conspiracy against his life began, conclusively showed that his taking of arsenic began long ago. No other cause is assigned for that phenomenon than poison. But even if this explanation be rejected, there was, nevertheless, this vital question to ask, whether Mrs. Cobb administered the poison. The State rested its own case on this point on the testimony of a self-confessed murderer, adulterer, seducer, and perjurer; a man who had betrayed the confidence of a friend and brother Mason. The contradictory nature of his several confessions in jail, and their contradiction of his testimony on this stand, showed how little he was to be trusted. It was as easy to understand Bishop's motive in perjuring himself as it was to understand the motives of the father of all evil, yet easier, for it was useless to deny that Bishop entertained a hope of prolonging his life in telling this story. But for Bishop's testimony no one would suppose for an instant that these cases would be seriously heard in this court. Would not a man who had tried to seduce the wife of his bosom friend and failed be wicked enough to try to dispose of her now that his purpose had failed? It was a maxim that when a man had been proved to be a liar the only safe thing to do was to reject all he said.

"In the first place," said the counsel, "not one of the many letters said to have been exchanged have been produced. The only evidence of their existence is the presentation of some pieces of poetry, which have no significance except such as is criminally attached by Bishop. The absurdity of her addressing any of these poems to such a miserable fellow as Bishop was too manifest to this intelligent jury for even the eloquent State's Attorney to overcome. Now, as to the visits, rides, and so forth. All that has been proved is perfectly consistent with innocence. Perhaps, as Mrs. Cobb looks back on it, she may regret all this intercourse as exposing her to suspicion, but there does not appear to have been anything criminal. The calls were made for business, both according to his and her statement. It is no uncommon thing in every community for ladies of culture, influence, and devout character, to seek the attentions and admiration of other men than their husbands, and for people to talk about them. Yet, not once in a thousand instances do these relations ever extend to criminality. In the present case there is no evidence but Bishop's of any criminal conduct, and this is the more improbable when one considers what a noble husband the accused woman had, and what a worthless fellow Bishop is. As for the only significant present alleged to have been given—the cup marked 'Pet'—the State has failed to offer it in evidence, and neither the child nor any members of the family assert ed that they had seen it. It is improbable that these meetings abroad should be held when Bishop was seeing the accused woman four or five times a day at home, alone and unmolested. Another improbable feature of these stories is Bishop's own assertion that he carried on this intercourse on such a package of strychnine, which he had bought for Mrs. Cobb, but did not give to her as they walked, because he wanted to write a note to go with it; yet that note never contained any suggestion of how the poison was to be used. The alleged incident of handing Bishop a book with the poison the next day after Cobb died is so utterly improbable as to make the prisoner appear a perfect fool, yet no one has ever attempted to question her intelligence."

The seeming inconsistencies between the statements of Mrs. Cobb before the Coroner's jury, and before this court were explained by her broken spirits and health on the former occasion. "Finally," the counsel said, "we have Mrs. Cobb's own narrative. She admits Bishop's visits to the house, but she denies all criminal intercourse. Her visits to friends and to the library were not a deep device of indifference to her husband's illness; because even the morning he died he said he felt no worse than usual. Bishop had innumerable opportunities to poison Cobb, by giving the drug in social drinks and in supplies he sent to the house for Cobb's exclusive use. He had the intent, too. And his refusal to answer the questions about his wife's death strengthens the suspicion that he is capable of committing such an act."

State's Attorney Waller, in his plea, following Mr. Thresher, said that Cobb's death could not be attributed to the murderer's desire for gain, as the dead man had saved little or nothing. All his earnings had been spent in dressing his little ones, adorning the woman he loved, embellishing the home wherein he lived, and providing, by insurance, against the future. Yet only his wife could have obtained this money had avarice incited his murder. The idea of suicide was absurd, for at all during his life, even through its last year, he was cheerful and devoted to society. Not a medicine that Cobb took could have caused death. The speaker could not believe it necessary to disprove the arsenic-eating theory; not a soul besides the prisoner knew that Cobb used this poison. Neither parent nor doctor ever caught a hint of it, nor had a doctor or druggist been put upon the stand to show that they had furnished him with arsenic. How long did Mrs. Cobb conceal her knowledge of this practice? Until there was no longer hope that the arsenic would not be found in his body. Hints started on the first day of illness from the effect upon Cobb himself, who daily grew paler and thinner, instead of gaining color and fatness. The testimony of Prof. Doremus was carefully reviewed. The smallness of the stains offered in evidence was not therefore an untrue sign. The delicacy of scientific tests was wonderful, but the tests were unerring. Prof. Doremus had made no less than 50 tests in the course of his examination of Cobb's body, and every one showed arsenic. No one expected to find arsenic in lumps, in ounces. It would only be found in this form, and here it was.

"Now, why," continued Mr. Waller, "was Cobb murdered? Here is a woman, to whom God has given a fair face and a fair form, stands accused of this crime. Was such a thing heard of before? Innumerable instances are known in this country. This method of committing murder has the advantages of secrecy and time. The counsel for defense has alluded to the presumption that women are always true to their husbands. Within a few years, under the shadow of many pulpits, a sad demoralization has been noticed, and crime has become awfully prevalent. And unless this crime be punished, the time will soon come when divorces will be fewer than now in our courts, and the separation will be affected by poison. The question now arises, Was this woman true to her husband? The small incident of that dance at the masquerade ball, in 1877, had been a seed from which grew the mighty tree under whose shadow we sit to-day. From that time Cobb was induced by the woman to change his usual method of getting his groceries himself and to allow her to get them in a way which brought Bishop to her door, and there he came daily, four or five times a day, staying more than an hour alone with a married woman, while her husband was away. What signifies it? Can this woman be honest and true? She is not, and Kate Cobb knows it! Cobb did not with her eye and tone have said to Bishop that he must leave, had she regarded him a nuisance. She knew her neighbors were talking about her, and yet she clung to this man."

The charge of unfaithfulness was further substantiated, Mr. Waller asserted, by the exchange of presents Mrs. Cobb had a well-to do husband, yet she accepted not less than a dozen presents from Bishop, a poor grocery clerk, with a salary of only $600. Stress was laid upon the coincidence between the dates of Bishop's buying a pencil from a local dealer and Mrs. Cobb's finding exactly a pencil in the pocket of the boat, and between his buying a cup marked "Pet" and her buying a tooth-pick marked "Pet," the only ones who ever heard Mrs. Cobb's husband call her by that name. To prove the adultery to which this all led, it was not necessary to rely solely on Bishop's word. When he was alone in his house one night in March a woman was seen to enter it. Mrs. Cobb admitted that she was there that night, but tried to explain it away. There could be only one explanation of it. Unfaithfulness was still further proved by her conduct just after her husband died.

Mr. Waller touched upon Bishop's motive in telling this story. "For that wretched man," he said, "there is now no hope. He stands upon the scaffold, the rope is about his neck, and in a few days the fatal noose their breath will solemnly pronounce upon him the sentence of death." The jury was urged not to let the woman off with "murder in the second degree." Women were entitled to the full protection of the law; they should have its full punishment. The argument closed with an appeal for the vindication of the wounded honor of the community.

Col. John T. Wait began the closing plea for the prisoner about 4 o'clock. After speaking of the wide-spread interest in this case, which had been ex parte, and calculated to bias public opinion, he said that suspicion never fixed upon the prisoner until "this miserable Bishop" began his contradictory and imperfect confessions. At first Bishop tried to escape by making it appear that Cobb had asked him to buy the poison; afterward he thought to save his neck by throwing the blame on this woman. Gossip and rumors followed, and public sentiment was arrayed against the woman before she had been tried. Yet she had remained calm and silent, resting on the love of her mother and her child, and confident of her innocence. Before proceeding to discuss the evidence, the speaker submitted a series of points, on which he asked the court to charge the jury.

The counsel drew a contrast between the character and appearance on the stand of Bishop and Mrs. Cobb—the one miserable, cringing, self-accusing, self-convicting; the other calm, unhesitating, courageous, and confident. Col. Wait then spoke of the analyses of Prof. Doremus. "Prof. Johnson says that he cannot satisfy himself," he continued, "that the processes adopted by Prof. Doremus were accurate. The State asks why these chemical authorities quoted by the defense are not brought forth. They were not able to get them. For eleven hours, after the trial had begun, the defense was able, by the courtesy of the State, to secure the services of Prof. Johnson. Prof. Johnson stands at the head of his profession in New-England. He came with no parade of professional machinery, and tells a simple tale. His testimony must shake the jury's confidence in the statements of Prof. Doremus. Bishop says arsenic was first bought March 18, and that it was given Cobb several times a day. Half an ounce was given him in 21 days; that is, an average of over 11 grains a day. Yet these doctors and scientific men say that two or three grains is a fatal dose. Pro. suppose half the arsenic was lost during the time Bishop swears it was being administered, even then Cobb was getting almost six grains a day. The highest amount which the Styrians are said to eat is about five grains a day. Either this witness swears to a deliberate and absurd lie, or else Prof. Doremus' testimony cannot be relied upon."

At this point Col. Wait pleaded fatigue, and the court was adjourned.

MULCTING A RAILROAD COMPANY.

THE ERIE COMPANY TO PAY DAMAGES FOR INJURIES TO TWO OF ITS EMPLOYES.

PORT JERVIS, Jan. 15.—The January Term of the Supreme Court of this district, now in session at Goshen, is the most important term for many years. The calendar comprises 149 cases, many of them having been taken to higher courts, and sent back for new trial. Among the latter cases are two which have caused much interest in this part of the State, as their decision settles the question as to whether a railroad company is responsible for deaths resulting from accidents to employes. These are the cases of Stevenson against Hugh J. Jewett, as Receiver of the Erie Railway, and Fuller against the same, to recover $5,000 damages in each case, claimed by the plaintiffs for the loss of their husbands, whose deaths occurred on July 23, 1875, by an explosion of a locomotive boiler on the Delaware Division of the Erie Railway.

The case of Stevenson was tried on Jan. 15, 1878, at a circuit court, before Judge J. F. Barnard and a jury. It was claimed by the plaintiff that the locomotive was unsafe, rotten, and condemned at the time of the explosion, and that the defendant wrongfully and unlawfully required her husband to labor on the locomotive after the same had been so condemned. After the proof on the part of the plaintiff had been submitted, the defendants moved for a non-suit upon the ground that the plaintiff had not shown any negligence on the part of the railway company or its employes, and upon the additional ground that the engineer or fireman had equal opportunities to discover any defect that the other employes of the defendant could have, and that this fact precluded the plaintiff from recovery. The Judge held that the Master Mechanic, J. A. Van Vechten, who had ordered the repairs of locomotives, was not an agent of the defendant or its representatives and that his employment was not superior to that of the deceased man. Hence, under the rule in regard to damages resulting to employes by the negligence of company employes of the same grade of employment, the court granted the motion for a non-suit.

The case was then appealed to the General Term of the Supreme Court, where it was held that Mr. Van Vechten was an agent and representative of the defendant, and the case was sent back to the Circuit for trial. On the trial of the cause at the Circuit, yesterday, the evidence as before was taken in detail. The case was given to the jury in the evening, and after a short deliberation they returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff in the amount of $5,500, with six cents. An arrangement was finally entered into by opposing counsel that the Stevenson case should be a precedent for the Fuller case.

DEPOSITORS TO RECEIVE ONLY FIVE PER CENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15.—The fourth general meeting of the Franklin Savings Fund Society, which closed its doors in January, 1874, was held here today. The report of the Assignees was read, showing a cash balance in their hands of $4,400. It says they found that the books of the institution had not been kept carefully; the investment account was in lead-pencil, and all the money of the depositors had been disposed of before the bankrupt, and not a dollar came into their hands. The mortgages were evidently manufactured for the purpose of making a show of assets, and two-thirds of them were subject to advances to be made to builders. Loans worth $200 were put down at $2,000, and many of the buildings were not half completed. An excited discussion among the depositors ensued. A motion to declare a dividend of 5 per cent. was adopted, and, without accepting the Assignees' report, the meeting adjourned, the Register stating that the 5 per cent. dividend would be paid within 10 days.

WINDING UP INSOLVENT COMPANIES.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—On the petition of Superintendent Smyth, of the Insurance Department, Justice Westbrook has granted an order appointing Gunning S. Bedford Referee, to take proof and ascertain who is entitled to a share in the $111,990 of securities deposited in the department by the Security Life Insurance and Annuity Company of New-York, now dissolved. The company was organized Jan. 16, 1862, but on examination in 1877 was found to be insolvent, and William H. Wickham was appointed Receiver and wound up its affairs. The order also directs the Superintendent to appoint an actuary.

John F. O'Neil has been appointed Receiver of the Empire Mutual Life Insurance Company. This company has been out of business for several years, but its security deposit is still in the Insurance Department to be disposed of.

A TRUSTEE CHARGED WITH FRAUD.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 15.—A Nashville (Tenn.) dispatch states that witnesses have gone before the Grand Jury to procure an indictment against Charles J. Cohen for embezzlement. Cohen was at one time one of the most prominent Hebrew citizens of Nashville. Soon after Samuel Hicks was killed by the Baxter brothers last Summer Cohen was elected Trustee of the Masonic Lodge, of $1,000 settled upon the widow of Hicks by the Order of Foresters. It is charged that Cohen lost half the amount in gambling and stock speculation. He is now in New-York, from which place he has written that he is trying to get the money for the widow.

ICE-CUTTERS ON STRIKE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 15.—The 200 men employed at the Knickerbocker Company's ice-house at Staatsburg, struck to-day for higher wages, and marched a mile north to the house of the Mutual Company, and compelled 90 men there to stop work. One of the Directors of the Mutual Company telegraphed to Sheriff Decker, of Dutchess County, for protection, but as yet no serious violence has occurred. The men demand an advance of 25 cents a day. The wages now paid are $1, $1 25, and $1 50 a day.

A WOMAN ELOPES WITH A YOUTH.

John Fiere is a cigar-maker, and lived, with his pretty wife Margaretta and their 6-year-old son, on the second floor of No. 314 East Thirty-fourth-street, where he carried on his trade. Three months ago Fiere hired an assistant named William Frank, a handsome youth, 16 years old, and boarded and lodged him in the house. Frank fell in love with Margaretta, and she reciprocated his attachment. Yesterday morning when Fiere woke up he found his wife missing from his side. He soon learned that she had deserted him and her child and fled with Frank. Fiere became almost heart-broken over the affair, and went out to look for his wife. After a long day's search he found her and her young paramour together in cozy apartments on the second floor of No. 720 Fifth-street. He entreated her to return with him. She refused, and young Frank put him out and kicked him down the stairs.

A TARDY TREASURY REGULATION.

Secretary Sherman has issued a circular, under the date of Jan. 12, which appears designed to legalize the action taken by Collector Merritt in the famous kid-glove cases, and to provide for a similar contingency in the future. The circular quotes section 2,930 of the Revised Statutes, which prescribes the mode of making reappraisements. The words of the statute are, "and if they [the General and Merchant Appraisers] shall disagree, the Collector shall decide so ween them." The Treasury regulation heretofore in force thus interprets the duty of the Collector in the premises: "In case of a disagreement they shall make separate reports to the Collector, who shall adopt one or the other." In the new interpretation of the law the following is added: "The Collector, however, is not bound by the values fixed in the report either of the Merchant Appraiser or of the General Appraiser, but will adopt such values as upon the testimony submitted may seem to him just."

TRYING OFFICIAL THIEVES.

BREAKING UP THE WARREN COUNTY PLUNDERING RING.

FOUR CONSPIRATORS PLEAD GUILTY—TWO MORE CONVICTIONS OF FORMER OFFICERS—ONE OF THEIR TOOLS ACQUITTED—ONE MORE MAN DRAGGED INTO THE TROUBLE.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Jan. 15.—A surprise was given to the large audience which gathered in the court-room here this morning to attend the continuance of the trial of Teel, King, Cox, and Givens, four late county officers, indicted for conspiracy. A short time previous to the hour for opening court it was rumored among a few that the prisoners had mutually agreed to withdraw their pleas of not guilty and throw themselves on the mercy of the court. The evening previous they had met with their counsel and agreed upon a line of defense, but a night's reflection weakened the hopes of one or more of them, and, the compact once broke, all had to go in the same boat. Previous to yesterday all the four were confident that the charge could not be proved against them. Dean, who was a co-conspirator, it was true, had turned State's evidence, but his statements were so frequently contradicted, and occasionally disproved, that they did not carry much force with them, and there was little or no other evidence against them. Osmun, who made the sixth conspirator, was thought to be true to the compact; Givens, the ex-attorney of the board, was supposed to have influence and ability to help himself and the others out of the mire, and the chances for their acquittal were really very good. But Givens yesterday was found guilty on another indictment, and his influence and ability had not availed him. Osmun made a clean breast of it to the Prosecutor, and stood ready to go on the stand and tell all he knew, and the opening address of the Prosecutor showed that he was in possession of minute particulars of their guilt which they little thought would ever come out. Consequently, to continue the trial was sure to result in their conviction.

When the court opened this morning, the Attorney-General and County Prosecutor, with the three lawyers for the defense, stood in front of the seat of the Chief-Justice, and held a whispered conversation with him. Great excitement prevailed in the audience while this was going on, and the word was passed from one to another that the prisoners would plead guilty. Consequently, when the prisoners' lawyers, one after the other, asked leave to withdraw the plea of not guilty and enter that of *non vult contendere*, there was not much astonishment. The Chief-Justice, in accepting the new plea, took occasion to explain the difference between it and that of guilty. The latter plea could be used against convicted men in civil suits, but not so that of *non vult*, and, as civil suits may be brought against all the indicted officials to recover the public moneys they misappropriated, it seemed proper that their present position should not be taken advantage of.

That case being thus disposed of, the Prosecutor moved the indictment of Samuel Frome, ex-steward of the County Poor-house, Dr. Mattison, and Charles S. Strader for conspiracy. Mattison and Strader both being in jail, and already loaded down with convictions, the Prosecutor only moved the case against Frome, but that person could not be found until an officer discovered him at the hotel, and when he was brought into court he begged for delay, not having yet engaged a lawyer. His case was therefore postponed for a short time. The crime for which Frome is to be tried consists in having allowed Dr. Mattison to raise one of his bills from $166 92 to $466 92. The county owed Frome the first amount, and he went to Dr. Mattison to get an order on the Collector for the full amount due Frome, as a favor to allow him to add $300 to the bill, as the County owed him that much salary, and it would be easier to draw the amount of the two bills in one order than in two. The consent of Strader and Mattison, as Director and Clerk, both approved and signed the order. Frome then drew the money, and gave Mattison his $300. For this conspiracy the three men are indicted, but there is some feeling that Frome should not be tried, as he received no money out of the fraud, and was simply an ignorant dupe in the hands of the two scoundrels.

The case taken up, after that of Frome had been laid aside, was that of Gershom Trimmer, ex-Freeholder from Oxford Township, Dr. Cox, ex-Freeholder, and John R. Silker, contractor. The last two have been convicted before. Trimmer is a carpenter by trade, a man of small means and limited education, and not thought specially bright. He, Cox, and other Freeholders were a committee to build a bridge over the Musconetcong River, near a hamlet known as Newbury. Silker received the contract to build the bridge and obtained an order, signed by Cox and Strader, for $150 on account, but they never deducted it from the final payment. For this two years ago were tried last week and convicted, and now Trimmer and Cox are tried for a second order of $199. This, also, they never deducted from the order which they gave Silker for the full amount of the contract, and that was not paid not only what was due him, but the advances of $150 and $199 as well. The Prosecutor proved his case by the orders and the evidence of Director Dean disposed of before the bankrupt, and not a dollar came into their hands. The mortgages were evidently manufactured for the purpose of making a show of assets, and two-thirds of them were subject to advances to be made to builders. Lots worth $200 were put down at $2,000, and many of the buildings were not half completed. An excited discussion among the depositors ensued. A motion to declare a dividend of 5 per cent. was adopted, and, without accepting the Assignees' report, the meeting adjourned, the Register stating that the 5 per cent. dividend would be paid within 10 days.

AMUSEMENTS.

STANDARD THEATRE.

Although the initial performance of Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan's nautical opera bouffe, "H. M. S. Pinafore," last night, was, in many respects, unsatisfactory, yet the original and delightful merits of the work were indisputable, and we have no doubt of its success. Although classed as a comic opera, it really occupies a place by itself, partaking of the burlesque, the poem, and the opera; it is, in short, a very pretty little love story told in Mr. Gilbert's half-humorous and half-sentimental style, and framed in fresh and charming melody supplied by Mr. Sullivan. The libretto is a gem of its kind, written with extreme delicacy, and crowded with songs of all descriptions. Some of these songs are serious in feeling, and would seem curiously out of place in a F.ench work of a similar class. All of them are full of sweetness, as for instance this one:

"Sorry her lot who loves too well,
Heavy the heart that hopes but vainly.
Sad are the sighs that oven the spell
Uttered by eyes that speak too plainly:
Heavy the sorrow that bows the head,
When love is alive and hope is dead.

"Sad is the hour w'en sets the sun,
Dark is the night to earth's poor daughters,
When to the ark the wearied one
Flies from the empty waste of waters!
Heavy the sorrow that bows the head
When love is alive and hope is dead!"

As a rule, however, the verses are humorous, although humorous in that quiet and suggestive manner with which all readers of the "Bab Ballads" are familiar. In the second act occurs the famous song, "He is an Englishman:"

"For he might have been a Roosian,
A French, or Turk, or Prussian,
Or, perhaps, Italian."

This is the key-note of the entire piece, which in form and spirit alike is essentially English. Its characteristics are pure sentiment, refined humor, and a freshness which should be especially welcome to those in search of novelty. The music throughout, without ever aiming at pretentiousness, is thoroughly enjoyable, popular without being vulgar, and, in some instances, exceedingly original. It is a pity that the performance fell below the merits of this charming work. During the first act every one seemed more or less at sea—chorus, orchestra, and soloists. The audience scarcely knew whether to accept the love-making as serious or humorous, and in consequence some very pretty passages excited general hilarity. The chief performers were in a measure to blame for this state of affairs, for only Mr. Whiffin and Mr. Clarke were well equipped for their parts. Miss Eva Mills, evidently a novice, sang very sweetly, but acted disgracefully. Such a rôle as *Josephine* should have been placed in the hands of an experienced artiste, for it demands brilliant and vivacious treatment. Later in the evening Miss Mills did much better, and indeed the entire second act ran quite smoothly. As *Sir Joseph Porter*, Mr. Whiffin was excellent; his singing was pleasant, and when he was brought into court he begged for delay, not having yet engaged a lawyer. His case was therefore postponed for a short time. The crime for which Frome is to be tried consists in having allowed Dr. Mattison to raise one of his bills from $166 92 to $466 92. The county owed Frome the first amount, and he went to Dr. Mattison to get an order on the Collector for the full amount due Frome, as a favor to allow him to add $300 to the bill, as the County owed him that much salary, and it would be easier to draw the amount of the two bills in one order than in two. The consent of Strader and Mattison, as Director and Clerk, both approved and signed the order. Frome then drew the money, and gave Mattison his $300. For this conspiracy the three men are indicted, but there is some feeling that Frome should not be tried, as he received no money out of the fraud, and was simply an ignorant dupe in the hands of the two scoundrels.

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Miss Jessie Bond was very sweet as *Josephine*, and sang her music with much taste and expression. *Miss Kate Forster* was a capital *Hebe*, and *Miss Alice Burnett* was very good as *Little Buttercup*. Mr. Clarke was the best of the male performers, and sang and acted with much humor. Mr. Temple was a fair *Dick Deadeye*, and Mr. Ryley was very good as *Bill Bobstay*, were also satisfactory. Mr. Henri Laurent's affectations were exceedingly disagreeable.

The opera was preceded by a performance of the well-known comedietta, "My Uncle's Will," in which Mr. William Davidge, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, and Miss Davenport appeared.

"GLI UGONOTTI" AT BOOTH'S THEATRE

The performance of Meyerbeer's masterpiece last evening was not what might have been expected, and was, indeed, decidedly poor. None of the principal artists did themselves justice, and the general effect was that of a tame and ordinary performance, which degenerated as it progressed. Miss Kellogg was not in particularly good voice. Miss Cary did not appear, and her part of *Urbano* was sung by Miss Lancaster, who could hardly be expected at short notice to fill the place of this exceptionally good artist. Mr. Adams as *Raoul* and Mr. Conly as *Marcel* were the nearest approaches to artistic merit of the evening, but it cannot be said that in any respect the opera was well given, and the long waits between the acts made it decidedly tedious. "Rigoletto" is to be given to-night, and the performance ought to be an enjoyable one and an artistic success.

INCIDENTS OF THE CHICAGO OPERA SEASON.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—The third performance of the Mapleson company was given to-night, and was signalized by the appearance of Signor Galassi in "Le Nozze de Figaro." He achieved at once a most decided and flattering success. His magnificent voice won immediately the enthusiastic plaudits of the immense audience, and he has every reason to congratulate himself that he has added one more to the many musical-loving centres which have cheerfully testified to his wonderful capacities as an artist of the first rank. Mme. Marie Róze appeared as *Susanna*, and was very successful. Miss Minnie Hauk indulged in one of her peculiar fits of temper, because she could not be accommodated with a dressing-room to suit a fancy which had suddenly come upon her, and the result was she left the theatre in a rage, and returned to her hotel. The first act was given without her assistance, she having been cast for *Cherubino*. She at last returned to the theatre, however, and took her part in the performance.

GENERAL MENTION.

Mr. F. C. Bangs has been playing *Virginius* in Richmond, and has won far more than the good-will of the local critics. He is credited by the Richmond newspapers with a great success, and is especially praised for the dignity and nobility which he brings to the representation of Roman character.

A concert of more than common interest will be given this evening at Steinway Hall. The proceeds will be applied for the benefit of the German Emigrant Home, and the object being charitable, a number of artists of note have tendered their services. Among these are Mrs. Imogen Brown, (soprano,) Miss Lena Ashton, of St. Louis, (pianist,) Messrs. Alen Bischoff, (tenor,) F. Steina, (baritone,) R. Arnold, (violin,) T. V. Gogh, (pianist,) I. Ganzberg, (viola,) and E. Werner, (cello.) The choirs of St. Matthew's and St. Luke's Churches will also cooperate. An attractive programme has been arranged, and this fact, combined with popular prices and the charitable purpose of the entertainment, should bring together a large audience.

MARRIAGE BELLS AT ST. THOMAS'.

A large number of ladies and gentlemen gathered at St. Thomas' Protestant Episcopal Church last evening to witness the marriage of Dr. Lewis Hall Sayre to Miss Alice Pomeroy, the only daughter of Mr. W. L. Pomeroy, head of the well-known dry goods firm of Pomeroy & Plummer in this City. The groom is a son of Dr. Lewis A. Sayre, one of the prominent physicians of New-York. The interior of the church was decorated with evergreens throughout, there being no floral display. The old English custom of having the groom meet the bride at the altar was adopted, and when everything was in readiness for the ceremony the groom, with his best man, stepped in front of the chancel rail and awaited the coming of the bride. The latter, leaning upon the arm of her father, was preceded by the ushers and bridesmaids, who ranged themselves on either side of the chancel, forming a double line through which the bride and her father advanced to the chancel rail. The groom stepped forward and met the with the bride, as her father retired to one side. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Morgan, Rector of St. Thomas'. The latter was given away by her father. Immediately after the marriage Dr. and Mrs. Sayre held a reception at the bride's home, No. 27 West Thirty-ninth-street, which was attended by a throng of society's best-known members. The newly married couple are to spend the honeymoon in Cuba, for which island they sail to-day. The six bridesmaids were Miss M. H. Sayre, sister of the groom; Miss Pomeroy, cousin of the bride, and Misses Perry, Centre, Livingston, and Bradish. Dr. Charles H. H. Sayre, a brother of the groom, acted as best man and the ushers were Mr. Edward Baxter, Dr. C. Sayre, Mr. S. B. Pomeroy, the bride's brother; Messrs. Frothingham, Tyler and Johns, and Dr. P. B. Porter.

A FRACTURED SKULL.

P. Courtney, an employe of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, at 6:45 o'clock last evening alighted from a down train on the New-York Elevated Railroad at Twenty-third-street, and while descending the slippery stairway from the station to the street, fell and fractured his skull. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital in an insensible condition.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE

APPOINTMENT OF THE USUAL COMMITTEES.

ONE STEP TOWARD THE WORK OF THE SESSION—FULL LISTS OF THE COMMITTEES—PROVISIONS OF SOME OF THE OLD AND NEW BILLS INTRODUCED.

TRENTON, Jan. 15.—Both houses reassembled this morning. Before noon both had adjourned until next Monday evening. Nothing save the introduction of bills is possible at this stage of the session. It is only after the bills have been acted on by the committees to which they are referred that the members of the two chambers resume jurisdiction on them.

In both houses the committees were appointed as follows:

SENATE STANDING COMMITTEES.

Judiciary—Messrs. Hobart, Francis, Ludlow.
Revision of the Laws—Messrs. Vail, Gardiner, Rabe.
Finance—Messrs. Leaming, Cramer, Ridgeway.
Municipal Corporations—Messrs. Francis, Gardner, Rabe.
Education—Messrs. Bodine, Schenck, Marsh.
Militia—Messrs. Whitecar, Keasbey, Emson.
Railroads and Canals—Messrs. Schenck, Bodine, Ward.
Corporations—Messrs. Keasbey, Whitecar, Canfield.
Agricultural College and Agriculture—Messrs. Cramer, Leaming, Cooper.
Fisheries—Messrs. Vail, Hobart, Ward.
Banks and Insurance—Messrs. Gardner, Beekman, Ward.
Miscellaneous Business—Messrs. Whitecar, Beekman Cooper.
Elections—Messrs. Hobart, Leaming, Ludlow.
Unfinished Business—Messrs. Cramer, Beekman, Emson.
Claims and Pensions—Messrs. Francis, Schenck, Ridgeway.
Hyperian Rights—Messrs. Gardner, Vail, Ward.
Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Keasbey, Leaming, Pidcock.

SENATE JOINT COMMITTEES.

Treasurer's Accounts—Messrs. Leaming, Schenck, Marsh.
State Prison—Messrs. Bodine, Creamer, Marsh.
Lunatic Asylums—Messrs. Bodine, Creamer, Canfield.
Public Grounds and Buildings—Messrs. Gardner, Whitecar, Cooper.
State Library—Messrs. Hobart, Beekman, Ridgeway.
Staking Fund—Messrs. Schenck, Gardner, Rabe.
Federal Relations—Messrs. Vail, Francis, Cooper.
Commerce and Navigation—Messrs. Leaming, Keasbey, Emson.
Passed Bills—Messrs. Whitecar, Beekman, Pidcock.
Printing—Messrs. Keasbey, Hobart, Canfield.
Soldiers' Home in Newark—Messrs. Francis, Vail, Ludlow.
Reform School for Boys—Messrs. Schenck, Creamer, Pidcock.
Industrial School for Girls—Messrs. Hobart, Bodine, Canfield.

HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEES.

Judiciary—Messrs. Deacon, Axtell, DeWitt, Duryee, Vernon.
Ways and Means—Messrs. Crane, Lilliendahl, Vernon, Blodgett, Felch.
Corporations—Messrs. Robinson, Roberts, Ringleman, Scorr, Stiles.
Municipal Corporations—Messrs. Dusenbury, Herring, Van Duyne, Duryee, Wilson.
Banks and Insurance—Messrs. I. L. Martin, Robinson, Fry, Duryee, and L. J. Martin.
Elections—Messrs. Rue, Voorhees, Oviatt, O'Brien, Lippincott.
Education—Messrs. Voorhees, Gill, Tangemann, Fiedler, Weeks.
Revision of Laws—Messrs. Stelsing, Deacon, Herring, DeWitt, A. J. Martin.
Riparian Rights—Messrs. Herring, Ringleman, Stiles, Albertson, Felch.
Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Conkling, Nichols, Roberts, O'Brien, Haines.
Statistics—Messrs. Pancoast, Conkling, Barroughs, Wilson.
Railroads and Canals—Messrs. Stiles, I. L. Martin, Rouse, Blodgett, Convery.
Militia—Messrs. A. D. Nichols, Tangemann, Conkling, O'Conner, Mount.
Unfinished Business—Messrs. Lock, Jeffries, Bruen, Parramore, Albertson.
Incidental Expenses—Messrs. Vernon, Robinson, Rouse, Wilson, Moore.
Agriculture and Agricultural College—Messrs. Ewing, Nichols, Parker, Godown, Barber.
Claims and Pensions—Messrs. Schellinger, Parsons, Queen, Parramore, Demarest.
Fisheries—Messrs. Axtell, Parsons, Jeffries, Moore, Felch.
Miscellaneous Business—Messrs. Parsons, Lilliendahl, Axtell, Bischoff, Pancoast.
Commerce and Navigation—Messrs. Garwood, Lock, Stelsing, Barber, Haines.
Passed Bills—Messrs. Burroughs, Pancoast, Ringleman, Hones, Ramsey.

HOUSE JOINT COMMITTEES.

Treasurer's Accounts—Messrs. Rouse, Gill, Voorhees, Connery, Hunt.
State Prison—Messrs. Van Duyne, Vernon, Herring, Sykes, O'Connor.
Lunatic Asylums—Messrs. Gill, Fry, Ewing, O'Brien, Hunt.
Public Grounds and Buildings—Messrs. Ringleman, Pancoast, Roberts, McDonald, Demarest.
State Library—Messrs. Tangleman, Deacon, Dusenberry, Gray, Godown.
Federal Relations—Messrs. Bruen, Burrough, Schellinger, Dunn, Sykes.
Staking Fund—Messrs. Lilienthal, Oviatt, J. L. Martin, Gray, Godown.
Printing—Messrs. Fry, Van Duyne, Ewing, Axtell, Lippincott.
Soldiers' Home, Newark—Messrs. Oviatt, Stilsing, Schellinger, Fiedler, Dunn.
Reform School for Boys—Messrs. Crane, Rue, Stiles, Sykes, DeWitt.
Industrial School for Girls—Messrs. Roberts, Rue, Dusenberry, Parramore.
Soldiers' Children's Home—Messrs. Jeffries, Lock, Garwood, Mount, Ramsey.

Many of the bills introduced into one house or the other are revivals of some of those defeated last Winter. Among these is Mr. McDonald's bill for the repeal of the act, passed two Winters ago, for the punishment of engineers who abandon their trains except at depots on the railroads. This is a reminder of the strike troubles on the New-Jersey Central in the Summer of 1876, when the locomotive engineers, at the stroke of midnight, stopped running their trains at whatever point they may have been. Mr. Robinson's bill making libel indictable only in the county in which it is published, and not, as now, a migratory offense, for which an indictment will lie in any county, occupied much of the attention of the House last Winter. It was defeated then, and again introduced to-day. Mr. Deac

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 15.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

U. S. 5-20 C. '67. $10,000...102
U. S. 5-20 C. '67. 15,000...102⅛
U. S. 5-20 C. '68. 15,000...b.c.103⅛

U. S. 5s 10-40 R. $27,000...103⅛
U. S. 5s R. '81. 100,000...104⅛
U. S. 4½ R. '91. 60,000...103⅞

U. S. 4½ C.'91. $30,000...103⅞
U. S. 4s C. 1907. 3,000...b.c. 99⅜
U. S. 4s R. 1907. 4,000...b.s. 99⅜

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

D. of C. 3.65s C. $10,000...81¼
N. C. 6s. 1886. 25,000...102
N. C. 6s. 1900. 1,000...117¼
1,000...117½

N. J. C. 1st. con. 6s. 6,000...72
La. & Mo. 1st. 6,000...108¼
1st mtge. 6s. 3,000...b.c.102⅛
N. J. C. 1st con. 6s. 11,000...70⅜
N. Y. Elev. 1st. $5,000...105¾
15,000...105⅞
B. C. R. & N. 1st. 6,000...72⅜

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, Jan. 15:

Howard W. Coates, foreclosure sale, John D. Lewis, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brown-stone front house, with lot 18 by 61.10 by 18.10 by 56.2, No. 162 West 35th-st., south side, 96 feet east of 7th-av., for $6,562, to Joseph P. Hale, plaintiff.

Jere Johnson, Jr., foreclosure sale, Theron G. Strong, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 30.5 by 65, No. 320 West 47th-st., south side, 300 feet west of 8th-av., for $16,000, to Christopher Mooney.

John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, William P. Fiero, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 100.5, No. 126 East 52d-st., south side, 110 feet west of Lexington-av., for $11,000, to James Eddy, plaintiff. Also, similar sale, James P. Ledwith, Esq., Referee, disposed of four lots, each 25 by 102.2, on East 85th-st., north side, 219 feet east of 1st-av., for $2,800, to E. B. Livingston.

C. J. Lyon, foreclosure sale, Thomas Kearney, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story frame dwelling and one-story frame stable, with two lots, each 25 by 101.4, No. 410 East 39th-st., south side, running through to 88th-st., 257 feet west of Avenue A., for $6,180, to Marcus Sharps, plaintiff.

Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Byrne, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick dwelling, with lot 20 by 100.11, No. 413 East 114th-st., south side, 180 feet east of 2d-av., for $6,200, to New-York Life Insurance Company, plaintiff.

The foreclosure sale by Louis Mesier of the dwelling, with lot, No. 3 East 41st-st., east of 5th-av., was adjourned to Feb. 3.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Jan. 14.

34th-st., n. s., 291.8 ft. w. of 7th-av., 16.8x98.9; Daniel C. Logue and wife to Sidney Dillon..... nom.

Same property; Sidney Dillon and wife to Elizabeth A. Logue.....

Jacob-st., 24th Ward, 25x87.6; Robert W. Boyer to George Rogers..... $150

Jacob-st., 25x81.6; Robert W. Boyer to Hugh Doon..... 150

10th-st., n. s., 77 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x102.2; James Sarton to Frederick Burns..... 6,000

53d-st., n. s., 391.8 ft. w. of 2d-av., 16.8x100.5; Julius T. Wolff to Julia Simpson..... 6,500

Morrisania, 80 lots, 23d Ward; Julius stursberg to William Stursberg..... nom.

11th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25 x94.10; Charles Dexheimer and wife to Jacob Stahl..... nom.

Madison-av., n. s., 47.8 ft. s. of Jefferson-st., 20x80; Richard W. Moore and wife to Henrietta Moore..... nom.

Rivington-st., lot No. 16; Henry Oelcbergy to Elizabeth Miller..... 11,000

Lexington-av., w. s., 59.3 ft. n. of 40th-st., 25x19.6; Kate S. Hinsdale to Sarah J. Hall; Canal-st., No. 24, Ercelina Stack and husband to Jacob Schwartz..... 12,000

120th-st., e. s., 84 ft. w. of 1st-av., 16x50.5; E. P. Brown, Referee, to Abby Hood..... 3,100

120th-st., e. s., 68 ft. w. of 1st-av., 16x50.5; Same to Same..... 3,100

71st-st., n. s., 93 ft. e. of 1st-av., 19x102.2; Elita Greenbeimer and husband to John G. Burrough..... 9,000

93d-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 3d-av., 19x62; Mary C. Jones and others to Sarah Hoe..... nom.

2d-av., n. e. corner of 34th-st., 24.8x52; Thomas J. McCahill and wife to Edward J. Curry... 21,000

Bronx, 201.4 acres, 223 ft. e. of 10th-av., 2,358.6; also, 85th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x58.9; Nathan J. Newwitter, to W. J. Demorest.....

LEASES RECORDED.

6th-st., n. s., 75 feet e. of Avenue A, 25x 90.10½; William Astor to Henry Bardes, 20 years..... $350

6th-st., n. s., 198.4½ feet e. of Avenue A, 23.3½x 90.10½ same to same, 20 years..... 325

Monroe-st., n. s., between Jefferson and Rutgers sts., 26x100; Robert R. Crosby to George Wassar, 21 years.....

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Boyd, William, and wife to Frederick Roosevelt; w. s. 1st-av., n. of 22d-st., 5 years..... $4,000

Burns, Frederick, to James Sarton; w. s. 76th-st., e. of 3d-av., 3 years..... 9,000

Christie, William, and another to William A. Cauldwell; s. s. 80th-st., w. of 1st-av., 60 days..... 4,000

Curry, Edmond, to Thomas J. McCahill and another, Executors, &c.; n. e. corner of 2d-av. and 34th-st.....

Donohue, James, and wife to Frank E. Wise; w. s. Lexington-av., n. of 81st-st., 3 months..... 1,000

Ford, Abbey, and Sarah E. Weight; s. s. 126th-st., w. of 1st-av., 3 years..... 4,000

Gilsey, Julius, and wife to F. Rosenstein; n. s. 80th-st., w. of 1st-av., 3 months..... 1,000

Hanrety, Mary, to Lawrence Ryan; n. w. corner of Morris-av. and 161st-st., 5 years..... 1,000

Hard, Julia, and husband to Thomas Leland and others; n. e. corner of Lafayette-av. and Spring-st., 5 years.....

Hillman, Henry W., and wife to F. R. Hillman; n. s. 40th-st., w. of 9th-av., 3 years..... 3,000

Hull, Sarah J., and husband to Samuel Adams; w. s. Lexington-av., n. of 40th-st., 3 years..... 4,500

Jacob, Morris, to Abraham Cohen; s. s. 3d-av., n. of 15th-st., 1 year..... 1,000

Simpson, Julia, to Julius T. Wolff; n. s. 53d-st., w. of 2d-av., 4 years..... 1,800

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Bell, George, and another, Executors, &c., to A. Kronsburg..... $6,000

Driggs, John S., to John S. Sammis..... 3,000

Gourd, John, to Silas C. Pendleton..... 4,000

Mutual Life Insurance Company to R. W. Parker, Trustee, &c..... 19,200

Sammis, John S., to Huch Nesbit..... 3,000

Zipf, Maria A., to Julia Braun..... 1,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NO. 6 WEST 52D-ST.

FOR SALE—AT A LOW PRICE, THIS ELEGANT FULL-SIZE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE.

The improvements contemplated in the immediate vicinity will, when completed, greatly enhance the present desirability of this location.

For further particulars apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
3 Pine-st. and 1,130 Broadway.

FOR SALE BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

THE HANDSOME FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT, No. 50 East 34th-st., can be purchased on easy terms. For price and permits apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

A.—SALE, BY ORDER OF DAVID J. MAGNIS, Esq., Executor, No. 210 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant Park, fine medium sized dwelling; low price. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
4 Pine, 35 East 17th-st. and 661 6th-av.

REAL ESTATE.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF good address and character desires engagement in responsible capacity. Address ESTATE, Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

HARLEM—RAPID TRANSIT.
Houses, stores, and floors, to let and for sale.
PORTER & CO., No. 173 East 125th-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

The five-story brown-stone-front store and lot
NO. 93 BEEKMAN-ST.,
east side, between Pearl and Cliff sts.,
will be sold at auction on
THURSDAY, JAN. 16,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
by order of the Executors of Mary Hallett, deceased, lot 25 by 100 feet.
60 per cent. on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent. for three or five years.
Maps at the office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE DESirable business corner property, Nos. 40 Franklin and 76 Elm-st., New-York City, will be sold by RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on THURSDAY, Jan. 16, 1879, at 12 o'clock. For particulars apply to A. W. LEGGETT, No. 39 Pearl-st., or WM. R. SYME, Attorney, No. 170 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

A SECOND FLOOR FLAT OF SEVEN AIRY rooms and kitchen, with a private hall, close to Central Park, and convenient for rapid transit; apply on the premises, No. 50 East 86th-st., or to W. P. O'CONNOR, No. 57 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET—NO. 13 WALKER-ST.—FIVE-STORY modern building; iron front. Can be rented as a whole, or will be divided. Apply to

HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW STORE NO. 511 Broadway, extending through to Mercer-st., with basement and sub-basement; ready for occupancy 1st of February. Apply to

HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine-st.

NO. 199 CHURCH-ST. SECOND, THIRD, and Fourth Loft to let; very light and desirable. Apply to HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH BASEment house between 36th and 59th sts., Park and 6th-avs. LALOR, No. 1,037 3d-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 130 ACRES; GOOD buildings; price $10,500; one of 80 acres, first-class improvements, $13,000; one of 50 acres, $5,000; all within two miles of Somerville. Apply to WM. MACKAY, Finderne, Somerset County, N. J.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

THE OWNER OF ONE OF THE PLEASANTEST small places in the vicinity of New-York will rent, furnished, (including horse, carriages, &c.,) for one or more years; an unusual opportunity for a delightful home at very moderate rent; locality and neighbors unexceptionable. For full particulars address

H. G. BELL, Room No. 15, No. 744 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

STATE LINE,

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From Pier No. 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Jan. 16
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Jan. 23

First Cabin, $55 to $70, according to accommodations; excursion tickets, $100 to $120. Second Cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage at lowest rates.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 43 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL, OR QUEENSTOWN.
ALGERIA....WED., Jan. 22|SCYTHIA....WED., Feb. 5
PARTHIA...WED., Jan. 29|ABYSSINIA...WED., Feb. 12

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms, including a special low rate for the Fall and Winter months.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and the homeward passages.

ADRIATIC, Capt. JENKINS.....Thurs., Jan. 16, 11:30 A.M.
CELTIC, Capt. GILDERSLEEVE.....Thurs., Jan. 23, 6 A.M.
BRITANNIC, Capt. PERRY.....Saturday, Feb. 1, noon

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, $90, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier 38, N. R., foot of King-st.

NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Jan. 21, 2:30 P. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Jan. 28, 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Feb. 4, 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Feb. 18, 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Feb. 25, 7:30 A. M.

☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room,) $55, $65, and $75. INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26.

OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's pier foot of 24th-st., Hoboken.
RHEIN.....Sat., Jan. 18|WESER.....Sat., Feb. 1
NECKAR.....Sat., Jan. 25|MOSEL.....Sat., Feb. 8

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100
Second cabin.....60
Steerage.....30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid Steerage certificates, $30. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Jan. 18, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Jan. 25, 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, Jan. 30, 11 A. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

CABIN, $80, $90, and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

between New-York and Havre.

Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

AMERIQUE, DELORD....Wednesday, Jan. 22, 5:30 A. M.
FRANCE, TRUDELLE.....Wednesday, Feb. 5, 3:30 P. M.
CANADA, FRAGNEUL.....Wednesday, Feb. 19, 2:30 P. M.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passengers apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

CIRCASSIA.....Jan. 18, 2 P. M.|Ethiopia.....Feb. 1, noon.
DEVONIA.....Jan. 25, 7 A. M.|Anchoria.....Feb. 8, 6 A. M.

Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.
Victoria.....Jan. 18, 2 P. M.|Castalia.....Jan. 25, 7 A. M.

Cabins, $65 and $85. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
FRISIA.....Thurs., Jan. 16|GELLERT.....Jan. 30
HERMAN.....Thurs., Jan. 23|CIMBRIA.....Thurs., Feb. 6

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; second cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers leave Jersey City, near Pavonia Ferry.

SCHIEDAM.....Saturday, Jan. 11
ROTTERDAM.....Wednesday, Jan. 22

Cabin, $65-$70. Intermediate, $45-$50. Steerage, $23.
H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.
FUNCH, EDYE & CO., L. W. MORRIS,
27 So. Wm-st., Freight Agts. 30 Bway., Gen. Passage Agt.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO.

Connecting at St. Thomas with German steamers for Porto Rico and Spanish Main. The new first-class iron steam-ship CITY OF PARA, Capt. GARSTENS, will sail for the above ports on Wednesday, Feb. 5, at 3 P. M.

Positively no freight received after 3d. Freight must be paid in advance. Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at Roberts' dock, Brooklyn. Insurance lower than by any other line. Shippers desiring insurance can effect same under our open policy. For freight engagement or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents, Office, Pier No. 20 East River.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. MALLORY.....Sat., Jan. 18
GATE CITY, Capt. M. HOEFER.....Wednesday, Jan. 22

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, Georgia and Florida Steamboat Company, and with the new and elegant iron steamer ST. JOHNS.

C. D. OWENS, GEO. YONGE, Agent
General Agent A. & G. R. R., Ocean S. S. Co. and
No. 315 Broadway. Central R. R. of Ga.,
No. 409 Broadway.

FLORIDA RAILROAD AND STEAM-SHIP LINE.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FLORIDA.
SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
LOWEST RATES OF FREIGHT AND PASSAGE.
Steamer ASHLAND, SATURDAY, Jan. 4,
And every SATURDAY thereafter,
For Fernandina direct, from Pier No. 2 N. R., at 3 P.M.

Only line issuing through tickets and bills lading to all points in Florida, and on Chattahoochie, Appalachicola, and Flint Rivers, and BRUNSWICK, Ga. Insurance 1 per cent. Bills lading signed on pier. For further information, through bills lading, and passage rates, apply to

J. K. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., up stairs.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.

Calling at Progreso, Campeche, and Frontera.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only,) Thurs., Jan. 16
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Saturday, Jan. 25
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only,) Thurs., Feb. 6

Steamer to New Orleans Jan. 29 and Feb. 19 for Vera Cruz via Matamoros, Tampico, Tuxpan, connecting with steamer for Havana, New-York, and above ports.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 53 and 55 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship COLON.....Monday, Jan. 20, noon

Connecting for South and Central America and Mexico.

From San Francisco for Japan and China:
Steam-ship CHINA.....Wednesday, March 5, noon

From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship AUSTRALIA.....Monday, Jan. 20, noon

For freight or general information apply to Company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River, and for passage at Company's Ticket Office, No. 257 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

Steam-ship.....SATURDAY, Jan. 18
Steamer SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....WED., Jan. 29

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CONDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodation for passengers.
S. S. SARATOGA.....Wednesday, Jan. 22
S. S. NIAGARA.....Saturday, Feb. 1

Tickets issued also for
VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS
in connection with French and English S. S. Lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

SHIPPING.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S.C., FLORIDA PORTS, AND ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY, Jan. 18
CHARLESTON.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance at one-half premium, one-half guaranteed. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the Pier,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASKELL, General Agent,
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

PALMETTO FREIGHT LINE,

VIA STEAM-SHIP TO CHARLESTON, S. C.,
and the SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD,
to all points in the South and South-west.

Freight rates and figures as low as lowest figures.

Bills of lading signed at Pier No. 27 North River.

CHAS. D. OWENS, General Agent
Palmetto Freight Line,
No. 315 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.

Open from 5:30 A. M. to 12 P. M.

RECTOR-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry, and connects with cars for South Ferry.

CORTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Cortlandt Streets Ferries.

PARK-PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken.

CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferry.

FRANKLIN-ST.

GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses-Street Ferry to Jersey City, and connects with cars for Desbrosses and East Grand Street Ferries.

HOUSTON-ST.—Connects with cars for East and West.

EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Christopher-Street Ferry to Hoboken, connecting with cars for Orange and East Tenth Street Ferries.

FOURTEENTH-ST.—Nearest points to Union-Square, Wallack's and Lyceum Theatres, Academy of Music, Irving and Tammany Halls, connecting with cars for East Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth-street Ferries.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point to Booth's St. James, and Park Theatres, Grand Opera-house, Gilmore's Garden and Masonic Temple, and Twenty-third-Street Ferry to Jersey City.

THIRTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point to Standard, Broadway, and Fifth Avenue Theatres, Aquarium, and San Francisco Minstrels, connecting with cars for Weehawken Ferry.

FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Connects with New-York Transfer Company's cabs, for Grand Central Depot.

FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST.

FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Central Park, connecting with cars of Belt Line Railroad.

For up-town trains take east-side stations.

For down-town trains take west-side stations.

FARE 10 CENTS,

Except between the hours of 5:30 and 7:30 A. M. and 5 and 7 P. M., when the fare is 5 cents.

WM. R. GARRISON, President.
M. VAN BROCKLIN, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after Jan. 13, 1879,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:12 P. M. Regular at 4:30 and 10 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and 12 night. 4:30 A. M. and 10 P. M. For Baltimore 4 P. M., except Sunday.

Express for Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sunday 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30 and 10 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7:30 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn guests.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:40 A. M., 10:10 P. M., daily; 9:40 A. M., 6:20 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:45, 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 A. M. and 10:10 P. M. From Philadelphia: 4:30, 6:50, 9:40, 10:50, 11:30 A. M., 12 noon, 2, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 10 and 10 P. M. Sunday, 4:30, 8:50, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 6:30, 10:10 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and No. 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, I. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA,

14 Through Trains each way daily, 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after Dec. 16, 1878,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, 10, (limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn guests.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 12:01, 8:45, 3:55, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (limited Express, 3:30 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, and 7:35 P. M. Sundays, 12:01, 3:45, 3:55, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, I. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 30, 1878, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express. Drawing-room cars to Albany and Rochester, and from Albany to Montreal via Saratoga.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with Drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica and Rutland.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with through sleeping car via St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.

7:30 P. M., Fast Express for Rochester and Corning via Geneva. Sleeping cars to Geneva and Rochester.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and, excepting Saturday night, to Lowville and Watertown.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 3 Parkplace, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY

will hereafter be known by its new name,
THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Through Trains from Chambers-Street Depot, (Pier No. 1, North River.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

6 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping Coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping Coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 6:45 and 6:45 P. M.

Nor local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:40, 10. 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany R. R.—8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River R. R.—8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Shore Line and New-England R. R.—8:05 A. M., 12 M., 11:35 P. M. For Newport—8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division.—8:05 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. 3:40, 10 P. M. For Harlem and New-York Air Line R. R.—11 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. 3:40, 10 P. M. For Housatonic R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For New-Canaan R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40 P. M. For local trains see time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1878.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night express, daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Wyoming, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached. General Passenger Office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arrives at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS,
(No. 67 BLEECKER-ST.,) NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1879.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE THIS day declared the usual interest, under the provisions of the by-laws for the last six months ending the 31st December, as follows:

At the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum on all sums of five dollars and under five hundred dollars, and of FOUR PER CENT. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward, payable on and after the THIRD MONDAY, being the 20th, of this month.

This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as deposited.

It will be entered on the books as any time when required on and after the 20th inst.

GEORGE W. LOT WARD, Secretary.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS,

Nos. 74 and 76 WALL-ST.

The Trustees have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending the 31st inst., at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 20th inst. The interest will be credited to depositors as principal.

JOHN H. BOYNTON, Secretary.
New-York, Jan. 8, 1879.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES

4 Per Cent. Bonds,

COUPON OR REGISTERED,

And all other issues of Government securities, bought and sold at MARKET RATES, FREE OF COMMISSION, and on hand for immediate delivery.

CALLED 5-20s bought or exchanged for other issues on most favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,

Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., N. Y.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MINERAL POINT TUNNEL COMPANY, JANUARY, 1879. The amount of the capital stock of said company is 500,000 shares, of the par value of $10, and amounting to $5,000,000; all of which stock has been issued for the purchase and in payment of mining property in the State of Colorado.

The total amount of indebtedness of said company does not exceed the sum of $45,000.

Dated New-York, Jan. 15, 1879.

P. J. PRATT, President.
E. SALOMON, } Majority
J. T. HARRISON, } of
E. C. HANCOCK, } Trustees.

State, City, and County of New-York, ss.:

Edward C. Hancock being duly sworn, says that he is Secretary of the above-named company, and that the foregoing report is true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

EDW. C. HANCOCK, Secretary.

Sworn to before me, this 15th day of January, 1879.

WM. LANGDON,
Notary Public New-York County.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK AND SAN JUAN MINING COMPANY.—The whole amount of the capital stock of this company is five hundred thousand dollars, consisting of five thousand shares of one hundred dollars each, which shares were issued in payment for mining property in Colorado.

The total indebtedness of the company up to date does not exceed the sum of twenty-four thousand six hundred dollars.

Dated New-York, Jan. 15, 1879.

J. F. HARRISON, President.
F. J. PRATT, } Majority
W. C. HANCOCK, } of
J. F. HARRISON, } Trustees.

State, City, and County of New-York, ss.: Edward C. Hancock being duly sworn, says that he is Secretary of the above-named company, and that the foregoing report is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

EDWARD C. HANCOCK.

Sworn before me this 15th day of January, 1879.

W

THE BIG BROADWAY FIRE.

CROWDS VIEWING THE SMOLDERING RUINS.

THE FIREMEN POURING WATER ON THE BURNING DEBRIS—THE CAUSE OF THE FIRE NOT ASCERTAINED—THE MISSING MAN TURNS UP—LIST OF THE INSURANCES.

The smoldering ruins of Brooks Brothers' mammoth brown-stone building, at the corner of Broadway and Grand-street, were visited by thousands of sight-seers throughout yesterday and far into the night. The throngs were not permitted, however, to enter the block bounded by Grand and Spring streets and Broadway and Elm-street, details of Police from the Fourteenth and Eighth Precincts being charged with the special duty of preventing them from intruding beyond the prescribed limits. Wires were extended across the streets at all the corners surrounding the burned building, and additional barriers in the shape of fire ladders were placed across Broadway, opposite the Pacific Bank. Within the cleared space three battalion engines and Engine No. 11 were kept incessantly working, while a force of 30 firemen in command of Chiefs Klug and Shay played several powerful streams on the burning mass of debris and the heated fragments of walls still standing. The Broadway front of the building, which is almost intact, the only ruined part being the upper cornice work, was almost completely covered early in the morning with a coating of ice, the whiteness of which formed a strong contrast to the blackened interior. Up to 7 A. M. it was feared that poor John Reilly, of Engine No. 17 was not the only Fireman killed and crushed by the falling of the walls, but the calling of the rolls of all the companies which had participated in the work of attempting to stay the progress of the fire shows that the only men missing from their posts were Reilly and his comrade, Dennis Doran, who is lying in Bellevue Hospital, suffering from dangerous wounds. The latest reports as to Doran's chances of recovery were rather encouraging. While some of the firemen deluged the ruins, others were set to work digging and clearing the debris at the corner of Grand and Crosby-streets. In this way the heart and lungs of the disfigured body of Reilly were found near where he had fallen. They were tenderly gathered up, and, after being placed in a paper box, were sent in charge of an officer to the Fourteenth Precinct Station. The contents of the box were subsequently surrendered to the undertaker engaged to prepare the body for burial. Coroner Flanagan yesterday assumed charge of the case, and a jury viewed the remains.

Notwithstanding the vast volume of water poured into the interior of the building, the smoldering ruins, fanned by the wind, frequently burst into flame, so that the firemen were often called upon to redouble their efforts in order to prevent the entire ruins from rekindling and endangering the neighboring structures. The Fire Commissioners were present about an hour in the afternoon and consulted with Chief Bates and officials of the Department of Buildings as to the propriety of leaving the Broadway front standing. It was decided that there was no danger in allowing it to stand until to-day, when another examination will be made. Fire Marshal Sheldon during the day endeavored to ascertain the cause of the fire, but did not obtain any information that would justify him in forming a decided opinion on that point. He thinks, however, that it was of accidental origin, probably from carelessness on the part of some employe. The fire originated in the cutting-room on the fourth floor of Messrs. Naumburg, Kraus, Lauer & Co.'s establishment, and spread with frightful rapidity through an elevator shaft on the Grand-street side of the building to the upper and lower floors. Foreman Breslin, of Engine No. 33 on arriving at the building, in response to the first alarm, ascended to the head of the stairway leading to the fourth floor, but, owing to the dense smoke, could proceed no further. He stationed his men with the pipe at the head of the stairway, where they remained for nearly 20 minutes, until the stairs below were cool. They then escaped from the building, carrying their hose with them. They had scarcely gained the sidewalk when the flames burst forth from the windows on the third floor. Deputy Marshal Dodge will today commence to take testimony in the case.

Brian G. Hughes, who was reported as missing, and who it was feared had been killed by the falling walls on Tuesday night, reappeared yesterday at his place of business unhurt. The ruins were visited last night by large crowds, and an additional force of Police was detailed to keep them without the lines. Twenty firemen remained on watch, playing half a dozen streams on the still burning mass of debris.

The losses of the occupants of the building have not yet been accurately computed. Howard, Sanger & Co. estimate their loss on stock and fixtures at about $600,000. They say that owing to the dangerous character of the building insurance companies generally manifested a reluctance to take heavy risks, and that consequently they were obliged to divide the insurance among a great many corporations. Bates & Co., who were to have removed to Nos. 507 and 509 Broadway within two days, are believed to be nearly covered by insurance. Naumburg, Kraus, Lauer & Co. report that their stock was worth $450,000. They deny that $30,000 was deposited in their safe immediately before the fire, asserting that the sum deposited was in reality very small. The following is a full list of the insurances:

THE INSURANCES.

E. BATES & CO.—STOCK.

Phœnix, Brooklyn	$20,000	Northern, England	$20,000
Home, N. Y.	35,000	Irving, N. Y.	5,000
People's, N. Y.	5,000	Phœnix, Hartford	10,000
Globe	5,000	National, N. Y.	5,000
Safeguard, N. Y.	5,000	Guardian, England	5,000
Kings, Brooklyn	5,000	Sun Mutual	5,000
St. Nicholas	5,000	German-American	
Northern, N. Y.	5,000	N. Y.	10,000
Connecticut, N. Y.	5,000	Niagara, N. Y.	7,000
Franklin, Boston	5,000	Manhattan	5,000
Lenox, N. Y.	5,000	Ætna, Hartford	10,000
Columbia	5,000	London Assurance	10,000
Equitable, N. Y.	5,000	Albany	5,000
Imperial, England	20,000		
Total			$222,000
On fixtures, Home, N. Y.			3,000
Grand total			$225,000

BROOKS BROTHERS—BUILDING.

Citizens', N. Y.	$10,000	Importers' & Trad-	
Safeguard, N. Y.	10,000	ers', N. Y.	$5,000
Pacific, N. Y.	10,000	Guardian, N. Y.	5,000
Niagara, N. Y.	10,000	Merchants' & Trad-	
Tradesmen's, N. Y.	10,000	ers', N. Y.	5,000
United States, N. Y.	10,000	Farragut, N. Y.	5,000
Exchange, N. Y.	10,000	Firemen's, N. Y.	5,000
Broadway, N. Y.	10,000	Standard, N. Y.	5,000
Greenwich, N. Y.	10,000	Atlantic, N. Y.	5,000
Park, N. Y.	10,000	Heating apparatus,	
Mechanics', N. Y.	10,000	New-York City, N.	3,000
Howard, N. Y.	5,000	Y.	
Total			$153,000

NAUMBERG, KRAUS & CO.—STOCK.

Citizens' N. Y.	$5,000	American, Boston	$5,000
Commercial, N. Y.	7,500	American, Phila.	5,000
Commercial Union		Boylston, Boston	5,000
London	20,000	Buffalo German	2,500
Continental, N. Y.	10,000	Commonwealth,	
Fame N. Y.	5,000	Boston	5,000
Farragut, N. Y.	10,000	Connecticut, Hartf'd	5,000
Guardian, England	10,000	Equitable Fire and M.	
Hamilton, N. Y.	5,000	Providence	5,000
Hamburg-Bremen	10,000	Fire Association,	
Hamburg-Magdeburg	10,000	Philadelphia	10,000
Howard, N. Y.	5,000	Firemen's, Newark	5,000
Imperial, England	12,500	Firemen's, Balt.	5,000
Northern, England	12,500	Franklin, Phila.	5,000
Jefferson, N. Y.	5,000	Girard, Phila.	2,500
Kings County, N. Y.	5,000	Hanover, N. Y.	5,000
Lamar, N. Y.	5,000	Hartford, Hartford	10,000
Liverpool and London and Globe	25,000	Insurance Co. of North America	5,000
Lenox Assurance Corporation	5,000	Lancashire, Manufacturers' F and M., Boston	10,000
Lorillard, N. Y.	5,000	Mercantile Marine Boston	5,000
Ætna, Hartford	5,000	Meriden, Conn.	5,000
W Bumsburg City	10,000	Newark City	5,000
Manhattan, N. Y.	5,000	National, Baltimore	2,500
Mechanics' and Traders', N. Y.	5,000	Newark Mutual	5,000
Montauk, N. Y.	5,000	New-Hampshire,	5,000
Nassau, N. Y.	5,000	North America, Boston	5,000
New-York, N. Y.	5,000	North-western National, Milwaukee	2,500
North German	5,000	Pennsylvania, Phila	5,000
Niagara, N. Y.	5,000	Penn's, Newark	5,000
North Western and Mercantile	10,000	Prov. Wash., Prov.	5,000
Phœnix, N. Y.	10,000	Rochester German	5,000
Queen, London	10,000	Revere, Boston	5,000
Republic, N. Y.	5,000	Springfield F. & M. Mass	5,000
Ridgewood, N. Y.	5,000	Tentonia, Phila.	5,000
Royal England	10,000	Western, Toronto	2,500
Scottish Commercial	5,000		
Westchester, N. Y.	5,000		
Total			$475,000

ON FIXTURES.

German, Baltimore	$5,000	Mercantile, Boston	$2,500
Montauk, Brooklyn	2,500		
Total			$10,000
Grand total Naumberg, Kraus & Co.			$485,000

HOWARD, SANGER & CO.—STOCK.

Ætna, N. Y.	$5,000	Emporium, N. Y.	$5,000
Adriatic, N. Y.	5,000	Firemen's, N. Y.	5,000
American, N. Y.	5,000	Franklin, N. Y.	2,500
Amity, N. Y.	5,000	Germania, N. Y.	5,000
Atlantic, N. Y.	5,000	Hamburg-Bremen	5,000
City, N. Y.	2,500	British America, Canada	5,000
Clinton, N. Y.	5,000	Buffalo of Buffalo	5,000
Commercial, N. Y.	5,000	Citizens', St. Louis	5,000
Hanover, N. Y.	5,000	Commerce, Albany	2,500
Hoffman, N. Y.	5,000	Enterprise, Ohio	5,000
Home, N. Y.	5,000	Equitable, Tenn	5,000
Hope, N. Y.	5,000	Fairfield, Conn.	5,000
Howard, N. Y.	5,000	Faneuil Hall, Boston	5,000
Jefferson, N. Y.	5,000	Farmers', York, Pa.	5,000
Knickerbocker, N. Y.	5,000	Firemen's, Dayton	2,500
Lafayette, N. Y.	5,000	First National, Boston	2,500
Lamar, N. Y.	5,000	Granite City, Richmond	2,500
Liverpool and London and Globe	20,000	Insurance Co. of N. A., Philadelphia	5,000
Lorillard, N. Y.	5,000	Insurance Co. State of Pennsylvania	5,000
Merchants', N. Y.	5,000	Lycoming, Penn	5,000
North British and Mercantile	10,000	Manufacturer's Newark	2,500
Queen, London	15,000	Mercantile, Cleveland	5,000
Relief, N. Y.	5,000	Security, New-Haven	5,000
Ridgewood, N. Y.	5,000	Mechanics', Boston	2,500
Rutgers, N. Y.	5,000	Merchants', Provid'ce	5,000
Commercial Mutual, N. Y.	10,000	National, Hartford	5,000
Empire City, N. Y.	5,000	New-England, B'sn	5,000
Star, New-York	5,000	Neptune, Boston	5,000
Sterling, New-York	5,000	North-western National, Milwaukee	2,500
Stuyvesant, N. Y.	5,000	Orient, Hartford	5,000
Williamsburg City, New-York	5,000	Pennsylvania, Philadelphia	5,000
Transatlantic, Germany	5,000	Penn's, Newark	5,000
La Caisse, Paris	15,000	Rhode Island, Prov.	5,000
Rhein-ver-Mascb'n	5,000	Rochester German	5,000
Scottish Commercial	$2,500	Schuylkill, Phila.	5,000
Kniekerbocker, New-York	1,350	Standard, Trenton	5,000
Alliance, Boston	1,190	Toledo, F. and M.	5,000
		Traders', Chicago	5,000
		Union F. & M., Tex.	5,000
		Virginia State	5,000
		Virginia F. and M., Richmond	5,000
		Watertown, N. Y.	2,500
		Washington, Boston	5,000
		United Firemen's, Baltimore	5,000
Total			$470,000

ON FIXTURES.

Firemen's Fund, New-York	$2,500	Scottish Commercial	$2,500
Western Canada	3,000	Kniekerbocker, New-York	1,350
Jefferson, St. Louis	2,000	Alliance, Boston	1,190
Total			$12,540
Grand total, Howard, Sanger & Co.			$482,540

RECAPITULATION.

Brooks Brothers, building	$153,000
Howard, Sanger & Co.	482,540
Naumberg, Kraus, Lauer & Co.	485,000
Edwin Bates & Co.	225,000
Total insurance	$1,345,540

TEN DOLLARS APIECE.

WHAT SCHOOL COMMISSIONER WATSON SAYS ALL THE NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED FOR SAYING THAT THE SCHOOL-HOUSES ARE BADLY VENTILATED.

The Board of Education met yesterday, with President Wood in the chair. Superintendent Kidde reported that during December he had examined 201 classes in the schools of the Nineteenth Ward, of which classes 149 were found to be excellent in discipline and general management. The attendance numbered 11,086, which caused overcrowding of the school-rooms, and rendered more difficult the task of instruction. Mr. Lafayette Olney, on behalf of the Principals' Association, presented a petition calling attention to the marked distinction made between the salaries of the male and female departments under the 14 years'-service clause of the by-laws of the board. Now female Principals in Grammar Departments receive $200 more than the maximum salaries, $50 being allowed to Principals of primary departments, while Principals of male departments receive $500 less than the maximum salary. The number of Principals affected, if the salary should be equalized, would not exceed 10, the petitioners said. The petition was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Economy.

Commissioner Wheeler offered a resolution that a committee of three be appointed to prepare and present to the State Legislature an act authorizing and directing the Controller of the City to borrow on the City's credit $1,000,000, to be expended by the Board of Education during 1879 and 1880 in the purchase of new sites and the erection of additional school buildings. The resolution was ordered to be printed in the minutes.

A petition was received, signed by 14 Primary Department Principals, who asked to be allowed, in recognition of their having an annual attendance of 1,001 and upward, the salaries now paid to Principals of female departments who have served 14 years, namely, an increase of $50 on the maximum salary. Commissioner Wood addressed the board on the importance of proper ventilation in the 120 buildings occupied by the common schools. The schools, he said, needed an abundant supply of fresh air, without draught, and the removal of all foul air. It was due to both children and parents to spare no preferences, and urging upon Congress the passage of the amendments to the sugar tariff as adopted by the Committee on Ways and Means. The North River Sugar Refining Company refused to sign, but agreed not to oppose the amendments. A similar paper is now in circulation among importers, and, when a sufficient number of signatures have been obtained, both will be forwarded to Washington.

INSURANCE OFFICERS ON TRIAL.

A PRESIDENT AND A SECRETARY ARRAIGNED FOR PERJURY.

The charges which have been made from time to time concerning the management of the suspended Mechanics' and Laborers' Bank of Jersey City, and of the State Insurance Company, also of Jersey City, have finally taken shape. The two concerns were closely associated in a financial point of view. John Halliard was President of both, and James J. Reid, who is Secretary of the insurance company, was also a Director of the bank. When the rottenness of the bank was revealed, attention was drawn, naturally enough, to the condition of the State Insurance Company. The result was that, though it was ascertained that the company was solvent, the direction of its affairs had been marked by gross mismanagement. The outcome of the investigations is the indictment of some of the officials of the bank and insurance company. Soon after the opening of the Court of Quarter Sessions yesterday, District Attorney McGill called John Halliard and James J. Reid to the bar. Both were at once arraigned on a charge of having on Jan. 26, 1878, falsely made oath, in their statement of the condition of the insurance company, filed with Secretary of State and Insurance Commissioner Kelsey, four days later, that on Dec. 31, 1877, the company had in its safes Jersey City bonds of the face value of $16,000 and of the market value of $17,600; Bayonne bonds of the face value of $6,000 and of the market value of $6,100, and Harrison bonds of the face value of $5,000 and of the market value of $5,500; and that the company had in cash in its drawers, $512, and on deposit in the various banks of the city the sum of $12,525 43. The indictment alleges that the securities were not then in the possession or under the control of the company, and that the company did not have the cash amounts stated in its office or to its credit on deposit elsewhere. Both pleaded not guilty, and Judge Garretson fixed the bail to be furnished by each at $2,500. Daniel E. Cleary became bondsman for Mr. Halliard, and Hugh McKay for Mr. Reid.

Mr. Halliard was arraigned on a second indictment, charging him with having on May 14, 1878, abstracted from the assets of the State Insurance Company six $1,000 bonds of the City of Bayonne, and appropriated them to his own use. To this he also entered a plea of "not guilty," and Judge Garretson fixed the bail at $5,000. Mr. Halliard had no bail ready, and was permitted to leave, in company of Constable Keelie, to look for it. Soon after he had departed Judge Garretson left the court-room, and as none of the Associate Justices can accept bail for him, he will be unable to furnish bail till this morning.

A third indictment has been found against Halliard by Thomas C. O'Callachan, Jeremiah Sweeney, Patrick Sheeran, A. J. Ditmar, and J. W. Donelan. It charges them, as officers of the Mechanics' and Laborers' Bank, with conspiracy to defraud the depositors of that institution. Mr. Halliard was not arraigned upon it because, it is understood, the others against whom the bill was found have not yet been notified to appear.

ENCOUNTERING ATLANTIC GALES.

DANGERS OF THE DEEP EXPERIENCED BY INCOMING VESSELS — TORN SAILS, BROKEN RUDDERS, AND OTHER DAMAGE.

Nearly all the vessels which arrived at this port yesterday reported having encountered hurricanes or terrific gales during the past few weeks, and hardly any of them have passed through these storms unscathed. The schooner Delhi, from Old Harbor, Jamaica, met with very bad weather. On Jan. 3, while off Cape Henry, she was caught in a furious north-west gale, which continued without cessation for six days, and during the whole time the vessel was hove to. A heavy sea was running, and the huge waves frequently broke over her sides, washing everything movable from the decks and filling the cabin with water. The schooner labored so violently in the uneven seas that a leak was sprung, and the constant attention of the crew at the pumps was rendered necessary. The foresail was carried away and the sails were torn to ribbons. While keeping at work almost constantly, the crew suffered severely from the cold, and several of them were badly frost-bitten. When the gale died out it was found that the Delhi had drifted 300 miles off the coast.

The brig Favorite, which arrived from Guadaloupe yesterday, had some narrow escapes from gales in the west-north-west and north-west after Dec. 18 and was blown off the coast three times. It was 28 days after Cape Hatteras was passed before the vessel gained this port. Having run short of provisions, Capt. Higgins spoke the Austrian brig Draga, Capt. Vidinich, from Barbadoes, on Jan. 6, and obtained a fresh supply. The Draga arrived here on Tuesday last. During her last passage from the West Indies to this port, the Favorite was dismasted in a hurricane.

The brig Daniel Trowbridge, from Martinique, has been 13 days north of Hatteras, with north-west gales, and on Jan. 4, in latitude 36° and longitude 71°, a north-north-west hurricane of 20 hours' duration was encountered, during which the vessel's rudder-head was broken. The ship Niobe, from Calcutta, took a gale on Jan. 1, and, besides losing sails, had her cabin filled with water. Capt. Williams, of the brig Hyperion which arrived yesterday, reports having passed the last 13 days on this side of Cape Hatteras, with extremely heavy north-west gales to contend against, and that a leak was sprung, sails were lost, and the bulwarks were stove in. The schooner Sarah W. Hunt lost her head-gear on Jan. 2 in a gale, which blew her several hundred miles off the coast. Capt. Hogg, of the bark Carlvale, from Calcutta, reports that he was driven off the coast during the recent gales. A number of sails were lost and the bulwarks were injured. The steam-ship Rotterdam, which arrived from Rotterdam yesterday, experienced some westerly gales, which blew with hurricane force, and were accompanied by furious squalls of snow and hail. A tremendous head sea was running, and the vessel's decks were constantly flooded.

HULL HELD FOR TRIAL.

An exhaustive examination took place yesterday before Justice Otterbourg, in the Tombs Police Court, in the case of John W. Hull. The only new facts developed were that when Hull visited the office of Field & James on Dec. 26, and previous to giving his order for $30,000 worth of bonds, he expressed a desire to purchase $100,000 worth, stating that he had just invested largely in elevated railroad stock; that he owned 1,000 shares of Erie stock, and that he had three houses which brought in $6,000 per annum. Hull's lawyer reminded Justice Otterbourg that his client had returned nearly all the property in question, and asked that the bail in case the prisoner should be held, be placed at a small amount. Justice Otterbourg remarked that he had no information material with him whether a compromise had been made or not; he only had to deal with the charge before him. The cashier of the firm of Field & James was placed on the stand, and when asked why he did not retain Hull when leaving the office, stated that as it was such an unusual transaction, he was disconcerted at the moment, and he gave as a further reason for his remissness that he always acted in a routine manner. The examination, however, but in a comparatively simple manner. The grapes are laid on gravel-beds and are exposed to the sun for 10 or 12 days in August or September, when they are ready for packing, having turned from white to brown, and gradually changed to the familiar dark color of the raisins of commerce. The white sugar which is generally found attached to the raisins sold in the market is entirely a natural product of the grape, and comes on with age, first appearing, as a rule, when the raisins are about two years old. The packing, however, is an operation which requires great care. To properly pack a single 20-pound box the entire time of one man is needed for a day and a half, so careful is the manipulation of the raisin bunches, while at least as much time is required to select the pick over the bunches before packing. Mr. Whitney, believes, however, that raisins can be cured in California fully equal to the Malaga or any other raisin.

The chief difficulty with which the California raisin-raiser will have to contend in the effort to compete with foreign raisins is the cost of labor. The Spanish vineyardists can get all the laborers they need for from 15 to 25 cents per day, while the California producers must pay at least $1 per day. The very much greater productiveness of the soil, however, will do much to offset this disadvantage. But one scourge with which the Spanish producers have to contend, and which does not trouble the California regions, is the destructive phylloxera, a little parasite which attacks the grape-vines with peculiar ferocity, and saps their roots with certain fatality. It is said, on the authority of Mr. West, a prominent horticulturist of Stockton, Cal., that the whole Malaga region is infested with this pest. Several hundred thousand vines have already been destroyed, and Mr. West believes that in a few years the Malaga industry will be very seriously injured. The phylloxera have appeared in one or two instances in California, but they are not yet feared there, as they almost invariably attack vines only in very old vineyards. Mr. Whitney, who is an enthusiast on the raisin question, has located his vineyards at Rocklin, Cal., on the foot-hills of the Sierra Nevada range, 20 miles from Sacramento. The 40,000 pounds of raisins sent East this season were the product of about 45,000 vines, and he believes that when the 200,000 vines are all bearing he will be able to ship from 15 to 20 car-loads of 20,000 pounds each every season. Mr. Whitney's success has attracted the attention of several gentlemen in California, and a number of raisin vineyards have already been planted. Should these succeed, as they undoubtedly will, a stimulus will be given to the new industry, which will have a marked effect on the raisin market throughout the world.

APPROVING THE NEW SUGAR TARIFF.

A paper was signed yesterday by Havemeyers, Eastwick & Co., Havemeyer Brothers & Co., the Globe Refining Company, the Pacific Sugar Refining Company, C. W. Durant & Son, Dick & Meyer, Moller, Sinck & Co., and Wintjen & Harms—large sugar refiners of this City—waiving all individual

CALIFORNIA'S NEW INDUSTRY.

SUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO GROW RAISIN GRAPES—TWO CAR-LOADS OF GOOD NATIVE RAISINS SENT EAST.

To the already apparently unlimited agricultural and mineral resources of California, a new industry seems likely to be added—that of raisin-making. About four years ago Mr. J. P. Whitney, a gentleman widely-known in that State in connection with wool-growing and grain-raising on a large scale, began planting vines of the "Muscat of Alexandria" variety of white grapes, with a view to demonstrating that raisins can be made in America of as good quality as those from abroad. Since that time about 200,000 vines have been planted. As the first result of Mr. Whitney's experiment two car-loads of 20,000 pounds each of California-made raisins were recently sent East, one car-load coming to this City and the other going to Boston. In both cities they have been received with favor, selling equally well with the best imported Malaga raisins, with which they compare favorably as to size, color, skin, stones, and flavor—the latter being the most essential quality. The United States is the greatest raisin-consuming country in the world, and uses annually more raisins than the whole of Europe. The market is mainly supplied from Spain, the raisins known as "Malagas" being considered the best. They come from a comparatively narrow strip of country in the south of Spain, which has hitherto been regarded as surpassing all other regions for raisins of that character. The annual field of Malaga grapes averages 2,250,000 boxes of 20 pounds each. It sometimes reaches 2 500 000 boxes, and last season about 2,000,000 boxes were marketed. Of this enormous yield the United States takes fully one-half, on which it pays a duty—as on all other raisins—of 2½ cents per pound. An inferior raisin with which the market is largely supplied is known as the Valencian, and comes from a region further north in Spain.

The American raisins are made from a white grape—the "Muscat of Alexandria"—the raising of which the soil and climate of a large portion of California is well adapted. The vine begins to bear somewhat in the second year, although the full bearing capacity is not developed until it is five years old, and continues to bear for about half a century, and sometimes for 75 years. In the cultivation of raisin grapes American grape-growers have little to learn from Spain, but in the curing and packing of the raisins a lack of experience is still felt. The raisins are not cured by artificial heat, the process, however, but in a comparatively simple manner. The grapes are laid on gravel-beds and are exposed to the sun for 10 or 12 days in August or September, when they are ready for packing, having turned from white to brown, and gradually changed to the familiar dark color of the raisins of commerce. The white sugar which is generally found attached to the raisins sold in the market is entirely a natural product of the grape, and comes on with age, first appearing, as a rule, when the raisins are about two years old. The packing, however, is an operation which requires great care. To properly pack a single 20-pound box the entire time of one man is needed for a day and a half, so careful is the manipulation of the raisin bunches, while at least as much time is required to select the pick over the bunches before packing. Mr. Whitney, believes, however, that raisins can be cured in California fully equal to the Malaga or any other raisin.

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CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Rotterdam, from Rotterdam, brought 12 immigrants yesterday.

John T. Boyd, a clerk in the Mayor's office, resigned his position yesterday.

Mr. Henry Bergh will lecture before the Young Men's Hebrew Association this evening, in Chickering Hall, on "Humanity and Civilization."

George Friedman, a tailor, who was arrested a few days since for passing a counterfeit trade dollar, was discharged yesterday by United States Commissioner Shields.

The assignment for the benefit of creditors from Sarah May to Joseph Schwartzchild, was recorded in the County Clerk's office yesterday. The preferred debts amount to $3,700 60.

At the meeting of the New-York Academy of Medicine this evening, Dr. S. S. Purple, the late President, will deliver his valedictory address, and Dr. Fordyce Barker, the new President, will be installed.

Dr. W. T. Nealis, who was for a number of years physician in the City Prison, died at his home, No. 230 West Thirty-ninth-street, yesterday. Dr. Nealis was for four years Surgeon of Corcoran's Irish Legion.

There were 35 new cases of scarlet fever and 1 case of diphtheria reported at the Sanitary Bureau yesterday. The deaths during the 24 hours ending at noon yesterday were 17 from scarlet fever and 3 from diphtheria.

At auction, yesterday, $10,000 of 7 per cent. mortgage coupon bonds of Tammany Hall of 1869, belonging to the estate of the late Winthrop Chanler, who was at one time Chairman of the Tammany General Committee, brought 34 cents on the dollar.

Mr. Joseph Cook, in his second lecture on Socialism this evening, will speak of the Socialists' "attack on property," and in his prelude will speak of the infidel attack on morals and the abuse of the United States mail to disseminate its abominations.

George S. Woodman was arrested yesterday by Special Postal Agent Anthony J. Comstock, on a charge of sending obscene matter through the mails. United States Commissioner Shields committed him to await the action of the Grand Jury, the bail being fixed at $1,000.

In the suit brought by Andrew Gilsey and others, in the Sixth District Civil Court, against Fiske & Harkins, the lessees of the Fifth-Avenue Theatre, for unpaid rent amounting to $1,500, Judge Campbell rendered a decision yesterday in favor of the plaintiffs.

Randolph Heiser, the young billiard expert, telegraphed from Boston yesterday that he would accept eighth place in the Brunswick and Balke tournament as a substitute for "Joe" Dion, whom sickness compelled to retire. This telegram undoubtedly ruffle the temper of Eugene Carter, who wanted to fill the vacancy. Heiser will be in New-York on Monday.

The schedule of assets and liabilities of William J. H. Ballard and William Halley, composing the firm of Ballard & Halley, importers, of No. 46 East Fourteenth-street, who made an assignment last week to Eddon Hoagland, was yesterday filed in the Court of Common Pleas. The liabilities are $43,703 65; nominal assets, $48,843 15; and real assets, $17,356 77.

Custom-house circles are excited over the approaching marriage of "Uncle Cornel" Williams, for many years a porter in the employ of Uncle Sam. Mr. Williams is very black, very bald, and 75 ward of years of age. This is his third matrimonial venture. The ceremony will be performed this evening at the residence of the bride, No. 212 Sullivan-street. There will be no reception.

The funeral of William E. Osborne, the veteran actor, who died on Sunday morning last, took place yesterday afternoon, from his late humble abode, No. 5 Centre Market-place. Rev. James Millett, of the Church of the Holy Martyrs, Forsyth-street, conducted the services according to the ritual of the Episcopal Church. At 2 o'clock the funeral procession started for Green-Wood Cemetery, where the remains were interred.

The will of the late Jane Magee, better known as "Jennie Mitchell," has been offered for probate in the Surrogate's Court. The will is dated April 7, 1878, and gives all her property of every kind, without specifying its exact nature, to her mother, Sarah J. Magee, of Syracuse, N. Y., who is also made sole Executrix. Her estate is variously estimated at from $15,000 to $40,000. The witnesses to the execution of the will are John Hardy and C. T. Brandt.

The Atalanta Boat Club has elected the following officers: President, George B. Deane, Jr.; First Vice-President, Edward C. Ripley; Second Vice-President, H. G. McVickar; Secretary, John E. Austin; Treasurer, Henry S. Sproull; Financial Secretary, James W. Edwards; Captain, Walter H. Downs; Lieutenant, J. H. Kent: Lor-keeper, George M. Young; Board of Trustees—Messrs. Ransom Parker, J. John King, Charles Devoe, Seth H. Noyes, A. B. Cross.

The funeral of Mr. Griffith Thomas, the wealthy architect, took place yesterday afternoon, from his late residence, No. 92 Fifth-avenue. The religious services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Duryea, of Brooklyn, and Rev. Robert S. MacArthur, of the Central Baptist Church, this City. The funeral oration was delivered by Rev. Mr. MacArthur, who spoke feelingly of the good qualities and active life of the deceased. The interment took place in Green-Wood.

The first annual meeting of the United States Mutual Accident Association was held last evening at the New-York Hotel. An important amendment to the by-laws was adopted, providing $25 weekly indemnity against disabling accident. The membership fee was placed at $2. Charles B. Peet, of Rogers, Peet & Co., was re-elected President; William Brinckerhoff, Vice-President; James R. Pitcher, Secretary; W. H. Nelson, Assistant Secretary, and E. E. Berry, Cashier to Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-machine Company, Treasurer, and the following to the Board of Direction: William Gibson, Henry C. Pedder, Leopold Wormser, William Brophy Smith, C. H. Vogler, and David Hart.

BROOKLYN.

During the past week there were 243 deaths, 210 births, and 41 marriages in this city.

In consequence of the death of Judge Dykman's daughter, no business was transacted in Supreme Court yesterday. Judges Gilbert and Pratt went to White Plains to attend the funeral of Miss Dykman.

Collector Freeland's deputies seized an illicit whisky still on the Jamaica plank-road Tuesday afternoon. The still and materials captured are valued at $1,300. John Hawkins, who was found in charge of the still, was arrested.

In November last a car belonging to the City Railroad Company came into collision with a coach occupied by Miss Marcella Moran and Miss Mary Riley. The collision injured both women severely. Miss Moran sued for damages, and yesterday recovered a verdict of $325 in the City Court.

At the solicitation of Bishop Littlejohn and a number of gentlemen representing the learned professions in this city, Rev. Dr. Storrs, who is soon to deliver a series of eight lectures at the Princeton Theological Seminary, has consented to one lecture in Brooklyn. On the 20th of February the first lecture will be delivered. It is entitled "The Tenth Century—the Day of Darkness."

On the 25th of May last Marquand's Brewery at Ridgewood caught fire. The Brooklyn Fire Department hastened to the burning building and extinguished the flames, although the brewery was outside of the city limits. Yesterday Mr. Marquand sent a check for $300 to the Fire Commissioners. The money was distributed equally among the members of Truck No. 4 and Engines Nos. 13, 17, and 18.

Henry Volcker, residing in Monroe-street, near Atlantic-avenue, committed suicide yesterday morning, in a field at East New-York, by cutting an artery in his left arm. The razor with which he inflicted the fatal cut, an open prayer-book, and a bill for pew-rent in St. Malachi's Roman Catholic Church, were found near him. The deceased, who was employed at Rockwell's leather factory, became very despondent because his wages were reduced last week.

Yesterday, in Justice Semler's Court, Brooklyn, the case of Hugh Roy, who is charged with highway robbery on New Year's night, was called up for examination. The complainant was Mr. Reimenschneider, of No. 31 Park-row, New-York. Mr. Keady, who appeared for the defendant, moved to discharge the prisoner, as the prisoner had not been identified as one of the assailants. Justice Semler reserved his decision and adjourned the case until Wednesday next at 9 A. M.

NEW-JERSEY.

Abram Diedrich, aged 80 years, has been missing from his home in Hoboken since last Thursday. He had been out of work for some time, and it is feared that he has committed suicide.

Rev. John P. Westervelt, of Paterson, died yesterday after a brief illness of pneumonia. He had not preached for several years, but had been Professor of Languages at Waters' Seminary.

Charles P. Pierson, a well-known resident of Morristown, died at Denville on Tuesday of injuries received at that place on Monday. Mr. Pierson had been sleigh-riding, when his vehicle was struck by the Oswego express of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. He was thrown under the wheels of the car and both legs were crushed at the knee. Deceased was a well-known citizen of Morristown, and had held several public offices.

Charles Kirk was arrested in Jersey City yesterday charged with carrying concealed weapons. He applied to Officer Reilly to arrest a fellow-sailor on his schooner who had threatened to kill him, at the same time displaying a horse-pistol which he said he had procured to defend himself with. When the officer went to the schooner the sailor on board threatened to blow his head off if he stepped on deck. The officer then turned about and arrested Kirk for carrying concealed weapons.

The New-York Times.

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THE SENATE POLITICALLY.

WILL THE REPUBLICANS CONTROL THAT BODY IN 1881?

CORBIN'S CONTEST AGAINST HAMBURG BUTLER TO BE PUSHED TO AN ISSUE—THE DEMOCRATS ALARMED—FIGURES SHOWING THAT THE COMPLEXION OF THE SENATE IN 1881 HINGES ON THE SOUTH CAROLINA CASE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections has prepared a report in the Corbin-Butler contest for the South Carolina Senatorship, now held by Butler, which awards the seat to Corbin, and will, at the first opportunity, present it to the Senate. Of course, there will be a minority report in favor of Butler. The fact that this case is to be presented and pushed is causing considerable uneasiness in Democratic circles, and Democratic Senators assert that it is part of a well-digested Republican plan to regain control of the Senate in 1881. A prominent Democratic Senator, in conversation to-day upon this subject, said that on the 4th of March of next, the Senate would stand 42 Democrats, 33 Republicans, and David Davis, of Illinois, Independent. "If," said the Senator, "these figures are analyzed, it will be found how the majority in the Senate in 1881 may turn on this disputed seat. Suppose Butler's seat is given to Corbin; that would make the Senate stand after March 4, 41 Democrats, 34 Republicans, and 1 Independent. The Democrats would then have 6 majority. The terms of Senators Bruce, of Mississippi, Randolph, of New-Jersey; Eaton, of Connecticut; Wallace, of Pennsylvania; Kernan, of New-York, and Thurman, of Ohio, will expire March 4, 1881. One of these is a Republican and five are Democrats. The States which will elect Senators to succeed these five Democrats were carried by the Republicans at the last election, and are likely to remain Republican in 1880, when the Legislatures are to be chosen which will fill the vacancies that will occur in the Senate in 1881. The Democrats are sure of only one seat out of the six, and that is the seat of Senator Bruce. The Republicans, if they hold the five States named, which they are likely to do, will return five Republicans to succeed the five Democrat, whose terms will expire with the next Congress. Then the Senate would stand 38 Democrats, 37 Republicans, and 1 Independent. If Corbin gets Butler's seat, it would make the Senate a tie, even if David Davis should cast his lot with the Democrats, and in the event of the election of a Republican Vice-President to succeed Mr. Wheeler, that party would again assume control of the Senate in 1881."

The Democrats profess to believe that Corbin cannot be seated, but it is plain that they feel some alarm upon the subject. They rely upon Messrs. Patterson and Conover to maintain Butler in his seat, but do not feel entirely sure of the continued support of those two gentlemen. The seating of Corbin will depend upon the votes of Conover and Patterson. Now, as the admission of Butler will depend upon their votes in March, 1878, it will be seen that the political control of the Senate in 1881 will hinge upon this Corbin-Butler contest.

GEN. ARTHUR'S SUSPENSION.

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S CHARGES SENT TO THE ACCUSED GENTLEMEN—MR. SHERMAN'S EXCUSE FOR SENDING THEM TO THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—By general consent of the Senate Committee on Commerce the Sherman charges against Collector Arthur and Naval Officer Cornell were forwarded to those gentlemen last evening. The committee met to-day, but the New-York Custom-house cases were not referred to during the formal proceedings, and it has been determined that no action shall be taken upon them until the answers of Messrs. Arthur and Cornell have been received. A prominent Democratic Senator stated to-day that if the answers were satisfactory, as he had no doubt they would be, not more than 15, and perhaps not more than 10, Senators would vote for the confirmation of Acting Collector Merritt.

It seems that no request was received by the President or Secretary Sherman from the Senate or from the Committee on Commerce for a statement of the causes for the suspension of Messrs. Arthur and Cornell. In conversation to-day with THE TIMES' correspondent, Secretary Sherman said that he had prepared the communication sent to the Senate yesterday some time ago, in anticipation that a request would be made for the causes that induced the President to suspend the New-York Custom-house officials, and in view of the fact that announcement had been made in the newspapers that the Committee on Commerce would consider and finally dispose of the nominations to-day, (Thursday,) he did not feel authorized to withhold it longer from the Senate. The Secretary further said that had the Committee on Commerce asked for the causes they would have been sent to that committee, but as such a request was not made, the communication could only be sent to the Senate.

ARREARS OF PENSIONS.

THE ARREARAGE BILL PASSED BY THE SENATE, WITHOUT AMENDMENT—ITS PROVISIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The Senate to-day passed the bill known as the Arrearage Pension bill, which was passed by the House under a suspension of the rules during the closing hours of the last session. The bill provides that all pensions which have been granted under the general law regulating pensions, or may hereafter be granted, in consequence of death which originated in the United States service during the rebellion, or in consequence of wounds received or disease contracted in such service, shall commence from the date of death or discharge. It further provides that the rate of pension for the intervening time for which arrears are granted shall be the same per month for which the pension was originally granted, and repeals section 4,715 Revised Statutes, which provides that no claim for pension not prosecuted to a successful issue within five years from the date of filing, shall be admitted without record evidence from the War or Navy Departments of the death, injury, or disease of the person on whose account the claim is made. The bill also provides that no claim agent or other person shall be entitled to receive any compensation for service in making application for arrears of pension. This bill was passed by the House during the Forty-fourth Congress, but was lost in the Senate by a motion to lay on the table, made March 3, 1877, the last night of the session. It is estimated by the Commissioner of Pensions that at least $20,000,000 will be required to pay the arrears authorized by the bill.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

THE DEBATE ON THE MISSISSIPPI LEVEE BILL IN THE HOUSE—PASSAGE OF MR. WOOD'S REFUNDING BILL—THE FREE SHIPPING BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The Mississippi Levee bill occupied the time of the House to-day, but its friends were unable to push it to a vote. This bill provides for a large appropriation of money, and is not likely to pass in its present shape. The opposition to making an appropriation to begin so vast an enterprise, in advance of surveys and settled plans, is too decided to be overcome, and unless the friends of constructing levees on the Mississippi will consent to a measure simply authorizing surveys and estimates, with a view of determining upon a feasible and comprehensive plan of improvement, nothing will be done in the matter. It is admitted that something should be done by the Government to improve the Mississippi and establish and maintain a system of levees, but such a work is too important and comprehensive to be disposed of in an immatured bill and in the absence of proper information upon the subject. It is probable that a bill will be passed providing for a commission of engineers to examine the subject and report plans and estimates at the next session of Congress.

The House to-day passed Mr. Wood's bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange directly at par 4 per cent. bonds for 5-20 bonds now outstanding and uncalled, and in making the exchange to allow three months' interest on the bonds surrendered. In passing this bill the House practically directed the Secretary of the Treasury to extend the system of refunding now practiced by the Treasury Department in dealing with the national banks. The purpose and effect of the bill is to give to any individual holder of 5-20 bonds the same privilege that is now extended to national banks which are designated depositories, and its passage is a virtual approval of Secretary Sherman's refunding operations.

The House Committee on Commerce will to-morrow hear arguments for and against the Free Ships bill now pending before that committee. Several gentlemen from the principal cities, representing commercial exchanges, boards of trade, ship-builders, and vessel-owners, are now here, and will appear before the committee to-morrow.

THE TELLER COMMITTEE'S WORK.

EVERY ALLEGATION OF MR. BLAINE'S RESOLUTION SUBSTANTIATED—RESULT OF THE WORK THUS FAR.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 16.—The Teller committee will adjourn on Saturday, and a sub-committee will proceed to South Carolina. The evidence taken here has referred chiefly to the Parishes of Natchitoches, Tensas, Caddo, St. Mary, Point Coupee, Concordia, and Orleans. Every allegation of Blaine's resolution has been demonstrated as far as these parishes are concerned. There was not a general reign of terror in Louisiana, as there was no State Republican ticket in the field. It was only in the two Congressional districts which the Republicans were sure to carry, and in one district that an Independent could have carried, that the bull-dozing was organized and perpetrated. In the parishes where the Republicans carried, not only was their local organization the terrorism was enforced and effective. Some testimony has been taken as to the frauds in New-Orleans. The city election seems to have been a family quarrel between the "short-haired" and the "kid-gloved" Democracy, in which the "short hairs" were successful. There were probably frauds perpetrated in every ward, but there was no violence. It was not the Mississippi plan, but the "Tweed Ring" method that was adopted here.

TENNESSEE'S NEW GOVERNOR.

INAUGURATION CEREMONIES AT NASHVILLE—A LARGE AUDIENCE PRESENT.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 16.—Long before the hour appointed for the inauguration of Gov. Marks to-day, crowds began to assemble in the galleries and halls of the House of Representatives. There was a large number of ladies present, with many prominent persons from abroad. By 12 o'clock the hall and galleries were full; even standing room was at a premium At noon, Speaker Fowlkes called the House of Representatives to order, and the Clerk was directed to give notice to the Senate that the House was ready to meet it in convention, for the purpose of inaugurating the Governor-elect. A few minutes after 12 the members of the Senate, the Governor, the Governor-elect, and the inaugural procession, appeared at the bar of the House. They were announced by the Sergeant-at-Arms, invited within, and assigned seats around the Speaker's stand. They marched up the centre aisle in the following order, while the band played: Sergeant-at-Arms and officers of the Senate, Committee on Inauguration, members of the Senate, Speaker of the Senate and Rev. Thomas A. Hoyt, D. D., ex-Gov. Neill S. Brown, Gov. Porter and Governor-elect Marks, arm in arm.

President Neal called the convention to order, and the clerks of the respective bodies called the roll of the two houses. The Clerk of the House read the resolution convening the General Assembly to conduct the inaugural ceremonies. Prayer was delivered by Dr. Hoyt. Gov. Marks was introduced by Mr. Neal and delivered a short speech, after which he took the oath of office, administered to him by Chief-Justice Deaderick.

LOGAN'S NOMINATION PROBABLE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 16.—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Hawley announced publicly that his visit here had no political significance. He concluded his business in the Supreme Court to-day and will start for Washington to-night. The fact that Collector Smith came to the capital on private business did not entirely divest his visit of political significance, as it was not possible for so prominent a man to come in at this juncture and not have a political reason assigned for his visit. It has been announced that his presence was not intended to convey the impression that the Administration is opposed to Gen. Logan, though it was so construed. There is no change in the situation to-night, and unless there is a change to-morrow Logan will probably receive the caucus nomination to-morrow night.

VIRGINIA CONVICTS DEAD FROM NEGLECT.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 16.—The report of the Senate Committee on Public Institutions in relation to the treatment of convicts employed on the James River and Kanawha Canal, which resulted in the mortality of nearly 10 per cent. of over 300 men so employed, attributes the principal portion of the deaths to insufficient hospital accommodations during the early part of last year, neglect of cleanliness of clothing, &c. Half of the deaths resulted from disease contracted on the canal and the remainder from other causes. The committee is satisfied that convicts will not be properly cared for when placed at the disposal of corporations or persons not pecuniarily responsible to the State for them and for the manner of their treatment.

A NEW RAILWAY PROJECT.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 16.—A meeting of leading business men, manufacturers, and city officials was held here to-day to consider a proposition of Gen. Wilson, of the St. Louis, Evansville and South-eastern Railway, to construct 10 miles of railroad between this city and Henderson to complete the connection with the Southern net-work of railways. The sentiment of those present was unanimously in favor of the project, and a proposition will be submitted to the City Council at a called meeting to-morrow night. Gen. Wilson proposes to close the 10-mile gap within the next four months, if the city will change its bonds bearing 6 per cent. interest and running 20 years, for first mortgage bonds of the gap railway bearing a like rate of interest and running the same length of time.

MEMPHIS CITY DEBT.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 16.—At a meeting of a number of home creditors of the City of Memphis, held this afternoon, to take action for securing the funding of the old debt of the city, it was agreed to deposit the amounts held by them respectively in the German National Bank, which has consented to act as agent or Trustee without charge to the parties, to be funded into new or compromise bonds if the charter is not repealed. If the charter is repealed the amounts so deposited are to be returned to the parties depositing them. It is believed that this movement will accomplish a settlement of the question of repeal of the charter, which just now is threatened by legislative action, and the holders of city indebtedness are urged to deposit promptly their bonds or other securities. Already $100,000 have been deposited.

OBJECTING TO TOO MUCH CONVICT LABOR.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 16.—The National Convention of Stove Manufacturers to-day passed a resolution that "it is the sense of this association that the Legislatures of the various States should enact laws preventing more than one-tenth of the total number of able-bodied convicts in any State being employed in any one line of manufacturing business." Petitions embracing the resolution were ordered drawn and sent to the various Legislatures. The next meeting of the association will be held in New-York.

THE REPUBLIC OF FRANCE.

DISQUIETING POLITICAL FEUDS.

THE DECLARATION OF THE MINISTRY COLDLY RECEIVED IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES—GAMBETTA'S OPPOSITION TO THE NEW WAR MINISTER—PROPOSED ARMY CHANGES—THE SITUATION REGARDED AS VERY CRITICAL.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 16.—In the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon M. De Marcere, Minister of the Interior, read the Ministerial declaration. It says that the Senatorial elections are a striking indication of the adhesion of the people to the Republican policy. It alludes favorably to the work of the Berlin congress, and hopefully to the execution and results of the treaty of Berlin. It refers to the pardons of Communists already granted, and promises a further extension of clemency. The declaration announces that the Government will vigilantly supervise the observance of the law regulating the relations between civil and religious society; be inexorable toward officials attacking the Republic, and will not use the freedom of action gained by denouncing the treaties of commerce to depart from the principles which recently so developed the commerce of the country. It asserts that it is necessary to complete the reorganization of the Army, especially by a law relating to the general staff and gendarmerie, and that the law relative to great military commands will be rigorously applied except where necessary to deviate from it in the interests of the service. The declaration also expatiates upon the satisfactory financial position of the country; promises reform in the Colonial Administration, and concludes with the statement that the Government will ask the Chamber that the granting of university degrees be entirely confided to the State, and that primary education be made obligatory.

The declaration was very coldly received. The Left Centre alone uttered a few cheers. M. Senard presented an interpellation relative to the declaration, and the debate thereon was fixed for Monday.

In the Senate, where M. Dufaure read the same declaration, it was warmly cheered by all the fractions of the Left.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—A dispatch to the *Standard* from Paris states that M. Gambetta declares that the Cabinet distinctly promised him to appoint Gen. Farre to the Ministry of War.

It is said that the freezing silence with which the Ministerial declaration was received in the Assembly was due to a *mot d'ordre* issued by Gambetta.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The political situation in France is the leading topic discussed by the morning papers. A special dispatch from Paris to the *Daily News* says: "The Ministerial situation is full of difficulties, but I need not repeat the conflicting rumors, which will lose their interest after the declaration which M. Dufaure, President of the Ministry, is expected to make in Parliament to-morrow (to-day.) The extreme Left object to Gen. Gresley, the new Minister of War, as a satellite of the Duke d'Aumale, and think the compensation awarded to Gen. Borel—an enemy of Republican institutions—of the command of the Rouen Corps, too pregnant evidence that the Ministry has not shaken off the shackles of unconstitutional and irresponsible power."

The *Daily Telegraph*'s Paris dispatch says: "Gen. Gresley's republicanism is not denied, and I do not think that Englishmen will approve the action of the Liberals in opposing the appointment of a man whose only fault is that he is not the Minister of their choice. There is even some talk of upsetting the Cabinet, but I cannot imagine M. Gambetta permitting the party to tempt him into such unreasonable conduct."

The *Standard*'s Paris correspondent telegraphs the following as the opinion of a French military contributor: "The Left have fully made up their minds to have the Ministers, and are determined to remove all but Republicans from office, and to carry out the wishes of the electoral body, especially as regards the Ministry of War. M. Gambetta's speech at Romans left no doubt as to the magnitude of the reforms that would be insisted upon. Foremost among these is a change in the Generals in command of the Army corps, most of whom are regarded as hostile to republican institutions. These changes and reforms cannot be expected to take place if there shall be at the head of the War Office a man so undecided in character as Gen. Gresley. His past, the company he keeps, and his general skepticism in all things, rank him among the members of that most unmeaning of parties, the 'Constitutional-Orleanist.' The Left would have liked to have had Gen. Faidherbe, but his physical infirmities induced them to select Gen. Farre, and it was Gen. Farre, whom M. Dufaure proposed for the office; but President MacMahon refused to sanction the appointment, and threatened to resign if it was insisted upon. M. Dufaure yielded, and assented to the appointment of Gen. Gresley. All persons acquainted with the relations between President McMahon and Gen. Gresley are aware that the appointment is equivalent to a refusal to allow the Chambers to have the proper constitutional control over the War Office. As long as Gen. Gresley is in office there will be no reforms and no changes in the great military commands. The Marshal retains his hold over the administration of the Army, which the Chambers claim for themselves, and which they are determined to have."

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* regards the situation as very critical. The overthrow of the Cabinet, he says, would lead to President MacMahon's retirement, and a government by the extreme Left with a revolutionary programme which would profoundly derange society throughout France. The correspondent condemns the principle and theory involved in the attack by the *Republique Francaise* on Gen. Gresley. The *Republique Francaise* declares that no fault can be found with Gen. Gresley's capacity, reputation, or liberal opinions; his only fault is that he was not M. Gambetta's candidate.

The *Times*' Paris correspondent says: "To judge from the attitude of the Chambers, the Dufaure Cabinet is doomed." The correspondent considers the question to be mainly one of patronage, the Left desiring that not only the avowed adversaries of the Republic, but all non-Republican officials, be replaced by Republicans.

A Paris dispatch to the *Daily News* says that if Gambetta ultimately decides on a vote of censure, the Senate, no less than the Deputies, will certainly concur.

In the Chamber of Deputies hints in the Ministerial declaration that exceptions were possible in regard to the abolition of the presidential grand military commands, and the bare announcement that more members of the Council of State would be appointed, a step which will only tend to dilute the conservatism of the Council, caused distinct murmurs, and the tone in the lobbies was unfavorable to the Cabinet.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

GERMANY ENFORCING ITS DEMANDS ON SAMOA—TERRIBLE RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN RUSSIA — COMPLIMENTARY DINNER TO GEN. GRANT IN PARIS.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The *Pall Mall Gazette*'s Berlin dispatch says: "The German Government, in consequence of the refusal of the Samoans to comply with its demands, has instructed the corvette Ariadne and the gun-boat Nautilus to exact satisfaction by force if necessary."

A St. Petersburg letter, dated Jan. 11, says: "A collision occurred on the Warsaw Railway, 30 miles from St. Petersburg, on the 10th inst., by which 20 persons were killed and 32 injured—21 dangerously."

The inquiry instituted by the Board of Trade into the circumstances of the loss of the steamer State of Louisiana, which struck on Hunter's Rock, in Lough Larne, Ireland, Dec. 24, while on the passage from Glasgow to New-York, and became a total wreck, exonerates the officers from blame.

A Berlin dispatch to the *Standard* says it is reported that Bavaria is the firmest opponent of the Reichstag Discipline bill in the Federal Council, where strenuous opposition to the measure is expected.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—A decree pardoning 2,245 Communists will be gazetted to-morrow.

At a dinner given to-night at the Palace d'Elysee, the residence of President MacMahon, in honor of ex-President Grant, among the invited guests were Gen. Grant and family, M. Waddington and wife, Gen. Noyes and wife, Miss King, Miss Stevens, the members of the Chinese Embassy, the representatives of San Salvador, Buenos Ayres, Chili, Guatemala, Peru, Colombia, and Uruguay, and a number of French Generals and Admirals.

BERLIN, Jan. 16.—The *Post* reproduces the statement of the Cologne *Gazette* that, according to the view now adopted by Prussia, the Duke of Cumberland must renounce his hereditary claims to the throne of Brunswick, as well as that of Hanover, to obtain the restoration of his sequestrated property.

ENGLAND'S TRADE AND LABOR.

THE IMPRISONMENT OF THE GLASGOW BANK DIRECTORS—THE BARNSLEY MINERS REJECT THE ARBITRATION SCHEME.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The Directors of the defunct City of Glasgow Bank have been transferred to Colton Jail, in Edinburgh, preparatory to their trial for fraudulent misapplication of the funds of the bank.

McOmas & Co., merchants, have failed. Their liabilities are £80,000.

The colliers in the Barnsley district are bringing out their tools from the mines, having determined to reject the arbitration scheme. Several of the collieries are idle.

The London conductors of the Midland Railway have surrendered to the demands of the company, and the strike has been utterly defeated.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Carlisle weavers have accepted the masters' terms.

THE FLEEING CHEYENNES.

THE PURSUIT TO BE CONTINUED—FEELING AMONG THE SIOUX AT PINE RIDGE AGENCY.

FORT ROBINSON, Neb., Jan. 15.—There has been a temporary lull in military movements the past 10 or 12 hours. The fleeing hostiles intrenched themselves on a mound on the White Clay, foiled the troops, and at night, there being no adequate force either to compel them to submit or to keep them from running away, they escaped. When the troops next came up with the desperate band, the latter had taken possession of natural mounds of protection on the North Fork of Indian Creek. Here the troops abandoned pursuit yesterday, returning to Fort Robinson to-day. Gen. Crook sent positive orders that the pursuit of the Cheyennes should be continued, and Company E, Capt. Lawson commanding, started for the front. To-morrow Company H, Capt. Wessells commanding, will go forward, join the forces, and, under the command of the last-named officer, the pursuit will be resumed. The troops will be supplied with six days' rations.

There are 52 warriors, two squaws and children in the fort prison. Of these there are 14 wounded. One old squaw is dying to-night from the effects of six gun-shot wounds. The captives state that, while the Indians were planning the outbreak, they were not yet opposed to returning to the hated southern reservation. Here, they claim, they were told when surrendering they could remain, and here their parents are buried and their children were born. Five soldiers have been killed or have died from their wounds, and eight were wounded at the time of the fight. Thirty-two Indians, of which 23 were men and the remainder women and children, were killed, and 26 were buried in one common grave. It is believed that about 50 Indians, including Dull Knife, have escaped. Wild Hog, Old Crow, and one other savage are in irons in the guard-house one mile from Fort Robinson. The Sioux at the Pine Ridge Agency have as yet made no demonstration other than in the indulgence in an exhibition of grief over their slain relatives. It is not believed among the officers that an outbreak will be made, but if no better management prevails in restraining the Sioux from an indulgence in a war-dance than was exhibited in the capture of the Cheyennes, there can be no safe predictions as to the result. The Sioux say they can feed the Cheyennes, if the Government cannot. Companies B and D, of the Third Cavalry, started for Laramie this morning, commanded by Capt. Johnson. They are accompanied by a pack train. They will endeavor to intercept the Cheyennes.

RENO'S CONDUCT DEFENDED.

A WITNESS' DESCRIPTION OF THE BATTLE—RENO'S RETREAT CONSIDERED WISE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—Lieut. G. D. Wallace, of the Seventh Cavalry, who was examined yesterday in the Reno inquiry, was placed upon the witness-stand again to-day and cross-examined. A more complete story of the battle with the Indians than had before been elicited from this or any other witness, was brought out in detail by Major Reno's counsel. In the opinion of Lieut. Wallace, and basing that opinion upon his experience and knowledge as a soldier, Major Reno did the best thing that could have been done in retreating before the savages. To have remained there longer in the woods where his skirmish line rested would have been to court death for the entire three companies. Not a man could have got out alive had they remained there longer. Neither then, nor later when they had intrenched themselves on the hill, did the witness see any signs of weakness or fear on the part of Major Reno. On the contrary, he displayed courage and fortitude. The command of Reno, officers and men, expected that Custer would support it, and there was a great deal of feeling manifested over what was supposed to be his desertion of the commands of Reno and Benteen. It was thought that he might have engaged the Indians, been repulsed, and then, instead of returning as he should have done, pushed forward to join Terry. The witness described the battle-ground and the position of Custer's men very minutely. He heard no firing from the direction of Custer. The witness thought there must have been 9,000 Indians engaged in the fight.

ALABAMA INSISTING ON STATE RIGHTS.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 16.—In the Senate of Alabama the following resolutions were adopted yesterday:

Whereas, Interference by officers of the United States in popular elections is justly regarded by the people of this State as an evil of great magnitude; and

Whereas, The manifest purpose of such interference, in part at least, is to influence and control the action of the State in selecting Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States; therefore

Resolved, That the Committee on Federal Relations be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the selection of Electors for President and Vice-President by the General Assembly until the acts of Congress authorizing interference by Federal authority are repealed.

RECEIVER FOR THE EMPIRE MUTUAL.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—An order, granted by Justice Westbrook, on complaint of Superintendent Smyth, of the Insurance Department, and entered in the County Clerk's office to-day, enjoins the Empire Mutual Life Insurance Company from the further prosecution of its business. The order also appoints John P. O'Neill, of New-York, Receiver of all the property and effects of the company. The Receiver's bond is placed at $10,000. The securities on deposit in the Department are to be left there subject to the further order of the court.

A DISCARDED GIRL COMMITS SUICIDE.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 16.—A dispatch says Miss Rose Solomon, of Hopkinsville, Ky., while visiting Mr. Bessinger, of Nashville, received a letter from her betrothed, a gentleman of wealth residing in Cincinnati, which stated that he had changed his mind and declined to marry her. She committed suicide soon after by taking strychnine.

INFANTICIDE IN DETROIT.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 16.—A dispatch from Detroit says there is some excitement there over the number of cases of infanticide brought to light recently. During the past 24 hours the bodies of five new-born infants were found in various parts of the town in ash-barrels and barns. In one case a dead babe was found in a snow-bank in the principal street.

PARDONED WHEN DYING.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 16.—William Burbank, a young man of Pawtucket, who was sentenced to the State Prison for attempting to poison his family, was pardoned this morning by the Governor and Senate, he being in a dying condition from consumption. He had served 13 months of a five years' term.

MRS. COBB'S LIFE GIVEN HER

A VERDICT OF MURDER IN THE SECOND DEGREE.

CLOSING APPEAL OF THE PRISONER'S COUNSEL, COL. WAIT—THE JUDGE'S IMPARTIAL CHARGE—SCENES WHILE WAITING FOR THE VERDICT—THE PRISONER RECEIVES IT CALMLY.

NORWICH, Conn., Jan. 16.—No such crowd beset the court-room to-day as that of yesterday. Then women forced their way into the jurors' chairs, and upon the bench beside the Judges, and the overpowered janitor was trodden under foot by a throng which forced an entrance like a herd of frightened cattle. Greater precautions were taken by the Sheriff's deputies this morning, and the snow-storm kept away many auditors.

Contrary to general expectation, Col. Wait, who began the closing argument for the defense yesterday at least an hour before adjournment, spoke to-day for five hours or more, thus occupying more time altogether than both of the attorneys for the State. It was a feature of Col. Wait's argument that he kept recurring to certain vital points of his reasoning and reiterating them, apparently all out of the natural order and after he had already done them full justice. He elaborated at great length the necessity for giving the prisoner the benefit of any reasonable doubt, and strove vigorously to open up other possibilities as to the cause of Cobb's death than that assigned in the indictment. One was that he might have doctored himself to death with patent medicines. Another was the continuous, voluntary, and secret use of arsenic by the deceased man to fatten himself. A third was that Bishop might have improved the opportunities which he had of furnishing tea, whisky, brandy, and tomatoes to dispose of this impediment in the way of the gratification of his desires. A great variety of opprobrious epithets was applied to Bishop in the course of the argument. "Black-hearted villian," "Damnable liar," "Cringing perjurer" "Seducer of the wife of his bosom friend," "Monster of lechery," and "Eminent saint," are only a few of the expressions used.

The speaker's efforts were then directed to breaking down the essential features of Bishop's testimony, beginning with the various visits he made to the house. These were explainable by lawful business and proper social intimacy. None of the relatives or scrutinizing neighbors ever saw anything out of the way, except the mother-in-law on one occasion, and her very conduct then showed that she attached no importance to it at the time. A great deal of time was devoted to each of the presents exchanged. The perfect propriety of some was asserted, and the want of evidence of certain others was dilated upon. Much effect was produced on the audience, if not on the jury, by calling attention to the fact that the initials "M. A. H." were inscribed on the pencil case, strengthening the probability that Mrs. Cobb found it instead of receiving it from Bishop. A slip of the tongue or memory by which Bishop placed the date of his giving Mrs. Cobb the cup marked "Pet" after, instead of before, receiving the tooth-pick similarly inscribed, was turned to great account, the dates at which the two dealers sold the articles, respectively, to Bishop and Mrs. Cobb being read from the stenographer's notes with frequent reiteration. It was asked, too, why Bishop, with a purity altogether too great for earth, gave these presents to express his regard. He should deem it necessary to practice concealment, and Mrs. Cobb need not also.

Next in order, the series of alleged improprieties, caresses, and assignations was taken up, and each statement was either denied or explained. This offensive phase of the story was handled with great plainness of speech and ingenuity. A conspicuous feature of this part of the argument was that, although Cobb's house had a street gas-light shining on both floors, and although on the nights when Bishop claims to have visited her the moon lit, no one ever saw him coming and going in the neighborhood, nor passing in and out of the door. The alleged correspondence and letters received much attention, and the speaker called upon the court to make a number of charges to the jury favorable to his client. These were in regard to the want of witnesses satisfactorily to prove the sale of poison; that no motive is assigned to Mrs. Cobb, and the administration of it. Col. Wait's closing remarks were very brilliant and affecting, the speaker himself shedding tears. Mrs. Cobb wept silently, but freely.

There was a recess of 10 minutes, and then Chief-Justice Park began his charge to the jury, which lasted one hour and thirty-five minutes. The charge was impartial and able. The door was left open for a verdict of murder in the second degree, if the first degree could not be agreed upon. He held that arsenic was the cause of death, and the great question was, Who administered it? The question how far Bishop's story was corroborated by credible witnesses and the value of circumstantial evidence was very delicately, but clearly, treated. During the forenoon Judge Park received a telegram from New-Haven announcing the very serious illness of a brother, but he withstood the summons until his duty should be performed, and was still in town to-night. At the commencement of the delivery of the charge the jurors were fresh, but soon growing weary, one after another sat down.

At the close of the charge, at 5:15 P. M., the jury was ushered to its room. The court did not formally adjourn, but the crowd partially dispersed, and when, at 6 o'clock, the jury sent out for something to eat, the Judges quietly left the bench, and went to supper.

When the jury went out the prisoner, instead of being taken back to jail, retired to the County Commissioners' apartment, in the same building as the court-room, where her supper was served. Mr. Thresher, of her counsel; her mother and brother, and Bishop's friends sat with her. During the long evening the comparatively orderly throng in the large court-room sat quietly, conversing or reading books and papers. Col. Wait, exhausted by his efforts, had gone to his home, two miles distant, but the Public Prosecutor sat within the bar, chatting with his friends. Occasionally the door of the Judges' room would open for the Clerk of the Court or a deputy, and a momentary hush of expectancy would ensue. Soon after 11 o'clock the sheriff knocked at Judge Culver's door, and announced that the jury were ready to report. They filed into their places once more, as the Judge took his place. The question was put to the jury whether they had agreed, and the foreman answered, "Yes." A hasty glance showed that the prisoner was not in court. Chief-Justice Park was also absent at his residence on Laurel Hill. A carriage was sent for him hastily, and he arrived two minutes after midnight. The prisoner was then brought in, accompanied by the friends who had attended her during these last trying hours. The jurymen came in with very solemn faces. Being polled, they were asked once more if they had agreed on a verdict. The foreman answered promptly, "We have."

The prisoner was then bid arise and face the jury, and they were told to look upon her, a direction with which they did not comply. Mrs. Cobb raised her veil with a steady hand, and showed an unmoved countenance. The clerk asked, amid a most oppressive silence, the question as to their verdict, and the answer came back, "Guilty in the second degree." Not a muscle moved, nor was the faintest trace of emotion visible in the woman's countenance as the jury took their seats. She also resumed her chair, and calmly lowered her veil while the court was being adjourned until morning.

The prisoner gave her ungloved hand to her mother, who stroked it gently. The court-room was quickly cleared. Mrs. Cobb was taken back to jail, and the jurymen dispersed to their several boarding-houses until they are formally discharged to-morrow. They refuse to disclose the secrets of the jury-room. A universal expression of satisfaction was heard from the people as they poured out of the Court-house to the street.

A juror has been led to divulge the fact that 10 stood for murder in the first degree, and two for murder in the second. It will thus be seen that the woman has narrowly escaped hanging. Only her sex saved her. Not one man of the 12 had the slightest doubt of her guilt.

UNSUCCESSFUL RAILROAD NEGOTIATIONS

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—The managers of the Illinois Central Railroad, who have just returned from the East, confirm the rumors that they had been unable to effect an arrangement with the Wabash which would not make it necessary for the two roads to build additional lines between this city and St. Louis. Although they have been unsuccessful in their efforts, yet they have not given up all hope of bringing about an amicable arrangement in the end. They claim that a majority of the Directors of the Wabash are opposed to the extension of their road to this city. The Illinois Central people say they will certainly extend their line to St. Louis, if the Wabash insists on accepting the terms of the Construction Company.

MURDERING A FELLOW-WORKMAN.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—Irondale, in South Chicago, was the scene about 4 A. M. to-day, of a drunken and heartless butchery. The victim, Martin Hanston, and the murderer, Donoghue, were employed at Brown's mills at Irondale, and boarded at the same house and slept in the same room, but in different beds. What was the motive, if any, for the murder is not positively known, but it is said that Donoghue harbored a grudge against Hanston and threatened that he would have his life. About the hour mentioned Donoghue got out of bed, and before his victim had warning attacked him with a pocket-knife, stabbing him 15 or 20 times in the head. Hanston ran down stairs and died before any relief could be given to him. When the arrest of the murderer was effected he attempted to stab the officers. Hanston had a wife and family at Youngston, Ohio. Donoghue is 26 years old, and was born at Trenton, N. J.

ANOTHER MOLLIE MAGUIRE HANGED

BERGIN MEETING HIS DEATH WITH A SMILE—THE CRIME FOR WHICH HE WAS EXECUTED.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Jan. 16.—While a furious snow-storm was raging outside the prison walls last night, Martin Bergin, the nineteenth man to expiate on the gallows the crimes of the infamous Mollie Maguire order, was busily engaged in his cell preparing for death. Up to midnight he passed the time in conversation with his priests and his guards. At that hour he retired, but slept little, and was up again at 4 o'clock. During all the hours spent in preparation, while the gallows was being erected in the prison-yard, while the priests were praying for him, and his weeping wife was clinging to him, Bergin remained cool. He raised his head and calmly surveyed the surroundings, as he was led to execution, and he literally went to death with a smile on his lips. An admiring spectator exclaimed, "He is the gamest man that ever was hanged in Schuylkill County." Mass was celebrated in his cell at 6 A. M., his wife and half a dozen friends and relatives being present.

The condemned man ate a light breakfast, said good-bye to all his prison friends who were near, and at 10:35 A. M. the little procession left the cell and walked to the scaffold, along a path cleared through the new-fallen snow. Bergin mounted the platform with a firm step, smiled slightly as he bade the priests farewell, smiled again pleasantly as he shook hands with the Sheriff and his Deputy, and when asked if he had anything to say, responded, with another smile, "No, Sir; I have nothing to say. I will die a game man. That is all I have to say." After the noose was about his neck, the white cap over his head, and his hands, arms, and ankles shackled, he exclaimed to the Warden, "Shake my hand again, Mr. King." This was done. Then from the muffling-cap came his last words, "Good-bye," and a moment later, at 10:40 A. M., the drop fell. Death was easy, and apparently painless, though the medical authorities were divided in opinion as to whether or not his neck was broken. Fifteen seconds after the drop fell, Bergin's pulse ran up to 160; then the pulsations became so rapid that it was impossible to count them. Respiration ceased in 4½ minutes. In 7 minutes the man was pronounced dead, and in 10 minutes the body was cut down, placed in an imitation rosewood coffin, and delivered to an undertaker, who at once started with it in a two-horse sleigh for Shenandoah. Half an hour afterward the scaffold was taken down, and by noon the prison had resumed its wonted calm, and nothing remained to tell of the morning's work but the trampled snow in the yard.

At Shenandoah a wake will be held over the corpse for two nights, and it will be buried at that place on Saturday. Bergin left a statement for publication, but it proved to be merely a card of thanks to all who have befriended him during his imprisonment.

The victim of the Mollie Maguires in this case was a clerk in the Swift Creek Colliery, Patrick Burns, who incurred the enmity of one John Kane, a mine boss. Kane connived with James McDonnell, who was living at Mauch Chunk, with regard to the feasibility of doing away with Burns. McDonnell then, for the sum of $5, went to St. Clair and employed Thomas O'Neill to do the killing. Bergan offering to go as a companion. They obtained a supply of whisky and hid in the woods waiting for the victim who was to pass in that direction. One of the party proposed to confine their operations to a severe beating, which McDonn

sharply about the matter, and, in order to quiet her, Weber gave her $500 of the $1,000 paid to him on account by Maddox, in order to "fix" St. Martin, who could expose his villainy, and, no doubt, in accordance with the plans of the Democratic managers, Weber next visited that gentleman with the purpose of securing his co-operation, or, failing in that, to place him in such a position as to neutralize any testimony he might give against the conspiracy. Weber related to St. Martin his experience in Washington, detailing his business arrangement with the Democrats and the result of his visit to his sister-in-law, who, he explained, could not be forced to testify, for the reason that Congress was not then in session. He explained that his allusion in his testimony to St. Martin would not compromise that gentleman, and that he [St. Martin] would not be called upon to take the stand. He informed St. Martin that he wanted him to go to New-Orleans to meet the Democratic members of the sub-committee, representing that such a visit would be to his interest. St. Martin consented, and upon reaching New-Orleans he was taken to the room of George W. Carter, where he met J. H. Maddox and George W. Carter. An appointment was made for the next day, and on going to Carter's room, St. Martin met Carter, Maddox, and Weber. At this time the Stenger sub-committee was in New-Orleans. After some conversation, Maddox handed St. Martin an appointment as Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms of the sub-committee, and at the same time placed in his hands a number of subpœnas to be served, with instructions, as set forth in the published affidavit of St. Martin.

The manner of St. Martin's appointment and the character of the instructions given him furnish proof that the plans of the sub-committee were arranged before their arrival at New-Orleans. Those conversant with the Presidential contest in Louisiana will remember that several witnesses were examined by the Returning Board, in 1876, relative to the conduct of the election in that State. In consequence of their testimony before the Returning Board, a large number of colored and some white men were not permitted to return to their homes, and are refugees to this day. Many who did return were murdered. It was upon these refugees that the Democratic plenipotentiaries decided to operate. All of them had families residing in distant parishes, and many of them owned property which was depreciating in value by reason of their exile. It was natural that they should desire to return to their homes in safety, and the plenipotentiaries richly conjectured that they would not hesitate to make some sacrifice to be furnished a guarantee from the Potter committee which would be respected by their Democratic neighbors and persecutors. This was the basis of operations, and the plans were to be carried out regardless of the amount of money and perjury that would be required, and those were the elements which were solely relied upon for success. All the subpœnas given to St. Martin to serve were for witnesses who had testified before the Returning Board to the commission of fraud and outrages at the election of 1876, and he was instructed to persuade them to appear before Stenger's committee and recant their former testimony. If they would agree to commit perjury, they were to be furnished with a guarantee that they would be permitted to return to, and remain at, their homes in safety, and were to be paid a certain sum of money ranging from $50 to $300, according to the importance of their testimony.

The plan of this campaign of perjury was systematic and ingenious, and worthy of the skilful politicians by whom it was devised and carried out. Maddox was supplied with printed volumes of the testimony taken by the Returning Board in 1876, and in these volumes the names of Republican witnesses known to be refugees were selected, and subpœnas issued for them and placed in the hands of St. Martin, as an officer of Stenger's committee. If they could be induced to recant their former testimony they were brought in and lodged in the same house with Maddox and Carter, and placed under the care of Weber and St. Martin, in whose room they were literally confined day and night. With the Returning Board testimony before him, Maddox prepared the recantations, which were carefully written out for the witnesses and given to Weber. With such a recantation, Weber would take each witness in hand and drill him until he was thoroughly trained. So thorough was this training that even such questions as would suggest themselves for the cross-examination were propounded and the proper answers taught the victims. When a witness was considered ready for examination, Mr. Stenger was informed by St. Martin, and the deluded victim was brought forward to swell the record of perjury developed by this most remarkable committee. If the work was satisfactorily performed, the money consideration was given by A. M. Gibson to Maddox or Carter, who conveyed it to the witness through the agency of Weber.

In his published affidavit, St. Martin is made to say that he received from Mr. Stenger certain instructions in reference to the serving of subpœnas. In a conversation with THE TIMES' correspondent, St. Martin said that that portion of his affidavit was a mistake. He received no instructions from Mr. Stenger. All of his instructions were given him by Maddox and Carter, and if those names had been inserted in place of the name of Mr. Stenger, his statement would have been correct. St. Martin said that it was unreasonable to suppose that Mr. Stenger was ignorant of the nature of his work, for the reason that he called upon Stenger almost every day and related to him how he had succeeded in seducing the victims. Some of St. Martin's experiences with the negro witnesses were very funny, and their narration afforded Mr. Stenger great amusement.

Carter, being a native of Louisiana and a Republican, was assigned to ascertain the plans of the Republicans, obtain the names of such witnesses as they proposed to call, and find out, if possible, the facts to which they were expected to testify. He was enabled to perform these duties successfully in many instances by loitering about the Custom-house, mingling with Republicans, and discussing the proceedings of the sub-committee.

Gibson performed the part of director-general of the sub committee, commander of the operating forces, and paymaster-general. All requisitions for money were made upon Gibson. The board bills of the negroes, "coached" by Maddox and Weber, as well as their expenses, while under charge of the plenipotentiaries at New-Orleans, were paid by Maddox with money believed to have been furnished by Gibson.

In his published affidavit, St. Martin swears that he was induced by Mr. Gibson to go upon the stand for the purpose of contradicting the testimony of Dula, who had agreed to repeat the testimony prepared for him in consideration of being paid $500. When upon the stand, Dula, instead of fulfilling his bargain, exposed the conspiracy. At Gibson's instigation, St. Martin took the stand and denied the statements sworn to by Dula, and for this service Gibson handed to St. Martin the package of money intended for Dula. There is where St. Martin was trapped and placed in a position which must inevitably damage him in the public estimation.

A few days before the departure of the sub-committee from New-Orleans, St. Martin was aroused to a realization of the position in which he had placed himself by committing perjury, and, meeting Maddox and Carter at the St. Charles Hotel, he upbraided them for assisting in drawing him into the conspiracy, and told them that he would avenge his wrongs by exposing the whole business. Maddox reminded him of his recent perjury, and threatened that if he revealed their transactions they would have him indicted in the Louisiana State courts, which, Maddox said, would be swift to punish, as they were then fully under Democratic control. Carter was more politic than Maddox. He took St. Martin aside, and, after expostulating with him upon the folly of making an exposure, tried to induce him to go to Atlantic City and testify before the committee which was in session at that place. St. Martin rejected the proposition, and reaffirmed his determination to expose the conspiracy. Before the sub-committee left New-Orleans he was discharged from his position as Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms, and his connection with all the parties concerned ceased from that time. This is the inside history of the proceedings of Mr. Stenger's committee at New-Orleans as related by Mr. St. Martin, and which he will be willing to substantiate by certain proofs that will convince fair-minded men of its correctness.

Mr. Stenger claims to be in possession of certain telegrams from St. Martin to Gibson, which will show that he has been instigated to make this exposure in consequence of his failure to have his alleged demands for money complied with. Mr. Stenger has no such telegrams. The plenipotentiaries of the Potter committee failed to carry out their contract with Weber, and in consequence he was threatened with the school fund suit. An offer was made to settle the case upon the payment of $1,500 by Weber, and it was to induce Mr. Gibson to guarantee that sum that the telegram was sent which is now in Mr. Stenger's possession. Suspecting that he was to be defrauded out of the wages for his perjury, Weber, for prudential reasons, induced Representative Acklen to send Gibson a telegram from New-Orleans about the means with which to settle the school fund case. To this Maddox made a reply which was not satisfactory, and a day or two following Weber wrote a dispatch, which was sent to Gibson, requesting that $1,000 be forwarded to him, which dispatch St. Martin signed at Weber's request. This is the only dispatch from St. Martin possessed by Mr. Stenger or his coadjutors.

On the other hand, St. Martin has documents that will put the plenipotentiaries on the defensive—documents showing that overtures have been made to St. Martin since his arrival in Washington. At one of the interviews sought by Maddox with St. Martin since he has been in Washington, an offer was made that if St. Martin would sign a statement withdrawing his affidavit, which was then in possession of the committee, Maddox, Carter, and Gibson would withdraw the counter-affidavits made in their own defense, and would pay St. Martin $1,000 and his expenses from and to New-Orleans, together with his personal expenses while in Washington. This attempt to negotiate with St. Martin shows that the plenipotentiaries are not so strongly intrenched as they wish the public to believe.

THE POTTER COMMITTEE DISCUSS ST. MARTIN'S AFFIDAVIT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The Potter committee, which, on Tuesday, adjourned to 10:30 this morning, did not begin proceedings until nearly 12 o'clock. Mr. Morrison, in the absence of Mr. Potter, who is detained in New-York on account of his brother-in-law's illness, took the chair, and mentioned that the witness St. Martin was present, and could be called if the committee desired it.

Mr. Cox said he had received no notification from Mr. Shellabarger as to whether he desired the witness to be called or not. Perhaps it would be as well to wait and hear what Mr. Shellabarger had to say about it.

Mr. Reed observed that, as a matter of fairness all around, the fact that St. Martin's affidavit was presented to the committee ought to appear upon the printed record.

Mr. Morrison—There were no reporters present at the time.

Mr. Springer could not see that anything had occurred which did not appear in the report.

Mr. Reed—Why, this very affidavit was printed in the newspapers, and yet does not appear in the report of the committee's proceedings.

Mr. Cox suggested that the date of Mr. Shellabarger's letter and the offer of the affidavit be inserted on the minutes, at the same time observing: "I understood that we were to print all the testimony and papers that came before the committee, and nothing else. I am rather doubtful if this is being carried out."

Mr. Cox's suggestion was agreed to, and as Mr. Shellabarger did not arrive, the committee adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman.

THE COLONELCY OF THE NINTH.

A FIERCE CONTEST FOR THE OFFICE—COL. RYDER ELECTED BY A MAJORITY OF ONE.

Ever since Col. Hitchcock died, in April last, the Ninth Regiment has been searching for a commanding officer who could combine tactical knowledge with other qualities which are necessary to make that regiment what its officers are ambitious to see it—the equal of any regiment of the National Guard. It had been decided to look for a Colonel outside the regiment, and the commission was tendered to Gen. Aspinwall, who, after long consideration, declined the offer. Gen. F. J. Herron was next offered the post, and he also declined the office. Mr. Henry Clair was then suggested. He declined at first, but under great pressure allowed his name to be used in canvassing the regiment. Just when it had been ascertained that he could be elected by a large majority he peremptorily withdrew his name. During the past fortnight Stephen Oscar Ryder, ex-Lieutenant-Colonel of the Seventh Regiment, and Albert Rogers, ex-Lieutenant-Colonel of the Forty-seven'h Regiment, were prominent as candidates for the position. With the canvass narrowed between the two, electioneering brought out the bitterness and personality of a city charter election. Only field and line officers were qualified electors, and these were quickly divided in their preferences. Every company-room became the theatre of caucus meetings, at which whatever was defamatory that could be raked up against the opposing candidates was set afloat. The strength was evenly balanced when Gen. Vilmar's order to hold the election last night was promulgated. At 8 o'clock last evening Gen. Vilmar, Col. and Chief of Staff Van Wyck, Major Clark Bell, and Major Ira Shumway, of the staff, took their places in the field officers' room of the armory, and declared the polls open. The work of canvassing the unpledged voters went on steadily. The principal effort was directed at Lieut. Aymil, and the wheedling he received from Ryder accepted the office, and said he hoped to put the regiment in the front rank of the National Guard. Lieut.-Col. Montgomery followed in a speech in which he asked the officers to forget the bitterness of the canvass, and work heartily together with their new Colonel in advancing the interests of the regiment.

This pacific advice was thrown away, apparently, upon some officers. Rogers' friends, who believed that their candidate had been beaten by unfair means, and declared openly that they would resign rather than serve under Col. Ryder. Nevertheless, it is the opinion of the old officers that when Col. Ryder shall have had time to make himself acquainted with his subordinates their hostility will vanish.

Col. Ryder enlisted in the Eighth Company, Seventh Regiment, 22 years ago. He was enthusiastic in military affairs, and soon was promoted to the commission rank. He accompanied the regiment to Baltimore, and was promoted to the Second Lieutenancy of the Fifth Company for good conduct at Fort Federal Hill. Shortly after the war he was made the Captain of the Fifth Company, from which he was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel. While he served in the latter office he was highly spoken of for his skill as a tactician, and his executive ability in managing the entertainments for which the Seventh is famous. He resigned his commission two years ago and enlisted in the company which he had commanded. Col. Ryder has long been a member of the Produce Exchange. He is regarded as one of the best tacticians and disciplinarians in the National Guard, and these qualities, added to great generosity and regimental pride, are thought to be just what the Ninth Regiment needs.

THE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

ADDRESSES BY THE RETIRING AND THE INCOMING PRESIDENT.

At the meeting of the New-York Academy of Medicine last evening a valedictory address was delivered by the retiring President, Dr. S. S. Purple, and an inaugural address by the new President, Dr. Fordyce Barker. Dr. Purple said that experience had shown that the immediate discussion of papers read before the Academy was unsatisfactory, and in order that Fellows might be better prepared to speak he suggested that the discussions take place one week after the reading of papers. He recommended the increase of the initiation fee to $20, and the addition of a circulating department to the library. Speaking of the proposed extension of the building now occupied by the Academy, he announced that a friend had promised to subscribe $5,000 toward defraying the expense, which would not exceed $7,000, and he suggested that the remainder be subscribed by the Fellows of the Academy. Dr. Barker, on taking the chair, said that 32 years ago the best men in the profession had united in organizing the Academy, the necessity for which grew more apparent every year. Its objects, he present, were such as to enlist the hearty support of every honorable member of the profession. In referring to the progress made by the Academy, he said that it had made rapid and important strides in adding many works to the literature of medicine, having published as many as 5,000 pages, including many of remarkable merit. To the Academy was largely due the mental activity of the profession in this City at the present day—activity which was continually bringing forth abundant fruits. Four years ago it had in its library only 8,000 volumes, now it had 9,000—an increase largely due to the liberality and industry of Dr. Purple, the late President. In conclusion, Dr. Barker expressed the hope that the Academy would set an example to the churches by paying off the indebtedness. The sum of $7,000 was subscribed toward the amount needed to defray the expense of the proposed extension. A resolution thanking Dr. Purple for his contributions to the library, and his faithful performance of his duties while President, was adopted.

THE BULLION CLUB.

The Bullion Club, an organization specially devoted to the development of American mining interests, gave a dinner at their club-rooms, in West Twenty-fourth-street, last night. D. G. Croly, Vice-President, presided, and speeches were made by a number of gentlemen, among them being Mr. Christiansen, New-York agent of the Nevada Bank; Brayton Ives, President of the New-York Stock Exchange; G. B. Satterlee, President of the New-York Mining Exchange; John Swinton, J. W. Simonton, Gen. Horace Porter, Isaac H. Bailey, Chief-Justice Daly, and Gen. Clinton B. Fisk. Letters were read from Secretary Sherman and Assistant Treasurer Hillhouse, the accomplishment of the resumption of specie payments being the theme of their communications. Secretary Sherman alluded pointedly to the folly of attempting to keep in permanent circulation an irredeemable currency which was designed to serve its mission only during the crisis of a great war. Many of the speeches, though characterized by acute references to current financial topics, were highly humorous, and the occasion was a most enjoyable one.

A PLEA FOR DUMB ANIMALS.

At the entertainment given by the Young Men's Hebrew Association at Chickering Hall last evening Mr. Henry Bergh delivered a lecture on "Humanity and Civilization." He divided his subject under three heads—moral, material, and political—and made a plea for kindness to dumb animals. He said that it was astonishing that the question of humanity to dumb animals had been so long neglected in this country, and that the clergy showed so little interest in it. He thought that Christians might take profitable lessons from the Turks and the old Jewish laws bearing upon the subject.

CHOOSING THEIR SENATORS

CAMERON AND HIS OPPONENTS.

THIRTY PERSONS NOMINATED FOR SENATOR IN THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE—CAMERON'S RE-ELECTION CONSIDERED CERTAIN.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 16.—The Legislature met to-day after an adjournment for a week. Sone routine business was transacted, after which nominations were made for United States Senator, and the vote of last November for State officers was counted and the result declared. Thirty persons were nominated as candidates for United States Senator, 6 in the Senate and 24 in the House. In the Senate, Senator J. D. Cameron and Edward McPherson were nominated by the Republicans, Mr. McPherson being named by C. S. Kauffman, of Lancaster, an anti-Cameron Senator. Democratic Senators nominated Hiester Clymer, C. R. Buckalew, and John Latta, the present Lieutenant-Governor. Senator Nelson, of Wayne County, a Greenback Democrat, nominated Daniel Agnew. In the House the following nominations were made by the Republicans: J. D. Cameron, Glenni W. Scofield, Governor-elect Henry M. Hoyt, Elias B. Phips, Nathan Spering, Galusha A. Grow, Thomas M. Marshall, John F. Hartranft, Harry White, M. S. Quay, William S. Stokley, J. L. Hull, James K. Moorhead, J. P. Wyckersham, J. P. Everhart, Senator from Chester; M. S. Humphries, and Edward McPherson, the latter by C. S. Wolfe, the head and front of the anti-Cameron faction. The Democrats nominated seven persons, as follows: Hiester Clymer, Charles R. Buckalew, Jere S. Black, Henry P. Ross, R. Milton Speer, S. P. Wolverton, James H. Hopkins, A. C. Harmer, William Bigler, A. G. Curtin, and the notorious bully, William McMullen, the leader of the gang of ruffians which dominate the Fourth Ward, Philadelphia. Daniel Agnew was also nominated by the Greenbackers in the House.

The spectacle of 30 candidates for United States Senator is not novelty in Pennsylvania politics, but it indicates nothing in particular, except that a second ballot, at least, will be required to elect Mr. Cameron—that is, if each one placing a candidate in nomination votes for his nominee on the first ballot. In that event Mr. Cameron will lack three votes of a majority, the number required to elect being 126. He may have less than 123 on the first ballot, but will undoubtedly be elected on the second ballot, after the gentlemen placing candidates in nomination have given their friends the benefit of a nomination and complimentary vote. Mr. Cameron's friends do not anticipate the slightest trouble in electing their favorite. In fact, it is difficult to find any one, even among the few anti-Cameron Republicans, who believes that Cameron will fail of re-election. The "dog in the manger" spirit which animates this very small clique of Republicans is put to shame by the feeling entertained and expressed by Democrats toward Mr. Cameron. They are almost unanimous in saying that as the Senator must be a Republican, they prefer Mr. Cameron—an open, manly, and able political opponent, a gentleman, and a practical business man—to any other member of his party. The sincerity of these expressions of good will is proved by the fact that the anti-Cameron men have not been able to form a coalition with the Democrats for the election of Agnew. The two houses will vote separately for Senator on Jan. 21, and will vote in joint convention on the day following.

NO CHOICE IN CONNECTICUT.

THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS IN SESSION—MANY BALLOTS WITHOUT A RESULT.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 16.—The Republican Senatorial caucus was held in the Representatives' hall this evening, all members being present excepting nine, three of whom were absent in consequence of illness. E. H. Bugbee, of Killingliy, presided. A resolution offered by Senator Hoyt, that an informal ballot be proceeded with without debate, was opposed by Speaker Wright and Mr. Robinson, of Hartford, but was adopted, and the ballot was taken with the following result:

Hawley	49	Harrison	14
Jewell	35	P. T. Barnum	14
Platt	6	Gen. Andrews	1
Miner	14	Benjamin Douglas	1

The next ballot was a formal one, but was not declared, because of one more ballot than the number of members present. It was understood, however, that Hawley's vote went up to 59, and Jewell gained 1. The formal balloting was continued, as follows:

Name.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
J. R. Hawley, of Hartford	55	59	62	63	64	65	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67
Daniel Jewell, of Hartford	39	43	46	49	47	50	46	51	46	51	46	51	46	51	46	51	46	51	46	51	46	51	46	51	46	51	46	51	46
Harrison, of New-Haven	13	14	18	22	25	24	28	24	28	24	28	24	28	24	28	24	28	24	28	24	28	24	28	24	28	24	28	24	28
Platt, of Meriden	25	20	19	17	15	13	9	6	5	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
P. T. Barnum, of Bridgeport	7	4	1																										
Douglass, of Middletown	1																												
Gov. Andrews, of Waterbury	1																												
E. Rockwell, of Norwalk	1																												
E. Brownell, of Norwich	1																												

THE WISCONSIN SENATORSHIP.

THIRTEEN BALLOTS TAKEN WITHOUT A CHOICE—THE RESULT UNCERTAIN.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 16.—The Republican Legislative caucus for the nomination of a United States Senator met in the Senate Chamber this evening. Senator D. E. Welch was elected Chairman, and A. C. Allen was chosen Secretary. Representatives of the press were admitted. The first formal ballot stood: Keyes, 28; Carpenter, 24; Howe, 25; Sawyer, 5; Rublee, 5; Tweedy, 1. On the second formal ballot Keyes received 28; Carpenter, 26; Howe, 26; Sawyer, 4; Rublee, 4. Third formal ballot—Keyes, 32; Carpenter, 26; Howe, 24; Sawyer, 3; Rublee, 3. Fourth—Keyes, 31; Carpenter, 24; Howe, 25; Sawyer, 5; Rublee, 3. Fifth—Keyes, 33; Carpenter, 24; Howe, 24; Sawyer, 5; Rublee, 3. This ballot was declared illegal on account of 89 votes being cast, there being only 88 present. The sixth ballot was also illegal for the same reason. Seventh—Keyes, 30; Carpenter, 26; Howe, 26; Sawyer, 5; Rublee, 1. Eighth—Keyes, 32; Carpenter, 26; Howe, 25; Sawyer, 5. Ninth—Keyes, 32; Carpenter, 28; Howe, 24; Sawyer, 4. Tenth—Keyes, 27; Carpenter, 28; Howe, 25; J. T. Lewis, 4; Sawyer, 6. At this stage a motion to adjourn was lost—yeas 32, nays 53.

Eleventh formal ballot—Keyes, 31; Carpenter, 26; Howe, 23; Lewis, 2; Sawyer, 5; Washburn, 1. Twelfth—Keyes, 30; Carpenter, 26; Howe, 24; C. E. Dyer, 3; Sawyer, 3; Washburn, 5. Thirteenth formal ballot—Keyes, 30; Carpenter, 25; Howe, 25; Sawyer, 2; Dyer, 3; Washburn, 4. At 11:30 P. M. the caucus adjourned until 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

Thus ends the first skirmish in the Wisconsin Senatorial battle. The advocates of several candidates have had head-quarters established here for the last 10 days. Large delegations of politicians from all portions of State have been keeping the city in a state of ferment almost unparalleled in the history of the commonwealth. The wildest speculations have been rife. The managers of the fight have been wholly at sea from the very beginning. E. W. Keyes, of Madison, Matthew H. Carpenter, of Milwaukee, and Timothy O. Howe, of Greenbay, are the leading candidates. Their forces are well organized, and to-night's balloting in caucus showed that unless there is a speedy "pooling of issues," none of the three can possibly be elected. To-night, after the balloting, the friends of the candidates are as much befogged as ever, each waiting for others to withdraw, but unwilling themselves to make concessions. The several factions are stubborn, but if a coalition is formed at all, it will be between Keyes and Carpenter.

At this time, midnight, the dark horses are beginning to show some spirit. Bublee is now out of the question, and Sawyer's open advocacy of Howe has spoiled his chances. C. C. Washburn and Judge Luther S. Dixon are the most likely of the compromise candidates, the former being decidedly ahead. The caucus will meet to-morrow afternoon. It is expected that it will continue voting at the present rate without material change until midnight to-morrow. It is thought that an adjournment will then be effected until Monday. Possibly Keyes may be chosen before that time, but if he is not, the winner, it may be safely predicted, that neither Carpenter nor Howe will be. In such an event, Washburn is probably the coming man.

MISSOURI'S NEXT SENATOR.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 16.—The following was the first ballot for United States Senator in the Democratic caucus at Jefferson City to-night: George G. Vest, 61; Samuel Glover, 42; John S. Phelps, 11; ex-Gov. Hardin, 8; Thomas Allen, 6; Laws, 1.

George G. Vest was nominated on the second ballot for the long term.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORSHIP.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 16.—The Legislature balloted to-day for United States Senator, but without result. A caucus to-night was also unsuccessful in making a choice.

OBITUARY.

EDWARD MATTHEW WARD.

A cable dispatch announces the death in London of the artist, Edward Matthew Ward, in his sixty-third year, from the bursting of a blood-vessel. Mr. Ward was born in 1816, at Pimlico, and, on his mother's side, was related to the authors of the celebrated "Rejected Addresses"—Horace and James Smith. His talent lay peculiarly in the direction of artistic realism, and his faculty of reproducing on canvas or paper with brush or pencil the many things he saw about him was tenderly trained by his mother, to whose artistic taste and judgment he ever, in after life, attributed the success and eminence he attained in his chosen profession. His precocity as a juvenile won him the attention, and subsequently the kind regard, of Wilkie, and in his eighteenth year he was admitted to the Royal Academy through the latter's influence. The young artist's imagination was of a kind that was restive if confined within the limits of the formal academic studies, and discovering this, his patron trained him in the course for which the young man showed his preference—composition and coloring that was distinctively original. In his 24th year at the Academy he painted a picture, "Portrait of Mr. O. Smith in the Character of Don Quixote," which had a place in the exhibition of that year. After two years' study in England he showed a desire to familiarize himself with the art treasures of Rome, and departing thither remained in the Holy City for three years pursuing his studies. Here he painted "Cimabue and Giotto," which he exhibited on his return to England, and then remained a year or more in Munich, to study fresco under Cornelius, receiving, before he departed from Rome, the silver medal from the Academy of St. Luke, which was presented in 1838. Mr. Ward painted other pictures later, but with the exception of a work, entitled "Napoleon in the Prison at Nice," which was admired and purchased by the Duke of Wellington, they were not equal to the standard his previous work had established for him, and although he entered as an aspirant for honors in the "cartoon competition" of 1843 his work "Boadicea," failed to gain anything more than an approval from the Council, who awarded the premium to another competitor. In the same year, however, he again came prominently before the public with a fine drawing in oil, "Johnson Reading the Manuscript of the Vicar of Wakefield," and further increased his popularity and fame by a companion work, entitled "Goldsmith as a Wandering Musician," which he produced in 1843, following it with "La Fleur's Departure from Montreuil." The following year, however, he attained still greater reputation by a masterpiece bought by Mr. Vernon, which represented "Dr. Johnson in the Ante-room of Lord Chesterfield." This peculiar line of historical studies he made a characteristic feature of his work thereafter, producing in succession "The Fall of Clarendon," a duplicate of which is in the Vernon Gallery; "The South Sea Bubble," also duplicated; "Highgate Fields During the Great Fire," "Interview of Charles II. and Nell Gwynne," "De Foe and the Manuscript of Robinson Crusoe," "Young Benjamin West Sketching the Baby in the Cradle," "James II. Receiving the Tidings of the Landing of the Prince of Orange," "The Royal Family of France in the Prison of the Temple," and "Charlotte Corday Led to Execution." These were produced from 1846 to 1852. During the latter year he received a commission to paint eight pictures in oil for the ornamentation of the then new House of Commons. Three of the pictures were painted in oil, but had subsequently to be executed in fresco, as the darkness of the corridor rendered the coloring almost invisible. He continued to produce historical subjects of great merit on a great variety of striking scenes and events in French and English history, very many of which were afterward executed in fresco. The deceased artist married the grand-daughter of the late James Ward, of the Royal Academy, who died in 1860. The lady was herself an artist above the average ability, and frequently exhibited in the Royal Academy.

REV. HENRY FLOY ROBERTS.

Rev. Henry Floy Roberts, who had been for 16 years the incumbent minister of the West-Street Chapel of the Protestant Episcopal Seaman's Missionary Society, died on Wednesday last, after a protracted illness. The deceased clergyman was a native of this City. His father, a native of Waterford, Ireland, became a master of American ships, and was drowned in New-York Harbor nearly 50 years ago. His son received no better schooling than the public schools afforded, but despite the close occupation of mercantile apprenticeship, he contrived to acquire a knowledge of the dead languages that gave him high reputation for scholarship when he entered the ministry. Prior to taking holy orders he became an effective lay preacher in the Williamsburg Methodist churches. His zeal and eloquence marked him speedily for the license of an itinerant preacher, in which capacity he presided over several of the immigrant missions on Staten Island. He had been preaching 10 years in the Methodist connection when he sought affiliation with the Protestant Episcopal Church. His self-acquired scholarship rendered him eligible to priestly orders, and with the consent of his then bishop received orders he was presented to the Rectorship of a Connecticut church. Soon afterward he accepted a call to an Ohio congregation, and after 10 years' absence he returned to Williamsburg as the Rector of Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church in that city. While Mr. Roberts was earnest and eloquent to an exceptional degree, his efficiency as a Pastor was greatly impaired by deafness, which latterly compelled him to confine himself to mission work, and he became the incumbent of the Chapel of the Holy Comforter, at No. 814 Greenwich-street. Mr. Roberts' later years were chiefly devoted to study. A short time ago he published the chief work of his life, a translation of the Greek Testament, with original notes and comments. This was favorably received by his fellow-ministers. He leaves a widow, three sons, and a daughter. His oldest son was lost at sea many years ago. Daniel, his second son, is the Rector of the Protestant Episcopal church in Clermont, N. H., and Gracie Roberts, another son, is a Professor in the School of Mines of Columbia College. The Board of Managers of the Seaman's Mission have been requested to attend the funeral, which takes place this morning at 10 o'clock at St. Luke's Church in Hudson-street.

ALPHA DELTA PHI DINNER.

BOSTON, Jan. 16.—The annual dinner of Alpha Delta Phi took place to-night at Young's Hotel. About 35 gentlemen were present, including representatives from Harvard, Amherst, Bowdoin, Dartmouth, Brown, Williams, and Manhattan Chapters. Prof. James B. Thayer was the President of the evening, and speeches were made by Rev. Edward Everett Hale, Prof. H. L. Eustis, Prof. Francis Tiffany, and others. Letters were read from George William Curtis, Rev. O. B. Frothingham, Hon. H. N. Twombley, of New-York, and others, and telegrams were received from Hon. John Jay, the New-York graduate association, and the Middletown Chapter. The speeches consisted mostly of reminiscences. At the business meeting, just before dinner, Prof. Thayer was re-elected President, with the following Vice-Presidents: J. W. Preston, of Amherst; Rev. John O. Means, of Bowdoin; S. C. Eastman, of Brown; Lorenzo Fairbanks, of Dartmouth; Charles Hale, of Harvard; J. M. Ela, of Middletown; Rev. C. P. H. Nason, of Williams, and D. A. Goddard, of Yale. Rev. E. E. Hale was made Chairman of the Executive Committee; A. O. Treat, Secretary, and J. H. Reed, Treasurer.

HANGING TWO MEN WITH ONE ROPE.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Jan. 16.—A passenger on the coach from the north to-day reports that on Tuesday a party of soldiers found the bodies of two men near the Fort Laramie and Fort McKinney road. One was hanging to a tree, and the other was lying on the ground. It is supposed they were horse or cattle thieves who had been hanged by vaqueros, who, being short of rope, hanged one, and when dead cut him down, and then hanged the other.

TWELVE INCHES OF SNOW.

THE STORM IN THIS CITY.

LARGEST FALL OF SNOW IN TWO YEARS—TRAVEL ON RAIL AND HORSE CARS IMPEDED—DETENTION OF MAILS—THE ROUTE OF THE STORM.

The snow-storm which began in this City on Wednesday night, and continued without a break until after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was the heaviest that New-York has been afflicted with since the night of Jan. 1, 1877. On that night 15 inches of snow fell, accompanied by a high north-east wind. The gauge at the Signal Service station on the Equitable Building showed that 12 inches of snow had fallen yesterday. The storm originated in Texas early on Wednesday, and in the afternoon its centre was over Fort Sill. It traveled in the usual north-easterly direction, and reached this City at 9:30 o'clock Wednesday night. About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the storm passed beyond New-York, and two hours later it was raging violently throughout the New-England States, where over one foot of snow had fallen up to 9 o'clock last night. If the storm follows the usual track it will lose itself to-day somewhere in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The 12 inches of light and dry snow which fell in this City during the continuance of the storm was sufficient to cause very great inconvenience to all the lines of local travel, while pedestrianism was a thing of no little discomfort and difficulty. The snow was too dry and powdery to pack, and each step that one took was made with an effort. The storm made a harvest time for the broom and shovel brigade of sidewalk-cleaners, who made many a quarter dollar before the snow ceased to fall. Along the sidewalks each iron coal-hole cover became a man-trap for the unwary, and their slippery surfaces caused innumerable unpleasant falls. Travel on all the street-car lines was considerably impeded all day. Before midnight on Wednesday enough snow had fallen to make the use of snow-plows necessary, and the cumbrous machines were kept constantly in use from that time on, drawn by 8, 10, and 12 horses. Each car was drawn by a double team, with two drivers, and in consequence only from one-half to two-thirds of the usual number of cars were kept running on any of the lines. Their progress was painfully slow, for as fast as the snow-plows cleared the tracks the snow would be thrown back again by passing trucks, making the track almost as badly blockaded as before. The chief trouble experienced by the street-car lines, however, was from blockaded trucks. The drivers of the latter seemed to make no allowance for the snow in the streets, and tried to carry as heavy loads as they would on a Midsummer day. The teams were, consequently, unable to pull through the deep snow, in many instances, and long lines of cars were frequently kept waiting until extra help was obtained to move the blockade.

After the storm had passed away the snow-plows and shovelers made better headway against the snow, and cars were run with some degree of regularity later in the evening. Crowds of people sought the elevated railroads, and on the Metropolitan line were whisked up or down as often as every two minutes without any delay. Those who patronized the New-York Elevated Railroad's East Side line, however, were treated to a repetition of the disgraceful mismanagement of the road during the recent "cold snap." Trains were run with all the usual irregularity, while the cars were as cold and cheerless as possible. No visible attempt has yet been made to fulfill the promises of the managers to "have the cars heated in a day or two more," made weeks ago, and oft repeated since. The car windows were thickly coated with the frozen breath of the passengers, who stamped their feet to keep their blood in circulation, while they covered the icy glass with finger-nail inscriptions expressing their benumbed feelings, such as "More steam wanted," "Use Patent Refrigerator Cars," and others equally suggestive.

The railroads were all more or less troubled by the heavy snow-fall, and trains were delayed from one to six and seven hours. All the mail trains were behind time yesterday. The greatest detentions were experienced by the mails from the West. The mails due there at 6:45 and 7:15 P. M. on the New-York Central road came in together at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon. The mail over the Pennsylvania Railroad due at 10:35 A. M. did not arrive until 6:15 o'clock last evening, and all trains on the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad were six hours late. All the regular local fire-engines in the City were dispatched, but were closed half an hour earlier than the schedule time.

The snow upon the Boulevard avenues was too deep for pleasant sleighing yesterday, and only a few sleighing parties ventured out. In consequence of the street blockade the canvass of the City for charitable donations was temporarily suspended, a committee spent the day in assorting the packages previously received. The Fire Department "doubled up" the teams of each engine and hook and ladder truck, so that no delay might be experienced in responding to fire alarms. The steam-ships State of Pennsylvania and Adriatic did not sail yesterday owing to the storm, which, however, did not prevent the Frisia, City of Washington, Atlas, and Canima from starting on their voyages.

The storm extended from Texas to the upper lakes, and from North Platte, Neb., eastward to the Atlantic. It was everywhere preceded by a cold wave, while during the progress of the storm the temperature steadily rose. In this City the mercury rose from 16° above zero Wednesday night to 23° above at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and then fell to 19° at midnight. The storm throughout the country has been generally followed by a rise in temperature, and it is probable that a similar rise will be experienced in this City.

There was no attempt made by the Street-cleaning Bureau to remove the accumulations of snow from lower Broadway during yesterday, but the whole force of laborers in the employ of the department was set at work shoveling the snow from the crosswalks along Broadway and Fifth-avenue, and the crossings were kept tolerably clear. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon a large force of shovelers and a long string of carts were set at work removing the snow from

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION—Jan. 16.

SUMMARY.

In the Senate, Mr. Windom offered a resolution, which was laid over at his request, providing for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the expediency of encouraging the migration of negroes from sections where they are not permitted to enjoy their constitutional rights to other sections. The bill granting arrears of pensions was then taken up, and, after considerable debate, was passed as it came from the House. The consideration of the Patent bill was resumed, but no action had been taken when the Senate went into executive session. Subsequently, the Senate took a recess until evening.

The regular order in the House of Representatives was the bill from the Ways and Means Committee to facilitate the refunding of the national debt, and it was passed without a division. The Mississippi River Improvement bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, and it was agreed that the debate should be continued on Wednesday evening next, and a vote taken on Thursday. The House, after a few bills had been introduced, took a recess until evening.

SENATE.

THE TRANSPORTATION OF TROOPS BY LAND-GRANT RAILROADS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War inclosing a report from the Quartermaster-General in regard to the Senate bill to repeal the law prohibiting payment to land-grant railroads for the transportation of troops and property of the United States. Also letters showing the difficulties in dealing with such roads. The Quartermaster-General recommends the passage of the bill, and that necessary legislation be had to define the rights of railroad companies and the Government at the present session of Congress. Ordered to lie upon the table and be printed.

POSTMASTERS' SALARIES.

Mr. PERRY, of Michigan, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported a bill authorizing and directing the Postmaster-General to readjust the salaries of certain Postmasters in accordance with section 8 of the act of June 20, 1866. Placed on the calendar.

A PENSION FOR MRS. PAUL DING.

Mr. INGALLS, of Kansas, from the Committee on Pensions, reported favorably on the bill granting a pension to Ann M. Paulding, the widow of Rear-Admiral Hiram Paulding. Placed on the calendar.

A COMPLIMENT TO HON. GEORGE BANCROFT.

Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, from the Committee on Rules, reported favorably on the resolution of Mr. Thurman to admit Hon. George Bancroft to the privilege of the floor of the Senate, and it was unanimously agreed to.

PROPOSED MIGRATION OF SOUTHERN NEGROES.

Mr. WINDOM, of Minnesota, submitted the following:

Resolved, That with a view to the peaceful adjustment of all questions relating to suffrage, to the effectual enforcement of constitutional and natural rights, and the promotion of the best interests of the whole country and free elimination of sectionalism from politics, a committee of seven Senators be appointed by the Chair, and be charged with the duty of inquiring as to the expediency and practicability of encouraging and promoting, by all just and proper methods, the partial migration of colored persons from those States and Congressional districts where they are disfranchised for many generations, to enable them to enjoy their constitutional rights as American citizens into such State as may desire to receive them and offer to protect them in said rights; such Territory or Territories of the United States as may be provided for their use and occupation; and if said committee shall deem such migration expedient and practicable, that they report by bill or otherwise what, in their judgment, is the most effective method of accomplishing that object; and that said committee have leave to sit during the recess.

Laid on the table for the present at the request of Mr. WINDOM, who gave notice he would call it up soon for the purpose of submitting some remarks in regard thereto.

ARREARS OF PENSIONS.

Mr. INGALLS, of Kansas, said he had given notice on several occasions that he would call up the bill to grant arrears of pensions as soon as the bill to amend the patent laws should be disposed of. As there was a good deal of the morning hour left, he thought the bill might be considered now. He therefore submitted a motion to take up that bill, and it was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as it came from the House, without amendment.

Mr. INGALLS, in explanation of the bill, said that in 1876, when the measure was pending before the Senate, he addressed a communication to the Commissioner of Pensions making inquiry as to the amounts of money necessary to make the bill operative. The Commissioner replied that up to the 1st of January, 1876, there were 16,454 invalids to whom the bill applied, and the amount required to pay them for three years would be $3,777,710. In addition to the above, 5,145 widows and dependents would be entitled to the benefits of the act, requiring $3,887,334, making a total of $13,417,107 required to make the bill operative. Since the date of this communication two years had elapsed, and he (Mr. Ingalls) estimated that $5,000,000 should be added to the above amount. The bill as it came from the House provided that all pensions which have been, or may hereafter be granted, &c., "shall commence from the date of the death, or discharge from said service."

Mr. DORSEY, of Arkansas, submitted an amendment to insert the word "disability" after the word "death," so as to make it read "the date of the death, disability, or discharge," &c.

Mr. KERNAN, of New-York, said he desired very much to see this bill become a law. It did nothing but carry out the pledge of the Government given to the men who went into the Army, and that was that they should have a pension if disabled, and, if killed, their families should have such pension.

For the discussion the bill was further acpired, and by unanimous consent the unfinished business, being the bill to amend the Patent laws, was laid aside informally, that the Senate might continue with the bill granting arrears of pensions.

Mr. FERRY, of Michigan, favored the amendment of Mr. Dorsey, and argued that the whole theory of the Pension law was upon the basis of disability. If a man incurred a disability, and it did not develop for 13 years afterward, he should not be paid a pension for the whole 13 years, but only from the date of the development of the disability. He moved to amend the amendment so as to make it read "disability proved."

After some further discussion, Mr. HOAR, of Massachusetts, moved to modify the pending amendments so as to insert the following: "And that no pension for disability shall be allowed for any period before such disability occurred."

Mr. INGALLS opposed the amendment, and said it was merely an attempt to re-enact what was now the recognized principle of the Pension Bureau.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, said the passage of the bill would impose additional burdens on the Treasury. The expenses of the Government had been greater during the last six months than they were during the corresponding months of 1877. The expenses during the six months ending Dec. 31, 1877, were $136,053,399 83, and for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1878, they were $181,167,879 08. Our ordinary expenses for the last six months exceeded those of the corresponding six months of the previous year nearly $13,000,000, including the amount paid under the award of the Halifax Commission. Should this bill be passed, there would be a deficit in the revenues this year. Should it be passed, the Senate ought to provide for the Treasury issuing bonds to meet the burden. He (Mr. Morrill) would not propose such an amendment, but the Chairman of the Committee on Pensions should consider the subject.

Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, said this bill made no change in existing laws, and, as the Senator from Maine (Mr. Blaine) had said, if the Pension Office should find any defects in its practical workings, we would be here to remedy them.

Mr. FERRY, of Michigan—We cannot speak with perfect confidence that we all will be here—[emphasizing the "we," and alluding to the present Senatorial contest in Indiana.]

Mr. VOORHEES—I beg the Senator not to think I referred to any passing events at all.

The amendment offered by Mr. HOAR was rejected—yeas 20, nays 27.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, submitted an amendment to the bill in addition to section, authorizing the Commissioner of Pensions to employ as many additional clerks as may be necessary, not exceeding 50, to execute the provisions of the act, and appropriating $75,000 to pay such clerks. Mr. MORRILL said any one who knew the condition of the Pension Bureau knew that this bill would be inoperative with the present force, as the business of that bureau was now two years behind.

The bill having been considered in Committee of the Whole and reported to the Senate, the VICE-PRESIDENT announced that the amendment of Mr. Morrill could not be considered except by unanimous consent, and it was objected to by Mr. KERNAN, of New-York.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, thought the bill was one of doubtful propriety at least. He would do no injustice to the soldiers, but the Government had been liberal to its soldiers, and this bill proposed to give them a mere gratuity 13 years after the close of the war. Every person entitled to a pension had received one. While the Government was generous to the soldier, it should be just to the people, who had been taxed beyond the people of any other country on the face of the earth. Should Congress keep on adding to their burdens they would become poor and paupers. He thought the Government had provided for the soldier, and he now desired to see some legislation to relieve the burdens of the people.

The bill was read a third time and passed—yeas 44, nays 4, as follows, [Republicans in Roman, Democrats in *italics*, Independents in SMALL CAPITALS:]

YEAS.		
Allison,	Ferry,	Mitchell,
Armstrong,	*Gordon*,	Morrill,
Barnum,	*Harris*,	Paddock,
Blaine,	*Hill*,	Patterson,
Booth,	Hoar,	Plumb,
Bruce,	Howe,	Rollins,
Burnside,	Ingalls,	Saunders,
Butler,	*Jones of Fla.*,	Sharon,
Christiancy,	Kellogg,	Spencer,
Cockrell,	*Kernan*,	Thurman,
Conkling,	*Maxey*,	*Voorhees*,
DAVIS of Ill.,	McMillan,	Wadleigh,
Dawes,	*McPherson*,	*Wallace*,
Dennis,	Matthews,	Windom—44.
	Money,	

NAYS.		
Davis of W. Va.,	*McCreery*,	*Saulsbury*—4.
Kerrford,		

The bill, as it was passed, reads as follows:

AN ACT to provide that all pensions on account of death or wounds received or disease contracted in the service of the United States during the late war of the rebellion, which have been granted, or which shall hereafter be granted, shall commence from the date of death or discharge from said service of the United States; for the payment of arrears of pensions, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all pensions which have been granted under the general laws regulating pensions, or may hereafter be granted in consequence of death from a cause which originated in the United States service during the continuance of the late war of the rebellion, or in consequence of wounds, injuries, or disease received or contracted in said service during said war of the rebellion, shall commence from the date of the death or discharge from said service of the person on whose account the claim has been or shall hereafter be granted, or from the termination of the right of the party having prior title to such pension; *provided* the rate of pension for the intervening time for which arrears of pension are hereby granted shall be the same per month for which a pension was originally granted.

SEC. 2. That the Commissioner of Pensions is hereby authorized and directed to adopt such rules and regulations for the payment of arrears of pensions hereby granted as will be necessary to guard against fraud on pensioners, or, if the pensioner shall have died, to the person or persons entitled to the same, all such arrears of pension as the pensioner may be, or would have been, entitled to under this act.

SEC. 3. That section 4,717 of the Revised Statutes, which provides that "No claim for pension once prosecuted to a successful issue within five years from the date of filing the same shall be admitted without recorded evidence from the War or Navy Department of the injury or the disease for which pension is claimed, or death of the person on whose account the claim is made; *provided*, that in any case in which the limitation prescribed by this section bars the prosecution or allowance of the claim, the claimant may present through the Pension Office to the Adjutant-General of the Army or the Surgeon-General of the Navy evidence that the disease or injury which resulted in the disability or death of the person on whose account the claim is made originated in the service and in the line of duty, and if such evidence is deemed satisfactory by the officer to whom it may be submitted, he shall cause a record of the fact so proved to be made, and a copy same to be transmitted to the Commissioner of Pensions, and the bar to the prosecution of the claim shall thereby be removed"—be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. No claim agent or other person shall be entitled to receive any compensation for services in making application for arrears of pension.

SEC. 5. That all acts, or parts of acts, so far as they may conflict with the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

THE PATENT BILL.

The Senate resumed consideration of the unfinished business, being the bill to amend the patent laws, the pending question being on the amendment of Mr. Matthews to strike out of the bill as reported by the committee various provisions in regard to damages for infringement of patent, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "No account of profits or savings shall in any case be allowed, but evidence thereof may be admitted as tending to prove what shall be deemed a reasonable license fee as compensation for the infringement.

The vote resulted, yeas 6, nays 32. No quorum voting, a call of the Senate was ordered.

EXECUTIVE BUSINESS.

After a quorum had responded, the Senate, at 3:20, by a vote of yeas 21, nays 32, proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

The Senate at 3:35 took a recess until 7:45 P. M., for the purpose of attending the Henry memorial services in the House.

Upon reassembling, at 7:45 P. M., on motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, the Vice-President was directed to adjourn the Senate until 12 o'clock to-morrow, upon the return of that body from the ceremonies in the the House, and the Senate, at 7:50, preceded by its officers, repaired to the hall of the House. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the Senate returned to its chamber, and in accordance with the previous order, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE REFUNDING BILL.

The SPEAKER announced the regular order to be the consideration of the bill reported last night from the Committee on Ways and Means to facilitate the refunding of the national debt, and the pending question to be on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed without a division. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury, in the process of refunding the national debt, to exchange directly at par the bonds of the United States bearing 4 per cent. interest for the bonds commonly known as 5-20s, outstanding and uncalled; and directs that whenever all such 5-20 bonds shall be redeemed, the provisions of this section, and existing provisions of law authorizing the refunding of the national debt, shall apply to any bonds bearing 5 per cent., or a higher rate of interest, that may be redeemable. In any exchange made under the provisions of this section interest may be allowed on the bonds redeemed for a period of three months.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER IMPROVEMENT BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole—Mr. Carlisle, of Kentucky, in the chair—on the bill regarding the Mississippi River improvement commission, and providing for the improvement of that river and the protection of its alluvial lands. The proposed commission is to consist of five persons, to be appointed by the President, and is to have charge of the mouth of the Mississippi, and to take into consideration plans and estimates for the improvement of its navigation. When such plans are prepared, and approved by Congress, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to cause such improvements to be made. An appropriation of $250,000 is made for the payment of salaries, and the committee which reported the bill has, as an amendment, added thereto the sum, making $3,871,000 for strengthening the Mississippi levees.

Nearly an hour was occupied in the reading of the report accompanying the bill.

Mr. GIBSON, of Louisiana, gave notice that he would, if he had an opportunity, offer as a substitute an amendment appropriating $2,500,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi from the head of the passes of that river to the mouth of the Illinois River.

Mr. REAGAN, of TEXAS, gave notice that he would offer an amendment directing the Commission to take into consideration the practicability of improving the Mississippi by appropriate embankments for the flow of that river into the Gulf of Mexico.

Mr. ROBERTSON, of Louisiana, spoke in favor of the bill. It was for the benefit of no particular person or State or section, but would inure to the benefit of the whole country. The question of the safe passage of the alluvial lands was of vital importance to the South, might be traced to the overflow of the Mississipi in 1874, followed by the high waters of 1875, 1876, and 1877, followed by the hot Summer of 1878.

Mr. ELLIS, of Louisiana, submitted an amendment as a substitute, appropriating $4,850,000 for the purpose of repairing the levees of the Mississippi and improving the navigation of that river, the money to be expended under the direction of the Chief Engineers of the Army.

Mr. CHALMERS, of Mississippi, said that the people of Mississippi and Louisiana appealed to Congress to give them that protection which every citizen had a right to expect from the Government. With the Mississippi River improved, the South could supply the whole Union with cotton, and the world with corn. He hoped that Congress would come to the rescue of commerce; that even the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Wright]—the most promising Greenback candidate for the Presidency in 1880—would support the bill, and that even the hard hearts of the Committee on Appropriations would be softened. [Applause.]

Mr. ROBERTSON proposed that the debate be continued next Wednesday evening, that the previous question be then seconded, and that the vote be taken on Thursday.

The committee rose, and the order asked by Mr. Robertson was made by the House.

NEW BILLS.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. SINGLETON, of Mississippi—To repeal the Customs duty on quinine; also, to amend the Funding law; also, for the payment of Southern mail contractors before the war.

By Mr. WHITE, of Pennsylvania—To amend the Funding act, reducing from three months to 30 days the notice for the redemption of the 6 per cents.

By Mr. HARDENBERGH, of New-Jersey—Extending the limits of the Port of New-York.

By Mr. COBB, of Indiana—To authorize the local taxation of legal-tender notes.

Mr. CLYMER, of Pennsylvania, in view of the ceremonies this evening in honor of the memory of the late Prof. Joseph Henry, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, offered a resolution for the admission to the floor of the wives and daughters of members. Agreed to, and the House, at 5 P. M., took a recess till 7:45 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

THE LATE PROF. HENRY.

The memorial services in honor of the late Prof. Joseph Henry were held in the hall of the House this evening, in the presence of a vast audience. The President and his Cabinet, the Chief-Justice, and Associate Judges of the Supreme Court, (who were, by a ludicrous mistake, announced as the President and the Cabinet,) the United States Senate, the Alumni of Princeton College, and the members of the various societies with which Prof. Henry had been associated, occupied seats on the floor, as also did a number of ladies. After an opening prayer by Dr. James McCosh, of Princeton, addresses, frequently interrupted by applause, were delivered by Vice-President Wheeler, who presided, and the dress of Senator Hamlin, of Maine, who was unable to be present. Senator Withers, Profs. Gray, of Harvard, and Rogers, of Boston, Representatives Garfield and Cox, of New-York, and Gen. Sherman. Prayer was then offered by Rev. Byron Sunderland, and the invited guests having retired, the House, at 11 o'clock, adjourned.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

Cyrus Harris, Collector of Customs for the District of Providence, R. I.; Henry O. Beatty, Receiver of Public Moneys, Sacramento, Cal.; V. T. McGillicuddy, of Dakota, to be Indian Agent at Red Cloud Agency, Dakota.

Postmasters.—Alfred Skinner, Bucksport, Me.; Allen Miller, Jr., Camden, Me.; Isaac H. Coffin, Wiscasset, Me.; William H. Emery, Fairfield, Me.; George E. Gaffield, Bradford, Vt.; Charles M. Colvin, North Bennington, Vt.; J. H. Bardwell, East Hampton, Mass.; Charles H. Morton, Fairhaven, Mass.; R. S. Munn, Monson, Mass.; E. L. Pease, Edgartown, Mass.; A. Buck, Ayer, Mass.; E. A. Perrin, Pawtuckett, R. I.; Mrs. Agnes Houston, Thompsonville, Conn.; Andrew Bridgeman, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; W. F. Gookin, Fort Henry, N. Y.; Moses A. Huff, Tyrone, N. Y.; Williamson Graham, Rochester, Penn.; Percival Powell, Tonawanda, Penn.; John Walker, Aurora, Ind.; James F. Vanchar, Lawrenceburg, Ind.; William Root, Portland, Mich.; John F. Ford, Sheboygan, Mich.; L. C. Mead, Ovid, Mich.; David Hobart, Holly, Mich.; John Crispe, Plainwell, Mich.; C. V. R. Ford, Quincy, Mich.; William E. Stewart, South Haven, Mich.; Eli Van Valkenburg, Hillsdale, Mich.; George Richardson, Fort Howard, Wis.; William H. Waterbury, Augusta, Wis.; Charles W. Woods, Burlington, Wis.; Charles M. Thompson, Opelousas, La.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The Senate, in executive session, to-day confirmed the following nominations: Roger S. Green, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Washington Territory; John P. Hoyt, Associate-Justice of the Supreme Court of Washington Territory; George H. Hand, Secretary for Dakota Territory; Lewis E. Payne, of Virginia, United States Attorney for Wyoming Territory.

Postmasters—Josiah Pickett, Worcester, Mass.; J. F. Murphy, Nantucket, Mass.; B. W. Mayo, Turner's Falls, Mass.; John G. Latta, Newton, Mass.; C. E. Sweet, Wappinger's Falls, N. Y.; Fanny L. Bacon, New-Lebanon, N. Y.; E. B. Adams, Deposit, N. Y.; S. A. Fowler, Vineland, N. J.; J. S. Garrison, Cape May, N. J.; John M. Howland, Long Branch, N. J.; P. C. Brosius, Clarion, Penn.; Henry Porter, Connellsville, Penn.; John Milone, Uhrichsville, Ohio; George M. Sanks, Connersville, Ind.; A. B. Cochran, Abingdon, Ill.; A. M. Ayres, Urbana, Ill.; J. M. Turnbull, Monmouth, Ill.; W. E. Smith, Butte City, Montana; E. C. Stackpole, Deer Lodge, Montana; James Longstreet, Gainesville, Ga.

PERILS OF NEW-YORK.

THE HEALTH OFFICER ON THE IMPORTATION OF YELLOW FEVER.

Dr. S. Oakley Vanderpool, Health Officer of the Port, has addressed a long letter to Gen. James McQuade, President of the Commissioners of Quarantine, in which he deals at length with the importation of yellow fever and other infectious diseases into the United States. He deals chiefly, however, with yellow fever, and makes several important statements. Dr. Vanderpool says that in consequence of the late dreadful visitation of the scourge in the South-western States the most absolute and restrictive measures are demanded, but that the adoption of these would be but a poor commentary upon the progress of medical hygiene during the century, and adds: "If at one swoop we are to blot out the favorable experience of this port, going back in effective work for nearly 20 years and be relegated to the non intercourse which characterized some of the monasteries during the Middle Ages, it would be a most disastrous blow to the vast commercial interests which ally us with the tropics." It is then shown that after importation the spread of the disease was due chiefly to municipal uncleanliness, but that the primary evil was imperfectly managed quarantine, and he then says:

"I am informed that the quarantine appointments at New-Orleans are sufficient for effective work, but from the best sources of information it is evident that the elementary principles which govern the administration of every locality were entirely ignored. A rational quarantine against any transmissible or infectious disease must be based upon two principles: First, the incubative period of the disease, and, second, its mode or manner of transmission. These recognized and understood, quarantine, effective and rational, is just as readily established at New-Orleans as New-York. The length of time over which it extends, and the detention of vessels owing to its being in charge of the United States, would probably be longer, but the application of the principles are none the less pertinent. While, therefore, both history and experience teach the efficiency of a proper quarantine, there is still much that may be done with reference to its suppression at the places of its origin."

Dr. Vanderpool then cites his letter to President Hayes of Nov. 27 last, when, after dealing at length with the origin and spread of yellow fever, he concludes: "I therefore submit the following practical proposition: That the Government of Spain be solicited to unite with this Government in the appointment of an International Commission, who shall proceed to Havana, with a view of ascertaining the sanitary surroundings of that city and their relations to the propagation of the scourge, and that the Spanish Government be earnestly requested to carry out fully the joint recommendations of such commission."

The letter then shows that during the past season there were 40 cases of sickness in the Lower Bay and at the quarantine. Of this number, 30 were yellow fever, and in 14 cases ended in death. From the beginning of June to the end of September there was not an interval of three days without cases of yellow fever being in the Bay of New-York, but during all that period not the slightest alarm or excitement was shown by this immense community, nor did a vessel lose her sailing-day from this port. The letter shows that 300 vessels had arrived from infected ports, on which there were, after arrival, 168 cases of sickness, with 55 deaths. In concluding his report, Dr. Vanderpool makes no suggestions other than in his letter to the President, as to the importance of future perils, but calls attention to the fact that although the number of arrivals from Havana were largely in excess of those from Matanzas, the number of the sick from the two places was nearly equal.

A WIDOW'S LIFE INSURANCE CLAIM.

An interesting question in insurance law is on trial before Judge Shipman and a jury in the United States Circuit Court, in the suit of Ellen O'Reilly against the Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company, which is now in the hands of a Receiver. In 1870 it seems Mrs. O'Reilly and her husband, Michael, took out a $5,000 joint policy from the defendant, the amount insured being payable to the survivor. At the time of insuring, the O'Reilly's objected to taking the policy when they learned that it was a New-York company, they being at the time residents of Providence, R. I., and the insurance being effected by an agent of the company in that city. He told them, however, that he would call for the premiums, that they would be put to inconvenience, and all they would have to do would be to have the money ready at the proper times. He did call, and received three payments of the premiums, but the fall of 1871 discontinued his visits, as the company had given up its agency in Providence. On Jan. 7, 1872, a premium became due, and the O'Reilly's waited for the agent to call, but not knowing that the agency had been withdrawn. On May 15, 1872, Michael O'Reilly died, and the widow sent notice to the company, which took no action whatever with regard to it, but declined to pay on the ground that the policy had subsequently lapsed. She brought suit in the Supreme Court of this State, and recovered judgment for the full amount claimed. On appeal to the General Term the judgment was reversed, but the Court of Appeals reversed it and ordered a new trial, on the ground that no legal proof of death had been furnished before the action was brought, although the defendants had never, in fact, demanded proof. When ready for the second trial in the State court, the defendants had the cause removed to the United States Court for trial, on the ground that the plaintiff was a resident of another State. On the trial yesterday the evidence tended to show that the company never authorized its agent to make premiums payable at Providence. The case will be given to the jury this morning.

THE BOYS SAVE ANOTHER DRUNKEN MAN.

While "Nan the Newsboy" and his two comrades, "Gil" Long and "Ned" Kelley, were returning from their trip around the Battery, at 8 o'clock last evening, they heard a voice crying loudly for help on Pier No. 7 East River. Running thither they saw a drunken man wedged in between a vessel and the dock. Springing upon the vessel, Long grabbed the man by the collar just as he was dropping into the water, and held him, while "Ned" and "Nan" respectively lowered the life-rope and life-ladder. The man was landed after some difficulty, his weight being considerable, and was given a quantity of Jamaica ginger as a restorative. He gave his name as Sullivan, said he was employed in a South-street office, and that he lived in Harlem. When he had recovered sufficiently, the boys put him on board an elevated railway car and left him on his journey for home.

NEW-JERSEY TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE.

The New-Jersey State Temperance Alliance met yesterday, in the Central Presbyterian Church, at Newark. Rev. C. B. Lippincott read a paper, entitled "A Plea for Prohibition," which was mainly statistical, showing that the nation's rum bill was $595,764,000, or an average of $14 for every man, woman, and child in the country. Rev. J. S. Van Dyke lectured on "The Legal Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic." At the afternoon session Dr. J. H. McIlvaine delivered an address on "Our Responsibility for the Liquor System," and in the evening Rev. O. H. Tiffany spoke on the "Wastes of Intemperance," and Rev. C. D. Sloan closed the exercises with a few well-chosen remarks.

GUMBLETON WANTS MORE TIME.

The counsel for County Clerk Gumbleton appeared before Judge Barrett, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, and asked that the time appointed for them to show cause why a mandamus should not issue against Mr. Gumbleton to compel him to allow the books of his office to be inspected and examined by Mr. J. Adriance Bleecker, be extended to Monday next. This request was denied, and Judge Barrett made the order to show cause returnable at noon to-day.

PUNISHMENT FOR STABBING.

Stephen A. Smith, a West India negro, who acted as runner for the sailors' boarding-house, kept by George Thompson, of No. 4 Catharine-lane, missed, or said he missed, $10, and charged two colored seamen, named Joseph Clay and Abraham Bray, with having stolen it. The accused seamen indignantly denied the theft, and words led to blows. In the mêlée which followed Smith drew a knife and stabbed Clay and Bray in the back, shoulder, and neck, inflicting wounds from which both were confined to hospital. Two indictments for felonious assault were found against Smith, and in General Sessions yesterday Assistant District Attorney Lyon secured his conviction. Judge Gildersleeve said that in view of the alarming increase in assaults with the knife, he felt it his duty to impose a severe penalty, and sentenced the desperado to five years in State Prison at hard labor. Joseph Lenox, another sailor, who on Christmas eve stabbed Henry Smith, of No. 75 James-street, in the head, admitted his guilt, and Judge Gildersleeve sent him to the Penitentiary for one year. There were extenuating circumstances in the case, Smith having set a fierce mastiff at him, whereupon he drew his knife and stabbed the owner, claiming to have acted in self-defense.

A CERTIORARI GRANTED.

Excise Commissioners Richard J. Morrison and Philip Merkle on Tuesday last revoked the license issued June 14, 1878, to John Flynn to sell ale and beer at No. 103 Bowery, in the saloon known as the notorious Billy McGlory's "Burnt Rag." Flynn yesterday obtained from Judge Barrett a writ of certiorari for the review of the proceedings of the Commissioners, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court. Judge Barrett denied, however, a stay of proceedings with respect to the annulment of the license. The ground upon which the certiorari was granted was that Flynn declared in his petition that the Board of Excise of the City and County of New-York is composed of Richard J. Morrison, Philip Merkle, and George W. Morton, but the two former, in the proceedings against him, totally disregard the latter, giving him no notice of their meetings and not allowing him a vote upon the question of annulling the license.

A WAGON BROKEN AND A HORSE KILLED.

As the 9:10 train from Flatbush-avenue was approaching the crossing at Union Course, Long Island, on Wednesday night, it struck a horse and wagon, dashing the wagon to splinters and tearing the horse to pieces. The train was stopped as soon as possible, and the conductor walked back to where the collision had taken place, but he could find no trace of a driver. Several residents of the neighborhood also searched along the track, but found no person. It is supposed that it was a stray or a runaway team. This theory is sustained by the fact that where it was struck there is no regular wagon track. The name of "G. Carson, Mount Vernon," was on a part of the body of the wagon. As there is no Mount Vernon on Long Island, there is the theory that the team might have been stolen in Westchester County, driven to Long Island, and abandoned by the thieves.

THOMAS C. FIELDS TO BE A WITNESS.

A commission was issued yesterday from Supreme Court, Chambers, by Judge Barrett to A. Branchaud, of Montreal, directing him to examine Thomas C. Fields, the Tammany Ring chief, as to his knowledge of the facts connected with the suit of Isaac Wood against John McB. Davidson, which is now pending before W. A. Pritchard, as Referee. Tom Fields is described in the commission as living at St. Andrews, in the Province of Quebec, Canada. Isaac Wood sues to recover $1,000 interest from January, 1873, on a claim alleged to have been originally held against Davidson by Fields, who, the plaintiff says, assigned it to Mrs. Elizabeth W. Garrett in December, 1872. Wood was then Mrs. Garrett's agent, and the claim passed into his possession.

THE UNHAPPY END OF MARK BATES.

From the Philadelphia Record, Jan. 16.

Mark Bates, an actor, known throughout the country, and an artist of ability, died yesterday morning in the station-house, on Fitzwater-street, below Seventeenth. He was found wandering about the lower section of the city on Tuesday, and was locked up for safety. When he was received at the station he informed the Lieutenant in charge that his name was "Magruffin" and that he "lived on the Grampion Hills," where he desired to go to transact business of importance. On Tuesday night he refused to eat the supper furnished him, and acted in such a manner as to confirm the belief of the officer that he was deranged. When his cell was visited yesterday morning he was found lying dead on the floor. Mr. Bates was born in Boston, and was about 38 years of age. He had been connected with theatrical companies in different cities of the Union, and was known to the profession in this city by his hearty manners. He was the husband of Marie Bates, who is regarded as one of the best impersonators of *Topsy* on the stage. She is now in England with an American company producing "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The deceased, about a week ago, began a brief engagement in Baltimore. He played the leading roles at the Museum in this city two seasons ago, and made one of the company that performed at the Chestnut-Street Theatre during last summer. He died, evidently, of heart disease. Last night Mr. Gemmill, of the Chestnut-Street Theatre, secured the remains from the Coroner and had them properly cared for, and then telegraphed the intelligence of his demise to his relatives in the East.

BEN BUTLER'S LOVE FOR JEFF DAVIS.

The Minneapolis (Minn.) *Tribune* says that the following letter was received by a gentleman of that city a few days ago from Gen. Benjamin F. Butler:

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 5, 1879.

DEAR SIR: I do not know as I ought to write you to decide a bet, because you ought not to bet. But to set you right in a matter of history in which you seem to be interested, allow me to say that in the Democratic Convention at Charleston, S. C., in the year 1860, as I voted 57 times, as I remember it, for Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, afterward President of the Confederate States, as candidate of the Democratic Party for President. He was not before the convention as a candidate, for my vote and that of nine of my colleagues was cast for him from the first. I believed him to be a representative man of the South, and subsequent events have shown that I was right. And I believed then, and believe now, that if he could have been inaugurated as President and elected, the war would have been saved and the attempted disunion prevented, for he would have chosen to be President over 32 States rather than 15, and my experience has been that the North always prefers to compromise questions of human liberty from a Southern statesman as President before the war than it did from a Northern doughface, and that remains true down to the present time.

Yours truly, BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

PACKAGES FOR THE POOR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A wagon called at my house on Tuesday for what we desired to contribute for the poor. Our package was not ready, and the man said they would call again yesterday; but no one called. Our package is ready, and we are anxious to give it in aid of the good work. May there not be thousands of families similarly situated? I think the wagons ought to be sent around again. G. Q. C.

THURSDAY, Jan. 16.

DECISIONS IN THE COURTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Wood vs. Davidson.—Motion granted for a commission, but without a stay.

Waldmer vs. Sutter.—Motion denied. Memorandum.

Kernan vs. Campbell.—The motion dismissed, with $10 costs. Memorandum.

Simons vs. Wolf.—Motion granted for the 24th inst.

Flynn vs. Morrison.—Writ allowed, but without a stay, and made returnable at Special Term.

Morris vs. Moses.—Memorandum.

Ingersoll vs. Ingersoll.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Hedges vs. Dean.—Memorandum.

Stiller vs. Stiller.—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Hermance vs. Scott.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Mebenhahn vs. Hess.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Veiller vs. Brown.—Amendments allowed.

By Judge Brady.

Tracy vs. Tracy.—Motion denied, but without costs. Opinion.

Royal Baking Powder Company vs. Sherrill.—The examination must proceed.

By Judge Donohue.

Baxeman vs. Nathanius.—Motion granted.

By Judge Daniels.

Ager vs. Ager.—Opinion.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Comm'rs vs. the Republic Fire Insurance Company.—No copy of proposed case has been handed up.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Lawrence.

Agate vs. Agate.—Granted.

By Judge Barrett.

McCormack vs. Voris et al.—Decree signed.

Morris vs. Smith.—Order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Speir.

Watkins vs. Weller.—Motion denied.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Lewis vs. Sternberg.—Order of substitution.

Lane vs. Morrison et al.—Order that defendant give undertaking.

Miller vs. Lynch.—Order of substitution.

Evans et al. vs. Coughlin.—Order granted.

Wagner vs. Best et al.—Order signed.

In the Matter of the Application of Huntington.—Order granted.

Layman vs. Richard et al.—Order restoring cause to calendar.

Daier vs. Daier.—Order granted.

Conley vs. Coulter.—Order of discontinuance.

Thoben vs. Thoben.—Thomas Keith appointed Receiver.

Dinkelspiel vs. Liepold.—Order granted and undertaking approved.

Thomas vs. Gray.—Order of discontinuance.

Robinson vs. Lawless.—Order granted.

Orders Granted.—Sweetland vs. Bennett; Evans vs. Coughlin; Hughes vs. Conner; Cook vs. Cook; Donnelly vs. Donnelly; Meeker vs. Stoller; Pusaski vs. Hatch; Clarkson vs. Sweeny; Ritch vs. Newman; McNulty vs. Bonner vs. Price; Desmond vs. Cook; Fork strong vs. Wright; Wallace vs. Foust; Hanover National Bank vs. Smith.

In the Matter of the Petition of Lanan.—Order signed.

Smith vs. Smith.—Judgment of divorce in favor of plaintiff.

National Freight and Lighterage Company vs. Welsh.—Motion denied, with $10 costs to abide event of action.

Dawson vs. Burke et al.—Granted upon payment of $10 costs.

Ferry vs. Baldwin.—Motion granted.

Pirs vs. Follett.—Motion denied, without costs.

The Marine National Bank vs. Fellows.—Motion granted for calendar of third Monday, February term.

Wortman vs. Kochler et al.—Motion denied, $10 costs to abide event.

Bleecker vs. Watkins et al.—Memorandum.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Hoesen.

Andrew J. Rydell vs. Amanda Rydell.—Divorce granted.

In the Matter of the Assignment of Harris to Shafer.—Report confirmed.

In the Matter of the Assignment of Lanning.—Order signed.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

By Chief-Judge C. P. Daly and Judges Van Brunt and Larremore.

Bleecker vs. Smith.—Order settled by Judge Van Brunt.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Shea.

Dobson vs. Wise.—Order set aside.

By Judge Sheridan.

Lynch vs. St. John.—Motion granted.

Lister et al. vs. Rodgers et al.—Motion granted.

Levy vs. Kahn.—Objections overruled.

Aschenbach vs. O'Donnell.—Motion granted. See memorandum.

Cohen vs. Blen.—Motion granted.

Crane vs. Levine.—Motion denied.

Berry vs. Bouton.—Case settled and filed.

Townsend vs. Chalvin.—Motion granted.

*Mathews Granite Paving Company vs. Trust Company v

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BUSINESS CHANCES—Seventh Page—4th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Fifth Page—5th col.
CITY ITEMS—Fifth Page—5th col.
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 17, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

CHICKERING HALL.—Lecture. Matinée.
WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Ours.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Banker's Daughter.
STANDARD THEATRE.—H. M. S. Pinafore.
BROADWAY THEATRE.—Les Fourchambault.
PARK THEATRE.—Robinson Crusoe.
BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Carmen.
THEATRE COMIQUE.—Vaudeville.
NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Davy Crockett.
THE AQUARIUM.—Afternoon and Evening.
SAN FRANCISCO HALL.—Love's Endurance.
MASONIC HALL.—Tom Thumb Troupe.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10 00
THE SUNDAY EDITION, per annum.....2 00
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2 50
THE WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....1 00

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THE TIMES is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand, W. C., from Henry F. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Stevens', No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, clear or partly cloudy weather, northerly winds, shifting to easterly and southerly, slowly rising temperature, and rising, followed by falling, barometer.

Speaker ALVORD has made, on the whole, very creditable selections for the membership of the Assembly committees. At the head of the four principal committees, Ways and Means, Judiciary, Cities, and Insurance, he has placed men of ability and character, to whom it will be easy to bring home the responsibility for any failure to report bills which are obviously in the interests of the public. Mr. HUSTED has apparently been willing to content himself with the chance of enjoying power without well-defined responsibility, as his name appears on three of the important committees named. Messrs. SLOAN, HAYES, and SHARPE are not, however, the kind of men to delegate the control of their committees to any associate. The reputations of all of them depend on the kind of work which is done under their superintendence, and in presence of a number of disappointed statesmen who have been left without recognition, they are not likely to permit their work to be taken out of their hands. If they do, there are enough watchful critics in the Assembly who will be ready to undertake it for them.

The Pension Arrears bill, which came so near passing in the closing hours of the Forty-fourth Congress, was passed by the Senate yesterday, with only four dissentient votes. The bill will take from eighteen to twenty-four millions out of the public Treasury, and if not provided for by the issue of bonds or by taxation, will cause a very tangible deficit in the annual balance-sheet. The bill revives a mass of claims for pensions which began some years after the death or discharge of the persons on whose account they were granted, by legalizing a claim on the Government for the period during which these pensions were in suspense. It removes the chief security against deception and fraud by repealing that section of the Revised Statutes which requires the production of evidence satisfactory to the Adjutant-General of the Army or the Surgeon-General of the Navy of the injury or disease which resulted in the disability or death of the person on whose behalf the claim for a pension is made. Republicans and Democrats vied with each other in their support of this bill, which has already passed the House, and it may now, apparently, be considered as good as law. It is to be hoped that Senators of both parties will show equal unanimity in providing the additional taxation needed to meet the expenditure which the bill creates.

More than usual importance is attached to the report of the Senate committee awarding to Mr. CORBIN the seat now held by Mr. BUTLER from the fact that on the South Carolina Senatorship may depend the partisan complexion of the Senate in 1881. If the Senate sustains the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, the Senate will stand after the 4th of March next 41 Democrats, 34 Republicans, and 1 Independent. Of the vacancies occurring on March 4, 1881, five are those made by retiring Democrats from the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Connecticut, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, all of which at present possess Republican Legislatures. As these five States will not improbably have Republican Legislatures two years hence, the party can afford to lose the seat of Senator BRUCE, of Mississippi, and still have 38 representatives in the Senate in 1881. Such a contingency would leave the Democrats in a minority of one, or, assuming the accession to their ranks of Senator DAVIS, the Senate would be a tie, with the casting vote held by a probably Republican Vice-President. All this hinges on the seating of Mr. CORBIN, and that again depends on the votes of Messrs. PATTERSON, of South Carolina, and CONOVER, of Florida.

The motion of the Attorney-General in the suit against the Central Pacific Railroad Company, now before the Supreme Court, is sustained by statements which throw an unpleasant light on the tactics of the company. The suit was originally brought to restrain the company from dividing moneys to which the Government made claim under the Thurman bill; the judgment in the lower courts was against the company, and an appeal was taken on the single point of the constitutionality of the bill. The Attorney-General now asks that the appeal be dismissed on the ground that the suit is a sham suit, and was brought by procurement of the appellants to obtain a judgment on a state of facts and pleadings more favorable to the company than will appear when the Government is ready to present its case. The statement is quite credible, though it may be doubtful if it affords ground for dismissal of the suit. The Government is represented by ex-Attorney-General GEORGE H. WILLIAMS.

A critical point has once more been reached in French political affairs, in consequence of what seems an irreconcilable difference between the Assembly and the Marshal-President. It being necessary to appoint a Secretary of War, the Left proposed Gen. FARRE, though they would have preferred Gen. FAIDHERBE if it were not that his age and infirmities disqualify him. M. DUFAURE presented to President MACMAHON the name of Gen. FARRE, but the Marshal indignantly refused to make the appointment, saying, as he has often said before, that he would sooner resign than nominate FARRE. Gen. GRESLEY was accordingly appointed, to the great rage of GAMBETTA and his friends. It is not denied that GRESLEY'S Republicanism is of satisfactory quality, but the fact that he is not GAMBETTA'S nominee is enough to disgust and estrange the Left. It is also alleged that the Cabinet promised GAMBETTA that Gen. FARRE should be appointed. This commotion evidently arises from an attempt of the Republicans to gain control of the Army. This plan, which seems reasonable enough, MACMAHON is determined to thwart. It remains to be seen if the Marshal-President's obstructiveness is immovable.

THE PARTY'S FINANCIAL POLICY.

Wednesday's proceedings in the House of Representatives, and Mr. EWING'S proposition in regard to resumption which will be presented with the sanction of the Committee on Banking and Currency, should not be without effect upon the caucus of Republican Senators when they resume the task of formulating for their party a policy on the financial question. Enough has occurred to show the danger of resting contented with things as they are. It would be hazardous if the only evils to be guarded against were those already on the statute-book; it is doubly so in view of the determination of the enemies of resumption to impair its guarantees and to enforce conditions which may seriously affect its permanence. The vote on the bill reported by the Ways and Means Committee making greenbacks receivable for Customs duties, regardless of contingencies affecting resumption, shows either a confusion of ideas among Republicans as well as Democrats or an indifference to one of the means of preserving the public credit.

Speaking generally, the Republican Party is alive to the advantages it gains from its identification with the measure now in successful operation. Some of the leaders in the Senate understand so well this point that they are disposed to insist on regarding the Resumption act as a party measure rather than as the handiwork of Secretary SHERMAN. Whatever their motives, there can be no doubt that, substantially, they are correct. The party, as a party, demanded resumption and devised the method which enabled Mr. SHERMAN to bring it about. Having thus assumed the responsibility of resumption, and being now resolved to secure the credit inseparable from its accomplishment, the party has before it two obvious duties. It is bound to keep in full force the legislative conditions which made resumption possible. And it is equally bound to resist any attempt to introduce new conditions, not avowedly designed to break down resumption, but tending, under certain not improbable circumstances, to product that result. The Republican obligation, in both particulars, is one of partisan interest as well as of patriotic duty. As surely as the party will be strengthened by enduring resumption, so surely will it suffer from the failure of resumption under the strain to which it may be exposed by the pending Customs Duties bill, and in a still greater degree by the Ewing substitute for the Anti-Resumption bill adopted by the House last session.

Forces are at work which prejudice the future of resumption, and in the hands of a Democratic Secretary of the Treasury might soon occasion embarrassment. The Silver law has not had time to develop its capacity for mischief, and Mr. SHERMAN has prudently exercised his authority to keep that capacity at its minimum. But the time is not remote when Mr. SHERMAN'S successor in the Treasury will not be able, even if he have the will, to restrain the injurious effects of a continuous coinage of silver. The amount coined will be beyond his control. Not less certain, though in its operation different, is the provision of law authorizing the reissue of greenbacks after going through the formality of redemption. Mr. SHERMAN appreciates the risk, and guards against it. Another Secretary may use his discretionary power in the opposite direction, to the detriment of resumption. The Republican Party, then, cannot afford to occupy a doubtful position with reference to these measures. Individual members may be blind to their insidious character, but the party, which boasts of having achieved resumption, must seek the modification of one measure and the abrogation of the other. Whoever undertakes the definition of the party's financial policy must face manfully both exigencies. Silence will not suffice. He that is not opposed to an unlimited coinage of a depreciated silver dollar really is inimical to resumption. There may be concessions on some points for the sake of unity; there should be none on this.

The passage of the Customs Duties bill is attended with special significance because of the rejection of the amendment by which Mr. GARFIELD would have obviated harm. The payment of duties in coin is at once a pledge to the public creditor and the means of rendering the fulfillment of the pledge easy and sure. As long as the greenback is convertible into gold, there may be good reasons for receiving the paper in payment of duties; in this way the principle of convertibility may be asserted without embarrassing the Treasury. We ought not to forget, however, that the permanence of resumption is not yet absolutely assured. Contingencies may arise that will test the Treasury reserve of specie; and though nothing of the sort need be apprehended at present, the part of prudent financiers is to be prepared for emergencies. Supposing resumption to be endangered, from any cause, the payment of duties in notes instead of gold coin might prove of importance. It might make all the difference between weakness and strength. The gravity of the situation will be increased if, by any chance, Mr. EWING'S amendment hereafter become law. We assume that its passage, this session, is not possible, but the fate awaiting it in the next House is less certain. Inasmuch as one of its objects is to prevent the sale of bonds for any but refunding purposes, the Treasury would be unable to replenish its store of gold from this source. With the balance of trade greatly in our favor, such an expedient is not necessary. Let the balance be on the other side, and the reserved right of the Treasury to sell bonds for gold may become the turning-point in resumption. The attempt to take away the right, and to leave the Treasury powerless in the event of a run for gold, proves that the opponents of resumption have changed their tactics merely, not their nature.

All these circumstances seem conclusive as to the necessity for clearness and firmness of purpose in any effort to define the position of the Republican Party. The interests at stake are too vast to be imperiled by vulgar considerations of partisan expediency. The unity which the Senators desire to promote is desirable only so long as it rests on a foundation of principle. Only on this basis can the party hope to possess the confidence of the country, and to secure the success of the policy with which it is identified.

A "FOREIGN RELATION" OF ALABAMA.

The Committee on Foreign Relations of the sovereign State of Alabama has just been intrusted with a delicate and important duty. It is to devise a method by which the participation by that State in the election of a President of the United States can be so conducted that the alien Government of the Federal Union and its citizens shall be kept in the dark as to any peculiarities in the process. Alabama is a very jealous State, not less so than when it threw the segis of its legislation over a community of slaveholders, offered a reward for the kidnapping of Mr. GARRISON, and drove Mr. BIRNEY out of the State, because these gentlemen dared to question the morality of the institution. If any of our readers are not quite prepared to believe that the Alabama Senate regards the laws of the United States as a proper subject for consideration by its Committee on Foreign Relations, here are the preamble and resolution which attest the fact, adopted on Wednesday, the 15th inst.:

"*Whereas*, Interference by officers of the United States in popular elections is justly regarded by the people of this State as an evil of great magnitude; and,

"*Whereas*, The manifest purpose of such interference, in part, at least, is to influence and control the action of the State in selecting Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the selection of Electors for President and Vice-President by the General Assembly until the acts of Congress authorizing interference by Federal authority are repealed."

The acts of Congress referred to have two objects, one, to enable a representative of the United States Government from each political party to watch the registration, voting, and canvassing at any election for Representatives in Congress, and to transmit a report of what they may see to Congress; the other, to authorize such representatives to secure the arrest and trial of persons who at any stage of such election may violate the laws of the United States. This is the sum and substance of the acts. They are impartial as between rival parties. They confer no arbitrary or unconstitutional powers. The authority they give is strictly defined. The offenses they provide against are violations of the free right of lawful suffrage, which is the basis of our institutions. The officers whose appointment they direct are named by the Judges of the United States courts, conceded to be equal in fairness and integrity to any judiciary in the world, and these officers are from first to last held within the control of these Judges. The main purpose of the law, perfectly observed in all its provisions, is to throw light on the process of election, and to prevent evil-disposed persons, of whatever party, or for whatever end, from voting illegally, from preventing a legal voter from voting, or from destroying by fraudulent counting the effect of legal votes. This is what the Senate of Alabama calls "interference by officers of the United States in popular elections," and which it declares is "justly regarded by the people of that State as an evil of great magnitude."

To avoid, therefore, the scrutiny which the laws of the Union provide shall be exercised in Federal elections, the Alabama Senate proposes to go back to the old scheme of choosing Presidential Electors by the Legislature. It is the clear right of the State to do so. If the Committee on Foreign Relations report favorably, and the measure becomes a law, and if then the elections to the Legislature are held entirely separate from the Congressional elections, the thing can be done. The people of the United States, through their Government, is as powerless to interfere to prevent any fraud or wrong that may in this way be accomplished as if their relations with Alabama were as "foreign" as the resolution of its Senate implies. The Democrats of Alabama might, by red-shirted raiders, by industrious assassination, by the use of onion-skin ballots, by fraudulent counting, and by all the tricks with which their curious notions of democracy are in harmony, practically disfranchise their Republican fellow-citizens, and the United States would have less redress than the Empire of Germany, should Alabamians perpetrate similar outrages on its citizens. This is one of the beauties of our Constitution, which, in the ninety-first year of its age, is as antiquated in some of its main features, and as unfitted to protect the rights of those who live under it, as though it were derived through the Koran from MOHAMMED.

But such action by the Legislature of Alabama might have ultimate effects quite different from its immediate ones, or from those designed by its originators. The United States is not a nation foreign to the little community of bigoted and unscrupulous partisans which chooses to so designate it. The Constitution, however clumsy it may be in parts, is, after all, the charter of popular rights, and though it may yield slowly to the force of public opinion, it does yield when public opinion is strong enough and firm enough. No State can with impunity deliberately carry out a purpose to deprive the people of the country of the right which is theirs, that in every State all duly qualified voters shall be allowed, if they wish, to take part in Federal elections, and to have full and fair effect for their votes. A question very similar to this was settled by the war. Before the war the South sought to set up a substantial oligarchy—the rule of a minority. It sought to wield with the same severity the rod which bore undisputed sway at home throughout the Union. The election of Mr. LINCOLN was the reasponse of the country to that resolve, and the conquest of the rebellion was the conclusion of the arbitrament of force to which the South resorted. The spirit which produced both results may be so patient and so calm that the Senate of Alabama thinks it is dead. But it is not dead. Every rash and insolent act, such as that we have recorded, challenges it to reawakened life and activity. It is only necessary for the foolish men who are now again challenging it to go far enough, to find that it is as strong, as firm, and as efficient as it ever was.

THE INDIAN LOBBY.

A striking evidence of the rapid progress made in civilization by the Indians is found in the fact that several tribes maintain in Washington a lobby, the expenses of which are paid out of the income derived from trust funds held by the United States Government. The Indian has taken a leaf from the white man's book, and proposes to learn all of his little arts. The Cherokees, for example, annually receive the interest of $2,519,000, held in trust by the United States Government. Of this revenue, 35 per cent. should be dedicated to educating Cherokee children, under tribal direction. Prof. J. A. SEELYE, in his report to the House, Forty-fifth Congress, charged that this income was misappropriated, that it was "borrowed" from the school fund and never returned, and that, notwithstanding the amplitude of the income of the tribe, which is increased by local taxes, the nation has incurred a debt of several hundred thousand dollars, and that its obligations are sold at very low figures. What becomes of this money?

In the report from which we have just quoted, Prof. SEELYE says that "an expenditure, which sometimes reaches $25,000 a year, is made in the support of delegates in Washington." In his examination before the House Committee on Indian Affairs, last Winter, Col. BOUDINOT, of the Cherokee Nation, said: "For the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress, the delegates cost our people $30,000; for the second session of the Forty-fourth Congress, $29,000; for the called session of the Forty-fifth Congress, for only one month and a half, they cost us $7,464, making an aggregate in two years for the Cherokee Nation alone, of $66,464." Subsequently, it was proposed in the Cherokee Council to give the delegates $10,000 additional, which they demanded, whereupon a member of the Council said: "As for me, I shall never vote another dollar to these delegates; they do not represent the people, and they are squandering our money." It was alleged at that time that this money was used in Washington by the Cherokee lobby to prevent the passage of the bill to allot the lands of the Indian Territory in severalty. Who are the pensioners of that lobby?

These facts become especially significant when we perceive that certain Washington correspondents send forth inflammatory dispatches whenever the subject of disturbing the tribal relations of the Five Nations is alluded to. One of these sends to a New-York paper a warning that we may arouse another Indian war if the Indian lands are allotted to individual Indians. And we are threateningly reminded that one of the Five Nations—Creeks—has many warlike traditions, and that the Five Nations could call in as allies the Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Comanches, and other blood-thirsty tribes who have their grudges to gratify. This monstrous threat against the Government of the United States originates in the Indian lobby at Washington.

It is clear that if the surrender of tribal organizations, and an allotment of lands in severalty were made in the Indian Territory, the lobbyists and their agents would be out of business. At present, the custody and disbursement of the income derived from the trust funds held by the United States are in the hands of a ring. In the Cherokee Nation, as Prof. SEELYE declares, they "borrow" the school money and do not put it back. They lump under one head of "expenses in Washington" such sums as Col. BOUDINOT refers to as being paid out for alleged lobby expenses. These men are fighting desperately to keep their places and their plunder. Including "adopted" white men and negroes, the Cherokees number 19,000, all told. They draw more than $160,000 per annum from the United States Government, and they collect over $10,000 in local taxes. Yet, with this net income of $170,000 a year, and without local improvements of any cost or value, the Cherokee Nation is to-day in debt to the amount of $189,000. Is it surprising that a well-fed lobby in Washington cries out against investigating the affairs of the Territory or disturbing the existing conditions of things?

The Indian lobby has invented a bugaboo. Railroads and railroad projects are in bad odor, and the Indian lobby industriously circulates the statement that the agitation of the Indian Territory question is in the railroad interest. But, just now, the question is not so much the allotment of the lands, as the crying scandals of this misgoverned Territory. The head men of the Five Nations arrogantly claim that theirs is a foreign country, and that the United States Government, though it is the depositary of the Indian trust funds, has no right to inquire into their domestic concerns. There is no law in the Territory. It is the refuge of outlaws and fugitives from justice. Last year there were 85 murders committed in the Territory for which no man was punished. To a large degree, the policy of the so-called nations is shaped by unprincipled white men and half-breeds. The so-called Legislatures are merely the registers of the men who pull the wires and spend the money. One meets in the Territory with very few real Indians who know or care what is going on in their national affairs. The so-called Principal Chief of the Choctaws is a red-headed Irishman who cannot speak or write a word of Choctaw. And, so long as the Indian Territory is fenced in by a wall of customs, laws, and habits separating them from all outside influences, so long will crafty managers enrich themselves and maintain a corruption fund from the bountiful revenue derived from the United States Government.

THE MILITIA CONVENTION.

The Militia Convention which assembled in this City yesterday is the fruit of the industrious efforts put forth by the committee of officers who broached the subject last Autumn. It turns out to have been timed unluckily; for the storm of yesterday and the night before must interfere with the prompt arrival of delegates, and possibly, also, somewhat with the programme of visits devised for their entertainment while here. But the responses to the call had already shown a wide interest in the purpose of the gathering.

The scheme of Militia reform propounded to the convention yesterday, and on which discussion was begun, is the project of the original committee, save that, catching up the BURNSIDE Army bill idea, it has been spread into a sketchy code, designed, when properly filled out, to take the place of the entire Militia chapter in the Revised Statutes. But it all hinges on Gen. RODENBOUGH'S plan to enforce uniformity of regulations, clothing, equipments, and so forth, among the various State Militias, coupled with Gen. WINGATE'S effort to extend rifle practice by vastly-increased Congressional appropriations for arms, ammunition, and rifle prizes, which in turn are to be made conditional on State appropriations for rifle ranges, and so on.

Looking at this plan as a whole, we may say that some features of it would probably commend themselves heartily to the State Militias even without the indorsement of the convention, while the remainder are such as neither the act of the convention nor any attempt at Congressional legislation is quite sure to render effective, except so far as they may be voluntarily adopted by the separate States, and even the separate organizations in each State. Of the former sort are the proposition that Congress shall increase its annual appropriation for the arms, ammunition, and ordnance of the Militia from $200,000, as customary now, to $1,000,000, and also the proposition that Army officers on the retired list shall be assignable as Militia Inspectors, thus giving the Militia some benefit of Army experience. At all events, a plan to increase the Militia appropriations five-fold, if agreeable to Congress and the people, can of itself hardly be presumed disagreeable to the recipients.

But when we turn to the propositions for uniform dress, equipment, and governing regulations for the Militia, the matter becomes different. The Militias now existing are State Militias, and some of the most efficient and famous of them may very likely object to any movement designed to make them resemble a national Militia. With some of the most celebrated and excellent corps, the distinguishing marks and characteristic customs which it is proposed to get rid of under the plan of Militia uniformity, are so many badges of corps pride—historic emblems or customs which will be held to as tenaciously as are those of some European regiments secured to them by royal license or express law. Besides, where these corps prejudices exist, the argument for uniformity, which is undoubtedly a strong one, will not be conceded. It will be maintained that while troops serve in the State they have no need to be governed, clad, and equipped otherwise than as their local laws and customs prescribe; and that when employed out of the State they are necessarily first mustered into the service of the United States, which act in itself, by the Constitution, brings them under the Army regulations, and also, as a matter of fact, gives them the Army dress, equipments, and all other needed uniformity.

Without stopping to argue this point, it will be enough to say that its mention suggests how much of the success of this scheme may depend on voluntary acceptance, upon its merits, rather than on the effort to make it law. We note, however, a very ingenious piece of proposed legislation, namely, the affixing of the condition that a State, in order to receive its share of the annual appropriation of a million dollars, must require its Militia to have and wear the uniform fatigue suit, (for the full dress of Militia need not be uniform, on this plan,) must also equip and maintain at least one rifle range, with instruction in the rifle manual, and so on. Undoubtedly, could this pressure be made use of, it might enforce a uniformity otherwise difficult to secure. But we should not feel at all sure of the legality of an act of Congress making the providing of uniform fatigue suits a prerequisite to a State's right to draw its share of money which, if given at all, should obviously be given proportionately to all the States.

Even if there were no question of legality to consider, we doubt very much if Congress would favor any such pressure, provided it should be generally resisted by reputable existing organizations. For it must be remembered that these latter were not created by Congress. The national Militia tumbled to pieces more than a generation ago. These volunteer organizations have undertaken to supply, for local purposes, the lack of a Congressional system; they were mostly formed by private action, and some of them have almost wholly supported themselves for half a century out of their own pockets, or by the contributions of their friends—for the small stipend given to the Militia by the States would hardly supply even such clothing as most of them wear. Accordingly, apart from all questions of legality in the proposed discriminations between States, Congress would hardly, we should say, be inclined to undertake a disagreeable pressure upon organizations which it did not create, and which have done much service for the General Government, while it has done little or nothing for them.

We think it clear, however, that the convention will find a good field open for Militia extension and reform, in which all can work. One of the first necessities, for example, in the Militia, is that its numbers should be increased in those States where it now has only an almost nominal existence. Beyond all question, also, the cultivation of rifle practice is of enormous benefit to the Militia, and the States that have not adopted it should do so forthwith; though the project to aid in this matter, as in the matter of drill, by championship prizes, to be offered by Congress, strikes us as having considerably more of the base-ball and pedestrian style about it than the Congressional or the military. Again, the Militia undoubtedly need more regular soldier's life in Summer camps, to habituate them to real service. And even in the matter of organization, of arms, of equipments, and of dress, it is clear enough that the convention can take measures for finding out what the best system is, and this will of itself be a step toward uniformity and, what is still more important, efficiency.

A remarkable and unique cause is now pending in the Circuit Court of Fredericktown, Mo., under the title of the State of Missouri against ADAM BOLLINGER. In October, 1862, ADAM, while a slave of Mrs. BOLLINGER, killed, in a paroxysm of jealous rage, a slave named JACK, fled, and was not heard of until last July, when he was discovered by the son of his victim, (who had made it the object of his life to run him down,) under the name of JOHN ALLEN, in St. Louis. During the court held last December, after a continuance was granted, the defendant, upon his application, and by consent of the Prosecuting Attorney, had the continuance set aside. Hereupon the defendant offered to withdraw his plea of "not guilty," and plead guilty of murder in the second degree. The Prosecuting Attorney accepted the offer, and upon his statement the court ordered the plea of guilty of murder in the second degree to be entered, and passed sentence of 10 years. Whereupon defendant moved arrest of judgment on the ground that the plea as entered would not support the judgment, defendant being at the time of the commission of alleged offense, a slave and deceased also being a slave. The court granted the motion, and arrested judgment, from which the Prosecuting Attorney appealed to the Supreme Court, and upon his representations that a conviction and punishment could be secured upon a rehearing of the case, the defendant was remanded to await a hearing of the appeal in the Supreme Court. The case presents curious difficulties under the peculiar wording of the Missouri law as to crimes committed by slaves. The statute runs: "Persons convicted of murder in the first degree shall suffer death; those convicted of murder in the second degree shall be punished by imprisonment in the Penitentiary not less than 10 years." "When any slave shall be convicted of felony punishable by imprisonment in the Penitentiary, the court before whom such conviction shall be had shall sentence the offender to receive on his bare back any number of stripes not exceeding 39." The statute does not anywhere define the term "person" in such a way as to include a slave, nor are the terms "slave" and "person" anywhere used in the statute as synonymous when applied to the slave. The question then is, was a slave, under the law, a "person." "Could he," as ADAM has himself put it, "being property like a horse, be any more guilty of murder in killing a slave, likewise property, than would one horse in killing another?"

THE TIMES made reference a few weeks since to the great increase in this country of the manufacture of cigars, and to their present small importation, and also ventured the prediction that we should soon be sending our cigars to foreign lands. The prophecy has been fulfilled sooner than we had expected. A recent dispatch from Havana says that Spain will contract next March for 15,500,000 kilogrammes of Virginia and Kentucky tobacco to be made into cigars. This beginning will be followed, doubtless, by many other orders. It seems novel that Spain should depend on us for tobacco, when she has heretofore got all that she wanted from Cuba, whence she has drawn so many of her supplies. This is another introduction to the new order of things to which Europe will in due time become accustomed. If we send beer to Germany, cheese to England, caviare to Russia, why should not we send tobacco to Spain? Our best cigars used to be Spanish cigars. It will not be long before the shop-keepers in the Puerta del Sol and the Calle de Alcalá will be advertising the finest American cigars. We are rapidly changing ancient conditions. Our products now go to the remotest ends of the earth. Man cannot travel to any quarter of the globe without meeting with some kind of American goods. Hundreds of people in the far East who may never have seen a "live Yankee," have eaten or used something that the Yankee have made, and every year adds to the sum total of our innumerable exports.

The late CALEB CUSHING is said, besides his serious studies, to have read more novels of every sort than any man of his time. He read them in English, French, German, and Spanish, though French novels were his favorites, especially those produced during the long reign of LOUIS XIV. He had devoured most of the Gallic fiction lying between the interminable tomes of Mme. DE SCUDERI and the ideally-elegant social pictures of Mme. DE LA FAYETTE, down to the works of BALZAC, GEORGES SAND, SOULIE, KARR, MUSSET, GAUTIER, SOUVESTRE, FEVAL, MURGER, CHAMPFLEURY, FEYDEAU, FLAUBERT, DUMAS, HUGO, and all the rest. It is said that he could remember long passages from DUCLOS, PREVOST, and SADE; could recall the plots and incidents and name the characters of hundreds of romances which he had not opened for 25 years. One of his associates has expressed the opinion that he must have devoured at least 5,000 novels, as he could master one of ordinary size in three or four hours, and has been known to get through with a dozen a week as mere recreation to his strictly intellectual labors. It is odd that a man who had such taste for dry statistics and prosaic facts, for such writers as SCALIGER, GROTIUS, PUFFENDORF, and NIEBUHR, should have taken delight in "La Sophie" and "Le Paysan Parvenu." But CUSHING was full of opposites and inconsistencies, though in all his variations and tergiversations he was undeviatingly loyal to his conception of self-interest.

Every few weeks the public prints record the death of some man or woman reported to have reached 110, 115, and sometimes 120 years. They are also very prone to furnish accounts, periodically, of persons who are still living at astonishing ages—as great sometimes as 130, and even 140. We have even seen lately a detailed recital of a negro in Baltimore who had passed his one hundred and forty-ninth year. It is observable that all the persons reported to have attained such wonderful longevity are ignorant, humble, comparatively unknown, and that nobody can, in consequence, contradict or correct their statements. They may think that they tell the truth—probably they do think so; but very ignorant people, odd as it may seem, do not, as a rule, know their age, and have no perception of the passage of time. They are very apt to exaggerate. When they are 90 they imagine they are over 100, and becoming objects of curiosity, their vanity is stimulated to represent themselves much older than they are. They tell their tale so often that they soon come to have faith in it themselves, and they inspire others with faith in it by force of assertion. A large proportion of the Methuselahs of the day are negroes, who, unless educated, have very seldom any notion of their age. We never have any account of a man or woman of intelligence or position who has lived for 120, 130, or 140 years; for men and women do not reach any such age. The extreme limit of human life is said, upon good authority, to be 105 and 106, which is altogether exceptional. The man who claims to have gone far beyond it either deceives himself or others—perhaps both. Col. LAHEBUSH, of the British Army, who died here not long since, assumed to be 115; but the facts proved that he was at least 10 years younger. JOICE HETH, the pretended nurse of GEORGE WASHINGTON, was represented by BARNUM, for showman's purposes, as 161: but a post-mortem examination showed her to have been only 75 or 80 years old. The story of THOMAS PARR lasting 152 years, and of his engaging in a love intrigue at 105, has long ceased to be credited. He insisted that such was the fact, because belief in so remarkable longevity augmented his self-importance; but he was either mistaken or very parsimonious of truth. All the stories in circulation of people more than 105 or 106 are baseless, and even many of the stories of persons living so long as this must be received with allowance.

MR. ROBESON'S EXPLANATION.

THE EX-SECRETARY OF THE NAVY EXPLAINS HIS ACTION IN REBUILDING MONITORS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The House Naval Committee met this morning for the purpose of hearing statements from ex-Secretary Robeson in relation to the testimony heretofore taken by the committee. All the members were present except Messrs. Harris and Harmer. Mr. Robeson explained the circumstances of the Virginius excitement, when his attention was drawn to the weakness of the Navy for coast defense, and he was alarmed to find that the coast was at the mercy of any power, however weak, that had expended a portion of its money in the construction of iron-clad vessels. During the Virginius excitement, there happened to be in the Harbor of New-York a Spanish iron-clad, which would have been a very serious matter but for the fortunate circumstance of her having been in our dry-dock, which gave this Government a certain control over her. Frightened at this condition of the Navy, he made up his mind that it was the duty of the Secretary to strengthen it to the extent of his power with iron-clads. At the same time the single-turret monitors were put in repair out of appropriations, and on the completing of these repairs there were 14 or 15 ready for service—one on the Pacific, the others on the Atlantic coast. When he went before Congress in regard to the Virginius affair, he had suggested the propriety of repairing the double-turreted monitors, namely, the Miantonomah, Terror, Amphitrite, Puritan, and Monadnock, as being more powerful and better sea-going vessels than the single-turret monitors. The Appropriation Committee favored the plan, and transferred an old appropriation for an iron dock to that purpose. The work was too large to be done under one contract, and the first contracts were limited to putting the ships in frame. The work was distributed among the best ship-builders of the country. It was necessary that it should be done in the best manner, and propositions were invited from those competent to do the work, and they bid for it. Then the Bureau of Construction made its own proposition, and said if they would come down to it they could have the work. The second contracts were made in March and April, 1875, for the plating of the vessels. The contracts were made dependent upon appropriations, that is, contractors took the risk of the appropriations being required for other purposes. In the Fall of 1875 an exigency arose which called for expenditures to a much greater extent than had been anticipated. It did not make the impression on the country that it would had it not been kept quiet. Our relations with Spain were then more critical than at any time within 10 years. He then related the circumstances growing out of the threatened intervention of the United States in the affairs of Cuba, and read the letter of Secretary Fish of Nov. 5, 1875. In October, November, and December, 1875, every available vessel was ordered from Europe, the South and North Atlantic, and elsewhere, to rendezvous at Port Royal, involving large expenditures. Had it not been for this unexpected demand upon the funds of the department these second contracts would have been settled. He read a letter from ex-Secretary Fish, dated Dec. 31, 1878, in which that gentleman states that Mr. Robeson, in his previous testimony in relation to this matter, had not overstated the critical situation at that time, and reciting some of the leading points in that transaction. Under these circumstances it became the duty of the executive branch of the Government to put the Navy on the best possible footing, and had he failed to do so the country would have held the Secretary of the Navy responsible. The result of that correspondence had been to improve our relations with Spain. It was in this way that so much of the appropriations were used as to make good the deficiency on the second class of contracts.

The third class contracts were made under his order of March 2, 1877. These were also made subject to appropriations, with a special proviso that if Congress made no appropriations the United States should be in no wise liable. The ships were in the yards in the way of the builders. They had already gone on to carry out the second contract, although they had been informed that there were no appropriations to pay them. The contractors said that the ships were in their yards, and they desired to finish and get them out of the way, and were willing to take the risk of payment, but could not do so unless the department gave the order and furnished the necessary specifications and plans. He was about going out, and, as he had begun the ships, to relieve his successor of any responsibility he gave the order. He informed his successor the first hour he came into office of his action, and explained that he had taken it to relieve him of responsibility in the matter, and Secretary Thompson had told him he had not suspended the orders on account of illegality, but to avoid any financial embarrassment in connection with them.

The committee at this point took a recess. The committee reassembled at 1:30 P. M., and Mr. Robeson proceeded to explain his course in relation to the disposition of old material that had accumulated in the different Navy-yards as the leavings of the war. He stated that when he went before the Committee on Appropriations of the Forty-third Congress, asking an appropriation to rebuild the double-turret iron-clads, some members of the committee asked if he could not make use of old material scattered around in different navy-yards in the construction of them. He replied that it was the custom of the Navy Department to use old materials, but in respect to the iron-clads, the navy-yards had not the capacity for their construction, and the work had to go to contractors, who had large yards and greater facilities. He said he had some doubts as to whether the Secretary of the Navy had authority to use the old material under these circumstances. The question was whether the application in this way was equivalent to the use contemplated by section 1,541 of the Revised Statutes, the law being supplemental to the general authority vested in the Secretary of the Navy. He stated to the committee that if he could so dispose of the old material he could get along with less appropriation. The discussion in the committee was free and the conclusion was reached that he could so use the old material. He then quoted from testimony before the committee to show that when this class of material had been sold at auction, it had brought only about 25 per cent. of the appraisement, while by this method of disposing of it the Government had realized more than the appraisement.

Mr. Whitthorne—In any report made to Congress did you ever state that the old ships (double turret monitors,

WORK BEGUN AT ALBANY.

THE COMMITTEES SELECTED BY SPEAKER ALVORD.

COMPLETION OF A HARD TASK, WITH A RESULT WHICH DOES NOT PLEASE EVERYBODY—THE SPEAKER'S FRIENDS CARED FOR—SLOAN MEN DISAPPOINTED—ANALYSIS OF THE PRINCIPAL COMMITTEES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—The prediction made by Republicans generally that there would be many disappointed members of the Assembly after the committees were announced has been fulfilled. Speaker Alvord's task, admitted by everybody to be a hard one, has been performed, and such as the result is, it must stand. Members who studied it to-day, regarded it in many instances with deep mortification; others were elated, pleased beyond their expectations, and others still contemplated it with indignation which they could not find words to express. The disappointment of the Sloan men, who were treated with the least consideration, is not greater than that of some of the Alvord men, whose hearts had been fixed upon places in which they believed they could do much good, and in which they found they had not been called to serve.

Mr. Alvord's leading friends have certainly been well cared for. They head all but half a dozen of the committees, and only two of the first places on prominent committees have been given to the defeated faction, while Mr. Sloan's most outspoken supporters have been put upon prominent committees near the head of the list. Several men who were believed to have wavered between the candidates for Speaker have been accorded humble places. Mr. Sloan himself has the Chairmansip of the Ways and Means, and a place on Rules. Mr. Skinner, one of the most active of his supporters, is third on General Laws, second on Internal Affairs, second on Printing, and seventh on the Special Committee on Employes of the House. Mr. Sheard, an unflinching Sloan man, is on Canals and the Sub-Committee of the Whole. Mr. Fish has paid the penalty of this adherence to the fortunes of Mr. Sloan, but his punisument is light. His name does not appear in the Cities Committee, but is third in Ways and Means, in Internal Affairs, and in the Special Committee on Apportionment. He is not pleased, but he says he got quite as much as he expected. Mr. Sloan naturally feels that Mr. Alvord has treated him graciously, while persons not immediately interested consider that he has only been accorded his rights.

Of the committees generally there have been different criticisms. The Judiciary has Strahan at its head for the third time, and it is strong in the names of Hepburn and Terry. Mr. Varnum, of the Eleventh New-York District, is accorded a place with these members of experience, and Mr. Langbein, who did not get the head of the Committee on Internal Affairs, and who did not get on the Cities Committee, is sixth on the Judiciary, and is grievously disappointed. The Committee on Cities is strong in names, but it excites more comment than any other on the list. Hayes, Husted, and Sharpe are its principal members. It has an excellent member from Troy in Mr. Mann, while Mr. Brooks and Mr. Holahan are to be the guardians of Democratic interests in the committee. Anti-Tammany members are inclined to sneer at it, but there has yet appeared no reason for the assertion declaration that it is a "Tammany committee," arranged in the interest of Kelly.

The Insurance Committee is certainly in the hands of men who know something about insurance business. Knowles, of Albany, is in the business, is a friend of the Superintendent of Insurance, and an active man. Mr. Husted, who is third on the committee, has the reputation of being somewhat acquainted with the business of insurance. Cady, of Columbia, is a man of business, and a warm friend of Senator Rockwell. Baker, of Monroe, is an excellent member. Thomas, of Warren, is another intimate friend of Senator Rockwell. The Committee on Internal Affairs is so constituted as to discourage members who are anxious to have an Excise law passed. It is yet too early to speak positively about it, but Wakely, of Allegany, the Chairman, is called a strict temperance man. Skinner, of Jefferson, is jealous of the liquor-dealers. Fish, of Putnam, has been on the same side. Halsey, of Cayuga, has not been canvassed. Tallmadge, of Kings, it is said, was selected because he was a temperance man from a lager-beer district, and Eidman and Seebacher, of New-York, appear to be about the only members who can be relied upon to favor any change of existing laws. Strangely enough, the Committee on Manufactures has only one manufacturer upon it, out of several in the Assembly, while the Public Health Committee has four physicians out of nine members.

The Democrats have really fared exceedingly well, for 26 of them have found places on each of the 40 committees, while discrimination has been used to get the best men of the minority on the best committees.

SHARP TALK IN THE ASSEMBLY.

AN EXCHANGE OF COURTESIES BETWEEN THE SPEAKER AND MR. SLOAN—THE APPORTIONMENT RESOLUTION CAUSING MORE TALK THAN DEDATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Speaker Alvord most happily recovered from his indisposition some time last night, and to-day, at 11 o'clock, he appeared in his place, looking as ruddy and bright of eye as ever before, his dress being very carefully arranged, and his silvery hair and beard scrupulously smoothed and controlled for the occasion. He found many seats empty when he rapped for order, and the galleries were not full. A heavy snow-storm, which began late last night, and which has continued without interruption, had made the walking difficult, and probably discouraged ladies who would have visited the Capitol if the day had been fine, for there were only half a dozen present during the session.

Mr. Alvord's voice, which seemed weak and faltering a day or two ago, was heard with distinctness as he proceeded, after the prayer, to call the order of business. Before this order was reached, however, Mr. Sloan found a chance to call attention, in an exceedingly graceful little speech, to the fact that the Speaker had been presented with a gavel made from wood from the Mount of Olives, and to ask that the correspondence be entered on the records of the House. Speaker Alvord, not to be outdone in courtesy, replied in a strain indicating that he took the compliment as one to the place, and not to the individual who held it, and a compliment that would have been paid to Mr. Sloan if he had been Speaker.

Mr. Travis' call for his resolution of last night, asking for the appointment of an Apportionment Committee, provoked some discussion. No limit of time in which to report a bill was specified in the resolution as offered by Mr. Travis, and Mr. Brooks asked that it be amended to require a report in 30 days. Mr. Travis rather sharply but "respectfully" declined to accept the change. Mr. Brooks then said that the Republicans had neglected to comply with the requirements of the Constitution, and to remind the Assembly of the duty that rested upon it to make an apportionment. He thought that as an amendment of the character he suggested had been agreed to in the Senate, the House could properly accept it. Mr. Travis took up the debate, and still objected to a limit of time in which to make the report, as he did not believe any necessity existed for hurrying the matter. Mr. Sloan expressed himself as desirous to see an apportionment made speedily, and would regret to hear that any one in the House was opposed to making a just one. He suggested that the member from Richmond should agree to allow the time to be extended to 40 days, when the amendment would probably be accepted by Mr. Travis, and he should be glad to vote with Mr. Brooks for the resolution. Mr. Brooks and Mr. Travis were both satisfied with this proposition. After Mr. Brooks had accepted it he fired what was intended to be a parting shot, by saying that "We, as members of this Assembly who were also members of the last Assembly, should take shame and confusion to ourselves for having neglected the important duty."

This brought Mr. Sheard, of the last Appointment Committee, to his feet. He promptly and vigorously repelled Mr. Brooks' last remark, and asserted that if the member from Richmond and his friends had supported the bill presented last Winter, the matter would have been disposed of. The bill had only failed because a few members in the lower house had neglected to perform their duty to vote for it. Mr. Husted went still further. He declared that the apportionment required by the Constitution had failed because, since 1876, the Democratic members in the Assembly had always been arrayed solidly against it. Just as everybody was wondering how Mr. Grady, of New-York, had restrained himself so long, he rose on the outer edge of the circle, to the right of the Speaker, and roared out his speech on apportionment. It had been heard before, and was familiar to the old members. The Democrats in Mr. Grady's neighborhood seemed pleased to hear him talk, but everybody else seemed astonished that he should so violently fling his arms about his head and exert himself so loudly to be heard above the hum of conversation. As he accused the Republicans of opposing apportionment, and suggested that a remedy lay only in a change of party representation, Mr. Fish replied, asserting that the Democrats would not assist a non-partisan effort to reapportion the State. He did not believe it would be safe, after the country had seen how the Democrats apportioned New-Jersey, Indiana, and Ohio, to let them apportion New-York. Mr. Brooks retorted, claiming that when "blows were given, blows must be given in return," and that, although there were 97 stalwart Republicans in the House, the popular vote of the State was Democratic by 40,000 majority.

Mr. Fish—How was it about the Judge of the Court of Appeals?

Mr. Brooks—Taking the vote on Judge Danforth out of the question, the popular vote was largely Democratic.

Mr. Fish—Does the gentleman from Richmond mean to say that the Democrats were in the majority in the last election?

The discussion went on for a few moments in this wrangling fashion, when Mr. Langbein moved the previous question, and the resolution was adopted. It seems that Mr. Langbein had other business on hand, for he immediately offered a resolution that has become historical, calling upon the House to make a place for Mr. Pary, of New-York, a worthy young man, whose name has become familiar in connection with the place he now seeks.

When other business was out of the way, and the Speaker took up a roll that lay beside his hand on the desk, there was a stir in the Assembly as everybody settled down to hear the news that had been expected for several days—the announcement of the standing committees. The committees were then read by Clerk Johnson.

Mr. Sheridan's Excise bill, introduced to-day, is the shortest thus far offered. It is applicable to Brooklyn, and the license fees are fixed by it at from $25 to $50.

Mr. Skinner's Apportionment bill gives an additional Senator to New-York, three additional Assemblymen each to Kings and New-York, one to each of the Counties of Monroe, Orange, and Suffolk, and deprives the Counties of Cattaraugus, Columbia, Delaware, Madison, Oneida, Ontario, Oswego, St. Lawrence, and Washington of one member each.

The Senate ordered to a third reading the bill appropriating $200,000 to complete the equipment of the National Guard, being the same amount appropriated last year. The Assembly resolution congratulating the State and country on the resumption of specie payments came up, when Mr. St. John moved its immediate adoption. Objection being made, it went over under the rule. Mr. Jacobs offered a resolution, which was adopted, authorizing the Committee on Cities to investigate the management of the Kings County Inebriate Asylum. He said that the managers of the institution, while expressing their willingness to submit to a thorough investigation, yet refused to be investigated by the local authorities on the ground that they had no jurisdiction, the asylum being a State institution. After a half hour's session the Senate adjourned.

THE ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES.

The following is a list of the standing committees of the Assembly:

Ways and Means—Messrs. Sloan, of Oswego; Husted, of Rockland; Fish, of Putnam; Wadsworth, of Livingston; Sutherland, of Steuben; Moocers, of Clinton; Hoysradt, of Columbia; Brooks, of Richmond; Grady, of New-York.

Judiciary—Messrs. Strahan, of New-York; Hepburn, of St. Lawrence; Glidden, of Orleans; Terry, of Washington; Travis, of Westchester; Langbein, of New-York; Varnum, of New-York; Pearse, of Queens; Dugro, of New-York.

General Laws—Messrs. Griggs, of Albany; Robertson, of Erie; Skinner, of Jefferson; Ingersoll, of Otsego; Prendergast, of Chautauqua; Brennan, of Franklin; Deane, of New-York; Banfield, of Chemung; Brodhead, of Orange.

Canals—Messrs. Hurd, of Erie; Hayes, of New-York; Sheard, of Herkimer; Van Valkenburg, of Niagara; Perry, of Rensselaer; Stewart, of Saratoga; Chickering, of Lewis; H. W. Davis, of Monroe; Penfield, of Oneida.

Affairs of Cities—Messrs. Hayes, of New-York; Husted, of Rockland; Sharpe, of Ulster; Trowbridge, of Kings; Duguid, of Onondaga; Mann, of Rensselaer; Eidman, of New-York; Brooks, of Richmond; Holahan, of New-York.

Railroads—Messrs. Halsey, of Cayuga; Braman, of Albany; Peck, of Fulton and Hamilton; McQueen, of Schenectady; McKeol, of Schuyler; Wheeler, of Dutchess; Stegman, of Kings; Brodhead, of Orange; Seebacher, of New-York.

Commerce and Navigation—Messrs. Knowles, of Albany; Simmons, of Rensselaer; Duguid, of Onondaga; Wells, of Rochester; Greer, of Albany; Low, of Niagara; Youngs, of Queens; Grady, of New-York; Sheridan, of Kings.

Insurance—Messrs. Sharpe, of Ulster; Knowles, of Albany; Husted, of Rockland; Cady, of Columbia; Baker, of Monroe; Stegman, of Kings; Thomas, of Warren; Holahan, of New-York; McDonough, of New-York.

Banks—Messrs. Sawyer, of Tioga; Ogden, of Kings; Ingersoll, of Chautauqua; Allen, of Oneida; Hoysradt, of Columbia; Bradley, of Westchester; W. F. Wheeler, of Cattaraugus; Stevens, of Greene; Banfield, of Chemung.

Internal Affairs—Messrs. Wakeley, of Allegany; Skinner, of Jefferson; Fish, of Putnam; Halsey, of Cayuga; Tallmadge, of Kings; Swift, of Erie; Eidman, of New-York; Beekman, of Schoharie; Seebacher, of New-York.

Affairs of Villages—Messrs. Doyce, of Saratoga; Glidden, of Orleans; Palmer, of St. Lawrence; Titus, of Tompkins; Evans, of Seneca; Brundage, of Steuben; Saunders, of Genesee; Berry, of Madison; Banfield, of Chemung.

Roads and Bridges—Messrs. Clark, of Yates; Brundage, of Steuben; Grant, of Oneida; Shuit, of Orange; Simmons, of Rensselaer; Wells, of Westchester; Peck, of St. Lawrence; H. W. Davis, of Monroe; Beekman, of Schoharie.

Public Printing—Messrs. Travis, of Westchester; Skinner, of Jefferson; Reynolds, of Washington; Griggs, of Albany; Swift, of Erie; Grant, of Oneida; Simonson, of New-York; Williams, of Oswego; Hagan, of New-York.

Public Health—Messrs. Pool, of Cattaraugus; Millspaugh, of Ulster; Varnum, of New-York; Saunders, of Madison; Stephenson, of Kings; McNaught, of Delaware; Sang, of Oneida; McDonough, of New-York; Sheridan, of Kings.

Charitable and Religious Societies—Messrs. McKeel, of Schuyler; Chase, of Otsego; Thomas, of Warren; Case, of Ontario; Ogden, of Kings; Curtis, of Chenango; Stephenson, of Kings; Grady, of New-York; Flynn, of Kings.

Public Education—Messrs. Cady, of Columbia; Sawyer, of Tioga; Hurd, of Erie; Noyes, of Cayuga; Bradley, of Westchester; Perry, of Rensselaer; Sherman, of Wayne; Flynn, of Kings; L. Davis, of Ulster.

Militia—Messrs. Langbein, of New-York; Strahan, of New-York Wadsworth, of Livingston; Sharpe, of Ulster; Trowbridge, of Kings; Mann, of Rensselaer; Brennan, of Franklin; Douglass, of Kings; Brodhead, of Orange.

Claims—Messrs. Peck, of Fulton and Hamilton; Doyce, of Saratoga; Peck, of St. Lawrence; O. Wheeler, of Dutchess; Steele, of Oswego; Gentsch, of Erie; W. F. Wheeler, of Cattaraugus; McDonough, of Kings; Hagan, of New-York.

Federal Relations—Messrs. Wells, of Westchester; Cady, of Columbia; Sawyer, of Tioga; Saunders, of Genesee; Gentsch, of Erie; Bridges, of Otsego; Allen, of Oneida; Arnold, of Cortland; Hagan, of New-York.

Game Laws—Messrs. Weston, of Essex; Palmer, of St. Lawrence; Curtis, of Chenango; McAllaster, of Jefferson; Chickering, of Lewis; Grant, of Oneida; Duryea, of Suffolk.

State Prisons—Messrs. Moocers, of Clinton; Wakely, of Allegany; Noyes, of Cayuga; Shuit, of Orange; Beekwith, of Monroe; Galvin, of New-York; Morrison, of Sullivan.

State Charitable Institutions—Messrs. Sullard, of Delaware; Allen, of Oneida; Deane, of New-York; Palmer, of St. Lawrence; Tallmadge, of Kings; McIntyre, of New-York; L. Davis, of Ulster.

Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Baker, of Monroe; Travis, of Westchester; Steel, of Oswego; Roberts, of Erie; Youngs, of Queens; Flynn, of Kings; Barry, of Madison.

Civil Divisions—Messrs. Roberts, of Erie; Greer, of Albany; Millspaugh, of Ulster; Prendergast, of Chautauqua; Low, of Niagara; Holahan, of New-York; Duryea, of Suffolk.

Trade and Manufactures—Messrs. McQueen, of Schnectady; Reynolds, of Washington; Peek, of Fulton and Hamilton; Case, of Ontario; Ackerman, of New-York; Flynn, of Kings; Dougherty, of New-York.

Manufacture of Salt—Messrs. Willis, of Onondaga; Sang, of Oneida; Sherman, of Wayne; Saunders, of Madison; Stewart, of Saratoga; Arnold, of Cortland; Hagan, of New-York.

Public Lands—Messrs. O. Wheeler, of Dutchess; Terry, of Washington; Brundage, of Steuben; Warner, of Montgomery; Pitcher, of Dutchess; Feehan, of New-York; Clancy, of Kings.

Agriculture—Messrs. Wadsworth, of Livingston; Chase, of Otsego; Clark, of Yates; McAllaster, of Jefferson; Robson, of Ontario; Stevens, of Greene; Beekman, of Schoharie.

Indian Affairs—Messrs. Ingersoll, of Chautauqua; Warner, of Montgomery; Tozier, of Wyoming; Sang, of Oneida; Robson, of Ontario; McIntyre, of New-York; Douglass, of Kings.

Petition of Aliens—Messrs. Munson, of Wayne; Johnson, of Erie; Reynolds, of Washington; Simonson, of New-York; Pitcher, of Dutchess; Dougherty, of New-York; Clancy, of Kings.

Two-third and Three-fifths Bills—Messrs. Stegman, of Kings; Griggs, of Albany; Steele, of Oswego; Simonson, of New-York; Marean, of Broome; Dugro, of New-York; Feehan, of New-York.

Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Glidden, of Orleans; Sullard, of Delaware; Marean, of Broome; Ingersoll, of Chautauqua; Ackerman, of New-York; Williams, of Oswego; Morrison, of Sullivan.

Grievances—Messrs. Sutherland, of Steuben; McNaught, of Delaware; Johnson, of Erie; Evans, of Seneca; Curtis, of Chenango; Patterson, of New-York; Madigan, of New-York.

Expenditures of the House—Messrs. Beckwith, of Monroe; Moocers, of Clinton; Terry, of Washington; Greer, of Albany; Evans, of Seneca; Clancy, of Kings; Bogan, of New-York.

Expenses of the Executive Department—Messrs. Stewart, of Saratoga; Tozier, of Wyoming; Munson, of Wayne; Case, of Ontario; Gentsch, of Erie; Madigan, of New-York; Pearse, of Queens.

Rules—Messrs. Husted, of Rockland; Sloan, of Oswego; Hayes, of New-York; Braman, of Albany; Brooks, of Richmond.

Joint Library—Messrs Titus, of Tompkins; Knowles, of Albany; Marean, of Broome; Millspaugh, of Ulster; Penfield, of Oneida.

Sub-Committee of the Whole—Messrs. Braman, of Albany; Ackerman, of New-York; Galvin of New-York; Duryea, of Suffolk; Shuit, of Orange; Stevens, of Greene; Brennan, of Franklin; Peck, of St. Lawrence; Willis, of Onondaga; Sheard of Herkimer; McNaught, of Delaware; Titus, of Tompkins; Sutherland, of Steuben; H. W. Davis, of Monroe; Johnson, of Erie; Van Valkenburg, of Niagara.

THE APPORTIONMENT COMMITTEE.

The Speaker also announced the Committee on Apportionment as follows:

Messrs. Hepburn, of St. Lawrence; Strahan, of New-York; Fish, of Putnam; McKeel, of Schuyler; Sullard, of Delaware; Pool, of Cattaraugus; Trowbridge, of Kings; Weston, of Essex; Beckwith, of Monroe; Simmons, of Rensselaer; Chase, of Otsego; Patterson, of New-York; Douglass, of Kings; Davis, of Ulster; Brodhead, of Orange, and the Speaker.

The Speaker also announced the following Special Committee on the subject of the Employes of the House: The Speaker, Clark, Grady, Husted, Stevens, McQueen, Skinner, McKeel, Sutherland, and Glidden.

DARTMOUTH MEN AT DINNER.

FIFTY ALUMNI OF THE COLLEGE AT THE ANNUAL RE-UNION — THEIR BALDNESS, POOR HEALTH, AND MODESTY.

The gas-lights of the Westminster Hotel banquet-room shone merrily upon the glossy bald heads of some half a hundred of the Alumni of Dartmouth College last night, reunited, as is their annual wont, to eat and talk. The number was small, for few Dartmouth men carry with them to middle life a constitution sufficiently robust to risk night exposure when the snow lies deep and cold in the streets. The seeds of incurable disease are sown thickly among the students at Hanover at an early period of their connection with the college. Early rising and overstudy among the serious-minded, compulsory attendance at chapel among the ungodly, beefsteak, oak-tanned and invulnerable as a mule, among the gluttonous, hard water among the temperate, and unspeakable whisky in the case of the dissolute—these and other malign influences work the sanitary ruin of many a bright young Dartmouth fellow. When appetite had had her perfect work, the brethren attempted to sing the Dartenough ode. This ode was composed by Dr. John Ordronaux, in Latin, and begins with two words spelled in this eccentric manner, to wit: *Gaudeamus igitur*. When 50 middle-aged gentlemen of all degrees of ignorance of music attempt to sing a Latin song, even to a well-known air, the result is commonly painful. They have not that nice regard for time and tone such as mere hired singers have. The waiters at first went silently; then wrung their hands; then tore their hair; then fled from the room. Dr. Ordronaux, who, as President of the association, was Chairman of the reunion, ventured once to interject a little Latin into his discourse, but the old hackneyed scale of pretended recognition of Latin words called up was so hollow and sickly that he saw his mistake, and stuck to the vernacular thereafter. Ladies have an idea that men are over-rude and free in their after-dinner oratory on occasions like this. Their minds would have been disabused could they have listened to these Dartmouth men last evening. Pentelic marble is not more pure than they. Once, when the Chairman, in speaking of Prof. Young's late impertinent telescopic observations of the behavior of Venus, alluded in a guarded manner to the particolored hosiery of that planet, the air of the room grew roseate with the universal blush that mounted to the chaste cheeks of his hearers, overspread their hairless crowns, sped through the copse of hair at the backs of their necks, and sought the kind concealment of their coat-collars. And when Brother H. N. Twombley was called upon to give his bachelor views as to the admission of girls to the college, he handled the subject with such delicacy, and concealed his meaning in words so soft that the listeners thought he was reciting the loves of the angels.

President Bartlett told of the pressing financial needs of the college, of its raising by taxation every year, as her current expenses exceed her income from all sources. This debt has been rolling up, until it will require a deficiency bill of $100,000 to cover it, and the college comes slowly forward. There was much Winkley, of Philadelphia, has just given $35,000, which will be devoted to a Professorship of Anglo-Saxon and English Literature. The sum of $25,000 has also been given from the estate of the late D. F. Stone, of Boston. A plan has recently been adopted of soliciting from all the Alumni such gifts as they can afford to make, and it is hoped that they will be liberal in their contributions.

Letters of regret were read from several Professors of the college and others, and the following officers for the ensuing year were elected:

President—Prof. John Ordronaux, LL. D., '50; Vice-Presidents, Prof. Erastus Everett, LL. D., '36; ex-Gov. John W. Goodwin, '44; Rev. William J. Tucker, D. D., '61; Secretary, Gen. Charles A. Carleton, '57. Corresponding Secretary, Ballard Smith, '70; Treasurer, Grosvenor S. Hubbard, LL. B., '62; Musical Director, J. Whitney Barstow, M. D., '46. Executive Committee—William W. Niles, '43; John Bell Bouton, '49; Samuel Swinburne, '56; Prof. Charles R. Miller, '72; Waldron B. Vanderpool, '76; Benjamin S. Church, '56, (Chandler Department;) John M. Grosvenor, M. D., '64, (Medical Department.)

MISS CORNELIA WRIGHT FOUND.

THE INSANE YOUNG WOMAN SENT BACK TO HER PARENTS IN POUGHKEEPSIE.

Miss Cornelia Wright, the young lady who has been missing from her home at Poughkeepsie, in this State, was found last evening at the residence of a private family on Clinton-avenue, Brooklyn, and returned to her friends. Miss Wright, who is demented, has the hallucination, although her relatives are very wealthy, that she has to work for a living. Eluding the vigilance of her friends, she escaped from her home on the 7th inst., and managed to reach this City before her parents thought of communicating by telegraph with the Police. With a cunning born of her mental disease, Miss Wright, before leaving home, wrote to the proprietress of a respectable boarding-house on Pierrepont-street, Brooklyn Heights, signing herself "Dr. Curtis," and saying that a neice, Miss Agnes Curtis, would come and take rooms at the lady's house in a day or two. Having paved the way for her coming, Miss Wright, when she reached this City, went straight to the Brooklyn boarding-house. The following morning she left, saying that she was going to get her trunk. The proprietress of the boarding-house wrote to "Dr. Curtis," in Poughkeepsie, informing him of the facts. There being no Dr. Curtis in Poughkeep-ie the letter was opened, and the parents of Miss Wright in that way first obtained a clue to the whereabouts of their missing daughter. On Saturday, however, their utmost efforts failed to trace her after she had left the Pierrepont-street boarding-house. A description of the unfortunate girl was published and photographs of her were sent to the Police all over the State. Yesterday morning some ladies connected with a female employment bureau in Concord-street, Brooklyn, called on Mr. A. W. McDowell, of No. 55 Sands-street, who is an intimate friend of Miss Wright's family, and informed him that a young woman in every way answering the description of the missing girl had obtained through their bureau a situation as lady's companion in the family of a wealthy Brooklynite residing on Clinton-avenue. Mr. McDowell went at once to the place designated, and found the missing girl. He then sent back to Poughkeepsie.

AMUSEMENTS.

OSWEGO'S SUSPENDED SAVINGS BANK.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 16.—The excitement caused by the suspension of the Oswego City Savings Bank has much abated, and all persons interested are awaiting patiently the result of the proceedings before the court at Schenectady on Jan. 21. A committee of three prominent citizens at the request of the Trustees, is examining the securities held by the bank, and will make public the result of the examination.

ARCHBISHOP PURCELL'S RESIGNATION.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 16.—The *Catholic Telegraph* (the official organ of this diocese) to-day says of the press telegram announcing the acceptance of the resignation of Archbishop Purcell: "We doubt its truthfulness, because Rome would not consider the question of a successor until it sent official word of its acceptance of his resignation to Archbishop Purcell and consulted him and the other Archbishops of the country. Rome does all things in order."

RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 16.—The will of the late Mrs. Phœbe Whipple, who died last week, makes bequests to 13 religious and charitable institutions, including $1,000 to the American Baptist Home Missionary Society, $1,000 to the American Colonization Society, $1,000 to the Rhode Island Baptist State Convention, $500 to the American Baptist Missionary Union, and $500 for the Normal and Theological Institute at Nashville, Tenn.

CALDER'S JURY FAIL TO AGREE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 16.—The trial of John B. Calder, late Cashier of the Grocers' and Producers' Bank, for embezzlement and larceny, closed to-day in the disagreement of the jury, which stood eight for conviction and four for acquittal. Testimony showing general loose management of the bank, both before and after Calder became Cashier, created feeling in favor of the accused.

INJURED BY A LOCOMOTIVE.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 16.—The midnight train from New-York to Philadelphia ran into a horse and carriage as it was crossing the track in this city. The horse was killed. Hugh C. Hill and George Anthony were thrown from the carriage, senseless. Mr. Hill, who is a resident here, was soon able to rise, but Mr. Anthony, a resident of Bordentown, is still in a very precarious condition.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Jan. 16.—A cable dispatch received to-day confirms the rumor that the Duke of Edinburgh will shortly be appointed Admiral at this station. He will come out early in the Summer with the Duchess, accompanied by the Russian fleet.

WARREN COUNTY FRAUDS.

NEW-JERSEY'S RAPID JUSTICE EXEMPLIFIED.

TWO MORE CONVICTIONS OF THE DISHONEST OFFICERS—A COUSIN'S BETRAYAL OF A CONFIDENTIAL CONVERSATION—ANOTHER TRIAL BEGUN—PHILLIPSBURG OFFICERS INDICTED.

BELVIDERE, N. J.—Jan. 16.—Over 10 inches of snow fell last night, and the trains are running irregularly, while the country roads are nearly impassable. As a consequence, the attendance at the conspiracy trials has been small. The case against ex-Collector Cummins and his go-between, Bulgin, was resumed, and Dean, who turned State's evidence, was further examined, but nothing new was brought out. A. Ramsay Reese, who received the forged note from Dean and made the collection of part of it from Cummins, swore to so doing, but failed to show that Cummins knew of the note being fraudulent. He claimed to have acted in good faith and his evidence did not inculpate Cummins. Kurtz, one of Pinkerton's force, testified to arresting Mattison at Alexandria, and identified a letter and two telegrams from Bulgin, which he found on Mattison's person. Dr. Mattison was the next witness, and told the story of his meeting Bulgin and Dean in New-York, and there receiving from Bulgin his share of the proceeds of the note. This meeting was by appointment and for the purpose of dividing the spoils. Dr. Mattison appeared in his testimony to be attempting to shield Cummins. The telegraph operator at Hackettstown identified the telegrams as sent by Bulgin to Mattison, and the Teller of the bank there swore to the handwriting of Bulgin in the letter. The letter and telegrams sought to bring about the meeting of Mattison and Dean with Bulgin, which meeting Bulgin had before denied.

William G. Cummins, a second cousin of the prisoner, made a sensation in court by his testimony. He went to Hackettstown on Saturday night last, in company with John M. Wyckoff, an ex-member of the State Legislature, and there had an interview with the indicted ex-Collector. They went as friends and urged upon him to confess all. He then refused, but on Sunday night they three met in Washington, and the elder Cummins admitted having had his doubts as to the correctness of the note after he had made the first payment upon it. He then endeavored to get the note into his possession, and to this end gave Bulgin $1,200 to go to New-York and buy the note from Dean, to whom, he had learned, it really belonged. Bulgin bought the note for $800, and Cummins gave him $200 for his trouble. He also promised to go on the stand as soon as the trial came on and tell all he knew of the matter. The subject of this conversation the younger Cummins repeated to people here, and the State called him as a witness, as the ex-Collector changed his mind when the trial came on and determined to make a legal fight of it. That the younger Cummins, under the guise of friendship, should draw from the old man a confession, or a portion thereof, and then speak of it so publicly that he became a witness for the prosecution, is considered as a contemptible action, and he is looked upon here with more disgust than even Dean. As soon as the younger Cummins' testimony was in, the noon adjournment was had.

At the afternoon session the prosecution rested. Col. Robeson, of counsel for the defense, made a brief opening, and denounced bitterly the action of the State in calling witnesses by using in many cases to reveal confidential confessions. He then asked the ex-Collector, who for some time had been crying bitterly, if he desired to go on the stand, whereupon Cummins walked slowly forward. There was much sympathy felt with the broken-down man, but all listened eagerly to what he said. In his direct examination he claimed to have made the first payment on the note in good faith, believing it to be genuine, but that when he could find no trace of it in the county books or any evidence of its being properly in existence, he became alarmed and wanted to get the note into his own hands. He learned that Reese was a bankrupt and could not properly have come by the note, and then traced it to Dean's possession. To secure it, he gave Bulgin $1,200 and sent him to meet Dean, and buy the note as cheap as he could. Bulgin paid $800 to Dean and Mattison for it, and brought back $400, out of which Cummins gave Bulgin $200 for his trouble. This $800 Dean and Mattison claim was their share of the second payment, and that there was to be a final one when the note was allowed in the settlement with the board. On cross-examination, Cummins produced the disputed note from his pocket-book. It is not only bears on the back the indorsement of Charles R. Miller, '72; Waldron B. Vanderpool, '76; Benjamin S. Church, '56, (Chandler Department;) John M. Grosvenor, M. D., '64, (Medical Department.)

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AMUSEMENTS.

"RIGOLETTO" AT BOOTH'S THEATRE.

A numerous audience was present last night to hear the performance of "Rigoletto," which the programme announced as "Verdi's very dramatic opera." The artists who sang the work can hardly be said to have given a "very dramatic" rendering of it, and, from a musical stand-point, they were still further wanting. "Rigoletto" is an opera which depends principally on the capacity of the baritone, and on him the responsibility rests for a good performance. Signor Pantaleoni, who created such a favorable impression on the first two nights he appeared with Mr. Strakosch's company, has steadily deteriorated ever since. It is charitable to suppose that a cold interferes with his voice, but in addition to the defects which may be ascribed to this cause, he sings persistently out of tune, and shows a disposition to make up for artistic deficiencies by an extraordinary exhibition of physical vigor, extravagant acting, and a final yell, all of which is effective with certain portions of the audience, but does not commend him to the favorable consideration of the musical part of his hearers. This is the more to be regretted, as Signor Pantaleoni has a noble voice, which he knows how to use if he will exert himself, a fine stage presence, and the skill of a finished actor. Miss Litta gave a cold and lifeless performance of the part of *Gilda* last evening. The rest of the cast does not call for special mention, with the exception of Signor Lazarini, who gave a careful and artistic rendering of the character of the *Duke*. Signor Lazarini lacks the power which is sometimes desirable, but he sang so conscientiously and gracefully that he deserves to be commended. The orchestra and chorus, under Mr. Behrens, were unusually bad. The audience were in an enthusiastic mood, and made repeated demands for the reappearance of the principal singers. To-night "Carmen" is announced, with Miss Kellogg in the rôle of the heroine.

CONCERT AT STEINWAY HALL.

In spite of the inclement weather a very large audience was attracted last evening to Steinway Hall by the vocal and instrumental concert in aid of the German Emigrant House in this City. The programme was judiciously selected, and there was quite a large force of artists, whose services were freely tendered in aid of the charitable object of the entertainment. Some very creditable choral work was supplied by the choirs of St. Luke's and St. Matthew's Churches, and the soloists performed their offices in all instances most agreeably. There was but one departure from the original programme. Mr. Steins, the baritone, was ill, and his place was supplied by an artist from Berlin, who sang an aria from "Lucrezia Borgia" in a very satisfactory manner. The success of the evening, however, was the vocalization of Mrs. Imogen Brown, (soprano,) who has a good cantabile style, with especial delicacy and sweetness in piano passages. Miss Lina Anton, of St. Louis, performed on the piano-forte with a good deal of skill. Mr. Bischoff was the tenor, and a very pretty quartet, in two movements, for piano, violin, viola and cello, was supplied by Messrs. Von Gogh, Arnold, Ganzberg and Werner. In all respects, the concert must be esteemed a success.

GENERAL MENTION.

Mr. Strakosch announces another grand concert for Sunday evening at Booth's Theatre, in which several artists of his opera company will participate. M. Remenyi, the violinist, will also take part in the entertainment.

The Philharmonic Society of Brooklyn will have its public rehearsal this afternoon, and the corresponding concert to-morrow evening. A good deal of reliance is placed by the society on the fact that Mr. Theodore Thomas will conduct in person, and it is also strong in the services of Miss Cary as contralto, and Mme. Julia Rivé-King as pianiste. Miss Cary will sing "Ah Mon Fils" from "Le Prophète," and the "Slumber Song" from Bach's Christmas oratorio. Liszt's concerto No. 1 in E flat is among Mme. King's contributions.

CONTEST FOR A CONGRESSIONAL SEAT.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 16.—Joseph Mason, Congressman-elect from the Oswego-Madison District, whose election is contested by Duffy, the Greenbacker, has served his answer to Duffy's notice of contest. Judge Mason denies each and every allegation of fraud, bribery, coercion, and corruption made by Duffy. He also replies that Duffy's notice is insufficient and incomplete, in that it does not specify particularly enough the grounds upon which Duffy relies; also, that the notice was not served within the time required by law.

ARRESTED FOR CIRCULATING SCANDAL.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 16.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

U. S. 6s C. SL. U. S. 5s C., '81.
$50,000.c. 107⅞ 10,000 ..... 107⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11:15 A. M.

U. S. 4s C., 1907. U. S. 4s C., 1907. U. S. 4s R., 1907.
$.000 b.c. 105 20,000 b.c. 99⅝ 1,000 ..... 99⅝
500 b.c. 99⅜

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

1s 7s con. N. Y. Ele. 1st. Erie Railway.
$1,000 .... 61⅜ 20,000 .... 105 100 b.c.s.c. 22⅜
N. Y. 6s, g. J. & J. 1,000 b.c. 107⅝ 800 ..... 22⅞
4.00 ..... 59 Ohio & Miss. 2d. 1,000 b.c. 23
10. of C. S. & W. 2,000 b.c. 80 Michigan Central.
10,000 b.c. 81⅛ Cen. Pac. gold. 100 ..... b.c. 79
Chi. & Alt. s. f. 3,000 ..... 107¼ Union Pacific.
1,000 ..... 107⅝ 3,000 ..... 107⅝ 200 b.c. 68¼
C., R. I. & P. 6s H. & St. Jo. 8s con. L. S. & M. S.
1917 C. 3,000 b.c. 103⅜ 1,000 b.c. 89⅛
2,000 ..... 109⅛ 1,000 ..... 109¼ 200 b.c. 69¼
5,000 b.c. 109¼ Kan. Pac. 1st Div. 1700 ..... 69⅛
N. J. C. conv. 6s. Tex. 1st Sec. 2120 69
1,000 ..... 77 2,000 ..... 77 Illinois Central.
N. J. C. Adjust. 2,000 ..... 76⅛ 100 ..... b.c. 82⅜
10,000 ..... 76¾ Tex. Pac. 1st. 100 ..... b.c. 82⅜
M. & St. P. 1st & M. 2,000 ..... 107¼ C. & P. g'd.
2,000 ..... 106⅜ Un. Pac. s. f. 400 89
2d & 3d. P. s. f. 3,000 ..... 108 Morris & Essex.
10,000 ..... 109⅛ & T. H. inc. 115 ..... b.c. 80
M. & St. P. 1st, I. & C. 1,000 ..... 41 5 ..... 80⅝
1,000 ..... 106 T. & W. 1st S. L. D., Chi. & N. W.
W. C. & N. 1st, I. mat. coupon. 1300 b.c.b.3. 53⅛
4,000 b.c. 72⅝ 5,000 ..... 94¼ 500 ..... 53⅜
500 ..... 72⅝ T. & W. 2d, ex cp. 100 ..... 53¼
C. & N. W. 8s, S. F. 1885. 5,000 ..... 94¼ 500 ..... 53⅜
5,000 ..... 111⅛ L. & Nash. 2d. 500 ..... 53⅜
N. W. C. C. G. 2,000 ..... 97⅛ Chi. & N. W. pf.
1,000 ..... 105⅝ Pitts. Pal. Cin. Dev. 50 b.c.s.3. 80
2,000 ..... 106⅜ Chi. & St. L. 50 ..... 80⅛
C., C. & I. con. C. & S. 1st, g'd by Central of N. J.
1,000 ..... 105¾ Lake Shore. 100 ..... b.c.s.3. 35¾
Det. & H. R. 9s. 15 Ohio. 200 ..... 35⅞
25,000 ..... 85⅝ D. L. & W. cony. 900 ..... 35¾
25,000 b.c. 85⅞ 5,000 ..... 102 C., M. & St. P.
D. & R. G. 1st, g. 5. Ka. C. & L. E. 10,000 ..... b.c. 36¾
2,000 ..... 87⅝ 50 ..... 550 ..... 36⅝
1,000 ..... 87⅝ 10,000 ..... 96 200 ..... 36¾
1,000 ..... 87⅞ 5,000 ..... 100 200 ..... 36⅝
Erie 2d. 1,000 ..... 100 1100 ..... 36½
2,000 ..... 108⅜ Metropolitan Bk. C., M. & St. P. pf.
2,000 ..... 108⅝ 10 ..... 140 100 ..... b.c. 213
C., P. & A. oll. 44 ..... 83 106⅝ Del., L. & West.
1,000 ..... 101½ Wells-Fargo Ex. 3124 ..... b.c. 47⅛
Mor. & Ess. 1st. 41 ..... 65⅜ 1-50 ..... 47⅜
2,000 ..... 97⅜ 100 ..... b.c. 67 100 ..... 47⅝
H. & C. M. 1st. Delaware & Hud. St. L. K. C. & N.
4,000 ..... 99 110 ..... b.c. 40½ 200 ..... b.c. 84
Can. So. 1st, g. 6. Canada Southern. St. L. & S. F. pf.
11,000 ..... 77⅝ 300 ..... b.c. 123 100 ..... b.c. 48
St. L. & S. F. 2d, cl. b. 400 ..... 12¼ Ohio & Miss.
2,000 ..... b.c. 62 Western Union. 200 ..... b.c. 82⅜
N. Y. C. 1st C. 100 ..... b.c. 95⅜ Ohio & Miss. pf.
2,000 ..... 120⅛ 20 ..... b.c. 22

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1:30 P. M.

U. S. 5s 10-40 C. U. S. 10-40 R. U. S. 4½ R., '91.
$10,000 ..... 107⅜ 50,000 ..... 107 55,000 106
U. S. 5 20 C. '67. 50,000 107
10,000 102

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

1s 7s con. Pacific of Mo. 1st. C., M. & St. P.
$5,000 ..... 68 5,000 ..... 107¾ 400 ..... b.c. 36⅞
C., R. I. & P. 6s. 5,000 ..... 107⅝ 1000 37
1917. C. 5,000 ..... 108 1000 ..... 36⅞
11,000 ..... 109¼ P., Ft. W. & C. 1st. 200 ..... s3. 36¼
N. J. C. 1st, con. 5,000 ..... 120¼ 300 37
10,000 ..... 84 St. Jo. 2d, ex cp. C., M. & St. P. pf.
N. J. C. 1st con. ass. 6,000 ..... 84½ 500 ..... b.c. 77⅜
10,000 ..... 84⅝ T. P. C., 1940. 1,000 ..... 77½
N. J. C. Adjust. 2,000 ..... 111¼ 700 ..... 77¾
500 ..... 93½ L. & W. B. con. ass. 100 ..... 77¾
10,000 ..... 93 5,000 ..... 42 600 ..... 77½
10,000 b.c. 93¼ Bank of Com. Chi. & R. I.
M. & St. P. c. s. f. 26 ..... 118 20 b.c. opg. 120
4,000 ..... 101⅞ At. & Pac. Tel. Wabash.
D. & H. K. '91. 100 ..... b.c. 33 100 ..... b.c. 22⅜
1,000 ..... 95⅞ 100 ..... 33½ 300 ..... b.c. 22⅜
Mor. & Ess. con. 100 ..... 34 Del., L. & West.
3,000 b.c. 56 Hoosac Tunnel Dock. 500 ..... b.c. 47⅛
H. & St. Jo. 8s con. 200 ..... b.c. 2⅜ 1800 47
5,000 ..... 103¼ Delaware & Hud. 300 ..... 47⅛
D. & R. G. 1st. 400 ..... 87½ 3400 ..... 47⅜
10,000 ..... 87½ Pacific Mail. 100 ..... c. 47⅜
1,000 ..... 87¾ 100 b.c.b3. 12⅜ 200 ..... b8. 47⅜
Mor. 7ds, 1st. Erie Railway. 2000 ..... 47⅜
6,000 ..... 97 700 b.c.b3. 22⅞ 600 ..... 47⅜
Erie 1st. L. S. & M. S. 700 ..... 47½
1000 ..... 117 500 b.c.b3. 69⅛ Central of N. J.
Mich. Cen. 8s, s. f. 900 ..... s3. 69 310 ..... b.c. 36⅛
1,000 ..... 110½ 2000 ..... 69⅜ 340 ..... s3. 36
Can. So. 1st g'd. C. & P. 100 ..... b.c. 36⅜
12,000 b.d. 77⅜ 120 ..... b.c. 89¼ 100 ..... b.c. 80½
N. Y. Ele. 1st. 300 ..... 89½ 400 ..... 80⅝
5,000 ..... 105 Illinois Central. St. L. & T. H.
Cen. Pac. gold. 100 ..... b.c.b3. 82⅜ 300 ..... 1½
35,000 ..... 107⅜ Chi. & N. W. 500 ..... b.c. 32¼
C. P. 1st & S. F. 250 ..... b.c. 53⅜ 100 ..... b.c. 32¼
1,000 ..... 98¼ 600 ..... 53⅜ St. L. K. C. & N. pf.
St. L. K. C. & N. E. 500 ..... 53⅜ 100 ..... b.c. 32¼
7s. 95. 100 ..... 53¼ P., Ft. W. & C. g'd.
15,000 ..... 96 Chi. & N. W. pf. 50 ..... b.c. 104
Un. Pac. 1st. 500 ..... b.c. 80½ 10 ..... 104¼
15,000 ..... 107⅞ 800 ..... b3. 80⅜ M. K. & T.
15,000 ..... 107 400 ..... 80⅝ 2000 ..... b.c. 6¼
20,000 b.d. 107 Han. & St. Jo. Ohio & N. W. pf.
Pacific of Mo. 2d 100 ..... b.c. 13½ 200 ..... b.c. s3. 89⅜
2,000 ..... 103⅜ Han. & St. Jo. pf. Ohio & Miss. pf.
3,000 ..... 104 200 ..... b.c. 35 100 ..... b.c. 23

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

1s 7s con. Michigan Central. Morris & Essex.
$5,000 ..... 63½ 200 ..... 79 700 ..... b3. 81
N. J. C. 1st con. 700 ..... 79⅜ St. Paul.
5,000 ..... 77⅞ 100 ..... b3. 70½ 300 37
10,000 ..... 78 Lake Shore. 800 ..... 37⅛
N. J. C. 1st con ass. 1000 ..... b3. 69¼ 1000 ..... 37⅜
5,000 ..... 77½ 1600 ..... 69¼ 1000 ..... 37⅜
N. J. C. Adjust. 1500 ..... 69⅛ St. Paul pf.
4,000 ..... 93¾ 2000 ..... 69⅛ 700 ..... 77⅞
10,000c. 15. 94 1400 ..... b3. 69⅜ 100 ..... b3. 78
N. Y. Ele. 1st. 2050 ..... 69⅜ Del., L. & West.
30,000 ..... 105 500 ..... b3. 69⅛ 400 ..... 36¾
T. & W. 1st, S. L. D., Illinois Central. 550 ..... 36⅞
ex mat. cp. 200 ..... 82⅜ 200 ..... b3. 47⅜
5,000 ..... 95 100 ..... 13. 82⅜ 300 ..... b3. 47⅜
L. & W. B. con. ass. North-west. 1900 ..... 47⅜
5,000 ..... 42 1300 ..... 53½ 1700 ..... 47⅞
Canton. 1300 ..... 53⅝ 200 48
100 ..... 27½ 500 ..... 53⅞ 100 ..... s3. 47¾
Delaware & Hud. North-west pf. 100 ..... s3. 47¾
200 ..... 40½ 700 ..... 80⅜ Han. & St. Jo.
100 ..... 40⅝ 200 ..... 80⅝ 1100 ..... 13½
.5 ..... 41 Central of N. J. Han. & St. Jo. pf.
400 ..... 41⅛ 100 ..... 36⅞ 100 ..... 15⅞
200 ..... 41¼ 300 ..... 36½ 100 ..... 35½
Sutro Tunnel Co. 300 ..... 36⅝ St. L. & S. F.
100 ..... s3. 2½ 700 ..... 36⅝ 200 ..... 3½
U. S. Express. 2d pf. 700 ..... b3. 36⅝ St. L. & S. F. pf.
10 ..... 45½ 100 ..... 36⅞ 100 ..... 45⅜
Western Union. 100 ..... b60. 97 200 ..... b30. 82⅜
100 ..... 95⅛ 100 ..... b3. 37 600 84
At. & Pac. Tel. 700 ..... 37 St. L. & C. pf.
200 ..... 35¼ 100 ..... 36⅞ 100 ..... b30. 58
200 ..... 35¼ Wabash. 100 32
100 ..... 35 100 ..... s3. 22⅜ Canada Southern.
Pacific Mail. 100 ..... b3. 22⅜ 100 48
100 ..... 12⅜ Rock Island. Ohio & Miss.
200 ..... 12 100 ..... 119¾ 400 ..... 23½
100 ..... 11⅞ 100 ..... 119⅞ 100 ..... b3. 8⅜
N. Y. C. & H. 200 ..... 120¼ 100 ..... b3. 8⅜
300 ..... 114 200 ..... 120⅜ New-Jersey So.
Erie Railway. 200 ..... 120⅛ 200 2
400 ..... b60. 23 200 ..... 120⅜ Chi. Bur. & Q.
1100 ..... b3. 23 100 ..... b3. 120⅞ 100 ..... 112⅜
2000 ..... 23⅛ 300 121

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—JAN. 16.

(All Prices are in Currency.)

FIRST CALL—11 A. M.

Lacrosse. Independence. Gold Placer.
100 ..... 27 40 ..... a.c.1.10 200 ..... b30. .19
600 ..... b30. .27 Gold Placer. Dahlonega.
100 ..... .26 500 b.c.b3. .18 100 ..... .13
Hakill. 100 b.c.b30. .19 100 ..... .13
200 .ac.b15.3.15 500 ..... b3. .18

SECOND CALL—1 P. M.

Bertha & Edith. Bertha & Edith. Trio.
500 ..... b.c. .11 500 .b.c.b3. .11 100 ..... .45
500 b.c.b30. .12 500 b.c.b3. .11 500 b.c.b30. .46
500 ..... b.c. .11 Bodie. Lacrosse.
100 ..... b.c. .11 5 ..... b.c. .95 100 b.c.b30. .27
300 ..... b.c. .11 Independence. Gold Placer.
200 ..... b.c. .11 40 ..... b.c.1.15 500 .b.c.b3. .18
1000 b.c.b30. .12 40 ..... b.c.1.10 500 ..... b.c. .18
1000 b.c.b30. .12 100 ..... 1.23 500 ..... b.c. .18
500 ..... b.c. .11 100 ..... 1.25 Hussey.
200 .b.c.s3. .11 200 .ac.b30. .35

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

Leviathan. Lacrosse. Bertha & Edith.
100 ..... b.c. .45 100 ..... b.c. .11 1000 ..... b.c. .11
Navajo. 500 .b.c.b3. .26 1000 ..... a.c. .11
500 .b.c.b3. .45 500 b.c.b3. .26 1000 ..... a.c. .11
Gold Placer. 1000 b.c.b3. .27 1000 ..... a.c. .11
500 .b.c.b3. .18 1000 b.c.b30. .27 Consol. 7s.
500 .b.c.b3. .18 1000 b.c.b30. .27 200 ..... b.c. .82
Bodie. 500 ..... .26 100 ..... a.c. .27 50 .a.c.b3. .83
20 ..... b.c. 9⅜ 100 ..... a.c. .26 10 .a.c.b3. .84
California. Bertha & Edith. 50 .a.c.b3. .85
25.a.c.b10. 11⅜ 1000 ..... a.c. .11 10 ..... a.c. .84

THURSDAY, Jan. 16—P. M.

On the Stock Exchange this morning the bear movement inaugurated yesterday was renewed, and, under a heavy pressure to sell, prices declined ¼ to 1⅜ ₱ cent. Later it became plainly evident that the operation was purely artificial in its character, for on the first manifestation of a desire to cover at the lower range of prices a rapid appreciation in values ensued, and large purchases were made for the long account. These naturally imparted a buoyant tone to the speculation, and the market, with hardly an exception, showed the best figures of the day in the final dealings, the improvement ranging from ½ to 3¼ ₱ cent. The coal stocks were conspicuous in the activity, being favorably affected by reports, which were generally regarded as well founded, that the prospects for a renewal of the combination are decidedly encouraging. In some quarters the assertion was freely ventured that already a basis of settlement satisfactory to all the parties in interest had been reached. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph made the greatest advance of the day, purchases of the shares being stimulated by the rumor current of a probable increase in the dividends. Among investment shares Rock Island displayed marked strength and closed at an advance of 1¾ ₱ cent. on the day's transactions. The Direct tax of the Illinois Central Railroad Company to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of *Thr.e ₱ cent.*, payable March 1.

The transactions aggregated 196,336 shares, including 42,224 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 37,150 North-western, 35,900 Lake Shore, 23,128 St. Paul, 21,505 Erie, 17,500 New Jersey Central, 3,800 Ohio and Mississippi, 3,700 St. Louis, Kansas and Northern, 2,375 Michigan Central, 1,950 Delaware and Hudson, 1,900 Morris and Essex, 1,800 Rock Island, 1,700 Western Union, 1,400 Pacific Mail, 1,200 Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph, 1,169 Pittsburg, and 1,100 Wabash.

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western fell off from 47⅝ to 46⅝, and advanced to 48, with final sales at a reaction of ¼ ₱ cent. New-Jersey Central fell off ¾ ₱ cent., to 35, and subsequently rose to 37. Delaware and Hudson declined to 40½, and Morris and Essex to 80, but the former afterward sold up to 41½ and the latter to 81. North-western common declined 1⅜ ₱ cent., to 52½, recovered to 53¼, fell off to 52¾, and finally sold up to 53¾. The preferred declined 1 ₱ cent., to 79⅝, and recovered to 80⅜. St. Paul declined from 36⅞ to 36¼, and preferred from 77½ to 77, with closing sales at 37⅜ and 78, respectively. Lake Shore fell off ¾ ₱ cent., to 68⅝, and recovered to 69½. Erie fell off from 22¾ to 22½, and advanced to 23⅛, closing at the highest point. Michigan Central declined from 78¾ to 78⅜, and rose to 79½. Canada Southern advanced ¼ ₱ cent., selling up to 48. Ohio and Mississippi advanced from 8⅜ to 8⅞, for the common, and from 22½ to 23 for the preferred. Wabash rose from 21¾ to 22⅝. St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern declined from 8¾ to 8, and rallied to 8¼. The preferred fell off from 32¼ to 32. Alton and Terre Haute declined 1½ ₱ cent., to 1½, but recovered to 2. Pacific Mail advanced from 11⅞ to 12⅜, and afterward lost the improvement. Western Union Telegraph rose from 95⅜ to 95¾, and Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph from 32 to 35¼. The latter reacted to 35 at the close. Among investment shares Rock Island rose from 119½ to 121, with closing transactions at the latter figure. New-York Central fell off to 114. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy sold at 112¼ 112⅜. Pittsburg rose from 89 to 89½, and Illinois Central from 82¼ to 82½.

The Money market worked smoothly, and the supply of capital offering to borrowers on call was abundant at 2 a 3½ ₱ cent. Prime mercantile paper sold at 4 a 5 ₱ cent. The following were the rates of exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying at par, selling ⅛ a ¼ premium; Charleston, easy, buying ⅛ discount, selling par; New-Orleans, commercial, ¼ bank, ½; St. Louis, 50 premium; Chicago, weak, buying 1-10 discount, selling 1-10 premium, and Boston, 35 cents premium.

The Bureau of Statistics reported a reduction in the Bank of England discount rate from 5 to 4 ₱ cent., money being obtainable in the open market at London at lower figures. The Bank gained £535,000 bullion for the week ending yesterday, and £18,000 additional on balance to-day. The proportion of its reserve to its liabilities is 30⅝ ₱ cent., against 28¼ at previous last week. British Consols declined ¼ ₱ cent., closing at 95⅞ a 96 for both money and the account. United States 4½s advanced ⅛, to 108⅝, 1867s ¼, to 103¾, and 10-40s ¼, to 110½, but the last named reacted to 110¼ at the close. New 5s were ⅛ ₱ cent. lower, selling at 104⅛. American railway shares were irregular. Illinois Central rose to 84½, and receded to 84. Pennsylvania advanced ¼ ₱ cent., to 35. New-Jersey Central declined ¾ ₱ cent., to 37. Erie common 1 ₱ cent., to 22⅞, and the preferred 1 ₱ cent., to 38½. At the close Erie common recovered to 23. Bar Silver advanced 1d., being quoted at 50½d. ₱ ounce. At Paris, Rentes closed at 113f. 42½c., again 1f. 15c. yesterday. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease in specie of 11,225,000f.

The Sterling Exchange market was dull, the storm having interfered with business in this department, and there are no changes in either the nominal or selling rates, except for cables, which sold at $4 88¼. Business in 60-day bills was at $4 84½ a $4 84¾, in demand at $4 87¼ a $4 87½, and in commercial at $4 82 a $4 83.

Government bonds were firm on a moderate business and without important change in prices. The total subscriptions at Washington to the 4 ₱ cent. loan to-day were $7,390,000. In railroad mortgages the dealings were large and some marked changes in quotations were noted. Denver and Rio Grande Firsts declined, under sales of $120,000, from 89¾ to 87, but subsequently rallied to 87½ and closed at 87¾. Ohio and Mississippi Seconds advanced 3 ₱ cent., selling at 80. The New-Jersey Central issues were ¼ to ¾ ₱ cent. lower in the early dealings, but later advanced from 92¾ to 94¼ bid for Adjustment, from 77 to 78 for consolidated Firsts assented, and from 76⅝ to 77½ for convertible assented. New-York Central coupon Firsts rose to 120½, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 7s to 119¼, Chicago and Alton Sinking Fund 8s to 104, St. Paul consolidated Sinking Funds to 101⅞, Delaware and Hudson registered of 1891 to 95⅞, Toledo and Wabash, St. Louis Division, ex matured coupon, to 95, Erie Firsts to 117, Pacific of Missouri Firsts to 108, and do. Seconds to 104. Metropolitan Elevated Firsts declined from 97¾ to 97. Union Pacific Firsts fell off to 107, and do. Sinking Funds to 106. Hannibal and St. Joseph convertibles declined from 103⅜ to 103⅛, and recovered to 103½ bid and 103¾ asked. In State bonds, the only important feature was an advance of 3 ₱ cent. in Louisiana Consols, to 63½.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1879.

Receipts	$463,878 71
Payments	1,062,659 08
Balance, coin	114,187,019 35
Balance, notes	43,993,328 77
United States notes redeemed	20,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 16.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 4½s, 1891, coup	105⅞	105⅞
United States 5s, 1881, coup	107⅛	107½
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup	102	102
Bills on London	$4 84¼ a $4 84½	$4 84½ a $4 84¾
New-York Central	114¼	114
Rock Island	119¾	121
Pacific Mail	11⅞	11⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul	37⅜	37⅜
Milwaukee and St. Paul pref	77¾	78
Lake Shore	69⅜	69½
Chicago and North-western	53⅞	53¾
Chicago and North-western pref	80⅜	80¾
Western Union	95⅝	95¾
Union Pacific	68	68¼
Delaware, Lack. and Western	47⅞	47¾
New-Jersey Central	35¾	36⅞
Delaware and Hudson Canal	41¼	41¼
Morris and Essex	79⅜	81
Panama	125	125
Erie	22¾	23⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	8¾	8¾
Harlem	142	142
Hannibal and St. Joseph	13½	13½
Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred	35⅛	35⅜
Michigan Central	78¾	79⅛
Illinois Central	82½	82½
Wabash	22	22⅜
Canada Southern	47⅜	48
Iron Mountain	36⅜	36⅝
Pittsburg	89¼	89¾

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	114	114	200
Canada Southern	48	47⅜	375
Erie	23½	22½	21,505
Lake Shore	69½	68⅝	35,900
Wabash	22⅝	21⅜	1,100
North-western	53⅜	52½	23,650
North-western pref	80⅜	79⅝	13,500
Rock Island	121	119½	1,800
Milwaukee & St. Paul	37⅜	36¼	16,550
Mil. & St. Paul pref	78	77	6,578
Pittsburg	89½	89	1,169
Del., Lack. & Western	48	46⅝	45,224
New-Jersey Central	37	35	7,650
Delaware & Hudson Canal	41½	40½	1,950
Morris & Essex	81	80	1,900
Michigan Central	79⅛	78⅜	2,373
Illinois Central	82½	82¼	810
Union Pacific	68¼	68¼	200
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	112⅜	112	375
Hannibal & St. Joseph	13½	13½	200
Han. & St. Joseph pref	35⅜	35	600
Ohio & Mississippi	8⅞	8¾	3,500
Ohio & Miss. pref	23	22½	300
Western Union	95⅝	95¾	1,700
A. & P. Telegraph	35¼	32¾	1,200
Pacific Mail	12⅜	11⅞	1,400
St. L. K. C. & N	8⅜	8	2,000
St. L., K. C. & N. pref	32¼	32	1,700
New-Jersey Southern	2	2	300
Sutro Tunnel	2½	2⅜	300
Mo., Kan. & Texas	6¼	6	300
Total sales			196,336

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States currency 6s	120¾	120¾
United States 6s, 1881, registered	106⅞	107⅛
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	106⅞	107⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	101⅞	102⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	101⅞	102⅛
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	103	103¼
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupon	103	103¼
United States 10-40s, registered	106⅞	107⅛
United States 10-40s, coupon	107	107⅛
United States 5s, 1881, registered	106¼	106⅜
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	107⅜	107½
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	106	106½
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	106	106½
United States 4s, 1907, registered	99⅜	99⅞
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	99¾	100

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Exchanges	$84,064,241
Balances	4,980,398

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	43½	N. Y. 6s, G. L., '91, 117	
Alabama 5s, '86	43½	N. Y. 6s, G. L., '92, 118	
Alabama 8s, '86	43½	N. Y. 6s, G. L., '96, 119	
Alabama 8s, '88	43½	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J. 19	
Ala. 8s, A. & C. R.	5	N. C. 6s, Apr. & Oct. 19	
Ark. 6s, '79-1900	20	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. J. & J. 85	
Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. Sis.	3½	N. C. 6s, do. A. & O. 85	
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	3½	N. C. 6s, do. c. off J. & J. 65	
Ark. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O.	3	N. C. 6s, do. c. off A. & O. 65	
Ark. 7s, M. O. & R. R.	3	N. C. 6s, F. A. 6 6-1900. 11	
Ark. 7s, A. C. R.	3	N. C. 6s, F. A. '68-'98. 11	
Conn. 6s, '83-84	105	N. C. 6s, n. bs. 92-'98. 10½	
Ga. 6s, '79-80-86	102	N. C. 6s, n. bs. A. & O. 10½	
Ga. 7s, n. bs., '86	107½	N. C. 6s, Sp. T., c. l. 3	
Ga. 7s, ind., 1886	107½	N. C. 6s, Sp. T., c. l. 3.	
Ga. 7s, G. bs., '90	107½	Ohio 6s, 1881	101
Illinois c. 6s, '79	100¾	Rhode Island 6s, C. 110	
Illinois W. Loan	100¾	South Carolina 6s	25
Louisiana 6s	48	S. C. 6s, J. & July	10
Louisiana 6s, n. bs.	48	S. C. 6s, A. & Oct.	10
Louisiana 6s, n. F. D.	48	S. C. 6s, F. Act, '6o.	10
Louisiana 7s, Pen'y	48	S. C. 6s, L. C. '89, J. & J.	10
Louisiana 6s, L. bs.	48	S. C. 6s, L. C. '89, A. & O.	10
Louisiana 8s, L. bs.	48	S. C. 7s, of 1888	10
La. 8s, L. bs. of '75.	48	S. C. 7s, non-fund. bs.	1½
La. 7s, C., 1914	61½	Tenn. 6 old, '90 2-8.	35
La. 7s, sm. bds.	58	Tenn. 6s, n. bds. '93.	23¾
Mo. 6s, due '82 or '83.	103	Tenn. 6s, n. bs., n. ser.	23¾
Mo. 6s, due '86	103	Virginia 6s, old	26
Mo. 6s, due '87	103¼	Va. 6s, n. bds., '66	26
Mo. 6s, due '88	104	Va. 6s, n. bds., '67	26
Mo. 6s, due '89 or '90.	104½	Va. 6s, Consol. bds.	74
Mo. 6s, Aor U, due 92.	104	Va. 6s, ex mat. cou.	54½
Mo. F. bs, due '94-95.	107	Va. 6s, C. 2d series.	35
Mo. H. & St. J, due '86.	103¾	Va. 6s, Def. bonds	7¾
Mo. H. & St. J, due '87.	103¾	D. of C. 3.65s, 1924.	81¼
N. Y. 6s, G. R., '87.	110	D. of C. Reg. bonds.	81
N. Y. 6s, G. C., '87.	110		

And the following for railway mortgages:

B., C. R. & N. 1st 5s.	71¾	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	108
M. & St. L. 1st, 7s, g'd.	91	Clev. & Tol. n. bds.	109¼
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st.	31½	Dub., C. P. & A. old bds.	101¾
Chic. & Alton 1st.	113½	Buf. & State L. 7s.	102
Chic. & Alton S. F.	101¾	Lake Shore D. bds.	112
La. & Mo. River 1st.	106¼	Lake Shore C. C. 1st.	113½
St. L. J. & C. 1st.	107½	Lake Shore C. R. 1st.	113½
C., B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st.	110	Lake Shore C. C. 2d.	105
C., B. & Q. con. 7s.	116¼	Lake Shore C. R. 2d.	106
C., R. I. & P. 6s, c.	109½	Marietta & Cin. 1st	83
C., R. I. & P. 6s, s.	109½	Met. Elevated 1st.	97⅜
K. & Des M. 1st, g. 5s.	88½	Mich. Cen. Cons'l 7s.	114½
C. R. of N. J. 1st.	117¼	Mo. K. & T. Con. 6s.	50⅜
C. R. of N. J. 1st c.	92	Mo. K. & T. C. 2d, ln.	15⅜
C. R. of N. J. Ass.	76⅜	H. & Cen. Mo. 1st, '90.	98½
C. R. of N. J. conv.	91	N. Y. C. & H. R. 1st C.	120⅛
C. R. of N. J. cv. Ass.	76½	Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F.	109
C. R. of N. J. Adj.	92½	Can. S. 1st, guar.	77⅝
L. & W. B. con. As.	40½	Harlem 1st 7s, C.	121¼
M. & St. P. 1st, g. P. D.	123½	Harlem 1st 7s, R.	132
M. & St. P. 2d 7-10 P. D.	108¾	N. Y. Elevated 1st.	105
M. & S. P. 1st 7s, g. R. D.	106¼	N. Missouri 1st, '95.	106½
M. & St. P. 1st La. C. D.	109	O. & M. C. S. F. '98.	105½
M. & St. P. 1st, I. & M.	104¼	O. & M. Con., '98.	103¼
M. & St. P. 1st, I. & D.	101	Central Pac. G. bds.	107⅝
M. & St. P. 1st, H. & D.	101	Cen. Pac., S. J. Br.	98
M. & St. P. 1st, C. & M.	108½	C. P., Cal. & O. 1st.	86
M. & St. P. 1st, P. F.	101⅜	Western Pacific bds.	103¼
Mil. & St. P. 2d.	100	South. P. of Cal. 1st.	94⅜
M. & S. P. 1st 7s, I. & Dex.	98	Union Pac. 1st bds.	107
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	111	Union Pac. L. G. 7s.	109⅜
Chic. & N. W. D. bds.	105⅞	Union Pac. S. F. 7s.	106
Chic. & N. W. 1st.	111	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st '88.	107¼
C. & N. W. C. G. bds.	105⅞	K. P. 1st 6s, '96, c. c.	101⅞
C. & N. W. R. G. bds.	105½	K. P. 1st 7s R. & L. g. c.	76¾
Iowa Mid. 1st. 8s.	108	K. P. 1st 7s L. G. 3 dec.	86
Peoria & Chic. 2d.	49½	K. P. 1st 7s, 16 cp.	13
Chic. & Mil. 1st.	110	P., F. W. & Chic. 1st.	102½
Win. & St. Peters 1st.	103	P., F. W. & Chic. 3d.	113
Win. & St. Peters 2d.	96½	C. & I. C. S. F. 1900.	114
C., C. & I. 6 4-10, S. F. '82.	106¾	C. & I. C. 2d, 1900.	78
C., C., C. & I. Con. bds.	96½	C. C. & I. 2d, 1890.	18
Del., L. & W. 2d.	105⅞	R., W. & Og. C. 1st.	34
Del., L. & W. 7s, c.	101⅜	St. L. & I. M. 1st.	111
Del., L. & W. 7s.	103½	St. L. & K. N. R. 6s, 87.	103⅜
S., B. & N. Y. 1st 7s.	104½	A. & T. H. 1st.	109
Morris & Essex 1st.	117	A. & T. H. 2d pref.	85¼
Morris & Essex 2d.	109	A. & T. H. 2d inc.	40
Mor. & E. 7s, 1871.	101¼	B. & S. Ham. 1st, 8s '96.	99½
Mor. & E. 1st con. G.	89¾	TP. & W. PCR 1st E. D.	103
Del. & H. C. 1st, '84.	95¾	TP. & W. PCR 1st W. D.	100
Del. & H. C. 1st, '91.	95¾	T., P. & W. P. L. 2d.	28
Del. & H. C. 7s, '94.	94	T., P. & W. P. l. for C.	28
Alb. & Susq. 1st.	108	Tol. & W. 1st.	132
Alb. & Susq. 2d.	100¼	Tol. & W. ex cou.	109
Alb. & Susq. 1st C. G.	92	Tol. & W. ex m. c.	94½
R. & Sar. 1st, c.	115	Tol. & W. 2d.	104
Denv. & Rio G. 1st.	87½	Tol. & W. Ext. '93.	84¼
Erie 2d

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, Jan. 16, by order of the Executors, A. H. Muller & Son sold the five-story brown-stone-front store, with lot 25 by 100, No. 96 Beekman-st., east side, between Pearl and Cliff sts., for $23,900, to E. Ketchum, and Richard V. Harnett, to close an estate, disposed of the two brick buildings, with lot 25 by 80 by 28 by 80, No. 40 Franklin-st., north-west corner of (No. 76) Elm-st., for $14,000, to H. F. Abrens.

The remaining sales were adjourned as follows: Sale by A. H. Muller & Son, of the building, with lot No. 486 Broadway, south-east corner of Broome-st., and a house, with lot No. 133 West 21st-st., east of 7th-av., to March 13, and sale by Richard V. Harnett of the house, with lot No. 1,591 2d-av., north of 82d-st., to Jan. 23.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Jan 15.

1st-av., No. 839, 42.4x21.11¾: Philip Ross to Catharine Witt..... $3,600

82d-st., n. s., 203.4 ft. w. of 2d-av., 76.3x102.2; Emile J. Deraismes and others to Henriette Deraismes..... 600

47th-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100.5: Frances Krooks to Anne Tannenbaum..... 18,000

1st-av., n. w. corner of 75th-st., 27.2x75: Andrew Blessing to Nicholas O'Connell..... 11,000

Broome-st., No. 203 25x52; Elia Benner and husband to Andrea Nicoli..... 14,600

2d-av., No. 2 21x100, John Baier and wife to Rose Langbein..... 15,250

Same property: Jeanette Mannheimer and husband to John Baier and others..... nom.

Broome-st., No. 203, 25x52; Frederick Gerber and wife to Ella Benner..... 19,000

130th-st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of Boulevard, 75x99.11; Gustavus Lange and wife to H. M. Groeber..... nom.

Lewis-st., n. s. corner of 7th-st. to 8th-st. and East River; Knickerbocker Ice Company to East River Ferry Company..... 150,000

8th-av., s. e. corner of 55th-st., 22x80; Fabian S. Kalkhe and wife to John A. Oxley..... 26,000

2d-av., e. s., 20.5 ft. s. of 55th-st., 20x64; Angus Hartwell and wife to Henry H. Hartwig..... 1,000

9th-av., n. e. corner of 109th-st., 191.10x27; Leake and Watts Orphan House to New-York Loan and Improvement Company..... 40,000

1st-av., No. 605, 21x75; D. Paton, Referee, to Metropolitan Savings Bank..... 8,200

Clinton-pl., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Stanton-st., 25x100; Teutonia Savings Bank to Daniel Zimmerman..... 9,500

2d-av., No. 998, 20x95; Babette Hengstenberg to Fritz Schmitt..... 12,400

58th-st., s. s., 320 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x100.5; Thomas McManus and wife to Ezekiel J. Donnell..... 45,000

LEASE RECORDED.

6th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x97; John J. Astor to Barbara Ossman, 20 years..... $350

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Bliven, Charles, and wife to George L. Kingsland and others, Executors, &c., n. s. 34th-st., e. of 7th-av., 98.7..... $14,000

Davidson, Annie E., and husband to Anna T. Gardner; n. s. 40th-st., w. of Lexington-av., 5 years..... 2,000

Johnson, George F., and wife to Dolores F. Bramosio; s. s. 34th-st., e. of Lexington-av., 5 years..... 9,000

Maloney, Thomas, and wife to Henry A. Cram and another, Executors, &c.; n. s. 70th-st., w. of 1st-av., 3 years..... 1,882

Meade, Anthony, and wife to Mar hs E. Kendall; n. s. 142d-st., e. of Alexander-av., 3 years..... 550

New-York Loan and Improvement Company to the Trustees of the Leake and Watts Orphan House; e. s. 9th-av., from 109th st. to 110th-st., 3 years..... 25,000

O'Connell, Nicholas, and wife to Edward Tracy and another; n. w. corner of 1st-av. and 76th-st., 2 years..... 1,500

Zimmermann, Daniel, and wife to Henry Weil; w. s. Clinton-st., n. of Stanton-st., 3 years..... 3,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Davis, Charles H., to Susan E. Sammis..... $1,500

Dörr, Frederick, to Sebastian Kress..... 1,000

Jandon, C. B., and others to Annie F. Livingstone and others..... nom.

Medley, Thomas P., to The Mutual Life Insurance Company..... 8,000

Mitchell, Arthur M., Executor, &c., to Martin Eadie and wife..... 8,000

Poillon, Rachel A., to William B. Isham and another..... 10,000

Van Dolsen, Isabella, to Benjamin, Moore, Trustee, &c..... 3,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON EAST 49TH-ST., BETWEEN 2D and 3d avs., an elegant double apartment house, well rented; or the owner will exchange his equity for a small house worth $12,500. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

A NEW LIST OF HOUSES FOR SALE. Can be had at either office on application, or will be mailed to any address. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

HARLEM—RAPID TRANSIT. Houses, stores, and floors, to let and for sale. PORTER & CO., No. 173 East 125th-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—WILL BE SOLD BY THE subscriber, Assignee of WILMERDING & MOUNTS, bankrupts, at public vendue, at the Globe Hotel, Red Bank, Monmouth County, New-Jersey, on SATURDAY, January 18, 1879, at two o'clock P. M., all that tract of land well known as the Mount property, situate on the Highlands of Navesink, in Middletown, county of Monmouth, State of New-Jersey, lately belonging to Wm. S. and Andrew Mount, bounded on the east by lands of Fullen Giles and others, on the south by Hartshorne, Patterson, and others; on the west by Mrs. —— Worrall and others, on the north by the Raritan Bay, containing 250 acres, more or less; at same time and place, 1,102 shares of the Townsend Universal Printing-press Co., &c., of Wilmerding & Mounts' lot.

MUNROE SMITH, N. Jersey, Dec. 30, 1878.
ja3-law3wF* EZRA A. OSBORN, Assignee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALEXANDER C. ROGERS and WILLIAM H. EDWARDS, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that there will be sold at public auction, on the 8th day of February, 1879, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, the following described property, viz.: Two lots at Menlo Park, New-Jersey, situated on the corner of Cedar-street and Middlesex-avenue, and numbered 13 and 14, in block 2, as said block is shown on a map of the Menlo Park Homestead Association, filed in the office of the Clerk of Middlesex County. Said lots are each 50 feet wide in front and rear, and 150 feet deep. Copy of said map may be seen at the Post Office at Menlo Park.

ja17-law3wF* B. F. RICE, Assignee.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE.

THE FOUR LOTS, with the BUILDINGS THEREON, situated at the north-east corner of 41st-st. and Park-av., constituting the southerly portion of the

GRAND UNION HOTEL.

Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—NO. 18 WALKER-ST. — FIVE-STORY modern building; iron front. Can be rented as a whole, or will be divided. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE NEW DOUBLE store, NOS. 503 AND 505 BROADWAY, extending through to Mercer-st.; size, 50x200, with basement and sub-basement; now ready for occupation. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW STORE NO. 511 Broadway, extending through to Mercer-st., with basement and sub-basement; ready for occupancy 1st of February. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

NO. 199 CHURCH-ST. — SECOND, THIRD, and Fourth Loft to let; very light and desirable. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED — A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH-BASEment house between 36th and 59th sts., Park and 8th-avs. LALOR, No. 1,037 3d-av.

SHIPPING.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S.C., FLORIDA PORTS, AND ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY, Jan. 18
CHARLESTON.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination, one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, Office on the Pier, Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent. Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

PALMETTO FREIGHT LINE.

VIA STEAM-SHIP TO CHARLESTON, S. C., and the SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD, to all points in the South and South-west. Freight rates as reduced as consistent figures. Bills of lading signed at Pier No. 27 North River. CHAS. D. OWENS, General Agent. Palmetto Freight Line, 315 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 8 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ. Calling at Progreso. Campeche, and Frontera.
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Saturday, Jan. 25
CITY OF CHARLESTON (Havana only).Thurs., Feb. 6
CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, Feb. 8
Steamer leaves New-Orleans Jan. 29 and Feb. 19 for Vera Cruz via Matamoros, Tampico, Tuxpan, connecting with steamer for Havana, New-York, and above ports.
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 51 and 53 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT, PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1878.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 8:30 P. M.—Night express, daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached. General Eastern Office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHARLES E. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT M. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and the homeward passages.
CELTIC, Capt. GLADDEN.....Thurs., Jan. 23, 6 A. M.
BRITANNIC, Capt. PERRY.....Saturday, Feb. 1, noon
REPUBLIC, Capt. IRVING.....Thursday, Feb. 6, 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN.
ALGERIA...WED., Jan. 22 SCOTHIA...WED., Feb. 5
PARTHIA...WED., Jan. 29 ABYSSINIA, WED., Feb. 12

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms, including a special low rate for the Fall and Winter months.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS. FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. Leaving Pier 38, N. R., foot of Canal-st.

NEVADA.....TUESday, Jan. 21, 2:30 P. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Jan. 28, 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Feb. 4, 2 P. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Feb. 18, 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Feb. 25, 7:30 A. M.

The above steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-rooms, smoking-room, saloon-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring the greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room,) $55, $65, and $75. INTERMEDIATE, $40. STEERAGE, $26.

OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY. WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE,

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From Pier No. 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Jan. 23
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Jan. 30

First Cabin, $55 to $70, according to accommodations; excursion tickets, $100 to $120. Second Cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage at lowest rates.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's pier foot of 20th-st., Hoboken.
RHEIN.....Sat., Jan. 25 WESER.....Sat., Feb. 1
NECKAR...Sat., Jan. 29 MOSEL.....Sat., Feb. 8

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100
Second cabin.....60
Steerage.....30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid Steerage certificates, $30. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Jan. 18, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Jan. 25, 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, Jan. 30, 11 A. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

between New-York and Havre.

Company's Pier, (new.) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

AMERIQUE, DELORD.....Wednesday, Jan. 22, 5:30 A. M.
FRANCE, TRUDELLE.....Wednesday, Feb. 5, 3:30 P. M.
CANADA, FRANZEUL.....Wednesday, Feb. 19, 3:30 P. M.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passengers apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.
Circassia....Jan. 18, 2 P. M. Ethiopia....Feb. 1, noon.
Devonia....Jan. 25, 7 A. M. Anchoria....Feb. 8, 8 A. M.

Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.
Victoria....Jan. 18, 2 P. M. Anglia....Jan. 25, 7 A. M.

Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.
HERDER...Thurs., Jan. 23 CIMBRIA....Thurs., Feb. 6
GELLERT.....Jan. 30 LESSING...Thurs., Feb. 13

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100; second cabin, $50; steerage, $30.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS.
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers leave Jersey City, near Pavonia Ferry.
SCHIEDAM.....Saturday, Jan. 11
ROTTERDAM.....Wednesday, Jan. 22

Cabin, $65-$70. Intermediate, $45-$50. Steerage, $23. H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.
FUNCH, EDYE & CO., L. W. MORRIS, 27 So. Wm-st., Freight Agts. 50 B'way., Gen. Passage Agt.

THE RED STAR LINE FOR ANTWERP.

Carrying the Belgian and United States mails. Sailing every 12 days from Philadelphia and New-York.
VADERLAND sails Saturday, Jan. 25, 8 A. M.

For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Phila., and No. 52 Broad way, New-York.
JNO. McDONALD, Agt., No. 2 Battery-place.

NATIONAL LINE—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R. FOR LONDON. (Victoria Docks.)
Holland, Sat., Jan. 18; I. P. M. Canada, Feb. 1, 1:30 A. M.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—
England, Sat., Jan. 18, 1 P. M. Egypt, S., Feb. 1, 11:30 A. M.

Cabin, $50 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO,

Connecting at St. Thomas with German steamers for Porto Rico and Spanish Main. The new first-class iron steam-ship CITY OF PARA, Capt. CHARPENTIER, will sail for the above ports on Wednesday, Feb. 5, at 3 P. M.

Positively no freight received after 3d. Freight must be paid in advance. Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at Roberts' Dock, Brooklyn. Insurance lower than by any other line. Shippers desiring insurance can effect same under our open policy. For freight engagements or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents, Office, Pier No. 20 East River.

FLORIDA RAILROAD AND STEAM-SHIP LINE.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FLORIDA. SAILING EVERY SATURDAY. LOWEST RATES OF FREIGHT AND PASSAGE. Steamer ASHLAND, SATURDAY, Jan. 18. and every SATURDAY thereafter.

For Fernandina direct, from Pier No. 12 N. R., at 3 P.M. Only line issuing through tickets and bills lading to all points in Florida, and via Charlottesville, Appalachicola, and Flint Rivers, and BRUNSWICK, Ga. Insurance ½ per cent. Bills lading signed on pier. For further information, through bills lading and passage rates, apply to JOHN E. ROBERTS, No. 177 West-st., up stairs.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. MALLORY....Sat., Jan. 18
GATE CITY, Capt. DAGGETT.....Wednesday, Jan. 22

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, Georgia and Florida Steamboat Company, and with the new and elegant iron steamer ST. JOHNS.

GEO. YONGE, Agent
C. D. OWENS, Ocean S. S. Co. and
General Agent A. & G. R. R., Central R. R. of Ga.,
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship COLON.....Monday, Jan. 20, noon
Connecting for South and Central America and Mexico.

From San Francisco for Japan and China:
Steam-ship CHINA.....Wednesday, March 5, noon
From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship AUSTRALIA.....Monday, Jan. 20, noon

For freight or general information apply to Company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River, and for passage at Company's Ticket Office, No. 257 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
Steam-ship.....SATURDAY, Jan. 18
Steamer SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....WED., Jan. 29

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodation for passengers.
S. S. SARATOGA.....Wednesday, Jan. 22
S. S. NIAGARA.....Saturday, Feb. 1

Tickets issued also for VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS in connection with French and English S. s. Lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.

Open from 5:30 A. M. to 12 P. M.

RECTOR-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry, and connects with cars for South Ferry.
CORTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Commonwealth Ferries.
PARK-PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken.
CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferry.
FRANKLIN-ST.
GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses-Street Ferry to Jersey City, and connects with cars for Desbrosses and East Grand Street Ferries.
BLEECKER-ST.—Connects with cars for East and West.
EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Christopher-Street Ferry to Hoboken, connecting with cars for Christopher and East Tenth Street Ferries.
FOURTEENTH-ST.—Nearest point to Union-Square, Wallack's and Lyceum Theatres, Academy of Music, Irving and Tammany Halls, connecting with cars for East Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries.
TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point to Booth's St. James, and Park Theatres, Grand Opera-house, Gilmore's Garden, and Masonic Temple, and Twenty-third-Street Ferry to Jersey City.
THIRTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point to Standard, Broadway, and Fifth-Avenue Theatres, Aquarium, and San Francisco Minstrels, connecting with cars for Weehawken Ferry.
FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Connects with New-York Transfer Company's cabs, for Grand Central Depot.
FIFTY-THIRD-ST.
FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Central Park, connecting with cars of Belt Line Railroad.
For up-town trains take east-side stations.
For down-town trains take west-side stations.

FARE 10 CENTS,

Except between the hours of 5:30 and 7:30 A. M. and 5 and 7 P. M., when the fare is 5 cents.

WM. R. GARRISON, President.
M. VAN BROCKLIN, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after Jan. 13, 1879.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:32 P. M. Regular at 4:30 and 8:20 A. M., 1 and 10 P. M.; Sunday, 4:30 A. M. and 10 P. M. For Baltimore 4 P. M., except Sunday.

Express for Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 11:30 P. M. Sunday 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, 10 and 10 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7:30 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 12:01, 3:45, 3:55, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:30 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:45, 3:55, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 30, 1878, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express. Drawing-room cars to Albany and Rochester, and from Albany to Montreal via Saratoga.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with Drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica and Rutland.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with through sleeping car via St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.

7:30 P. M., Fast Express for Rochester and Corning via Geneva. Sleeping cars to Geneva and Rochester.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and, excepting Saturday night, to Lowville and Watertown.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 3 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Boston.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY

will hereafter be known by its new name, THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Through Trains from Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

5 P. M., daily. Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping Coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily. Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping Coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 8:45 P. M.

Nor local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:32 P. M. For Boston and Albany R. R.—8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River R. R.—8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For New-York and New-England, 8:05 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport—8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division—8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Boston and New-York Air Line R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck R. R.—5, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For New-Canaan R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40 P. M. For local trains see time-tables.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express train from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

STEAM-BOATS.

$1 50 TO BOSTON, VIA THE OLD, RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE, CONNECTING WITH ALL POINTS EAST. NOT A TRIP MISSED IN SEVEN CONSECUTIVE YEARS.

The elegant steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT leave Pier No. 33 North River, (foot of Jay-st.) at 4:30 P. M. daily, (except Sunday.)

Special first-class limited ticket, good only on 2:45 A. M. train from Stonington, sold via this line from New-York to Boston for $1 50.

Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. Staterooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company at 785 and 942 Broadway, and at Metropolitan and Fifth-Avenue Hotel Ticket Offices.

PROVIDENCE LINE, FOR FREIGHT ONLY. Steamers ELECTRA and CALEDONIA leave Pier No. 28 North River, (foot of Warren-st.,) daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M. for Providence direct.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.

L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Agent.

ONLY $1 50 TO BOSTON,

VIA

Fall River Line.

Tickets limited and good only on day of sale for connecting passage on steamer and train leaving Fall River the following morning at 5:30, (or on arrival of boat.) Regular tickets at $3, good on any train between Fall River and Boston. Magnificent steamers NEWPORT and OLD COLONY leave New-York daily (Sundays excepted) at 4:30 P. M., from PIER NO. 28, North River, foot of Murray-st. Leave Brooklyn, via "Annex" boat, at 4 P. M. Tickets and state-rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the pier, and on the steamers. BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.

GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamers lave Catharine-slip daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 11:30 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

MUSICAL.

EXTRAORDINARY OFFER FOR JANUARY.—$PLENDID ORGANS, $65, $80; 2 sets reeds, $50; 1 do., $40; do., $35, 7-oct., all MOSEWOOD PIANOS, $130; 7 1-3 do., $140; ALL ROUND CORNERS do., $175 CASH. $20 CASH and $6 MONTHLY will buy NEW PIANOS; $10 CASH and $4 MONTHLY, NEW ORGANS, WARRANTED. Music half price. HORACE WATERS & SONS, 40 East 14th-st.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

SLEIGHS.

A superior assortment of Albany and Portland sleighs, with and without tops, at reduced prices. HAM, No. 636 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES

4 Per Cent. Bonds,

COUPON OR REGISTERED,

And all other issues of Government securities, bought and sold at MARKET RATES, FREE OF COMMISSION, and on hand for immediate delivery.

CALLED 5-20s bought or exchanged for other issues on most favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,

Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., N. Y.

CITY OF NEW-YORK

5 PER CENT. CONSOLIDATED SINKING FUND BONDS.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN.

30-50 YEARS TO RUN.

Coupon Bonds in sums of $500 and $1,000, convertible at any time into Registered Stock.

A limited amount for sale at 106¼ and interest.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

CHARTERED 1822. CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

TRANSFER AGENTS AND REGISTRARS OF STOCK.

LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEY.

Capital and surplus invested in Government securities.

PARTIES DEPOSITING MONEY WITH THIS INSTITUTION will receive INTEREST from date of deposit, and may make and withdraw the same at pleasure.

EXECUTORS, TRUSTEES, AND OTHERS, will be accorded every attention.

This company is authorized to act in every position of trust.

R. G. ROLSTON, President.
G. F. TALMAN, Vice-President.
R. C. BOYD, Second Vice-President.
G. P. FITCH, Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

MOSES TAYLOR, G. F. TALMAN,
J. V. ASTOR, SAMUEL SLOAN,
ISAAC BELL, EDWD. MINTURN,
R. G. ROLSTON.

THE NEW 4 PER CENT.

U. S. Bonds.

HATCH & FOOTE,

NO. 12 WALL-ST.,

Offer for sale the new 4 Per Cent. Bonds, either coupon or registered, in denominations to suit purchasers. *Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.* "Called Bonds" and all the various issues of United States Securities received in payment, or PURCHASED AT FULL MARKET RATES.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1879.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS of a deed of trust executed by the WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, under date of Feb. 1, 1875, to the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, as Trustee, the following numbered STERLING BONDS have been drawn for redemption, viz.: Nos. 54, 199, 402, 538, 556, 605, 643, each of £200 sterling, and Nos. 80, 122, 162, 365, 418, 435, 544, each of £100 sterling. And on behalf of the Western Union Telegraph Company, notice is hereby given that the same will be redeemed at the counting-house of Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co., London, on the 1st day of March, 1879, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, EDWARD KING, President.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1879.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY of the City of New-York, Trustee of the Sinking Fund of the Construction and Equipment bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, hereby give notice that, in accordance with the provisions of the said sinking fund, they have drawn by lot the following numbers of seventeen (17) of said bonds, viz.: Nos. 19, 22, 160, 311, 334, 338, 800, 811, 869, 874, 914, 961, 1,153, 1,181, 1,206,

A GRACE CHURCH WEDDING

LUDLOW-CARNOCHAN.

CEREMONY WHICH FASHIONABLE SOCIETY LOOKED FORWARD TO—THE TOILETS AND PRESENTS—RECEPTION AT DR. CARNOCHAN'S HOUSE.

Miss Harriet Carnochan, eldest daughter of Dr. John M. Carnochan, the well-known surgeon, was married to Thomas Ludlow at Grace Church yesterday afternoon. Both bride and groom are well known and esteemed in society, and the wedding was looked forward to for some weeks as an event of the highest social interest. Two thousand invitations were issued. The storm of yesterday, however, deterred a number of persons from attending the ceremonies at the church, though this was a matter hardly regretted by those who did attend, since it gave the latter a better opportunity for observing the elegant toilets adorning their neighbors. The bride is a great grand-niece on her father's side of Gen. Israel Putnum, the old Revolutionary hero. Robert Morris, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was her great-great-grandfather; her grandfather, Major-Gen. Morris, who commanded at the bombardment of Fort McHenry. The groom is the eldest son of Thomas W. Ludlow, Jr., who died several years ago. He is named for his uncle, Thomas Ludlow, of Yonkers, from whom he inherited his large fortune.

There were no floral decorations to distract attention, and the programme on the organ, executed by Mr. S. P. Warren, was of the least elaborate description, embracing Weber's "Jubilee Overture," Spohr's "Rondo Grazioso," a Swedish wedding piece from Sodenmann, one of Meyerbeer's triumphal strains, and the usual excerpt from Mendelssohn, played as the bridal party were passing down the aisle after the ceremony. Among the most familiar faces in the middle pews were those of Mr. and Mrs. Fordham Morris, Mr. and Mrs. John Rutherford, Mrs. Walter Rutherford, Mr. Charles Alexander, Mr. James Ludlow, Gen. Charles H. Crane, Mrs. S. Blatchford, Mr. Gouverneur Morris, Mr. Alfred Wagstaff, and Mr. William Ferdon.

Rev. Dr. Henry C. Potter, Rev. Dr. J. Brecknridge Gibson, of St. John's School, Sing Sing, and Rev. J. C. Tibbitts, Assistant Rector, had just taken their places at the altar railing when the bridal party, preceded by the ushers, Messrs. James Boggs Livingston, William Starr Miller, Theodore Roosevelt, Francis Morris Rutherford, Louis Cruger Hasell, and Edgar Logan, Jr., came down the aisle. The bride was escorted by her father, and was preceded by six pretty bridesmaids, carrying bouquets of roses and walking demurely, two by two. Their names were Miss Mary Morris Carnochan, the bride's sister; Miss Annie C. Ludlow, sister of the groom; Miss Helen Chanler White, Miss Beatrice Pauldin, Miss Helena Rutherford, and Miss Annie Pratt. They were all dressed exactly alike, in white embroidered gauze over white silk, with the usual fall of a graceful veil of tulle. They wore a wreath of white flowers. The bride's toilet was not less simple—a white satin and silk robe, trimmed with point lace flounces. An elegant court train of heavy white silk, with reverse of white satin, and snowy drifts of lace at the shoulders completed the costume. The bride's mother was dressed in dark maroon-colored brocade and silk, trimmed with white point lace and light blue silk. Miss Estelle Carnochan wore a dress of light blue gauze and silk, with trimmings of white lace. Miss Lilian Carnochan's dress was of rose-colored gauze and silk, also trimmed with white lace. The groom and his best man followed the bridal train, and the latter, at the opening of the aisle, took the bride's hand and led her to the altar. Rev. Dr. Gibson performed the legal, and Rev. Dr. Potter the religious, part of the ceremony, the bride and groom kneeling to receive the benediction.

A reception was given last evening at the house of the bride's father, at which the select few were furnished a glimpse of the wedding presents, the number of which was very large. Among the finest were a very handsome silver tete-a-tete set, a splendid ice cream set, a beautiful set of Copeland ware dinner plates, another of handsome after-dinner coffee cups, gold and silver dinner, dessert, sugar, and berry spoons, butter knives, a massive silver bowl, castors, napkin rings, call-bell, and many other costly articles appertaining to the dinner-table. There were, in addition, two elegant mirrors, an etching by the artist Irving, entitled "Courtship," several silver and china vases, flower stands, sconces, handsome fans, a fine parlor clock, a pair of brass candlesticks, a rich gold bracelet, a beautiful silver embossed card case, and innumerable other handsome gifts, both ornamental and useful. Among the friends and relatives sending presents were the six bridesmaids, Mrs. Walter Rutherford, Miss Pressall, Mrs. Bradhurst, Mrs. A. M. Stout, Mr. and Mrs. John Rutherford, Miss Townsend, Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, Mrs. A. C. Bedtner, Mr. and Mrs. Fordham Morris, Miss Doremus, Mrs. H. M. Alexander, Miss Campbell, Miss Mary Smith, Miss Cameron, Mr. Charles Alexander, Mr. James Ludlow, Mrs. Ludlow, Mr. Murdock, Gen. Charles H. Crane, Miss Romayne Stone, Miss Mary Kemble, Mr. Richard Campbell, Mr. Francis Rutherford, Mrs. S. A. Blatchford, Mr. Gouverneur Morris, Mr. Alfred Wagstaff, Mr. L. C. Hasell, Miss Sarah C. Hewitt, Miss Helena Rutherford, Miss Helen White, Mr. William Ferdon, the bride's sisters and brother, and many others. Dr. Carnochan's gift to his daughter was a purse of gold coin for the bridal trip to Europe.

THE BIG BROADWAY FIRE.

DANGEROUS CONDITION OF THE WALLS OF THE BUILDING—THE DEAD FIREMAN.

A "watch" force of firemen, who remained all night around the ruins of Brooks Brothers' building, pouring streams of water on the still burning mass of debris, were relieved early in the morning by others. The piles of charred timbers near Crosby-street burned fiercely throughout the night, and during the day emitted clouds of mingled smoke and steam. A bright tongue of flame burned at the opening of a broken gas main pendent from the middle of the northern wall. Two of the battalion engines, and the apparatus of Engine Company No. 11, were relieved from further attendance at the fire early in the afternoon, and the wetting down of the ruins was done during the remainder of the day by two lines of hose, one of which depended from the roof of the Pacific Bank Building, while the other, attached to a battalion engine in Grand-street, was shifted from place to places by the attendant firemen. The Department of Buildings yesterday ordered the owners of the building to either remove or secure the western wall, facing Broadway, and the connecting fragment of the Grand-street wall. The latter and the northern wall are in a very dangerous condition. It was understood in the afternoon that the insurance companies would take charge of the work of propping up the front wall. No testimony relative to the origin of the fire was taken yesterday by Fire Marshal Sheldon or his Deputy.

A requiem mass will be solemnized to-day at 10:30 A. M. in the Church of St. Rose of Lima, for the repose of the soul of John Reilly, of Engine Company No. 17, who was crushed to death on Tuesday night by the falling of the walls. At 1:30 P. M. the funeral cortége will leave the church and proceed to Calvary Cemetery. In addition to the members of his own company who will attend as mourners, an escort of 10 firemen in command of a foreman, and six pall-bearers selected from different companies, will accompany the body as far as the ferry at the foot of Grand street. The condition of Fireman Denis Doran, who was badly wounded, was reported yesterday afternoon as being much improved.

THE WILL OF THE LATE E. K. COLLINS.

The trial of the contest in the matter of the will of the late E. K. Collins, founder of the Collins Line of Transatlantic Steam-ships, was set down yesterday before Surrogate Calvin, but was adjourned by consent of the parties until June 23 next. The testator died in January, 1878, and the will now being contested bears date of Oct. 25, 1867, and was offered by the widow, Sarah I. Collins. On Feb. 7, 1878, it was admitted to probate. By the terms of the will all the personal property of the testator was given to his wife, together with one-third of the realty. One-sixth of the realty was given to the testator's three half-sisters, and the remainder was to be equally divided between the testator's sons, John, Thomas W., and Edward N. One of these sons, John, filed objections to the will, claiming that it was not his father's last will, but that he had executed one of later date, and that his information on this point was obtained subsequent to the probate being granted. He further charges that his mother knew of the existence of this later will at the time the will of 1867 was admitted, and asks that she be required to produce it. The estate is still a considerable one, though it has been much impaired during the past six or seven years.

FUNERAL OF A VETERAN OF 1812.

Peter Peck, a veteran of the war of 1812, was buried yesterday from his late residence, No. 36 Willett-street. Mr. Peck was born in this City about 88 years ago. He was a relative of the original owner of Peck-slip, and a descendant on his mother's side of Johannes Delamontagnie, a French Huguenot refugee, who once owned a large tract of land in Harlem. He was a "three months" man in the war of 1812, and was stationed at Harlem Heights, under Capt. De Lancey. Mr. Peck was a shoemaker by trade, and worked at the bench until he became too enfeebled by age. He was married in 1812, and his wife died on the 3d inst., aged 84 years. Two daughters survive him. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Putney, of the Second-Street Methodist Episcopal Church. On account of the storm, only one of his comrades was present at the funeral. The body was interred at Cypress Hills Cemetery.

A SHOOTING AFFRAY IN BROOKLYN.

A warrant was issued yesterday for the arrest of J. J. McCormick, a wealthy and well-known resident of Williamsburg, on a charge of having shot at a contractor named George Quinn on Tuesday evening, in a bar-room at the corner of Grand and Sixth streets. Quinn was a witness against McCormick in a suit in the City Court for $800, in which McCormick was defeated. Quinn, on his way back from the court, went into the bar-room corner of Grand and Sixth streets, and finding McCormick there taunted him with his defeat in the suit mentioned. McCormick replied that he would not have lost the suit were it not for Quinn's perjury. A dispute followed, during which McCormick drew a pistol from his pocket and fired at Quinn, the bullet passing through a portion of the latter's clothing, but inflicting no injury. McCormick claims to have acted in self-defense.

THE MUTUAL LIFE.

VIEWS OF THE COMPANY'S LAWYER AND OF THEIR ACTUARY ON THE NEW DEPARTURE.

The committee of Trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, to whom was referred the remonstrance of 132, and the favorable memorial of 8,000, policy-holders, regarding the 30 per cent allowance to new insurers, met yesterday for organization in the company's offices. The committee consists of A. H. Rice, William E. Dodge, Samuel D. Babcock, George S. Coe, Martin Bates, William A. Haines, and F. D. Cossitt. Ex-Gov. Rice, of Massachusetts, was elected Chairman. It was stated that the Mutual Life, late last Summer, recognizing the difficulty of obtaining fresh vitality to make its expectation tables sound, hit upon the expedient of allowing all new insurers 30 per cent. discount on the premiums of the first two years. Two separate interests were immediately affected by this. That largest in popular influence was composed of old policy-holders who could see no reason why their years of adherence to the company should not deserve quite as much recognition as was given to new lives. The other and most active in opposition to the new movement was composed of companies whose new lives were obtained chiefly through large commissions to agents, and which could not afford any such bait for new risks. The feeling among the policy-holders crystallized into the remonstrances which were read at the meeting of the Board of Trustees on Wednesday. The dissatisfied policy-holders represented that, according to the best actuarial authority at their command, such a course would be injurious to their interest in the assets of the company, inasmuch as business could be done on that plan only at a ruinous loss. They hinted at holding the Trustees personally responsible, and this last-named consideration had an immediate effect upon several of the responsible and wealthy gentlemen who compose the board. The latter desired at least to be assured that the step would not be held in question by owners of the board, and if it should prove by the event, ill-advised, that they might not be held either civilly or criminally responsible. That part of the question was left to Judge Palmer, the chief law officer of the corporation and the question of business soundness was left to the actuary of the company. Both reports were submitted to the board meeting which was held on Wednesday last. Judge Palmer's opinion was voluminous and exhaustive. He sought to prove that it was not only to the interest of the new policy-holders, but that the old policy-holders were quite as much interested in supplying the company with new vitality. The hard times had been instrumental in driving out the very lives upon which the longest expectation of life, and, consequently, most profit to the company, was founded. Doubtful risks could not be induced to allow their insurance to lapse while healthy persons flocked out. In order to continue business on sound principles new lives must be got in, and, instead of paying the increased commission necessary to new business to agents, the insured themselves were to be made its beneficiaries. As to the powers granted by the charter, the opinion reviews them at length, and deduces from them the conclusions that the board is empowered to take the steps that it has decided upon. The Trustees are assured that the law only holds them personally and individually responsible when they err consciously, and that ill-judged actions cannot be brought up in judgment against them. The actuaries reported that, instead of the discount to new risks resulting in a loss to the company, business could be done on the new basis at a small margin of profit. This view had been so favorably presented to the insured that all the new risks, and many of the old, were induced to add their voices to the shout in favor of the new departure. The committee was appointed, and will sit to-day, and as frequently thereafter as may be necessary to hear all in favor of, and opposed to, the measure.

LOSS OF THE EMILY B. SOUDER.

STORY OF ONE OF THE SURVIVORS—THE OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION.

Theodore Steinert, quartermaster, and Alfred Anderson, seaman, the only known survivors of the crew of the lost steam-ship Emily B. Souder, gave testimony yesterday before the United States Local Inspectors of Steam Vessels as to the circumstances attending the loss of that vessel. The steamer left this port Dec. 8, 1878, bound for Turk's Island and Cape Haytien. On the following Tuesday the vessel foundered. Steinert testified that severe weather was encountered on the night of Monday, Dec. 9, and that the vessel began to leak very badly. At 1 P. M. the next day, the fore-mast was cut away, as the water was gaining and the ship rolled heavily. The hold cargo, fore and aft, was next thrown overboard, but the water gained, and about dark the fires were swamped. The engineer then came and told the Captain to get the boats ready. They were shortly afterward launched, but the first boat, in which were two or three ladies and several seamen, was at once capsized. Three boats in all were lowered, with 10 men in each, and there were still 10 men on the vessel. A plank raft was made, and Capt. Kuehl, Engineer Tice, Second Mate Thompson, and a passenger named Crosby put off on it.

The six men still aboard lashed some planks to the booby-hatch, but were unable to get it overboard, so they waited until the steamer was sinking, and as the stern went pretty well down a sea came over forward and washed the hatch over the side. Steinert, Anderson, and a passenger held fast to it. The remaining three men were then in the pilot-house, although they had intended to put off on the hatch. Soon afterward Steinert and Anderson picked up a life-raft and got aboard it, but the passenger refused to leave the wreck. A heavy sea soon parted them and they saw him no more. Once the life-raft turned over, but Steinert and Anderson got on it again. When day broke they were out of sight of land and the steamer and all the boats had disappeared, but from some floating freight these men picked up a box of tripe and one of oysters. They remained on the raft until the evening of the 12th, when they were picked up by a schooner. They reached Kingston, Jamaica, on Christmas Day. The Consul at the latter place declined to render them any assistance, and they were finally sent to this City on the steam-ship Atlas. The steamer had four boats—three good ones and one of little use. The life-raft was full of holes. Steinert believes the leak in the steamer began aft. He was at the wheel from 4 o'clock A. M. until 6:30 P. M. on the 10th of December. The vessel was not deeply laden, and had recently been on the dry-dock at Philadelphia. It was blowing a gale, and there was a very high sea on the Tuesday, and they were between 300 and 400 miles from New-York, in the Gulf stream. There were nine passengers, four ladies and five men, and 30 men in the crew. When Steinert and Anderson found the life-raft there was no one on it. This was Steinert's second voyage in this steamer, and on the first trip he liked the vessel very well, as she appeared to be all right and did not take water. He considered her seaworthy in every respect. He saw her go down about 15 minutes after he was washed over with the hatch.

Anderson said he had no statement to make, and that Steinert had told the story better than he could do.

ROBBED BY NEW-JERSEY HIGHWAYMEN.

An individual who presented the appearance of a genuine tramp, but who said that he was an "honest laborer," appeared before Justice Otterbourg yesterday, in the Tombs Police Court, and asked to be committed to some charitable institution, as he was sick, hungry, and destitute, and needed medical care. The applicant, whose left cheek was largely dotted with ugly bruises and scars, gave his name as Henry Ervin, and said that he had walked from Philadelphia to New-York. When about three miles from New-Brunswick he encountered a rough set of fellows, numbering about seven, who peremptorily asked what his bundle contained. Ervin, who did not dream of danger to himself, replied to the threatening request in a manner not agreeable to the New-Jersey gentlemen. The result was that he was stripped of all his outer clothing, knocked down, and brutally kicked and beaten on the head and face. The highwaymen, not content with rendering him insensible by their kicks and cuffs, robbed the helpless man of 60 cents, all the money he had. When he recovered consciousness, and having bathed his wounds in a wayside rivulet, he resumed his journey. Being despoiled of nearly all his clothing, Ervin felt the cold intensely, and also suffered severely from hunger; but being determined to reach New-York, he continued on his way, and reached the Metropolis footsore and weary. He looked around for something to do on Wednesday, the day of his arrival, but failing to find employment he applied to Justice Otterbourg for relief. The magistrate, after hearing his story, sympathized with him and committed him to the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

THE LATEST COAL STORIES.

Judge Packer, of the Lehigh Valley Company, has been in consultation during the past two days with President Sloan, of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, President Lathrop, of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, and other members of the old combination, and it was reported on Wall-street yesterday that an understanding has been arrived at which will probably meet with the approval of all the parties concerned. It is stated that the Lehigh Valley Company has greatly modified its views on the subject of percentages of output. The annual meeting of that company takes place on Monday next, and it is reported that on that occasion Judge Packer will make recommendations favoring a renewal of the combination. On these reports, and on assertions that the recent inclement weather and the prosperity developed in the iron trade have created an unexpected demand for coal, the coal stocks developed much strength in yesterday's market.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

MR. JOSEPH COOK'S LECTURE.

THE INFIDEL ATTACK ON PROPERTY—A PRELUDE ON OBSCENE LITERATURE.

Mr. Joseph Cook's lecture last night before the Young Men's Christian Association was on "The Infidel Attack on Property," with a prelude devoted to the dissemination of obscene literature through the mails. In respect to the last-mentioned topic, Mr. Cook said that a few years ago, at Newark, the Special Agent of the Post Office Department was stabbed twice and disfigured for life because he had hunted down a man who was flooding the United States mails with vile and wicked literature—a man who had violated the law in this respect 18 times under 15 different aliases. This was the class of men with whom the National American League of Infidels now strikes hands. The latest demonstration of this body, under its name of the National Liberal League, was the ovation tendered to Hayward, at Faneuil Hall, Boston, on his being released by pardon from Dedham Jail, an ovation which it is proposed to repeat shortly here in New-York. It remained to be seen whether New-York would allow this National Leper's League of Cancer-Planters to have their sway, and permit them to spread their blood and soul poisoning publications over the length and breadth of the land, to pollute the minds of the young. They had already made several attempts to secure the repeal of the law prohibiting their publications from being sent through the mails, and in their unholy crusade these ghouls of the slums were aided by the publishers of newspapers, who, honestly advocating the rights and interests of a free press, were urging the repeal of that law. Purifying the mails was one of the most direct methods of limiting the circle and power of this evil. In the case of Hayward, he thought the pardon granted, without referring it back to the court for even a passing opinion, was an unwarranted use of the pardoning power. The so-called Free Religious League was but the offspring of the other league, and together they were made up of the most dangerous and vile theories and philosophies with which Boston had yet cursed the United States.

After prayer by Rev. Dr. Evarts, of Chicago, and the singing of a hymn, Mr. Cook began his lecture on Socialism by saying that if people were desired to realize it they might listen to the roar of flames at the Tuileries, the report of the pistol-shot fired at the most paternal of European Emperors, the whiz of the ball sent from Vera Sassulitch's weapon, or, if these were too distant, they might come nearer home and look at Pittsburg in 1877, when 10 cities in the United States were being kept in order by martial law on the Brooklyn side, and that there being mainly propagated through the agency or medium of the secret trade and Socialist societies. After describing and quoting at some length from the writings of Ferdinand Lasalle, Karl Marx, and other European Socialistic leaders, he said the existence of their theories was due to the neglect which has been shown by the world at large to the question of political economy. It had at last, however, been actively taken up, and now most of the leading universities had their Professorships of political economy. It was now engaging the attention of some of the most gifted minds of England and America, but it was still a crude science, and it was even claimed against it that it was an art and not a science. He believed that the standard of wages and profits went hand in hand, and that the old see-saw theory was being rapidly displaced and disproved. But there was a duty resting on every employer and manufacturer in this regard, and that was to raise the standard of living. This was the way in which the Chinese question must be solved, and this question could be overcome in that way if we do not rush hastily into barbarian assaults on them. Educate alike Hans, Patrick, Sambo, and Ah Sin into a higher standard of living, and the rivalry and competition and hatred between them would cease. Let us not be driven to justice to all of them, and he believed there was a high commercial sagacity in it. He closed by denouncing the theories of the Socialists and to the nationalization of property, and while satirically illustrating the impossibility of apportioning it, even if they had the means or method of acquiring it, predicted that this land had never yet seen a day so red with blood as would be that upon which the Socialists should attempt to carry their theories into effect.

THE MURDER OF W. B. WILLSE.

CLOSE OF THE CASE FOR THE DEFENSE—CROSS-EXAMINATION OF THE PRISONER.

Yesterday was the fourth day of the trial of Frank McKenna for the murder of William B. Willse. "The boys" from the Fourteenth Ward slums mustered in full force to be present at what they supposed would be the closing proceedings in the case, and the same rough-looking gang who had on previous days filled the court-room were early in attendance. The prisoner was surrounded by his father and mother and a number of other relatives, and his sister, an overdressed young woman, presented a very handsome bouquet to her brother's lawyer, who, in turn, presented it to Judge Cowing.

At the opening of court the prisoner took the stand, and was subjected to a searching cross-examination by Assistant District Attorney Rollins. He admitted having been arrested three times for felonious assaults, but had been discharged, being fined $10 on one occasion. One of his scrapes, he said, was a saloon shooting affair, at which Bleecker-street, to Central Park and back to Cortlandt-street, at the foot of which, at 10 o'clock, they will embark on board the steam-boat John H. Starin for an excursion down the Bay as far as the Narrows, and up the East River to Blackwell's and Randall's Islands, for a visit to the public institutions.

JOHN W. HULL'S SALE OF BONDS.

Messrs. Field & James, the Broad-street brokers who were robbed of $30,000 of Government bonds on Dec. 28 by John W. Hull, traced some of the stolen bonds yesterday to the First National Bank, to which, it was discovered, they had been sold on the Monday following the robbery by John Monroe & Co., reputable Wall-street bankers and brokers. Messrs. Field & James were at first very indignant at the bank officers and at Mr. Monroe, the fact of the robbery and the numbers of the stolen bonds having been published on the day before the sale, and one of their members called at Mr. Monroe's office to demand an explanation. Mr. Monroe said that he had known Hull for six years, and had had some heavy transactions with him. He never suspected that he was otherwise than perfectly honest and straightforward. Hull had owed the firm $900 for a letter of credit which he had purchased to send to his wife in Europe some time before, and they had been dunning him for it. On the afternoon of the robbery, between 2:30 and 3 o'clock, he dropped in and said that he wanted to settle. He threw down five of the stolen bonds, and asked Mr. Monroe to sell them for him and deduct the amount due. Mr. Monroe responded that it was too late that afternoon, but that they could dispose of the bonds on the following Monday morning, if that would suit. Hull said that he needed some money at once, and asked whether they could not advance him $4,200, and keep the bonds as security. They agreed to this, and handed him that sum. They ascertained from the newspapers next day that the bonds had been stolen, but as they had come into their possession in a legitimate manner, and before the fact of the robbery was made public, the law held them not responsible for any loss. Accordingly, they had the right to sell them to the First National Bank next day. The reason they did not mention the matter was that they did not wish to be dragged into the newspapers. Hull still owes them a balance on the letter of credit transaction.

UNCLE CORNEEL'S WEDDING.

Injustice was done to "Uncle Corneel" Williams, the venerable colored Custom-house porter, whose intended nuptials were announced yesterday, in stating his age at 75. He will be 81 years old on March 21, next. At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, after completing his "stint" of shoveling the snow from the sidewalk surrounding the Custom-house building, he modestly presented himself to Collector Merritt, and asked for three days in which to enjoy the honeymoon. The Collector promptly gave him a week to recover in, and he took his departure for Sullivan-street, carrying a huge bouquet, amid the cheers of his 1,200 fellow-employés. The marriage was duly celebrated last evening by Rev. Mr. Wilson, Pastor of Zion Methodist Episcopal Church, in Bleecker-street, of which the bride is a member. The latter is a blooming damsel of 57 years, estimated, on the best colored Custom-house authority, to weigh 180 pounds. Her maiden name was Sarah Sands. Though no formal reception followed the ceremony, the house No. 212 Sullivan-street, where the happy couple will make their future home, overflowed with friends and acquaintances, and a roaring good time was had. The Custom-house employés manifested their appreciations of the groom's qualities by an elecant present, comprising two articles of domestic utility, inclosed in a beautiful green and gold case.

A SON OF A SEA COOK.

Emile Wagener is a lad about 9 years old, who is now an inmate of the New-York Juvenile Asylum. His father is a cook upon one of the French steamers, and is now in Europe. His parents quarreled and separated, and he fell into the custody of a Mrs. Sophia Salton, who placed him in the asylum. His mother died last month, and upon her death-bed requested her sister-in-law, Mrs. Mary Peleuss, to adopt and rear Emile. Mrs. Peleuss obtained a writ of habeas corpus from Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday, and argument as to the proper custodian of the boy will be heard to-day.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.

The death of Eliza Ryan, aged 106 years, was reported to Dr. Nagle, Register of Vital Statistics, yesterday, as having occured in the Alms-house on Blackwell's Island. She was a native of Ireland, was unmarried, and emigrated to this country 86 years ago. Death resulted from senile asthenia.

THE EXPRESSMEN'S CONVENTION.

CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION—ELECTION OF NEW OFFICERS.

The morning session of the annual convention of the Expressmen's Mutual Benefit Association, which met yesterday at the Metropolitan Hotel, was devoted to the consideration, in Committee of the Whole, of the report of the Committee on Constitution and By-laws. Mr. S. M. Shoemaker, of Baltimore, presided, and there were 25 delegates present. At the afternoon session the report of the committee was further considered and partially adopted. At the evening session, the proposed constitution and by-laws were adopted, section by section, with a few slight amendments. The principal changes effected by the new constitution is one making the sessions of the convention biennial, instead of annual, and another creating the office of Treasurer, which has heretofore been filled by the Grand Secretary. The new constitution also provides for three classes of members, to the heirs of the first of which, in case of death, shall be paid $2,000, the second $1,000, and the third $500. An initiation fee of $2 is to be paid by each member upon joining the association, and upon the death of a member an assessment of $1 will be levied upon each member in good standing, to constitute a benefit fund. The following were chosen officers for the ensuing two years:

President.—S. M. Shoemaker, Resident Manager of the Adams Express Company, Baltimore, Md.

Vice-Presidents.—James C. Fargo, American Express Company, New-York.

Grand Secretary and Treasurer.—Sutherland De Witt, United States Express Company, Elmira, New-York.

Executive Committee.—For four years, H. W. Dwight, Springfield, Mass.; E. Hayden, St. Louis, Mo.; J. S. Hubbard, Detroit, Mich.; A. D. Kenner, Baltimore, Md. For two years—J. G. Yates, Cleveland, Ohio; J. F. Fargo, Chicago, Ill.; E. W. Sloane, Indianapolis, Ind.; T. G. Wallis, Elmira, N. Y.

The convention then adjourned to meet at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the third Wednesday in January, 1881. In the evening most of the members of the convention attended the ball of the employes of the American Express Company at Irving Hall. At 9 o'clock this morning they will participate in an excursion on the Metropolitan Elevated Railway from

THE NEXT DOG SHOW.

The Westminster Kennel Club have appointed the second week in April for their third annual dog show, and have engaged Gilmore's Garden as the place for holding the exhibition. The show will open on Tuesday, the 8th of April, and continue until the 11th. The premium-list will be very valuable, and an unusually large entry-list is expected. Many valuable dogs have been imported expressly for this show, and it is anticipated that it will eclipse in interest any of its predecessors. The New-York show comes first in the circuit this year, and will be followed by large shows in Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, &c.

DEMOCRATS OPPOSED TO TAMMANY.

The Sub-Committee of Nine, of the Joint Committee of Twenty-seven, of the Irving Hall, City, and County Democracy appointed by those organizations to form a permanent union of the Democrats of this City opposed to Tammany Hall, met yesterday in the office of Hon. John B. Haskin, in the Bennett Building. A long session was held, at which a plan of organization, prepared by Messrs. Nelson J. Waterbury, Emanuel B. Hart, and Robert B. Nooney, was discussed. The salient features of this plan are, the enrollment of Democratic voters opposed to Tammany in the various districts of the City, the holding of primary elections for members of district associations, and the selection afterward by the associations of a General Committee of representative men. The whole matter will be brought before the Joint Committee of Twenty-seven at a meeting to be held this evening at the Westminster Hotel, for its action.

COLLISION ON THE EAST RIVER.

THE OCEAN STEAMER JENNY OTTO RUNS INTO TWO FERRY-BOATS—NO PERSONS INJURED.

The Union Ferry Company's boat Monticello was run into by the steam-ship Jenny Otto, just outside the Hamilton-Avenue Ferry slip, on the Brooklyn side, shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Fortunately, there were less than 100 persons on board the ferry-boat, for, had it been crowded, the loss of life would have been very great, as the entire after ladies' cabin was torn out by the heavy iron stem of the steam-ship, and fragments of the wreck were strewn in every direction. The Jenny Otto had just left the Columbia-street stores, where she had received her cargo, and was making for the Buttermilk Channel, when the ferry-boat Baltic was about to enter the slip which the Monticello was leaving. Mr. Smith, the pilot of the latter, could not see the steamer, because of the long covered pier which extends out into the river, just above the slip, until it was too late to go back, and he was compelled to keep on his way across her bows. The steam-ship, which was now getting well under way, appeared to be attempting to avoid him, but, a moment later, struck the stern end of the Baltic, and then, shearing off, struck the Monticello with a terrific crash right aft of the starboard paddle-box, and, as her stern was swung slowly around by the steamer's stern, the ladies' rear cabin was torn out with a loud, crunching noise. At the first shock the ferry-boat listed over to port, and as she began to swing around many of the passengers thought she was sinking, and some of them took life-preservers from the racks above the seats and were putting them on, when they were assured that there was no danger. She entered the slip as soon as possible, and, after landing the passengers, went to the company's yard, near the foot of Atlantic-avenue. No one was injured by the collision, nor was the hull of the boat in any way damaged. There were but two ladies on board, and they were in the forward cabin. The horses on board the boat manifested considerable fright at first, but were soon quieted by their drivers. The Jenny Otto slacked up after the collision, but soon proceeded to sea with the wreck of the ferry-boat's guard rail still dangling from her bows. On board the Baltic there were a larger number of passengers, and although they were just going into the slip, many of the ladies screamed and became greatly excited. This boat sustained no material injuries. A Director of the Union Ferry Company, who was on the Baltic, says that the steamer was only about 500 feet from the pier heads on the Brooklyn side, and that there is a law requiring steam-ships to keep the centre of the stream, as the danger of collisions is thereby decreased. The revenue boat at the Battery and a number of tug-boats went to the assistance of the ferry-boat as soon as the sound of the collision was heard. Mr. Smith, the pilot of the Monticello, is confident that he can clear himself at the official investigation, which will be made as soon as the pilot of the Jenny Otto returns to this City. That steamship was loaded with grain, and bound for the River Tyne.

THE MURDER OF OFFICER SMITH.

COVERT D. BENNETT AND MRS. SMITH ARRAIGNED IN JERSEY CITY.

The bill charging Covert D. Bennett with the murder of Officer R. H. Smith, at Layfayette, last August, which was presented to Judge Knapp in the Hudson County Oyer and Terminer, Tuesday, also charges Mrs. Jennie R. Smith, the widow, with the crime. Mrs. Smith had already been indicted for the murder by the Grand Jurors who finished their labors in October last, and she had been arraigned upon it and pleaded. So, when it became noised around yesterday that the new Grand Jury had indicted her a second time, the rumor only served to fan the excitement which had been kindled by the announcement of Bennett's indictment. In anticipation of Bennett's arraignment a large crowd gathered in Judge Knapp's court yesterday morning. At the instance of District Attorney McGill, Sheriff Toffey soon afterward produced Bennett in court. On entering the bar he conversed for a few moments with ex-Judge William T. Hoffman, his counsel. The conference was interrupted by Mr. McGill directing the prisoner to stand up. Bennett, with his hat in one hand and the collar of his unbuttoned coat turned up around his neck, arose and turned his eyes upon the prosecutor. Mr. McGill briefly stated the substance of the indictment and asked Bennett how he pleaded.

"Not guilty," responded Bennett, in a firm and deep, but not loud, voice.

Judge Hoffman, in answer to the inquiry of the court, said that the case would be ready for trial on the 27th inst., and Judge Knapp set down its commencement for that day.

District Attorney McGill, still holding the indictment in his hand, paced uneasily up and down the court-room. Half a dozen months after Bennett had been removed, the portly form of Deputy Sheriff Peel, with the widow by his side, entered the door. Mrs. Smith was dressed in unrelieved black, and a black veil served to partly conceal her features. She walked with an easy, unconstrained air to the bar inclosure, and took a seat on a chair near the entrance-gate. She looked plump and almost stout, and there was no sign of nervousness or emotion upon her face. She stood with one foot forward when District Attorney McGill directed her to rise, and she answered "Not guilty" in a pleasant, almost cheerful voice, when the substance of the indictment had been read to her. Judge Knapp said that her trial would also begin on the 27th inst., and Mrs. Smith was taken back to jail.

It is said that District Attorney McGill will enter a nolle prosequi upon the first indictment found against Mrs. Smith.

THE BEILSTEIN DIVORCE SUIT.

In the suit of Dorothea Beilstein against Martin Beilstein for divorce, on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment, counsel for plaintiff moved before Judge Gilbert, in Brooklyn, yesterday, to strike out a portion of the defendant's answer charging that his wife served a term in prison in Germany before her marriage, for grand larceny, and that she was a habitual drunkard. Counsel for the defendant claimed that the portion of his client's answer referred to was necessary in order to show cause for cruel treatment, if any such treatment were proved. Judge Gilbert granted the motion to strike out, reserving that the incidents of the plaintiff's life previous to her marriage could not enter into the case, and that if she were a drunkard, as alleged, it was the duty of a good husband to try and reform her rather than to treat her cruelly.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Rooms of the Board of Aldermen, as well as the apartments devoted to the use of the clerks, are being entirely remodeled.

The second annual assault-at-arms of the New-York Athletic Club will be held on the evenings of Friday and Saturday, Feb. 21 and 22.

The annual reunion and dinner of the New-York Wesleyan University Club will be held Thursday evening next, at 6:30 o'clock, at the Westminster Hotel.

A dinner of the Alumni of Columbia College will take place this evening, at 7 o'clock, at the Union-Square Hotel. The Henley crew are to be the guests of the association.

Mayor Cooper has accepted the resignation of Mr. John J. Hallaran, one of the attachés of the Mayor's office during the administrations of ex-Mayors Havemeyer, Wickham, and Ely.

Judge Landon, in Part III. of the Supreme Court, yesterday, placed upon the day calendar for Monday next, the suit of Cornelius J. Vanderbilt against William H. Vanderbilt to recover $1,000,000.

Two more lighters with cargo from the steam-ship Vindicator, ashore at South Beach, Long Island, arrived at Staten Island yesterday. The work on this vessel has been suspended on account of the storm.

John Francis Kenny, a youth of 17, of No. 329 East Thirty-ninth-street, died yesterday from the effects of a blow which he received on the 20th of July, 1876, at the hands of John H. Cawley, of No. 589 Second-avenue.

Jacob Spray, of No. 167 Ludlow-street, who for a number of years had been in the employ of the Sisters of St. Barnabas Mission house, No. 304 Mulberry-street, while cleaning the sidewalks in front of that institution yesterday afternoon, suddenly fell dead from heart disease.

The case of Isaac Perlstein, Charles Bernstein, Abraham B. Freeman, and Joseph Levy, the East Side incendiaries, indicted for setting fire to the six-story tenement-house No. 11 Ludlow-street, was on the calendar of Judge Cowing's court yesterday. The McKenna murder case being still in progress, it had to go over until Tuesday next.

Delegates from the principal German singing societies assembled last night in the Germania Assembly Rooms to perfect arrangements for the holding of a Grand Lodge of Sorrow in honor of Bayard Taylor on the arrival of his remains at this city. The lodge will be held in the great hall of the Assembly Rooms, which will be draped in black.

The Sixth and Ninth Avenue Railroad Companies have taken out licenses for the cars run on their roads. The former company has obtained licenses for 84 cars, the fees amounting to $3,300, and the latter for 20 cars, at $20 each. These are the only companies that have yet taken out licenses in the City, but the others have been sued for the amounts claimed to be due by them.

The following assignments for the benefit of creditors were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday: Isidore Platt to Isidore Busch, with preferred debts amounting to $7,000; Dominique Durand to Eugene Martinache; Max Spiess to Louis Waller, with preferred debts amounting to $1,925; Daniel Webster Arnold to William R. Swift, and Thomas O'Neill to Henry Allen.

An order in the suit of Alexander Stewart and others, against Cornelia M. Stewart, Henry Hilton, and others, substituting Ira Shafer for S. F. Kneeland as attorney for the plaintiff, in accordance with the recent decision of Judge Wesbrook, was filed yesterday in Supreme Court, Chambers, and the papers upon which the order was based were sent to the General Term.

Twenty new cases of scarlet fever and eight cases of diphtheria were reported at the Sanitary Bureau yesterday, and 10 deaths of scarlet fever, and

The New-York Times.

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A GREAT DRY GOODS FIRE.

A CONFLAGRATION IN THE HEART OF THE DISTRICT.

LOSSES ESTIMATED AT NEARLY $2,500,000—ONE BUILDING DESTROYED AND OTHERS DAMAGED—A HARD FIGHT FOR THE FIREMEN—A BRILLIANT SPECTACLE AND CROWDS TO WITNESS IT.

A fire in the very heart of the dry goods district last night threatened at one time to become one of the most disastrous conflagrations that has occurred in this City for many years. The efforts of the firemen, the thickness of the walls of the buildings attacked, and the absence of much wind, combined to prevent a very extended spread of the flames. The building, comprising Nos. 62 and 64 Worth-street, and Nos. 70 and 72 Thomas-street, were entirely destroyed. The adjoining buildings on each side, on both streets, were almost destroyed. Other adjacent structures suffered less serious injury from smoke and water. The loss upon buildings and contents is estimated at between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000. A curious incident of the fire is that its discovery was caused by the squeaking of the terrified rats. An unusually large crowd of spectators was drawn to the scene of the fire, the flames being visible at a great distance.

RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE FLAMES.

BRILLIANT SCENES AS THE FIRE SPREAD FROM ONE BUILDING TO ANOTHER—CROWDS GATHERING ABOUT THE BURNING STRUCTURES—THE ALARM GIVEN BY RATS—THE FIRE AS SEEN FROM A DISTANCE.

A great fire broke out last evening in the row of handsome iron and brick warehouses erected upon the site formerly occupied by the old stone building of the New-York Hospital, bounded by Broadway and Church streets and Worth and Thomas streets. Before the flames were extinguished they had totally destroyed the double building Nos. 62 and 64 Worth-street, running through to Nos. 70 and 72 Thomas-street; the double building Nos. 58 and 60 Worth-street, and Nos. 66 and 68 Thomas-street, was greatly damaged, with Nos. 74 and 76 and 62 and 64 Thomas-street, which run half-way through to Worth-street. The fire originated on the premises of Van Volkenburgh & Leavitt, who occupied Nos. 62 and 64 Worth-street, extending through to Thomas-street, and was first discovered about 7:50 P. M., an alarm being sent out at 7:52 P. M. The fire had evidently been burning some time before it was discovered, and in a very few seconds gained great headway. When the fire-engines arrived in response to the call, the flames had already reached the roof, and were raging with great fury. Alarms were sent out in rapid succession, summoning the full reserve force to the spot; but before the earliest engines had got into working order, an operation requiring only a few minutes, a great body of flame burst from the roof, its appearance indicating that one building at least was doomed beyond a doubt.

As the glowing tongues of fire leaped upward amid a cloud of sparks, they filled the air with a great flood of brilliant red light that was seen for miles away, its reflection being plainly visible across the Hudson and Harlem Rivers, and drawing great crowds of spectators to the scene. Elevated railway cars, ferry-boats, street cars, and carriages—every means of transportation were brought into requisition to convey people to the spot. After the first quarter hour, fully 10,000 people had gathered in the vicinity of the burning buildings, but still spectators flocked to the scene by the thousands, and although the task of gaining a good view of the flames was an utter impossibility, they stood gazing at the clouds of smoke and red glare that illuminated the sky.

The fire was constantly gaining an alarming headway, which, had the wind been blowing briskly at the time, would certainly have caused a vast conflagration. The breeze very fortunately was light, and the engines poured streams of water upon the buildings from every available spot. This flood of water seemingly did little toward abating the fury of the fire, and within 20 minutes of the discovery of the fire, the entire building was burned out from Worth-street to Thomas-street. The floors and beams fell in with a crash, the entire store being lighted up a moment later with a flood of flames, against which its blackened front, with its arched windows, stood out in bold outline, and a great cloud of blazing sparks shot into the air, the whole forming a magnificent spectacle. The partition wall between this and the adjoining building, Nos. 58 and 60, suddenly fell in, and the flames sprang into the still uninjured building, instantly setting fire to the pine flooring and the ceiling of the top story.

A scene of great activity followed. Firemen, armed with axes, attacked the doors of buildings on the other side of the street, and, bursting them open, dragged hose to the roofs and directed streams of water upon the building last attacked by the flames. The doors of H. B. Claflin & Co.'s great store were opened to the firemen, and from the roof of this building floods of water were poured upon the fire. Lanterns glittered from the roofs of other stores, marking the presence of other firemen, ready to prevent the fire from crossing the street. The fronts of the buildings on Thomas and Worth streets began to smoke, however, and water was thrown directly upon them, and was dashed off in clouds of spray and steam. Meantime, the flames had been making rapid progress in Nos. 58 and 60. Suddenly the copper coping, which had glittered with a brilliant green hue in the midst of the flames and sparks, fell with a loud report to the pavement and broke, like some great pyrotechnic piece, in a myriad of glowing emerald stars. It was a beautiful spectacle, but, as in the case of the falling of the interior of the first building, was only the forewarning of the entire destruction of another of the warehouses.

A blazing beam, falling through the hatchway with a reverberating echo, opened a way for the flames, and, followed in their course by breaking timbers and shivered plate-glass, they quickly worked their way downward, floor by floor, until they reached the ground floor. Then beams and flooring fell, as in the building first destroyed, and then another grandly-beautiful scene was suddenly presented to the spectators. The frame-work of the windows blazed with white light, and within the flames burned with a hue of bright crimson, which soon disappeared in a cloud of steam and dense smoke that for a time threw a partial darkness over the entire scene. The obscuration lasted only a moment, however, and then the ruins of the two destroyed buildings rose black against the glowing flames.

The second building ruined, there was now only the corner building, Nos. 54 and 56, to protect Claflin's warehouse, and the roof of this building was now fringed with a narrow cloud of smoke that rushed downward and along the roof as though some current of air were drawing into the building. Firemen rushed quickly into Claflin's building and, with additional lines of hose, poured water upon the roof of the corner warehouse. Although its floors were of wood, as in the other building, a thick partition wall of brick rose above the roof, and by constantly pouring water through the flames upon it, the firemen were able to keep the fire on Worth-street under comparative control. By this means, with the aid of a number of streams directed from the third stories of warehouses on Thomas-street, with a similar purpose, the building was saved, and stood, throughout the night, a perfect barrier against damage to Claflin's store.

But, though baffled here, the flames swept quickly over the partition walls of Nos. 62 and 64 Worth-street, and reached the roof of Nos. 66 and 68, which at once became ignited. It burned a long time without apparently making much progress, but soon the cornice fell and dashed itself upon the pavement, breaking into a shower of brilliant green sparks, and the fire began to eat its way downward slowly, the efforts of the firemen being directed to preventing, not so much the destruction of the building, which was a foregone conclusion, as the spreading of the flames to the premises Nos. 68 and 73 Worth-street. In this undertaking they were successful, and though floor after floor caught fire, burned, and fell, leaving the burning beams glowing like the grates of a great furnace, the interior, as far as the partition wall that divided the premises from Nos. 74 and 76 Thomas-street, was totally destroyed, and the flames exhausted themselves without doing damage to the adjoining building the firemen were trying to save.

On Thomas-street the flames from Van Volkenburgh & Leavitt's store caught the roof of the adjoining building, Nos. 66 and 68, the top floor of which was occupied by a dealer in Government goods, as was indicated by a large wire-work sign. This was soon shining out brightly against the flames that were rapidly pursuing their destructive course toward the bottom of the building. Before they were brought under control they had destroyed the three upper floors. The effort to subdue them was a desperate one, and before they had abated their fury great damage had been inflicted by water upon the premises Nos. 62 and 64, and Nos. 74 and 76 Thomas-street. The reflection of the flames upon the plate-glass windows of Claflin's establishment produced a mirage so perfect that it seemed as if flames were really destroying its interior. Many who pushed their way down Church-street, which was filled with a dense fog of smoke and steam that rendered walking the most difficult of tasks, were so deceived by the spectacle that they hurried to firemen to assure themselves that the great building was not really afire.

At 10 o'clock the flames, although they still brilliantly illuminated the ruins and raged with unremitted fury among the débris that had fallen through to the cellars, were declared to be under control. The greater number of the spectators, however, lingered about the scene with an undiminished interest, and crowded about the snorting and trembling engines. Those who fancied they had seen enough of the spectacle, and started out with the intention of returning home, found themselves brought face to face with a startling dilemma. The water had completely flooded the gutters, and changed the snow into slush. The sidewalks, too, were glazed with a thin crust of ice, from which they frequently slipped into and sat suddenly down in the midst of the slush. To get away from the scene, all were compelled to wade through small lakes of chilling water and slush, and rather than attempt the uninviting task thousands lingered with the hope that the street-cleaners, who were called out to render the streets fit for walking, would reach that part of the City soon. The ruins were still ablaze and the engines still hard at work trying to subdue the flames at a late hour.

It seemed only a few minutes after the fire had broken out that the flames rose high enough to light up the whole lower part of the City. At first a long column of smoke with a base of fire appeared, when viewed from a distance, to rise through the roof of the burning building and mount slowly upward. Thousands of sparks danced through the heavy masses of smoke which floated off with the light breeze blowing from the north-east; and here and there large flakes of fire, thrown off by the burning mass below, rose high into the air.

This appearance of the fire continued for about 10 minutes; then the flame disappeared, and only clouds of white and gray smoke arose, so that it appeared as if the firemen were obtaining control of the flames. But only for a moment, for the flames shot up again from two sides at once, showing that they had found new outlets or fresh material, and gathered fury every second. Suddenly a distant rumbling and crashing sound was heard, and in the same instant an immense mass of fire and smoke was thrown up, while two great volumes of flame leaped clear of the mass below, as if ejected from a crater. Their sudden glare flashed into momentary relief every parapet and pinnacle for a mile around, and the shout of the thousands of spectators greeting this terrific display came like the roar of breaking waves. After this, the fire evidently continued to grow in size and intensity. Masses of bright flame rose so high as to be plainly visible from a long distance; volume after volume of smoke rolled up in rapid succession; the inky sky was lit up with the bright glare; a fiery cloud seemed to hang above the conflagration; the towers, the snow-covered roofs, the gables, and iron traceries of the thousands of buildings of the part of the City in which the burning building was situated, seemed to come out more clearly into view as the fire progressed in intensity.

As the floors successively fell in, the same loud crash, followed in an instant by the volcano-like ejection of flame and smoke, marked the gradual progress toward the exhaustion of material for the flames to feed upon; but for a long time before this point was reached, the burning building resembled a vast furnace, so fiercely yet so steadily did the fire burn.

The fire was discovered by A. J. Rollé, bookkeeper of the firm of Walkinshaw & Voigt, who occupied the ground and first floors of No. 64 Worth-street. Mr. Rollé was detained beyond the usual hour of closing the office. The building is deserted generally by 7 o'clock, and Mr. Rollé said to a TIMES reporter last night that he was probably the only person, with the exception of the porter of his firm, remaining in it when the fire broke out. He was in the office, which was on the second floor, at about 7:45 o'clock, and was arranging some papers preparatory to locking them in the safe, when his attention was attracted by the squealing of rats. This sound was not unusual, but the loudness of it, and its increase, as if the rats were flying in terror from the upper walls, so impressed him that he called the porter, and leaving him in charge of the office, ran down stairs in search of an officer. As Mr. Rollé passed out of the Worth-street entrance, he heard the crackle of glass, and looking up saw flames bursting from the windows of the third floor, directly over his employers' store. He immediately shouted "Fire!" and an alarm was speedily given.

The upper part of the building, Mr. Rollé said, seemed to be all ablaze within five minutes from the time he first saw the flames. It was his opinion that the fire had been gaining headway for half an hour before the rats gave him warning. The third floor, where the fire began, was occupied by Van Volkenburgh & Leavitt, importers, who had a large stock of light and inflammable goods. Mr. Rollé scarcely had time to rush back to the office, gather up some papers, and look the safe, before the flames had communicated, by means of the elevator shaft, to the second floor. The spread of the fire continued to be exceedingly rapid, and within half an hour Mr. Rollé saw the building No. 62 and 64 Worth-street completely destroyed.

THE STORY OF THE FIRE.

How the fire originated is a mystery. The first alarm was given by the automatic signal, and was conveyed to the quarters of the Lower Insurance Patrol in Murray-street, reaching there at 7:45 P. M. A section of the patrol under command of Assistant Capt. Lacour immediately responded. When they arrived in front of the building the flames were shooting out of the third story of the store, No. 62 Worth-street. No fire apparatus had arrived at this time, and Capt. Lacour, finding that no alarm had been sounded, sent one of his men to the alarm-box at Broadway and Thomas-street to send out the alarm. In a few minutes Engine Company No. 31 appeared on the scene, and was quickly followed by Engine No. 7 and Hook and Ladder No. 1. Foreman Frank Riley of the latter company, who is in charge of the First Battalion in the absence Chief Rowe, who was injured at the Vessey-street fire, came on the ground and at once ordered a third alarm to be sounded. Meanwhile the Fire Insurance Patrol and the firemen had entered the burning building. The patrol began to cover up the goods with their water-proof covers, but were soon compelled to beat a retreat, as the flames spread so rapidly that they had to fly for their lives. They abandoned a number of their covers, which were destroyed. In the absence of Chief Bates, who is out of the City, Assistant Chief Shay took charge of the force of the Fire Department which the repeated alarms brought to the scene of the conflagration. In his arduous duties he was assisted by Chiefs King, Bonner, Acting Chief Riley, Chiefs Gicquel, Rhodes, Miller, Fisher, and Campbell. As engine after engine arrived they were stationed as the numerous hydrants which abound in the district, the hose was quickly stretched, and in a very short time a number of powerful streams of water were brought to bear on the rapidly increasing flames.

The firemen fought the flames inch by inch, but for a long time their efforts appeared to make no impression. From the roofs of the adjoining building immense volumes of water were poured on the burning structures. Before long it was apparent that the building Nos. 60 and 62 Worth-street was doomed to destruction, and the efforts of the firemen were directed to secure the safety of the surrounding buildings, which, filled with valuable stocks of goods, were in great danger. The flames had eaten their way through to the buildings Nos. 70 and 72 Thomas-street, and it was feared that if they crossed the street, which at this point is not over 30 feet wide, and is lined on both sides with five and six story buildings, the Fire Department would be powerless to prevent the laying in waste of the entire dry goods district. A determined stand was made at this point by the firemen, and at one time there were six streams of water from the street and from the windows and roofs of the opposite building playing upon the flames. The adjoining buildings were protected by streams of water on their roofs.

The extension of the flames westward was checked by four streams from the roof of Claflin & Co.'s immense warehouse, which were kept playing on the roof of the buildings running along Church-street and fronting on both Thomas and Worth streets. Two of these streams were furnished from the store, under direction of the employes of the firm, who are organized into a fire brigade, and are well drilled and disciplined.

The upper stories of the building Nos. 66 and 68 Thomas-street took fire from the adjoining buildings, and the flames would have been checked before they had made much progress but for the fact that the fire dropped through the elevator shaft from the top story to the sub-cellar. The firemen were then compelled to force open the lower doors of the structure, and to direct two of the streams into the cellar to extinguish the flames, which were gaining headway, and threatened the complete destruction of the building. In this way as much damage was done by water as by fire in this building.

By 11 o'clock the fire was under control, but it was midnight before any of the reserves were sent back to their quarters. A number of steamers and a large force of firemen remained at the fire cooling off the ruins and to guard against a fresh outbreak of the fire. Too much praise cannot be awarded the members of the Fire Department for the determined and gallant fight they made against odds which at one time threatened to overpower and render their well-directed efforts worthless. From the highest officer to the lowest private, all behaved well. The discipline displayed was admirable. Orders given were quickly obeyed, and the conduct of the firemen challenged the admiration of all who witnessed their noble efforts to stay the progress of the fire. It must be remembered that the fire had gained great headway before the alarm was given, the streets through which the heavy engines were to be hauled were rendered almost impassable by the accumulated snow, and the engines were greatly delayed in consequence. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, the fire, which at one time threatened to devastate the dry goods district, was checked in its progress in time to prevent the most disastrous conflagration which has menaced this City for years. During the progress of the fire, Commissioners King, Gorman, and Perley were present and assisted and encouraged the firemen in their arduous task.

THE LOSSES.

The district in which the fire took place is that in which are crowded together the offices and stores of the largest dry goods commission-dealers and importers in the City, and among the principal of these were the firms who were burned out, or had their stocks damaged by fire, smoke, and water. Notwithstanding the commission character of their business, almost every one of these firms carried a stock valued at more than $250,000. Several of them are agents of foreign manufacturers, and are known in France and Germany; and the domestic commission houses control the products of some of the largest print-works and woollen goods mills of this country. The principal losers are the firms of Van Volkenburgh & Leavitt, Walkinshaw & Voigt, Forstmann & Co., Schnabel Brothers, and H. W. T. Mall & Co.

The building in which the fire originated was occupied by Van Volkenburgh & Leavitt, Walkinshaw & Voigt, and Nouss & Henlein. The first-named firm is in the dry goods commission trade. They occupied the first floor, cellar, and sub-cellar, in which they had a stock valued at about $500,000. This stock is totally destroyed. Mr. Leavitt said last night that they were insured fully, but he could not tell the companies holding risks nor the amount of insurance.

Walkinshaw & Voigt occupied the second floor on Worth-street, and all the lofts above the first floor on Thomas-street. They are importers of foreign-made woolen goods, and had a stock valued at $400,000, not a dollar's worth of which was saved. They are insured for $442,000, distributed as follows: Imperial, $25,000; Northern, $25,000; Liverpool, $20,000; Globe, $20,000, and 78 other insurance companies of this and other cities, and of foreign countries.

Nouss & Henlein, who occupied the third and fourth floors of Nos. 62 and 64 Worth-street, and in whose apartments the fire originated, are importers of laces and tailors' trimmings. Their stock was worth about $75,000. It was completely destroyed.

The building Nos. 58 and 60 Worth-street, which was destroyed, was occupied by two firms. B. H. Smith & Co. and Chapman & Martin had the first floor, cellar, and sub-cellar, both firms being engaged in the commission trade, and carrying a joint stock of about $250,000. They suffer a loss of about $150,000 by smoke and water, their goods being soaked through and through.

Forstmann & Co. occupied the upper part of the building. They are among the largest importers of French cloths in the United States, and are the agents for the sale of the F. & H. (Forstmann & Hoffman) cloths and doeskins made at Aix la Chapelle, France. They had a stock of $300,000, which is ruined—that which is not burned being made worthless by water.

The building Nos. 66 and 68 Worth-street was occupied by three firms. The ground floor and cellars were occupied by John Slade & Co., doing a commission business in domestic goods. They carried a stock of $200,000, and suffer a loss of half that amount.

Schnabel Brothers, importers of foreign woolen goods, and among the principal dealers in castors, cloths, and doeskins, occupied the second floor, and had a stock valued at $350,000, upon which there is a total loss.

Henry W. T. Mall & Co., also importers of woolen goods, had a stock of $100,000, which is destroyed.

Nos. 56 and 58 Worth-street were occupied on the ground floor and cellars by James F. White & Co., importers of Irish linens, and on the second floor by R. H. White & Co., dealers in French silks and shawls. James F. White & Co.'s stock was worth $100,000, and is badly damaged by water.

R. H. White & Co.'s stock, worth about $25,000, was also damaged by water.

Nos. 62 and 64 Thomas-street, corner of Church-street, is occupied by the offices of buyers for out-of-town houses. It is damaged by water.

The occupants of Nos. 66 and 68 Thomas-street were: William Simpson's Sons & Co., first floor and basements; Nonotuck Silk Company and Florence Manufacturing Company on second floor; Neustaedter & Brothers, third and fourth floors; John S. Holden's storage rooms for Government supplies, on upper floors.

William Simpson's Sons & Co. are manufacturers of cotton print goods. Their stock, valued at $60,000, is almost completely ruined by water.

Neustaedter Brothers are manufacturers of men's furnishing goods. Their stock, worth $20,000, is also ruined by water.

The loss of the Monotuck Mill will be very large on a stock of $125,000.

The goods stored in Holden's apartments are destroyed by the flames.

Nos. 70 and 72 Thomas-street were totally destroyed, only the iron front being left standing. The building was occupied by Van Volkenburgh & Leavitt, Walkinshaw & Voigt, and Nouss & Henlein, whose losses are above stated.

Upham, Tucker & Co. occupied the ground, second, and third floors, and the cellars of Nos. 74 and 76 Thomas-street. Their stock of print goods, valued at $150,000, was damaged to the amount of about $20,000 by water and smoke. The upper floors of the building were vacant, the large clothing-house of Elfeldt, Levy & Co. having recently moved out.

The buildings destroyed, and all but one of those damaged, were owned by the Manhattan Real Estate Company. The single exception is the building at Worth and Church streets which is the property of James F. White, who occupies part of it. The buildings were on leased ground, and are estimated to be worth $150,000 each. Those destroyed and most damaged have rented for $15,000 each annually.

The following is a recapitulation of the losses:

LOSSES ON STOCK.

Van Volkenburgh & Leavitt	$500,000
Walkinshaw & Voigt	400,000
Forstmann & Co	250,000
Nouss & Hoslein	50,000
B. H. Smith & Co	100,000
Schnabel Brothers	250,000
Henry W. T. Mall & Co	100,000
John Slade & Co	100,000
William Simpson, Sons & Co	30,000
Neustadter brothers	20,000
Nonotuck Silk Company	100,000
Florence Manufacturing Company	
James E. White & Co	25,000
R. H. White & Co	10,000
Upham, Tucker & Co	30,000
John S. Holden	60,000
Occupants of Nos. 62 and 64 Thomas-street	20,000
Total	$2,045,000

LOSSES ON BUILDINGS.

Nos. 62 and 64 Worth-street, } Nos. 70 and 72 Thomas-street, }	$250,000
Nos. 58 and 60 Worth-street	50,000
Nos. 66 and 68 Worth-street	30,000
Nos. 54 and 56 Worth-street	10,000
Nos. 74 and 76 Thomas-street	10,000
Nos. 58 and 60 Thomas-street	30,000
Total	$330,000

RECAPITULATION.

On stock	$2,045,000
On building	380,000
Total	$2,425,000

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT AND POLICE.

While the fire was at its height 26 engines, more than half the entire number in the City, were throwing powerful streams of water upon the burning buildings, through long lines of hose. Nine hook and ladder companies were also in attendance. The engines were summoned to the fire by two alarms, several special calls, and a "simultaneous call." The first alarm was sounded at 7:52 o'clock, and brought to the spot Engines Nos. 31, 7, and 27, and Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 1 and 8. A third alarm, bringing out all those companies which would have responded to both a second and third call, was sounded at 8:07, and in response to the call Engines Nos. 12, 29, 9, 6, 4, 13, 20, and 32, and Hook and Ladder Trucks Nos. 9, 10, and 6 hurried to the fire. Two minutes later the "simultaneous" call was sent out, bringing Engines Nos. 14, 5, 33, 18, 25, 16, 28, 1, 3, 13, and 20, and Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 3, 12, 7, and 5. Special calls were sent out at different times for Engines Nos. 11, 24, 15, and 30. At 8:35 o'clock the officials at the gate-house of the Central Park Reservoir were warned by the "water-pressure call" to turn on a full pressure in the water-mains, and in a few moments the increased power and force of the streams drenching the burning buildings showed that the warning had been heeded. The large number of engines called to the fire left the City without any preparation for other fires south of Fourteenth-street, and in order to be prepared for any additional demands upon the force, the places of several of the down-town engines were filled by engines from those up-town districts in which no fire was likely to occur.

The Police arrangements were taken in charge by Inspector Dilks, who was early on the ground, with Sergts. Grant and Sattle, of his staff. About 150 policemen were on duty. These were made up of detachments from the Twenty-seventh, Eighth, Fifteenth, and Ninth precincts, and the full reserve force of the Fifth, under Capt. Eakins, in whose precinct the fire occurred. The Police formed a fire-line extending from Broadway through Duane-street, to West Broadway, to Leonard, to Broadway, to Duane. The crowds surged against the patient Police in foolish attempts to get nearer the fire and into greater danger, but they could not break the fire-line. At midnight about 100 of the Police were relieved, leaving the remainder to guard the adjacent property, and keep curious people from getting into the firemen's way.

A FIRE IN THE NEW CAPITOL.

CONSIDERABLE EXCITEMENT, BUT ONLY A SLIGHT DAMAGE TO THE BUILDING.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—At half an hour after midnight there was a fire in the new Capitol, which has created some excitement, but has, fortunately, resulted in very little damage. A man standing at the corner of Eagle and State streets, saw a bright light at the top of the building near the eastern end, and in the unfinished part of the edifice. He rang an alarm from box 39, and there was a rush of engines and men to the spot. The firemen gained an entrance to the building, and for half an hour made ineffectual efforts to reach the point where the fire was burning. Finally, four or five men groped their way along a ladder through deep snow to a derrick platform, where it was found that the fire was burning about a small furnace, which has been kept going to prevent a hoisting-engine from freezing. About 50 of the firemen kept up their search for an exit from the finished part of the Capitol for half an hour, groping about with lanterns, and finally gave up their tramp when the fire was reported subdued by the Chief Engineer. The fire could not easily have extended beyond the point where it originated, but at one time it was feared that it might consume the temporary roofing over the eastern end of the building. The extent of the damage cannot be ascertained to-night, but it is probably slight. The street in front of the Capitol was thronged for an hour with an excited crowd, most of the people being impressed with the idea that a great fire was raging inside the building.

OTHER LOSSES BY FIRE.

The Keithfield Rice Mills, on Black River, Georgetown County, S. C., were burned on Wednesday. The mills are a total loss, and were valued at $36,000. They were owned by Robert Adger, of Charleston. The insurance is only $10,000 in the following companies: Springfield, Mass., $2,000; British American, of Toronto, $2,000; City Fire Insurance Company, of Richmond, Va., $1,500; Virginia State, of Richmond, $2,000; Manhattan, of New-York, $2,000. A portion of the rice destroyed was insured for $4,000, equally divided between the Philadelphia Fire Association and Commercial Union, of London.

The dwelling of Dr. Arthur Kemble, at Salem, Mass., with its contents, including a valuable library and works of art, was burned yesterday morning, involving a loss of $12,000.

The store of Theodore Viol, at Belle Plain, Minn., was destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is estimated at from $10,000 to $12,000, on which there is an insurance of $9,500.

A fire at Grundy Centre, Iowa, yesterday morning, destroyed eight business houses, including two banks and the Post Office. The loss is estimated at $40,000.

MISUSING CHARITABLE FUNDS.

CHARLES DEMOND, THE TREASURER OF THE MASSACHUSETTS HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY, A DEFAULTER.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—Another case of malfeasance in office is reported here, and from an unexpected quarter. The Treasurer of the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society, Mr. Charles Demond, who has held office for a long time, and was intrusted with the control of large sums of money from time to time, the fullest confidence being placed in his judgment and integrity, has been removed by the Executive Committee of the society, and the following card sent out to the public:

MASSACHUSETTS HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society feel it their duty to announce that they required the resignation of their late Treasurer, Charles Demond, on account of recently discovered malfeasance in his office by an unauthorized disposal or use of the invested funds of the society. They trust that his past occupancy of their treasurership will not be considered any indorsement of his acts.

By vote of the Executive Committee,
W. BARROWS, Secretary.

The Home Missionary Society is a Congregational institution auxiliary to the American Home Missionary Society, and its objects are to facilitate the organization of orthodox Congregational Churches and congregations and to assist feeble congregations and churches in this State. It depends for support on the voluntary offerings of the different churches in the State, and last year it received $58,495 67 from donations, besides $10,113 22 in legacies. As a rule, the legacies received from year to year are invested and only the income is used for the objects of the society. These legacies have been gradually accumulating for years until, at present, the amount of invested funds is quite large. Mr. Demond, who is in the possession of the Treasurer, though the Executive Committee alone has the authority to invest them. Mr. Demond, it is stated, has been speculating quite largely in real estate in the West, and it is reported that, without the knowledge of the Executive Committee, he has sold the securities of the society and invested the proceeds in Western lands, presumably for the sake of the commissions he would receive on such investments. The property has all been placed in the hands of the society, but its value is regarded as very doubtful, the general impression being that a considerable loss was incurred by the reinvestment. The Executive Committee is investigating the matter, and, until it finishes its labors, it will be impossible to say just how the society stands. The members are very reticent at present. The Secretary who signs the above card says there is no evidence that Mr. Demond profited at all by the reinvestment of the funds. The amount at risk in Demond's transactions is stated to be from $50,000 to $100,000.

Mr. Demond says his whole difficulty grew out of a loan of $5,000 to a hard-pressed young publisher here on real estate securities which proved to be of little value. He found it necessary to "nurse" the property thus received, and continued to invest the society's funds in the hope of saving it until he had raised from $60,000 to $80,000. By the direction of the society he invested about $30,000 in Chicago mortgages some time ago. Of this, $15,000 were on a building loan which his Chicago agent thought was a profitable investment. The contractor who was to erect the buildings with this sum died before the work was completed, leaving matters in a bad condition. He [Demond] then changed $9,000 of the building loan to a loan on building lots, and his agent went on and finished the buildings. On the loan on these lots he received no commission, but on the original $15,000 he did get a commission, and the Finance Committee knew of it. Mr. Demond further states that it was the custom of his predecessor to invest the society's funds without consultation with the Finance Committee, and he had acted according to that precedent.

THE JAMES RIVER ICE-GORGE.

RICHMOND, Jan. 17.—The New-York steamship Wyanoke, which left Richmond four days ago to force her way through the ice-gorge, has now got nearly to the Dutch Gap Canal, and is making slow but steady progress. Attempts to break the gorge with nitro-glycerine failed. The United States steamer Fortune left Norfolk to-day to make her way up the James River to Lower Brandon, to provision the iron-clad fleet at that place.

EVIDENTLY PROUD OF HIS CRIMES.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 17.—Richards, the Kearney murderer, sentenced to be hanged on April 26, is now confined in the State Penitentiary. He confesses three more murders, in general, in addition to the six known to have been committed. He says he has sold his body to the Medical College, provided the institution furnishes him with comforts and luxuries until death. He holds his full written confession for sale to the newspaper which will bid highest.

CHIEF JOSEPH AS A LECTURER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—A regular Indian powwow was held in Lincoln Hall this evening, and was very largely attended. The platform was occupied by Indians, among whom were Chief Joseph and Yellow Bull, of the Nez Percés tribe; Colorado Petro and four companions, of the Ute tribe, all gorgeously attired in rainbow-hued blankets; and a number of representatives of the Cherokee, Creek, and Choctaw tribes. Mr. A. B. Meacham stated at the commencement of the proceedings that the object of the meeting was so give the red man an opportunity of speaking for himself as to his rights and liberties. He introduced Chief Joseph as one of the grandest warriors who had ever lived. Chief Joseph gathered up his blanket and walked slowly to the table. Then he helped himself to a glass of water and began his address, speaking in the Nez Percés tongue, Mr. Arthur I. Chapman acting as interpreter. He has an excellent voice, and spoke with confidence, using a natural and easy gesticulation, and appearing as though insensible that his language was utterly unintelligible to his listeners. The story of the recent Nez Percés war was modestly told in picturesque language, and the recital of the many treaties that had been made and immediately broken by the white men, several times elicited cries of "shame." Col. Adair, of the Cherokees, Col. Porter, of the Creeks, and Colorado Petro also spoke.

THE INVASION OF AFGHANISTAN.

KANDAHAR OCCUPIED BY THE BRITISH WITHOUT A SHOT BEING FIRED—ANARCHY PREVAILING AT KABUL—DISORGANIZATION OF THE AFGHAN ARMY.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—A telegram from Kandahar, dated on the 8th of January, says: "The sun is setting, and the last troops of the advance of Gen. Stewart's and Gen. Biddulph's forces have filed out of the Kabul gate of Kandahar. Crowds of people are lining the streets and covering the roofs to witness the magnificent procession of men and horses, all looking, however, in hard-working condition. Not a shot was fired, nor did any contretemps of any kind occur prior to entering the city. We have captured the post arriving from Herat for Mir Afzul, late Governor of Ghuznel, and Kheiat-i-Ghilzai is reported to be without a garrison. It is reported that anarchy prevails at Kabul."

[Kandahar, an account of the capture of which is given in the above dispatch, is the principal city of the province of the same name, and was formerly the capital of all Afghanistan. It is situated in a barren, mountainous region, 280 miles south-east of Herat, and 275 miles south-west of Kabul. The seat of government was transferred to the latter city from Kandahar in 1774. Kandahar is well laid out, the streets run at right angles, and the four principal ones, which are very wide, meet in the centre of the city. The Urghundaub River is near the city, and channels of river water run through the more important streets. It was once before occupied by the British, namely, in 1839, but they soon abandoned it. In 1854 Dost Mohammed, of Kabul, recovered it, and in 1858 it fell into the hands of Yakoob Khan. It is a fortified city, has a population of upward of 30,000, and is of much political importance, as well as a strategical point of no mean significance.]

CALCUTTA, Jan. 16.—An official dispatch says that the Khelzai chiefs attempted to create a disturbance and plunder Kabul, but Yakoob Khan induced them to withdraw. The Ghilzai chiefs are urging Yakoob Khan to make friends with the British. Afghan deserters confirm the reports of the disorganization of their Army. There had been slight marauding disturbances in the Kojuk Pass, but the marauders were punished.

TIDINGS OF MARINE DISASTER.

THE BARK ITALIA AND THE SCHOONER CUBA TO BECOME TOTAL WRECKS — OTHER LOSSES ON THE OCEAN.

LONG BRANCH, Jan. 17.—The two vessels which came ashore in yesterday's snow-storm—the schooner Cuba at Long Beach and the bark Italia at Deal Beach—will prove total wrecks. Hopes were entertained that the Cuba, with her cargo of molasses, could be saved, as she was a stanch vessel. But the wind to-night from the eastward has thrown her on her side, and it is feared that she is leaking. Her cargo is consigned to Scammell Brothers, of New-York. The crew of Life-saving Station No. 20 safely landed Capt. Hutchinson and his crew, and took care of them until to-night, when they departed for New-York.

The Coast Wrecking Company's men, with the patrol of Station No. 6, boarded the Italian bark Italia this morning, and saved the effects and clothing of her crew. The Captain's effects could not be reached, as the cabin was submerged. They found all the stanchions and ribs of the vessel broken away, and the deck in a shaky condition. The vessel careens so much on her side to the leeward that her keel can be seen from the beach. There is nearly 12 feet of water in her hold, and it is feared that she is embedded so deep in the sand, over a ledge of rock, that she is broken in two. Yesterday the coast wrecking men were confident that, with the use of steam pumps, they could lift her and get her off the beach, but to-night they have given up all hopes of saving her. Messrs. Bezan & Boisen, the agents of the Mutual Marine Insurance Company of Genoa, of Italy, in which company the Italia is insured, say that their risk is for $24,000, the vessel's value being $35,000. The ship wrecked sailors of the Italia, 14 men, are yet at the Life-saving Station. The agents of the owner of the vessel have made no provision for them, and they are almost starved, the station men having no means or way of obtaining food enough for them. What they have to eat is sent by the wives of the station men and the neighboring farmers. The Captain and owner's agent have comfortable quarters at the hotel.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—The schooner Kate, from Boston for Dennis, went ashore last night on Marshfield Beach. One of the crew was lost overboard.

ST. JOHN, New-Brunswick, Jan. 17.—A special cable dispatch announces the total loss of the brig Rock, Capt. Wright, from Troon for Matanzas, with coal.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The American brig Don Quixote, Capt. York, last reported at anchor north of the island of Arran in distress, having lost her master, mate, and two men.

The British brig J. W. Beard, Capt. Robinson, from New-York, Nov. 29, for Bayonne, last reported in distress Jan. 15, in Loco Roads, went ashore at Saint Jean de Luz to-day, and is expected to become a total wreck. Her crew was saved.

The bark Isolina was abandoned off Fastnet on Jan. 13. The crew has landed at Liverpool.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen on the Atlantic coast, with increased cloudiness and easterly to southerly winds. Light rains have prevailed in the Gulf States, and heavy rains in the Ohio Valley and Tennessee. Light snow and rain are reported from the lake region, with southerly to westerly winds. The temperature has risen slightly in the districts east of the Lower Mississippi River, in the lower lake region, and in New-England. The barometer has risen in the Missouri Valley and southward to Texas. The rivers have risen 20 inches at Saco, 28 inches at Louisville, 12 inches at Pittsburg, and 36 inches at Brownsville. Ice is reported as moving at Morgantown, West Va.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England, generally cloudy weather and snow or rain, with southerly to westerly winds, falling barometer and stationary or slight rise in the temperature.

For the Middle States, generally cloudy weather and rain or snow, south-east winds, shifting to southerly and westerly, falling, followed by rising, barometer, and stationary or slight rise in temperature.

For the South Atlantic States, partly cloudy weather and rain north of Florida, falling followed by rising barometer, southerly winds, shifting to westerly and north-westerly, and nearly stationary temperature.

For the Gulf States, cooler northerly to westerly winds, slight rise in barometer east of Texas, and areas of rain, followed by clearing weather.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, rain, followed by partly cloudy weather, slight rise in barometer, and slightly colder north-west to south-west winds.

For the lower lake region, light rain or snow, followed by partly cloudy, colder weather, south-west to north-west winds, and

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS.

THE FREE SHIPPING BILL.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST THE MEASURE BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE—NO PROSPECT THAT THE NAVIGATION LAWS WILL BE CHANGED AT THIS SESSION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—On Tuesday last, Senator Butler, of South Carolina, introduced a resolution in the Senate, asking the Secretary of the Interior by what authority the Southern Pacific Railroad was constructing its line through the Territory of Arizona. The Secretary of the Interior to-day sent to the Senate a letter stating that on Nov. 12, 1878, "the Southern Pacific Railroad of Arizona," by its Vice-President, filed a map of its route in the Land Office at Florence, Arizona, and that on the 14th of the same month, the Southern Pacific Railroad filed a map of its route in the same office, which was identical with that of the first-named road. These maps and papers were filed under a general statute granting right of way over the public domain to railroads that shall file in the General Land Office a map of the proposed route, together with their articles of incorporation. Whether or not the law was strictly complied with in the first instance does not appear, but it does appear from the accompanying papers that the Secretary's letter that the day after the resolution was introduced, Mr. C. P. Huntingdon, who signs himself, "Agent and Attorney for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company," filed in the Interior Department another map of the route of the Southern Pacific Railroad. It is still a disputed question whether the road has not complied with the laws, and is therefore constructing its road without authority.

ST. MARTIN'S STORY.

A DENIAL BY MR. GIBSON—PROBABILITY THAT ST. MARTIN WILL BE CALLED TO THE WITNESS STAND.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The publication of St. Martin's statement of the doings of the Stenger sub-committee at New-Orleans attracted general attention here to-day, and must result in some of the persons implicated calling that gentleman to the stand. Mr. Gibson said, when spoken to about the statements made by St. Martin affecting him, that they are wholly without truth; that in due time he will demonstrate this to the satisfaction of all fair-minded men. Had he been managing the Potter committee, as it is alleged he has been doing, he would have long since disposed of St. Martin and his manifold perjuries; but, inasmuch as a member of the committee has been attacked, he has been constrained to say nothing until Mr. Stenger and the Democratic members of the committee have decided upon their course.

TRYING TO FORCE AN EXTRA SESSION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Evidence is increasing tending to show that it is the purpose of the Democrats to force an extra session of Congress. No settled plan seems as yet to have been agreed upon to bring this about, but there is reason to believe that the plan now contemplated is to insert certain legislation of a political character in one of the important appropriation bills, to which the Republicans will not assent. It is considered significant that the House Committee on Appropriations has not reported a single appropriation bill, since the holiday recess, although it was announced three weeks ago that the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial bill was ready to report.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1879.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan to-day amounted to $2,148,500.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $387,190, and from Customs, $423,704 49.

A member of the Ways and Means Committee is authority for the statement that another call for reports from the committee will be made early in February. This will afford an opportunity of discussing of the sugar question at the present session of Congress.

The House Census Committee met this morning, and appointed a sub-committee to confer with a similar sub-committee of the Senate, with a view to deciding jointly on a bill to be reported favorably upon by the respective committees, thereby avoiding to some extent the possibility of prolonged controversy when the measure is reached for final action.

The Senate Committee on Territories met this morning for the purpose of hearing arguments as to the advisability of bringing the Indian Territory under a civil form of government. Delegations from the Cherokees, Chickasaws, and Creeks were present. The Choctaws, who are also interested in the question before the committee, were not represented.

Mr. John Roach was before the House Naval Committee this morning, and was examined by ex-Secretary Robeson in regard to the old material purchased by him from the Navy Department. His testimony was to the effect that the transaction was highly advantageous to the Government and disadvantageous to himself. He never examined the material before it was delivered to him, but took it on the certificate of the bureau officers. His loss on the material he estimated at $75,000.

The petition of A. T. Stewart & Co., of New-York, presented in the Senate to-day by Mr. Kernan, strongly intimates that the Secretary of the Treasury has unwarrantably interfered in the matter of the appraisement of kid gloves imported into that City, and asks the appointment of a committee to investigate the whole subject, in order "that some fitting change may be made in the law for the ascertainment of values, whereby the repetition of wrongs done by Government officers under the simulated forms of law may be avoided and made impossible in the future."

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections held a meeting to-day for the purpose of taking action on the memorial of Mr. D. T. Corbin, who claims to be entitled to the seat in the Senate now occupied by M. C. Butler, of South Carolina. Senator Wadleigh was ready to submit a report in favor of the admission of Mr. Corbin, which has informally received the sanction of the Republican members of the committee, but Senator Hill had not completed the preparation of the paper which is to be presented as a minority report, and action upon the subject was, therefore, postponed until Monday.

THE CONNECTICUT SENATORSHIP.

HON. ORVILLE H. PLATT, OF MERIDEN, RECEIVES THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

HARTFORD, Jan. 17.—The Republican Senatorial caucus concluded its session at 2:25 o'clock this morning, having, on the thirty-sixth formal ballot, placed in nomination Hon. Orville H. Platt, of Meriden, who received 76 votes, Gen. Hawley 72, and Marshall Jewell 1. The caucus was a good-natured one, and the result gives general satisfaction. Especially is it looked upon by the best-informed Republicans as very decidedly in the interest of party organization and success hereafter, as the candidate, who will be elected next Wednesday in the joint convention, represents none of the party antagonisms, and secured his nomination through support from all sections, which places him above all sectional influences. Gen. Hawley's vote held steadily together throughout. Had it not been for the fact that he was already elected to Congress, and that his election to the Senate would necessitate a special election in his district, there is very little doubt that he would have received the nomination. As it is, he is placed conspicuously in the front as a candidate two years hence for the succession to Mr. Eaton, should the Legislature then be Republican. He is a cordial friend of Mr. Platt, whom he indorses as eminently well qualified to occupy the position.

Mr. Platt is 51 years of age, and was born in Washington, Litchfield County, this State. Since he entered upon the practice of his profession as a lawyer he has lived in Meriden, where he is universally esteemed. He has been active in various religious and reformatory enterprises. He is one of the deacons in the Congregational church at West Meriden, formerly ministered to by Rev. W. H. H. Murray. Mr. Platt's first appearance in public life was as a successful candidate for Secretary of State on the American ticket in 1857, when Gov. Holly was elected. In 1861-2 he was a member of the State Senate, and while in that body made himself very offensive to the Democrats of the State by securing the passage of a resolution directing the removal from the walls of the chamber of the portraits of ex-Govs. Isaac Toucey and Thomas H. Seymour on the ground of their disloyalty. The portraits were taken out, leaving the bare frames which they had occupied on the walls, where they presented a significant appearance, surrounded by the other portraits in the chamber. They were not restored until two years afterward, and meanwhile Mr. Platt figured in all the Democratic papers, offensively, as "Picture Platt." It did him no harm, however, for his thorough sincerity was acknowledged, and at the time a large majority of the people of the State heartily indorsed his course. In 1864 and 1869 he was a member of the lower house, he being the last elected Speaker. As Chairman of the State Central Committee during two years he did efficient work, and the extensive acquaintance he then made has been of service in the Senatorial contest. He will not make a brilliant, but will be a useful, intelligent, and honorable Senator, who will do the State no discredit.

LOGAN NOMINATED IN ILLINOIS.

HE RECEIVES 80 VOTES ON THE FIRST BALLOT TO 26 FOR OGLESBY.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 17.—All the members were present at the Republican caucus this evening. Logan received 80 votes to 26 for Oglesby, and was nominated on the first ballot. Farwell's name was not presented in the caucus.

One member, Mr. Riddle, of Chicago, announced that under no circumstances would he vote for Logan. Without his vote Logan will have 3 majority on joint ballot. There is talk of a bolt, but it is not believed that it will amount to anything, and it is probable that Logan will be elected next Tuesday.

THE WISCONSIN SENATORSHIP.

STILL BALLOTING IN THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS—THE DEMOCRATS NOMINATE JUDGE RYAN.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 17.—The Republican Senatorial caucus reassembled at 7:30 this evening. A motion was adopted to continue the balloting until otherwise ordered by the caucus.

TWENTY-EIGHTH BALLOT.

Whole number of votes, 88; necessary to a choice, 45.

Keyes	31	Sawyer	2
Carpenter	25	Washburn	2
Howe	27	Rublee	1

TWENTY-NINTH BALLOT.

Keyes	33	Rublee	1
Carpenter	26	Angus Smith	1
Howe	25	D. M. Kelly	1
Sawyer	1		

THIRTIETH BALLOT.

Keyes	28	Sawyer	3
Carpenter	25	Rublee	1
Howe	27	Kelly	1

THIRTY-FIRST BALLOT.

Keyes	30	Smith	2
Carpenter	24	Kelly	2
Howe	28	J. T. Lewis	1
Sawyer	1		

THIRTY-SECOND BALLOT.

Keyes	31	Smith	2
Carpenter	26	Kelly	1
Howe	26	J. H. Howe	1
Sawyer	1		

THIRTY-THIRD BALLOT.

Keyes	32	Sawyer	1
Carpenter	25	Kelly	1
Howe	26	J. L. Dyer	1

THIRTY-FOURTH BALLOT.

Keyes	32	Kelly	4
Carpenter	24	J. H. Howe	1
Howe	25	Dyer	1
Sawyer	1		

THIRTY-FIFTH BALLOT.

Keyes	31	Sawyer	2
Carpenter	27	Kelly	1
Howe	26	Hod Taylor	1

THIRTY-SIXTH BALLOT.

Keyes	30	Kelly	1
Carpenter	26	Bob Ingersoll	1
Howe	27	W. T. Price	1
Sawyer	1	Hod Taylor	1

The Democratic members of the Legislature, to the number of 26, met at 7:30 o'clock in the State Agricultural Rooms, on the first floor of the Capitol. Senator Hudd was chosen Chairman, and Assemblyman Carel Secretary. A ballot for a candidate for the United States Senate resulted in Chief-Justice E. G. Ryan, of Madison, receiving 18, and Gen. Gabe Bouck, of Oshkosh, 8. Ryan was declared the nominee of the Democrats, and the caucus adjourned without further action till Wednesday next. Several members of the Democratic caucus desired to make no nomination, as they did not wish to be bound by the caucus, but desired to vote for a Republican in case of a bolt. It was generally conceded that in such an event the caucus nomination would not binder members.

MR. GARY'S INVENTIONS.

FORMATION OF A COMPANY COMPOSED OF NEW-YORK AND BOSTON CAPITALISTS TO PUSH GARY'S MACHINES.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—Negotiations which have been in progress for several days between Wesley W. Gary, the inventor of the magnetic motor, and gentlemen representing a combination of Boston and New-York capitalists were concluded to-day, the necessary papers signed, and steps taken for the formation of a stock company for the introduction on a large scale of the magneto-electric machine for generating electricity for the electric light, for telegraphing without the use of the battery, and other purposes. A cash payment of a large sum was made to Mr. Gary, and he is to receive one-half the stock of the company. The capital is ample, and the gentlemen interested include several quite prominent capitalists connected with large enterprises in this city and New-York. Before the papers were signed, experts were brought in and the principle upon which Mr. Gary's inventions are founded was demonstrated to their entire satisfaction. With the model with which Mr. Gary has experimented to secure the best method for generating electricity for the light, and also to telegraph without the use of the battery, most remarkable results have been obtained. Mr. Gary is to superintend the work of building the machines, and work will be begun at once in a well-equipped shop in this city, upon the building of large machines for practical use. When the charter is obtained, the company is organized, and the inventor is amply secured in his patents, a full and technical description of these later inventions will be permitted, and the publication of the names of the leading capitalists in the combination allowed. Mr. Gary has given his attention of late entirely to the development of the electro-magnetic machine, and the motor has meanwhile been untouched. With this the new company has no concern.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 17.—Samuel A. Sherrar was arrested several months ago for the murder of William B. Walker, in Accomack County, Va., 16 years ago. He was tried, and yesterday was acquitted, at Eastville, Va., his plea having been "self-defense."

THE FRENCH REPUBLICANS.

WILL DUFAURE'S MINISTRY FALL?

THEIR DECLARATION UNFAVORABLY RECEIVED—A BELIEF THAT THE CABINET CANNOT REMAIN IN OFFICE—RUMORS THAT PRESIDENT MACMAHON WILL RESIGN—THE REPUBLICANS HUNGRY FOR OFFICE.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—M. De Girardin, in the *France*, proposes a Cabinet of members of the four sections of the Left, under the Premiership of Gambetta.

All the fractions of the Left held meetings to-day. The Moderate section, although it unanimously voted that the Ministerial declaration was unacceptable, showed during the discussion that they almost all favored the retention of the present Cabinet if Dufaure will consent to make his declarations more distinct. The discussion will be continued to-morrow. The Republican Union declared that they considered it useless to discuss the declaration in view of the unanimous disfavor with which it was received, and instructed M. Floquet in Monday's debate to insist especially upon modifications in the staff and changes of public officials. The Extreme Left rejected the declaration of the Ministry, and instructed M. Madier de Montjau to express its objections on Monday. At the meeting of the Senators belonging to the Left Centre, M. Fersy made a speech adhering to the Government programme. The Deputies of the Left Centre resolved to adhere to the Ministerial programme, awaiting with confidence the explanations and acts of the Cabinet, especially as regards public officers.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Paris says: "The Ministerial statement has generally produced an unfavorable impression, even the moderate journals discussing it with reservations."

The *Journal des Débats* expresses regret that the Government did not employ more animated and cordial language. It says: "In reading their declaration one might believe that nothing had happened in France for a long time, whereas only a week ago the Republic was established."

The *Republique Française* says: "The Government must rely only upon the significance of their acts and the frankness of their attitude, as the declaration will be of no assistance to them."

The *Dix Neuvieme Siecle* says: "The Government spoke for 20 minutes without pronouncing a single word that they ought to have spoken. The language of the Ministry is not a new programme, but a simple exposition of the situation or a report of Parliamentary proceedings."

The *Figaro* says: "The Ministerial statement is a political testament which will not prevent the fall of the Cabinet."

The *Constitutionnel*, *Gaulois*, and *Soliel* praise the Government programme. The *Rappel*, *Voltaire*, *Marseillaise*, and *Revolution Française* vehemently attack the statement, and characterize it as void of purpose, the fruit of madness, and employ other like expressions.

The question of the Ministerial crisis is discussed everywhere, and the general impression prevails that the Cabinet can scarcely remain in office after the unfavorable reception of their programme in the Chambers. The *Siecle*, indeed, expresses the opinion that the Ministry cannot survive more than 24 hours. In some quarters it is said that a crisis will ensue immediately, that President MacMahon will summon M. Gambetta, and in the event of his refusing to form a Cabinet President MacMahon will resign. On the other hand, it is believed by some that if M. Gambetta refuses to form a Cabinet, President MacMahon will not resign, but will request M. Dufaure to form a new Ministry. It is pointed out, however, in Parliamentary circles, that, according to strict parliamentary rules, there can be no other President of the Council than M. Gambetta, since he, at the present moment, practically holds the post. In spite, however, of the language of the Republican journals, and the generally prevailing impression, there is a somewhat strong belief in well-informed circles that the Ministry will obtain a majority in the Chamber of Deputies after the debate, which begins on Monday.

The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs as follows: "Although the prevailing opinion is that the days of the Dufaure Cabinet are numbered, I still retain a strong impression that the storm will blow over. It is reported that M. Gambetta intends to get up a Ministry of nobodies, under Senator Duclercq, who would be laughed at throughout the country. I do not believe he will persevere in such a foolish policy."

The *Daily Telegraph's* Paris correspondent says current rumors point to the retirement of all the Ministers except MM. Say and De Marcere.

The correspondent of the *Times* says: "The silence with which the Ministerial statement was received resembled that at a sentence of death. The capital sentiment on the statement was the promise of dismissals from office, without which nothing can save the Cabinet. The Republicans, after eight years' impatient waiting, now wish to install themselves, and no cabinet can last except on condition of making a terrible clearance of officials. As there is no other reason than this for upsetting the Dufaure Cabinet, I do not think its successors need alarm France or Europe. All that will be witnessed is an avalanche of dismissals and appointments, which will pass off without giving trouble, except to those directly affected. It would be premature to pass judgment at once on the doings of the Left. We must wait for the new Cabinet and its programme before crying "Fire." President MacMahon, it is hoped, will stay in any case, and show himself perfectly constitutional and ready to give France any Government commanding a majority.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The *Times'* Paris correspondent says M. Gambetta will leave Paris to-day, (Saturday,) and will only return on Monday in time for the debate. The correspondent says Gambetta has adopted his present tactics because he fears he can no longer control the majority, and intends to veer around gradually to the side of the assailants of the Ministry.

The same correspondent considers it most improbable that the Cabinet will amplify its programme in Monday's debate. He points out the possibility that the Left is only aiming at the dismissal of M. Dufaure and the reconstruction of the Cabinet, and says Gambetta will probably abstain from verbal attacks upon the Government, fearing the risk of being compelled to accept office.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

RUN ON A LONDON BANK—NEW CATHOLIC BISHOPRICS TO BE ESTABLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES—FAILURE IN THE IRON TRADE—BISMARCK'S DISCIPLINE BILL.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—An enormous crowd assembled to-day in Lombard-street, and great excitement prevailed over a reported run on the Bank of the London and County Banking Company. I am credibly informed that the origin of the report was in a dispute about a cab-fare in front of the bank, which attracted a crowd. This was about 11 o'clock A. M. It soon began to be whispered about that the bank was in trouble the crowd increased, and a genuine run was begun. The bank has a good many branches in the suburbs of London, and possibly the rumor spreading to these may create such a drain on the cash as to bring the concern into difficulty.

Reuter's dispatch from Rome states that, in addition to the proposed appointment of several Vicars Apostolic in parts of America destitute of episcopal churches, the Vatican intends to establish several new Bishoprics in the United States, and institute a new hierarchy different from the present one. The Pope has sent a circular to Bishops outside of Europe, with the view of extending the collection of Peter's pence in all countries of the world.

Thomas W. Rooker & Co., Glamorganshire iron masters, have failed. They owe the Bristol and West of England Bank £800,000.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says: "The Liberals, despite their opposition to gag law, are convinced that further restrictions are absolutely necessary to guard against abuse of speech in the Reichstag, and though they are strongly opposed to the Chancellor's remedy, pure and simple, as too drastic, the opinion is gaining ground that he will coerce or cajole them to his purpose."

The Governmental *Post* complains of the bitter tone characterizing English criticisms of the measure. It thinks England's opposition to the bill is nothing more than another form of her antipathy to the Chancellor's protectionist policy.

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—The *Post* says that Prince Bismarck has declared privately that he was indifferent as to the fate of the Parliamentary Discipline bill, which, he said, he proposed solely in the interest of the Reichstag itself.

MADRID, Jan. 17.—The constitutional newspapers loudly complain that domiciliary visits were made on Thursday night to the houses of three friends and partisans of Marshal Serrano, and search made for a seditious pamphlet, which, however, was not discovered. The affair has caused some sensation.

THE NEW-ORLEANS HOWARDS.

OVER 35,000 SICK CARED FOR AND 60,000 POOR AIDED BY THE ASSOCIATION—HOW THEY SPENT $380,000.

There are romances, sometimes, in tables of figures and stories in statistics. The report of the Howard Association, prepared and published in the New-Orleans *Democrat* by the Secretary, Mr. F. B. Southmayd, is a simple, straightforward, businesslike account of their work, receipts, and expenditures during the yellow fever epidemic of the past Autumn, but it forms a striking record of the dire plague's rapid spread and fatal work, and of the boundless generosity that poured into the hands of the Howards great sums of money for their noble work. But if the response to their demands was munificent, their own deeds proved them worthy executors of such a trust. They labored with a zeal and utter forgetfulness of self that is almost unparalleled in the history of epidemics, yet they are able to show with all the clearness of a banker's balance-sheet to what use they put the money confided to their care.

The hope that the fever would be mild and of short duration was abandoned on the 15th of August, and on the morning of the 17th the New-Orleans newspapers published the Howards' appeal for help to begin their work. The same morning their doors were open for the relief of the destitute sick, though they had not then a dollar in the treasury. But their appeal was quickly answered, and as the fever spread funds began to pour in from outside the city and, as days passed, from the whole North and South. Railroads and telegraph lines and steam-boats were placed at their free disposition, and their numbers were increased by new members anxious to join in the work. The City of New-Orleans was divided into 20 districts, and slates were hung up at convenient points where on applications from the destitute sick were written. Including members and physicians, the working force of the association was 125 men, whose time was entirely devoted to the work and suffering. The total number of patients cared for by the Howards in New-Orleans during the 71 days of the fever's rage, from Aug. 17 to Oct. 26, was 22,244: of these 5,132 were blacks and 16,112 whites. It should be understood that this does not include all the cases occurring in the city, but only those cared for by the Howards. As some members only reported the first case in many families where there were several cases, the total probably did not fall short of 35,000. The Howard's report covers also the country towns and villages of a wide section of territory around New-Orleans, where assistance was rendered by the Howards, as follows: Algiers, 300 cases; Holly Springs, 600 cases, at Holly Springs for 900, at Plaquemine and Donaldsonville 1,000 each, and at nearly 50 other places for numbers ranging from 10 to 850. The total cases attended to outside the city were 11,750, making the grand total of patients cared for by the New-Orleans Howards, 35,750. Not the sick only, but the suffering appealed to their humanity. Fully 60,000 destitute people were provided for by them during the epidemic of 1878.

Let the following table, showing the receipts of the Howards, of New-Orleans, and the sources of the donations, tell the eloquent story of the unstinted giving that equipped them for their work:

New-York	$82,637 01	Savannah, Ga.	$1,500 00
Philadelphia	29,862 40	Buffalo, N.Y.	1,500 00
Boston	26,704 29	Albany, N.Y.	1,500 00
Chicago	24,024 60	Galveston, Tex.	1,362 50
New-Orleans	22,220 80	Louisville, Ky.	1,375 00
San Francisco	20,675 00	Mobile, Ala.	1,146 30
St. Louis	7,463 45	Galveston, Tex.	1,050 00
Cincinnati	3,816 00	Richmond, Va.	1,038 00
Providence	3,025 00	Charleston, S. C.	503 48
Springfield, Mass.	3,050 00	Baltimore, Md.	460 00
Memphis	2,716 64	Other parts of our country	117,807 52
Portland, Oregon	2,500 00		
Pittsburg, Penn.	2,925 00	Liverpool and London	87,675
Milwaukee, Wis.	2,400 00		
Indianapolis, Ind.	2,400 00		
Washington, D.C.	2,101 50		
Hartford, Conn.	1,881 50		
Cincinnati	1,513 50		

Total $383,449 93

The full table of disbursements given by Secretary Southmayd includes all moneys and supplies used in the City and sent to points outside. The following condensed table shows the amount of these expenditures:

Receipts to date		$383,449 93
EXPENDITURES.		
Howard Association, New-Orleans		$278,850 15
Other associations, New-Orleans		8,481 22
Country points.		
Boston	$20,018 50	
Nurses	31,871 95	
Money and supplies	40,964 01—	92,854 46
BALANCES.		
Pitsburg orphan fund	$1,800 00	
Chicago special fund	800 00	
Reserved for claims in suits, printing report, &c.	664 10—	3,264 10
Total		$383,449 93

The amount received up to Sept. 12, and advices of further sums to come were so numerous, that the association judged it wise to send out notice that they were amply supplied, and that no more contributions would be needed. The rapid and unexpected spread of the disease after that date, however, compelled other appeals for help. The call was answered in such a manner as to leave them unfettered for their work, and to allow of their distributing a certain sum among the physicians who had aided them without fee thus far. With a word of reply to some unmanly calumnies upon the association, equally false and malicious, and against which they need no defense here at the North, Mr. Southmayd closes his report by expressing the gratitude of the Howards for the divinely-inspired charity which enabled them to carry on their work.

A BUTLER MAN INDICTED.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 17.—John F. Arnold, of North Adams, the Butler candidate for Lieutenant-Governor at the last election, has been indicted by the Grand Jury at Pittsfield for obtaining money under false pretenses, and will be tried next week. The complainant, John Bagley, for a long time an employe of Arnold, had saved about $5,000, which Arnold borrowed from time to time, giving, it is alleged, worthless securities. Bagley is now old and destitute.

ANGRY POLICY HOLDERS.

THE NEW-YORK MUTUAL LIFE.

AN INFLUENTIAL MEETING IN PROVIDENCE—THE RECENT ACTION OF THE COMPANY CONDEMNED—A COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO PROTECT THE INTERESTS OF THE POLICY-HOLDERS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 17.—At the adjourned meeting of the policy-holders of the New-York Mutual Life Insurance Company to-night there was not so much opposition to the protesting spirit as had been expected. The arguments of Messrs. Thurston, Wright, Nivers, Ropes, Clark, of Boston, and ex-Mayor Clark, of Providence, were so conclusive that little attempt was made to answer them, and nearly all remarks on the other side were to the effect that competition with other companies should be kept up. Mr. Ropes especially made a strong impression by his concise and telling way of presenting the case. Hon. Abraham Payne presided, and a letter was read from President Winston, announcing the recent appointment of a committee on the subject under controversy. Mr. B. F. Thurston, of Providence, reviewed the recent action of the Trustees, and criticised the course as inexpedient, aside from its legality. How many, he asked, of the old policyholders who wished to increase their insurance would apply to the Mutual Insurance Company of New-York? He was glad to see that the Trustees had appointed a committee of conference, but the committee was of their own number and would naturally, he thought, be influenced in favor of the action already taken. He, therefore, thought that the Providence policy-holders should express themselves as opposed to the scheme. Mr. Elizur Wright, of Boston, known as the father of the Massachusetts life insurance system, said that the statement that there had been a decline in the vitality of the company could not be a fact. The statistics had been so carefully collected there could be no mistake about the matter. There could be no pretense that lapses and surrenders impaired the vitality of the company. That was the experience of all well managed companies on both sides of the Atlantic, and this was so well established that the Equitable, of England, refused to take new members, except they paid more than the old ones, the company feeling that their vitality would not be so good. Mr. Ladd, of Providence, spoke of the competition of other companies, and he understood that a change was necessary, so he approved the action taken.

Mr. John T. Clark, of Boston, believed the policyholders everywhere were actuated by the same motive, to take care of their property and not allow themselves to be robbed. He held that all the policies issued under the new plan were illegal, and he would guarantee that the death of a new policyholder would cause an injunction to be issued against the payment of the policy.

Mr. Thurston said that he had heard it asserted that the agents of the company had been instructed to obtain signatures in favor of the scheme, and had been promised a commission for their action. This was denied by agents of the company who were present.

Ex-Mayor Clark, of Providence, said that, the legality of the scheme being questioned, it was safe not to adopt it. The confidential circular was highly discreditable, and would be a disgrace to any corporation in Rhode Island. The policy-holders would, he said, forgive all that had been done, even that circular, if the old course should be resumed. The New-York Mutual, from its great strength, stood behind several other companies. It was a question of assets and liability, and the comparative balance was greater in several other companies. He offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That having heard the rebate plan recently introduced by the Mutual Life Insurance Company fully and ably explained and defended by Mr. Andrews, Trustee of the company, and Judge Hallerton, of New-York, as counsel for the company, and having carefully considered the explanations and arguments made, we have arrived at the conclusions:

First—That no adequate reason has been shown for making any change in the past methods of conducting the business, and

Second—That the rebate plan is a gross injustice to the old policy-holders—those who have retired and are daily retiring, as well as those who remain, and ought to be discontinued.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to represent the interests of the Rhode Island policy-holders, to co-operate with the committees of policy-holders' committees of New-York, Boston, and other cities in such action as may be deemed advisable in protecting the interests of the members.

J. B. Niver, of Boston, for several years solicitor for the Mutual Life, and at present a policy-holder to the amount of $15,000, declared the rebate offer a most unfortunate and injudicious move. In his judgment, there was no necessity for such action. The new departure had a pernicious influence on the entire business of life insurance. There were 21 other prominent companies beside the Mutual Life. These other companies had 541,543 policies in force, insuring more than $1,200,000,000; they had assets of over $300,000,000, and had an annual income of nearly $70,000,000. During 1878 these 34 companies paid death losses and claims amounting to $21,350,007, and dividends to policy-holders of $14,207. The interests were thus simply immense, and the successful introduction of false and deceptive methods by one of the most prominent of the companies could not fail to affect and injure all.

Concerning the endeavor of the officers of the Mutual Life to justify the expenditure in the way of commissions to new members of money really belonging to old members, by the assertion that the company needed new blood, the growth of the increasing rate of its death claims, Mr. Niver asserted that its published records of mortality did not warrant, but, on the contrary, actually contradicted, their position. Its rate of mortality, he declared, had, so far, averaged 20 per cent. less than the losses predicted by its tables. From a table just published, compiled from the company's own records, it appeared that from the low mortality had been $9,466,171 in 35 years. For the last 10 years the profits had been enormous, the total being $6,940,460. These mortality profits had made up one-fourth of the total dividends earned and actually paid by the company since its organization, and for the last 10 years they had constituted one-third of the actual profits for dividends from all sources. Mr. Niver was satisfied that if there was any good reason for the change, the true one had not been assigned officially, either by the officers or those who spoke for them.

Mr. John Cooper, of Boston, described a mutual life insurance company as not a stock corporation, a club in which all members stood on an equal footing. The entire property of the company belonged to its members; not, to whom did it belong? It would not belong to any one class of them, but to the Empire. His health broke down under the fatigues of this second banishment, and he died at Comasa, in poverty, on his way to the Euxine.

His martyrdom at the hands of a Christian Emperor, and for his fidelity to his cause, made a profound impression. The voice of envy was at last hushed, for the great light of the Church was extinguished. Another generation transported his remains to the banks of the Bosphorus, and they were afterward removed to Rome. This great pulpit orator left more than 1,000 sermons, which were of great use to the clergy in after times. The influence of such a man can only be measured by the power of the pulpit itself in the combined Churches of Christendom. So far as pulpit eloquence is an art, its greatest master still speaketh. But greater than his art were the truths which he unfolded with so much power. It was not because he held cultivated audiences spell-bound by his matchless eloquence, but because he did not fear to deliver his message, and preached to Emperors as if they were ordinary men, and regarded himself as the bearer of momentous truths, and soared beyond human praising, and forgot himself in his cause, that he will be held in honor so long as Christianity is the mighty power of the world.

The next lecture, on Tuesday, will be on "Ambrose."

UNITING AGAINST TAMMANY.

The joint committees of the City Democracy, the County Democracy, and the Irving Hall Democracy, which were chosen to prepare a plan for the enrollment of all the Democratic bodies opposed to Tammany Hall, met at the Westminster Hotel last evening. Among those present were Messrs. Jerome Buck, Hubert O. Thompson, Thomas Costigan, Maurice J. Powers, Hugh Moore, Joseph Blumenthal, Seth C. Douglas, John B. Haskin, Emanuel B. Hart, Thomas Mackellar and others. The publication was ordered of a call, inviting the Democratic electors of this City who are in favor of the free and independent action of the people, and are opposed to the control and dictation of any secret society or irresponsible power, to enroll themselves in their several Assembly districts on Jan. 27 and 30 and Feb. 3, 6, 10, and 13. The meeting also agreed upon three Commissioners of Enrollment in each district. The enrolled electors are, on a subsequent day, to elect three Inspectors of Election, under whose supervision a General Committee, containing twice as many members as there are election districts in the City, will be chosen.

THE POLICY-HOLDERS' PROTEST.

For two or three days past there has been no disposition on the part of the policy-holders of the Mutual Life Insurance Company to say anything concerning their differences with the company. The reason of this is that at a meeting of the policy-holders in Providence, R. I., on Friday last, the recent action of the company was condemned. This fact led to an offer to the Executive Committee of the policy-holders in this City, in which the management of the company engaged to submit the whole matter in dispute to a committee of the Trustees, provided that no representative of the committee should be sent to the meeting in Providence, which was adjourned to last evening, and that the Executive Committee of the policy-holders should desist from publication of their grievances. This was agreed to by the policy-holders, in the hope that they might amicably adjust the difficulties between them and the managers of the company. The Executive Committee is in possession of the best legal opinions, which unanimously declare the illegality of the rebate plan lately adopted by the company. They have in their possession many protests and resolutions submitted to the company against such action. And while desiring as far as possible to avoid further difficulty, they are determined that the matter shall now be settled justly and satisfactorily to all concerned. The company has made no reply to the statement made on Dec. 26, and in fact they claim that the new method has been designed to reimburse agents who had been dropping off under the small commissions allowed. As to the actuarial features, the policy-holders protest against the charging of new business so obtained against the business of the whole year, when it ought to be charged only against the business so obtained.

MR. JOHN N. STEARNS' DENIAL.

Mr. John N. Stearns, the Superintendent of the Greenpoint Presbyterian Sunday-school and Secretary of the National Temperance Society, against whom certain charges of immorality were recently made, has returned from Florida, and is now at his home in Greenpoint. Last night he was engaged in preparing a statement of the case for publication. He denies explicitly all the charges made against him, and expresses his willingness to meet them as any time, and to have them fully investigated. It is understood that the church of which he is a member will speedily have such an investigation made.

A MAN WHO DEFIED EMPERORS.

DR. JOHN LORD'S LECTURE ON "CHRYSOSTOM"—THE FAME OF AN EARLY CHRISTIAN PULPIT.

"Chrysostom" was the subject of Dr. John Lord's lecture yesterday at Chickering Hall, which aimed to represent the first great moral force which aroused the people of the Roman world from the torpor and sensuality which preceded destruction. Chrysostom, said the speaker, was not the first great preacher of the new doctrines which were destined to such mighty triumph, but he was the most distinguished orator of Christian antiquity. The eloquence of the Pulpit far transcended the eloquence of the Bar or the Senate, since it was rendered potent by grander themes than those dwelt upon by any secular orator. There was nothing touching in the instability of fortune, or the fragility of loveliness, or the decay of mortal friendships, or the fall of States and Empires, which the preacher did not present to give humiliating ideas of worldly grandeur. Nor was there anything heroic in sacrifice, or grand in conflict, or sublime in danger—nothing in the loftiness of the soul's aspiration; nothing of the glorious promises of everlasting life, which he did not dwell upon to stimulate the transported crowds who hung upon his lips. How different this eloquence from that of secular orators in that gloomy age, when the Empire was passing away. Their eloquence is sad—appealing to sentiments which no longer were believed in, when liberty had fled and virtue was a name. The great orators of the latter days of Rome appealed to traditions, to glories which could never return, and they spoke in vain, stimulating no enthusiasm. But the orators who preached a religion of regenerating forces were more cheerful. They knew that these forces would save the world. Their eloquence is never sad or desponding, but jubilant and triumphant. It kindled an enthusiasm not based on the conquest of the earth, but on the conquest of the soul, on the ever-increasing power of the Kingdom of Christ. The new orators did not preach liberty when liberty was impossible, or the majesty of man, or even patriotism, but salvation, and for those who were deemed of no account.

Among these preachers, Chrysostom was preeminent. He was descended from an illustrious family. His father was a man of high military rank, and his mother was famous for her piety and culture, like Paula, like Monica, like Nonna. She gave her son an accomplished education, not fearing to intrust him to the care of a Pagan rhetorician, since she had fortified his mind with strong religious convictions. Chrysostom was precocious, like Cicero, and panted for distinction. The common path to greatness was the profession of the law. But at Antioch, where Chrysostom lived, the practice of this honorable profession did not correspond with its theory. The young student was soon disgusted with the ordinary avocations of the Forum—the low standard of virtue, the abandonment to usurious calculations and tricks of legalized jugglery by which the end of law was baffled. But what else could be expected of lawyers in those days, when justice was a marketable commodity, when half the population were enslaved, when the circus and the theatre were as necessary as the bath, when only the rich were held in honor, when provincial Governments were sold, when the master passion of the people, with them and this squandered in vile pleasure; when utility was the watchword of philosophy, and material gains the end of education; when conjugal infelicities were a constant reproach, when divorce was frequented, and the greatest reason of universal humanity was taught by the stage as nothing else could teach it. The stage was the most orthodox of the orthodox. Never was a play seen in which virtue was not rewarded and vice punished. Never was a serm

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION—JAN. 17.

SUMMARY.

Mr. Sanisbury offered in the Senate during the morning hour a long resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information in regard to the compensation paid to bankers, syndicates, firms, and individuals in negotiating the sale of bonds since 1862, and also in regard to various other matters connected with the financial operations of the Government. Mr. Morrill objected, and, consequently, the resolution was laid aside. The bill amending the Patent laws was then taken up and several amendments were agreed to, but the bill was not disposed of. Mr. Wallace requested that he and Mr. Bayard be excused from further service on the Teller Investigating Committee, and after some discussion the request was granted. The Senate then adjourned until Monday.

The House of Representatives went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar. The principal bill considered was one for the payment of $20,000 to the Trustees of the Fairfax Seminary for the rent of buildings during the war. The bill was denounced as a rebel war claim, and a long discussion took place on its provisions. Without reaching a vote, the House adjourned.

SENATE.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report from the commanding General of the Department of the Missouri, in regard to the establishment of a military post in the vicinity of El Paso, Texas. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also a communication from the Secretary of the Interior in response to the Senate resolution calling for information in regard to the construction of a railroad across the public domain in Arizona Territory. It was ordered to lie upon the table and be printed.

RESTORATION OF COURT RECORDS.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, called up the House bill providing for the restoration of the files and records of the United States Circuit and District Courts of the Western District of Texas, lately destroyed by fire.

An amendment, in the nature of a substitute for the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee, so as to make general provision for the restoration of the records and files of any District or Circuit Court of the United States destroyed by fire, was agreed to, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, submitted a concurrent resolution to print 5,000 additional copies of the narrative of Hall's second Arctic expedition, prepared from notes purchased from his widow. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced and referred as indicated:

By Mr. DORSEY, of Arkansas—To authorize the purchase of a life-size portrait of the late Major-Gen. George H. Thomas. Referred to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont—To amend section 5,356 of the Revised Statutes, in relation to the punishment of crimes committed in the Indian country. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATOR SPENCER'S SUCCESSOR.

Mr. MORGAN, of Alabama, presented the credentials of Hon. George S. Houston, elected United States Senator from Alabama for six years from the 4th of March, 1879, to succeed Hon. George E. Spencer. Read and placed on file.

AN INQUIRY REGARDING THE NEGOTIATION OF BONDS.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, submitted the following:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to inform the Senate of the amount of commissions or other compensation paid to bankers, firms, companies, syndicates, or individuals, for services in negotiating the sale of bonds and other obligations of the United States from the year 1862 until the present time; when and to whom such commissions or compensation was paid; and, when paid to syndicates, firms, corporations, or companies, to state the names of the persons composing the same; and also to inform the Senate whether any, and if any what, amount of commissions or other compensation, has been paid to bankers, brokers, firms, companies, syndicates, and individuals for services rendered in refunding any of the bonds of the United States, and if any such payments have been made, to state when and to whom made; and also, whether interest has been paid on called bonds at the same time that interest was accruing on bonds sold to redeem the same, and whether such double interest has been uniformly paid while the refunding operation was in progress, or on bonds sold for resumption purposes, specifying whether there is any exception to such payments of double interest, and who was Secretary of the Treasury at the time of such exception, and how much double interest has been paid on such class of bonds, and the total amount thereof, and whether the money received for bonds sold by any bank or syndicate in such cases been allowed to remain on deposit with the national banks acting as Government depositories, pending the call of bonds, specifying the names of the banks and the length of time during which the proceeds of the bonds sold have been left on deposit with each bank; and whether, at any time, any gold coin has been delivered by the Treasury to any parties concerned in the negotiation of United States bonds, or otherwise, in exchange for, or upon the security of, United States bonds, or in advance of the payment of, or pending any call of bonds on which interest was allowed or paid up to the date of the maturity of the call; and also, whether any money in the Treasury, held for the payment of overdue called bonds has been left on deposit without interest in any Government depository, and what was the largest amount thereof at any time, specifying the names of the banks in which such money was deposited, and what security the Treasury held for the payment thereof when demanded.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, said the resolution should go to the Committee on Finance. It was the part of prudence not to impose a vast amount of labor on the department, involving the labor of some 200 clerks for a month, unless some good was to be gained by it.

Mr. SAULSBURY said it was a mere resolution of inquiry, and it was usual to pass such resolutions.

Mr. MORRILL objected to the consideration of the resolution now, unless Mr. Secretary [Mr. Saulsbury] would consent to its reference to the Finance Committee.

Mr. SAULSBURY—No, Sir. I will not.

The resolution was then laid aside under the objection of Mr. Morrill.

THE KID-GLOVE CASES.

Mr. KERNAN, of New-York, presented a petition of A. T. Stewart & Co., of New-York, importers of foreign merchandize, praying the appointment of a committee to investigate the facts and evidence adduced in relation to the recent appraisement of kid gloves at the port of New-York, and for a change in the law providing for the ascertainment of values upon imports. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE PATENT BILL.

The morning business having been concluded, the consideration of the bill to amend the patent laws was resumed, the question being on the amendment of Mr. Matthews, of Ohio, submitted yesterday.

Mr. MATTHEWS said that after the expression of opinion yesterday, he would not press the amendment having received only six votes, he would withdraw it.

Mr. DAVIS, of Illinois, submitted the following:

Where an appeal is allowed from an interlocutory decree establishing the validity of an infringed patent, the complainant shall be permitted to go on and take his account, subject to payment of cost and counsel fees, if the decree is reversed, and on giving security therefor.

Agreed to.

Mr. HOAR, of Massachusetts, submitted the following amendment.

And whenever a patent has been issued to two or more persons as joint inventors, for the same matter which was of the invention of only one of them, and for which the inventor thereof might lawfully have taken a separate patent to himself, and the other person named as the first inventor thereof, by reissue of the patent so jointly issued upon proceedings had as in other cases of reissue, and with the consent in writing of the assignee, if any, of such original patent; such reissue to inure to the benefit of all persons claiming under the original patent, as if their claim had arisen under the patent so reissued; except as provided in the sixth section.

This amendment led to a long discussion, and upon reaching a vote it was discovered that no quorum was present.

A call of the Senate was ordered, and a quorum having responded, Mr. EDMUNDS moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business. Fifteen Senators voted in the affirmative, and 18 in the negative—no quorum present. Another call of the Senate was ordered, and a quorum having answered, Mr. EATON, of Connecticut, moved that when the Senate adjourned to-day it be to meet on Monday next. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Edmunds for an executive session was rejected.

The discussion on Mr. Hoar's amendment was continued, and when a vote was reached, it was again discovered that no quorum was present. A third call of the Senate was ordered, and a quorum of Senators having responded, the amendment of Mr. Hoar was agreed to—yeas 33, nays 8.

Mr. DAVIS, of Illinois, submitted an amendment providing that it shall not be lawful to grant any reissue of any patent for any invention except the invention which was embraced in the original patent.

When a vote was reached, it was again discovered that no quorum was present, 36 Senators only voting.

EXCUSED FROM SERVICE ON THE TELLER COMMITTEE.

Mr. WALLACE, of Pennsylvania, said that he and the Senator from Delaware [Mr. Bayard] desired to be excused from further service on the Teller special committee to investigate recent elections.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, said that he did not wish to make any objection to the request of the Senator, but it was not in order to do any business now or while a call of the Senate was pending. He would not know that it would be valid to excuse the Senators now, and suggested that the request lie over for the present, or be withdrawn.

He moved that the Senate adjourn.

Mr. WALLACE hoped the Senator would withdraw that motion, as it was important to act upon his request this evening.

A call of the Senate was ordered, and a quorum having responded, Mr. WALLACE said he made the request in his own behalf, because the gentlemen who constituted the minority of the Senate on the Teller committee were now about starting North from

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tion to continue the investigation. It was impossible for him [Mr. Wallace] to go to Charleston, and the Senator from Delaware [Mr. Bayard] could not go, as he was in Texas.

Mr. HOAR, of Massachusetts, hoped the request would lie over for the present, and in explanation thereof said there had been some talk about himself and Mr. McMillan, who were members of the committee, going to Charleston, but they had concluded not to go. If the Democratic members should all be there, they would be in the majority.

Mr. WALLACE said nothing of the kind was contemplated.

Mr. HOAR replied that he was satisfied of that fact.

It was finally agreed that the matter should be arranged between the several members of the committee, and the request of Mr. Wallace to excuse himself and Mr. Bayard was granted.

The VICE-PRESIDENT appointed Messrs. McDonald, of Indiana, and Randolph, of New-Jersey, to fill the vacancies.

The Senate, at 4:30 P. M., adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CHARGES AGAINST THE HOUSE RESTAURANT KEEPER.

Mr. ELLSWORTH, of Michigan, presented charges against the keeper of the House restaurant in relation to selling liquors in violation of the rules of the House, and offered a resolution directing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to inquire into the matter. Referred.

PRIVATE REPORTS.

The SPEAKER proceeded to call committees for reports of a private nature.

On motion of Mr. GUNTER, of Arkansas, Chairman of the Committee on Private Land Claims, the Senate bill was passed defining the manner in which certain land scrip may be assigned and located by actual settlers.

Mr. GUNTER reported a bill (introduced by Mr. Luttrell, of California,) authorizing the correction of the boundary of certain land in San Mateo County, Cal.

The bill was opposed by Messrs. PAGE and DAVIS, of California, who desired to have it referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. PAGE moved to lay the bill on the table, pending which the morning hour expired.

THE PRIVATE CALENDAR.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar, Mr. Mills, of Texas, in the chair. After laying aside several bills to report to the House, a bill was reached for the payment of $20,000 to the Trustees of the Protestant Episcopal Seminary and High-school, in Virginia, for the rent of buildings during the war.

Mr. CONGER, of Michigan, opposed the bill as being a war claim.

Mr. WHITE, of Pennsylvania, opposed the bill on the ground of its being a war claim for which the Government was not responsible. The artful position of the friends of the bill might seem to characterize it as being entirely for rent, but the enormous amount of the claim indicated unmistakably that there had been blended in it a claim for damages. He opposed it on that ground, and because the Trustees who were to be benefited by it had been disloyal to the Union.

Mr. HEWITT, of Virginia, thought that if ever a claim had been brought before Congress which should be treated in a non-sectional manner, this was such a one. The college had been built by aid from the North, and had scattered its students all through the country. The claim was one, not of damages, but of contract. He held that the Government was as much bound to pay rent for this building as for any other building occupied by it in any part of the United States. He thought that there was no express contract for the rent, but there was an implied contract.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, advocated the bill, and, in relating some of his reminiscences of Alexandria at the opening of the war, after the assassination of Ellsworth and the killing of Jackson, his murderer, dwelt upon the fact that he [Mr. Kelley] had made Episcopal services there, and had been listened to kindly and respectfully.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of New-York, opposed the bill on the ground that the influence of the institution (the Fairfax Seminary) had been in the wrong direction. He envied the people of Alexandria the privilege of hearing the beautiful voice of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Kelley] ring out in the night air in favor of the Union. But he reminded his friend that his eloquence would have been of little avail if he had not had the New-York Zouaves to protect him. [Laughter.] He knew that the Federal troops had at that time taken possession of Alexandria as they (after Appomattox) took possession of the whole Confederacy. They had wiped out the rebel armies, but they had not wiped out rebellion. The fight was still going on, but the attack was on the doors of the Treasury.

Without reaching a vote, the committee rose, and the House passed one of four other private bills agreed to in Committee of the Whole.

The House then, at 4:30, adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

Postmasters—Charles O. St. John, Jr., Port Jervis, N. Y.; Mrs. S. Bissell, Waterville, N. Y.; Charles D. N. Kunst, Grafton, West Va.; F. S. Goodson, Bellevue, Ohio; Thomas M. Robertson, Brazil, Ind.; John S. Eller, Muncie, Ind.; Samuel B. Webster, Monticello, Ill.; Gallus Rutz, Jr., Highland, Ill.; N. Pendell, Kewanee, Ills.; M. Jones, Duquoin, Ill.; Andrew Nelson, Sparta, Ill.; Gilbert Rosalter, Lake Forest, Ill.; Samuel Bucknell, National Stock Yards, Ill.; James H. Anderson Havelock, Ill.; Samuel Lynn, Earlville, Ill.; Delance Cole, Marshall, Ill.; S. D. Chapin, Milford, Ill.; John B. Miller, Anna, Ill.; J. H. Bates, Elmhurst, Ill.; Thomas N. Stevens, Greenville, Mich.; William W. Craddick, Knoxville, Iowa; Samuel A. Moore, Bloomfield, Iowa; J. M. Avery, Logan, Iowa; Thomas McCarthy, Larned, Kan.; S. P. O. Stubbs, Stirling, Kan.; Alva Sheldon, El Dorado, Kan.; M. A. Frank, Falls City, Neb.; Herman Lueders, Lake City, Col.; B. L. Bradley, El Moro, Col.; E. S. Nettleton, South Pueblo, Col.; John I. Sykes, Grass Valley, Cal.; Porter Warner, Deadwood, Dakota Territory; A. T. Fleetwood, Sioux Falls, Dakota Territory; F. M. Grant, Fargo, Dakota Territory; W. P. Hunt, Lewiston, Idaho; George V. Case, Liberty, Va.; Wiley A. Walker, Winston, N. C.; Jonathan D. White, Greensborough, N. C.; James H. Goss, Union Court-house, S. C.; Alonzo Webster, Conyersville, Ga.; Frederick Ball, Lagrange, Ga.; Mrs. Maryland E. Henry, Decatur, Ala.; Robert Stewart, Macon, Miss.; John B. Deason, Brookhaven, Miss.; Frank M. Gosse, Kenelo, Miss.; Chauncy B. Ennis, Galveston, Texas; A. B. Norton, Dallas, Texas; Charles Krickenbarger, Bonham, Texas; Charles H. Clifford, Hearne, Texas; August B. Palm, Round Rock, Texas; A. G. Wilcox, Rockdale, Texas.

THE AUSTRALIAN EXHIBITION.

HOW THE UNITED STATES WILL BE REPRESENTED—HINTS FOR EXHIBITORS.

The Agricultural Society of New South Wales will hold an Australian International Exhibition, at Sydney, in August next, under the supervision of the Colonial Government. One acre of covered space has been assigned to American exhibits, and more will be given if necessary. No charge is made for space, and motive power will be furnished if early application be made for it. The entire expenses of an exhibitor having 6x8 feet, from the arrival to the departure of the exhibit, are computed at £15. All exhibits addressed to Jules Joubert, Secretary of the society, will be protected throughout. Mr. R. W. Cameron, of No. 23 South William-street, has been appointed official Commissioner for the United States and Canada, and copies of the regulations, and forms of application for space, may be obtained at his office. The Executive will consist of two divisions, one embracing live stock, agricultural products, machinery, and appliances; the other fine arts, apparatus, and processes used in the common arts, furniture, clothing, and food, products of mining and manufacturing industries, machinery, inventions, educational matters, &c. The Exhibition will be held in buildings specially erected in Prince Alfred Park, Sydney. All goods intended for it will be admitted free of duty or Customs charges. In the agricultural department money prizes, as well as printed certificates, will be awarded; in the other the prizes will be silver and bronze medals, and certificates of commendation. All articles manufactured in the Exhibition may be sold and delivered to visitors on permits to allow removal obtained from the Secretary. One vessel only has left this port—the whole Confederacy. They had wiped out the rebel armies, but they had not wiped out rebellion. The fight was still going on, but the attack was on the doors of the Treasury.

—sailed on the 15th, laden with American goods for the Exhibition, and another —the bark Clara—will leave between Feb. 10 and 15. At the last Exhibition, two years ago, America was represented but by one exhibit—a diamond drill. This time it is expected a very respectable show will be made. The proprietors of several agricultural machine and watch factories, &c., have signified their intention of entering specimens of their goods for competition. Other countries are also moving in the matter. France has voted 250,000 francs to encourage the project, and has ordered a steam transport to convey the goods of its citizens to Sydney. Shipments by sailing vessel must be made on or before April 1. After that date all goods will have to be sent on steamers via San Francisco.

A CIRCULAR FROM MR. SMYTH.

Copies of the following circular have been sent to every insurance company doing business in this State:

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, Jan. 16, 1879.

To the President or Secretary:

DEAR SIR: The Governor of this State, in his last Message, recommends the abolition of the Insurance Department. Having no desire to hold the office of Superintendent longer, if it is clear to me that the insurance companies doing business in this State, through their officers, agree with the Governor—such companies being taxed to support the department, and representing hundreds of thousands of policy-holders—and believe that the department does not give protection not only to policy-holders, but to solvent insurance companies, I venture to ask a response to the following question, assuring you that, whatever the nature of that response may be, it will be received by me in the kindliest spirit and treated with respectful consideration:

Is State supervision, as conducted by the State of New-York, a protection to the policy-holders, or would their interests as well as those of solvent companies be served if the various laws establishing the department were repealed and supervision abandoned, and a simple rendering of an annual statement to the Controller substituted in place of present requirements?

A prompt reply is respectfully solicited.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN M. SMYTH, Superintendent.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

THE NEW CUSTOMS BILL.

A SHARP CRITICISM BY MERCHANTS ON SECTIONS ONE AND FOUR.

The Committee on Revenue Reform of the Chamber of Commerce have prepared a criticism of Collector Merritt's new bill now in Mr. Fernando Wood's hands for presentation to Congress, the points of which have been given in THE TIMES. The committee say that they have consulted with prominent business men in regard to the bill, and have themselves given it the most careful consideration, and while they "were at first gratified at the apparent readiness of the Treasury Department to meet and further the object sought for by our merchants in asking such amendments to the existing law as to enable them to pay duties with certified checks, they regret to see that the bill proposed to meet the difficulties under which they now labor offers to the business community a plan widely different from the simple and direct method petitioned for, and will entail much needless trouble to bankers and importers." They think "that the payment of duties by a certified check on any of our national banks, signed by the importer, drawn to the order of the Collector, should be accepted in settlement of the amount due the Government on such importation." They "cannot see why the United States Customs authorities should decline to adopt this simple method, usual between merchants in the daily transactions of their business where large sums are involved," and say: "The Government runs no risk of loss; with a penal bond nolding every member of a firm, and also two approved securities on the bond-book at the Customhouse; with the goods still in the possession of the authorities—value for double the amount to be collected—the check marked 'Good' by a national bank, where is the risk of any loss on the part of the Government?" The committee continue: "We go further, and state that the importers are worthy of greater consideration, and entitled to more confidence than is now dealt out to them by the United States authorities. A better feeling between the merchants and the Customs officials is desirable, and this can be brought about by more courtesy and greater consideration for the importing merchant. In the City of New-York more especially, where two-thirds of the dutiable goods are entered and two-thirds of the entire Customs revenue is collected, and where the United States Assistant Treasurer is represented daily in the Clearing-house, we think the proposition asking banks to make 'special deposits' for duties exceedingly objectionable; such a move would entail additional trouble and labor, besides would throw discredit on the national banks, who are comembers with the Government in the bank Clearing-house, and have invariably been stanch supporters of its credit when the Government stood in need of their co-operation. In making payments of duties by check on the bank where the merchant has his account we have in mind the nearest and most simple way to settle the claims of the Government, saving a vast amount of clerical labor in the office of the Collector as well as in the Sub-Treasury. The latter would be closed against fraud and peculation, and the merchant would have in his possession a voucher for his payments."

The second and third sections of the bill, providing for the appointment of special examiners to take Custom-house oaths and for the affixing of stamps in payment of dues and fees, are warmly approved. With regard to section 4 the committee say: "We cannot approve of the licensing of Custom-house experts or brokers, who now act as employes on top of the cargo close to the deck-beams, the whole cargo being well stowed. The libelants sought to claim that it was negligence of the defendant to stow it cheap and in bad order, but the court holds that it was not negligence unless it was shown that it was insecurely stowed. If the damage resulted in that position from the rolling of the vessel, the respondent was not liable, for that was a peril of the sea from the effects of which he was exempted by the terms of the bill of lading.

ERIE'S NEW TERMINAL FACILITIES.

The New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railway Directors held a meeting on Thursday for the purpose of receiving plans and estimates for the erection of the two proposed new terminal elevators at Buffalo and Jersey City. Four were submitted, and it was resolved to examine them thoroughly and to decide upon which one to accept at the next regular meeting. This is taken as an earnest that the long-contemplated improvements at Harsimus Cove are to be begun at once. Warehouses 500 feet long by 105 feet wide are to be built, which will afford every needed facility for handling goods in transit. One will be devoted to export goods and the other to imported goods. Among other intended improvements, are a passenger car house 700 feet long and 160 feet wide; a ship basin 170 feet wide, 1,600 feet long, and 26 feet deep, with accommodations at one time for three of the largest steamships, five sailing vessels of the largest size, and three of medium size; a canal basin 120 feet wide and 1,500 feet long, with one berth for a steam-ship and room for 40 large canal-boats. The new elevators will be of 1,000,000 and 1,500,000 bushels capacity respectively.

TEN YEARS IN STATE PRISON.

On Christmas Eve Eugene M. MacDonald found two intruders in the hallway of his premises, No. 101 East Twenty-fifth-street, and held one of them until the arrival of Officer Joyce, of the Eighteenth Precinct. The other managed to make his escape. At the station-house the prisoner gave the name of John Benson, and said he was a clerk from Boston, Mass. He was subsequently identified as a professional burglar, who had served several terms in State Prison under the names of Brennan and Moore. He had entered MacDonald's flat in the apartments of Mrs. Hannah Springer, and was carrying off a seal-skin sacque, an umbrella, and three mourning dresses when detected by Mr. MacDonald. On being arraigned in Assistant District-Attorney Rollins, in General Sessions, yesterday, Benson pleaded guilty to burglary in the first degree, and Judge Cowing sentenced him to 10 years in State Prison.

MAYOR COOPER'S FIRST REMOVAL.

Mr. Lindsay I. Howe, one of the two Commissioners of Accounts, was removed from office yesterday by Mayor Cooper, and Mr. William Pitt Shearman was appointed in his stead. The office is in the absolute gift of the Mayor. Mr. Shearman, who resides in the Twenty-second Ward, has acted as examiner of accounts in the United States Treasury Department for about 17 years, and he was also Treasurer and Financial Agent of the Erie Railway Company for a long time. Mr. Howe was appointed to his office by the late Mayor Havemeyer.

DECISIONS IN THE COURTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Stiller vs. Stiller.—Judgment of divorce granted.

Kendall vs. Foucher.—Motion denied, and temporary injunction dissolved, with $10 costs.

Forrman vs. Schulting.—The allowance already granted should stand.

Merrill vs. McCloskey.—Motion granted. Memorandum.

Cashman vs. Sackman.—Report now confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted. Custody of child awarded to the plaintiff.

Bennett vs. Sherma.—Order settled, as proposed by defendant.

Bank of Commerce vs. MacDonald.—Motion granted on terms. Memorandum.

Clark vs. Donaldson.—Costs adjusted, and order signed.

Kellogg vs. Kellogg.—Motion granted. Memorandum.

Hargues vs. Morris.—The report is confirmed, and judgment will be entered thereon, with costs. Memorandum.

Gross vs. Gross.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Memorandum.

Jessnot vs. Foran.—Motion granted. Memorandum.

Wellington vs. Morry.—The order of arrest must be upheld, with costs. Memorandum.

By Judge Lawrence.

In the Matter of Houghton.—In this case the brief of the Corporation Counsel does not appear among the papers.

Gerdzizer vs. Kentzin.—The bond not approved. Memorandum.

By Judge Donohue.

Livingstone vs. Suizer.—Memorandum.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

By Judge Potter.

Bendleston vs. Smith.—Motion ordered to be heard at Chambers.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Barrett.

Gould et al. vs. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company et al.—Decree signed.

By Judge Lawrence.

The Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank vs. The Mayor, &c.—Memorandum.

Geery et al. vs. Geery et al.—Motion denied, with leave to renew at the March term.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick, J.

Tooker vs. Irvine.—Order appointing Thomas Keith, Esq., Receiver, &c.

The National Freight and Lighterage Company vs. Welsh.—Order denying motion.

Torry vs. Twombly.—Order substituting attorney granted.

Dawson vs. Sparks et al.—Order granting leave to serve supplemental complaint.

Jaeus et al. vs. Carnegie et al.—Order for deposit in lieu of undertaking.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

In the Matter of the Assignment of Bryce and Smith to Lewis.—Order signed and settled.

By Judge Van Hoesen.

Meyer vs. Bennett.—Order signed.

By Judge Larremore.

Whitcomb et al. vs. Fowle et al.—Motion granted.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Sheridan.

Motions Granted.—Haight vs. Starke et al.; McHugh vs. Klein; Marsh vs. Salisbury; Ketcham vs. O'Brien; Ketcham vs. Austin; Abrams vs. Colsee.

Order to Show Cause.—Order denied.

Motion to Dismiss.—Motion granted, without costs.

McKinley vs. Fyfe et al.—Default opened; cause set down for Jan. 27, 1879.

Motions Granted.—Edwards, &c., vs. Jones; Lowrey vs. Tucker.

Which was Denied.—Motion denied, with $10 costs in the cause.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 17.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

U. S. 6s C. '81. $15,000.....106⅞ U. S. 6s R. '81. 110,000.....106¾

U. S. 5s. '81, C. 10,000.....107⅜ U. S. 4½s R., 1907. 17,000..b.c. 99⅞

U. S. 5s. '81, R. $50,000.....106⅜ U. S. 4½ R., '91. 55,000.....106

U. S. 5s. '65, C. 500.....100 U. S. 6s Cur. 30,000...b.c. 99⅞ 3,000.....120¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

La. 7s con.	N. Y. Ele. 1st.	Michigan Central.
$1,000..... 83⅞	1,000.....105	200.....b.c. 79⅛
5,000..b.c. 83⅞	10,000bcb3.104⅞	L. S. & M. S.
6,000.bfd. 64	No. Missouri 1st.	980.....b.c. 69⅞
15,000..b.c. 64	1,000.....107½	600.....s3. 69⅜
R. C. R. & N. 1st.	1,000.....107¼	Union Pacific.
20,000..... 72¼	Cen. Pac. gold.	16.....b.c. 68⅛
6,000.....c. 72¼	3,000.....107¼	Chi. & N. W.
C. R. & Q. 7s con.	10,000.....107⅜	100.....b.c. 54
2,000.....117	Pacific of Mo. 2d.	800.....b.c. 54⅛
C. R. & Q. 8s.	1,000.....104	C. & P. pf'd.
2,000.....110	1,000.....104¼	400.....s3. 89¼
Chi. & Alt. 1st.	2,000.....104¾	Chi. & N. W. pf.
1,000.....99	6,000.....105	700.....s3. 81
N. J. C. 1st con. as.	C. & P. 4th.	1,000.....80⅞
61,000.....79½	1,000.....107	1200.....81⅛
N. J. C. Adjm't.	7s. '95.	800.....81¼
5,000...b.c. 95	9,000.....90¼	700.....b3. 81⅜
L. & W. B. con. as.	3,000.....107¼	C. C. C. & I.
7,000.....c. 44⅜	4,000.....99⅝	100.....b.c. 36½
D. L. & W. 7s. 1907.	1,000.....104	Chi. & R. I.
1,000.....106	2,000.....95½	400...b.c.s3. 121¼
1,000.....106¼	2,000.....95⅝	Chi. & N. W. pf.
M. & St. P. c. s. f.	2,000.....84⅝	180.....b.c. 91¼
1,000.....101⅞	12,000.....84⅜	100.....81
M. & St. P. 1. & D.	3,000.....83⅜	800.....81⅛
10,000.....98½	3,000.....83⅝	100.....b.c. 81½
3,000.....98⅞	N. C. & St. L. 1st.	100.....81
M. & St. P. C. & M.	5,000.....100	100.....81
7,000.....110	C. & S. 1st. c'd by	100.....81¼
C., C. C. & I. con.	2,000.....95	100.....81¼
5,000..b.c. 96½	Gt. West. 2d, ex. c.	100.....b.c. 81¾
R. & P. 1st. c.	1,000.....104¼	St. L. & S. F. pf.
2,000.....104¼	6,000.....84⅝	100.....b.c. 45⅜
D. & H. '91.	Chi. & Alt. s. f.	Pacific Mail.
5,000.....96¼	10,000.....101⅞	100.....b.c. 12¾
1,000.....96⅛	N. W. C. C. G.	100.....12⅜
8,000.....96	10,000.....106⅛	Central of N. J.
D. L. & W. 1st.	Pull. Pal. Car.	100.....b.c. 38
7,000.....87⅞	100.....76	100.....38⅛
H. & St. Jo. Sa. con.	Wabash.	200.....38⅜
9,000.....103⅜	100.....28½	200.....38
7,000.....103⅜	Delaware & Hud.	45
6,000.....103⅞	100.....b.c. 42¼	Del., L. & West.
C. & A. old.	100.....42⅜	100.....b.c. 48¾
1,000.....102	600.....42⅛	3700.....48⅞
C. P. & A. new.	100.....42¼	200.....48⅝
4,000.....113	Western Union.	200.....48⅝
Lake Shore Div.	200.....b.c. 95⅞	1200.....48⅝
5,000.....112¼	100.....b3. 96	Morris & Essex.
M., E. & T., c. as.	100.....b.c. 96	200.....b.c. 81¼
10,000.....113⅛	N. Y. C. & H.	200.....81
L. S. con. R. 2d.	500.....b.c. 99	Chi. Bur. & Q.
5,000..b.c. 106⅜	1,000.....107⅛	27.....b.c. 113
Sus. Br. 1st. g'd.	Mich. Central.	Western Union.
10,000.....77½	100.....b.c. 79	200.....b.c. 95⅞
Met. Ele. 1st.	100.....b3. 79	100.....b3. 96
24,000..b.c. 96⅜	Erie Railway.	200.....b.c. 97
Un. Pac. 1st.	700...b.c.s3. 23⅜	100.....b3. 98
7,000.....107⅛	300.....23	200.....b.c. 98⅛
	400.....23⅛	100.....s3. 97⅞
	300.....s3. 22⅞	400.....opg. 98⅜
	L. S. & M. S.	100.....s3. 98⅜
	1,000.....b.c. 69⅜	100.....s3. 98⅜
	900.....69⅝	200.....s3. 98⅜
	100.....b3. 70	C., C. & I.
	2600.....69⅞	Del., L. & West.
	700.....s3. 69⅜	800.....b.c. 47⅞
	300.....69⅜	300.....47⅜
	4800.....69⅝	1000.....47⅝
	1000.....69⅝	1000.....48
	Chi. & N. W.	200.....47⅞
	300.....b.c. 54	1000.....47⅞
	100.....b60. 53¼	1000.....47⅞
	100.....54⅛	Morris & Essex.
	100.....b60. 54⅛	500.....b.c. 81
	1600.....54½	1200.....80⅞
	1000.....b60. 53⅜	500.....81
	500.....54⅛	Mil. & St. Jo. pf.
	100.....s3. 54⅜	200...b.c. 85⅜
	100.....54⅜	400...b.c. 85⅜
	100.....s3. 54⅜	100.....b3. 86
	100.....s3. 54⅜	St. L. & S. F. pf.
	Chi. & N. W. pf.	100.....b.c. 45⅜
	180.....b.c. 91¼	St. L. K. C. & N.
	100.....81	100.....b.c. 9¼
	800.....81⅜	St. L. K. C. & N. pf.
	100.....b3. 81½	100.....b.c. 32
	100.....81¼	100.....b.c. 32⅜
	100.....81¼	50
	100.....81¼	St. L. I. M. & S.
	100.....81¼	100.b.c.b30. 16¾
	250.....81	St. L. & S. F. pf.
	Pacific Mail.	100.....b.c. 43⅜
	100.....b.c. 12¾	Canada Southern.
	100.....12⅜	200.....b.c. 48
	100.....12⅜	Chi., Bur. & Q.
	100.....b.c. 38	100.....b.c.112½
	200.....38⅛	Ft. W. & C. g'd.
	200.....38⅜	39.....b.c.104
	200.....38	Hudson.
	45	100.....b.c.104½
	Pittsburg.	K. & N.
	100.....b.c.121½	100.....b.c. 6¼
	100.....121	Lon. & Nash.
	50.....opg.121¼	100.....37

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

Cen. Pac. C. & O. Br.	Pittsburg.	Pacific Mail.
1,000.....89	200.....89	100.....12¾
Un. Pac. 1st.	Lake Shore.	150.....12⅝
10,000.....107	100.....69⅜	300.....12⅝
D. & H. C. 1st.	900.....s3. 69⅝	13
15,000.....88⅝	400.....69⅝	100.....12⅝
C. R. I. & P. 6s.	6800.....69⅝	200.....12⅝
1911.....106	5660.....69⅞	Kansas Pacific.
4,000.....109½	2200.....s3. 69⅞	200.....94
M. & St. P. c. s. f.	Pull. Pal. Car.	Pacific Mail.
8,000.....101⅞	100.....76	200.....12¾
N. W. C. C. G.	Lake Shore.	100.....12⅝
5,000.....106⅛	100.....121	200.....12⅝
10,000.....106¾	Michigan Central.	100.....12⅝
N. Y. C. 1st. c.	100.....b.c. 79	200.....12⅝
18,000.....121	200.....78⅜	St. Paul pf.
C., C. C. & I. con.	Illinois Central.	300.....78⅜
5,000.....98	300.....78⅜	600.....78¼
N. J. C. 1st. con. as.	200.....81⅞	200.....78⅜
1,000.....79	North-west.	200.....78⅜
2,000.....79	300.....54⅜	100.....78⅜
Delaware & Hud.	100.....54⅜	1700.....54⅜
400.....42	300.....54⅝	North-west pf.
Mich. Cen.	North-west pf.	200.....s3. 80⅞
200...b3. 29	200.....s3. 80⅞	50
Quicksilver pf.	100.....80⅞	100.....b3. 87⅝
100.....82¼	Fort Wayne.	Fort Wayne.
Sutro Tunnel Co.	Central of N. J.	100.....104¼
200.....s3. 2⅞	2450.....38	Morris & Essex.
American Ex.	300.....38⅛	100.....b.c. 80⅜

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AUCTION SALES—Seventh Page—7th col.
BANKRUPT NOTICES—Sixth Page—3d and 4th cols.
BOARDING AND LODGING—Seventh Page—5th col.
BUSINESS CHANCES—Seventh Page—5th col.
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FURNISHED ROOMS—Seventh Page—5th col.
HELP WANTED—Sixth Page—5th col.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—Seventh Page—3d col.
ICE-CREAM—Seventh Page—7th col.
INSTRUCTION—Seventh Page—4th col.
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 18, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Ours. Matinée.
UNION-SQUARE.—Banker's Daughter. Matinée.
STANDARD THEATRE.—H. M. S. Pinafore. Matinée.
BROADWAY.—Les Fourchambault. Matinée.
PARK THEATRE.—Robinson Crusoe. Matinée.
BOOTH'S THEATRE.—At 2 P. M.—Les Huguenots.
THEATRE COMIQUE.—Vaudeville. Matinée.
NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Davy Crockett. Matinée.
THE AQUARIUM.—Afternoon and Evening.
SAN FRANCISCO HALL.—Love's Endurance. Matinée.
MASONIC HALL.—Tom Thumb Troupe. Matinée.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY.—Philharmonic Concerts.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12 00
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum..... 2 50
The Weekly Times, per annum..... 1 00

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.

The Times Up-town Office—No. 1,253 Broadway.
Paris Office of The Times—No. 39 Rue de Lafayette.
The Times is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand, W. C., from Henry F. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Stevens', No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day in this region, generally cloudy weather, and rain or snow; south-east winds, shifting to southerly and westerly; falling, followed by rising, barometer, and stationary or slight rise in temperature.

We need not ask the attention of our readers to the abstract of the report of the Howard Association of New-Orleans given in another column. Some $380,000 expended, of which we may be pardoned for noting that nearly one-fourth came from New-York; over 36,000 cases of fever cared for; 60,000 persons in destitution relieved, and this gigantic task performed, on the part of the great body of the active participants without pay or hope of pay—this is the record of which our country and humanity may be proud.

The Senator-elect from Connecticut, Hon. Orville H. Platt, of Meriden, is warmly and generously indorsed by his most active competitor, Gen. Hawley. His victory over that gentleman, after a long and close contest, is proof that he possesses great strength with his party, and Gen. Hawley says of him that "he is sound in principle, an anti-slavery man and Republican from boyhood, a good hard-money man, and sure to have convictions and follow them." His "most honorable character and sound judgment" are also vouched for. However a large part of the people of Connecticut may feel at losing the opportunity of being represented in the Senate by Gen. Hawley, he has himself given ample evidence that Mr. Platt will be acceptable to the Republicans of the country. Though they would have been glad to have a man of national reputation and influence already acquired in Congress, they will very gladly see Mr. Barnum replaced by one whose reputation is unsoiled, and who will be sure to put the performance of his duties higher than his personal or partisan interests.

As will be seen by our news columns, facilities are now offered to our business men to participate in the International Exhibition at Sydney, New-South Wales, Australia, in August next. One ship, laden with exhibits, has already sailed, and another will leave between the 10th and 15th of February. The very large and varied display made by the Australian Colonies at Philadelphia was evidence of the energy and business resources of the country. There is no doubt that it can afford a far better market for many of our goods than has yet been made use of, and the Exhibition is an opportunity for reaching that market which deserves the attention of our manufacturers and dealers. The arrangements for the display, and also for the sale, of exhibits, are exceedingly liberal. We may add that New South Wales, unlike Victoria, its neighbor, is not a protectionist community, and that our manufacturers will not find at its Custom-houses the barriers to foreign trade which exist at our own.

Nothing could show more strikingly the extremely ticklish condition of public opinion in business circles in London than the run reported yesterday on the Bank of the London and County Banking Company. It is said that its origin was in the collection of a crowd in Lombard-street, before the bank, watching a dispute in which some independent Briton was engaged with a cab-driver. The fact of the crowd caused a rumor that the bank was in trouble, and a real run set in. The bank is the third largest in the country, in respect of capital and business, and is the largest but one, (the London and Westminster,) in London, and has 156 branches, more than any other in the Kingdom. Its last annual dividend was 18 per cent., and its shares, with only £20 paid up, were worth in the market £63, or 315 per cent. Its condition, moreover, was exceptionally strong. With deposits of less than £24,000,000, it had in hand and on call £5,500,000, and over £3,000,000 in Government securities. Its buildings are valued at £717,000, in the most valuable part of the City, and its reserve on the 1st of October was £938,752. In point of cash and Government securities it was by far the strongest joint-stock bank in the country. That such an institution, without any known suspicion cast on its condition or its methods of business, should be subjected to a run from an idle and accidental rumor, betrays an uneasiness in the public mind which is as surprising as it is unfortunate.

Debate will open on Monday on the programme of the French Ministry. It is scarcely possible that the Ministry will be sustained. The journals of all shades of Republican opinion condemn it, and the most conservative in the severest manner. The *Journal des Débats* puts its position with characteristic vigor: "In reading the Declaration of the Ministers, one might believe that nothing had happened in France for a long time, whereas, only a week ago the Republic was established." On the other hand, all sections of Republicans in the Chamber of Deputies oppose the programme of the Ministry, and all except the Left Centre in the Senate. Among the rumors which prevail is one that the Marshal will summon M. Gambetta to form a Ministry, and that if he refuse, the President will resign; but it is not likely that M. Gambetta will accept office, and it is practically certain that the Marshal will not resign. On the whole, the "crisis" appears more exciting than important, and is not to be compared with those through which the patience and firmness of the Republicans have hitherto guided the country.

SENATOR CONKLING.

We publish to-day from the pen of an honored Republican who has ceased to take any active share in politics, a dispassionate review of some of the personal and political shortcomings of Roscoe Conkling. Our correspondent is probably aware that any protest against the re-election of Senator Conkling is likely to fall unheeded at the present juncture, and that his strictures have a historical rather than a practical interest. But the fact that there is virtually no other candidate for the Senatorial succession, and that it may with certainty be affirmed that Mr. Conkling will be his own successor, renders it all the more necessary that some words of reproof and warning should accompany the renewal of a great trust which, in the past, has not been guarded with proper fidelity.

Roscoe Conkling not only stands as the foremost representative of the Republican Party of New-York: he is also a typical American statesman—a man by whose career and character the future will judge of the political standards of the present time, and in whose methods ambitious young men may not unnaturally seek for the path of political preferment. The conscientious historian may deal leniently with the errors of Mr. Conkling, but his greatness can only be conceded on the theory that he lived in the day of small men and of debased political morals. Superficially viewed, his career bears the honest stamp of a public servant faithful in few things, being made ruler over many. Trusted by his fellow-townsmen to a degree which falls to the lot of few young men, he has gone through all the stages of political advancement with a rapidity which bespeaks brilliant powers and the capacity for eliciting the admiration and confidence of men. The meanest forms of public jobbery have never been successfully brought home to him; in an arena not devoid of men of real greatness he has always been a conspicuous figure; he has brought to the solution of political problems fitted to call forth the noblest energies of the human intellect a courageous and convincing eloquence, whose power has been confessed by his bitterest enemies.

All this and more might justly be said in praise of the senior Senator from New-York, and yet the unprejudiced verdict of his own generation may closely conform to what we believe will be the dispassionate estimate of his ability and influence which posterity will agree in making. For, the higher we place the possibilities of greatness of which Mr. Conkling has given frequent intimation, the harsher will be our judgment on his failure to fulfill such promise. Let it be admitted that he merely shares the reproach of every conspicuous public man of his generation in consenting to use mean instruments and dubious methods to attain ends which were in themselves noble, and it must also be conceded that these instruments and methods have succeeded in dragging him down to their level, instead of his being able to elevate them to his own. No contemporary leader of men has shown less sympathy than he with the reforming impulses which sought to raise our politics above the plane of mercenary truck and dicker; none has clung more obstinately to the political machinery whose motive power is derived from the possession of place and the possibility of plunder. The corruption which grew around the Grant Administration from the easy tolerance and blind attachment to friends which characterized its head, elicited neither warning nor protest from Senator Conkling. His conception of party has never been comprehensive enough to give their proper place to the conscience and intelligence which alone make his party vital, and it has fallen far short of a perception of the fact that partisanship is but a means to the patriotic ends of the true statesman.

Of late years there have been too many good reasons to identify the partisan zeal of Senator Conkling with the still narrower range of his personal interests. His conduct during the campaign of 1874 was pretty generally stigmatized as a deliberate betrayal of the Republican cause for the purpose of retaining undisputed control of the Federal patronage of the State. Be that as it may, it certainly compares but poorly with the unflagging zeal which he has exhibited when his own immediate interests were at stake. His lukewarmness in 1876 bore a very suspicious resemblance to the sullenness of disappointed ambition, and all the attempted explanations of his course, when the work of the Electoral Commission was before the Senate, have only served to show how incapable it was of defense. There may or may not have been a close connection between the Democratic nomination of his henchman, Insurance Superintendent Smyth, and his expected vote on the Electoral returns of Louisiana; it may or may not be true, as Mr. Watterson averred in the Spring of 1877, that, "from the day of election last Fall he did little but coquette with the Tilden men," but it stands among the records of the time that in one of the most perilous crises of our history, Roscoe Conkling forgot his duty alike to his party and his country. He may have measured the strength of the silver movement so correctly that he felt it would be futile for him to oppose it by speech or argument, but he owed it to himself, to his party, and his State to withhold from it the encouragement of silence and the aid of his parliamentary tact in smoothing away the obstacles to its success.

Senator Conkling will return to his place after the 4th of March to represent the intelligence, the wealth, and the culture of the foremost State of the Union. It is still in his power to redeem the errors of a career which must either receive a new bent or end ignobly. He cannot go on shirking the new responsibilities of his party and the newly-developed political problems of his time without incurring the contempt of all whose good opinion is worth having. He is in a position where he can, if he will, emancipate himself from the influence of petty cliques, of childish personal resentments, and of the mercenary following which has so often made him appear ridiculous and identified his motives with their own. In all external attributes, he is well-fitted for the rôle of leadership; his mind must have become hopelessly subdued to what it works in if the highest level of statesmanship is forever beyond his reach. The standards by which public men are tried have steadily risen during the last seven years, and, it must be said, that Senator Conkling has not risen with them. We hope and believe that the political morality of the next seven years will show a scale of elevation even greater than it has done since the fall of the Tweed Ring. It remains to be seen whether Mr. Conkling can place himself in advance of this movement, instead of lagging behind it; whether he will emerge from his second term in the United States Senate a mere jaded political hack, or one of the foremost and greatest figures in the public life of his country.

THE REQUIRED LEGISLATION.

Superintendent Smyth has adopted a characteristic method of proving that the Insurance Department ought not to be abolished. As long as his office lasts, the insurance companies are to a certain extent at his mercy. He can worry them in half a dozen different ways. He can vex them with investigations, throw upon them the onus of removing easily-invented doubts, fasten on them his personal or partisan associates, and extort from them fees which in other circumstances would be resisted as excessive. With how much impunity he may do all this, facts elicited during his trial before the Senate sufficiently prove. There is, therefore, something like mockery in his appeal to the companies for testimony in rebuttal of the Governor's accusations against the department. The Governor asserts that to the policy-holders and the public the department does more harm than good, and, so far as life insurance is concerned, the assertion may be easily substantiated. Mr. Smyth, in his own behalf, in effect, says to the companies, "Is not State supervision an admirable thing? Am I not a model officer? Would not my removal and its abolition be a calamity?" Of course, the officers will answer Aye to every inquiry of this sort. They cannot afford to quarrel with Mr. Smyth, and, if necessary, would certify that he is angelic as well as efficient. Allowance must be made for the quandary in which they are placed. It would be cruel to scan too closely their motives, or to judge of their statements in forgetfulness of their relations to the department. But Mr. Smyth makes a mistake if he imagines that the opinions which his circular is intended to elicit will be entitled to any special consideration. He forgets that his jurors are the public, not the officers of companies; and that his department must seek its justification in services rendered to policy-holders, not to the persons who insist that the servants of policy-holders shall be their masters.

While Mr. Smyth exhausts his energies in a struggle to avert official decapitation, it is to be hoped that the Assembly's Insurance Committee will address itself to the simple but important task which awaits its attention. It cannot better prepare itself for useful labor than by dismissing the grand ideas which too often captivate members called upon to initiate legislation. A voluminous Life Insurance bill, covering every conceivable point, is not wanted. And the measures actually required are so evidently just that, though sinister influences will work zealously against them, they would command support from the intelligence of the Legislature and the self-interest of policy-holders. Three brief bills will supply all that is essential: One to exact more explicit statements with regard to the assets and expenditures of life companies; another to secure to policy-holders a stipulated and equitable surrender value for policies which, for any reason, they desire to drop; the third to invest holders of policies in mutual companies with control over their own affairs by abolishing the present proxy system and guarding against a recurrence of the abuses which that system alone makes possible.

As now prepared, a company's statement hides much that should be brought into daylight. The controversy growing out of the proceedings of the Mutual Life shows how imperfectly the condition of a company is stated, and how little is revealed respecting the cost of its business and the nature of many of its disbursements. Thus, no mention is made in the balance-sheet of a so-called "vitality fund" which is said to amount to millions. If it exist under some other head—say, the surplus—the item purporting to convey the amount of the surplus needs correction. If it has no distinct existence, assertions now put forward are untrue. On the other hand, the company in question declares that competitors pay as much in the form of commission as it proposes to pay by way of bonus or rebate, *plus* commission to agents, but that the extravagance is hidden. Here, then, are two points furnished by this controversy which establish the unsatisfactory nature of the statements as at present prepared. There should be no excuse for the suppression of essential facts in relation to assets, whether as to amount or character, and none for concealment as to commissions, fees, or salaries, or as to other details under the respective heads reported. Solvent, prosperous companies will not shirk the explanation which the law should make imperative; and honest managers will not resist an enactment simply requiring them to do their duty. Opposition suggests doubts as to the integrity of those who offer it, and as to the soundness of companies requiring concealment as a measure of safety.

Equally obvious is the equity of a bill in relation to surrender values. The best companies in Great Britain—one of them the best-managed company in the world—have voluntarily rendered this act of justice to their policy-holders. Every one of their members may at any moment ascertain the sum that will be paid him, or the commuted policy that will be given, in the event of a surrender of the policy he holds. There is no room for favoritism—no danger of injustice. A similar provision must be engrafted upon life insurance in this country before the system can be deemed worthy of unqualified praise. Until this be done, it is idle to point to the magnitude of a company as a test of merit. We desire to be quite sure that what are called profits are not largely wrung from surrendered policies, to whose owners they more properly belong. We want to be certain that a magnificent estimated surplus does not in a great degree represent the harsh and unjust treatment of persons who were once policy-holders, and in whose fate we see the shadow of our own should the abandonment of a policy be forced upon us. The measure required will be resisted by managers to whom surrenders and forfeitures are a convenient fund; but the whole body of policy-holders have a deep concern in the guarantee which wise legislation will enact. It is not necessary to remind a man like Gen. Sharpe that the policy-holders have a controlling claim upon the attention of the Insurance Committee. They have no lobby at their command, and no organization that can make their influence felt, even for their own protection.

The third measure we have suggested will put an end to a flagrant wrong and invest the policy-holders with power to restrain and remove managers who forfeit their confidence. The proxy system as it is cannot be defended. The managers of a company avail themselves of its machinery to procure irrevocable proxies in their own behalf; the process goes on continually, the managers re-electing themselves, auditing their own accounts, approving their own statements, indorsing their own methods. They are as independent of the policy-holders as though they derived their offices and drew their pay from the Sultan of Turkey. So flagrant a wrong should be corrected. And a bill of a single section will do what is wanted. Annul proxies acquired in the manner we have described, and provide that proxies hereafter given shall be for a specific purpose and limited in their duration. No member of the Insurance Committee would submit, in ordinary business affairs, to the usurpation which the proxy system as now worked involves. We ask the committee to apply to the policy-holders in their relations with life insurance companies the principle which every business man acts upon in parallel cases.

SOCIALISM AND SKEPTICISM.

The Pope takes up and prolongs through a voluminous encyclical letter the cry that Socialism, Communism, and Nihilism, which are threatening Europe with political disorder and social anarchy, are the offspring of irreligion, the result of a disregard for the teachings and the authority of the Christian Church. Of course, the religious autocrat of the Vatican regards the ecclesiastical body of which he is the head as the only Christian Church, and the Protestant Reformation as the prolific source of the whole brood of irreligion and iniquity. But those of a very different faith from that implied in unquestioning submission to his authority and implicit obedience to the dictates of the Romish priesthood, are wont to trace Socialism to a weakening of religious belief, to the relaxation of the old restraints, and to the skeptical tendencies of the time. No doubt they have much reason on their side, but, like many others who assume to talk of Socialism, they confound the essentials of its doctrine with the vagaries and the violations of moral principle that try to cover themselves with its mantle. Essentially, Socialism is no more hostile to Christianity than is the theory of paper money, or the doctrine of the balance of trade. It is not in its nature religious or irreligious. It is a matter of economics, and is based on a fallacy as to the best mode of securing for the human race the highest material results from its combined activity. Associated with it are false ideas of the rights of the community over property as distinguished from the rights of individuals; it inculcates absurd notions of equality, founded neither in nature nor in reason; and there are men who in its name assail institutions rightly held sacred. But assaults upon the Church, sneers at the marriage relation and the sanctity of family ties, conspiracies for the subversion of Governments and attempted assassinations of rulers, form no part of the plan and purpose of Socialism, however they may be traced to influences which it sets in motion.

But while devout, peaceable, and even learned men may be, and have been, ardent believers in the theories of Socialism, the doctrine has made sad havoc with the common mind, which has not mastered its principles or understood its aim. Taking the general mass of errors commonly associated under the name of Socialism, and regarding the whole as a something that agitates and threatens society and is to be dealt with as a single entity, there can be no doubt that it has been nourished to its present portentous proportions and power with aliment furnished by the skeptical and materialistic philosophy of which Germany has been the chief nursery. A generation has been growing up under teachings which, in the name of philosophy, have scouted at religion as a delusion. Men of great erudition and unquestionable acuteness have announced the revelation that the soul of man is but an effect of the working of material functions, and that with the destruction of the body it ceases, as the weaving is at an end when the loom is broken up. They have eliminated a spiritual Creator and Supervisor from the universe as a scientific superfluity, and with God and immortality abolished, man falls back upon himself for all the motives that are to guide and influence his conduct. German philosophy sowed the dragon's teeth which have sprung up in a form to startle the conservative powers of the German State and put them to their defense.

Time was when the minds of the poor were soothed with assurances of a great presiding Justice that could do and permit no wrong. A kindly Providence took account of the bitter sweat and burning tears of the wretched and oppressed, and the record was treasured up against a day of recompense. People looked up from the limits of their narrow fate, the hardships of their earthly lot, and dreamed of that after-life when all tears should be wiped from all eyes and the lowly should be exalted. They bore with resignation, grim, but hopeful, their weary life, and endured the oppressor's wrong and the proud man's contumely, comforting themselves with anticipations of a final release when they should enter upon an abiding joy. The hopes and consolations of religion gave a measureless content to those who had, in actual experience, little to make them satisfied. In those times the Church and its teachers exerted an all-controling influence over the minds of the poor and the lowly, to reconcile them to the seeming injustice of their position and make it in some sort a merit and a glory to have little share in the treasures of this world. So much the greater was the promise of reward if the mind accepted, with meekness and a devout trust in an overruling Goodness, the lot which unerring wisdom had prescribed.

All athwart the peace and content of society that came from the teachings of the Christian Church blew the scorching and disquieting blasts of materialistic philosophy. With subtle reasoning and an assumption of the infallible results of scientific knowledge, the new teachers dissipated the dream of immortality, the great and glorious recompense to come, the eternal justice provided by divine statutes that antedated all the kingdoms of this world. The poor toiler, the wretched victim of oppression, all whose lot was bitter, and whose place in the world was one of hardship and privation, looked up with blank despair, and cursed the delusion that had kept them quiet and content. "Heaven is gone, let us take possession of the earth," was the cry that began to be heard. "This life is all, we must make the most of it." "God is no more, we must look out for ourselves." And what had philosophy to offer wherewith to keep them quiet, and restore a tolerable content? Only the dry and remorseless principles of political economy, a revelation of the rigid limitations within which they must rest satisfied, or chafe and beat the barriers, with no result but misery and a hopeless death. No wonder, if they accepted the new faith for the old, that they refused to be satisfied, and were determined to use, with desperate energy, the force that was in them, to better their lot by any means that gave promise of success. They can, doubtless, only make their case worse by dashing themselves against the inevitable, and spending their energies upon the immovable. What they need is a re-enactment in their souls of the laws of God, a restoration of the Divine Dynasty in the universe, and the reassertion over their weak and erring natures of the beneficent influences of a religion that gives hope and consolation in the struggles of their earthly pilgrimage.

AN ARMY GHOST.

Innumerable are the illustrations of the power and intricacy of red tape in the Army of the United States. There was the private, near Fort Leavenworth, whose trowsers were burned up by accident, and whose statement of the case traveled all over the continent before it was laid to rest by a requisition for $6 50. Then there was the soldier's mule, which, being dropped from the Quartermaster's rolls at Fort Yuma, in consequence of having previously dropped dead from fatigue on the adjacent desert, haunted the disbursing and accounting officers of the Army for years afterward, in consequence of an informality in his official obituary. More lately we have had occasion to notice the adventures of a mosquito-bar frame, or, rather, the ghost of a frame, which has wandered up and down the continent, vainly asking some auditing officer to exorcise it. Hugo Anderson, a private in the Twenty-fourth Infantry, at San Antonio, Department of Texas, lost or destroyed one mosquito-bar frame, the property of the United States, the value of which was to be deducted from his monthly pay. On the 11th November, 1878, Capt. X., as we will call him, addressed the Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department of Texas a communication stating the fact of the destruction or loss of said mosquito-bar frame, and asking for a board of survey to assess the money value of the same.

This communication was indorsed by Col. Thomas M. Vincent, Assistant Adjutant-General, &c., as follows: "Respectfully referred to the Chief Q. M. of the Department, to know if there is not some other method of ascertaining the value of a mosquito-bar frame than by a Board of Survey." Brevet Brig.-Gen. Benjamin C. Card, Chief Quartermaster, as aforesaid, read the paper, and indorsed thereon: "Respectfully returned to the Adjutant General, Department of Texas. The mosquito-bar frames on hand at this depot have been here a long time, and there is no record of their cost." It will be observed that the Quartermaster's Department attempted to put upon the Adjutant-General's Department the responsibility for determining the cost to the United States of its mosquito-bar frames, and that the Adjutant-General's Department "wouldn't have it." The Department of Texas, accordingly, shirked the whole question, and the next prominent official of the Army to be vexed by the appearance of this attenuated ghost was Major-Gen. E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General of the United States, to whom the original document, now swollen by many additions, appeared, with this indorsement: "Nov. 14, 1878. Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army, with the request that the price of a mosquito-bar frame may be communicated, in order to furnish information to the Board of Survey, in case one is to be convened, there being no data here to cover the case. R. C. C. Capt. Brigadier-General United States Army, commanding." Once more, the uneasy ghost of the mosquito-bar frame was switched off from the Adjutant-General's Department to the Quartermaster-General's Department, as we next find this indorsement: "Washington, Nov. 22. 1878. Respectfully referred to the Quartermaster-General. E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General." The Adjutant-General would have none of it.

In the Qurtermaster-General's office, however, there were materials for an obituary, not to say a biography. The next indorsement reads: "Respectfully referred to the Adjutant-General of the Army. A reference to invoice 48, abstract E, return of Lieut.-Col. S. B. Holabird, Department Q. M. General, for first quarter of 1874, shows that 3,376 mosquito-bars and 1,790 frames were turned over to him by Capt. A. N. Cherbonnier, Medical Storekeeper, under orders of the Surgeon-General, dated Feb. 16, 1874, for free distribution to different posts. Those now in possession of Capt. X, Twenty-fourth Infantry, are part of the same lot. It is recommended that these papers be referred to the Surgeon-General of the Army for remark. By order of Stewart Van Vliet, Deputy Quartermaster, Brevet Major-General, United States Army. Received back Nov. 30, 1878." The unhappy ghost thus contemptuously treated was sent back to Adjt.-Gen. Townsend, who sent it with a curt indorsement to Surgeon-General Barnes, who referred it back to Adjt.-Gen. Townsend, with the statement that the defunct mosquito-bar frame was one of a lot left over from the late war, and being unsalable, "they were, under orders of the Secretary of War, Feb. 13, 1874, turned over to the Quartermaster's Department for gratuitous distribution."

Thus it appears that the mosquito-bar frame, whose uneasy ghost had traveled so far, had no ratable value. Nevertheless, when the much-indorsed communication of Capt. X. arrived in San Antonio, Texas, an order for a board of survey was issued by Col. Thomas M. Vincent, Assistant Adjutant-General, countersigned by Hugh Brown, Aide-de-camp. The board met Dec. 22, 1878, and, after solemn deliberation, issued a report to the effect that the mosquito-bar frame was of no value, and that, considering all the facts, "the board is of the opinion that the most ready settlement of the question is to authorize Capt. X. to drop the frame from his return, which the board accordingly recommend." Thus, we may hope, the restless shade of a tencent pine frame was laid to rest, no more to wander up and down the face of the earth, like the ghost of a deceased Chinaman whose bones lie in a foreign land. It appears that every piece of property in the United States Army has its record, pedigree, and title. If it is lost, destroyed, or stolen, the ruthless hand that ravished it shakes a chain of evidence which reaches into the inner sanctuary of the War Department at Washington. The mosquito-bar frame, used to boil Private Anderson's camp-kettle, in San Antonio, Texas, avenged itself, but not until its shade had flitted many a weary mile. It is not lost, but dropped from the returns, and the Republic is safe.

The international Fishery Exhibition, to be held at Berlin, in April, 1880, is well worthy of the attention, not only of our fish-culturists, but of manufacturers of nets, fishing implements, boat-builders, and of the numerous firms who prepare fish for food. The remarkable pre-eminence we have gained in practical fish-culture should give us a notable position at this exhibition. There would be, not only great credit to be gained, but substantial profit. To a certain degree our preparations of salmon reach Germany and even Russia, but still the consumption of American fish could be very much increased by a complete display of our canned goods. It is doubtful whether we are to gain much tangible benefit from the European exhibit of fishing-gear and tackle, as to-day we are exporting not only nets, but hooks, to Norway and Sweden; but in the methods of preparing fish for food we have a great deal to learn. From the peculiarities of our climate—fish having to be kept through the Summer—our appliances for refrigerating fish are much more perfect, practical, and economical than those employed abroad. The remarkable exhibit made by the Smithsonian Institution at the Centennial, of plaster casts of fish, we trust will be forwarded to Berlin. Numerous prizes are to be awarded to the exhibitors in the nine classes. One very remarkable class will be that in the history of fishing, in which are included the implements of fishing, original or in reproduction, from the oldest times downward, also models, pictures, seals, and emblems of ancient fishermen's guilds.

Within the past few years steam boilers for heating purposes have taken the place of furnaces, not only in hotels and large office buildings, but in many private residences. The change has been in a number of respects an advantageous one; for not only can a more uniform temperature be maintained by this means of heating than by any of the past devices, but if care is taken to see that there is an escape of steam from the pipes in the various rooms the air can be kept healthfully humid. But this improvement has this drawback that it requires on the part of the householder, or his servants, a greater amount of knowledge and prudence than the furnace, the stove, or the fire-place ever called for. It is possible to explode one of these household boilers by a degree of inattention which would be harmless in a less complicated heating apparatus. One or two accidents of this kind have recently occurred in the West, while in England there were five explosions within one week during the past month, three of them resulting in loss of life. Too often, the management of a steam-boiler in a private house is intrusted to the care of some female servant, who for a dollar a week extra pay accepts the task, although she may have the crudest possible notion of what is expected of her. The master of the house having set the safety-valve, or having had it set for him at a low point, is satisfied that there is no need of further supervision; and if the pressure were to be always below 20 pounds to the square inch, there would be no trouble. But the difficulty is that no one can be certain that this point will not be far exceeded, unless he gives close attention to the matter. There are probably to-day in this City scores of safety-valves gauged at 20 or 25 pounds, which would not "blow off" under a pressure of 100 pounds to the square inch. To be tolerably sure that a safety-valve will do its duty when needed, it should be tested at least as often as twice a week. If this is not done, it is apt to set fast in consequence of rust or the filling of the pipes, and then it is no longer of the least service as a regulator or a means of preventing an explosion.

The English people have long been looked upon as a betting people, and yet they appear to be proud of the fact that Lord Falmouth, who won more money on the turf in 1878 than any other living sportsman, never betted a dollar in his life. There has been a growth and decline of betting in England which has been almost equally rapid, and the Derby may be taken to illustrate our point, which is that the evil is fast dying out on the other side of the water. When Sir John Shelley carried off the "blue ribbon" with *Phantom*, in 1811, the fact of his having netted $45,000 by backing his horse was quite the talk of the town. Bookmaking, soon after this, sprang into vogue, and, besides the London division, an extensive portion of the ring hailed from the cotton district, and was known as the "Manchester School." The Blands, Gullis, Hills, Crockfords, Swindells, Ridsdales, Barnes, and Worsleys, stood at the top, and at time were those in the

Pedley, Harbeaves, Davies, Jackson, Stevenson, and others, who in turn have been succeeded, so to speak, by men of the present day. Davis took the highest place of them all, and is credited with having once made a $500,000 book on the Derby; hence the title he acquired of "the leviathan." The abolition of betting houses and hats throughout the country, dealt the first great blow at the roots of future-event betting, and the continued interference of Parliament has reduced it almost to a minimum. Now, the only places where betting is permitted is on the race course and at Tattersall's. Limited speculation can, therefore, hardly be wondered at. And yet as recently as 1867, Mr. Chaplin, the owner of *Hermit*, is credited with having won $600,000 in bets alone. *Blue Gown's* year, too, which followed, was a big betting event, and Sir Joseph Hawley won a sum of money which would have been much larger had he not "hedged out." Baron Rothschild's *Fisonius* entered home heavily backed in 1871, and then came *Ormonde's* victory over *Pell Mell*, who was supported at Tattersalls to win over $500,000, and was beaten by a head only. Comparatively little has been done on subsequent Derbys, or, for that matter, on most other fixed events of late years. Last year the bookmakers were greatly crippled, and they have not yet made known their intentions for the coming season. Besides the decline in betting, there has been a great falling off in the number of starters. The number of horses that ran last year fell short by over 400 of the season of 1868. So far as this is concerned, the real trouble is that England has too much racing; and only the Newmarket, Goodwood, and Doncaster meetings are plentifully supplied with horses.

While in Hong Kong, on his way to Europe, Mr. Chung, Minister to Russia, was the guest of Gov. Pope Hennessy, at his official residence. This is said to be the first occasion of a sojourn by a Chinese official at Government House, Hong Kong. Mr. Pope Hennessy is a remarkable man, and has had a remarkable career. He is an Irish Catholic and a Conservative, a combination which, although not uncommon now, when the Irish Ultramontanes find that they have got all they are likely to get in the shape of the abolition of the State Church, &c., out of the Whigs, was very rare indeed 20 years ago. Mr. Hennessy, while quite a young man, obtained a clerkship (one of inferior grade) in the education department of the Privy Council Office, in London. When he had been there a very few years a vacancy occurred in the representation of Kings County, Ireland, and a breach in the Conservative interest there was healed by a compromise in which it was decided that both parties would agree to elect a Catholic, if he would on certain points vote with the Tory interest. Hennessy had political friends who thought highly of his talents, and resolved to bring him forward, and presently he found himself M. P. for Kings County. He could not retain his clerkship, and his private means were very meagre; however, he managed to get along somehow pecuniarily, and on several occasions—notably in a speech in favor of Poland, which won extraordinary applause—proved himself a very eloquent speaker. But when a dissolution came he lost his seat, and his last case was thus worse than the first. Great sympathy was felt for him by the party, (Lord Beaconsfield, it is said, has shown particular interest in him,) and he was appointed to a Gold Coast Governorship, one of those refuges for the destitute to which needy politicians are perforce relegated. Thence, having the good fortune to survive the deadly climate, he was promoted to something better, and at length found himself Governor of Barbados. While filling that post, a fierce feeling was aroused in the colony anent the pet confederation scheme for the West Indies of Lord Carnarvon. The Barbados aristocracy were vehemently opposed to anything likely to invalidate the autonomy of the island, and regarded Mr. Hennessy with intense antagonism as the apostle of the new move. The blacks, on the other hand, conceived the notion that it would do great things for them, and were as vehement for the Governor as the whites were against him. Much "unpleasantness" ensued, and Gov. Hennessy's conduct became the subject of discussion and inquiry in Parliament, but, while violently assailed by the West Indian interest, he was defended warmly by Lord Carnarvon, who very plainly evinced his opinion regarding him by shortly promoting him to the much more lucrative position of Governor of Hong Kong. The world, literally, is now all before him, and in another 10 years he may, if all goes well, be holding the blue ribbon of British Gubernatorialism at Melbourne.

AMUSEMENTS.

"CARMEN" AT BOOTH'S THEATRE.

The performance of Bizet's "Carmen" last night by Mr. Strakosch's company was in every sense the event of the season at Booth's Theatre. There was a full house to listen to the artists, and abundant applause, which was fairly earned. The interest of the musical public was naturally excited by Miss Kellogg's appearance in the rôle of *Carmen*, in which she achieved a pronounced success. Her acting and singing were thoroughly good, and she deserves the warmest praise for a spirited and vivacious performance, in which she gave her best musical efforts. Though she has not recovered from the cold she has had, she sang like an artist throughout the evening, and may claim for her *Carmen* a place in the first rank of operatic successes this Winter. Mr. Adams as *Don José* was careful and conscientious in his singing, and only needed a little more spirit to make the part completely satisfactory. Signor Pantaleoni as *Escamillo* was, next to Miss Kellogg, the most noticeable performer in the cast. In the second act he was particularly good, and well deserved the liberal applause he received. His voice was in tune, and both in quantity and quality was entirely up to the requirements of the music. He acted with taste and spirit, and confirmed the impression made at his first two appearances of being a baritone of exceptional merit. The rest of the artists were fairly good, and Mr. Behrens had his orchestra better in hand than on any previous occasion. The opera was well mounted, and as a whole the performance was a creditable one, worthy of a first place in the record of the musical events of this season.

GENERAL MENTION.

The final performances of "Robinson Crusoe" may be witnessed this afternoon and evening at the Park Theatre.

A fourth American play has been accepted by the Wallack Theatre management, the author being this time Mr. Charles Gaylor.

Miss Ada Cavendish, according to latest accounts, has contracted to appear at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre in February or March.

Mr. McKee Rankin and Miss Kitty Blanchard will play "The Danites" at Booth's Theatre at the close of the Strakosch opera season.

Mr. Joaquin Miller has written a new play called "'49," in which the chief incidents of the Mountain Meadow massacre are set forth.

Mr. John McCullough will appear some time this season in a new play, entitled "Aurelian," written for him by Miss Anna E. Dickinson.

Mr. Joseph Jefferson has at length come to the conclusion, it is said, to try a new part, as *Rip Van Winkle* is no longer a certain attraction.

The first matinées of "Les Fourchambault," at the Broadway Theatre, "H. M. S. Pinafore," at the Standard Theatre, and "Ours," at Wallack's, will be given to-day.

A feature of the revival of "Dot" at the Park Theatre will be the appearance of Mlle. Sohlke, the well-known danseuse, who is to take the prominent part in the celebrated fairy scene.

ARMY AND NAVY AFFAIRS.

Washington, Jan. 17—Lieut. Lea Febiger is ordered to report to the Superintendent of the General Recruiting Service to conduct a detachment of prisoners to the Leavenworth Military Prison. On the completion of this duty he will

THE SENATORIAL STANDARD

HAS MR. CONKLING FULFILLED ITS REQUIREMENTS?

WHAT IS EXPECTED OF NEW-YORK'S REPRESENTATIVE—TWO IMPORTANT OCCASIONS ON WHICH HE HAS SHRUNK FROM THE PERFORMANCE OF HIS DUTY—HIS ACTION IN RELATION TO THE ELECTORAL VOTES AND THE SILVER BILL, &

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

One of the most important duties to devolve on the Legislature at its present session is the choice of a Senator to represent the State in the Senate of the United States during the next six years. The prominent candidate for that responsible position is Mr. Conkling, whose term of service expires on the 3d of March next. The incumbent should be one who instinctively inquires, when a public measure is proposed, how his support or opposition will affect the interests which he is charged to protect and promote, and not how his own standing or advancement may be affected by one or the other. He must meet every question of policy and constitutional right frankly, boldly assuming all the responsibilities of his position, and never failing to give his vote when such questions are to be decided, thus avoiding the impropriety, and sometimes the evil consequences, of leaving his State unrepresented to the extent of his participation in the decision. No standard of qualification lower than this should be accepted for the representative of a sovereign State in the upper branch of the National Legislature.

Has Mr. Conkling come up to this standard?

On two of the most important occasions which have occurred during his service in the Senate he has shrunk from the performance of his duty, depriving his State, the foremost in the Union, of her just influence in the settlement of the questions in dispute, and presenting an example of dereliction in the execution of his trust unworthy of a statesman, and in the highest degree culpable as a member of a representative body.

The first of the occasions referred to was one of the most critical in our history. It involved the choice of the chief magistrate of the Republic and the validity of the election in the States of which it is composed. The integrity of the proceedings in several of the Electoral Colleges was impeached. The one in which the alleged frauds were among the most flagrant was Louisiana. When the vote was taken on the question of the validity of those proceedings Mr. Conkling absented himself, and allowed his colleague to pronounce the judgment of his State on a question involving the highest moral and political considerations. If he believed the charges of fraud well founded, he should have been present and said so fearlessly. If he thought them false, he should have so pronounced them. He did neither. He failed to take part in the decision, deserting, in the heat of the conflict, the post confided to him by his State, and leaving her with only half her legitimate representative force to meet a crisis which, with a single exception, has no parallel in our history. Not long afterward, Mr. Conkling was reported to have said that if the history of the Louisiana frauds were known, it would sink the Administration to the lowest depths of infamy—or words to the same effect. If this were his opinion, how can he justify himself for keeping silence in the Senate? In this respect he is his own most merciless critic. There is no ground for this calumny. The charge of fraud has never been substantiated. It was set up by the Democratic managers to divert public attention from their corrupt bargains for the purchase of Electoral votes. Mr. Conkling, by indorsing it, has done more injury to the Republican Party than all the Democratic journals in the country. And it is not improbable that on this declaration by the leader of the party in New-York, a London journal, edited by a gentleman perfectly familiar with our politics, stated, as an admitted fact, that President Hayes was elected by fraud.

The second occasion was scarcely inferior in importance to the first. It concerned the preservation of the honor, the good faith, and the integrity of the Government—and without these there cannot be much in a community worth preserving. The question presented to him and his associates in Congress was whether the Government should meet its obligations in honest money, and whether the people of the country should carry on their exchanges with a currency without intrinsic value. The delusion known in the vernacular of the day as Greenbackism had taken possession of the National Legislature, and threatened to control it. The combined strength of the Executive and the ablest statesmen in the Senate was needed to expose its fallacies and save the country from disgrace and disaster. The interest of the State of New-York, as the first in population, commerce, and finance, was more deeply involved than that of any other of her sister States. She looked to her representatives in the Senate to put forth all their energies for her protection from an insane and ruinous policy. One of her Senators responded to the prevailing disquietude and anxiety of her people in a speech adapted with wholesomeness to the diseased state of public opinion. It was the more creditable to him, and contrasts more sharply with the inaction of his colleague, as some of the leading men of his party were coquetting with the advocates of inflation. Mr. Conkling was again a non-combatant in the shock of opinion and debate. It is hardly possible that a public man who is not indifferent to questions which bring with them political chances should not have bestowed on this a due consideration. It was, therefore, a matter of general amazement that he should have given "his thoughts no tongue"—that he should have permitted the current of delusion, which seemed to be overspreading the South and the West, and threatening to make a serious inroad upon the North, to flow on without any effort on his part to withstand it. Whether he was without any settled convictions on this vital question, or whether he fancied that, in the divided opinions of the country, his action in either direction might be prejudicial to his personal and political interests, his course was alike unworthy of his position as a public man, and as a representative it was an unjustifiable abandonment of the charge confided to him.

Let us see whether he has more faithfully represented the party to which he owes his present preferment. It is an accepted canon in politics that a man who has been invested with a trust of honor and profit by his party shall, when its ascendency is in peril, enter the field of debate and controversy, and devote his earnest efforts to sustain the cause in which he is embarked. On two occasions Mr. Conkling's activity, if it had been disinterested, would have been worthy of unqualified praise—in the canvass of 1872, when he was a candidate for re-election to the Senate of the United States, and in that of 1878, when he was a candidate, as he is now, for re-election to the same distinguished trust. In both instances his labors were untiring and his enthusiasm unbounded. In town and country, by night and by day, he poured out, with an effusion not to surpassed, those streams of eloquence which were dammed up in the Senate Chamber when great national questions were at stake.

In 1874 the Republican Party was in the field with its candidates for Governor and other State officers, and with the hope of reaping by its success the fruits of an administration of two years more remarkable for its successful efforts to repair the errors of the past than any which had preceded it for a long course of time—an administration which had, by its judicious measures, provided for the payment of the State debt, and placed its finances on a basis of economy and constitutional restriction not to be shaken. At the commencement of the canvass it was given out that Mr. Conkling would take no part in it—an intimation which could hardly fail to be considered by his special adherents the best possible apology on their part for inaction. Certain it is that many of those who [illegible] for their activity

conspicuous on this occasion for their inaction. That this indifference to the result of the canvass had a most unfavorable influence upon it is undeniable; and one of its worst consequences was to enable the Democratic Administration which came into power to claim, as it did with unparalleled effrontery, the honor and the credit of all the reforms inaugurated and carried out by its Republican predecessors.

A few days before the close of the canvass, when opinions had been unalterably formed and sides chosen—at that stage when it is notorious that changes are few, and when the only good to be hoped for is to stir up voters to the performance of their duty—he made two or three speeches—one at Brooklyn and another at Buffalo—with what effect the result sufficiently manifests.

On this occasion he complained, as will be seen in 1876, of feeble health. His hygienic condition during the last six years seems to have had this peculiarity, that his health was robust and exuberant when he was a candidate for office, and in a state of lamentable delicacy when the only interest involved was the ascendancy of the Republican Party.

In the canvass of 1876 his inaction was still more strongly marked. He had been a candidate before the National Republican Convention for the Presidency, and failed to obtain the nomination. When a man has submitted his claims for a post of distinction to an accepted tribunal without success, it is the instinct of duty and the dictate of good faith to yield a zealous and efficient support to his successful competitor. He gave none. He made a single speech during the canvass, and without even mentioning the name of the candidate of his party for the Presidency, who had been preferred to himself. He announced at the commencement of his speech that he should discuss the questions before the people in reference to principles, and not to men. "Principles, not men," is an old and hackneyed device. It was pronounced by Edmund Burke to be "cant." It is the infallible resort of political trimmers. It was given out that he was ill and unable to take an active part in the canvass. His speedy recovery when it was over manifested that his illness could not have been so extreme as to prevent him from saying a single word or writing a single line in favor of the Republican candidate for the Presidency, instead of smiting in silence throughout the canvass, like Achilles in his tent.

That Mr. Conkling is a man of ability is conceded; but not of a grade calculated to elevate him above the plane of the average public men of his time, or to give him rank with New-York's acknowledged statesmen. If his career were to terminate to-morrow, we know of no conspicuous act of his, no original conception, no advocacy of any great public measure, pushed on with commanding power, to rescue his name from a speedy oblivion. He has a fluency of speech which rarely fails him, but it is the eloquence of Cleon, and not of Hortensius. His strong point is denunciation and invective; and it matters little whether political friends or adversaries are the objects of his vituperation. In the Rochester Convention, in 1877, the following officious language was addressed to some of the ablest and truest men of the Republican Party because they interfered with his management of the convention: "Who are these men who are cracking the party whip over Republicans and taking charge of the convention; and the dull science of the Republican Party? Some of them are the man-milliners, the dilettanti, the carpet knights of politics; men whose energies heretofore have been devoted to accusing and denouncing men more honest than themselves." * * * "Their stock in trade is a rancid, flatulent, self-righteousness. They are wolves in sheep's clothing, and under their fair words their pursuit is office plunder."

A more inexcusable attack upon political associates is without a precedent in party politics in this State. Fancy Silas Wright or William H. Seward in the days of their leadership assailing with opprobrious epithets, eminent men of the Whig Party because that latter ventured to question their ascendency in the management of their common interests. With a wiser, a more disinterested and a less intemperate guide the Republican Party in this State might have escaped the disasters which have fallen upon it in the last few years.

The following account of Mr. Conkling's attack upon the political friends who opposed him is from a friendly source, and was intended as a complimentary tribute: "There are few men that can reason more logically than Roscoe Conkling * * * or are more felicitious in coining epithets that will sting, and in employing illustrations that will wither; or can throw more contempt into the curl of the lip and the tone of the voice than he. Then, too, he has a wonderful capacity for crushing an opponent by sheer force, and for pursuing him—all the time within parliamentary rules—with sarcasm, ridicule, invective, and denunciation, till he approaches the border-ground of personal abuse."

This is the description of a political gladiator, and not of a dignified, dispassionate, and censoriatory party leader. It is the portraiture of a man intolerant of every one who dares to question his superiority, who opposes his schemes of ambition, or refuses obedience to his behests.

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I have no knowledge of the composition of the Legislature. I do not know how much of its material has been ground out by the political machinery of which he has for years been the overseer and the beneficiary. But we cannot overlook the fact that during the next six years there are to be two Presidential elections. Other trying conjunctures in our political affairs may arise during the same period—conjunctures demanding fidelity, fearlessness and an oblivion of all personal interests and motives—and in the position to which he aspires, (should he gain it,) or if, when his ambition shall have transported him to higher flights he shall be found derelict, as he has been in the past, those who may contribute to his elevation cannot complain that they were not forewarned.

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thereto. After the presentation of evidence to show that England need not fear the introduction of contagious diseases through the importation of American cattle, a request was made that this country be exempted from the restrictions imposed by the aforesaid law. On the 14th of the present month a note was received by the State Department from the British Legation at Washington, conveying the gratifying intelligence that by an order in Council, dated Dec. 6, American cattle are declared exempt from the operation of the Contagious Disease act.

WARREN COUNTY FRAUDS.

AN EX-STEWARD ACQUITTED—AN EX-COUNTY COLLECTOR CHARGED WITH FORGERY—AN EX-FREEHOLDER ON TRIAL FOR CONSPIRACY.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Jan. 17.—When the court opened this morning to continue the trial of Samuel Frome, ex-Steward of the County Poor-house, for conspiracy, another surprise was met with. Attorney-General Stockton arose, and addressing the court, announced that the State had determined not to press the case further against Frome. The Chief-Justice, therefore, briefly stated the testimony as far as received to the jury, and instructed them to pass upon it as the condition of the case required. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty without leaving their seats. There is another indictment against Frome, founded on the same case, for obtaining money under false pretenses; but as the State depends for a conviction upon the same evidence as that given in this trial, it is understood that the Prosecutor will enter a nolle prosequi. These were the only two indictments found against Frome, and he was warmly congratulated by his friends on being able to prove his innocence. Mr. Frome was last Summer the most prominent candidate of the Democracy here for the position of Sheriff, but the two indictments laid him on the shelf, and he was badly beaten in the caucus.

The next case taken up was that against ex-County Collector Teel for forgery. It was charged by the Prosecutor in his opening that Teel received a bridge order from a contractor named John Fine for $3 and paid him that amount for it, but that he changed the order to $33, and charged that sum in his accounts as paid to Fine. The order was produced, and Fine swore that it was originally for $3, that it was in that condition when he gave it to Teel, and that $3 was all he received upon it. The order was most bunglingly altered, the word "three" in writing remaining unchanged, while the figure 3 in the corner had another placed before it in a different shade of ink. The receipt of Fine on the back was drawn by Teel, and is for $33, both in writing and in figures. Fine also stated that he was somewhat in a hurry, and signed the receipt without looking over it carefully. Jacob J. Stone, the then Freeholder, who gave Fine the order, swore that it was for $3 only. C. M. Ludwig, Teller in the Phillipsburg Bank, identified the writing on the back of the order as Teel's, and was almost positive that the added "3" on the face was made by Teel. William R. Beers, an ex-Teller in the same bank, and a so-called expert in hand-writing, testified that the writing of the receipt was Teel's, and also that he spoke with the defendant when the frauds were discovered, and showed him the order in dispute; Teel then admitted that it appeared fraudulent, but could give no reason for its alteration; and that if he did science of the Republican Party? Some of them are the man-milliners, the dilettanti, the carpet knights of politics; men whose energies heretofore have been devoted to accusing and denouncing men more honest than themselves." * * * "Their stock in trade is a rancid, flatulent, self-righteousness. They are wolves in sheep's clothing, and under their fair words their pursuit is office plunder."

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THE MUTUAL LIFE COMPANY

A DEFENSE OF ITS MANAGEMENT.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ADDRESS OF HON. GEORGE H. ANDREWS BEFORE A MEETING OF POLICY-HOLDERS — THE NEW PLAN DECLARED A JUDICIOUS ONE.

Before an adjourned meeting of the policyholders of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of this City, held at Lyceum Hall, Providence, R. I., on the evening of Jan. 10, Hon. George H. Andrews made an address, from which the appended extracts are taken:

Three years ago its assets were $78,830,000, against $305,057,000 of insurance; now the assets are $88,000,000, against $287,988,000 of insurance. When you consider the fact, gentlemen, that you are all three years older now than you were three years ago—and I take it that no argument is needed to demonstrate such a proposition—these reserves must be accumulating in order to meet the accumulating years of your life and the accumulating frost upon your heads. All these conditions required that the reserves and the assets should increase in greater ratio than the insurance.

I confess, Mr. President, I have been surprised—though since I have been here and heard what has been said, nothing could surprise me now—that it has been whispered in confidence, and I will take occasion to tell it to these reporters who are to spread upon the wings of the press the words uttered here to hundreds of thousands of interested people—I will whisper to them that it has been doubted whether the company is prepared to meet its engagements. It has been intimated to me that there was a question whether the company was prepared with the cash to meet its maturing endowments. Mr. President, conscious of the solvency of this great institution myself, knowing it through and through as to its assets, I was astonished, but not when I came to understand how industriously and how insidiously the poison was diffused. Then I ceased to be astonished. When the house of Cooke failed in Philadelphia it carried dismay with it. When the house of Duncan & Sherman failed that house had stood higher than its fellows only to fall to a greater depth. In another city, almost a competitor with you in enterprise, in progress, in the liberality and the character of its citizens, there were men who stood high as the highest, but who have, like Lucifer, Son of the Morning, fallen into moral depths beyond which no plummet could sound. I cease, therefore, to wonder that you, remote from the immediate sphere of the operations of this Mutual Life Insurance Company, filled as the air was with rumors, should have taken up something of the sentiment of doubt and distrust. Permit me to say on that point: In 1875 this company gave notice that it would discount all the endowment policies which fell due in five years, and now it discounts all endowment policies that will fall due in 10 years. During the last five years the company has so discounted $4,367,182, canceling $5,572,000 of such endowments. During that same term of three years the amount paid for surrendered policies, including a few endowment policies having over five years to run, has been $9,500,000, canceling $31,360,000 of insurance. These extra payments need not have been made when they were if the company had not been so strong. These payments were anticipatory of nearly $37,000,000 of insurance, and reach nearly $14,000,000. The returned payments called dividends amounted to $10,825,323 in the past three years. In every month in the past 20 years the cash receipts of that company have exceeded its maturing obligations, and the company never was, is not, and never will be, under its present administration, compelled to resort to sinister modes, to any device, or to any unwarranted methods in order to meet its accruing obligations.

SOLVENCY OF THE COMPANY.

I was especially gratified the other evening with the apparent fairness and magnanimity of the gentleman [Mr. McCulloh] who addressed you, that he had so much confidence in the company that he practically guaranteed to you the solvency of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. I have not the slightest idea of the money value of the indorsement, but I am delighted with the moral value of the indorsement, which cannot, perhaps, be overrated. Now, there is a solvency which is a solvency to endure, merely to endure, as much as ever to endure. There is a solvency which may mean to be, solvency to suffer. But your solvency, fellow-members of the company, is something more. It is not only a solvency to be, to suffer; it goes far beyond. It means to do, to accomplish, to achieve, to win victories, to gain, to conquer. We mean to go on from strength to strength to loftier success. Here has gradually risen a financial institution to which men can point with pride as the attainment of a result which has been won by no rash experiments, but by patient, painful plodding in the ways of rectitude and right. Now, the question which brings us here to-night is not an entirely new question. If it is a contest, (and I do not like to give it any appearance of hostile forces)—if it is a contest, it is simply lighting up the old controversy with renewed declamation in reference to what was declared to be the suicidal and ruinous course of the management of the Mutual Life Company 10 years ago. And yet what have 10 years brought about? Ten years ago the assets were $31,000,000. Now, under the same management which was then assailed and wrongfully represented, the assets have grown to $88,000,000. Is that a record to be ashamed of? Gentlemen, you have a right to glory in the success of an institution which is wholly yours, and to be proud of the record which has been made. In that same 10 years there have been paid to policy-holders a trifle over $100,000,000.

Write these facts, if you please, in letters of fire on the front of your building, and let it stand there as a monument to the fidelity, to the integrity, to the capacity, of men who have for long years administered the trust you, these policy-holders, have placed in their hands.

ORIGIN OF THE RECENT MEASURES.

The management of the Mutual Life Insurance Company do not deem it their whole business to see that they shall not make a wreck; that is a high quality, a conservative quality. You may seek in vain among men for many possessing that quality. The officers do not proceed with their eyes to the ground to see that they do not slip merely, but they lift their eyes to elevated objects. So the President, lifting his eyes a few days ago—few in the life of a corporation—saw that the sun of returning prosperity was beginning to gild the hill-tops. He saw certain signs of a better era in business, signs that the efforts of the present Administration—preceded as it was by another wise Administration, one of whose representatives, [ex-Secretary Bristow,] I am happy to be told, is here—to so place the finances of the country that the currency of the country should be the currency of the wide world, would be successful.

Your servants and representatives in New-York saw this brighter day coming. What did they do? Prepared themselves to meet all the new duties and all the new responsibilities which that state of things imposed upon them. The officers had been conscious for some time past that there was a decline in business; they were aware that the interests of the policy-holders were not in peril, but they were not enjoying so high a degree of prosperity as they, your servants, felt they should enjoy; they felt that, as your servants, you had a right to demand an account of their stewardship at their hands, and if they sat with their hands in their pockets, that was no way to promote your interests. They had seen that it was useless to waste their strength while the tide was ebbing, and they rested on their oars. How much better off would many men be if they had waited while the tide was at the ebb, and when they saw it returning, had sprung to their oars! And so this management, when they saw that the tide was about to turn, then they sprang to their oars, and determined to take the first impulse of this flood-tide of prosperity upon which your city and your State and this country is just about to enter. Conscious that the business of the company had declined, they determined to check that decline.

In 1876 the surrenders exceeded the new policies by $4,000,000. In 1877 the surrenders exceeded the new policies $7,000,000. In the first half of 1878 the surrenders exceeded the new policies $5,000,000, or at the rate of $10,000,000 a year. Sixteen millions of dollars in two and a half years was the measure of the decline of the company's business. All business had declined in the meantime. The officers and Trustees were not disappointed. They knew that the time would come, sooner or later, when they could seize the advancing tide and favorian sails, and carry forward your interests

more surrenders in proportion during this period, because the record of 1873 shows a surrender of 87 in every thousand; in 1874, of 84 in every thousand; in 1876, of 80 in every thousand; in 1877, of 79 in every thousand. In 1878 the same ratio is preserved as in 1877—of 79 in every thousand. Now, examination shows that this decline was because the number of applicants for insurance failed to make good and replace the number of retirants. That is, there was a deficiency in the new business. Those who left were presumably the best risks, and reduced the average expectation of life of the insured, or, in other words, diminished the average vitality of the members. When the company talks about this decline in vitality, it does not mean the failure of the corporate vitality so far as capacity to meet its obligations is involved; but it means that your individual and my individual vitality are concerned, and that when these retirants went out the average vitality was reduced. This state of things greatly reduces the profit arising from the failure of the insured to die agreeably to the tabular and accepted expectation of mortality; that is to say, because men did not die according to the tables of mortality. Now, there is an established average, and when men fail to make good that average, there is a resulting profit to the company. This profit has for years exceeded $500,000, and this sum is, year after year, distributed to you under the name of dividends and profits arising out of the actual over the tabular mortality. That is to say, that if, when the table required that 10 men should die, only 8 died, then there is a resulting profit to the company, which based its calculations upon the death of 10.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

And now what was the duty of the Mutual Life Insurance officers when they had ascertained the situation? Was it their duty to sit still, to drift, to fold their arms and sleep; or boldly face, in your interests, all the obloquy that the most envenomed hostility could arouse? Never violating their obligations, faithful and true, the officers pursued their way. Calling upon agents for explanations, they were met by a demand for increased commissions, to enable them to carry on business in the face of such competition as they [the agents] had to contend with. They reported one company as offering 50 per cent., against 30 per cent. by the Mutual. Another company's agent offered 40 per cent. of the premium the first year, the agent finding his recompense in a large salary. The Mutual gives no agent salary or traveling expenses. Another company took off 30 per cent. of its premium in the form of a note, the agent assuring the insured that the fulfillment of the obligation given would never be called for. Another made a contract with its agent, and gave him the whole of the first premium. In Baltimore an agent issued a policy of $5,000 at a discount of 65 per cent., and then offered to toss up a copper whether the insured should take $5,000 more for 65 per cent. if the agent won, and for nothing if the insured won. The agent tossed his copper and lost, and the insured obtained his $5,000 insurance free for one year. Enormous commissions, in addition to a large salary, enabled the agent to divide commissions with the insured. I have heard of a person who was offered 60 per cent. off the first year, 40 per cent. the second year, 30 per cent. the third, and 25 per cent. the fourth year.

When all these facts had been clearly ascertained, the matter was referred to the Standing Committee on Insurance, and to another standing committee called the Standing Committee on Agencies, and by these two committees, acting separately, the recommendations of the officers were unanimously adopted, reported at the next meeting of the Trustees, and unanimously approved. There that action stands, gentlemen, and there it will stand—just, equitable, wise, and expedient.

Now, it has been said that the Trustees did not know what they were about. Perhaps they did not. It has been said that they did not approve that action. Perhaps they did not; but I happen to know that they did, and that at the very last meeting of the board, 29 out of 35 members being present, the whole matter was laid succinctly before this large meeting of the board, which was an ordinary monthly meeting, and it was particularly desired that if any Trustee had any doubts about the wisdom of this thing, or about its detail, and desired information, he should make his doubts known. Several gentlemen expressed themselves entirely satisfied, and the subject was dismissed by the board without any vote being taken, (the action having been approved at a former meeting,) because there was nothing tangible before the board. It was calmly discussed and laid aside, so that whenever attention should be formally and officially called to it, it might be considered. So much for the history of that.

WHAT WAS THIS ACTION?

To meet boldly, in your interests, this competition, and to maintain, always in your interest, the average vitality of the members of the company. To secure to you, gentlemen, the advantages and profits resulting from the infusing of new blood, in the form of new lives, among the members. Will you welcome this reinforcement? What interest has any Trustee more than you have whether the business of the company is thriving or whether it is dwindling? There is but a common interest.

OBJECTIONS CONSIDERED.

There has been a frightful beating of drums and blowing of horns against the course of the company, very much as the Chinese used to conduct their warfare. Letters and circulars have been scanned to prove some verbal contradiction. The word rebate has been dwelt upon. Well, this word has various meanings. The same thing may or may not be a rebate. The primary meaning of the word is "to beat to obtuseness," "to deprive of keenness, to blunt." Now I am sure you would be very sorry to enforce one kind of rebate. You do not want to beat your officers to obtuseness, even if it were necessary to beat them to arouse them to activity and into the exercise of acuteness. Another definition of rebate is to deduct from, to make a discount. And still another meaning applies to mechanical operations. I shall not dally with words. It is an old device to seek to entangle me in his words.

INJUSTICE TO THOSE WHO WITHDRAW.

A gentleman has said to me: I have got the secret of this thing. The Mutual Life is a first-rate company to stay in, but a very bad one to leave. The objectors have made their eyes a fountain of tears in behalf of those who withdraw from the company, and it is alleged that the company has promised an equitable surrender. Grant it. But what will be equitable is another question. What may be equitable at one time and in one condition may not be so at another time and in other conditions. Law is absolute—inexorable. Equity speaks gentler things, is a relative term, and has relation to all the conditions, circumstances, and surroundings of the hour when the act of equity is claimed or done. If a man withdraws his deposits from a savings bank on the 31st day of December, equity would appear to demand that he should receive five months' and 30 days' interest. He has had money lying there and working for him while he slept, and your rapacious managers, it may be said, rob the poor man out of five months' and 30 days' interest. Is it equitable because he draws it out at 3 o'clock the day before, instead of 10 o'clock the next morning, that he should lose that amount simply because of the inexorable law which pounces upon his interest? You confiscate his earnings, you rob him of his property; and yet you stand up and say, Why does not the Mutual Life Insurance Company do equity to those who, from necessity or choice, withdraw? He is entitled to this interest by every law of right, and he does not get it. He forfeits all his interest, and the equitable regard for the rights of all denies him that interest. And so an equitable regard for your rights denies to the retirant a larger sum than he is allowed. Circumstances must control the equity, which equity is due to those that remain as well as those who go. You have your rights in that equity as well as the retirant. He has no legal claim. It is curious logic that complains in one breath that the company is giving away money of the policy-holders to those who have no legal claim, and in the same breath complains that more money is not given to others who have no legal claim. Is not that logic a rare jewel of consistency? Is not that a wonderful exhibition of condemnation if you do, and condemnation if you don't?

THE QUESTION OF LOSS.

Your credulity has been largely taxed when you were asked to believe that same men would insure at life-rates under the new plan, and then withdraw to your detriment and loss. This would resemble the action of a man who sought to break a bank by destroying its bills. Let us see about this alleged loss. A man at 30 who insures his life under a term-policy for one year, pays, according to the tables, $11 80 for $1,000 insurance. Under the new plan, if he insured for life, he would pay for one year, if you deducted the 30 per cent., $15 89 for the first year, and if he then withdrew, the company would be a winner of just $4 09 by the difference in rates. Carrying the calculation to two years, under both plans, would show results still more favorable for the company. Close the doors, then, to those nefarious persons who would ruin the company by paying it more for a thing than it is worth, and more than they can get the same thing for elsewhere!

Then there is expressed the fear that unsound lives will be taken; that suddenly the officers of this company are going to turn their backs on all their past record, and go recklessly into unsafe business by taking unsound lives. Now, I beg to assure you that there were never more rigorous examinations made in relation to physical, mental, and moral conditions. Agents complain that so many applicants cannot pass the ordeal of examination. Applications representing $161,000 of insurance have been rejected at one agency. Rejection, rejection, and again rejection is written all over the walls when the assertion is involved in peril. Two members of the [illegible]

METHODS OF DEMOCRATIC SUCCESS.

HOW THEY CARRIED THEIR TICKET IN LOUISIANA—A COLORED POLITICIAN'S ACCOUNT OF TENSAS TROUBLES.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 17.—At the session of the Teller committee to-day Abram Thomas, (colored,) of Bass' plantation, Tensas Parish, testified that during the late election he met a body of armed whites, who chased him; that night the same men came and took Charles Bethel, a colored man, out of his house, shot him, and cut his throat. The witness did not know the ruffians; he was frightened away, and is now working on the river.

J. Ross Stewart, a prominent colored politician of Tensas, and member of the Legislature, testified that threats of violence prevented the Republicans from nominating a ticket; at the Democratic Convention Col. Reeves made a speech, saying he would make no threats, but the white men were determined to carry their ticket, and all opposition would be quietly removed; the ticket was to be carried if they had to go through fire; he made a motion as if firing a gun; the next day a committee of three came to the witness' house and told Bryant Neely and himself that any opposition on their part would be looked upon as a declaration of war. In regard to the establishment of a color line by negroes, the witness explained that he got friends to report him for the office of Sheriff; they signed a paper to that effect, but instead of putting his name on the paper, they simply wrote, "A colored man;" this was the only fact upon which was based the report that he persuaded negroes to promise to vote for none but colored men; it was on that report that the Fairs announced that Stewart and Fairfax had drawn the color line; on the contrary, said the witness, "we nominated a ticket composed of white and colored people; afterward it got so hot that we had to take the negro names off of the ticket, and nominated a full white ticket; this was the Douglass and Bland ticket; A. B. Burchart told me, prior to the attack on Fairfax, that Peck and Register had agreed to together to regulate the parish; the intention of Peck was to take all the negroes to Catahoula and keep us until after the election; nothing was to be done to us; we were to be fed high, and returned safe after the election was over; I asked the protection of Judge Cordell; he told me he was unsafe in the parish himself; I believed him; two days after ward, and two days prior to the election, I overheard Judge Cordell say that the white men had only to go around with shot-guns on their shoulders, and all ordinary negroes would be sufficiently frightened; such men as Stewart, however, would have to be killed; I got warnings; my wife heard that on the night before the election I was to be hanged; I at once left the house and fled over the levee; I heard my dog barking, and looking over the levee, I saw the Sheriff and 25 men at my door; my wife says they asked for me; I went over into Mississippi." The witness gave the names of 15 negroes alleged to have been murdered.

EXPLOSION OF A DENTIST'S VULCANIZER.

VINCENNES, Ind., Jan. 17.—An ordinary copper vulcanizer in the dental rooms of Dr. W. M. Hindman exploded this morning with terrific force, fortunately injuring no one, but greatly damaging the room and its contents. The vulcanizer contained a number of teeth undergoing the process of vulcanizing. No cause is assigned for the accident.

FUNERAL OF A DEAD ACTOR.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.—The family of the late Mark Bates, the actor, have telegraphed to William Gemmel, of the Ch

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 17, 1879.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	5	Lead, pigs	480
B. W. Flour, pks.	50	Leather, sides	20,048
Beans, bbls.	319	Moss, bales	9
Beef, tcs. pkd.	1	Molasses, hhds.	1,872
Cotton, bales	6,831	Spirits Turp., bbls.	71
Cotton-seed-oil, bbls	240	Sealsk., bbls.	301
Corn-meal, bags	238	Shot, pkgs.	199
Cit'n-seed-cake, bgs.	195	Pecans, pkgs.	45
Copper, bbls.	10	Pork, pkgs.	509
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	30	Beef, pkgs.	121
Eggs, pkgs.	374	Cut-meats, pkgs.	4,488
Flour, bbls.	10,664	Lard, tcs.	1,703
Corn-meal, bbls.	1,260	Lard, kegs	215
Corn-meal, bags	290	Butter, pkgs.	4,479
Wheat, bushels	35,350	Cheese, pkgs.	4,582
Corn, bushels	15,700	Spread Hogs, No.	587
Oats, bushels	7,975	Rice, tcs.	101
Rye, bushels	1,350	Sugar, hhds.	988
Malt, bushels	7,370	Spelter, pcs.	1,440
Barley, bushels	3,000	Stearine, bales	45
Oat-meal, bags	800	Starch, pkgs.	280
Grease, pkgs.	60	Tallow, pkgs.	419
Grass-seed, bags	745	Tobacco, hhds.	6
Hides, No.	944	Tobacco, pkgs.	203
Hides, bales	1,178	Whisky, bbls.	1,277
Hops, bales	378	Wool, bales	169

COTTON—With more favorable cable advices prices have shown more firmness, with early deliveries quoted up ⅛c. ₱ lb., on a rather better demand, though closing tamely.....Sales have been reported of 6,831 bales, of which 313 bales were on last evening, including 394 bales to shippers, 483 bales to spinners, 70 bales to speculation and 5,981 bales in transit....Low Middling quoted at 9 1-16c. 29 13-16c.; Strict Low Middling at 9¼c. 29 5-8c.; Middling at 9 7-16c. 29 9 1-16c.; Fair at 11 1-16c. 29 11 3-16c. and Ordinary at 8 3-16c. 29 8 5-16c. And for forward delivery business has been more active, on a higher, though variable, range of prices, closing weak.....Sales have been reported of 6,831 bales, of 74,000 bales, (of which 14,300 bales were on last evening, and 58,700 bales to-day,) with 5,600 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling.....The dealings in options, as officially reported, included on Thursday afternoon, for January, 200 bales, at 9.38c. 29 9.38c.; February, 200 bales, at 9.50c. 29 9.50c.; March, 1,000 bales at 9.61c. 29 9.71c.; April, 3,700 bales at 9.76c. 29 9.86c.; May, 1,000 bales at 9.91c. 29 9.99c.; June, 1,000 bales at 10.06c. 29 10.06c.; July, 1,000 bales at 10.21c. 29 10.21c.; August, 1,000 bales, short notice, 18th, at 9.42c.; 1,200 bales at 9.50c.; February, 14,600 bales at 9.52c. 29 9.62c.; March, 20,200 bales at 9.71c. 29 9.81c.; April, 15,700 bales at 9.87c. 29 9.98c.; May, 5,600 bales at 10.04c. 29 10.12c.; June, 1,200 bales at 10.20c. 29 10.21c.; July, 100 bales at 10.36c. The closing quotations were: For January, 9.44c. 29 9.46c.; February, 9.54c. 29 9.55c.; March, 9.74c. 29 9.75c.; April, 9.91c.; May, 10.04c. 29 10.05c.; June, 10.14c. 29 10.15c.; July, 10.24c. 29 10.26c.; August, 10.32c. 29 10.35c.....The averages of yesterday's forward delivery series, as officially reported, were as follows: January, 9.38c.; February, 9.53c.; March, 9.62c.; April, 9.77c.; May, 9.92c.; June, 10.02c.....The receipts at this port to-day were 6,531 bales, and at the shipping ports 15,473 bales, against 12,928 bales same day last week, and thus far this week, 111,054 bales, against 118,687 bales same time last week.....The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 2,936,161 bales, against 2,796,945 bales in the preceding Cotton year.....Consolidated exports (six days) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 79,282 bales; to the Continent, 15,938 bales; to France, 5,276 bales; to the Channel, 1,800 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 243,840 bales.....Included in New-York exports, 135,253 bales. The week's exports here have been 4,604 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	7 9-16	7 11-16	7 11-16
Strict Ordinary	8	8	8
Good Ordinary	8¼	8⅜	8⅜
Strict Good Ordinary	8 13-16	8 15-16	8 15-16
Low Middling	9 1-16	9 3-16	9 3-16
Strict Low Middling	9¼	9⅜	9⅜
Middling	9 7-16	9 9-16	9 9-16
Good Middling	9 13-16	9 15-16	9 15-16
Strict Good Middling	10 3-16	10 5-16	10 5-16
Middling Fair	10⅞	11	11
Fair	11 13-16	11 13-16	11 13-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	7 11-16	Low Middling	8 11-16
Strict Good Ord	8 3-16	Middling	9 1-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been generally quoted steady—in instances a trifle firmer—but less urgent offering almost kept the trade waiting to check business, though a good demand has been reported, especially for Minnesota Extras, favorite brands of White Wheat Extras and Ohio Extras. Rye Flour and Mill Extras mostly for the West Indies.....Sales have been reported since our last of 15,400 bbls. of all grades, including in the trade sales 2,000 bbls. of Rye Flour, Low Extras, for shipment, within the range of $3 60@$4 10, (mainly $3 65@$3 90;) 3,600 bbls. City Mill Extras, mostly for the West Indies, at $4 10@$4 20, and 1,000 bbls. for very choice, in new pks., and for English markets, quoted at $3 85@$3 80; 2,150 bbls. Minnesota and Wisconsin clear, latter, and also at $4 20@$4 30, and about 1,300 bbls. for export, mostly at $3 75@$3 90; 1,100 bbls. straight Extras, (these mostly at $4 40@$5;) 1,700 bbls. Patent, (inner at from $5 85@$6;) 3,150 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (these at $3 70@$5 50, largely at $4 50@$5 45;) 850 bbls. Patent Extras, these chiefly at $5 25@$5 45, and 900 bbls. Superfine, these at $3 15 for inferior to $3 50 for choice, and up to $3 60@$3 90 for fancy Winter,) 750 bbls. No. 2, these mainly at $2 40@$2 90, and 1,000 bbls. Minnesota and State Spring Extras, mentioned at $3 25@$5.....Southern Flour quiet at unchanged prices; 500 bbls., sold in lots, mostly Extras, at from $4 25@$5.....Rye Flour steady; 375 bbls. sold, chiefly at $3 45@$3 70 for fancy (prices not yet higher figures.)....Corn-meal in moderate demand at former rates; 960 bbls. were placed, in lots, of which 600 bbls. Brandywine at $2 80.....Buckwheat Flour dull at $1 50@$1 70.

GRAIN—Wheat has been moderately active, Winter grades attracting most attention, with the better qualities of White quite and good to strictly choice Amber in most favor, mainly for shipment, and quoted stronger, the actual dealings showing an improvement, in several instances, of about 1c. a bushel. Spring Wheat was in much request, and ruled weak. Spring Wheat was quoted firmer, and not offered freely, but was without animation even for prompt delivery.....Sales have been reported to-day of 368,100 bushels, (of which 238,100 bushels for early delivery,) including 4,000 bushels Extra White on private terms, quoted about $1 12½; 4,000 bushels White State at $1 11½@$1 11¾; 31,000 bushels No. 1 White at $1 10¾@$1 11¼; 12,000 bushels do., to arrive, on private terms; 1,000 bushels No. 2 White at $1 08@$1 08¾; 13,000 bushels No. 2 White at $1 08@$1 08¾, 5,000 bushels, to arrive, at $1 10¾; 1,000 bushels ungraded White at $1 09@$1 11¾, chiefly at $1 11¾@$1 11¾; 1,600 bushels No. 1 Red at $1 10¼@$1 10¾; 28,000 bushels No. 2 Red at $1 06¾@$1 10, (car lots and boat-loads;) 54,000 bushels do. January options, at $1 10; 40,000 bushels do., February options, at $1 10; 32,000 bushels do., March options, at $1 11; 3,600 bushels do., April, at $1 12; Red, in store, (latter rate delivered;) 29,000 bushels ungraded Red at $1 07@$1 11; 8,000 bushels Rejected Red at 99c.; 38,000 bushels No. 2 Red, to arrive and delivered, at $1 06@$1 07½; 16,000 bushels do., January options, at $1 07; 3,000 bushels do., February options, at $1 07; 37,000 bushels No. 3 Chicago Spring, at $1 09@$1 11; 17,000 bushels No. 3 Chicago Spring, choice, at 92c. 29 93c.; 11,000 bushels Rejected Spring at 75c. 29 77c.; 4,000 bushels Amber State, at $1 12; 1,000 bushels ungraded Nebraska Spring at $1.....A fair inquiry has been reported for Corn for early delivery at generally firm prices. No. 2 starting considerable attention from the export interest. In the option line, the movement has been on a rather more liberal scale, opening a shade firmer, but leaving off rather weaker.....Sales have been reported of 624,000 bushels, (of which 92,000 bushels for early delivery,) including New-York No. 2 at 47¾c. (18,000 bushels;) do., on certificates, 2,000 bushels, at 47¾c.; do., in store, 16,000 bushels prime, at 48c.; New-York No. 2, January option, 32,000 bushels, at 47¾c.; do., February, 72,000 bushels, at 49 9-16@49⅝c.; 116,000 bushels early at 49⅝c.; closing at 49⅝c.; do., March, 8,000 bushels, at 46c.; May quoted at 45¾c. bid and 46c. asked; new No. 2, early delivery, at 46¾c.; do., January option, 5,000 bushels, at 46c.; steamer Mixed, 15,000 bushels, at 45¾c. 29 45¾c.; New-York steamer Mixed, January option, 8,000 bushels, at 45¾c.; do., February, 10,000 bushels, at 45¾c. 29 44¾c.; Mixed Western, ungraded, 47c. 29 48c.; New-York No. 2, about 6,500 bushels, at 48½c.; No. 2 White, new, at 45¾c.; New-York steamer White, 5,000 bushels, at 47c. 29 47¾c.; Western Yellow, 12,000 bushels, on private terms; quoted at 48c. 29 49c.; and Round Yellow, new, a shade lower, at 47c.; No. 2 Yellow, new, but quoted rather steadier; a few car-loads of State sold at 55c., with boat-loads quoted at 58c. 29 58½c.; and Canada, in bond, quoted.....Barley quoted lower, and in good demand, but of very choice Canada rumored sold at about $1 20, but without confirmation.....Malt as last quoted.....Of Canada Peas, 2,000 bushels, in bond, sold at 85c. ₱ bush.

.....Oats have been in comparatively limited demand, and quoted a trifle weaker in price, on rather freer offerings.....Sales have been reported since our last of 26,000 bushels, including New-York Extra White quoted at 34½c.; New-York No. 1 White, 7,700 bushels, at 33½c., delivered; New-York No. 2 White, 2,100 bushels, at 34¾c., closing at 34¾c. bid and 35c. asked; New-York White, quoted at 33c. 29 33½c.; New-York No. 1, 8,600 bushels, at 31½c.; New-York No. 2, 2,100 bushels, at 31¾c.; New-York mixed, 2,000 bushels, at 30½c.; Mixed Western, 5,600 bushels, at 33c. 29 35½c.; Mixed Western, 3,500 bushels, at 30½c. 29 31½c.; White State, 1,100 bushels, at 35½c.; Mixed State, 2,000 bushels, at 35½c. delivered No. 2 Chicago, afloat, at 31¼c. 29 31¾c.....Feed quoted steady on a moderate movement.....Seeds generally quiet at unaltered figures, strictly prime to choice Timothy quoted at 72½c. 29 73c.; prime to strictly choice Western do at 68c. 29 70c.; Prime Timothy, 500 to 600 bags within the quoted range.....Sale Hay has been held more confidently, on a fair call for supplies, especially of the better qualities.....Rye quote shipping qualities at from 35c. 29 45c. for good to very choice, and prime qualities at 55c. 29 60c. for fair to very choice, ₱ 100 lb.; Clover, 35c. 29 45c.; salt Hay at 30c. 29 45c.....Straw has been active with reserve, and has ruled firmer, with Rye quoted at from 35c. 29 50c.; Oat, 30c. 29 45c.....The week's export clearances hence for European ports include 43,153 bbls. Flour, 49,781 bushels Wheat, 2,802 bushels Corn, 50,508 bushels Rye, and 11,925 bushels Peas.

NAVAL STORES—Resin quiet, with Strained to good Strained quoted at $1 35@$1 40, and other grades as before. Sales of 250 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $1 85@$2 10. Spirits and Pitch as last quoted. Crude spirits turpentine in slack request, with merchantable quoted at 27½c. 29 28c.

PETROLEUM—Refined has been quoted very strong for early delivery here at 9½c. bid; but inactive.....Refined, in cases, here, quoted at 12c. 29 13½c. for Standard to strictly fancy brands.....Crude at 8¼c. 29 8¾c., in shipping order. Naphtha at 8¼c.....At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum, for early delivery, quoted at 9c. bid.....At Baltimore, Refined for early delivery, at 9c. bid.....At the Petroleum Exchange, sales were reported of 25,000 bbls. United, here, and 209,000 bbls. at Oil City, at $1 01⅞@$1 03¼, closing at $1 03⅜ bid, cash.

PROVISIONS—Speculation was rather more animated to-day, and values of Hog products were quoted stronger.....Mess Pork has been moderately sought after for current bbls. only, but quoted higher.....Mess left off at $7 60@$7 80 for ordinary to choice old, and $8 20@$8 50 for new.....Sales of 250 bbls. old Mess at $7 60@$7 75, and 178 bbls. new on private terms.....And for forward delivery here, Western Mess opened at a decided advance salers, but closed weak, with sales of 5,000 bbls. January, at $8 10; 40,000 bushels do., February options, at $8 10; 32,000 bushels do., March options, at $8 11; 3,600 bushels do., April, at $8 12; Rejected Mess, (for latter rate delivered:) 29,000 bushels ungraded Red at $1 07@$1 11; 8,000 bushels Rejected Red at 99c.; 38,000 bushels No. 2 Red, to arrive and delivered, at $1 06@$1 07½; 16,000 bushels do., January options, at $1 07; 3,000 bushels do., February options, at $1 07; 37,000 bushels No. 3 Chicago Spring, at $1 09@$1 11; 17,000 bushels No. 3 Chicago Spring, choice, at 92c. 29 93c.; 11,000 bushels Rejected Spring at 75c. 29 77c.; 4,000 bushels Amber State, at $1 12; 1,000 bushels ungraded Nebraska Spring at $1.....A fair inquiry has been reported for Corn for early delivery at generally firm prices. No. 2 starting considerable attention from the export interest. In the option line, the movement has been on a rather more liberal scale, opening a shade firmer, but leaving off rather weaker.....Sales have been reported of 624,000 bushels, (of which 92,000 bushels for early delivery,) including New-York No. 2 at 47¾c. (18,000 bushels;) do., on certificates, 2,000 bushels, at 47¾c.; do., in store, 16,000 bushels prime, at 48c.; New-York No. 2, January option, 32,000 bushels, at 47¾c.; do., February, 72,000 bushels, at 49 9-16@49⅝c.; 116,000 bushels early at 49⅝c.; closing at 49⅝c.; do., March, 8,000 bushels, at 46c.; May quoted at 45¾c. bid and 46c. asked; new No. 2, early delivery, at 46¾c.; do., January option, 5,000 bushels, at 46c.; steamer Mixed, 15,000 bushels, at 45¾c. 29 45¾c.; New-York steamer Mixed, January option, 8,000 bushels, at 45¾c.; do., February, 10,000 bushels, at 45¾c. 29 44¾c.; Mixed Western, ungraded, 47c. 29 48c.; New-York No. 2, about 6,500 bushels, at 48½c.; No. 2 White, new, at 45¾c.; New-York steamer White, 5,000 bushels, at 47c. 29 47¾c.; Western Yellow, 12,000 bushels, on private terms; quoted at 48c. 29 49c.; and Round Yellow, new, a shade low-land, at 47c.; No. 2 Yellow, new, but quoted rather steadier; a few car-loads of State sold at 55c., with boat-loads quoted at 58c. 29 58½c.; and Canada, in bond, quoted.....Barley quoted lower.....Malt as last quoted.....Of very choice Canada rumored sold at about $1 20, but without confirmation.....Malt as last quoted.....Of Canada Peas, 2,000 bushels, in bond, sold at 85c. ₱ bush.

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THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Friday, Jan. 17:

A. J. Bleecker & Son, foreclosure sale, George V. N. Baldwin, Esq., Referee, sold the two and three story brick warehouse, with lot 19.3 by 63 by 20 by 63, No. 152 Front-st., west side, between Maiden-lane and Fletcher-st., for $9,500, to Harry Messenger, plaintiff.]

Scott & Myers, foreclosure sale, John H. Wilson, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 25 by 100.5, No. 15 East 47th-st, north side, 120 feet west of Madison-av., for $32,750, to J. P. Ireland.

Horatio Henriques, foreclosure sale, John D. Lawis, Esq., Referee, sold one lot, 25 by 100, on Avenue A, west side, 70.4 feet south of 71st-st, for $1,200, to Helen Langdon, plaintiff.

L. J. & L. Phillips, foreclosure sale, Frederick Swarts, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick dwelling, with lot 25.5 by 106.6, on Avenue A, west side, 25.8 feet south of 82d-st., for $5,000, to August Bumgarten.

Leopmanse & Friedman report at private sale, eight lots each 25 by 100, on 8th-av., east side, block front, between 124th and 125th sts., sold for $30,000, to E. S. Higgins.

The foreclosure sale of the property of V. K. Stevenson, Jr., of the house, with lot, No. 34 West 44th-st., east of 5th-av., was adjourned to Jan. 24.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.
Thursday, Jan. 16.

Washington-av., w. s., Lot. No. 9, 25x100, 284 Ward; Elizabeth i. Brittain to Sarah Baisey. $300
28th-st., s. s., 172.9 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18.9x 100.11; Germania Life Insurance Company to Ferdinand Jaeger. 6,000
86-av., e. s., 25 ft. s. of 86th-st., 51.1x100; George G. Eggers and wife to George Dreyer. 25,000
52d-st., East. No. 236, 20x100.5; William Watson and wife to Eliza S. Conner. nom.
81st-st., s. s., 330 ft. e. of 10th-av., 20x100.5; Esther Ferguson and husband to Gilbert C. Burns. 8,500
12th-av., e. s. corner of 135th-st., 875x98.10; also, Grand Boulevard, s. w. corner of 133th-st., 400x99.10; Alvin Higgins and wife to George Higgins. 1,000
134th-st., s., 100 ft. w. of Boulevard, 25x 99.10; also, 134th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Boulevard, 250x50x irregular; also, Boulevard, w. s., 400 ft. s. of 133d-st., 100x100; also, 12th-av., n. e. corner of 135d-st., 50x 96.10; also, 134th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 12th-av., 25x99.10; Alvin Higgins and wife to George S. Humphreys. 4,000
132d-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 12th-av., 25x99 10; Alvin Higgins and wife to Charles Jordan. 800
Leonard-st., n. s., 125.2½ ft. e. of West Broadway, 25.5x100; Richard P. Messiter and wife to George R. Minot. nom.
John-st., n. e. corner Marian-av., 94x100; William D. Nelson and wife to Phebe J. Sniffen. 4,000
87th-st., s. s., 167 ft. e. of 10th-av., 102x irregular; J. V. V. Oicott, Referee, to Bank for Savings. 15,000
24th-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 8th-av., 22.6x98.9; Thomas H. Barber and wife to Mary E. Barber. nom.
Same property; Percy R. Pyne, Executor, to Mary E. Barber. nom.
Same property; Percy R. Pyne, Executor, to Ladd, Catharine, to Alexander F. Rogers. 800
Screven, Thomas E., to Lawrence Waterbury and others, Trustees, &c. 9,900
Schley, Lina, to Moses Stern. 1,650
Trimble, Merrit, Trustee, &c., to the Roosvelt Hospital. 8,076
Vanderbilt, Cornelius, to Samuel D. Barnes, dated July, 1863. 7,000
Wint, Louise E. H., to William E. Uptegrove. nom.
Wint, John H., to Steffen Dieckmann. 3,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, BY ORDER OF DAVID J. MANNING, Esq., Executor, No. 210 East 16th-st, near Stuyvesant Park, fine medium size dwelling; low price.
4 Pine, 35 East 17th-st. and 661 5th-av.

$11,000.—FOR THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop house, 43d-st., near Broadway. Bargain. J. W. STEVENS, Broadway, corner 52d-st.; 5½ Pine-st., 2 P. M.

HARLEM—RAPID TRANSIT.
Houses, stores, and floors, to let and for sale. PORTER & CO., No. 175 East 125th-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—NO. 18 WALKER-ST.—FIVE-STORY modern building; iron front. Can be rented as a whole, or will be divided. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE NEW DOUBLE store, NOS. 503 AND 505 BROADWAY, extending through to Mercer-st; size, 50x200, with basement and sub-basement; now ready for occupation. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW STORE NO. 511 Broadway, extending through to Mercer-st., with basement and sub-basement; ready for occupancy 1st of February. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine-st.

NO. 199 CHURCH-ST. — SECOND, THIRD, and Fourth Loft to let; very light and desirable.
HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT STAMFORD, CONN.—FOR SALE OR TO rent, furnished, a handsome residence; modern improvements; barn, stable, greenhouse, &c.; five acres of land stocked with shade and fruit trees. Address A. B. C., Box No. 107 Times Office.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.
Sailing at Progreso, Campeche, and Frontera.
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Saturday, Jan. 26
CITY OF WASHINGTON. (Havana only.) Thurs., Feb. 6
CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, Feb. 8
Steamer leaves New-Orleans Jan. 29 and Feb. 19 for Vera Cruz via Matamoros, Tampico, Tuxpan, connecting with same for Havana, New-York and above ports.
T. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly, at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
SATURDAY, Jan. 18
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29
SATURDAY, Feb. 8
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19
SATURDAY, Feb. 29
Connecting at Havana with steamers for Progreso, Campeche, Frontera, Tampico, Tuxpan, Vera Cruz, Sisal, Belize, Omoa, Puerto Cortez, Truxillo, Ruatan, Gracias, Trinidad, Cienfuegos, Santiago de Cuba, Kingston, Port au Prince, Aux Cayes, Jacmel, Gonaives, Cape Haytien, Port de Paix, Jamaica, Nassau, Inagua, Turks Island, Mole St. Nicholas, Puerto Plata, Samana, Santo Domingo, Ponce, Mayaguez, San Juan, St. Thomas, St. Croix, Tortola, St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Guadaloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes, Trinidad, Demerara, Grenada, Carupano, Guanta, Cumana, Barcelona, Pampatar, La Guayra, Puerto Cabello, Curacao, Maracaibo, Rio Hacha, Savanilla, Carthagena, Aspinwall, Panama, Port Limon, Greytown, Belize, Sisal, Progreso, Campeche, Frontera, Tampico, Tuxpan, Vera Cruz, Matamoros, Galveston, New-Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, Key West, Tampa, Charleston, Savannah, Fernandina, Jacksonville, Brunswick, Fernandina, Fla., Charleston, Wilmington, Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, Halifax, St. John, N. B., Shediac, Pictou, Charlottetown, P. E. I., Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Duluth, Winnipeg, Fort Garry, Portage la Prairie, Brandon, Qu'Appelle, Prince Albert, Battleford, Edmonton, Calgary, Donald, Kamloops, Yale, Victoria, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, San Francisco, Honolulu, Hong Kong, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Hong Kong, Manila, Sydney, Auckland, Wellington, Lyttelton, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Port Darwin, Batavia, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Aden, Suez, Alexandria, Malta, Gibraltar, Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Londonderry, Belfast, Dublin, Queenstown, Cork, Havre, Paris, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Berlin, Copenhagen, Christiania, Stockholm, Gothenburg, Lisbon, Oporto, Madrid, Barcelona, Genoa, Naples, Messina, Palermo, Trieste, Venice, Brindisi, Ancona, Odessa, Constantinople, Smyrna, Beirut, Jaffa, Port Said, Suez, Aden, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, Batavia, Port Darwin, Adelaide, Melbourne, Dunedin, Lyttelton, Wellington, Auckland, Sydney, Brisbane, Rockhampton, Townsville, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Port Douglas, Normanton, Burketown, Carpentaria, Palmerston

STATE LEGISLATIVE PLANS.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS ON MANY SUBJECTS.

ASSEMBLYMEN FINDING THE COMMITTEES MORE ACCEPTABLE—DISCUSSION ABOUT ECONOMICAL PLANS—SOME OF THE BILLS INTRODUCED—THE SENATE'S WORK—SENATORIAL CAUCUSES ON MONDAY EVENING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—Having slept over their disappointment, the dissatisfied members of the Assembly were this morning in their places, feeling resigned to their fate, and inclined to regard the Speaker's work as creditable to him, if it was not exactly pleasing to every individual member. It was seen that the committees that needed strong men had got them, and that most of the best men had been furnished with all the work they could do, if they should fill the places conscientiously.

The session to-day was rather interesting than important. There was a good deal of talk about economy in the expenditures of the House, and it may be that the first step was taken toward a reduction in the force of employes for the Legislature. The discussion arose on the report of Mr. Beckwith, for the Committee on Expenditures of the House, favoring the appointment of Reuben L. Fox for Superintendent of mail and express matter. Mr. Skinner, rising to a point of order, that the appointment should not be made pending the investigation in regard to these employes, was overruled by the Speaker, when he offered a substitute for the report, ordering deputy clerks to be appointed and detailed for the duties of superintendents of mail and wrapping. He then spoke at some length and with great earnestness. His sole purpose was, he said, to carry out the pledges of the Republican Party to economize in expenditures. The Clerk has the power to appoint nine deputies, and he knew that many clerks were idle a great part of the time. He was opposed to paying clerks $9 a day and then employing men to do the work for which the men named in the resolution were mentioned. It had come to his knowledge that many clerks appointed never did anything more than to draw their salaries. "The man who would go into the State Treasury," said he, "and take money for which he rendered no service, is a thief." He urged the members to do their best to restrict the expenditures of the House to those necessary.

Mr. Brooks joined in Mr. Skinner's appeal to the Assembly to be economical, and produced a sheet containing a comparative statement of the expenses of the Legislature for several years. In 1845 there were 26 employes, costing $6,532 80. The number of employes and expenditures increased steadily up to 1872, when there were 323, to whom $121,893 45 were paid. The expense dropped to $75,228 22 in 1872, when there were 176 employes. In 1875 there were 104 employes, who were paid $70,947 40, and in 1878, 125, at an expense of $68,073 20. Mr. Brooks expressed his anxiety to get rid of many of the servants of the Assembly, and moved to refer the matter to the Special Committee on Expenditures. Mr. Stranan followed Mr. Brooks, and pointed out that the most expensive year in the list shown was that when the Democrats were in power, to which Mr. Brooks warmly replied that he was determined to correct the mistakes made in the past by Democrats as well as Republicans. Mr. Skinner went on, alluding in his remarks to the evil effect upon young men of the idleness encouraged by the appointment of men to places in which there was nothing to be done except to draw salaries. This year the pressure for places was greater than ever, and the evil tendency should be checked. Mr. Terry favored Mr. Brooks' resolution, and believed with him that the work could be done without increasing the force of the employes.

Mr. Beckwith, a new member, was heard for the first time in explaining why his committee had made its report as it did. He had been led to believe the officers were necessary, and in making the report he had acted conscientiously. He was furthermore willing to leave the matter in the hands of the older members, and was as fully impressed as any one could be with the importance of reducing expenditures. Mr. Sloan moved the previous question, in order to finish a debate that had been long enough, but before it was put Mr. Brooks managed to get one more explanation in, defending the Democratic Party, after which the resolution went to the special committee.

Mr. Langbein, who is not amiable about his appointment to the head of the Committee on Militia, was again provoked to-day. A committee was appointed to represent the Assembly at Bath, on Jan. 23, when the Soldiers's Home is to be opened, and the Speaker designated the Committee on Militia for the purpose, making Mr. Trowbridge, of Kings, Chairman of the committee for the occasion.

There were some curious bills and resolutions among those offered to-day. The United States Senate has been named in several resolutions presented, and the movers were evidently fearful that the Washington legislators were in need of suggestions. Mr. Fish started the fast to-day, and checked the disposition to multiply the number, by obtaining the reference of one of the resolutions to the Committee on Federal Relations. Another, offered by Mr. Sherman, of Kings, calling upon the United States Senators to urge the passage of the Eight-hour law was promptly tabled. Mr. Sheridan also had a bill to reduce the fare on the boats of the Union Ferry Company uniformly to 1 cent. Mr. Arnold's resolution urging United States Senators to procure the passage of the bill making legal-tender notes receivable for duties on imports, was adopted.

Mr. Terry's bill, introduced to-day, and read through from the desk at his request, is the same bill that was passed last year for the distribution of the funds now in the Insurance Department which stand to the credit of the National Life Insurance Company, of New-York, for the security of its policy-holders. It failed to become a law last year in consequence of the refusal of Gov. Robinson to approve it.

The adjournment was made until Monday evening at 7 o'clock.

In the Senate, Mr. Jacobs offered a resolution, which was adopted, requiring the Superintendent of Banks to report to the Senate the number of savings institutions in the State that have failed during the last 10 years, with the names of the institutions, dates of failure, and Receivers that have been appointed and are now acting. He also offered another resolution requiring the Superintendent of Insurance to report similar information with regard to the insurance companies of the State.

Mr. St. John called from the table the Assembly resolution congratulating the State and country on the resumption of specie payment, but, at the request of Senator McCarthy, its adoption was postponed until next week.

Senator Rockwell offered a resolution that the Senate go into the election of a Senator of the United States, to succeed Roscoe Conkling, on Tuesday next, Jan. 21. It was adopted, with a joint resolution, offered by Senator McCarthy, that the two houses meet in convention on Wednesday next to compare nominations.

The following committees was appointed on the resolution of Senator Goodwin to investigate the subject of expenses of the two houses of the Legislature, as well as of the State Departments, with a view to reducing the number and compensation of employes: Messrs. Goodwin, St. John, McCarthy, Hicks, and Davenport.

The bill appropriating $200,000 to complete the equipment of the National Guard was passed without opposition. Senator Robertson presented the annual report of the Astor Library, and a resolution to print 500 copies was adopted. The report, in addition to its usual fund of interesting information, rejoices in the addition to the library during the past year of the archives of the Sanitary Commission, some valuable manuscripts of the eleventh century, and a copy of a German Bible printed in the fourteenth century. The Senate adjourned to Monday evening.

Both parties will hold caucuses for the nomination of a United States Senator on Monday evening. The Democratic complimentary nomination will probably be given to Lieu.-Gov. Dorshheimer. No opposition to the re-election of Senator Conkling has yet been developed among the Republicans.

The Assembly Chamber will undoubtedly be crowded to its fullest capacity on Monday evening, when the Republicans will hold their joint caucus to nominate a United States Senator. The Assembly will meet at 7 o'clock, and there will be very brief session, after which the Democrats will withdraw and the Republican members of the Senate will march into the Assembly. The name of Roscoe Conkling will be presented by Senators Pomeroy and Harris, and by Speaker Alvord and Messrs. Sloan and Husted, of the Assembly. The desire to attend the caucus is quite as great among the ladies of Albany as among the sterner sex.

A SUIT BETWEEN POLITICIANS.

The remarkable local political campaign of 1872 was recalled by the circumstances of the suit of Julius Wadsworth against James O'Brien, which was before Judge Barrett, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The plaintiff was the Apollo Hall candidate for Representative in Congress from the Tenth District, in that campaign, and was defeated by Fernando Wood. He sues to recover $2,500 on a promissory note made to him by O'Brien, for a loan, who sets up a counter-claim for $3,500 which he asserts he expended in the interest of Wadsworth's candidacy. The motion yesterday was by the plaintiff for a bill of particulars from the defendant. The counsel for O'Brien asserted that all the money claimed to be due him from Wadsworth was expended in the campaign, but the time was so distant that but few of the items could be recalled. Judge Barrett reserved his decision.

SINGULAR REMARKS FROM THE BENCH.

A rather singular outburst on the part of young Judge Joseph F. Daly yesterday morning provoked much comment on the part of a large number of persons present in the Special Term room of the Common Pleas. It seems that J. Adriance Bush, the Secretary of the Bar Association's Committee on Official Extortions, had some motion before the Judge. During a pause Assistant Corporation Counsel Miller handed up some papers on a formal application in an assessment case to obtain the signature of the court. Judge Daly said he thought Mr. Miller's papers might be sufficient, but at the same time he himself could not be too cautious in these days of official investigation. Looking Mr. Bush straight in the face, Judge Daly went on to say: "Anybody who would prefer charges of misconduct or of dishonesty against Judge Loew would not hesitate to prefer charges against anybody." These remarks, which were entirely uncalled for, excited some astonishment. As they were not spoken to Mr. Bush, that gentleman could not well reply. Mr. Loew, the present Register, was formerly a Judge of the Common Pleas with Judge Daly, and since he obtained his present fat office has been successful in begging references from his former associates on the Bench.

THE MILITIAMEN'S CONVENTION.

CLOSING SESSION—THE DRAFT OF AN ACT TO BE SUBMITTED TO CONGRESS.

The convention for the reorganization of the National Militia reassembled at the Seventh Regiment Armory yesterday morning, Adjt.-Gen. C. H. Barney in the chair. When the roll of delegates was called the following additional delegates responded:

Illinois—Capt. John S. Loomis.
Ohio—Adjt.-Gen. Meilly and Major Stible.
Missouri—Capt. J. R. Dougherty, Col. Charles W. Squire, and Col. Charles W. Hunt.
Iowa—Adjt.-Gen. W. L. Alexander.
South Carolina—Gen. E. M. Moise.
Louisiana—Gen. G. T. Beauregard and Gen. Dabney H. Maury.

The Committee on Legislation reported a revised copy of the act under discussion yesterday, and after it had been accepted, it was taken up, section by section, for adoption by the convention. Early in the day Judge Henry Hilton visited the convention, and was granted the privileges of the floor with much applause. Judge Hilton took a seat by the Chairman, and after thanking the convention for the very flattering reception accorded him, he said that the action of the convention, and the proposition to reorganize our Militia on a plan similar to that followed in Europe, and at the same time to maintain our individuality, met with his approbation. The convention continued its work of passing on the clauses of the new act. The result of the work was the adoption of a bill of which the salient points were as follows:

SECTION 1. The male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 years shall constitute the Militia, which shall be divided into two classes—the National Guard and the reserve Militia. The National Guard shall consist of the uniformed troops, and shall always be first called on for duty. The reserve Militia shall be enrolled as the State Legislatures shall direct, and shall not be liable for active duty except in time of war. In time of peace the number of officers and men in the National Guard in each State shall be prescribed by its Legislature, conforming as closely as practicable to the regular Army. When called upon to enter the service of the United States the Militia, (when called by regiments,) may be organized by the President into brigades and divisions.

SEC. 5. The President shall appoint a board of seven officers, two of whom shall be officers of the Army, and five officers selected from the active Militia of the Eastern, Middle, Southern, Western, and Pacific States, for the purpose of selecting a suitable campaign uniform and equipments.

SEC. 6. Each State receiving a part of the appropriation shall cause its active Militia to be properly uniformed and equipped according to the provisions of section 5, no objection to be made to any organization wearing full dress of their own select on.

SEC. 7. Uniforms and equipments to be exempt from all suits, executions, and all debts and taxes.

SEC. 8. The President shall appoint a board of seven to prepare a system of rules for the discipline of the active Militia; the board comprising two officers of the Army and four from the active Militia from the Eastern, Middle, Southern, Western, and Pacific States.

SEC. 9. The sum of $1,000,000 shall be annually appropriated from the money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated for the purpose of providing arms, ammunition, and other ordnance and Quartermaster's stores for the active Militia. Such appropriation shall be apportioned among the several States and Territories in proportion to their regular organized and uniformed active Militia in service on Dec. 1 each year.

SEC. 10. The small arms and ammunition shall be of the pattern selected by the several States, but of the same calibre and chamber as those prescribed for the regular Army, and to be suitable for military service.

SEC. 12. It shall be the duty of the Adjutant-General of each State and Territory on Jan. 1 of each year to make and return to the War Department of the results of the annual inspections of Militia and military property.

Section 13 provides that an annual inspection of the several organizations shall be made by the Adjutant-General.

Section 14 provides that notice shall be given by each Adjutant-General to the Secretary of War of the time and place of the annual inspections, in order to give the President an opportunity to detail an officer to accompany the State Inspector in his annual inspection.

Section 15 provides that each State shall provide a rifle range, and section 16 authorizes the Secretary of War to offer annually to the regularly authorized and uniformed Militia a prize not to exceed $100 in value, for competition in rifle practice, and to offer annually a prize of $1,000 to be shot for by a team from the National Guard or Militia of each State or Territory and each of the three divisions of the Army.

Section 17 allows the Governor of any State or Territory to apply to the Secretary of War to assign from the regular Army officers from the active or retired list of the Army to act as Adjutants of regiments or Assistant Adjutant-Generals of brigades and divisions.

Section 20 provides that officers of the Militia, while actually serving upon any of the boards created by sections 5 or 6, shall receive the pay of their rank, not to exceed that of a Colonel in the Army, and mileage.

Section 21 provides that there shall be at least one annual encampment of the Militia of each State and Territory for purposes of instruction. On the application of the Governor of any State or more each of the annual appropriation as may be due upon its quota may be applied toward the subsistence and expenses of the troops encamped, not to exceed the rate of $1 a day per man, and for the purchase of necessary camp and garrison equipage.

At 4 P. M. a recess was taken, and the delegates took lunch with Col. W. C. Church, at his residence, No. 51 Irving-place. The rooms of Col. Church were elaborately decorated for the occasion, and the guests did ample justice to a well-selected *ménu*. The convention reassembled at 5 P. M., and passed resolutions of thanks to their officers and to the officers of the Seventh Regiment for their courtesy and attention. At a meeting of the Executive Committee, subsequently, Messrs. Heath, Molse, and Hammond were appointed a committee to lay the bill before Congress.

A WOMAN IN MALE ATTIRE.

THE STORY OF HER ARREST AND WHY SHE LEFT BOSTON.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock on Thursday evening Officer Cody, of the Western Steam-boat Squad, while on duty at the pier of the Fall River steamers, was accosted by a girl in male attire, who asked him to direct her to some place where she could procure decent lodging. The girl carried a small sachel in her hand, and though she endeavored to conceal her sex, her voice alone was sufficient to betray her. She was attired in a clumsily-made and ill-fitting suit, with overcoat, and wore buttoned gaiters and stout boots. Officer Cody took pains to learn from person who addressed him was a female, escorted her to the station-house, and yesterday morning took her before Justice Otterbourg, in the Tombs Police Court. The Justice had her taken into his private room, and after a short talk with her, temporarily committed her to the care of Matron Foster. She was again brought up in the afternoon, and Justice Otterbourg inquired at length into her history. The prisoner, who had by this time changed her clothing, submitted to the magistrate a written statement, which was an autobiography in brief, and which is substantially as follows: She said her name was Madge Rivers, and that she was born of English parents in Boston, 18 years ago. She was left an orphan at an early age, and was then adopted by a family named Worthley, who were friends of her parents. She graduated at the Boston High School last year, and she says her troubles commenced from that date. The Worthley family, who were living in Everett, near Boston, had many sons and Madge, who had always gone to school and was now idle, considered herself a burden on their hands. She says she looked for employment in Boston, but failing to get it she determined to come to this City, and chose male attire as the most fitting for her expedition. She took the 6 o'clock train from Boston to Fall River, on Wednesday evening, and from her story it would appear that she experienced a most unpleasant journey. At the request of Justice Otterbourg, she wrote yesterday to her friends in Everett. She will remain, for the present, in the City Prison.

YALE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

The New-York Association of the Alumni of Yale College held its annual meeting and election of officers last night at Delmonico's, about 100 members being present. Vice-President Henry Holt occupied the chair. Among the members in attendance were Brayton Ives, T. F. Wentworth, Joseph C. Jackson, E. C. Delavan, W. W. Phelps, and Rev. Dr. Clapp. The guest of the association for the evening was Prof. Thomas A. Thatcher, of Yale who was most heartily welcomed. The Treasurer's report showed that there were 196 members in the association, and that the balance of funds on hand is $1,384, against $1,153 at the last annual report. Prof. Thatcher entertained the association with some reminiscences of Yale College 41 years ago, when he began his official connection with it as a tutor. Prof. Day was at its head, and the faculty comprised Profs. Silliman, Kingsley, Fitch, Goodrich, Olmstead, Woolsey, and Stanley, of whom but one now survives. In 1838, there were 31 teachers and 561 students. Now there are 91 teachers and over 1,000 students. Mr. E. C. Delavan offered an amendment to the constitution, the effect of which will, if adopted, be to widen the aim of the association in promoting the interests of the university. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: President—Charles Tracy, '32. Vice-Presidents—E. C. Stedman, '53; William C. Whitney, '63. Secretary—R. W. De Forest, '70. Treasurer—Joseph C. Jackson, '37. Executive Committee—Charles Holt, '65; J. F. Kernochan, '63; Lyman H. Bagg, '69; William C. Gulliver, '70; Arthur M. Dodge, '74.

MRS. COBB'S LIFE SENTENCE.

CLOSING SCENES OF THE NORWICH MURDER TRIAL.

TO BE SENT TO STATE PRISON FOR LIFE—A MOTION MADE FOR A NEW TRIAL—THE DELIBERATIONS OF THE JURY IN FULL.

NORWICH, Jan. 17.—The closing scenes of the trial of Mrs. Cobb for the murder of her husband occurred this morning, when the prisoner was brought into court to receive her sentence. An area directly in front of the bench, hitherto occupied by lawyers and favored spectators, was cleared, and the prisoner, who, during the former sessions of the court, had been in a somewhat secluded corner, was seated here, opposite the Judge. Beside her sat her mother, brother, and two female friends, and upon the other hand the Sheriff, who, meeting her after the jailer brought her in, shook hands with her cordially, and attended her during the final scene rather from courtesy than duty. Judge Park had gone to New-Haven, where his brother lay at the point of death, and Judge Culver alone occupied the bench. The jury having been seated, and Mrs. Cobb's counsel, (except Col. Walt,) having appeared, State's Attorney Waller moved to postpone the trial of Bishop until the March term, when the State would be ready to proceed. This motion was based upon the ground that the Chief-Justice was needed in the Supreme Court at Hartford, that Judge Culver had already spared three weeks from his regular term in Bridgeport, and that Bishop's counsel, A. F. Park, was also in New-Haven. The court granted the motion.

Mr. Waller then moved that sentence be passed upon Mrs. Cobb. Judge Culver's remarks occupied only about 10 minutes, and were delivered in a very calm, dignified way. He was listened to with close attention. First he remarked upon the absence of Judge Park, then upon the painful nature of his duty, and thirdly, upon the fairness of the trial. The accused woman had enjoyed every advantage of law and counsel. It was most sad to see a woman of the unusual endowments of the prisoner and of her age in this situation, being a mother, a daughter, and a sister. He pitied the sorrowing mother, whose declining years were thus blighted, and he pitied her bright, innocent, and now more than orphaned children. But, as the Chief-Justice had said in his charge, "Justice cuts and cleaves without mercy or compassion, but not vindictively." The object of the law was to protect society, and it was especially noticeable that during the past 18 months there had been an extraordinary prevalence of this crime in Connecticut, "the land of steady habits." But it was wisely and mercifully ordained that most crime should be seen and punished. "Justice rides in a leaden coach, but she has an iron hand." All human tribunals and testimony are fallible, and she might be innocent; but the prisoner had been fairly tried, and one of her intelligence could not but see that the testimony against her was very strong. He pointed her to the one great and last source of consolation in impressive terms; told her that she would be cared for kindly in prison, and added: "The sentence of this court is, that you be confined in State Prison during your natural life."

The prisoner met with her well down. Its broad hem entirely concealed her lips and chin, but the thinner portion partly revealed her cheeks and eyes. During the whole address of the court she did not wince nor shed a tear. The allusion to her child brought a very decided flush to her cheeks and brow, but this was the only sign of animation. Her hands were crossed demurely in her lap, and her head was erect. After a moment's pause, Mr. Thresher, of her counsel, asked leave to move for a new trial, and for the customary 10 days in which to frame the motion. No objection was offered, and the permission was conceded. The Sheriff then offered Mrs Cobb his arm, and, contrary to the practice of the past few days, she was ushered out of the room before Judge Culver. The latter then briefly dismissed the jury from further service.

The jurors now talk with perfect freedom concerning their six hours' deliberations. The jury was composed of eight farmers, one boss-painter, one carpenter, one shop-keeper, and one manufacturer. They were all married men, most of them with children, and most of them church members. Their ages ranged from 40 to 70 years. All of them were intelligent, conscientious men. Several of them had lain awake nights through the trial, weighing the testimony and their own duty. There was also a very conciliatory disposition manifested, notwithstanding which differences of opinion kept an hour elapsed before the Sheriff brought in their supper, and during that time they decided that Cobb had been murdered. One man, partly to promote discussion and clearness of view, and partly because he thought that Cobb might have been taking arsenic to fatten himself, voted against the murder theory on the first ballot, but soon gave in his adhesion verbally. Soon after supper a general discussion began, and toward 9 o'clock a ballot was had on the question whether Mrs. Cobb had any share in the crime. The result was 10 yeas and 2 nays. Most of the 10 felt that the crime was murder in the first degree, but not all of them. Nearly an hour's debate, in which all joined actively, followed, and then another ballot was taken on the question of second degree. Four favored War to manslaughter. The eight were all first degree men. The others were two second degree men, and the other two doubted Mrs. Cobb's complicity. It was at this point that the jury was called into court and reported a disagreement. Argument began immediately when the jurors were again in privacy. The consideration of sex does not appear to have influenced any of the jurors. Aside from emphasizing theory, the other causes of doubt were Bishop's own unworthiness, and the haziness of evidence about exact days and hours of certain assignations. But these were soon overcome. A ballot was again had on second degree, and resulted—yeas 10, nays 2. The two were still firm for murder in the first degree. Finally, the spirit of harmony brought those two to unanimity with the others, and word was sent to Judge Culver. The closing scenes of last night's session have already been described.

An incident which greatly influenced some of the jurors was a discovery regarding the initials "M. A. R." on the pencil-case. One juror carried a powerful magnifying-glass. Before employing it in this matter, he called his associates' attention to the fact that, if a novice wanted to engrave initials, there were no three letters in the alphabet easier to scratch than these. He then applied the glass, and it revealed such unworkmanlike bungling and slips of the tool that the jurors all agreed that Mrs. Cobb had done that marking herself as a blind. This discovery and the motives of the act told heavily against the prisoner. Still another fact that had a strong influence was Mrs. Cobb's own admission that she went to Bishop's house for his soiled shirt alone and at night.

The verdict was something of a surprise to the community, as it had settled down into an expectation of a disagreement. A large element of society wishes that the verdict might have been murder in the first degree, for which penalty is death in this State, but most people are satisfied with the result. Very general satisfaction is felt, too, with the hearing and rulings of the two Judges. While thoroughly impartial, they seemed to recognize the peculiar necessity at this time for dealing sternly with crime.

There hardly seems to be much chance of a new trial of Mrs. Cobb. So strangely does public sentiment sustain the verdict that the chances are fully two to one that another jury would find her guilty of murder in the first degree, and her counsel will hardly advise incurring such a risk. The motion given is a customary formality, and does not indicate a distinct intention to move for the new trial. The possible grounds for the motion hinted at by Mrs. Cobb's lawyers are Judge Park's not attending the testimony of Floyd H. Crane and other conversations bearing on the case and certain features of the Judge's charge. It is claimed that the State was allowed to admit hearsay and conversation not connected with any act, and that thus the court was unfair. The defense has found new evidence of Cobb's calling his wife "pet," which might be of value. The State, however, has found several persons whose lips have been sealed thus far, who can testify as to rides and walks of Bishop and Mrs. Cobb together, not before mentioned. Another particularly disgusting but convincing piece of testimony, which cannot be fully described in print, has also come to the notice of the authorities. It is probable, therefore, that the State would make out a much stronger case on a new trial than it has thus far. With a view, perhaps, to checking the tide of public sentiment until it is decided whether or not to try the case again, or perhaps as a foundation to a future effort to get a pardon, the counsel for Mrs. Cobb have given to the press the letter purporting to have been written by her.

Mrs. Cobb has made the following statement to the public to-day, through her counsel:

NORWICH, Jan. 17, 1879.

To the Public:

In view of the fact that up to the present time I have kept silence, except when on the witness-stand, in regard to my connection with the crime of which I have been accused, I have been requested by gentlemen connected with the public press to make some further statement than I yet have with regard to the matter. I have only to say that, believing that the innocence of which I was conscious would be vindicated, and acting under the advice of my counsel, I remained silent until the time of my trial. At the trial I told, as my oath as witness bound me to do, the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. On the testimony of a perjurer, together with that of other witnesses against me, some of whom were mistaken in their statements, the jury have found me guilty. I do not call in question the honesty of this verdict. I can only say that it is a mistaken one, and protest most solemnly that I am innocent of the crime with which I have been charged, and of which I have been convicted.

KATE M. COBB.

BANK OFFICERS ARRAIGNED.

The affairs of the insolvent Mechanics' and Laborers' Savings Bank of Jersey City were again before the Hudson County (N. J.) General Sessions yesterday, when James W. Donellan, the Secretary, and Patrick Sheeran, a Director of the bank, were arraigned before Judge Garretson on an indictment charging them with conspiracy to defraud the depositors of the bank. The indictment sets forth that they and others, Directors and officers of the bank, made an examination of its affairs on Feb. 15, 1877, when they ascertained that the institution was insolvent, but that, instead of making the fact public, they conspired together to conceal it for the purpose of defrauding the depositors. Donellan was arrested by Constable Donavan at the bank, and Sheeran was taken into custody by Deputy Sheriff Pell at his residence. Both gentlemen expressed great surprise on being informed of the indictments found against them. They were arraigned together, and each entered a plea of not guilty. Judge Garretson said he would fix the bail at $2,500, which was promptly furnished, O. T. McDonald becoming security for Mr. Donellan, and Francis Lehane for Mr. Sheeran. Mr. Lehane is Mr. Sheeran's partner in business. It is expected that others of the Directors will be arraigned to-day.

SINGULAR DEATH IN ELIZABETH.

THEODORE PFEIFER'S SUFFERINGS FROM AN ANEURISM—THE BURSTING OF THE AORTA.

A very remarkable case of heart disease has recently been attracting the attention of the medical profession and others in Elizabeth. The patient was Theodore Pfeifer, aged 32, who was born in Hesse-Cassel, Germany. He came to this country in 1866, and has since been a tool-maker for the Singer Sewing-machine Company. A little less than a year ago he began to complain of pain in his chest, and after a while the pain became so intense that he was compelled to quit work. Several physicians by whom he was examined pronounced his ailment disease of the heart—or more properly, enlargement of the heart. Some time ago he told the physicians that he could hear and feel something snapping about his heart as if something were breaking, and that when this ceased the pain suddenly left him. Before this, however, a tumor had developed itself upon his left breast, and grew to a large size. On Thursday last the tumor began to enlarge very rapidly, the enlargement being accompanied with intense pain. Both the pain and the enlargement increased until Sunday, when Pfeifer's agony is said to have been terrible, and he died on Monday morning, after indescribable sufferings. A post-mortem was made on Monday afternoon, when the tumor was found to penetrate to the depth of 4 inches. The walls of the aorta had been thickened, so as to be an inch and a half thick, by constant accretions of fibrin from the blood. These constant accretions, and the enlargement of the aorta, producing attrition, caused the rupture. The walls of the chest led to the gradual destruction of the membrane covering the second, third, and fourth ribs, and the bones themselves were worn down until they were as thin as a knife-blade. The tumor worked itself through the ribs, pushed its way through the broken ends, and thus caused the great protuberance under the left arm. Dissection of the muscles showed that their apparent thickness was caused by ecchymosis of the venous blood oozing from the venous capillaries, and found deposited in small sacs lying between the layers of the muscles. The enlargements were very brittle. Death was caused by the bursting of the aorta, sending the blood which should have passed through the heart flow into the chest. Altogether, it is pronounced one of the most singular cases that ever came under the notice of the profession.

CLOSING UP A STATE BANK.

THE GRAND CENTRAL BANK RESOLVES TO WITHDRAW FROM BUSINESS—THE DEPOSITORS TO BE PAID IN FULL.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the Grand Central Bank, Third-avenue and Fifty-seventh-street, it was resolved that the business of the bank should be discontinued and its affairs wound up. Subsequently the action of the Directors was confirmed by a majority of the stockholders, and on Monday last notice was sent to the depositors informing them of the proposed action, and requesting them to present their demands and receive payment of the same on and after Tuesday last. Since that time the officers have been busily engaged in settling up the affairs of the concern and paying the depositors in full. They think they will have money enough lest after paying all the depositors to pay the stockholders from 70 to 80 per cent. of the money invested by them.

The Grand Central Bank was a State institution, and was organized in 1874, with a cash capital of $100,000. George N. Williams was the first President, and retired from office in 1876, and was succeeded by Frederick W. Loew, the present Register of the City. When the Bank was first started it was located at the corner of Third-avenue and Forty-seventh-street, where it remained until the failure of the Manufacturers' and Builders' Bank, when it removed to its present location. There it struggled along under discouraging circumstances, but was never able to make any money, and is said never to have paid expenses. The managers invested all its capital stock, $100,000, in Government bonds, two years ago, paying for them at the rate of 120. The value of the bonds soon afterward depreciated, and the bank lost about $15,000 by the operation. Other losses followed, the business continued bad, the stockholders became dissatisfied, and finally determined to close up the business, protect the depositors from loss, and save at least a portion of their original investment.

THE WILLSE MURDER CASE.

FRANK M'KENNA CONVICTED OF MANSLAUGHTER IN THE THIRD DEGREE.

The trial of Frank McKenna for the murder of William B. Willse, by means of a pistol-shot wound inflicted in a Mulberry-street row on the night of Sept. 21, was resumed before Judge Cowing, in General Sessions, yesterday. The court-room was thronged with the friends and acquaintances of the prisoner, and low-life in the Sixth and Fourteenth Wards was largely represented. At the opening of court, Assistant District Attorney Rollins commenced his summing-up address to the jury, and, in the course of an argument of two hours' duration, advocated with his accustomed ability the conviction of the prisoner, of whose guilt he had no doubt.

Judge Cowing, in charging the jury, said that, inasmuch as the District Attorney had abandoned the charge of murder in the first degree, he would not charge on that point. His Honor, however, entered into a clear and comprehensive analysis of the law of murder in the first degree and manslaughter in its various grades. He reviewed the evidence with much ability and clearness, and pointed out the inconsistencies which the jury would have to reconcile in order to arrive at a righteous verdict. He appealed to the jury to weigh the facts in the case with care, and do their duty to the community, irrespective of consequences.

At 3:15 P. M. the jury retired, and about 4 came into court for instructions. They again retired, and returned at 9 o'clock with a verdict of guilty of manslaughter in the third degree. The prisoner was remanded until Monday, when a motion for a new trial will be made.

STEALING FROM THURBER & CO.

Francis Kernan, of No. 110 Mulberry-street, Andrew O'Brien, of No. 59 Washington-street, and John Clifford, of No. 110 Mulberry-street, were arraigned yesterday in the Tombs Police Court, on the complaint of H. K. & F. B. Thurber & Co., wholesale grocers, who charged the prisoners with taking goods from their warehouse on forged delivery orders. The property in question consists of 150 barrels of currants, valued at $900. Kernan, who was employed in the warehouse of Graham & Gentsch, No. 51 Dey-street, where Thurber & Co. were in the habit of storing a portion of their surplus stock, made a full confession. He implicated Clifford and O'Brien. Kernan informed Justice Otterbourg that, at the urgent solicitation of O'Brien, who was accustomed to hang around the premises, and who held out to him tempting offers, he [Kernan] gave O'Brien a canceled delivery order which was on file, and the latter gave it to Clifford, who is a printer. Clifford counterfeited the order, and Thurber Brothers' signatures were subsequently forged to two blank forms. One hundred barrels of currants which were carted away on the first occasion were taken to the premises of Oliver Cantion, a produce dealer, at the corner of Morris and West streets. The goods were subsequently sold at auction. Kernan receiving $28 for his share. The other 50 barrels were sent to the auction-rooms corner of Mulberry and Chatham streets, and were disposed of there. Justice Otterbourg, on hearing Kernan's statement, said he would not proceed any further with the case, as he thought Cantion, the receiver, should be made a prisoner and arraigned with the others. Cantion was produced in court in the afternoon, and he admitted Kernan's statement to be true. Justice Otterbourg committed him in $2,500 bail, held Clifford and O'Brien in $2,000 bail each, and fixed Kernan's bail at $1,000.

ASSETS OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Referring to the statement of the affairs of this company recently published, it appears that the amount stated as cash assets has in some quarters been construed to mean the total assets of the company. In order to correct this erroneous impression I beg to state that the cash assets as stated simply include coals, stores, cash on hand, and bills receivable, and that the real property of the company consists of

Twelve first-class iron screw-ships, 32,354 tons, costing	$6,777,965 43
Iron screw-ships purchased from the Panama Transit Steam-ship Company, costing	1,080,000 00
Three wooden side-wheel ships, in good order, costing	2,145,420 81
Three steam-tugs and thirty lighters, costing	153,688 87
One store-ship	25,000 00
Real estate and improvements in New-York, Aspinwall, in and near San Francisco, Oregon, and Yokohama, costing	1,056,374 64

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 17, 1879.

FUNERAL OF FIREMAN REILLY.

The funeral of John Reilly, the fireman, who was killed at the Broadway fire on Tuesday night, took place yesterday from his late residence, No. 273 Delancey-street. The body was taken from the house to the Church of St. Rose of Lima, in Cannon-street, where the funeral services were performed by Rev. Father Brennan. The Fire Department was largely represented, and after the services in the church the body was taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mr. Ernest Greenfield was yesterday elected Vice-President of the Produce Bank.

Anna Newell, whose name was once familiar in connection with the Boardman will case, is to lecture on Jan. 27, in Chickering Hall. Subject—"Paris and the French People."

Judge Choate decreed discharges in bankruptcy, in the United States District Court, yesterday, to the following-named bankrupts: V. K. Stevenson, Jr., M. De Lavalette, J. P. Emmendorf.

There were 30 new cases of scarlet fever and 4 of diphtheria reported at the Sanitary Bureau yesterday, and during the 24 hours ending at noon yesterday 7 deaths from scarlet fever and 5 from diphtheria occurred.

The next lecture in the Cooper Union free course of Saturday night lectures for the people will be delivered this evening, in the great hall, by Prof. R. A. Witthaus, M. D., of the University of Vermont, on "The Production of Animal Force," illustrated.

Assignments for the benefit of creditors were filed in the County Clerk's office, yesterday, from Henry Zeltner to Joseph Kuntz, with preferred debts amounting to $14,122 21; and from Charles E. Wilde to Harmon P. Kreamer, with preferred debts amounting to $5,121 42.

An order directing George Merrill to file $2,000 additional security for costs in the action began by him against Cardinal McCloskey, Roswell G. Rolston, Moses Taylor, and others, Executors and beneficiaries under the will of Caroline A. Merrill, was signed yesterday by Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers.

The commission appointed by Judge Gildersleeve to inquire into the sanity of William L. Palmer, Jr., indicted for the murder of Officer Furniss, of the Fourteenth Precinct, in the Metropolitan Hotel, met in the District Attorney's office yesterday. After organizing, an adjournment was had until Friday next.

Owing to the professional engagements of several of the members of the Bar Association's Committee on Extortions, the presentation to the Governor of the charges against Sheriff Reilly was postponed from yesterday, which day was first fixed on by the committee, to some day during the coming week not yet determined on.

The performance in aid of the family of the late Patrolman Furniss, of the Fourteenth Precinct, who was shot at the Metropolitan Hotel on the 28th ult., and died two days after from his injuries, will take place on Thursday next at Niblo's Garden. The Police forces throughout the City are now engaged in selling tickets for the performance.

In the General Sessions Court, yesterday, Henry Gunther, proprietor of "the Pavilion," at No. 283 Bowery, indicted for violation of the Excise law, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced by Judge Gildersleeve to pay a fine of $25. John Perry, alias John Pearce, proprietor of the saloon No. 265 Bowery, also pleaded guilty, and was fined $25.

A return was made yesterday morning before Judge Barrett, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, to the writ of habeas corpus sued out in the case of Emile Wagener, a lad confined in the New-York Juvenile Asylum. It was shown that the boy was properly committed to the asylum in October last, by Police Justice Duffy. The writ was dismissed.

In the General Sessions Court, yesterday, Aaron Harris, aged 72, proprietor of a dairy at Nos. 195 and 197 Stanton-street, who was convicted of cruelty to animals, in ill-treating six cows which had been burned in a fire, was called up for sentence by Assistant District Attorney Herring. In consideration of the extreme age of the prisoner, Judge Gildersleeve imposed the mitigated penalty of $50 fine.

The dinner of the Alumni of Columbia College, held at the Union-Square Hotel last evening, was attended by about 75 invited guests, including Messrs. Goodwin, Sage, Ridabock, and Eldridge, who comprised the Lapsley Executive Committee. The assembly included Prof. Henry Drisler, President White, of Cornell; Bishop Seymour, of Illinois, and others. The massive silver cup won at Henley was exhibited, and several speeches, abounding in reminiscences, were made.

The hearing upon the order of Judge Barrett directing County Clerk Gumbleton to show cause why a mandamus should not issue to compel him to permit Mr. J. Adriance Bush to examine the books of his office, was to have taken place in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday afternoon, but Mr. Willard Bliss, the counsel engaged for Mr. Gumbleton, being detained in the West by a snow blockade, Judge Barrett adjourned the hearing until

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JAN 19 1879

DEMOCRATIC REPUDIATION.

THE DISGRACED GOVERNMENT OF LOUISIANA.

HOW THE WHITE LEAGUE LEADERS TRY TO EXCUSE A SHAMELESS BREACH OF FAITH —FALSE STATEMENTS DETECTED AND EXPOSED—CARPET-BAG AND BOURBON RULE CONTRASTED—EFFORTS TO SWINDLE CONFIDING CREDITORS—HOW THEY MAY BE DEFEATED.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 17, 1879.

There is now no doubt that the leaders of the Bourbon Democracy in Louisiana have fully determined to use every effort which promises to end in a repudiation of the State debt. With that object in view, their supporters and agents in Washington and elsewhere seek to palliate and excuse the maladministration of the Nicholls Government, which has led to the present financial difficulties, by a number of statements which, by those acquainted with the subject, are known to be willfully false, but which are nevertheless well calculated to deceive the general public. The first of these statements is to the effect that taxation in Louisiana, owing to long years of "radical misrule," is so onerous that the people are unable to pay the 5½ mills on the dollar secredly set apart by the State Constitution to meet the interest on the funded debt. Further, it is stated that a large proportion of the new consolidated debt, so guaranteed by the Constitution, but upon which the Nicholls Government has nevertheless failed to pay the interest, is of illegitimate origin, because it is represented by bonds fraudulently issued by "carpet-bag Administrations," and for which the Commonwealth received no adequate return. A few plain facts which will clearly demonstrate the utter falsity of these charges cannot fail to be of interest at this time.

In the first place, it may be well to refer to the nature of the debt represented by the new State consols, the interest on which has been allowed to go to default. From the official records I have gained the following information on this branch of the subject: The ante-bellum debt of Louisiana (contracted before "Radicals and carpet-baggers" were known in the land,) on Dec. 31, 1861, was $10,157,882. The Democratic Legislature of 1866, convened prior to reconstruction, authorized the issue of bonds to the amount of $530,800, and made large appropriations in excess of the revenue, which had to be taken up by, and, of course, helped to swell the apparent debt of, the succeeding Republican Administrations. In 1868, when the Warmoth Government went into power, the debt of the State was $14,347,051, and on Nov. 30, 1870, according to the official report of Auditor Graham, the public debt was $23,427,952. From this it would, of course, appear to the casual observer that the indebtedness of the State had been increased by the Warmoth Administration, in round numbers, from $14,300,000 to $23,400,000. But in reality this was not the case, for, of the apparent increase of over $9,000,000, bonds to the amount of $496,500 were issued in payment of past-due debts and coupons, and $1,595,000 to defray expenses of building levees incurred under an act of the Democratic Legislature of 1866, thus making a total of $2,091,500 for which the Warmoth Government was in no way responsible. Deducting this amount from the apparent increase, the actual increase still remaining is $6,989,401. This is the bonded indebtedness of the State chargeable to the Warmoth Administration, but of the bonds constituting this amount, $2,500,000 subsidy bonds to the Chattanooga Railroad Company, $750,000 second mortgage bonds to the same road, and $80,000 bonds issued to the Bayou Boeuf and Crocodile Navigation Company were questioned by the succeeding Administration of Gov. Kellogg, as having been issued without adequate consideration, and the case being carried into the courts as the instigation of the Governor, as ex officio President of the Funding Board, the Supreme Court decided against the validity of the bonds, thus extinguishing $3,330,000 of the bonded indebtedness incurred during Gov. Warmoth's administration, and leaving a net actual increase chargeable to his Government of only $3,659,401 27. During the four years of Kellogg's administration no act of the Legislature was passed which added one dollar to the indebtedness of the State. Second mortgage bonds to the amount of $125,000 were issued by him to the Mobile and Texas Railroad—being at the rate of $12,500 per mile upon the last 10 miles of road completed and put in running order to Donaldsonville—and bonds to the amount of $500,000 were also issued by him to the North Louisiana and Texas Railroad. Both issues, however, were authorized by acts of the Legislature passed under the previous Administration, and the latter was made obligatory by a decision of the Supreme Court, and a formal affirmative opinion of the Attorney-General. In this way the bonded debt of the State was increased $625,000 during Gov. Kellogg's term. The actual increase in the debt of the State during the administrations of Warmoth and Kellogg thus amounted to $4,284,401. Funded at 60 cents on the dollar, (the rate at which old bonds are exchanged for the new consols under the Funding law,) this amount represents but $2,570,640 of the $11,000,000 or $12,000,000 of new consols now outstanding, and upon which the interest remains unpaid.

In short, it can be stated that instead of the new Louisiana consols representing, in great part, bonds issued during the existence of the so-called carpet-bag Governments, those bonds form a very small proportion of the entire amount. An approximate statement of the elements which, funded at 60 per cent., make up these new consols, would readily be about as follows:

Ante-bellum debt.....	$10,000,000
Bonds issued by Democratic Legislature of 1866-7.....	530,800
Bonds appropriated by bolt-made Legislature, and issued by Gov. Warmoth...	2,091,500
Other liabilities incurred prior to Gov. Warmoth's Administration.....	1,700,000
Bonds funded by the Warmoth issue...	3,659,400
Bonds authorized by Warmoth Legislature and issued by Gov. Kellogg.....	625,000

A total of $4,284,400 of indebtedness incurred under "Radical" rule, against $13,791,500 of debt incurred under the Democratic Administration of "the native and best." Thus, the present net debt is in fact proportion of the existing State debt represents bonds illegitimately issued by Radical State Governments falls hopelessly to the ground.

As to the plea of onerous taxation, it must be conceded that in the City of New-Orleans taxation is onerous. For more than 25 years, ever since the consolidation of the old municipalities, in fact, that city, with the exception of one brief, and, as the event has proved, bright, interval, has been exclusively under Democratic control. Municipal taxes, under Bourbon rule, were increased year by year, till at one period they reached 3½ per cent. on a high assessment. In addition to direct taxation, licenses were, and are still, levied upon every conceivable trade, profession, and industry. Every man in the community—from the barber, who pays a license of $10, up to the pawnbroker, who pays $1,000—is thus indirectly taxed. Lawyers, doctors, midwives, druggists, all are, and have been taxed; and, last any one industriously inclined might perchance escape, the annual license ordinance usually contains a saving clause, taxing "all professions and occupations not included in the foregoing $10 per annum." Notwithstanding this oppressive load of municipal taxation, however, the debt of the city increased in a steady ratio of $1,000,000 a year, till at last it exceeded the debt of the whole State. During the brief Republican Administration of Mayor Flanders, from 1867 to 1872, a temporary check was placed upon this municipal misrule, but in 1872 the Democracy regained control of the city, and the accumulating avalanche of debt was only finally stayed by a constitutional amendment—proposed by "the Carpet-bag Governor" Kellogg, passed by a Republican Legislature, and ratified by a Republican majority of the people—limiting the city debt at the point then reached, and forever prohibiting the issue of any evidence of indebtedness by the City Council except against cash actually in the Treasury. Taxation in the Democracy-ridden City of New-Orleans has indeed been very high, and is still burdensome, though—thanks to Republican intervention—not as much so as it was.

In the State of Louisiana, however, taxes are not high, and although the statement may sound strange to those "liberal" Republicans who have lent a willing ear to the Democratic howls of fraud and Radical misrule in the South, it can be broadly stated, and abundantly substantiated that in no State of the Union is taxation so low in proportion to the value of the products of the land as in the State of Louisiana. The rate of taxation is fixed by constitutional amendment, adopted under the Kellogg Administration, at a limit of 14½ mills on each dollar of assessed value. Assessments are made throughout the State by local boards, one in each parish. No power is vested anywhere to revise or equalize these assessments. Each parish assesses itself, and every planter is, of course, interested in putting down the value of his land to as low a figure as possible. The result is that taxation in the country is merely nominal. For example, every body of visiting statesmen or distinguished strangers who of late years have visited New-Orleans have been taken to view the Magnolia Plantation of the late Ethingham Lawrence, in Plaquemines Parish. With its park-like domain, its noble mansion, its steam-plows and costly sugar-making machinery, it is one of the show plantations of the State. It is assessed at $30,000, and the crops sell on an average for $60,000 a year. Gen. Cyrus Bussey, President of the New-Orleans Chamber of Commerce, who is just now in this City, has an interest in a sugar plantation on the Teche, comprising about 1,900 acres of the most fertile lands in the State, from which he makes an average crop of $30,000. Yet his entire taxes amount to only about $200 a year. Senator Kellogg and his brother-in-law own a plantation of 3,300 acres a few miles below Gen. Bussey's, in the Parish of Iberia. Their crops sell for from $30,000 to $40,000 a year; their assessment is little more than half the value of the mules and personal property they have on the place, and their taxes are less than $250 a year. These are but samples of the low rates of assesment prevailing throughout the richest agricultural parishes in the State.

Notwithstanding this low rate of assessment, however, there is no doubt that the existing interest tax of 5½ mills on the dollar, if promptly collected and honestly accounted for, would suffice to pay the interest on the present funded debt, and to maintain the plighted faith of the State. The trouble is that the taxes are not collected. The Louisiana bull-dozer is a fighting animal, pre-eminently a voting animal, but he is not a tax-payer. The same spirit which incites him to overthrow constituted authority, to resist the laws and violate the Constitution of the country, makes him blind to obligations of honor and public faith, and unwilling to obey even the mandates of the Government of his own choice. In all the heavy Republican parishes, such as St. James, St. John, St. Charles, and (till recently) Tensas, where peace prevails, taxes have been promptly paid, and the delinquent lists have not averaged more than 5 per cent. In the wealthy white parishes, on the other hand, taxes have been evaded or resisted, and the delinquent lists have run all the way from 15 to 40 per cent. Caddo Parish—of unsavory notoriety—once achieved the distinction of returning 60 per cent. of its entire tax lists delinquent. The statute-books of Louisiana provide the most stringent means of enforcing the collection of taxes from unwilling property-holders. Every tax collector in the State holds office by appointment of the Governor, and is removable by a stroke of his pen. Gov. Nicholls has had the remedy for the present disgraceful condition of the State finances in his own hands, but, coming into power on the arms of revolution, he has not had the nerve to enforce the laws against those whose lawless violence placed him in the seat he occupies.

It would be difficult to frame a more binding pledge than that entered into by the people of Louisiana with the creditors of the State when those creditors agreed to abandon 40 per cent. of their claims. The Constitution, by solemn constitutional guarantee, to set apart 5½ mills on the dollar of all the taxable property of the State till principal and interest should be paid. It was this constitutional guarantee which induced the creditors to acquiesce in the funding of their bonds in the new 7 per cent. scrip. But not content with the State authorities failed to carry out their solemn agreement and collect the 5½ mills interest-tax, but a joint resolution is even now pending in the State Legislature—and will be carried, unless the weight of public sentiment in the North help the few Conservatives and the handful of Republicans whom "conciliation" has left to defeat it—calling a Constitutional Convention for the avowed purpose of absolute repudiation. When all these things are considered it will be hardly possible for any fair-minded man to claim that Louisiana has been benefited by Democratic rule. When Nicholls went into power after "the carpet-bag Kellogg," he found the debts of the State and city reduced and limited, taxation lowered one-third, the taxes collected, the interest on the debt paid, and a balance of $300,000 in the State Treasury. To-day, after one year and eight months of Nicholls and Democratic Government, the Treasury of Louisiana is empty, the taxes uncollected, the State $400,000 in debt to its Fiscal Agent, the interest on the sacredly guaranteed public debt in default, all the pledges of protection and free suffrage to the freedmen grossly violated, and the State itself hanging on the verge of shameless repudiation.

H. C.

TESTIFYING ABOUT MAJOR RENO.

A SCOUT'S STORY OF THE CUSTER MASSACRE —A WITNESS WHO WILL NOT SUPPORT RENO.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 18.—The scout Girard, who testified to-day in the Reno inquiry, gave a long account of the movements of the troops on the day of the Custer massacre. He described the condition and situation of the battle-field and mentioned the various orders given. The witness believed the fighting force of the Indians to be from 2,500 to 3,000 warriors; he heard several volleys, of from 50 to 100 shots each, on the other side of the village, at about the time the order was given "Every man to his horse." Reno's men at that word left the wood where they were stationed, and in 10 or 15 minutes they saw Custer's command, or what he believed to be that command. He thought the force of 750 men ought to have held the Indians in check some time. The rest of this witness' testimony related to the finding of bodies, &c. The hearing was adjourned.

BISMARCK, Jan. 18.—Capt. French, of the Seventh Cavalry, who is credited with great bravery at the battle of Little Big Horn, and a coming witness before the Reno Court of Inquiry at Chicago, stated to-day that he saw nothing of Major Reno from the evening of June 25 until noon of June 26; that Reno was out of sight, and that he [French] could not find any one who did see him; in other words that Reno skunk away in a hole and left the command to Benteen.

SHOT WHILE TRYING TO ESCAPE.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 18.—Eight prisoners attempted to escape from the jail at Owenton, Ky., at noon yesterday. They knocked down the jailer's brother, Robert Moore, who had charge of the jail, and fled. But Moore regained his feet, drew a revolver, and fired, the ball passing through the body of William Saunders, as he was jumping out of a window. The wound proved fatal. In a short time Saunders had been confined for burglary.

FATALLY KICKED IN A FIGHT.

SACKVILLE, New-Brunswick, Jan. 18.—A short time ago a lad named Gaylor, age 14, and another were fighting. A boy named Deans, age 15, interfered, when Gaylor turned on him, brutally beating and kicking him about the head and other sensitive parts of the body. Brain fever ensued, followed by erysipelas, and this morning Deans died.

THE LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

EUROPE'S DISTURBING PROBLEMS.

THE DISAPPEARANCE OF COL. GOLA—ORGANIZATION OF EASTERN ROUMELIA—MATTERS IN TURKEY.

ROME, Jan. 18.—In the Italian Chamber of Deputies yesterday, Signor Depretis, President of the Council, in reply to an interrogation by Signor Ercole regarding the disappearance of Col. Gola, and what steps the Government had taken in the matter, recapitulated the facts. Col. Gola, the Italian member of the Servian Boundary Commission, went from Belgrade to Bucharest with Major Wilson, of the same commission. The latter left Bucharest on Dec. 3, and was to rejoin Col. Gola at Russchuk, when they were to proceed together to Constantinople, but Major Wilson has not seen Col. Gola since he left him in Bucharest, and no trace has been found of him, though official inquiries have been made in every direction. Signor Depretis stated that, notwithstanding the most diligent efforts of the Italian Government and its agents, nothing had been ascertained throwing any light on the mystery. He said he trusted that the Roumanian Government would not fail in the duty incumbent upon it of making a searching inquiry in the case. Signor Ercole was dissatisfied with the reply. He insisted that the Roumanian Government was responsible for the disappearance of Col. Gola, and declared that if the Italian Government did not make itself respected in the matter, and take such steps as appeared to him sufficient, he should move a vote of want of confidence in the Government.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 18.—The *Agence Russe* says: "The proposal to extend the functions of the commission for the organization of Eastern Roumelia has received the assent of all the powers, and such prolongation does not constitute a violation of the treaty of Berlin. The Russian administration of the Government of Eastern Roumelia also is thus prolonged until the labors of the Organization Commission are concluded."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 18.—It is said that Mukhtar Pasha has resigned the military command of Janina. If his resignation is accepted, he will also be replaced as Commissioner for the delimitation of the Greek frontier. The negotiations will thereby be delayed.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—The *Post*, (semi-official,) in an article upon the commercial distress in England, after enumerating the recent successes of England in her foreign policy, says: "To maintain her rank in the world she must now enter upon a commercial struggle. Protective agitation has already commenced in England."

Other journals state, under reserve, that as soon as the Socialist Democratic Deputies come to Berlin for the opening of the Reichstag they will be expelled, in virtue of the existing petty state of siege.

POLITICS IN FRANCE.

THE POSITION OF M. GAMBETTA—POSSIBILITIES OF A NEW MINISTRY.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* thinks that M. Gambetta makes the rejection of Gen. Farre and the appointment of Gen. Gresley as Minister of War a pretext for separating himself from the Cabinet, rather than to risk sharing its defeat. He fears that the majority would trample over him if he endeavored to protect the Ministry. The correspondent thinks that M. Gambetta underrates his own strength, and that if he made a resolute and courageous stand against the extremists, he would have the support of the majority in the Chamber and in the country. He will probably not figure among those who will ascend the tribune to assail the Cabinet, for in so doing he would run the risk of being compelled to accept office, which prudence counsels him to avoid. But if he confines himself to a *laisser faire* attitude nobody will be mistaken as to his motives, and it will be said that he stood by at its defeat without wishing to incur the consequences and responsibility. If, on the other hand, he does join the assailants in next week's debates, it will be because he has decided to accept office.

The correspondent, summarizing the various Ministerial possibilities, are being discussed in political circles, says: "The most improbable is that M. Dufaure will get a majority. The next in the order of improbabilities is that M. Gambetta will undertake to form a Ministry headed by himself. This solution would gratify France and M. Gambetta equally, as it would be the reign of Liberal Europe. Next is the retirement of M. Dufaure, M. De Marcère succeeding him, and M. Lepère succeeding M. De Marcère as Minister of the Interior. The other suggestions are, the reconstruction of the Cabinet under the Premiership of M. De Freycinet, Minister of Public Works, or M. Grévy, or M. Duclerc, retaining M. De Marcère, M. Waddington, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Admiral Pothuan, Minister of Marine, in their present positions." The correspondent thinks it increasingly improbable that President MacMahon will resign in any circumstances. The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* adheres to the belief that M. Dufaure will get a majority.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—A meeting to-day of the Republican Left, numbering 242 members, again discussed the Ministerial programme, and declared it unacceptable; adding, however, that it would wait for the Government's explanations to the Chamber before pronouncing a final decision.

ENGLISH TRADE AND COMMERCE.

MINCING-LANE MARKETS STILL DULL—RECOVERY IN THE STOCK MARKET—FAILURE OF AN IRON COMPANY.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The leading markets in Mincing-lane are in the same dull state as last week. The very large assortment of produce brought to auction has further tended to weaken quotations. There have been numerous public sales of tea, which have gone in favor of buyers for Indian, and also for some fair to medium Foo Chow and Congou. There has been a moderate amount of business in China by private contract. In coffee there is no new feature. There has been a strong demand for Colourg new crop plantation Ceylon at advanced rates. Cocoa has fallen 2 to 6 shillings a hundred-weight, but is still far higher than usual, owing to the small stock. Crystallized West Indian sugar continues readily salable in quantity of the home trade, although the trade is quiet in the absence of Clearing arrivals. A few cargoes of Burmah rice sold for Spring shipment at the slight recovery last quoted. Black Penang pepper realized an exceptionally low price.

The *Economist says*: "Bank bills are quoted at 2⅞ to 3 per cent., discount and trade bills at 3¼ to 3⅜ per cent. On the Stock Exchange business was fairly active, and prices, as a rule, more than recovered from last week's relapse. The political situation in France renders the Bourse very quiet and sensitive. Hence foreign stocks are not so active as cheap money might otherwise have rendered them. There has been a partial recovery in Brazilian in consequence of the Government's proposal to apply monastic property to the redemption of the national debt."

Silver is quoted to-day at 50⅜ pence an ounce.

The Middlesboro, Rosedale and Ferryhill Iron Company has failed. Its liabilities are £280,000, and assets £350,000.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The Coroner's jury in the case of the late Edward Matthew Ward, the painter, whose death was announced on Thursday, have found that he cut his throat while temporarily insane from ill-health.

Edward Payson Weston, the American pedestrian, started from the Royal Exchange, London, at 12:05 this morning, on a walking tour of 2,000 miles over the country roads of England, having undertaken to walk this distance, and also to deliver 50 lectures in towns on the way, in 1,000 hours. His first day's journey is to Folkestone, a distance of 81 miles. The judges travel in a conveyance. A bicycle rider is also of the party. Weston passed through Chatham at 8:30 o'clock A. M., when it was snowing heavily.

Early this morning rain fell, which, as the atmosphere became colder, turned to half-frozen sleet, and about 9 o'clock this gave place to snow which continued falling heavily throughout the morning. The traffic in the streets is greatly impeded.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 18.—The branch office here, of the Gottenburger Commercial Company, has suspended payment.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 31.—The Zulu King, Cetywayo, has expressed his willingness to surrender some persons demanded by the British ultimatum and to pay a fine, and had stated that he would consider the other demands if time were allowed. Sir Bartle Frere replied that the word of the English Government could not be altered. The term for Cetywayo's reply expires on Jan. 1. He is now massing his troops.

VIRGINIA DEMANDS PROTECTION.

ALLEGING USURPATION OF STATE RIGHTS BY UNITED STATES JUDGE RIVES—THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL AND THE ENFORCEMENT ACT ASSERTED TO BE UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 18.—The Senate Special Committee and the House Committee on Federal Relations, acting jointly, to-day submitted a long report and a series of resolutions in regard to alleged usurpation of State rights by Federal Judge Rives, of the Western District of Virginia. The resolutions declare:

First—That the Constitution of the United States is in as full force and vigor as when adopted and ratified.

Second—That Virginia, in re-entering the Union after the civil war, resumed all her relations to the Government on perfect equality with every other State, and is entitled to the same rights and powers and is bound by the same duties and obligations as every other State, and that her citizens are equal in every respect, under the Constitution, with all other citizens of the United States.

Third—That the United States can only exercise the powers delegated to them in the Constitution. Within the scope of these powers the Government is supreme; beyond them it has no existence.

Fourth—That preservation of the States and maintenance of their Governments are as much within the design and care of the Constitution as the preservation of the Union and maintenance of the Federal Government, and separate and independent autonomy of States is necessary to the Union under the Constitution.

Fifth—That the essential and fundamental right reserved by the people of the States is to organize each State as a separate and distinct political society, to constitute therein such government as best suits their will and pleasure, and to change the same whenever their convenience requires it, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, and laws and treaties made in pursuance thereof.

Sixth—That the necessary and inherent condition of this reserved right of local self-government is the right and duty of the State to protect life, liberty, and property within her jurisdiction by laws of her own creation, and by officers of her own selection.

Seventh—That the Constitution of the United States grants certain powers and imposes consequent duties upon the United States which they are bound to execute and perform, and that the rights reserved to the States are equally bound to perform functions and duties which they are equally bound to execute and perform, and the United States can no more rightfully interfere with, and attempt to execute, the powers and perform the functions of, the States than the States can those of the United States, and any attempt by either to interfere with the rights of the other will be usurpation and unconstitutional and void.

Eighth—That the United States have only the right to prevent the exercise by the States of powers prohibited to them by the Constitution by pronouncing such forbidden action void through the judiciary power, but in no case can the United States undertake to perform any duty which is in incumbent upon the State to perform.

Ninth—That, therefore, all acts of Congress, and particularly those known as the Civil Rights Bill and the Enforcement act, which attempt or profess to attempt to provide for the performance by the United States of duties and obligations belonging to the States, are unconstitutional and void.

Tenth—That therefore the action of the Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Virginia in assuming jurisdiction of the cases of Lee Reynolds and Burwell Reynolds, persons charged with violating the laws of this Commonwealth, and held to answer therefor, is an attempt to execute the laws of this Commonwealth and to regulate her internal policy in the courts established by officers of her own creation, unwarranted by the Constitution, is destructive of the rights of people of each State to protect life, liberty, and property in their own way, by their own courts and officers, and ought at once to be remedied by proper judicial action, and any recurrence of the same prevented by appropriate legislation.

Eleventh—That proper provision by law ought to be made for the prompt and effective supervision by the Supreme Court of the United States of all proceedings of the Judges of the inferior courts of the United States.

Twelfth—That the Governor is instructed to direct the Attorney-General to institute proceedings in the name of this Commonwealth before the Supreme Court of the United States, and demand such protection and redress as that tribunal can afford in the premises.

COAL MINERS IN REVOLT.

UNPAID WAGES OR THREATENED REDUCTIONS THE OSTENSIBLE CAUSE—INFLUENCE OF THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Jan. 18.—The situation at the mines looks more alarming now than it has at any time since the long strike of 1875. No more collieries have struck since those reported yesterday, but there are many threats made, and an uneasy feeling is observable everywhere. The Reading Company's men threaten to strike for their wages, which are two months in arrears. Some of the miners employed by individual operators in the Shamokin region are out because of a proposed reduction of wages, and it is seen that a strike is threatened in the Lazarne region, but for what object is not known.

The real cause, however, is to be found in the secret organization known as the "Knights of Labor," which has been trying for nearly a year to foment disturbance, and it is intimated now that a general strike, to involve the whole anthracite coal field, is imminent. At the meetings of miners held at Girardville on Thursday night, it was resolved "that it was necessary, for the protection of those working in the anthracite coal region, that they combine throughout the whole anthracite coal field, and act together for mutual benefit," and also, "that the hand of fellowship that has been extended by the men of Luzerne County be accepted and that measures be taken for intelligent co-operation." The officers of the Reading Company say that they do not think the strike in the Girardville district will extend any further. They expect to finish paying November wages at the collieries by next Saturday, when they will immediately begin paying December wages. It is feared, however, that next week will bring further trouble.

ICE-GORGES IN THE RIVERS.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 18.—The moderate weather of yesterday and the rain of last night caused a break-up in the Monongahela and Youghiogheny Rivers. In the latter the ice broke last night, and formed a heavy gorge above West Newton. In the Upper Monongahela the ice broke this morning, and will probably run out to-night. The river men say they do not anticipate much damage, as unusual precautions have been taken to prevent a repetition of the destructive ice flood of two years ago.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 18.—The steamer Wyanoke finished her work of forcing a passage through the ice-gorge this morning at 11 o'clock, occupying over three days in the undertaking, which had been pronounced by everybody, except the company's officers, impossible. A short gorge above Varina was broken up by the steamers Wyanoke and Old Dominion working from each end. The ice at that point was 12 feet thick. The Old Dominion reached this port at 1:30 P. M., and will call on her return trip to-morrow noon. The bark Pepita and schooner Oakes Ames, which have been imbedded in the gorge since its formation, are as yet safe, though their situation remains unchanged. A sudden thaw or giving way of the ice would greatly endanger them.

GUILTY OF VIOLATING ELECTION LAWS.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 18.—In the United States Circuit Court, Judge Bond presiding, in the case of William A. Forewood and Thomas Cook, Judges of Election in the Seventh Ward of this city, at the election held for members of Congress in November last, and indicted for interfering with the United States Supervisor and a United States Deputy Marshal in the performance of their duty, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty. The particular act complained of was the refusal of the Judges to admit the Deputy Marshal to the room where the polls were held when he had been called in by the United States Supervisor to keep a tally of the votes. The defendants were sentenced to pay a fine of $25 each, and costs, amounting to about $150. The trial of a number of other persons indicted for violating the United States Election laws will follow.

WARREN COUNTY'S THIEVES

NINE OF THE SEVENTEEN TRIED AND CONVICTED.

UNEXPECTED CONVICTION OF EX-COUNTY COLLECTOR TEEL—SKETCHES OF THE MEN WHO HAVE BEEN FOUND GUILTY—TRIALS OF THE PHILLIPSBURG OFFICIAL ROBBERS.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Jan. 18.—At a late hour last night the jury in the Teel forgery case came into court and rendered a verdict of guilty against the defendant. This was almost entirely unexpected, and by none more so than Teel, who confidently looked for an acquittal. He felt the blow keenly and was visibly affected. Previous to this conviction, he had pleaded *non vult contendere* to the charge of conspiracy and hoped, by so doing, to escape with a light sentence or perhaps only a fine. But being now also convicted of forgery—and particularly, as his counsel put it, for so small a sum as $30, which his previous wealth and respectability rendered the more disgraceful if proved—his prospects for a term of imprisonment in the State Prison are now almost certain.

Up to this date nine of the most prominent public officials of this County have been convicted on 15 charges of conspiracy and six of forgery. There yet remain eight more defendants to be tried, while the aggregate of remaining indictments against the entire 17 convicted and unconvicted officials is over 30. Originally there were 19 men indicted, but one—ex-County Steward Frome—has been fortunate enough to be acquitted. Three have turned State's evidence—Dean, Osborn and Carhart—but they do not hope to entirely escape punishment, and will probably be tried as soon as the cases of the others are disposed of. Then are to follow the trials of about 15 officials and ex-officials of the City Council of the Town of Phillipsburg, indicted for forgery, conspiracy, and unlawfully taking the public moneys, and thus the time of the court promises to be fully engaged in these cases for several weeks to come. Chief-Justice Beasley can only give his presence during the coming week, as he must be in the Mercer courts on Jan. 27, but it is thought that Gov. McClellan will appoint, next week, a law Judge for the county, in the place of Judge Vliet, who died last week, and the trials will then be continued before the new Judge.

It is a noticeable fact that of all the 17 public officials now under conviction or indictment only one is a man of means, and even his property will not be large enough to meet the demands for the return of stolen moneys which the county will undoubtedly make in civil suits. Yet scarcely a year ago there was hardly a man among them but was believed to be worth a great deal of money, and the word of most of them was as good as their bond. In the past three years they divided among them at least $50,000 of the county money, and not a year and a half ago some of their number took from $500 to $1,000 at a time, and that not unfrequently. When the frauds were exposed in May last, the two chief conspirators, who had received the lion's share of the plunder, had not money enough to take them out of the country, and one of them was forced, by his lack of money, to enter into negotiations with the Prosecutor to turn State's evidence. He had not enough money to keep him from starving in New-York, where he was hiding.

Simon Cummins, the ex-County Collector, is the only man who can leave behind him, when he goes to prison, sufficient means to support his family, and what may be left to them, after the State has collected from his estate what he and his conspirators robbed the county of, is not likely to be very much. Cummins was born in the county, is now nearly 60 years of age, and his reputation has heretofore been beyond reproach. A leading member of the church at Vienna, where he lives, he is also a Director in the Hackettstown bank, guardian, Executor, and Trustee of several estates, Director and shareholder in two or more large manufacturing companies, and was worth, a few years ago, fully $50,000. But since his indictment one company has failed in which he had $11,000, several of his ventures have proved unsuccessful, and now the claim of the county for the sum of $10,000, which it has been proved, was unlawfully paid out by him, and that loss he has paid, as he never dared to charge the false notes in his accounts. Another $10,000 claim will be filed next week, and there are a great number of petty forged orders which he allowed the conspirators to draw, and which his bondsmen and estate must make good, as the others are without means. Until the beginning of the year 1877 Cummins carefully avoided politics, and never held an office. But he saw younger and less influential men obtaining positions of honor and trust, and he then determined "to show the boys," as he said, that he could also be elected if he so desired. Caleb Swayze, an old neighbor, and the man who afterward exposed the frauds, urged him not to go into politics, as it was known that there was a ring of corrupt officers in the field. Swayze warned him that they would certainly entrap him. But Cummins boasted that he would be too smart for them, and claimed that his best efforts would be turned toward discovering and exposing the plunderers.

Up to this time there is no doubt that Cummins was perfectly honest in his intentions, but he unfortunately took for his confidential friend and adviser one E. Stewart Morrison, who was persuaded to spend about $1,500 to obtain his election. As the Board of Chosen Freeholders, numbering 23, elect their Collector, it follows that this money was used corruptly among some, at least, of them. The office is worth about $3000 a year, and is generally held for three years. Three months after his election Cummins told Swayze that he had already been approached by bad men in the board with proposals to rob the county, but that he indignantly refused to do so, and threatened to expose them. In less than two months after that he was in their toils, his first crime consisting in first partly cashing an old note of a previous board without looking into the validity, and then in paying it himself. Mr. Morrison was then made a bank. From that time his downfall was rapid, and to-day he is under two convictions for conspiracy, with a third still to be tried, and is held in $8,000 bail. The penalty in the State is a fine of not more than $200 or confinement in the State Prison for not more than two years, or both, at the discretion of the court. Cummins' family consists of his wife, Laura, and a daughter.

Dr. John V. Mattison, Clerk of the board, connected on four indictments for forgery, and with nine more yet hanging over his head, was the most accomplished of them all. A physician in good standing in the Western part of New-York, he first moved to Stroudsburg, Penn., and then came to Washington, in this county, where he settled about 35 years ago. He married there, had an excellent practice, and when the Civil War broke out received a commission as Assistant Surgeon and served for two years, until some unpleasant transaction caused his discharge in disgrace. He then became a substitute broker, and in a short time had made $2500,000. Col. Baker, of the Secret Service, arrested him at one time and kept him a prisoner, but he managed to obtain his release, although he claimed that it cost him some of his money. After that Mattison bought several farms in Washington, and built a house for himself which cost $50,000. He was in Wall-street at the same time, and claims to have lost $60,000 in Lake Shore at one time. From that time his downfall was speedy, until he had lost all his land, property, and money. Then he opened a small drug store in Washington. He was elected to the Board of Freeholders as a member, several years ago, and then the doubloon saw the opportunities for thieving. Three years ago he secured his election as Clerk of the board, a position only legally worth about $75 a year, but generally increased by fees and extra salary to from $200 to $300. As custodian of the old notes and vouchers of previous years, Mattison was able to pick out those which suited his purpose for altering, and then obtained repayment of them. To what extent he has robbed will never be known, but in the three years of his clerkship he secured fully $15,000, and, perhaps, much more. Mattison's flight to New-York, his arrest there, confinement in the Tombs, trial, escape and rearrest have already been published. He is nearly 60 years of age, and has a wife, one daughter, and one son. An elder son hanged himself a few years ago. When first arrested, Mattison's family refused to believe that he had been a companion of low women, and his wife assisted him with money in his escape from jail. But his rearrest, in company with a woman, turned his family against him, and they now have nothing to do with him. With the exception of a few hundred dollars, his family are penniless.

Charles S. Strader, late Director of the board, was a merchant at Washington, N. J., and was once a man of some means. Lately he has been the agent of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Express Company, but was discharged upon his frauds becoming exposed. He is a man of little education, and his 52 years did not bear a very good reputation. Fifteen indictments were found against him, and of these he has been found guilty of two for conspiracy and one for forgery. His wife refused to believe that he was guilty until he was convicted, and she has since been so ill that it is feared she will literally die of a broken heart.

John N. Givens, Attorney to the board, is a lawyer who, before these disclosures, had an excellent practice. He was a Captain of volunteers during part of the war, and was never supposed to be in the ring. Two indictments for conspiracy were found against him, and he is to be sentenced on both. His fresh his disgrace keenly, and the fact that, if sent to State Prison, he must leave his family unprovided for, is telling gravely upon him. He will be disbarred from ever again practicing in the courts of New-Jersey.

Edmund Teel, the ex-County Collector, resides in the finest house in Phillipsburg, and was once considered one of the wealthiest citizens of that town. But speculations have made him poor, although his wife and step-sons are in comparatively good circumstances. He moved in the best society, was a highly educated and accomplished man, and his pleading *non vult* in one case and being found guilty in the second is a matter of great surprise.

Dr. Henry M. Cox, of Port Murray, was a member of the Finance Committee and has had 11 indictments for fraud and forgery found against him, on three of which he has been found guilty. He is a young man who received his diploma to practice medicine from Michigan University, and had one of the largest practices in the county. When the frauds were discovered, his patients refused to call him in, and as he had lived very expensively, he is now utterly without means. He takes his position with the most composure of all the convicted men, and laughs and jokes about it.

John B. Sliker, who kept a small canal store at Rockport, was given many profitable contracts by the Ring, and has been convicted of the two indictments for conspiracy found against him.

Edward E. Bulgin, Cummins' intimate friend and his go-between with the other members of the Ring, was originally a carpenter and builder, but made some money in speculations, and bought largely of mineral lands. These have become almost worthless, and will not bring the amount of the mortgages upon them, so that his wife and family will be left without means. He has been convicted on two of the three indictments for conspiracy found against him.

John W. Dean, the first to turn State's evidence, and who yet remains untried, was once a merchant in Phillipsburg, worth at least $100,000, but was one of those good-natured men who indorsed everybody's note, and is now without a dollar. He is yet a young man, and was for some years Secretary and Treasurer of the Phillipsburg Agricultural Works, which paid large dividends, but went into bankruptcy. As Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Freeholders he used his opportunities to plunder the county right and left, and has had seven indictments found against him. He openly admits his guilt and has been very useful to the State in informing against the others, but his present position as informer is not a pleasant one, and the feeling is largely against him. He has no promises from the State that he will escape punishment, but hopes against hope that it may take a light form.

The above are the principal men already convicted in these trials, but there are several men equally prominent who are to be tried next week. Among these are ex-State Senator Cornish, on an indictment to defraud, who is preparing a vigorous defense, and will be defended by Counselor Robert S. Green, of Elizabeth, and other prominent lawyers. Several other men besides Cornish are included in the same indictment, and a strong effort will be made to defeat the evidence and arguments put forth by Prosecutor Harris and Attorney-General Stockton, and thus make a break in the regular verdicts of "guilty" which the juries of Warren have been rendering against the exposed officers.

FOLLOWING HOSTILE CHEYENNES.

THE INDIANS IN A STRONG POSITION—ONE SOLDIER KILLED BY THEM.

FORT ROBINSON, Neb., Jan. 18.—A courier from the scene of hostilities, five miles distant from the position held by the Cheyennes at the last writing, arrived here last evening with information to the eff

OVER THREE MILLIONS LOST.

THE GREAT DRY GOODS FIRE.

SCENES AT THE RUINS YESTERDAY—CROWDS VIEWING THE BURNED DISTRICT—THE LOSSES ESTIMATED AT $3,529,000—THE INSURANCES, $2,783,500.

The scene of the great fire at Worth and Thomas and Church streets attracted a large number of business men on their way down town to their offices yesterday morning. A pall of dense black smoke covered not only the burning and burned area, but blocks around it as well, and the flames from portions of the buildings still burning were reflected from the steam of the engines which had been left to complete the task of extinguishment. Groups of firemen, blear-eyed and haggard from loss of sleep, still held the pipes which were pouring streams on the masses of unburned pine flooring and iron pillars and girders which occupied the space which had been the warerooms of silk, woolen, and cotton goods valued at over $3,000,000. The Police, who had been given a temporary relief early in the morning, were again summoned to duty, and wires were stretched so as to keep the ever-increasing throng back from the streets immediately surrounding the burned space. It required considerable decision to prevent the curious from passing the lines and obstructing the labors of the firemen. Around where the engines stood were small lakes of coffee-colored water, which the snow dammed back. Broadway, from Worth to Thomas street, was closed to vehicles, and stages crossed to Centre-street on the way up and down town. The lines of cars whose track lay through Church-street, were compelled to go up town by way of West Broadway. This embarco as to both means of slow transit was raised later in the day.

The burned stores formed a part of nearly a block of iron warehouses that were built upon the ground formerly occupied by the New-York Hospital. That corporation still owns the ground, which was let upon long lease to the New-York Real Estate Association, of which Mr. Jarvis Slade is the Treasurer. The buildings were five stories in height, with iron fronts and pillars, that made a very imposing appearance. The buildings were said to be fire-proof, and the windows were furnished with heavy iron shutters. The trouble seems to have been the collection of vast stocks of cotton goods in light pine boxes on floors and cross-beams of Georgia pine. When the fire got well under way the only objects that furnished even temporary obstruction were the thick brick walls. The Captain of Engine No. 11, one of the earliest on the ground, says that he had his men at first on the third floor of No. 62 Worth-street, where, as far as is known, the flames first broke out. They had hardly had time, he said, to direct a stream when a portion of that floor gave way, and as the firemen went down a flight they saw the fire rapidly approaching the stairs by way of the packing-boxes on the second floor. The firemen could not even halt there, so rapid was the progress of the flames. After the firemen had been forced out of the burning building their chief efforts were directed to the saving of adjoining warehouses, as all hope of saving that threatened was abandoned.

The corner building on Church, Worth, and Thomas streets, is the only one which is not owned by the Improvement Company, and was the best of all in its fire-preventing equipment. J. F. White & Co. own it, and occupy the fourth and fifth floors as their cotton goods warerooms, while the second and third floors were designed for and largely occupied by the buyers of Southern and Western dry goods firms. The store and offices of White & Co. were on the first floor. Theirs was the only considerable stock in the building, and it was hoped until late in the morning that the heavy party wall would prove a sufficient protection against the encroachment of the flames. The employes stood manning the hose, which connected with the street mains, on every floor. Between 2 and 3 A. M. the wall gave way on the north-west corner of the top story, and an aggressive head of fire communicated with the cotton goods. The firemen at once turned their streams on the threatened spot, and before they were satisfied that they were complete masters of the fire the building was drenched from roof to basement, and offices and warerooms were thoroughly soaked.

Chief Bates, who was absent from the City when the fire broke out, resumed charge of the fire force at about 3 A. M. yesterday. The galvanized iron forming the coping was then threatening to topple over, and as soon as the heat permitted, men were sent aloft to disengage it. After it had fallen it was seen that all danger that the iron fronts would tumble also was past, and the lines of hose that had been removed for safety were enabled to do more effective service at a nearer range. Commissioner Farley and Chief Bates were on the ground all day. Commissioner Chamberlain and Chief Green, of the Boston Fire Department, watched the New-York methods of fighting fire for several hours, and might have closed his fine had not the fire extinguished, and only four companies were left to play on the smoldering ruins. Broadway was then opened to general traffic, and Worth and Thomas streets were closed to the public.

The loss sustained from the fire is something that will not be accurately ascertained for days to come. Many of the firms sold on commission, and carried large stocks in other warehouses beside those burned. Until they have opportunity to submit their books their estimates of loss can only be approximate. Nenss, Hesslein & Co., in whose warerooms the fire started, were able to send their list of insurance to the Board of Underwriters almost with the opening of business. The Secretary of the board declined to furnish them for publication. "My orders is not to give out anything of that kind to the reporters, and I am going to do it. I'll give it to you to-morrow—if you can find me here," he added, with a significant wink at a rollicking young underwriter who seemed to be enjoying the conversation. Nenss, Hesslein & Co., among other insurances, had $225,000 in the Liverpool, London and Globe, and $17,500 in the Imperial and Northern, of England.

Upham, Tucker & Co. occupied the main floors of the building Nos. 74 and 76 Thomas-street, having therein a large stock of dry goods. They were separated from the Worth-street fire by a heavy rear wall, and by strong iron shutters, which withstood the heat for nearly 20 hours. They were also well separated from the store occupied by Walkinshaw & Voigt by a thick party wall. The iron shutters were warped out of shape by the heat, and through fissures in the party wall there was found to be some ashes of the firm, and soaked the boxes of dry goods. Further than this no damage was done, and those representing the firm were unwilling to hazard even a guess at the amount. The Insurance Patrol, however, estimates it at not more than $20,000, which is amply insured.

Bottum, Phipps & Spencer, manufacturers of machine-twisted No. 64 Thomas-street, lost $1,000, on which they had $5,000 insurance in the Manufacturers', of Boston. George & William E. Trull had offices at No. 50 Leonard-street, in which samples worth $5,000 were damaged $1,000; fully insured. The tenants of the adjoining buildings suffered considerably from water. The soil was sandy, and through it the water percolated into the cellars and sub-cellars that were not guarded by thick corrugated walls and floors. In many of these underground ware-rooms were stored valuable stocks of goods, which soaked to the top bolt almost as soon as the bottom one had been covered by water. White, Payson & Co. had a stock of cotton prints in their sub-cellar, No. 65 Thomas-street, upon which the water began to pour soon after the fire broke out. They estimate their loss at $15,000, which is fully insured. John S. Holden, of No. 69 Thomas-street, loses $5,000, and had besides $70,000 worth of goods stored in the burned buildings, on which he has $49,500 insurance. C. H. Townsend, of No. 99 Thomas-street, was damaged $30,000 on stock in his cellar and in the burned warerooms, on which he had $30,000 insurance. Wright, Bliss & Fabyan, Nos. 71 and 73 Thomas-street, lost $15,000 by water. Case, Leland & Co., Nos. 77 and 79 Thomas-street, lose $50,000 by water, with $400,000 insurance. Hunt, Ustlin & Co., of Leonard-street, had a stock of hosiery and prints in their basement on which $10,000 was lost. William Turnbull & Co., of No. 59 Worth-street, lost $10,000 by the flooding of their cellar. Goodwin, Smith & Co. lose about $10,000; amply insured. Although many of the cellars in Worth and Leonard streets, between Church-street and West Broadway, were more or less flooded by water, E. B. Claflin & Co.'s building escaped. Other firms in the immediate neighborhood were, however, less fortunate. The sub-cellar rented by Low, Harriman & Co., of No. 65 Worth-street, was slightly flooded, but the damage was trifling. Joshua D. Sally & Co., and Williston, Knight & Co., of Nos. 74 Worth-street, had stored in their cellars large stocks of jeans and cotton goods, which were damaged to the extent of from $5,000 to $10,000. Wheelwright, Anderson & Co.'s stock, at Nos. 74 and 76 Worth-street, was damaged about $5,000 by water.

THE LOSSES.

The following is an estimate of the losses by fire and water, as far as could be ascertained yesterday:

Van Volkenburgh & Leavitt	$1,000,000
Walkinshaw & Voigt	500,000
John Slate & Co.	250,000
Schnabel Brothers	150,000
Henry W. T. Mali & Co.	100,000
William Simpson, Sons & Co.	50,000
Nonotuck Silk Company	50,000
Florence Silk Company	50,000
R. H. Smith & Co.	150,000
Forstman & Co.	250,000
Upham, Tucker & Co.	30,000
On buildings	500,000
Bottom, Phipps & Spencer	1,000
George & William E. Trull & Co.	1,000
Chapman & Martin	15,000
Joshua C. Sally	10,000
Wheelwright, Anderson & Co.	5,000
Nashawannuck Manufacturing Company	7,500
White, Payson & Co.	12,000
Jean & Holden	12,000
C. H. Townsend	$30,000
Wright, Bliss & Fabyan	15,000
Case, Leland & Co.	50,000
Hunt, Ustlin & Co.	10,000
William Turnbull & Co.	10,000
Goodwin, Smith & Co.	10,000
James F. White & Co.	35,000
Nenss & Hesslein	150,000
R. H. White & Co.	10,000
Williston, Knight & Co.	10,000
Total	$3,529,000

THE INSURANCES.

VON VOLKENBURGH, LEAVITT & CO.—STOCK.

Americas	$5,000	American Central	
Atlantic	5,000	St Louis	$5,000
Bowery	5,000	Alliance, Boston	5,000
City	5,000	Boston Underwriters	5,000
Clinton	5,000	Buffalo	5,000
Columbia	5,000	Connecticut, Hart-	
Commercial	5,000	ford	5,000
Commercial Union,		Citizens', St. Louis	5,000
London	5,000	Commonwealth, Bos-	
Continental	5,000	ton	5,000
Eagle	5,000	Equitable F. and M.,	
Emporium	5,000	Providence	5,000
Exchange	5,000	Equitable, Tenn	5,000
Firemen's, York	5,000	Farmers', York	5,000
Firemen's Fund	5,000	Firemen's Fund, Cal.	5,000
Franklin	5,000	Firemen's, Newark	5,000
Gebhard	5,000	Franklin, Boston	5,000
Guardian	10,000	German, Baltimore	5,000
Hamburg-Magdeb'g	10,000	Granite, City, Rich-	
Hope	5,000	mond	5,000
Importers & Traders'	10,000	Hartford, Hartford	5,000
Irving	5,000	Home, Columbus	5,000
Jefferson	5,000	Insurance Company	
Kings County	5,000	of North America	10,000
Knickerbocker	5,000	Insurance Company	
Liverpool and Lon-		State of Pennsyl-	
don and Globe	20,000	vania	5,000
Lenox	5,000	La Caisse Generale	5,000
Long Island	5,000	Mechanics', Boston	5,000
Lorillard	5,000	Mercantile, Boston	5,000
Manhattan	20,000	Merchants', Provi-	
Mechanics' and Trad-		dence	5,000
ers'	5,000	Metropolitan	2,500
Merchants'	5,000	Newark City	5,000
Montauk	5,000	National, Hartford	5,000
Nassau	5,000	New-England	5,000
New-York	5,000	North America, Bos-	
Niagara	5,000	ton	5,000
North British and		Orient, Hartford	5,000
Mercantile	5,000	Pennsylvania, Phila-	
North German	5,000	delphia	10,000
Pacific	10,000	People's, Newark	5,000
Phenix	10,000	Providence-Washing-	
Queen, London	10,000	ton, Providence	5,000
Relief	5,000	Roger Williams, Prov-	
Republic	5,000	idence	5,000
Royal, England	15,000	Shawmut, Boston	5,000
Rutgers	10,000	Standard, Trenton	5,000
Safeguard	10,000	St. Joseph, Missouri	5,000
Security, Conn	5,000	Springfield, F. and	
Star	5,000	M., Massachusetts	5,000
Sterling	5,000	Toledo, F. and M	5,000
St. Nicholas	5,000	Traders', Chicago	5,000
Westchester	5,000	Union, Philadelphia	5,000
Watertown, N. Y	5,000	Union, F. and M.,	
Ætna, Hartford	10,000	Texas	5,000
American, Boston	5,000	Virginia, F. and M.,	
American, Newark	10,000	Richmond	5,000
Total			$492,500

JAMES F. WHITE & CO.—BUILDING.

Exchange	$5,000	Nassau	$5,000
Fire Association	10,000	New-York City	5,000
Globe	5,000	New-York Insurance	
Granite	5,000	Company	5,000
Guardian	10,000	Phenix	15,000
Kings County	10,000	Phenix	15,000
Lenox	5,000	Ridgewood	10,000
Lorillard	10,000	Rutgers	10,000
Total			$120,000

JAMES F. WHITE & CO.—STOCK.

Ætna	$10,000	Boston Underwriters	$5,000
Adriatic	5,000	Buffalo	5,000
Atlantic	10,000	Buffalo	5,000
Broadway	5,000	Buffalo German	5,000
Brooklyn	5,000	Connecticut, Hart'd	5,000
City	5,000	Commerce, Albany	2,500
Columbia	5,000	Equitable F. and Ma-	
Firemen's	5,000	rine, Providence	5,000
Hamburg & Bremen	10,000	Fairfield, Conn	5,000
Hamburg-Magdeb'rg	10,000	Faneuil Hall, Boston	5,000
Importers & Traders'	5,000	Firemen's, Balt	5,000
Jefferson	5,000	Firemen's, Newark	10,000
Lafayette	5,000	Germania, Newark	5,000
London Ass. Corp	5,000	Hoboken, N. J	2,500
Lenox	5,000	Insurance Company	
Long Island	5,000	of Pennsylvania	5,000
Lorillard	5,000	Jefferson, St. Louis	5,000
Manhattan	10,000	Mechanics', Boston	2,500
Mechanics'	10,000	Merchants', Boston	2,500
Merchants'	5,000	Mechanics', Newark	5,000
Nassau	5,000	Mercantile, Cleve	5,000
New-York & Boston	5,000	Merchants', Prov	5,000
New-York City	5,000	Merchant's, Newark	5,000
Pacific	5,000	Meriden, Conn	5,000
Park	5,000	New Hampshire	5,000
Relief	5,000	Northern, Waterto'n	5,000
Sterling	5,000	Revere, Boston	5,000
Stuyvesant	5,000	Shawmut, Boston	5,000
Westchester	5,000	Security, New-Haven	5,000
Williamsburg City	5,000	Standard, Trenton	5,000
American, Newark	5,000	Virginia Fire and Ma-	
American Central,		rine	5,000
St. Louis	5,000	Watertown, N. Y	5,000
Albany	5,000	North German	5,000
Alliance, Boston	5,000	Total	$200,000

HENRY W. T. MALI & CO.—STOCK.

City	$5,000	Royal, England	$5,000
Commercial	5,000	Safeguard	5,000
Commercial Union,		Second Commercial,	
of London	10,000	Edinburgh	5,000
German-American	10,000	Eradesmen's	5,000
Guardian, London	10,000	Fairfield, Conn	5,000
Howard	10,000	Franklin, Boston	2,500
Imperial, London	10,000	Glenn's Falls, N. Y	5,000
Long Island	5,000	Manufacturers', New-	
Manhattan	5,000	Haven	2,500
Mechanics' & Trad'rs'	5,000	Mechanics', Boston	2,500
New-York	5,000	People's, Trenton	2,500
Total			$120,000

FORSTMAN & CO.—STOCK.

Bowery	$5,000	Liverpool and Lon-	
Buffalo	5,000	don and Globe	$10,000
Citizens'	5,000	Manhattan	5,000
Commonwealth, Bos-		Montauk	5,000
ton	5,000	North German	5,000
German-American	10,000	People's, Trenton	5,000
Granite City, Rich-		Relief	5,000
mond	5,000	Royal, England	10,000
Guardian	15,000	Safeguard	5,000
Hamburg and Bre-		Scottish Commer-	
men	10,000	cial, Edinburgh	5,000
Imperial, London	25,000	Second Commercial	5,000
Importers' and Trad-		Stuyvesant	5,000
ers'	5,000	Watertown, N. Y	5,000
Insurance Company		Williamsburg City	5,000
of North America	10,000	Total	$175,000

WALKINSHAW & VOIGT—STOCK.

Adriatic	$2,500	Millville, N. J	$5,000
Ætna, New-York	5,000	Liverpool and Lon-	
Astly	5,000	don and Globe	20,000
Atlantic	5,000	Lancashire	5,000
Albany	5,000	London	5,000
American, Philadel-		La Caisse Generale	10,000
phia	2,500	Manhattan	5,000
Bowery	5,000	Manhattan	5,000
Boston Underwriters	5,000	Mechanics' and	
Buffalo German	5,000	Builders	5,000
Citizens'	2,500	Mercantile, Cleve-	
Commercial Mutual	5,000	land	5,000
Continental	5,000	Mechanics', Newark	5,000
Commercial Union	5,000	Merchants', Newark	5,000
Commercial Union	5,000	National, New-York	5,000
Farragut	5,000	New-York	5,000
Franklin, Boston	5,000	North-western Na-	
Firemen's, York-Penn	5,000	tional	5,000
Germania, Newark	5,000	Phenix	5,000
Girard, Philadelphia	5,000	Prescott	5,000
Home	15,000	Queen	5,000
Home	15,000	Rochester German	5,000
Howard	5,000	Relief	5,000
Humboldt, Newark	5,000	Security	5,000
Home, Newark	5,000	Stuyvesant	5,000
Hamburg-Magdeburg	10,000	St. Nicholas	2,500
Hamburg-Bremen	10,000	Star	5,000
Imperial	15,000	Scottish Commercial	10,000
Northern	15,000	Tradesmen's	5,000
Insurance Company		Peninsula	5,000
of North America	10,000	Virginia State	5,000
Jefferson	5,000	Williamsburg City	5,000
Knickerbocker	5,000	Westchester	5,000
Lamar	5,000	Hoboken	2,500
Lycoming	5,000	Ætna	5,000
First National, Wor-		Equitable	5,000
cester	5,000	Lancashire, England	5,000
Manufacturers',		Park	5,000
Newark	2,500	Westchester	5,000
People's Trenton	5,000	Traders', Camden,	
Jersey City	5,000	N. J	5,000
Niagara	5,000	State, Jersey City	2,500
Total		Hudson, Jersey City	5,000
			$450,000

SCHNABEL BROTHERS—STOCK.

Albany	$5,000	Hoffman	$5,000
City	5,000	Home	10,000
Clinton	5,000	Jefferson, St. Louis	5,000
Commercial Union,		London Assurance	
London	10,000	Corporation	20,000
Commercial Mutual	5,000	La Caisse Generale	10,000
Connecticut, Hart-		North German	5,000
ford	5,000	Niagara	5,000
Exchange	5,000	North British and	
Equitable, Tenn	5,000	Mercantile	10,000
Fire Association,		People's	5,000
Philadelphia	5,000	Phenix, Brooklyn	5,000
Firemen's Boston	5,000	Sun Mutual	5,000
German, Baltimore	5,000	Shawmut, Boston	5,000
Hanover	5,000	Security, New-Haven	5,000
Total			$175,000

R. H. SMITH & CO.—STOCK.

American, Boston	$10,000	Lafayette	$5,000
British American,		Liverpool and Lon-	
Canada	5,000	don and Globe	5,000
Broadway	5,000	Manhattan	5,000
Commercial Mu-		Montauk	5,000
tual	5,000	Merchants, Provi-	
Equitable, F. and		dence	5,000
M., Providence	5,000	Nassau, Long Island	5,000
Fairfield, Connecti-		New-York	5,000
cut	5,000	Phenix	10,000
Glenn's Falls, New-		Queen, London	15,000
York	5,000	Virginia, F. and M.,	
Hanover	10,000	Richmond	5,000
Knickerbocker	5,000	Williamsburg City	5,000
Total			$130,000

JOHN SLADE & CO.'S STOCK.

Fireman's Fund, San		Newark City	$5,000
Francisco	$5,000	Girard, Philadelphia	5,000
Commerce, Albany	2,500	St. Nicholas, New-	
American, Philadel-		York	5,000
phia	5,000	Gloucester, Massa-	
Western, Toronto	5,000	chusetts	2,500
London, Liverpool,		New-Brunswick	2,500
and Globe	15,000	Germania, of Eliza-	
Insurance Company		beth	2,500
of State of Pennsyl-		Lafayette	5,000
vania	5,000	Merchants' and	
Jefferson	5,000	Tradesmen's	5,000
Columbia	5,000	Mercantile, N. Y	5,000
New-York and Bos-		Mercantile, Cleve-	
ton	5,000	land	5,000
New-Jersey, of New-		Pennsylvania, of	
ark	5,000	Philadelphia	5,000
Rutgers	5,000	Williamsburgh City	10,000
Kings County	5,000	American, N. Y	10,000
Jersey City	5,000	Fire Association, of	
Rutgers	10,000	Philadelphia	5,000
Standard, of Tren-		Nassau, of Brooklyn	5,000
ton, N. J	5,000	Manufacturers and	
Farmers', York, Penn	5,000	Builders	5,000
Chemung, Missouri	5,000	Importers and	
Brooklyn	5,000	Traders	10,000
United Firemen's,		First National, Wor-	
Philadelphia	5,000	cester	5,000
Insurance Company		Manchester, N. H	5,000
of North America,		American Central,	
Philadelphia	10,000	St. Louis	5,000
Total			$322,500

C. H. TOWNSEND—STOCK.

London, Liverpool,		Royal	$5,000
and Globe	$10,000	Continental	5,000
Scottish Connecticut	5,000	Phenix, of New-York	5,000
Total			$50,000

SAMS & WEIR—STOCK.

Globe	$2,000	Brooklyn	$2,500
Home, Chicago		Machine, Brooklyn	2,500
Bank of Penn-		Westchester	2,500
sylvania	2,500	Exporting	2,000
Total			$14,000

ON BUILDINGS NOS. 58 AND 60 WORTH-STREET.

English Companies		Royal Canadian, Mon-	
having no offices		treal	$7,000
here	$15,000	Royal	5,000
German-American	5,500	Shawmut, Boston	5,000
Transatlantic	2,500		
Total			$40,000

ON BUILDINGS NOS. 62 AND 64 WORTH-STREET.

English Companies		Home	$10,000
having no offices		Lamar	5,000
here	$30,000	Ridgewood	7,000
Firemen's	6,000	Royal	5,000
German-American	6,000		
Total			$70,000

ON BUILDINGS NOS. 66 AND 68 WORTH-STREET.

American, Boston	$5,000	New-York City	$5,500
Commonwealth	2,500	Royal Canadian, Mon-	
English Companies		treal	7,000
having no offices		Standard	5,000
here	15,000		
Total			$40,000

ON BUILDINGS NOS. 66 AND 68 THOMAS-STREET.

German American,		Standard	$5,500
New-York	$5,500	English Companies	
Royal Canadian, Mon-		having no offices	
treal	4,000	here	15,000
Total			$30,000

OTHER INSURANCES.

J. S. Holden	$49,500	Bottom, Phipps &	
Case, Leland & Co	400,000	Spencer	$5,000
Joshua C. Bally	20,000		
Total			$474,500

RECAPITULATION.

Van Volkenburgh, Leavitt & Co	$492,500
James F. White & Co. (stock)	200,000
Henry W. T. Mali & Co	120,000
Forstman & Co	75,000
Walkinshaw & Voigt	450,000
Schnabel Brothers	175,000
R. H. Smith & Co	130,000
John Slade & Co	222,500
C. H. Townsend	30,000
Sams & Klein	14,000
Buildings	300,000
Other insurances	474,500
Total	$2,783,500

LESSONS FROM THE WORTH-STREET FIRE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your very detailed and graphic account of the fire on Worth and Thomas streets last night suggests to a casual visitor to this City that there were grave defects in the construction of these, which are supposed to be the latest and most approved examples of store-building in this City. Speaking of the fire in the first building, Nos. 62 and 64 Worth-street, you say: "The floors and beams fell in with a crash. * * * The partition wall between this and the adjoining building, Nos. 58 and 60, suddenly fell in, and the flames sprang into the still uninjured building, instantly setting fire to the pine flooring, and the ceiling of the top story." Either the party wall must have been very weak, or the floor must have fallen before it was materially burned with all its load upon it. The latter seems most likely to have been the case, and could only be caused by the giving way of the iron columns. For these were all double stores, and depended upon these fragile supports to carry fully one-half of the weight. It is well known, and painfully evident to architects in the West, that iron columns, without fire protection, are of little value, even in buildings constructed of ordinary materials. Therefore, fire-proof columns have been used in some of the latest constructions.

But this hole in the wall of Nos. 58 and 60 Worth-street was also assisted by an elevator hole, which carried the fire down to the basement in full view of all the spectators. You say "a blazing beam, falling through the hatchway with a reverberating echo, opened the way to the floors, and they quickly worked their way downward, floor by floor, until they reached the ground floor. These beams and flooring fell, as in all buildings constructed on the same plan. To avoid this danger they use, in some places in the West, as well as in Boston, hatch-closers, which are automatic, and do not remain open when not in use. I doubt not that this morning many have found in the ashes numerous timbers which fell before it was burned. This falling before burning shows bad construction. Fire-proofing is a science of recent development, which process construction. Had the partition walls of Nos. 62 and 64 Worth-street, and reached the roof of Nos. 66 and 68, which at once became ignited." Also, that "on Thomas-street the flames from Van Volkenburgh & Leavitt's, ignited the roof of the adjoining building," and three floors of this were consumed. How high, let me ask, was the fire-wall? and what sort of fire-proof roofs could these buildings have had? Roofs covered two tiles, or with one inch of cement under the tin, would have saved these buildings at very slight cost. A little thoughtful attention to these points would have saved much damage; but a system of fire proofing, the use of incombustible coverings throughout such structures, and an effectual division into horizontal compartments by the closing of all vertical openings will make such disasters next to impossible. WESTERNER.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 18, 1879.

VIRGINIA'S FINANCIAL DISTRESS.

A POOR SHOWING FOR THE HOLDERS OF THE STATE'S BONDS—PLANS OF THE "READJUSTERS."

RICHMOND, Jan. 16.—The multiplicity of telegrams sent from here about the public debt have no doubt confused even the sagacious financiers who have watched the proceedings of the General Assembly with care, and have probably hopelessly muddled many others not so well informed. In 1871 the creditors, or many of them, surrendered their old bonds; relinquished one-third of the principal for West Virginia's share, and took for the remaining two-thirds "consols," with coupons receivable for taxes. The coupons, not being provided for, have come in as taxes and overwhelmed the Treasury. All efforts to invalidate the coupons have been stopped by the courts. But such is the distress of the State and the fear of ultimate repudiation that many of the creditors have proposed to relinquish their 6 per cent. "consols" for 4 per cent. gold "consol" bonds.

The General Assembly has declined this proposition and invited a conference with the bondholders, which the Governor will arrange for Jan. 30, it is said to-day. But in this invitation the General Assembly has given notice to the bondholders that it can do nothing we desire. It proposes therefore to vote for a constitutional convention, by which the whole debt, or so much as is necessary, may be swept out of existence. No one of respectability can be found in Virginia who will admit that he is for repudiation. "Readjusters"—those who want the debt reduced to the debtor's ability to pay, with the present rate of taxation—are, however, plenty. No forcible readjustment measure will pass without being vigorously opposed by "the debt-payers," but that the "readjusters" are in the majority in the State seems admitted.

ANCHOR-ICE IN THE MAINE STREAMS.

From the Lewiston (Me.) Journal, Jan. 14.

Anchor-ice was never half the pest that it is this season. It continues greatly to give great annoyance to water-racks in this city. The cause of the unusual abundance of this kind of ice this season lies in the fact that the river is very late in freezing over, due to the fact of the late freshet and the constant change in the body of water. The river is not yet frozen over at all points, and at few points is it yet possible to cross with teams. Anchor-ice is formed in this wise: The whole body of water is cooled below the freezing-point, but under conditions of quietness exposed to the formation of ice. The substances at the bottom serve as points of freezing. It gathers in cold nights when the surface of the water is not frozen, and its temperature is at the freezing-point. As the air being still lower, one or more thin layers of ice are detached from the bodies which hold them down they rise to the surface. At some points above the dam the water is found to be full of floating ice to a depth of 10 or 12 feet. Men and teams are constantly at work at the gate-house racks clearing away the ice.

DEATH OF A FORMER ARMY OFFICER.

The Westminister (Md.) *Sentinel* chronicles the death in that city, on Monday, Jan. 13, of James Lowe Dawson, at one time a Lieutenant-Colonel in the United States Army. Col. Dawson was born in Baltimore in 1799, graduated at Emmittsburg College, and afterward at West Point, and entered the Army in 1816. He served in the Florida Seminole wars, also in the early Indian wars in the West, and rose to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, serving six years as Chief of Staff under Major-Gen. Jacob Brown, then in chief command of the Army. He left the Army in 1845 to attend to business interests in the South and West, and, engaging in land speculations, was overwhelmed with financial reverses. For many years he had lived a very retired life, generally in Carroll County, Md. Gen Dawson, who was a man of rare conversational powers, was the father of Major L. L. Dawson, of the United States Marine Corps.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS.

ANTI-TAMMANY ORGANIZATION.

A PLAN FINALLY AGREED UPON TO USE THE KNIFE AGAINST [illegible]—A WARNING TO THE STATE DEMOCRACY.

The General Committee of the Irving Hall Democracy met last night at Irving Hall to receive and consider a report from a special committee of its own body on a plan of permanent organization. Chairman James B. Morrison called the meeting to order and presided. There was a large attendance of the delegates, and the utmost harmony prevailed. Nelson J. Waterbury, as Chairman of the Select Committee, reported orally as to the plan adopted after frequent consultations between conference delegations from the united Irving Hall Democracy, the City Democracy, and the County Democracy. This plan has also been adopted by the General Committees of the three organizations named. It had been agreed to invite all Democrats to join this united organization, who are opposed to the control of any secret society in political affairs or to any irresponsible power. That was to be a governing principle in their action, and on Jan. 27 and 30, and Feb. 3, 6, 10, and enrollment meetings are to be held, between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock, of each evening, the enrollment to be directed by three Commissioners of Enrollment in each Assembly district, and in the two new wards, who shall enroll the names and residences of all Democrats who present themselves. The powers and duties of the enrolling officers will then cease. On Monday, Feb. 17, the voters so enrolled will meet at 7:30 P. M. to elect three inspectors to hold the primary elections in each district, and on the following Thursday, Feb. 20, the primary elections will be held between the hours of 7 and 10 P. M., or until every enrolled voter present at the closing of the polls shall have had the opportunity to vote. At the primaries there are to be chosen three Commissioners of Enrollment for the ensuing year in each district. It had been proposed to make the General Committee to consist of two delegates from each election district in the City, but the Executive Committee had suggested that the representation should be the same as that which constituted the present General Committee, and the suggestion was adopted. The Assembly district committees are to consist of three delegates from each election district in the Assembly district. The report and plan of organization were adopted unanimously and without debate. The present General Committee is composed of one delegate for every 100 votes polled for Tilden in each Assembly district in 1876.

Mr. Robert B. Roosevelt offered a resolution providing that the organization will accept no union with Tammany Hall, except on condition that the Tammany Society surrender its assumed control of politics, and that Tammany Hall be opposed to the use of all Democrats, and that no one man, founding his power on patronage or otherwise, shall exercise exclusive rule over the party in this City. The resolution also warned the Democrats of the State that a continued recognition of a secret society as the only regular Democracy at the State Conventions would endanger the Democratic majority in this City. Mr. Roosevelt said that resolutions like this had been offered before in organizations hostile to Tammany Hall, and in some instances the movers had been among the first to creep back into Tammany. Even now Tammany was making great efforts to secure reunion, but all the fine promises made contemplated the domination of Tammany as it is now [illegible] ganized. All through the State it was reported that the Canal Ring and the Robinson Ring and the Tilden Ring were uniting to perpetuate this system of corruption and control; he contended that the whole principle of the control was wrong, and in order to put the organization on record against it he offered his resolution. He then sarcastically reviewed the incidents at the Lotos Club dinner recently, where Controller Kelly proposed that Hall and Cooper would bring about reunion, he and the Mayor might reduce the City debt $4,000,000, and after a short interval Mr. Kelly said he didn't know but they might reduce it $6,000,000—a flattering notification from the first suggestion, but about as rational as any of Mr. Kelly's financial figures. Mr. Roosevelt closed by saying that the rule of Tammany had ruin written in timbers which fell before it was barred. This falling before burning shows bad construction. Fire-proofing is a science of recent development, which process construction. Had the partition walls of Nos. 62 and 64 Worth-street, and reached the roof of Nos. 66 and 68, which at once became ignited." Also, that "on Thomas-street the flames from Van Volkenburgh & Leavitt's, ignited the roof of the adjoining building," and three floors of this were consumed. How high, let me ask, was the fire-wall? and what sort of fire-proof roofs could these buildings have had? Roofs covered two tiles, or with one inch of cement under the tin, would have saved these buildings at very slight cost. A little thoughtful attention to these points would have saved much damage; but a system of fire proofing, the use of incombustible coverings throughout such structures, and an effectual division into horizontal compartments by the closing of all vertical openings will make such disasters next to impossible. WESTERNER.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 18, 1879.

Mr. Mills said subsequently that his difficulties were caused by trying to pay off his debts too quickly. He was largely short of the market on the Granger and coal shares, and the recent successful bull movement caught him financially too much weakened to protect his interests. His liabilities are estimated at between $30,000 and $45,000, and he hopes to effect a settlement and resume operations within the next few days. Much sympathy is expressed for the firm, especially in view of their candour touching their previous failure, and it is believed that their creditors will grant them every assistance.

ROUGH WEATHER AT SEA.

Nearly all the vessels arriving at this port continue to report having experienced very severe weather. The bark Verity, which arrived from Hull yesterday, fell in with the schooner Grace Davis in latitude 35° 40', and longitude 63° 50', on Dec. 26. This vessel left Pernambuco for

CURRENT LITERATURE.

A SAD SONG.

Love once kiss'd me,
Unfolded his wings, and fled.
Hath friendship miss'd me?
Is faith in all friendship dead?
If a spell could summon
These phantoms that come and go,
Of men and women,
Their very selves to show,
I might find (alas me!)
My seeking both night and day.
But I pass them, they pass me,
And each on a lonely way.

Soul, art thou friendless,
A loser, sorrowful, weak?
Life is not endless,
Death is not far to seek.
Thou sailest ever.
Each moment, if sad or kind,
Down the great river;
It opens, it closes behind;
Far back thou seest
The mountain-tops' faint azure;
Below, as thou fleest,
The ripple, the shadow's erasure.

Why dost thou, weeping,
Stretch forth thine arms in vain?
It breaks thy sleeping;
O drop into trance again.
In dream thou may'st go where
Child's Island is flowery grass'd,
Deep skied,—it is nowhere
Save in the Land of the Past.
Time is dying,
The World too; forget their moan,
The sad wind sighing
Let murmur, this alone.

—*Fraser's Magazine.*

LADY CHARMEIGH'S DIAMONDS.

I.

Sir Peter Charmeigh had warned his wife more than one that she would be robbed of her diamonds if she was not more careful to lock them up. The newspapers were chronicling great jewel robberies at this time, and Sir Peter one day emphasized his warnings by bringing home from London a fine ebony strong-box, with the most adorable of gold keys attached as a pendant to a bracelet.

This pretty gift quite delighted Lady Charmeigh, who convoked all her acquaintances to the Hall to see her wonderful anti-burglar safe. A description of it somehow got into the county papers. It was of globular shape, about the size of a big school-room globe, and mounted in the same fashion on a stand with a pivot. An ingenious mechanism, which had to be wound up every morning, kept it spinning round all day at the rate of thirty revolutions a minute, and any attempt to check it in its course resulted in the ringing of a loud alarm. The way to stop it was to press with the foot a knob on one of the legs of the stand, and when it had ceased revolving, to form a word with some movable letters set in a circular plate at the top of the globe. After this it was all plain sailing. You had only to insert the gold key in a cavity of the middle letter, which formed a key-hole, to give one turn to the right and two to the left, and then the box opened of itself into halves, each forming a receptacle full of compartments lined with blue velvet. There was a place for rings, another for bracelets, a third for tiaras, one for money, and so forth; and all were perfectly adapted to their special uses. In fact, it was a beautiful box, and Lady Charmeigh spent a most amusing week in experimenting on it before her friends, who knew not whether to admire it most when it spun round and round, making its steel incrustations flash in the light, or when it stood open revealing a wealth of trinkets almost unmatched, for the "Charmeigh diamonds" were famous from London to Amsterdam.

Unfortunately, Lady Charmeigh was one of those persons who soon tire of a new toy. A pretty little woman, with large, earnest blue eyes and a smiling mouth, she had in many things the ways of a petted child, and could not bear trouble nor contradiction. So long as her safe gave her amusement she scrupulously locked up her jewels in it, but when the novelty had worn off, and it became a questian of touching a knob, forming a word, and turning a key once to the right and twice to the left every time she wanted to get out a ring or a locket, she began to find the process troublesome. Sir Peter made things worse by solemnly winding up the mechanism himself every morning and lecturing upon its perfections. He was as proud of the safe as if he was the inventor, and took an altogether professional pleasure in polishing its steel work with a piece of wash-leather, and explaining how the key should be turned, with a little push forward to start some hidden spring, about which he was very learned. Sir Peter was a rather fidgety middle-aged gentleman, with a fat face, and there were times when, hearing him prose about the beauties of machinery, Lady Charmeigh felt inclined to sit down and scream. Besides, there was another cause of irritation. The talismanic word necessary to open this precious strong-box altered every day of the week, so that Lady Charmeigh, who had a defective memory, was constantly making mistakes. She spelled "Jupiter" when it ought to have been "Mercury," and finding the box would not cease its spinning, tried to stop it with her small hands; whereupon it would set up a yelling with its alarum like that of a peevish beast molested. Any one who knows what a pretty woman's nerves are, will quite understand how, at the end of a fortnight, Lady Charmeigh came to hate her strong-box with an intense and unquenchable loathing. The very sound it made in revolving, a well-oiled purring sound, was odious to her. and if it had not been for her maid, who took as great a delight in the instrument as Sir Peter did, Lady Charmeigh would have left off winding up her jewelry in it, and practiced some little deceit towards her husband; but every time she forgot to lock up a trinket, Martha (or Patty) Raggles, her maid, would exclaim,

"O my lady, think of what Sir Peter would say if he knew you left those jools a-lyin' about, and he so afeard of burglars. O my goodness!"

Patty was herself very much afraid of thieves. She was a simple, good-natured country wench, who had lived a little while with Lady Charmeigh before the latter's marriage, and who, having spent five years in her service since, had become expert at hair-dressing, lace-ironing, and dress-making—more so than at speaking elegant English. Her colloquialisms were vulgar, but her heart was sound, and her mistress was very fond of her; for, indeed, Lady Charmeigh liked all people who were good-natured and did not tease her, and bore her occasional outbreaks of bad temper with philosophy. However, there were some matters between her ladyship and her maid respecting that strong-box. Lady Charmeigh thought Patty too officious about it, and reminded her rather tartly that when the box had first come into the house she—Patty—had been horribly afraid of it as of a live thing. This was perfectly true, but we grow accustomed to things we had at first disliked; and Patty had made friends with the "live" box, as she might with a snappish dog who had proved tractable on closer acquaintance. There was even something pathetic in her artless admiration of its strength and beauties; and as the girl was right to advise her mistress to be cautious about jewels of so great price, Lady Charmeigh had come to listen readily about the matter. Only it so chanced that Patty went home for a month's holiday to keep house for a married sister who was ill; and then Lady Charmeigh took an easy opportunity of removing all her trinkets from the safe, unknown to her husband, and restoring them to her drawers. Sir Peter continued to wind up the safe gravely every morning; but there was nothing in it.

Now it was about a week after this little daily farce had begun to be enacted—a week, that is, after Patty's departure—when Charmeigh Hall became the scene of a memorable burglary which furnished a month's table-talk to every mansion in England.

One November evening, while Sir Peter was entertaining some of his brother magistrates and their wives at dinner, Lady Charmeigh's dressing-room was entered by means of a ladder placed under a window that looked into the garden, and the safe, the famous safe, was broken open like a walnut. The burglars must have commenced operations very soon after the company sat down to dinner, and they must have been amazingly quick about their work; for it was no later than eight when a housemaid entering the room surprised them, and gave instant alarm by screaming and falling down in hysterics. The burglars decamped with alacrity, and the company, attracted by the noise, hurried up stairs, preceded by Sir Peter, with his mouth full and a napkin in one hand. It was a singular sight. Ladies shivering in their dinner-dresses, and huddling close to gentlemen in evening clothes; Lady Charmeigh herself, pale with terror, and crossing her hands over and over, front of her cerise dress, as if afraid that some robbers would snatch at the lovely pearl necklace which she wore round her throat; and then fat Sir Peter, who looked as if he wished he had brought a poker with him instead of the napkin, which was not much of a weapon to fight with in case of assault.

There was a moment's anxious silence when the door of the dressing-room was reached, and then a very shout of anguish escaped from Sir Peter, who tottered with sudden faintness: "Great heavens, the safe has been ransacked and all the jewels have been stolen!"

"The Charmeigh diamonds stolen!" This dismayed cry was echoed by the entire company, including footman, butler, cook, and housemaids, grouped at the top of the staircase in attitudes expressive of consternation. The butler felt so bad that he sat down on the stairs to compose himself, and the tallest of the pair of housemaids tried to soothe him.

"O dear, dear!" cried Lady Charmeigh; and she, too, being overcome, staggered into the room and sank on an ottoman.

"Poor thing!" exclaimed a certain Lady Villous, who was her best friend, and had always envied her the possession of these diamonds. "Poor dear! perhaps the thieves will be caught with their plunder. Let us hope so!"

"Never!" yelled Sir Peter, mopping the dew of emotion off his face with the napkin. "Those fellows are never caught; they get clean away, and have the diamonds recut in Holland. Think of that! Diamonds which have been in my family for two centuries, and worth a hundred thousand pounds at least!" Something like a sob accompanied these words.

"It is indeed a loss!" ejaculated Lady Villous, with a great show of sympathy; but there was a gleam in her eyes. She was a mincing sort of lady, with thin lips and a cold glance. By this time everybody had crowded into the dressing-room. The chill night air blowing through the open window struck upon the bare shoulders of the ladies, the waxen candles flickered, some of the gentlemen craned out of the window, peering through the darkness for sight or sound of the retreating thieves. One of them hallooed because he espied a cat.

Most of those present, however, concentrated their attention upon the impenetrable safe which had yielded so ignominiously to a first attack. It had evidently been burst, and not left open accidently by Lady Charmeigh, as Sir Peter at first suspected, for it bore marks of violence. The thieves must have got possession of the secret for stopping its rotation, since the alarm had not been sounded, but they had failed to form the word which made the lock act, and so they had simply prised the two halves of the safe apart with their crowbars. There stood the globe open, and void of everything except a small portrait of Sir Peter on enamel, which the thieves had had the bad taste not to regard as valuable. For the rest, they seemed to have laid hands on every trinket, large or small; and thus the disaster was revealed as being so big that Sir Peter's visitors felt as if common expressions of sympathy would be mockery. Even the plumper and older squires, who were disgusted at having been roused from dinner between the fish and entrees, recognized that there were conjunctures in which a host may be pardoned for forgetting that there are still two courses to discuss. They surrounded Lady Charmeigh, whom they naturally imagined to be plunged in an abyss of grief—one of the worst griefs that a pretty woman can know; for diamonds are not only precious in themselves, but they are dew-drops on feminine beauty, and help to make it shine.

Judge, then, of the surprise of the assemblage when her Ladyship, who appeared to be sobbing with her face buried in her handkerchief, suddenly looked up, her features being aglow with merriment, and burst into an uncontrollable fit of laughter. Why, she glanced at one another, thinking she must have lost her reason; but when peal after peal had rung out from her pretty mouth, without evoking one responsive smile, she checked herself, and rose, blushing, but still amused.

"Excuse me, I know it's very wrong," she said, "but the fact is my jewels have not been stolen at all. See here," and, unlocking the glass door of her wardrobe, she pointed to a multitude of velvet and shagreen cases lying all unharmed upon the shelves.

"What, you had not put them in the safe, then?" exclaimed Sir Peter, divided between intense relief and annoyance that his orders had not been obeyed.

"No; I thought it would be *unsafe* to do so," said Lady Charmeigh, with a fresh laugh. "Everybody has been talking so much of my strong-box that I felt convinced its secrets must have become matters of notoriety; and I reasoned that if burglars broke into the house they would spend all their efforts on the safe, without exploring elsewhere. And it seems I was right."

"Bravo!" ejaculated Lady Charmeigh's cousin, Dick Lyster, a hussar. "By Jove, that's what I call good tactics, cousin," and so said all the other gentlemen, with applauding murmurs.

"And do you mean to say there was nothing whatever in the box?" asked Sir Peter, who could scarcely believe he had a wife of so much wit.

"Nothing of consequence; I had removed all my treasures," answered my Lady.

"You forest your husband's portrait, my dear," remarked Lady Villous, who had been smiling yellow, as the French say.

"O, I left that in the box, so as to be able to say truthfully that it did contain something precious," replied Lady Charmeigh, with ready tact; but she mentally scored down her good friend for reprisals on the earliest opportunity.

"Well, all I can say is that you deserve to be made keeper of the Crown jewels, cousin Amy," cried Captain Dick, with genuine admiration. "You have found out the true uses of safes."

"Yes, to put nothing in them," smiled Lady Charmeigh. "And now let us go back to dinner; I am really ashamed that our appetites should have been spoiled for nothing."

They did return to dinner, some with appetites rather renovated than impaired; and the talk at table was all about the ingenuity and sense which the winsome hostess had displayed, not only in taking her measures against burglars, but in keeping her counsel about them. In the course of the evening servants were dispatched to give information to the Police, and detectives were sent afield, who, of course, discovered nothing, after the manner of their kind, though they took good care to work with sapient looks and handfuls of "clues." During a whole fortnight, however, the papers discussed the great burglary at Charmeigh Hall, and Lady Charmeigh was complimented on her "happy thought." She became quite a heroine, renowned among fair women as a type of the prudent *chatelaine*.

II.

All this was very fine; but Sir Peter Charmeigh did not feel much like a hero. He and the maker of the safe laid their heads together, and agreed that this triumph of mechanical craft ought never to have been burst open, and could not have been if the most ordinary rules of dynamics had been followed in forcing it. They were like the historians, enumerating the hundred and one reasons why Waterloo ought not to have been won by the English. The safe-maker wrote a letter to the *Times* on this subject, and Sir Peter gloomily recommended it to the perusal of his wife, who, however, preferred to read the leading articles, in which her praises were set forth. Since the burglary she had adopted rather a haughty-tolty attitude, as of one who has asserted her wisdom beyond dispute. Sir Peter was humiliated, and there came a day when he seriously began to think that his wife's pride required taking down a little.

One is sorry to say that these views, too candidly expressed, led to some disagreeable scenes. Sir Peter was a pompous man, who liked to play Sir Oracle in his own house, and his occupation would have been gone if he had been obliged to give up unasked advice and counseling. The first time that he heard Lady Charmeigh yawn over some wise saw of his, it was as though the knell of marital authority had sounded in his ears, and he expressed himself bitterly on this point to Dick Lyster, who was staying at the Hall. He could not have chosen a better confidant or a worse one: a better, for, Dick liked him and gave him ready sympathy; a worse one, for this same Dick was an incorrigible practical joker, who forthwith began turning over a plan for getting a good laugh out of the domestic situation.

"Look here," said he to the Baronet, as they sat together over their walnuts and wine. "You must teach Amy a lesson, or else she'll be losing her jewels from over-confidence."

"That's what I'm always telling her, but she won't listen," answered miserable Sir Peter. "Those wretched newspapers have turned her head. She has no consideration for my feelings nor for my experience."

"You must recover your prestige with a grand stroke," remarked the Hussar. "Suppose you prove to Amy that you are right by stealing all her jewels yourself."

"I steal my wife's jewels?"

"Yes; you can make a capital joke of it. You leave the Hall, saying you are going up to London on business for two days; you return quietly in the evening, enter the house without being seen, and carry off the jewels in the night to your own dressing-room. In the morning, after Amy has had a good scare, you come forward and explain the pleasantry. I'll be bound you are master in your own house after that!"

"You have queer ideas, Dick," said Sir Peter, amazed, but evidently tempted. "If I were ten years younger I don't say—"

"What have ten years to do with it? You are quite young enough to enter into a piece of fun. However, just leave the business details to me; I will be your confederate and help to mount this little comedy."

Sir Peter had not sagacity enough to see that a husband who plots how he may inflict a deep wound in his wife's vanity is playing a dangerous game. He looked only to the recovery of his supremacy, though, to do him justice, he really did feel very anxious about the Charmeigh diamonds, which were his family pride. When a family has nothing else to be proud of, it takes to being proud of its heirlooms; so Sir Peter, after a little more talk with Dick, went to bed early, and was busy chattering about his midnight adventure in the servants' hall. I am sure that jewelry will be lying about in heaps on all the tables."

"But how am I to act to-night?" asked Sir Peter, feeling a little of his valor ooze out of him.

"Why, we'll sit up until all the household are in bed, and then go into the garden and see if it isn't possible for me to effect an entrance through some window or unlocked door that will give you an opportunity of testing the vigilance of your servants."

"Isn't it rather a queer thing to do? I think I should look very foolish if caught climbing through a window with a ladder. Why, one of the servants might send a charge of shot into my back."

"No fear; we'll manage so as not to be seen."

"But, I say, don't you feel it's rather a cold night? Shouldn't we do well to put the thing off till we have matured our plans?"

Sir Peter was evidently trying to back out, but Dick Lyster would not allow him to do this. "No," said he, giving him a slap on the thigh; "I want to see you wearing the domestic crown again. I'll make a potentate of you in your own despite. No funking now."

A couple of hours later, when midnight had struck, and all Charmeigh Hall was hushed in repose, two figures might have been seen groping their way like malefactors in the obscurity of the garden. It was a very dark night, indeed, and Sir Peter's teeth chattered partly from cold and partly from nervousness, though he had sought to steady himself with pretty deep draughts. Dick Lyster was grinning like a Cheshire cat. As he made for the shed where the gardeners kept their ladders, he could not help laughing at the remarkable aspect of Sir Peter, who, to equip himself for his burglary, had put on a thick overcoat, furred gloves, and a flannel cricket-cap, which he had tied round his head with a silk pocket-handkerchief, intended to protect his ears. He could no more have run, if chevied, than a wine-tun can gallop. However, there were impulses of resolution in his demeanor, and he kept on repeating that he was doing all this solely to assert his dignity. "A man must be a man," said he dolefully, as his teeth chattered.

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"Now, then, Amy, Amy must be mad to act in this way less than a month after the burglary, and a window open in November, too!"

"Such a woman deserves to lose her jewels," concurred the hussar feelingly.

"She never deserved to have any, and I say when I've got them, I've a good mind to lodge them in the bank; that will tease her."

"Right you are; your thoughts are those of a sage. But look sharp now."

"That ladder seems a very tall one," observed Sir Peter, with his foot on the lowest rung. "But mind you, I am only doing this strange thing out of regard for my dignity."

"Of course; I'll hold the ladder below from the same feeling," laughed Dick. "Up you go."

The ascent of Sir Peter up the ladder did not prove such an easy and graceful affair as Dick's had been. It rather resembled the progress of a stout bear up a pole. Twice the corpulent Baronet paused and listened to the sad sough-ing of the wind through the chestnut trees of his park, for it seemed as though he heard voices mocking him. Once he uttered an exclamation on feeling the ladder creak; and when he got to the top and placed his hand on the cold stone of the window-sill a shiver ran through his limbs. Here a little piece of high gymnastics became necessary, for the problem to be solved was how to get into the room without any noise. To an agile man this would have been easy; but to a fat one it was a thing of trouble, causing wheezes and puffings, besides profuse perspiration. Intent on his dignified purpose, though, Sir Peter made the best exertions, and contrived somehow to land himself into the dressing-room on his back with a soft thump like that of a bag of linen for the wash. Luckily, the carpet was thick, and the noise woke no echoes. Crawling to his legs in the dim light—for there were embers of a fire still aglow in the grate—Sir Peter leaned out of the window, and signaled to Dick that it was "all right" by waving his handkerchief. Then he thrust a match against a red coal, and proceeded to light one of the candles on the chimney-piece. This was a delicate moment. If Lady Charmeigh saw the light through her bedroom door, which stood ajar, the whole enterprise would break down. But her ladyship was sound asleep. Sir Peter satisfied himself about that by entering her room on tiptoe and listening to her breathing, soft and regular as an infant's.

"Foolish woman," he repeated, as he stood by the bed. "Here now, if I were a real burglar, I could kill her outright."

The thought made him shudder, but it also impelled him with the desire to do his work quickly and to do it well. He caught sight of himself in a glass, and felt that he looked like a real burglar, insomuch that he was startled by the expression of rapine imprinted on his shrewd face. It is a fact that the countenances of men reflect their occupations pretty vividly. Sir Peter exhibited quite a burglarious dexterity of touch in running his hands over the toilet-table in the bedroom to find out whether there were any valuables there. He durst not bring a light into the room, and it was some moments before he could accustom his eyes to the semi-obscurity. When he did so he perceived that there were no trinkets at all lying about. The only thing on the table was a gold *porte-bonheur*, with the key of the famous safe attached to it by a chain. Sir Peter looked into the wardrobe, whose door was unfastened, and found the shelves full of the velvet cases. Here was a discovery indeed! Not an article of any sort that thieves would care to take was visible. "Why," soliloquized the disgusted Baronet, "I shouldn't wonder if, now that the secret of the safe is exploded, Amy has taken to lodging her jewels there just to spite me."

He returned noiselessly to the dressing-room, and there sure enough saw the globular strong-box standing in its appointed corner, and revolving with that quiet purring sound which Lady Charmeigh had lately abhorred.

Now the sight profoundly astonished Sir Peter, for he was not aware that the safe had been mended. It moreover incensed him, for that Lady Charmeigh should have entered into communication with the safe-maker without telling him anything about it was evidently a slight upon that marital dignity concerning which he was so sensitive. As Sir Peter seldom went into his wife's dressing-room, he had not seen the strong box for more than a fortnight, and he now began to walk round and round it, examining it with the stealthy attention of a caged animal inspecting some strange thing. It had been perfectly mended, and looked from its massiveness as if it could defy the attacks of any gang of cracksmen.

"Well, of all the perverse, incomprehensible, wayward creatures, women are the worst!" exclaimed Sir Peter. "Only to think of the jewels being in that safe now. Amy has forgotten to lock up her key, though, which is just like her. I'll open the box, and as sure as I'm alive every diamond shall be put into the bank to-morrow. We shall see what you think of your precious cleverness then, my lady!"

Sir Peter chuckled in malicious glee, and stole back to the bedroom. As he returned with the bracelet and key, he looked out of the window and saw Dick Lyster smoking a cigar patiently at the foot of the ladder. It had been arranged that Dick should remain at this post until the burglary had been consummated, and then go off to bed, leaving the ladder standing under the open window to frighten the servants all over the house. He was departing in the morning. Sir Peter, on his side, was to return to his own quarters without, of course, passing through the window again. So confident did the Baronet now feel of success that, to spare Dick the trouble of remaining out longer in the cold, he dropped his pocket handkerchief into the garden, which was the preconcerted signal that everything had gone off well, and that Dick might depart. Having done this, Sir Peter, who felt hot from perspiration and excitement, doffed his overcoat, coat, and gloves, and betook himself to business, key in hand.

"Let me see, to-day is Thursday," said he, "so 'Jupiter' will be the word." He touched the nob on the stand with his foot, and the globe became motionless. A few turns of the disk at the top of the globe brought up the letters of the word "Jupiter," and then Sir Peter inserted his key into a cavity between the body and the dot of the middle letter i. But at this moment an appalling thing occurred. A Roman candle starting up under the marauder's nose exploded with a defening bang, the alarm began to ring like mad, and at the same time Sir Peter felt his hand tight imprisoned in a steel loop which clutched him with bruising force.

"Help!" bawled the miserable man, for the clasp hurt him, besides which his hair and eyebrows had been singed by the powder of the Roman candle, and he was frightened out of his wits. "Help! murder! thieves! Hie, Amy!"

Lady Charmeigh, unable to distinguish the sound of her husband's voice, had jumped out of bed in a panic and run into the passage, where she was uttering piercing shrieks. These, joined to the maddened vociferations of Sir Peter, who was the more scarified from being in the dark, as he had upset the candle and could not understand what was happening to him, speedily roused the whole household. There was a stampede of feet down corridors, an opening and shutting of doors, and then presently Sir Peter heard the sharp, firm voice of Patty Raggles saying:

"Oh, it's a burglar caught in your ladyship's new trap. We needn't be afraid of him. Just let me teach him a lesson with this riding-whip. Come along, John, Thomas, Charles, all of you."

The door of the dressing-room was thrown back and a curious procession filed in—the butler and footman in shirt-sleeves and trousers, the maids in their smocks and flannel petticoats; behind all, Lady Charmeigh, wrapped in a *peignoir*, and trembling. But Patty Raggles, with a quite manly courage, strode in front, brandishing one of her mistress' riding-whips. Sir Peter had become silent and sheepish, expecting to be released, and he turned a bewildered countenance toward his servants, forgetting that it was impossible for them to recognize him with his blackened face, to say nothing of the cricket-cap and handkerchief which converted him into a villainous guy. Besides, the noise of the alarm, which continued to ring twice as loud as any telegraph bell, drowned the sound of his voice, when he piteously ejaculated:

"It's I!"

"You, is it?" answered Patty Raggles, roughly; and, to the horror and fury of Sir Peter, the strong-armed wench began belaboring the chubbiest parts of his lower man with terrific slashing cuts. "There, take that," she said, "and that, and that! Now a few on the hands to warm you, this cold weather. Ah, you don't like it, I see! well, try another dose on the legs—which, which?"

It was in vain that poor fat Sir Peter leaped, danced, yelled, cursed; the louder he roared, the more was the natural sound of his voice altered; and, meanwhile, his gambols were so ludicrous, he was evidently suffering such exquisite pain from his whipping, that the spectators could not forbear to laugh. Lady Charmeigh, whose risible faculties were easily stirred, was the first to set the example, and though she said, "Enough, Patty, enough," she could not check her tittering. The servants, emboldened by her conduct, fairly guffawed to see a rogue, as they imagined, get his full deserts, and so the comedy might have continued some time longer had not Dick Lyster suddenly appeared on the scene in a dressing-gown, and exclaimed—

"I say, what's all this uproar? Why, it's Sir Peter you are thrashing?"

"Sir Peter?" cried Patty, falling back, and she let the whip drop.

"Sir Peter?" chorused the other servants, in awe-stricken accents.

"Sir Peter?" exclaimed Lady Charmeigh, stupefied, and she advanced as if doubting whether this were not a hoax. "Why, how come you to be here?" she cried, as soon as she could recognize her lord.

"Loose me from this, will you?" roared the Baronet, ferocious from pain and rage.

"Why, how are you caught?" said Lady Charmeigh. "Let me see, I don't know if I remember how this catch can be unfastened. Do you, Patty?"

"Yes, my lady; I'll loose Sir Peter," said Patty, bustling forward. "And, Oh, Sir, I am so sorry for the whipping I gave yer. I do hope your poor body isn't sore?"

"Out of my sight, you drab!" thundered the Baronet, as soon as he was released. "Never let me see you again; and all you others clear off this instant. What are you all gaping at?"

Sir Peter was quite wild, and the room was cleared without more ado; but as soon as the husband and wife were alone together, Lady Charmeigh became grave, and said severely:

"Now will you please explain to me how you came to cause such a scandalous scene?"

"O, bother!" groaned Sir Peter. "Fetch me some arnica; I feel as if my wrist were coming off. And, Oh, mercy, look at my hands and legs!"

III.

From that hour Sir Peter Charmeigh was a subjugated man. Not that her ladyship made an ungenerous use of her triumph, for she was, indeed, very good-natured in trying to salve the wounds inflicted on her husband's self-esteem, nor less in her embracing those which his limbs had endured. Knowing how painful it must be to him to see in the house servants who had been witnesses of his discomfiture, she dismissed most of them, and would even have found a new situation for Patty Raggles had Sir Peter insis

a queer tarot-card representing a man in a drunken sleep after dinner, and a woman lifting to her lips a flagon of half-gallon capacity—doubtless a pictorial stab at the vice of tippling. The suits from the very first appear to have been four in number. In Italian cards they have usually been called coppe, danari, bastone, and spade; that is, acorn-cups, coins, clubs or batons, and swords. Hearts and diamonds afterward superseded acorn-cups and coins. The French, so early as the middle of the fifteenth century, had cœurs, carriaux, trèfles, and piques, pretty much as at present; and these designations with the requisite translations in languages, gradually spread from one country to another; but Germany long retained herzen, schellen, laube, and eicheln—hearts, bells, leaves, and acorns. The names for our clubs have been more numerous than for any other of the suits—trèfle, flore, palos, kreuze, in France, Italy, Spain, and Germany. There was something like a distinction into two groups in the character of the suits: *i. e.* southern, comprising Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and South German; and northern, comprising French, Swiss, and North German; but the classification is not very well sustained.—*All the Year Round.*

A LITTLE BIRD.

It was not in the blooming May,
It was not in the dimply Spring,
But deep in the leaden gray
Of the new year's bitterest day,
That a sweet little bird that had lost her way,
A tiny feathery thing,
Lightly perched on my heart's bare spray
(Poor little bird, she had lost her way!)
And folded her downy wing,
And shuddered and sang to my heart's bare spray,
Folding her soft wee wing.

Sitting alone and apart
Her notes rang clear and keen,
And lo! with a strange sweet start,
An exquisite shuddering smart,
Each unborn bud in my frozen heart,
Even in its dim sleep unseen,
Flashed to the light, a quivering dart
(Each yearning bud in my frozen heart)
And thrilled into poignant green;
And now the nests in my leafy heart,
Embowered in the shadowy green.
—*Good Words.*

THE HUNTING SQUIRE.—The possessor of one of the finest seats in the country, most happily married, rich, well born, the Squire of Highthorpe Abbey has little cause to grumble at his lot. Genial, generous, hospitable, he is the first M. F. H. who has hunted his country to the satisfaction of its neighborhood. Before he took over the Slottesloe hounds, incessant were the squabbles in the district; master after master succeeded to the command of the pack, yet always came to loggerheads with the subscribers; the farmers wired their fences, and breathed threatenings and slaughter against all who dared to ride over their land; petty spites were at work, and permission was often refused for neighboring coverts to be drawn; the pack deteriorated; foxes were plenty, yet no sport could be got; and at last the question of selling the hounds was seriously discussed. At this juncture Ashby Folville stepped in. He had just succeeded to the paternal estates, and to a father who was as fond of chemistry as the son was of sport. He agreed to take over the hounds. He took a pleasure in their working and management, and he would pay keepers, stoppers, damage, everything, himself. Need we say so liberal an offer was gladly accepted? Young, wealthy, and known to be a venturesome rider, the country soon rallied round him. What was denied to crabbed elderly men was granted to him. Neighboring land-owners sank their jealousies; the farmers were won over, and became the most ardent of the supporters of the hunt: gorse covers, where the woodlands were deficient, were judiciously planted. At the end of some four years the number of hounds on the books reached 40 couples, boasting some of the best blood from the finest kennels in the Kingdom. Slowly the paddocks filled, and the pack increased. Hunting-boxes in the neighborhood were let at double their former rents. A large joint-stock hotel, with the most extensive stabling, was erected at Highthorpe. Men came down from London with their horses to hunt with the Slottesloe, as they went into the shires to follow the Pytchley or the Quorn. The name of "the Squire" became as a household word in the sporting circles of the country. It was known that he was no dandy master of hounds, with no more idea of the points of a foxhound than an otter has of flying, and that he did not leave all the work to his whips, as certain "Governors" of yachts have left the work to their "Captains." Mounted on his powerful brown horse, it must indeed be a quick thing which fails to see him close up at the finish. In spite of every obstacle that falls in his way to negotiate, he can tell you the name of every hound that was leading during any part of the run; he has an eye for country such as few cavalry officers possess; his nerve never fails him, and in an instant the course his hounds are taking, and, when sound is useless as a guide, he seems to have an instinctive knowledge of all the turns and dodges the fox is up to. It is not therefore surprising that when its master shows such sport "the Slottesloe" should be a great favorite with all who care to ride to, and that the right to wear the uniform of the hunt (olive-green with buff facings) should be much coveted.—*London Society.*

TALENTED ROYALTY.—The quality that is looked for in royalty is activity, readiness to take part in all that is going on, method in arranging the proceedings over which it is to preside, punctuality in carrying them out, and the power of seeing what works of public beneficence it can usefully promote, and how to promote them. In the discharge of this part of her duties the Princess Alice especially shone. The outbreak of the French war afforded her an occasion of showing how she could organize relief for the fainting, and care for the wounded soldiers; and the military hospital of Darmstadt was a model to Germany, not on account of the superiority of its scientific arrangements, for throughout Germany every arrangement of the kind was admirable, but because of the systematic superintendence of women under the guidance of the Princess. Lastly, nations like their royal families to be clever, to be alive to what is going on, to aid in the highest progress of the people. It may seem hard that so much should be asked for in the representatives and members of a few families. But as a matter of fact, as we have so often explained, an extraordinary amount of liveliness of intellect obtains in the royal houses of the present day. This is not the time to speak of the royal family of England; but if we look abroad it is astonishing how much personal ability is found in the very narrow circle of royalty. The Kings of Sweden and Portugal are authors, the Emperor of Brazil and the King of the Belgians, the Count of Paris and the Duke of Aumale, are all men who, if they were not of royal lineage, would hold their own in the first intellectual society. The Kings of Spain and Italy have yet to show what they can do; but they have, at least, passed through a better and more laborious education than most of the highest of their subjects. The Crown Princess of Germany shared with the late Queen of Holland the reputation of being among the few very clever women of any rank in Europe, and now she is pre-eminent. Last, but not least, Prince Louis of Hesse, the right intellectual life in Darmstadt, and steadily upheld the importance of learning, of knowledge, and of honest inquiry in the conduct of life. The patronage of clever men and women by royalty is only a small matter. The true service to the nation is rendered, as it was rendered by the Princess in Instice of her father, when royalty makes it felt, as its own deep conviction, that varied knowledge and the width of view which varied knowledge generally carries with it, are indispensable elements in the good guidance, not only of politics, but of every-day life.—*The Spectator.*

AN ENTOMOLOGICAL CLOWN.—In the midst of heavy professional work Grimaldi found time and energy to pursue a most fatiguing hobby—the collecting of insects. He had formed a cabinet which contained 4,000 specimens. There was a kind which came out in the month of June, called the Dartford Blue, for which he was particularly eager. His enthusiasm in this pursuit may be measured by the sacrifices he made for it. After the performance was over at Sadler's Wells he would return home to supper, then about midnight start to walk to Dartford, a distance of 15 miles. He would arrive there about 5 in the morning, rest and breakfast at a friend's house, then go out into the fields; sometimes a search for hours would be rewarded with only a single specimen. At 1 o'clock he would begin his return walk to London, reach there in time for tea, and hurry off to the theatre. On the same night, after the performance, he would again walk to Dartford, recommence his fly-hunt, return in the same manner as on the previous day, and play again without rest or sleep. On the third night the pantomime was played first, which enabled him to quit the theatre at 9 o'clock. Seemingly impervious to fatigue, he once more started on his 15 miles' walk, and this time, arriving at his journey's end by 1 in the morning, was able to obtain a night's rest before commencing his quest. The next day being Sunday, he had an opportunity of recruiting his strength, and he must have sorely needed it. A circumstance which had made him particularly eager on this occasion was that he was making a small collection for charming Mrs. Jordan. Some time afterward his entomological pursuits were brought to an abrupt termination; a band of thieves breaking into his house in Penton-place, whither he had by that time removed, wantonly destroyed the cabinet, flies and all, which, with his models and drawings, were worth about £200. So disheartened was he by the loss, that he gave his nets and all the débris to a friend, and thenceforth the flies had one enemy the fewer.—*Temple Bar.*

THE VENDETTA.—The *vendetta*, like the duel, does not make men less ready to take offense, as one might have fancied it would, but more ready. To be touchy, a bully, a swashbuckler, and to prove your mettle, becomes a point of honor, whereas, if you do not carry a weapon, and public opinion does not sanction personal violence, it becomes obviously better breeding not to offend and provoke, nor to be too easily provoked yourself, as also more convenient in every way. A Corsican, like an Italian, stabs a man on the smallest provocation, and, like an Irishman, thinks it no dishonor to shoot at him from behind a stone wall. Having killed his victim, he escapes into the *maquis*, the wild, open country, covered with impenetrable, odorous brushwood, and there lives supported by his sympathizing fellow-countrymen, practically safe from pursuit, for the gendarmerie do not care much to venture into the wilds on such an errand. So a Corsican gendarme in the French service, bound with others on a service of pacification in a disturbed district, and who climbed up behind our mule-cart, without leave asked, chatting affably, informed us. Moreover, the people of the neighborhood always give these "banditti" as they are termed, timely warning of the approach of the Police. Some of these gentry have killed quite a large number of men; and if only the murders have not been committed for purposes of robbery, the banditti are most popular, especially among women. But robbery and theft are counted dishonorable, and the Corsican banditti, therefore, justifiably object to be confounded with the banditti of Greece, Italy, or Sardinia. A traveler is perfectly safe, though the district through which he travels be infested with them; and when acts of pillage have been committed in their name, they have always executed summary vengeance on the offender who has thus dared to take their dreaded name in vain. A poor man was robbed on the mountains of all his belongings by one who said that he was Seraphino, a celebrated bandit; the poor man went on his way weeping; as he went, a respectably-dressed and kindly-mannered person came up to him and asked what was the matter. Upon being told, he took the direction in which the robber had just gone, and soon after the poor wayfarer heard a shot fired. This was followed by the return of his friend, who brought him back his goods and chattels, informing him that the thief was dead, and that he himself was Seraphino, the bandit. Honesty is a Corsican virtue; so are hospitality and generosity. Sexual morality does not appear to be their strong point, though any insult to an unmarried girl incurs the implacable vengeance of her relatives. I was told, however, on excellent authority, that the father of a distinguished Corsican having been murdered, the son, who was too enlightened to revenge himself after the approved fashion of his countrymen, handed the culprit over to French justice, which sentenced the man to only a few years' imprisonment, the result being that this lukewarmness, now at large, threatens to exterminate, not this son only, but all his family. It is difficult, one must own, to feel much liking for such a race of rascals. Yet I am disposed to think that a really good Corsican, when you do get hold of him, is a very noble person indeed. Such was Paoli, and such was, we believe, the coachman who drove us in all our subsequent expeditions from Ajaccio.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

THE MAGAZINE—ITS EDITOR.—You find a publisher, and you catch your editor—and catching the editor is easy enough. There are men and women of more or less literary reputation, who are ready enough to lend their names by way of puff for the sake of some additional notoriety. They will be powers in a small way—or in a greater; nor do they dislike the sense of authority involved in patronising or snubbing aspiring contributors. We fancy that in most cases the work of supervision sits easily on them. "All contributions may be carefully considered;" but we have a shrewd suspicion that we know what is meant by that. Distinctly written communications, like the fair face, or for any one who has the slightest critical or editorial qualifications can tell, on a very superficial inspection, whether the applicant, in sending in his testimonials, is craving a favor or laying them under an obligation. Generally speaking, there is some small, unique or coterie of little-ness, who have rallied round their chief, and undertaken to help him to work a monopoly. So the services of absolutely anonymous outsiders are at a discount; while very often the title of the proffered article may indicate as much as the name of the writer. Nineteen-twentieths of the packets that carry such a burden of hopes and fears are returned "with thanks," after having taxed the resources of the office to the extent of opening and making them up again. There are exceptions, we know, to that mode of editing. Magazines, like ancient families, must have a beginning somewhere; and there are editors who are determined to do their utmost for the new venture, which, at best, has to contend with long-established favorites, and who take a positive pleasure in unearthing undeveloped genius. And that is the editor to whom we should pin our faith, had we been rash enough to stake something pecuniarily on this enterprise. When he draws his chair round to the fire after dinner, and lights his post-prandial pipe or cigar, in place of taking up the evening journal, or some rival periodical, he helps himself to a heavy armful of papers. Lying back luxuriously on his cushions, with vague hopes of possible discoveries to soothe him, he flips his fingers through the pages of manuscript. A sample or two taken almost at random, suffices. With a shrug of the shoulders he throws a packet aside, and another and another follows in course, with what the unfortunate rejected would call most hasty judgment; when suddenly he draws himself together. There is something in the set and stiffening of the shoulders that might suggest a pointer drawing in a scent, or a spaniel cocking its ears in a cover, while a sparkle of dawning interest lights up his indifferent eyes. There is really something in this young man. That expressive picture by itself bears some evidence of original genius. There is talent in that scena, though it may be crudely conceived, and power in those characters, although they are sketchy and unshapely. The story may have to be revised or rewritten, but it contains the elements of a success, and the promise of a literary career. He sits down on the spur of a moment and dashes off a note. The novice receives it next morning with a throbbing pulse, and is elevated straightway to the seventh heaven. He keeps the momentous appointment in a mingled state of nervous excitement and irrepressible jubilation, for we may presume that he has the sensitive literary temperament. And in the place of the austere critic, whose approbation he has had the audacity to court, he makes a cordial and sympathetic acquaintance, who mingles advice with hearty encouragement, and welcomes him as a man and a brother into the aspiring guild of the penman.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

DREAMS.—There seems no doubt that in sleep the imagination acts independently of the will and the conscience and the reason. Even passion or desire is incapable of producing a required dream; in the midst of intense grief dreams are frivolous and irrelevant, and the dearest images cannot be recalled at pleasure. The moral sense is non-existent; there is animal fear, but no remorse; there is personal anxiety, but no responsibility. The confused multitude of images destroy the orderly succession which constitutes the category of time; you know the numerous instances where the dreamer remembers on waking that he has gone through an almost interminable series of events, and yet it is proved by circumstances that he has only been asleep for a few moments. The image of a word will suggest by its sound a whole series of events in the most ludicrous connection. There is a story given by M. Maury in his work "Le Sommeil et les Rêves," where the word "kilometre," coming up in the mind of the sleeper, sets him walking an enormous distance counting the milestones; then changing to "kilogramme," placed him in a grocer's shop, in which he was put in a balance against a number of weights; then from a jumble of sound transported him to the Island of Gilolo, of which he did not remember ever to have thought; then to a garden full of the flower Lobelia; then to Cuxe with Gen. Lopez; and lastly to a game at Loto. In the same way, when the emission of the senses is not complete, the lightest impression suggests some curious analogous image. Descartes mentions that the bite of flies made him think himself wounded by a sword. Dugald Stewart mentions a dreamer with a hot bottle at his feet fancying himself going up Mount Ætna, and there may be some present who will remember an analogous effect of sounds, especially those of music. So far there is meaning in the expression of a noted physiologist, that sleep is a short insanity, and that you should never make any decision or calculation for some time after you wake, for you may be unconsciously still under the power of some dominant image which the normal action of the senses will clear away. —*Lord Houghton, in Fortnightly Review.*

THACKERAY'S "ESMOND."—"Esmond" is undoubtedly Thackeray's greatest work—not only because in it his story is told with the directest purpose, with less of vague wandering than in the others—but by reason also of the force of the characters portrayed. The one to which we will specially call attention is that of *Beatrix*, the younger heroine of the story. Her mother, *Lady Castlewood*, is an elder heroine. The term as applied to the personages of a modern novel—as may be said also of hero—is not very appropriate; but it is the word which will best convey the intended meaning to the reader. Nothing sadder than the story of *Beatrix* can be imagined—nothing sadder, though it fails so infinitely short of tragedy. But we speak specially of it here, because we believe its effect on the minds of girls who read it to be thoroughly salutary. *Beatrix* is a girl endowed with great gifts. She has birth, rank, fortune, intellect, and beauty. She is blessed with that special combination of feminine loveliness and feminine wit which men delight to encounter. The novelist has not merely said that it is so, but has succeeded in bringing the girl before us with such vivid power of portraiture that we know her, what she is, down to her shoe-ties—know her, first to the loving of her, and then to the hating of her. She becomes as she goes on the object of *Esmond's* love—and, could she permit her heart to act in this matter, she too would love him. She knows well that he is a man worthy to be loved. She is encouraged to love him by outward circumstances. Indeed, she does love him. But she has decided within her own bosom that the world is her oyster, which has to be opened by her, being a woman, not by her sword, but by her beauty. Higher rank than her own, greater fortune, a bigger place in the world's eyes, grander jewels, have to be won. *Harry Esmond*, oh, how good he is; how fit to be the lord of any girl—if only he were a Duke, or such like! This is her feeling, and this is her revolt. Then the serio-comic cap at a Duke, a real Duke, and almost gets him—would have got him only her Duke is killed in a duel before she has been made a Duchess. After that terrible blow she sinks lower still in her low ambition. A scion of banished royalty comes dangling after her, and she thinks that she may yet be queen. Stored to his royal grandeur, would fain become the mistress of a King. It is a foul career, the reader will say, and there may be some who would ask whether such is the picture which should be presented to the eyes of a young girl by those who are anxious not only for the amusement of her leisure hours, but also for her purity of youth. It might be asked also, whether the Commandments should be read in her ears, lest she should be taught to steal and to murder. Beautiful as *Beatrix* is, attractive, clever, charming—prone as the reader is to sympathize with *Esmond* in his love for this winning creature—yet, by degrees the coldness, the selfishness, the vile, the sickening sores are so revolting, the whited sepulchre is seen to be so foul within, that the girl who reads the book is driven to say, "Not like that; not like that! Whatever fate may have in store for me, let it not be like that." And this conviction will not come from any outward suffering—not from poverty. Illness, the loss of beauty or youth. No condign punishment of that easy kind is inflicted. But the vice is made to be so ugly, so heart-breaking to the wretched victim who has encouraged it, that it strikes the beholder with horror. Vice is heart-breaking to its victim. The difficulty is to teach the lesson—to bring the lesson home. Sermons too often fail to do it. The little story in which Tom the naughty boy breaks his leg, while Jack the good boy gets apples, does not do it. The broken leg and the apples do not find credence. *Beatrix* in her misery is believed to be miserable.—*Anthony Trollope, in Nineteenth Century.*

DISSERTATION ON DUMPLING.—In the collection of Arbuthnot's works, pronounced unauthentic by his son, we find "A Learned Dissertation on Dumpling," written in the Doctor's style, and not unworthy of his pen. The dumpling-eaters, we are told, were brought into Britain by Julius Cæsar, and, finding it a land of plenty, wisely resolved never to go home again. The "race" grew by what they fed on, and increased so rapidly that the whole island is overrun with them. The dumpling was of foreign origin; but, every generation growing wiser, the dumpling grew to be a pudding. One projector found milk better than water; another introduced butter; another plums and sugar; and yet, to the reproach of our historians, who eat so much pudding, the first professors of this noble science have no place in history. "The invention of eggs was merely accidental; two or three of which having casually rolled from off a shelf into a pudding which a good wife was making, she found herself under a necessity either of throwing away her pudding or letting the eggs remain. But concluding, from the innocent quality of the eggs, that they would do no hurt if they did no good, she wisely jumbled them all together, after having carefully picked out the shells. The consequence is easily imagined: the pudding became a pudding of puddings, and the use of eggs from thence took its date. The woman was sent for to make puddings for King John, who then swayed the sceptre, and gained such power that she was the making of her whole family." It can scarcely be doubted that this passage suggested to Charles Lamb his inimitable essay on "Roast Pig;" and, if so, it would be difficult to overestimate its literary value. As we can imagine Elia turning over the pages of this "Dissertation," and smiling as he read: "The head of man is like a pudding; and whence have all rhymes, poems, plots, and inventions sprung but from that same pudding? What is poetry but a pudding of words? The physicians, indeed, they carry out as much against cooks and cookery, yet are but cooks themselves; with this difference only—the cook's pudding lengthens life, the physician's shortens it. So that we live and die by pudding." In one form or another, pudding, according to this facetious writer, rules the world. The success of war and fate of monarchies are entirely dependent on pudding; "for what else are cannon-balls but military puddings, or bullets but dumplings? with this difference only—they do not sit so well on the stomach as a good marrow pudding or bread pudding.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

A PAPER HOUSE.—Just as there are countries possessed of paper armies only, so there are theatres that seem greatly dependent upon paper audiences. In the eyes of the manager an empty house is the most distressing of spectacles; rather than that, he would seek spectators in the highways and byways, and compel them to come in. The audience, admitted gratuitously is in the nature of a decoy; it may lure a paying public into the theatre. The appearance of the house is an evidence of success, and the success of an entertainment—even its suppositious or rumored success—is a sure means of attraction. It has been estimated that some 30,000 orders are distributed weekly by the London managers, and that if one-half of the number now entering theatres gratis were required to pay for the privilege, the theatres would collectively profit to the amount of over £150,000 per annum. "To sow orders broadcast," writes one well informed on the subject, "has now become one of the most important of theatrical functions; and an 'acting' manager, who has a list of persons to whom he may send orders with a certainty of their being distributed, ranks higher than the best of actors." A manager whose origin had been humble, and who had scarcely moved among the socially distinguished, once described an acquaintance as his greatest benefactor, adding the explanation: "He gives away my private boxes to respectable people." At the same time it is indisputable that orders are bestowed upon many both able and willing, under a different system, to pay for their seats. The gift of an order is attended with a certain demoralizing effect; the recipient is thenceforward disinclined to pay for his admission, and finds an unworthy pride in his privileged state, flattering himself that he is much better off than his neighbors, he obtains for nothing what they would be required to pay considerably for. It is alleged, however, that a certain Nemesis waits upon the play-goer provided with an order. His sense of enjoyment is vitiated and numbed. The play is less pleasant seen for nothing than when properly paid for—the result of some effort to secure a place, and even of some sacrifice of personal comfort. And "orders" have the reputation of being a bad, an unsympathetic audience. They are said to be critical, cynical, hard to please. They undervalue the entertainment set before them; naturally—It had cost them nothing, and perhaps they have arrived at the theatre under conditions ruffling to the temper. The orders may have reached them at the last moment, disturbing their other arrangements, including those relative to dinner and digestion. The gentleman may have had no time to make due change in his dress; the lady may have hurriedly assumed a crumpled red opera cloak to hide the incompleteness or the unpicturesqueness of her toilet. It is not so surprising that they should survey moodily, with saturnine eyes, the transactions of the stage.—*Belgravia.*

S. S. "LUSITANIA."

I read in Dante how that horned light,
Which hid Ulysses, waved itself and said:
"Following the sun, we set our vessel's head
To the great main; pass'd Seville on the right

"And Ceuta on the left; then southward sped.
At last in air, far off, dim rose a Height.
We cheer'd; but from it rush'd a blast of might,
And struck—and o'er us the sea-waters spread."

I dropp'd the book, and of my child I thought
In his long black ship speeding night and day
O'er those same seas; dark Teneriffe rose, fraught

With omen; "Oh! were that Mount pass'd," I say.
Then the door opens and this card is brought:
"Reach'd Cape Verde Islands, 'Lusitania.'"
MATTHEW ARNOLD.

—*The Nineteenth Century.*

THE FIRST CLEARING-HOUSE.—Besides the constitution of the English corn market by Gresham, another financial reform is associated with the Grasshopper, and that is that the clearing among London bankers was first and for a long time held there. This institution of the clearing by London bankers has had an enormous influence on the London market, for it has enabled an extraordinary facility and rapidity to be given to transactions and an enormous economy in the use of money. It is this feature of the London money market, the small amount of actual money with which it is worked, which distinguishes the London money market from others. It was in its beginning a very simple expedient; that bankers, instead of paying separately, should exchange the checks they held against each other, and only pay once a day the balance in cash. This has since been greatly extended and improved, and in 1810 the bankers were obliged to take a clearing-house for themselves in Lombard-street, and also a working staff from the Bank. Upon the model of this banking institution the great railway clearing-house has been established here, and other like establishments in other countries. The tickets that pass over several lines, and the payment for which has to be divided among the companies in various proportions, are thus cleared. By this means not only is a passenger in this country enabled to take one ticket anywhere in these islands, but from London to St. Petersburg or Constantinople, or from New-York to San Francisco. Thus, one good principle receives various developments, and institutions dissimilar in form grow from a healthy root. The connection of the Clearing-house is held to be recorded here as so revolting, the whited sepulchre is seen to be so foul within, that the girl who reads the book is driven to say, "Not like that; not like that! Whatever fate may have in store for me, let it not be like that." And this conviction will not come from any outward suffering—not from poverty. Illness, the loss of beauty or youth. No condign punishment of that easy kind is inflicted. But the vice is made to be so ugly, so heart-breaking to the wretched victim who has encouraged it, that it strikes the beholder with horror. Vice is heart-breaking to its victim. The difficulty is to teach the lesson—to bring the lesson home. Sermons too often fail to do it. The little story in which Tom the naughty boy breaks his leg, while Jack the good boy gets apples, does not do it. The broken leg and the apples do not find credence. *Beatrix* in her misery is believed to be miserable.—*Anthony Trollope, in Nineteenth Century.*

CORNWALL.—No one of the dirt and blackness here of the coal districts of counties further north. The red earth, on the contrary, gives the landscape a warm and cheerful tinge, that a very little redeems its barren aspect—though its cheerfulness is almost as dismal and out of place as the smiles of a mute on guard. It follows that the miners, too, are red, and not black. The effect they create is only the more weird and startling. The blackness of the coal-miner conceals his pallor and any little eccentricities of form or symmetry of feature wherewith nature may have endowed him. The red tinge of the Cornishman but seems to render yet more conspicuous the pale, cadaverous hue of his countenance, from out which a pair of eyes shine forth with dull or brilliant lustre in a melancholy stare that at once appeals to your compassion. Watch them in groups, waiting for the hour to strike that sets the man-engine to work, and takes them down, one by one, to their daily tombs, and you will pity many a pale face as it disappears with a piece of candle grotesquely stuck in a lump of clay in the cap that covers the matted head. At the dinner or tea hour, they return to earth one by one, up the ladder that took them down a few hours ago. Other spots of Cornwall again are silent for ever; a death-like silence that makes itself felt. Shafts have been sunk here, and money too, only to bring forth ruin to some, disappointment to many. The pits are tenanted with the ghosts of departed hopes, and the atmosphere they breathe is made up of the sighs and lamentations that followed them. Here is that the image that should have been gold has proved itself nothing but clay. The silence of these districts is eloquent. The tall chimneys are monuments of man's ingenuity, but also of the vanity and uncertainty of many a worldly scheme.—*The Argosy.*

A QUEEN OF FRANCE IN PRISON.—Here are some particulars about the Queen. Her room was the third door to the right, on entering, opposite to that of Custine; it was on the ground floor, and looked into a court which was filled all day with prisoners, who through the window looked at and insulted the Queen. Her room was small, dark, and fetid; there was neither stove nor fire-place; in it there were three beds—one for the Queen, another for the woman who served her, and a third for the two gendarmes, who never left the room. The Queen's bed was, like the others, made of wood; it had a palliasse, a mattress, and one dirty, torn blanket, which had long been used by other prisoners; the sheets were coarse, unbleached linen; there were no curtains, only an old screen. The Queen wore a kind of black spencer, ("caraco,") her hair, cut short, was quite gray. She had become so thin as to be hardly recognizable, and so weak she could scarcely stand. She wore three rings on her fingers, but not jeweled ones. The woman who waited on her was a kind of fish-wife, of whom she made great complaints. The soldiers told Michonis that she did not eat enough to keep her alive; they said that her food was very bad, and they showed him a black, stinky chicken, saying, "This chicken has been served to Madame for four days, and she has not eaten it." The gendarmes complained of their bed, though it was just the same as the Queen's. The Queen always slept dressed, and in black, expecting every moment to be murdered or to be led to torture, and, wishing to be prepared for either in mourning. Michonis wept as he spoke of the weak state of the Queen's health, and he said that he had only been able to get the black spencer and some necessary linen for the Queen from the Temple, after a deliberation in Council. These are his sad details he gave me.—*Memoirs of Count Fersen.*

EQUAL TO AN EMERGENCY.—Readiness in unforeseen emergencies is of the greatest value to manager and actor alike. A word fails the memory at an important stage of the play, or some accident occurs to mar or even put a stop to all further proceedings. On such occasions fertility of resource is of the greatest moment, and has over and over again saved the credit of all concerned. In fact, the readiness of an actor or manager to turn an apparent disaster into a happy interlude is much on a par with the presence of mind that guides a skilful General to victory. This readiness was well displayed on the stage by Laguet, when playing the bearer of an important dispatch, on the contents on which the plot of the drama turned. By mistake the property-man gave Laguet a blank sheet of paper, which he handed to the mimic King, who, not having studied the words which ought to have been written on the dispatch, was in a quandary. He got out of it by handing the paper back to the messenger, with the command: "Read it to me, sirrah!" Laguet, however, was equal to the occasion, and responded: "Alas, Sir, born of poor but honest parents, I have never learned to read."—*Chambers's Journal.*

NOTES FROM OVER THE SEA.

CHRISTMAS IN PARIS.

MORNING MASS IN A HISTORIC FANE—SAD EVENTS OF THE SEASON—MEMORIES OF BAYARD TAYLOR—A PICTURE OF GEN. GRANT—AMERICAN ARTISTS, SINGERS, AND ACTORS.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

PARIS, Saturday, Dec. 28, 1878.

Nature, grown suddenly gracious, accorded us a beautiful Christmas day; otherwise, it would have been scarcely endurable for us two, alone in an alien land, with floods of domestic joy and all that flowing about us, and not a drop for us. Had it been "dark and dreary," as "some days must be," and most days are here, one would have been tempted to treat one's self to syrups of poppy and mandragora, and so sleep it over. We heard Mass that morning in the old church of St. Roch, in the Rue St. Honoré, where the music is especially fine. After the service, we wandered about, looking at the pictures and sculptures, and so came upon the tombs of several eminent personages. Corneille is buried here, and also Lenotre, the prince of landscape gardeners. The Tuileries gardens, those of Versailles and Fontainebleau, and the grand terrace of St. Germain, are his work. Louis XIV. offered to bestow on him a coat of arms, but he replied. "Sire, I have my arms. I hold to them—three snails crowned with a head of cabbage. Suffer me to add a spade, for to that instrument of labor I owe the favor of your Majesty." Surely, the manly pride of this "grand old gardener," whose memory still "smells sweet and blossoms in the dust," ought to rebuke the snobbish spirit of certain of our republican agriculturists and mechanists, who, disappointed in their hope of foreign decorations, still cry to heaven against the French Government and the American Commissioner-General, refusing to be comforted. There was that day a gorgeous display of priestly vestments, and altar treasures enough to astonish the Magi around a lovely life-sized infant Jesus in a beautiful *crèche*; there were thick clouds of incense and grand billows of music, with an all-pervading atmosphere of pompous worship, before which it would seem the most haughty and heretical spirit must bow and confess. Yet in the height of it all I noticed near us, leaning against a pillar, a poor working man, probably a smith, for he was grimy and grim to behold, who did not seem awed or subdued or softened. He was brawny and brutal, his face—hard, sullen, haggard and defiant—seemed to say: "What share have I in these pious chants; in this luxury of others; in this Christianity pampered with gold and silver, purple and fine linen, velvet and lace, wax, lights, and incense; in this dainty Madonna, in this pink and white Jesus?" The poor man may have been harmless enough, but he formed for me a dark, menacing shadow to the brilliant picture, and recalled the crowd of hideous men like him, and more hideous women, who stood on the steps of this same church on the morning of Oct. 16, 1793, to hurl maledictions and obscene insults on the head of Marie Antoinette. It was while the *charrette* was here arrested, to allow those fiends to take their fill of cursing, that the last likeness of the heroic Queen was taken—a pen-and-ink *croquis*—by the hand of David, who sat at an open window opposite the church. It is a rude sketch, but terribly faithful, doubtless far more true to the death-like life of that tortured, humiliated, wasted, blanched, yet royal creature than the beautiful, grand woman in the great picture by Delaroche. It was a satisfaction, when descending those steps, to think that only two years after that triumphant occupation by the *sans-culottes* and fishwomen Napoleon, under the orders of the convention, posted there his cannon and killed more than 1,000 of the Terrorists. Civilization and true liberty took a step forward over the dead bodies of these citizen savages and vulgar tyrants. St. Roch seems have been a historical rallying-point. Here, in July, 1830, the people, incensed by the reactionary and tyrannical course of Charles X., made their great stand against his troops, and finished up with the Bourbons—another step forward. An odd incident of the revolution of 1848 was the depositing on the high altar of this church, by the insurgents, of a large and rich crucifix found in sacking the Tuileries. They had actually paused in their grand frolic of destruction to bear the sacred symbol to a place of safety. St. Roch, like St. Germain l'Auxerois, has been violently broken into by an indignant populace, but not for the purpose of dragging the dead from their graves. It was to inter, with loving and reverend hands, in that consecrated place the body of an actress—a piece of human clay objected to by the church as especially unholy. It was Duchenois, the great *tragedienne* of the first Empire, and a true-hearted, generous woman, and the people carried their point against the priests—which was another step forward.

As I said, it was a *triste* Christmas Day. I must confess, republican as I am to the marrow of my bones, I felt a sympathetic sorrow with the Queen and the people of England for the sad death of the Princess Alice, that event of which the awful "Thames disaster" of a few months since was so terrible a portent. If there be one member less of the royal family for the English to pray for, there is one good woman less in the world to pray for them all. But this was a general sorrow, which had made already the sad circle of the globe. For Americans had a more particular, if not private, grief in the sudden death of that well-beloved and eminently representative American, Bayard Taylor. Surely, he "should have died hereafter." It must be that the prodigious amount of work he had done within the last 20 years had undermined a constitution which seemed peculiarly hardy and vigorous. For him, my friend of many years, I feel that commiseration is out of the question. To the loving wife, the young daughter, the father and mother, to fond sisters and brothers, is alone due our sorrowful sympathy. His life was too happy and rich and fortunate to be thought of sadly, even at its untimely close. "Time is not of years." He had lived and loved much. Yes, Bayard Taylor was an eminently fortunate man, first, in a happy and healthful organization, which fitted and inclined him to get the best out of life in the best sense; next, in his parentage and early surroundings. He was reared in simplicity and contentment, in love and uprightness; in his childhood and youth only subjected to such influences as go to make honorable, independent, thoughtful men and women. As Boston is a desirable place to be born in, for its atmosphere of "culture" and mental activity, Chester County, Pennsylvania, is an admirable starting-point in life, for a sort of primitive social purity, for a tone of philanthropy and neighborly friendliness, for a certain moral stamina, which has always distinguished that beautiful bucolic region. It was there, in his paternal home, that I first knew well Bayard Taylor, who then, for many miles around, was only "Bayard." It was shortly after his return from his first trip to Europe, while he was tasting the delights of his first fame as a traveler and a poet. He was then tall and slender; handsome, with a face as rosy-tinted as a young girl's, and blushing as easily; sincere, ingenuous and engaging in manner, with a quick smile, which always blossomed into a little laugh, half bashful, half benevolent. He was at that time full of fine ambitions and brave day dreams, which were to him already like realities. He seemed to have his hand on the neck of the winged horse of the muses, ready to mount and ride away into a land of wonders and strange adventures. It is not given to many men to realize so many of the wild dreams of young ambition. "At that time, and for several years, Mr. Taylor was also fortunate in a great friend; Horace Greeley, who had a hearty liking for him, and much faith in his perseverance and faithful and sturdy stability of character. These personal qualities, more than an impression of genius or remarkable intellectual gifts of any kind, inclined one to share the faith he had in himself and his future. His strong will was based on rare physical as well as moral strength. He thoroughly understood how to make the most of his powers, natural or acquired; he was an admirable intellectual economist. He trained his memory, he sharpened his observation, he put all his acquirements to good practical use, he stored nothing away in mental lumber-rooms, to be forgotten, he hoarded nothing rich and rare where moths and rust might corrupt. All the experiences of life, joys, sorrows even, were put out at interest. In short, he only gathered to send abroad, only harvested that he might sow. I do not know, but my impression is that he left no unfinished work except, perhaps, the great work for which he desired most a residence in Germany, "A Life of Göethe." I remember meeting Mr. Taylor in London in 1852, when he was first dipping into literary life there. He had just come from Athens and Egypt, and discoursed eloquently of Greek temples and battle-fields, pyramids and sphinxes. His enthusiasm was kindling and contagious; he took us with him, by many strange ways and conveyances, and landed us, now on the Acropolis, now on Ararat. That was before the "Innocents" had gone "Abroad," or "Thomas Cook & Sons" had conducted monster caravans across the mysterious deserts of Arabia and the sacred mountains of Palestine. Then the Nile still ran golden in the light of mystic romance; then the Sphinx was still awful and Cheops sublime, and freshness was yet possible in treating even of the Dead Sea.

After that we met only at such long intervals that we could easily see what tricks time was playing with us both; but I think we were always sure of each other. His was a constant heart, true to old friends, old faiths, associations, and scenes. He chose the old home for his home, and there he lived his happiest life, one of generous hospitality and sensible social intercourse with his old neighbors. Next to his own country, he loved the land of his dearest alliance, where he was loved and honored, and where he died. Gen. Grant, whom we met soon after hearing of the loss we had all sustained, seemed much shocked and saddened. He had heard, he said, that Mr. Taylor was in his office, actually attending to business, the very day of his death. But that was like the great worker, the "good and faithful servant."

Gen. Grant is about leaving Paris, with Gen. Noyes, for a trip into Ireland, the only country of Europe which he has not yet visited. This done, he will return here and prepare for his journey to India. He expects, also, to visit China and Japan, and to return home from his great wanderings through the Golden Gate. By the way, his recent change of plan was not brought about, as has been stated, by the influence of a certain honorable gentleman from Pennsylvania, but by that of an older and nearer counselor, Mrs. Grant has been, from the first, most anxious to make the grand tour, the only grand tour nowadays, bent upon putting around the earth a girdle of marvelous memories. It will be for her, like all her other foreign journeyings, a sort of triumphal progress of wifely pride. Oh, the mended times, when Penelope goes everywhere with Ulysses! Oh, the mended manners, when honest Ulysses can wander anywhere, unmolested by sirens and uninveigled by Circes and Calypsos! The finest portrait I have ever seen of our great General is one painted by Mr. Healy, exh

THE GROWTH OF NEW-YORK

A DECADE IN THE METROPOLIS.

HOW THE TERRITORY AND BUILDINGS HAVE INCREASED DURING ELEVEN YEARS—SOME VALUABLE TABLES—THE TENEMENT-HOUSE AND THE PRIVATE DWELLING—RISE OF THE FRENCH FLAT—CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, AND TRADE BUILDINGS.

A series of carefully-prepared tables have recently been drawn up under the supervision of the Superintendent of the Building Department, which show the operations of that department from Jan. 1, 1868, to Dec. 31, 1878. It is the first condition on which a departure has been attempted from the routine annual report, in it is also the first attempt to show in a connected and condensed form the growth of the City for the period covered by the tables, and the characteristics of that growth. Since no building may be erected without plans and estimates filed with, and permit given by, the Building Department, we learn from these transcripts how many buildings are erected every year, the aggregate amount annually spent in building operations, the progress of building in each section of the City from year to year, the several descriptions of structures erected, and the number of each kind. The general and the particular growth of the City is thus exhibited, though from the rather rude classifications adopted by the department the information given is less specific than might be desired. At the same time, the form in which the tables have been drawn up renders them little available for presentation in a newspaper article, and makes the task of recasting them into more convenient shape one involving much tedious labor.

During the 11 years covered by the report, the City has greatly increased its area by the annexation of the Westchester district. This added to it a large territory which seemed to offer special inducements to the operations of the speculative builder; nevertheless, there has been comparatively little building done in the two new wards since they came in. During the same period the community has experienced the two extremes of commercial activity and distension; and the building trade seems to have felt the effects of both with great force, but not at the times one might expect. It will be surmised, perhaps, that certain political elements were not without their effect in producing some of the results exhibited by this report. Taking first the general results, it appears that during the past 11 years, plans were filed in the department, for proposed new buildings, as follows:

Total number of proposed new buildings	19,811
Total estimated cost of same	$284,328,495
From which we find—	
Average number of buildings erected each year	1,801
Average cost of these	$25,848,045
Average cost of each building (above)	14,350

Estimates are commonly under the real mark, and it will be entirely safe to assume that fully $26,000,000 a year are spent for building and rebuilding in this City. The expenditure of so large a sum implies the employment of quite an army of workmen in many trades, for the erection and furnishing of a house calls for the services of iron-workers, masons, bricklayers, carpenters, painters, plumbers, plasterers, upholsterers, and cabinet-makers; or, indirectly for the aid and assistance of the many more trades dependent upon these. The figures given above include structures of all discriptions, from the vast and costly "office building" in the lower part of the City, the magnificent church or public library near the Park, to the little one-story frame building, barn, or stable in the most remote part of the Twenty-third Ward. Unfortunately, the returns do not distinguish between new buildings which are actual additions to the previous aggregate, and those which replace older structures torn down to make room for them. It may be regarded as certain, however, that all new buildings erected in the Nineteenth, Twelfth, and Twenty-second Wards, and the annexed districts, are erected on ground previously unoccupied; and that all erected below Twenty-third-street are replacements. This building done in the up-town wards will therefore represent the actual expansion of the City; that in the lower its improvement. But this will be better seen when we come to deal with localities.

Taking next the general aggregate of the particular descriptions of buildings erected during the past 11 years, with their estimated cost, the results are shown as in the annexed table. Under the general term "dwellings" are included first and second class, French flat, and tenement houses; under "stores," first, second, and third class, and office buildings. The "frame buildings" include every structure built of wood. They were not classified as such until the new wards were annexed. They are all in the most northerly part of the City. The abastion on the rocks are described under this title:

NUMBER, DESCRIPTION, AND ESTIMATED COST OF THE BUILDINGS ERECTED IN THIS CITY FOR 11 YEARS PAST, AND IN THE ANNEXED DISTRICT FOR FIVE YEARS.

Buildings.	Number.	Estimated Cost.
Dwellings	15,417	$199,606,030
Stores and office buildings	1,174	38,446,710
Factories and workshops	1,100	11,441,917
Churches	107	5,755,609
Hotels and boarding-houses	26	6,336,500
School-houses	90	3,993,972
Public buildings	160	12,789,750
Frame buildings	397	1,473,555
Stables	1,070	3,833,463

From the above it will be seen that the cost of the dwellings is about 70 per cent. of the whole amount, the stores and office buildings 13 per cent., and that we have spent more for the erection of public buildings than for manufactories and work-shops. A curious fact is that the expenditures of the whole 11 years for churches and for stables is nearly the same, each being about 2 per cent. of the aggregate sum. For schools are only 7-10 per cent.

Perhaps the most interesting feature for the whole period to the progress made year by year, some very interesting and suggestive facts appear. It will be remembered that the great collapse of the era of inflation and speculation occurred in September, 1873, and it might therefore be expected it would be in that or the next year that the heavy falling off in the building business would be found to have occurred. But this is not the case. The figures given below show that there was an increase year by year up to 1873, in which year the highest point was reached, with the exception of 1868, 1869, and being nearly 900 above the general average for the whole period. The next year (1872) the number drops down suddenly to 1,728, and to 1,311 for 1873. It will also be found that though this low number of buildings erected in 1873 was the least in the 11 years, their average cost was the highest. This appears to be accounted for by the fact that in that year 17 dwellings were erected at an average for each of $78,784, which is over $25,000 above the general average. Why there should have been such a sudden collapse in 1872 may possibly be seen in the figures given in another table, from which it appears that the house-building for the preceding year and the two before it had been carried to an enormous figure. It is well known, the jobbing operations of the Tweed Ring in up-town improvements greatly stimulated building in that section. The collapse of that unique institution doubtless had a discouraging effect upon the speculative builder. The number of dwellings, the average cost of the buildings erected, as shown by the annexed table, indicates, it may be assumed, not only the fall in the price of material and labor, but the adoption of a cheaper and less ornate style of building than was the fashion in the flush times of inflation:

NUMBER OF BUILDINGS ERECTED AND AVERAGE ESTIMATED COST OF EACH FOR THE PAST 11 YEARS.

Year.	Number Built.	Estimated Cost.
1868	2,014	$17,100
1869	2,849	17,100
1870	2,361	14,700
1871	2,782	15,300
1872	1,728	16,100
1873	1,311	19,700
1874	1,868	13,000
1875	1,406	11,900
1876	1,379	11,500
1877	1,452	9,300
1878	1,679	9,700

The Building Department makes the classification of structures which appears in the table below. In this table is given the average number of structures of each classification, with the average cost of each, erected during the past 11 years. First in the order of cost, as will be noted, and last in number, come the hotels, two of which were erected every year, at a cost of nearly a quarter of a million each. It will easily be seen that the hotels here referred to are not of that class which the casual observer might mistake for a dingy lager-beer saloon, were he not informed by a tin sign, of obviously recent manufacture, that it is a "hotel." Next for cost come the "office buildings," which include such structures as the Western Union, Equitable, and other like buildings, but also every $300 coal and wood office, which cuts down the average. The great difference in appearance in the street view of first and second class dwellings is partially explained by the fact that any building intended for habitation which costs less than $5,000 to erect must be so classed, and this has the effect of greatly raising the average. It is a very rude classification. Dwellings should be divided into at least five classes, and even then it will scarcely show the whole. In the three classes of stores assumed used, it appears that the favorites in the first class, there being more of these built every year than of any and $15,000 combined. Although the average cost of each of these five times the combined cost of a second and third class store. Public buildings, such as museums, libraries, and places of public amusement, are usually costly affairs, but the general average is brought down by the classification under this heading of engine-houses and cheaper structures:

AVERAGE NUMBER OF THE SEVERAL CLASSES OF DWELLINGS BUILT EVERY YEAR, WITH AVERAGE ESTIMATED COST OF EACH BUILDING.

Description of Building.	Average Number Built Every Year.	Average Cost of Each.
First-class dwellings	570	$16,000
Second-class dwellings	174	8,700
Tenements	640	12,000
French flats	44	18,800
Hotels	2 4-11	232,900
First-class stores	55	46,500
Second-class stores	16	5,600
Third-class stores	28	1,800
Office buildings	6 3-11	124,100
Manufactories and workshops	100	10,400
School-houses	8 5-11	44,900
Public buildings	14 6-11	79,900
Churches	9 8-11	53,700
Stables	97	4,900
Frame buildings (since 1873)	36	8,600

The time and cents are omitted.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCES AND TENEMENT-HOUSES.

It would appear that when the investor in real estate considers how best to lay out his money, the question he asks himself is whether he shall put up a first-class dwelling or a tenement-house. Second-class dwellings, intended for one or two families, have not been considered paying investments in a city where ground is so costly as it is in New-York. It is said that they are now coming into vogue, probably through the effects of rapid transit, but the statistics show they have in the past been quite as much out of favor with builders as second-class stores. For individual comfort a first-class residence, for profit a tenement-house, would seem to be the rule, and we have seen by a former table that the average cost of the two classes of structures only differs by one-fourth, the best residences averaging $16,000 each, and the tenements $12,000. Furthermore, it will be observed that the number of these buildings approximates pretty closely on the average for the 11 years, while the second-class dwellings erected during the same period are far behind; thus: tenements, 7,041; first-class dwellings, 6,271; second class, 1,920. It must not be forgotten that in the estimate of the cost of all the buildings, the cost of the lot is excluded. Of course, a vast number of houses classified as first class are structures intended for people of comparatively moderate means, in that we use the word in the subjoined table, pressed with so violent a contrast of the very rich and the very poor, as at first sight might be imagined. Yet this small number of cheap and compact houses, which a family in moderate circumstances could afford to rent, speaks volumes for the conditions of living in this City. Even in the nineteen hundred or so of these small dwellings, which are all the 11 years can show, every family is reckoned, while as late as 1875, when for the first time these were put into the classification of frame buildings.

In that year the last State census was taken, and from the returns framed for opponent there were in the Twelfth Ward 4,145 of these "dwellings," in the Twenty-second Ward, 1,892; in the annexed district, 3,668. Of dwellings of all descriptions in the whole City there were 67,126, at an aggregate valuation which was one half the aggregate value of all the dwellings in the State, although the City's proportion in numbers was only about one-eleventh of the whole. The average value of the dwellings was estimated at $1,196 each, including the lot. Turning to the returns of the number of persons to an inhabited house, we find that in this Twelfth Ward, so abounding in frame buildings, it was only 9.65, while in the Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Wards, in the lower part of the City, those respectively (omitting fractions) 20, 25, and 26. For the City altogether the proportion is 15.90. For the City of Brooklyn it is 8.54. From these figures it will be seen that, taking New-York City as a whole, the dwellings of its inhabitants may be fairly divided into two great classes, first-class residences and tenement-houses, and the subjoined table gives their average cost in the aggregate, with their estimated cost (tens and units omitted) for the 11 years named:

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS DWELLINGS AND OF TENEMENT-HOUSES ERECTED EVERY YEAR, WITH THE AVERAGE ESTIMATED COST OF EACH.

	First-class Dwellings.		Tenements.	
Year.	Number Erected.	Average Estimated Cost Per House.	Number Erected.	Average Estimated Cost Per House.
1868	863	$18,800	800	$13,100
1869	849	18,400	655	12,900
1870	822	17,000	807	11,400
1871	1,049	16,100	1,192	11,700
1872	499	18,200	830	12,400
1873	206	21,200	716	12,700
1874	234	16,000	630	13,000
1875	382	12,000	316	10,900
1876	439	12,100	394	9,700
1877	421	10,200	343	8,400
1878	626	11,300	509	8,100
Total	6,271		7,041	

In connection with the topic of dwellings, the sudden increase of French-flat houses deserves to be mentioned. The tables show that from 1868 to 1874, inclusive, plans were filed for only 44 houses of this description, and the cost of each was estimated at $150,000. In 1875 a sort of French-flat mania seems to have broken out, and the number filed then and since has been as follows: 1875, 113; 1876, 115; 1877, 157; 1878, 99. The cost, however, of these houses was vastly reduced from that of the two former, the average for each house during the five years named ranging from $234,000 to $13,000. The falling off last year probably results from a sufficient experience on the part of housekeepers that the French flats are not the perfections of comfort, convenience, and economy they were at first rumored to be. As to the reduction of their average cost, this comes from the custom, which seems to have grown up, of calling buildings French flats which are, in fact, nothing but tenement-houses, containing from four to six families, and being the average tenement-house, and being erected in localities where the usual tenement-house population abounds.

A few words on the cost of church-building may have interest. We have built or rebuilt churches at the rate of nearly 10 a year, and the average cost of each has ranged from $126,466, at which rate six were built in 1876, to $53,400, at which rate seventeen five were built last year. The greatest aggregate amount spent in this way in any one of the 11 years was in 1873, when $1,396,000 was spent in erecting 17 churches. The smallest amount expended was during the year 1868, $27,000 only.

RATIOS.

The following ratios have been computed from the tables. They show the proportions which the numbers of the several classes of structures erected every year bear to each other. Under "dwellings," houses of all descriptions are included, under "tenement buildings" stores of the three classes, offices, factories, and workshops:

School-houses	1.00	Business buil'gs.	37.99
Churches	1.78	Dwellings	288.56

	Dwell-ings.	Tene-ments.
First-class dwellings to tenements	11	10
	First Class.	Second Class.
First-class dwellings to second-class dwellings	320	100
	First Class.	Second Class.
First-class stores to second and third class	330	100

	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
First-class dwellings to second-class	320	100	170

The growth and improvement of localities will be shown in a subsequent article from the returns by wards.

THE GENEVA AWARD BILL.

WHAT THE HOUSE HAS DECIDED TO DO WITH THE MONEY.

A DEBATE IN WHICH MESSRS. HALE, M'MAHON, BUTLER, AND KNOTT TOOK PART—FRYE'S AMENDMENT AND THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE'S MINORITY SUBSTITUTE ADOPTED, AND THE BILL PASSED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The House resumed, as the regular order of business, the consideration of the Geneva Award bill.

Mr. Hale, of Maine, said the majority bill was for the benefit of the insurance companies, and no one else. Congress after Congress had declared that the insurance companies had no claim either in equity or law, and yet they had come again and again with their arguments and speeches, (even dogging members in their seats,) and would not be put down, hoping to weary Congress and get their claim through.

Mr. McMahon, of Ohio, supported the minority report. The error in the majority report was in supposing that national claims had been excluded by the tribunal and nothing passed upon but a bundle of private claims. On the contrary, the claims passed upon had been national claims. When private claims had been presented to the tribunal they had been presented as witnesses to show the extent of the damages sustained by the Government. The fundamental principle of the minority bill was that no indemnity should be paid to any one who was not an actual loser.

At the close of Mr. McMahon's speech the previous question was seconded, and the main question ordered, the understanding being that Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, should be allowed 15 minutes, and that Mr. Knott, of Kentucky, should have as much time as he desired before the vote should be taken.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, made a speech against the claim of the insurance companies, and in favor of that of the war premium men. He reviewed the history of the Johnson-Clarendon treaty and of the treaty of Washington, and said that it was agreed that national claims only should be submitted. When the matter, he said was in full before the tribunal, it was whispered around that one of the counsel of the United States was the retained counsel of the insurance companies. Whether that rumor was right or wrong it is not necessary to consider, but the effect of it was to bring from the State Department a peremptory order to its counsel and agents not to allow the Geneva tribunal to make any disposition whatever in relation to the classes of claims that should be paid. The tribunal awarded a sum in block which covered everything. "That money, in my judgment, belonged to the United States, without any trust, any legal duty, or any claim on the part of any one whatever. Such was my proposition in regard to it is to pay the money into the Treasury. I do not believe there is a Southern gentleman on this floor who will vote for that. The other proposition is to give it to somebody, I don't know who. It is as indefinite as it is proposed to give it to the insurance companies, or to give them some right to go into the court and set up what they call a claim of subrogation. They have no legal right to it now. They made $4,000,000 more! Now, who are the war premium men? They are the class of men who paid premiums, and who have got no redress for their property that they were obliged to pay 10 per cent. insurance to get their ships across the water."

Mr. Knott, of Kentucky, closed the debate. His position was one of absolute impartiality. He contrasted the bill of the minority with the bill of the majority, the former being a mere act of grace, the latter an act of claim-handed justice. He did not stand as the advocate of any one class of claimants, but as the humble attorney of parties. Even insurance companies might be the bloodless, soulless monsters they were represented; still they were composed of citizens of the United States and looked to the Government of the country to which they might petition, and the Government that refused justice to its humblest citizen was a despot to its despised.

Mr. House, of Tennessee, moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table. Rejected—43 in the affirmative; the negative not counted.

The next vote was taken on Mr. Frye's amendment to the majority bill, and it was agreed to on a standing vote—yeas 135, nays 50.

It provides that no claim by or in behalf of any insurance company shall be admitted or allowed by the Court of Claims unless such claimant shall show, to the satisfaction of the court, that during the late rebellion the sum of its losses in respect to its war risks exceeded the sum of its premiums or gains, and then the allowance shall not be greater than such excess. No claim is to be admissible in favor of any insurance company that was not lawfully existing at the time of the loss, under the law of some one of the United States.

Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, moved to lay the bill on the table. Defeated—yeas 96, nays 121.

The question was then taken on the substitute reported by the minority of the Judiciary Committee, and it was adopted on a standing vote—112 to 73.

It revives and continues the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, fixes the number of Judges as three, requires the court to convene and organize as soon as practicable in Washington, and limits its existence to 18 months. The first class of claims is to be those described in section 1 of the former act, and claims for damages directly done by Confederate cruisers on the high seas, although within four miles of shore. The classes of claims to 10 per cent. additional is to be allowed in lieu of freight, and the same allowance is to be made (with 6 per cent. interest) on judgments heretofore rendered in favor of whaling vessels. The second class of claims is to be for 2 per cent. additional interest on former judgments. On all judgments heretofore rendered the interest allowed is to be 6 per cent. The third class of claims is to be for the payment of premiums for war risks, deductions to be made of any sums which have been paid back in diminution of such premiums, and also to pay 3 per cent. additional interest on all judgments heretofore made. Judgments rendered in the first class are to be paid pro rata, and then judgments in the second class, and if the money be not sufficient to pay all the judgments of the second class, they are to be paid pro rata, and the like rule is also to apply to judgments in the third class. No foreign person is to be paid, and if sailing vessels that may remain shall be a fund from which Congress may hereafter authorize the payment of other claims thereon.

This is the minority substitute as reported by Messrs. McMahon, Frye, Butler, Conger, and Lapham.

The bill as thus amended was then passed—Yeas 113, nays 93.

Mr. Smith, of Pennsylvania, reported back (from the Appropriations Committee) the Senate amendments to the Pension Appropriation bill, and they were concurred in.

The House then, at 5:30, adjourned.

SCARLET FEVER AND DIPHTHERIA:

DECREASE IN THE NUMBER OF NEW CASES DURING THE PAST WEEK.

The reports to the Sanitary Bureau during the past week show a marked decrease in the number of cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria, and also an increase in the deaths from the first-named disease. The following are the figures for the past week:

SCARLET FEVER.

	Cases.	Deaths.
Sunday, Jan. 12	6	6
Monday, Jan. 13	50	15
Tuesday, Jan. 14	27	12
Wednesday, Jan. 15	37	17
Thursday, Jan. 16	20	10
Friday, Jan. 17	24	7
Saturday, Jan. 18	15	7
Total	193	68

During the preceding week the cases numbered 274 and the deaths 54. The increase in the number of deaths is accounted for by the fact that a number of the cases reported during the preceding week reached the crisis of the disease during the past week and resulted fatally. It is believed that the disease reached its highest point during the week ending 11th inst. and the officials of the Health Department predict a gradual decrease for the future.

During the past week the cases of diphtheria and deaths from that disease were as follows:

DIPHTHERIA.

	Cases.	Deaths.
Sunday, Jan. 12	1	1
Monday, Jan. 13	14	1
Tuesday, Jan. 14	10	2
Wednesday, Jan. 15	4	2
Thursday, Jan. 16	10	1
Friday, Jan. 17	4	3
Saturday, Jan. 18	8	3
Total	51	23

The figures for the preceding week were 65 cases and 22 deaths.

THE EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE.

The Empire Mutual Life Insurance Company, of which Mr. John F. O'Neill, of this City, has been recently appointed Receiver, was organized April 3, 1869, under the general laws of the State of New-York regulating insurance corporations, $100,000 being deposited with the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, in pursuance of such laws, as security for policies. The company continued in business until June, 1872, when it reinsured its outstanding risks with the late Continental Life Insurance Company, of which Mr. O'Neill was appointed Receiver in May, 1877. At the time of the reinsurance the Empire had outstanding about 6,300 policies, covering $12,500,000 insurance. These policies were lapsed or surrendered to the Continental, with the exception of about 630, covering about $850,000 insurance, which are still outstanding. The amount of the company's deposit with the Superintendent of Insurance is still in his hands, and with the accumulations thereon will, it is believed, nearly extinguish all policy claims. The Superintendent of Insurance will, it is understood, make the distribution to policyholders on a pro rata valuation of their policies at 4½ per cent., and the surplus, if any, will be paid over to Mr. O'Neill, the Receiver. All owners of the Empire Mutual policies should file their policies and last premium receipts as early as possible with Receiver O'Neill, at No. 20 Nassau-street, as proof of their claim. It is supposed that a dividend will be paid within six months.

JOHN N. STEARNS' DENIAL.

HIS REPLY TO THE CHARGES WHICH WERE MADE AGAINST HIM.

Mr. John N. Stearns, the Superintendent of the Greenpoint Presbyterian Sunday-school, against whose charges of immorality were recently made, has written a card in which he denies the charges, as follows:

"I absolutely deny that I have ever had any criminal relations with any woman, and believe the young lady named in connection with this matter—a girl without brother or father—to be as pure and virtuous as my own daughter. The accusations which have been made against her character are brutal and infamous. These accusations I never heard of until the 25th of November last, when I put in an absolute denial, and ordered the fullest investigation. I had determined six months before that to sever all connection with the church at the close of the year. These accusations had nothing to do with this decision. I determined to leave the church because I could not work in harmony with leading officials and members, and also because my health was so utterly broken that I feared that to continue would be to carry me into the grave. Another strong reason was that I could not feed the bills of the church and have no hearty co-operation in raising money. I resigned as Trustee and Treasurer in April, 1878. The church was then owing me over $2,500, besides $3,000 mortgage on property which I had been obliged to assume. Some two months after, at the written request of the Pastor and the urgent solicitations of D. A. Munson and G. P. Wilson, Jr., reluctantly consented to serve again. Upon re-election I raised $1,400 for interest and bills then overdue, on their solemn promise that in the early Fall they would help raise the amount. I borrowed a portion of the money and had notes discounted for the remainder and paid the bills. When Fall came, no effort was made to raise the money, and I was forced to have the notes extended. The middle of October I resigned again as Treasurer, and submitted a financial exhibit showing over $3,300 floating debt, money advanced by me, with the statement that I was unable to advance more money, though I did advance afterward $300 more before my resignation was accepted. There is now due me over $3,600, of this amount $600 is in notes discounted at the bank, for which I am responsible, and which fall due this month. The agreement, which has been published without my knowledge or consent, I signed because I believed they would keep every thing out of the papers, for the threat was made to publish it if I did not sign it. By inserting the word 'alleged' before the words 'criminal relations' and speaking to Talbot my moral character, I understood them to confess that the charges were not proved. The night I signed it I was unable either to sit up or fully comprehend the nature of the document which they had drawn up, and, lying there in my weak and weakness of body, my wife, who knows the infamy of this whole business, and who has watched over me so faithfully and devotedly in all my sickness, took the knife from my hand, and refused to allow me to sign it, believing that only in absolute rest could my life be saved. I had been in Florida less than a week, most of the time spent in bed, and had hardly begun to rest when, unmanned by my long sickness, I left for this city on New-York Thursday, Jan. 10, I that day demanded both of the session and the National Temperance Society an immediate investigation."

BUTTER FOR EXPORT.

A COMPARISON BETWEEN AMERICAN AND CERTAIN FOREIGN BUTTERS.

The following correspondence sufficiently explains itself:

I.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1879.

Mr. J. B. Thompson, No. 54 Broad-street, New-York City:

SIR: In reply to yours of the 5th ult., transmitting samples of French, Danish, and Swiss butter for analysis, I inclose herewith the report of the chemist of the department, to whom the matter was referred. Very respectfully,

WILLIAM G. LE DUC, Commissioner.

II.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7, 1879.

Hon. William G. Le Duc, Commissioner:

SIR: I have the honor to report the following results of analyses of the samples of French, Swiss, and Danish butters received from J. B. Thompson, of New-York. For sake of comparison, analyses were made of a specimen of Iowa butter of second quality, of New-York dairy butter of first quality, and of oleomargarine. The French, Swiss, and Danish butters, when received, were rancid, and would hardly count as third-rate butters in our market. The composition of each will be seen in the following table:

Name of sample.	Fats.	Caseine.	Salt.	Water.	Sugar.	Total.
Iowa, 2d quality	86.08	1.82	2.76	9.05	.13	99.85
New-York dairy	83.92	2.33	4.10	7.66	1.82	99.73
Danish	87.24	1.46	2.77	7.57	.12	99.94
French	87.36	.86	4.74	6.20	.19	99.84
Swiss	87.73	1.91	2.50	6.35	.85	99.14
Oleomargarine	84.92	1.19	6.65	5.89	.90	99.55

In the above analyses the presence of 1.82 per cent of sugar in the New-York dairy indicates beyond doubt the addition of saccharine matter to the butter, a practice not uncommon, and which has been imitated by some of the oleomargarine makers. The small quantity present in the other samples is probably due to the presence of decomposable cheese in the butters, which products deported themselves in a manner similar to sugar in their effect upon reagents employed in analysis. In the above analyses there is nothing which, to my mind, would indicate one sample as possessing greater keeping qualities than another, while, as a matter of fact, as already stated, neither of the three foreign butters had kept well. In animal fats the fatty acids form from 93.5 to 96 per cent., while in the Iowa butter the fatty acids average from 85.5 to 87.5 per cent. of the butter fat, and never exceed 88.6 per cent. In the sample of oleomargarine the fatty acids reported as 95.08 per cent. were separated and beten out at Holyoke on the Connecticut River, but it was of small account when compared with the sight of that pretty stream. I thought when I lay down to drink I would fill my mouth with water and just spit it out, but I could not, it went down too quick, so I took a dozen great gulps before I was through. Then I made the woods just ring with my laughter. I was in a good humor, and must have kept up drinking for about an hour.

After that I started on, and had not gone far before I killed a yearling buck. I cut off as large a piece as I thought would last me to eat while I was in the woods. It was a big chunk of venison—you may be sure of that. Soon it was night again. I built me another fire, turned in, had a good sleep, with nothing to disturb me. Next day I traveled until 3 o'clock, when I heard the sound of an axe. I followed up that sound, and found a man cutting wood to burn and make ashes. The man told me I was five miles from the road. He started me right, and I found it at last. It was night then, and raining. I rolled myself in my bear-skin, and went to sleep. About 3 o'clock in the morning I was awakened by wagons coming along, and so it turned out. I did not see anybody in the wagon guiding the horses, so I stopped the team, and, as it was going my way, I got in. To my surprise, in the bottom of the wagon lay a big man, sound asleep. The large man was full of some kind of liquor, and, as he was liable to sleep some time, I took the lines and kept the horses going. I had as much as 16 miles to go yet. Now, thought I, if I can get to my journey's end before that drunken man wakes, it would be ever so much of a help to me. If he wakes, may be he will tell me he isn't going that far, and I may be left to find my way as I can. So I kept pretty quiet, you may believe that, pushing the horses all the time. It was daylight after awhile, and I arrived at Port Huron before my sleeping friend awoke. I was getting out of the wagon as prudently as I could when the man awoke, and, as he said he wanted to go to Port Haven, it turned out all right after all. My two companions in Port Haven. They have no mighty uneasy about me, and said they were preparing to go back and have a look for me. They didn't go. SETH GREEN.

ROCHESTER, Saturday, Jan. 11, 1879.

LOCAL BUSINESS TROUBLES.

An assignment for the benefit of creditors was filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office, from Abraham W. Godfrey, of the firm of E. Godfrey & Sons, to Edward S. Andrews. The preferred debts amount to $3,037 63.

A schedule of the liabilities and assets of Marcus Marx, Isaac Marx, and Mayer Marx, composing the firm of Marx Brothers, assignors to Martin Lippmann, was filed in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. The liabilities are $37,411 82; nominal assets, $73,318 59; and the real assets, $19,549 92. The schedule of Sarah May, assignor to Joseph Schwarzschild, was also filed in the same court. It shows liabilities amounting to $22,043 64; nominal assets, $20,027 58, and real assets, $3,077 70.

A COUPLE OF MAMMOTH ICICLES.

Two enormous icicles, weighing 300 or 400 pounds each, were formed on the roof of the Post Office by the freezing of the condensed vapor from the steam-escape nozzles. These masses hung from the inner walls over the rotunda, and about 70 feet above the glass-roof of that portion of the building. Yesterday morning, as the weather became mild, fears were entertained that they might fall. Capt. McAfee, Assistant Custodian, took a squad of men to the roof, slipped nooses of rope over the icicles, and broke them off, and, lifting them to the top of the dome, had them chopped to pieces and thrown to the street.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK.

The following is an abstract of the report of the Central Park Meteorological Observatory for the week ending at 1 P. M. yesterday: Barometer—Mean, 30.005 inches; maximum, at 9 A. M., Jan. 17, 30.337 inches; minimum, at 1 P. M., Jan. 16, 29.689 inches; range, .768 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 29.97; maximum, at 2 P. M., Jan. 14, 57°; minimum, at 12 P. M., Jan. 15, 18°; distance travelled by the wind during the week, 853 miles. Remarks.—Jan. 15, snow from 10 P. M. to 12 P. M.; amount of water, 0.7 inch; Jan. 16, snow from 0 A. M. to 3:30 P. M.; amount of water, 1.05 inches; Jan. 18, snow from 5 A. M. to 7 A. M.; amount of water, .01 inch; total amount of water for week, 1.13 inches; depth of snow, 13½ inches.

SETH GREEN'S FIRST HUNT.

IN THE CANADA WILDS FORTY YEARS AGO.

KILLING A BEAR—THE CONVENIENCE OF HAVING A TREE HANDY—THE PACK OF WOLVES—HOW THEY CIRCLED AROUND THE HUNTER—LOST IN THE WOODS—PARCHED WITH THIRST—FINDING WATER—HOW SETH RODE HOME.

I have got a creek that has no fish in it. It is a crick in my back. As I am confined to my house, for want of something better to do I will try and give you an account of my first hunt for large game. During the Summer of 1837 I was fishing for salmon trout at Port Hope, Canada. In September two friends of mine, Marsh and Howe, proposed that I should go back with them some 20 miles from the clearing, to their shanty. The trail was mostly a blind one, marked here and there by blazed trees. After a long tramp we reached the shanty, and went to sleep by a roaring fire. Next morning we had a good breakfast of rabbits and partridges we had killed on the trip. Breakfast over, we made our plans for the hunt, and it was agreed that we should try and drive the game toward one another. We started then, traveling due west, with an interval of some 20 rods between us. I had not gone far before I lost sight of my companions. It was a fine morning, the sun was bright, and I followed the shadows of the trees, and supposed I was going due west. I did not know I was on the wrong track until I had gone many miles to the north of my comrades. If I had not met with some game, following the shadows perhaps as I had been doing, I might have come back in the neighborhood of where I started from. There was some game, however. At about 11 o'clock I saw a large black bear looking right at me. I threw my eyes up a small tree that stood near, and thought if I missed the bear, and he came for me, I would make tracks up that little tree. I had been taught to believe that a bear could not climb a tree, but I never was more misinformed in my life, for they can claw up a tree that isn't more than three inches through. I ran my eye along that tree and along my rifle-barrel, and pulled the trigger. The bear fell. I loaded up again right quick, took another look up that tree, and then went, cautious-like, toward the bear. Now, between me and the beast there were quite a number of small trees, but I kept my eyes on them all the time. Presently I got near the bear, and dead for sure he was. He had fallen between two small logs, and I had a hard time to pull him out, as he weighed fully 300 pounds. When I went to look at him, I found my bullet had gone square between his eyes, and that I must have killed him stone dead. The arrangement with my companions was, that if any of us killed any large game, we were to fire, as a signal three shots as quickly as we could load. I blazed away, but no answer came. The reason was that I was many miles to the north of my position, as I made it out just then, was pretty much as follows: Here was a boy of 19 years old, 30 miles from any house, with 300 pounds of bear on his hands, and only a jack-knife to cut him up with. I managed, however, took the hide and one of the hams, and started for the blaze-line we had gone out by. My load was dreadfully heavy, so I had to rest most every 30 rods. I kept on through, and thought I was going far enough to notice the blaze. But there was no sign of a blaze. "May be," I thought, "I have gone past it!" So I turned back to look for it, but with no better luck. Then I just made up my mind that I would go straight on course, and I did. I walked until it was most night, when I looked around for camping ground, I came across a big log which would make a first-class back fire. It was a pine-tree, full of dry knots which stuck out so that I could use them like rounds on a ladder and shin up the tree in case wolves were prowling around, for wolves were plenty in those days. I built a back fire, and broiled some bear's meat, and had a prime supper. I lay me down, and was soon fast asleep. How long I slept I don't know, but it must have been some time, as my fire was out when I awoke. I was not the kind of chilled with the cold, and set about raking in the ashes to get a brand to start a fire again, but before I had a blaze I heard some kind of an animal nigh me. This made me so uneasy that I guess I forgot that I was hungry, but left the meat and kept the other hand on the limb of the tree. Just then the animals began to snort and stamp their feet, and I knew that they were deer and that I need not be afraid of wolves coming along. They never might uneasy about me, and said they were preparing to go back and have a look for me. They didn't go. SETH GREEN.

ROCHESTER, Saturday, Jan. 11, 1879.

LOCAL BUSINESS TROUBLES.

An assignment for the benefit of creditors was filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office, from Abraham W. Godfrey, of the firm of E. Godfrey & Sons, to Edward S. Andrews. The preferred debts amount to $3,037 63.

A schedule of the liabilities and assets of Marcus Marx, Isaac Marx, and Mayer Marx, composing the firm of Marx Brothers, assignors to Martin Lippmann, was filed in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. The liabilities are $37,411 82; nominal assets, $73,318 59; and the real assets, $19,549 92. The schedule of Sarah May, assignor to Joseph Schwarzschild, was also filed in the same court. It shows liabilities amounting to $22,043 64; nominal assets, $20,027 58, and real assets, $3,077 70.

A COUPLE OF MAMMOTH ICICLES.

Two enormous icicles, weighing 300 or 400 pounds each, were formed on the roof of the Post Office by the freezing of the condensed vapor from the steam-escape nozzles. These masses hung from the inner walls over the rotunda, and about 70 feet above the glass-roof of that portion of the building. Yesterday morning, as the weather became mild, fears were entertained that they might fall. Capt. McAfee, Assistant Custodian, took a squad of men to the roof, slipped nooses of rope over the icicles, and broke them off, and, lifting them to the top of the dome, had them chopped to pieces and thrown to the street.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK.

The following is an abstract of the report of the Central Park Meteorological Observatory for the week ending at 1 P. M. yesterday: Barometer—Mean, 30.005 inches; maximum, at 9 A. M., Jan. 17, 30.337 inches; minimum, at 1 P. M., Jan. 16, 29.689 inches; range, .768 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 29.97; maximum, at 2 P. M., Jan. 14, 57°; minimum, at 12 P. M., Jan. 15, 18°; distance travelled by the wind during the week, 853 miles. Remarks.—Jan. 15, snow from 10 P. M. to 12 P. M.; amount of water, 0.7 inch; Jan. 16, snow from 0 A. M. to 3:30 P. M.; amount

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The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JAN. 19, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Ours. Matinée.
UNION-SQUARE.—Banker's Daughter. Matinée.
STANDARD THEATRE.—H. M. S. Pinafore. Matinée.
BROADWAY.—Les Fourchambault. Matinée.
PARK THEATRE.—Robinson Crusoe. Matinée.
BOOTH'S THEATRE.—At 2 P. M.—Les Huguenots.
THEATRE COMIQUE.—Vaudeville. Matinée.
NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Davy Crockett. Matinée.
THE AQUARIUM.—Afternoon and Evening.
SAN FRANCISCO HALL.—Love's Endurance. Matinée.
MASONIC HALL.—Tom Thumb Troupe. Matinée.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY.—Philharmonic Concerts.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12 00
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum.....2 50
The Weekly Times, per annum.....1 00

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.

The Times Up-town Office—No. 1,238 Broadway.
Paris Office of The Times—No. 39 Rue de Lafayette.
The Times is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand, W. C., from Henry F. Gillig & Co., and at 5 Mr. Stevens', No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

This morning The Daily Times *consists of* Twelve Pages. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The Signal Service weather reports indicate for this region to-day, colder and clear or partly cloudy weather, with south-west to north-west winds and rising barometer.

SHALL WE HAVE A PENSION LIST?

The Pension bill, almost the sole product of a week's labor in the House, should be sufficiently wasteful to satisfy the worst demands of the Congressional system. Everybody knows that it is a job, which certain elements in both parties agree to perpetrate for purposes unworthy of examination. And its adoption by a House controlled by the Democrats is rendered more characteristic by the failure to provide the twenty millions or more which the Government will be required to expend. A body that is not ashamed to facilitate the squandering of a vast sum, under the pretense of pensioning soldiers or their dependents, ought not to be afraid of voting the requisite money. But this is not the Democratic method of doing business. It is easy to cut down estimates one year by postponing appropriations until the next; and it is convenient to seem liberal in the matter of a Pension bill if the outlay it involves can be kept out of sight. How the Government will provide the money is of less moment to the supporters of the bill than the applause which in certain quarters may be elicited by the passage of the measure.

But the bill, scandalous as it is, does not open the Treasury doors quite wide enough to satisfy everybody. It is brought down to the level of the vulgar, and there are persons of a higher grade who imagine that they should be specially cared for on a scale suited to their antecedents and tastes. They are anxious to be made pensioners upon Uncle Sam's bounty in a manner that shall not derogate from their dignity. We acquit Gen. Shields, for whom provision was made last session, of this sort of nonsense. It is strange, nevertheless, that a plain and gallant soldier, who has had fine opportunities in three States, should not be content with the rewards they have bestowed upon him, or with his position on the nation's pension roll. Other men, being poor, do the best they can for themselves. In Gen. Shields' case, poverty became a pretext for conferring an honorary distinction as a means of securing him a more comfortable maintenance at the public cost. As the Democrats are responsible for the device, which Republicans helped them to execute, neither party can make capital out of it. The fact remains, however, that under the guise of a charitable act for the benefit of an old soldier, an evil tendency in our politics was materially strengthened.

For if Congress may allow personal considerations to assert themselves in the form of special additions to the pension list, where is the thing to end? Last session, Shields was put on the retired list, with a snug monthly provision; this session Averell is an applicant for a similar favor. In the Senate, a few days ago, a bill introduced by Gen. Burnside was read twice and referred, authorizing the retirement of Brevet Major-Gen. W. W. Averell, with the rank of Brigadier-General. The object, of course, is to relieve Averell of anxiety as to his living for the remainder of his days. There is no pretense of peculiar claims in his case. He left the Army years ago, and at a more recent date held the United States Consulate at Montreal. What reverses have overtaken him we do not know; but it is plain that the mere fact of a man's needing the pay of a retired Brigadier-General is not a sufficient reason for granting it. This, however, is the only plea on which the Rhode Island Senator can rely. Gen. Averell wants a pension, and therefore he should be pensioned. It is not a secret that there are many similar cases awaiting the success of Gen. Burnside's bill. Gen. Averell's title is as good, in equity, as Gen. Shields', and there are scores of hard-up heroes whose claims to participation in the nation's bounty are as legitimate as theirs.

It is time, then, that a definite understanding should be had upon this subject of pensioning men by special acts of Congress, and upon the subject of pensions generally. We are drifting unconsciously toward a practice hitherto condemned, while discarding the general principle which in other countries makes the practice defensible; England proceeds on the hypothesis that they who give to its public service their best days are entitled to public provision when their capacity for service ends. Soldier and civilian fare alike. There is half-pay or a retired allowance for one, a superannuation allowance for the other. In addition, there are pensions conferred upon occupants of certain high offices or upon individuals who perform exceptional public service. The American system knows few of these features. It provides for the soldier who remains in its service until he be disqualified by age or infirmity; and, subject to limitations, it does the same for Judges of the Supreme Court. But as regards the civil service it knows nothing of pensions, and it recognizes no claim on the part of persons who were once in its Army, save that which arises under general laws. The Shields case was an innovation which the Averell case is intended to enlarge. Some general rule is therefore desirable. Shall Congress go on granting pensions, without rhyme or reason, as capricious majorities may dictate, or shall a stop be put to the practice before it goes further?

Mr. Halstead's method of laying the third-term ghost illustrates the looseness that prevails in this connection. He would create the office of Field-Marshal, with a salary of $50,000, for the benefit of Gen. Grant, in order that he may be put upon the retired list with $25,000 a year for life. If the Republic must provide for its Shieldses and its Averells, why not for its Grants? If it may lawfully care for men who have had ample opportunities for caring for themselves, why may it not deal munificently with every candidate for office who stands in the way of somebody else? The questions carry their own answers. Several retired Presidents had the misfortune of being poor, but not one of them was pensioned. There are thousands of citizens, in old age struggling with poverty, who in other days served their country honorably, as civilians or as soldiers; but no member of either party in Congress has proposed to grant them pensions. What cannot be defended as a system ought not to be attempted for the benefit of individuals.

THE PATENT DEBATE.

In the debate on the Patent bill, the Senate has now grappled with the most difficult problem that Congress will have to solve in the revision of the Patent law. It is as important as it is difficult, and one which vitally affects that very large part of the public who are users of patented articles. The question relates to the extent of the pecuniary liability of those who are charged with infringing patents, and the amount which the owner of the patent may be entitled to recover for the wrongful use of his invention. Under the present law, this matter is left in general to the courts. This has been well enough in actions brought at law, where the plaintiff's recovery is limited to the actual damages which he has suffered and proves, and which in general are measured by the market value of his invention. But in suits in equity, the amount of the recovery is determined by a different rule. The plaintiff's claim is not restricted to the actual damages which he has sustained by the alleged infringement, but he may sue for the profits which the infringer has made by the use of the patented article, though such profits are immeasurably greater than the amount of damage or the market value of the invention. If patent causes were chiefly tried in courts of law, the complaints of the unjust operation of the law would be too few and feeble to move Congress to provide remedial legislation. But in practice, the law side of the court has been so completely abandoned for the equity that the entire patent litigation of the country may be said to arise in the latter tribunal.

Nor is it probable that Congress would now be called upon to regulate this matter if what jurists regard as the true and just doctrine of profits in equity were established in patent cases. But it is claimed that since the present statute was passed in 1870, the courts have bound themselves by a rule which is false in theory, and which must lead to hardships and injustice in practice. This rule was laid down by the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Mowry against Whitney, decided in 1871. The patentee there claimed the profits which the infringer had made by the use of the patented invention, and it was held that he was entitled to recover them. In applying the law to this case, the court stated that the profits to which the plaintiff was entitled were to be measured by the saving or the advantage which had accrued to the infringer by the use of the plaintiff's invention. This rule worked no injustice in that case, for the defendant had made a certain amount of actual profits which were due to the plaintiff's invention, and which were a fair measure of what should be paid for its unlawful use. But soon afterward this theory was carried to its logical results by the same court in the case of Meys against Conover. It was there shown that the user had split wood 75 cents a cord cheaper by the plaintiff's machine than he could have done without it; but in selling the wood he had made no profits, but, on the contrary, had lost money. The Supreme Court, applying the saving theory previously advanced in the case of Mowry, said that the defendant would have lost more if he had not used the patent wood-splitter, and held that he was bound to pay over the amount which he had saved by using it.

In many cases, as in that of Mowry, this general rule of measuring the profits claimed by the patentee will work no injustice or hardship. But it also compels the unsuccessful defendant to account for profits when his ledger shows losses, and lays the foundation for claims to immense sums of money which the patentee has not lost or the alleged infringer made. No more striking illustration of this can be found than that of the "cotton-worm" cases. A patent was taken out for a mixture of Paris green, flour, &c., prepared for killing cotton worms. As soon as the virtues of this discovery became known, hundreds of cotton-growers prepared and used the mixture without license, and thus saved vast quantities of cotton which would have been destroyed by the worms if the worms had not been killed by the mixture. Suits, it is said, have been begun for the infringement of this patent. If the saving to each planter is to be the measure of recoverable profits, the patentee may claim an amount a thousand-fold greater than he could have made by selling his mixture, and his suits may bankrupt every cotton-grower who has unlawfully used it. This case also forcibly illustrates what is claimed to be the fundamental fallacy of the present rule of recoverable profits. It has been estimated that in general the public get 90 per cent. of the advantage of every invention and the patentee not more than 10 per cent. Whereas, under the law as it now stands, the latter may claim the entire amount. Thus, in the cotton cases, it is obvious that the greater part of the saving went to the public; but, under the present rule of profits, the whole might be decreed to the patentee. The above, it is true, is an extreme case. But the immense sums often reported as profits by Masters in Chancery doubtless led the Supreme Court of the United States to say, in a very recent case, that the rule by which the courts are now fettered "has produced results calculated to suggest distrust of its universal application even in courts of equity."

The bill now before the Senate is designed to free the courts from the rule by which they have bound themselves. If it becomes a law, it will revolutionize the equitable doctrine of profits in patent cases. It completely abolishes the account of savings, and provides that no profits shall be accounted for in any case except those actually resulting from making for sale or selling the thing patented, or its product. When the invention or its product is not made for sale or sold, but the patent is unlawfully used in another way, as for instance a patent plow or reaper, or a railway switch, the amount of the recovery is to be measured by a license fee. If a license fee has already been established by a reasonable number of transactions, this is to be taken as the measure of the damage done to the patentee. In the absence of such a license fee, one is to be determined from all the evidence in the case. This proposed radical change in the law has already aroused considerable opposition in the Senate, where it has been objected to as being in the interests of wealthy corporations. On the other hand, the advocates of the measure acknowledge the practical difficulty of satisfactorily remedying the defects in the present law, but claim that the plan now proposed is, on the whole, the best solution of the problem.

NATIONAL WEALTH.

A recent work of M. Vacher, Vice-President of the Paris Statistical Society, on the wealth of France, has attracted considerable attention in Europe, as it goes to show that the French people are not only prodigiously rich, but that in spite of the enlargement in the taxes, caused by the war indemnity and the increased size of the standing Army, they are annually adding vast amounts to their acquired possessions. It is true that some of the estimates made by M. Vacher have been questioned, not only by foreign but by French economists, on the ground that his deductions are sometimes drawn with too liberal a hand; but after making reasonable allowances, the fact remains that France is perhaps the wealthiest nation in the world, her only possible rival for this position being Great Britain, and these two countries are so nearly equal in material resources, that it is hard to say which is in the ascendency. By taking the legacy and succession duties paid during a series of years, and ascertaining the proportion borne by the properties subject to these taxes to the whole number of deaths, a rough, but in the main a fair, estimate may be made of the average wealth of every citizen, and, of course, the aggregate of this would give the wealth of the country. Following out this plan, M. Vacher found that the value of real property possessed by Frenchmen was, in round numbers, $21,600,000,000, while they held personal property to the amount of $18,700,000,000, making the total wealth, as represented in money, the enormous sum of $40,300,000,000. A similar test was made not long ago by Mr. Giffen, of England, who arrived at the conclusion that the worth of real property owned by the inhabitants of the United Kingdom was $15,700,000,000, while the personal property held by them was set at $23,500,000,000, thus making a total of $39,200,000,000. This would indicate that France was the richer country, though for ordinary purposes of trade she does not seem to possess the financial resources of the British Isles.

But the method just given is only one means that has been taken of arriving at a result. The other has been to make a careful direct estimate of the worth of property of all kinds, taking as a guide local and general taxes returns, sales and leases of lands and houses, the profits of industrial pursuits, and the incomes derived from stock investments. The conclusions reached after this elaborate research may be more satisfactory to many as indicating that the property has been appraised upon a plan less subtile than a scale of averages. But the result is to increase the valuation of France about $6,000,000,000 over the sum given above, while Great Britain and Ireland gain under the same process more than $3,000,000,000. It must be said, however, by way of correction, that the French statistician includes in this last aggregate the probable worth of highways and other public improvements which find no place in the English classification.

The sums total given above are so large that even the most trained mind cannot grasp their real significance, though when it is said that either one of them represents more than what might be termed the assessable wealth of the entire world of a century ago, some faint conception may be formed of the industrial progress that has taken place during the last hundred years. And what is even more encouraging, the movement is still going on, for according to M. Vacher, during the past ten years the wealth of France has increased at the rate of $750,000,000 per annum. By what means this conclusion is reached we are not informed, but it seems to be partially if not wholly sustained by certain statistical statements which M. Vacher does not seem to have used. In a report of the work of the French fire insurance companies, published in a late number of *Le Messager de Paris*, it is shown that these institutions had at risk in the year 1870, $13,500,000,000. Since then there has been a constant increase in the value of property insured, so that in 1877, the last year of which a report is given, there was at risk $17,500,000,000, showing each twelve months an apparent gain in insurable property of nearly $600,000,000. Now, there is no reason for supposing that this augmentation was due to a growing belief in the advantages of insurance protection, as during this period the losses by fire throughout the country were tolerably uniform, ranging annually in amount from $6,000,000 to $8,000,000, with that natural increase to be expected from the growth of the risk involved, and hence no particular motive would exist for changing past customs in this respect. But besides this insurable increase in wealth, there must have been additions in value made in classes of property upon which no fire insurance would be needed, such, for instance, as lands, shipping, and stock securities. It thus seems apparent that the estimate of annual savings as given by M. Vacher is not an exaggerated one.

It is natural that Americans, on reading of the large accumulations by foreigners, should turn their thoughts homeward and ask what the financial progress of this country is? This is a question much easier asked than answered. Not only is there no general system of taxation by which our national wealth can be determined, but prices in countless instances have not yet followed our currency in throwing off the uncertainty caused by inflation. Judged on a gold basis, the wealth of the country must have advanced, even during the five last years of business depression, though it may safely be said that this progress has been slow when compared with that of France. At the close of the war it was estimated by some—we do not know on what data—that the gold value of assessable property in the United States was about $14,000,000,000, or five times the amount of the national debt as it then was. Most persons would say that in the last fifteen years there had been an increase in worth, though it might be hard to fix upon any sum which would command popular credence. A method of computation which the insurance figures we have referred to has suggested to us may be used for want of a better means, though we are not prepared to defend the results as being even approximately correct. Taking it for granted that property in France is insured to the same extent that it is with us, then the amounts thus protected must bear the same relative proportion to the entire wealth of the country. Now, in France, something like two-fifths of the property is insured, and if the ratio hold good here—a supposition rather favorable than otherwise to this country—our wealth would stand at $16,000,000,000, as the fire insurance companies doing business here protect property in the United States to the extent of about $6,500,000,000. To show how rapid is the progress of France it is only necessary to say that in ten years her citizens, if they go on as they have done, will be richer in increased worth by as much as the entire insured property of this country! While on this subject it may not be out of place to say that France each year saves at least $60,000,000 more than this country by putting up her buildings in such a manner that they cannot easily burn down.

TRICKERY AND STEALING.

The recent Wall-street incident of a customer taking up bonds he had ordered from a broker, and departing without paying for them has come up in the courts, and may be used as an illustration of the difficulty of distinguishing downright stealing from borrowing, cheating, embezzling and other ways of getting another man's property without paying for it. Years ago, when business ways were simpler, theft was thought to be pretty clearly defined and well understood. Unless the actual taking of the property was done against the owner's consent, the person could not be convicted as a thief. He might be tried for false pretenses, or for embezzlement, or arrested and imprisoned for a civil debt, but punished as a thief he could not be, if the property was willingly and knowingly put in his possession by the owner. But the increasing variety and ingenuity of attempts to get property by easier ways than paying for it have led to many refinements and niceties in the courts. In the bonds case, the story is that the customer called and asked if the bonds he had ordered had been purchased. The Cashier said "yes"; and he asked to look them over. The Cashier handed them to him, he examined them, popped them into his pocket, said he would go for a certified check, and departed. The next heard of him he was in Montreal. Over such a case as this the lawyers might get up a very entertaining argument—to lawyers. What can be done in such a case in the way of punishment might depend on very nice questions as to the intent; whether the Cashier intended to deliver the bonds as sold, or only to let the customer have an opportunity to examine them; and whether the customer intended to get them for nothing or really meant to go for and bring back the money, but found afterward he could not do so.

It has been decided that if two persons are negotiating in the horse market for a sale of a horse, and the owner allows the customer to mount the horse and ride him, to try his pace, and the customer rides away and keeps the horse, this is stealing; for the horse was not delivered to him—he only had leave to ride. But there was a case once in England where the customer asked the price of the horse, and the seller said £8, and told the groom to deliver the horse. The customer mounted, saying to the seller that he would return immediately and pay him. The seller answered "Very well," and the customer rode away, but never came back with the money. The Judge said this was not stealing, for the horse was sold and delivered as property, on credit.

There is a story of a landlady of a lodging-house who one day wanted a large bank-note changed, and she sent it by the servant-girl up stairs to a lodger, to ask if he would change it. He told the girl he had not gold enough in his wallet, but would take the note out to his bankers and get the change from them. She let him take the note away, and he never came back. This was decided to be stealing, because the landlady never intended to part with the note unless she had the change. The servant-girl had no authority to deliver it to the prisoner to take away with him, and so it never came to his possession as his property. So, there are two cases of messengers convicted of stealing things given them to carry to customers. In one a farmer sent his man with some pigs to show to a lady who wanted to buy a pig, but charged the man to bring the pigs back—he was only to show them, not to sell and take the money. In the other, a footman, came to a silversmith's with a false story that his master wanted to buy a silver pitcher, and the silversmith let him take two for the master to choose from. In these cases the messengers sold the pigs and pitchers and were sent to jail for stealing, for the Judges said the owners never gave the things to them as property, but only to carry back and forth.

A scamp called at a silk-dealer's and selected two pieces of silk and asked to have them sent to his house, where he would pay for them. The shopman took them there, accordingly, and the buyer deceived him into taking false bills in payment. Meantime, the goods had been charged to the buyer on the silk-merchant's books. The Judges held that this was not stealing, because the shopman was authorized to deliver the goods on receiving payment, and he had supposed the bills given him were payment, and had intended to deliver the silk as property.

A sharper in a Cincinnati railroad depot drew a passenger awaiting the train into conversation, and while they stood chatting a third man came up and accosted the sharper with, "If you want to go on this train you had better get your baggage and pay your freight bill." The sharper turned to the passenger and said he had only gold about him, and the railroad men would not allow him any premium on it, nor let him have his things until he had paid freight. "Will you," said he, "let me have $280 in currency, and I will give you this gold to hold as security until I can draw bills out of the bank and pay you." The passenger let him have $280 in bills and took what he supposed were gold pieces, but found on examining afterward that they were worthless. He complained of this as stealing, but the Supreme Court of Ohio said that as he intended to let the fellow have the bills and spend them, and pay him back in other bills, he had voluntarily parted with his property, and the case was not stealing, but swindling on false pretenses. In Illinois, a case very nearly like this was decided the other way. The accused were carrying on the "ball and safe game," as it is called, and one of them appealed to a bystander to lend him some money to bet on his finding the ball. He declared very positively he could see the trick and was positive of winning the bet; and the bystander lent him the cash. Of course, it was lost; and there was a prosecution for stealing. The court held that if the bystander was deceived by the prisoner's positive assurances that he could not lose the money, but would win the bet, so that the owner of the money did not expect it would be spent and paid back in other money, but expected the same bills to come back as soon as the bet was decided, then he had not parted with the possession of the money as property, but had only allowed the scamp to have the custody of it for a temporary purpose. So there was a conviction for stealing. The court said the question in cases where the person charged as a thief gets the thing into his control by consent of the owner, the question always is whether the owner intended to part with the ownership of it to him, in which case there is no larceny, or whether he only meant he should take it to return it or put it to some particular use for the owner.

ART AND THE COMMON LOT.

It is quite clear that art is a rising power all over the world. It is talked about and written about more than ever before by people in general; artists of first-class ability are everywhere held in honor, and what is more, their work is generously paid for. Thus far, indeed, the kind of art which comes from individual genius and goes easily with its personality, such as painting and music, has won the palm; and surely, no work is better paid for than a fine picture or a sweet song. This fact apparently belongs to the individualism of our modern life in its quarrel with the old empires of Church and State. They who could paint a picture or sing a song needed no armies or priesthoods, no guilds of workmen or confederacies of princes, to back them up and help them out; and for a while castles, palaces, and churches stood aghast at the marvel of the uprising of this new liberalism in the form of the spirit of beauty in color and in tone. Of course, the new political power soon learned how to master this brilliant genius, and the royalty which subdued the Renaissance to itself conquered art, and not only turned painting and music to its own uses, but also put its hand upon the heavier arts of sculpture and architecture. It is apparently true that kings and princes were the great patrons of early modern art, and in this fact we find the difference between the ages of the Medici and of Louis XIV. and our own time.

Art now waits closely upon the footsteps of science, and is not afraid of the new liberty. Science has been teaching us to see into the nature of things, and showing us how to act according to this nature. Science is the knowledge of nature and life, while art is the power to shape things according to nature and life. It is, in other words, the way to put the true idea and spirit into the chosen material, so as to make it tell its meaning at once and always. A great picture or a great statue is so much power in color or in form, and a fine building is so much force in wood, or stone, or iron. Without this rendering of its ideas into art, science is meagre, unsatisfactory, and depressing. In fact, much of what is called the infidelity of science comes from not giving it fair play, and not allowing science the help of art to carry analysis beyond negation, and to put things together in forms of fair life after taking them to pieces in the aspect of death. A large part of the recent enthusiasm for art comes from the cry of the human mind for some relief from the dissections of science by the mercy of the lovely creations of art.

Our popular liberty is working in the same direction by asking the help of art to make common life as wholesome and as winsome as it can. The cry, indeed, was at first merely for cheapness or the most surface and show for the least money, and farm houses in a small way had the trick and pretense which the city mansion set forth in its ambition. But there is now an evident yearning for something that looks like true art, a desire for houses and furniture that have use and beauty at once, and which carry the truth of nature into the graces of life. The fear, of course, is that our people will mistake the superfine for the fine, and that in running away from bare lath and plaster they will run mad after polychrome, bric-à-brac, queer windows, and odd gables. They have paid dearly enough for much of this folly to be ready to hear the voice of common sense and good taste, which is now speaking to them from so many judicious books and sensible teachers and wholesome examples. There is a disposition now to build good houses in America for our representative American people to live in, without being discontented with the common lot that refuses them rare fortune or brilliant gifts. Some of our architects—too few of them, indeed—have been able to answer the question of a man who has learned at the public school how to earn a few thousand dollars to build a house for himself and his young wife and children: "How shall I live in health and comfort and in tolerable refinement, and have a house that shall be at once wholesome and pleasant to my family?"

The charming treatise of Viollet-le-Duc, the "Story of a House," goes upon the plan of spending two hundred thousand francs—forty thousand dollars—for a French country house that will do for Summer and Winter. Without saying that such a house would have been cheap in America at twice the money, if it could have been built at all, we may be quite sure that our great need is not of such grand examples, but of far more simple and frugal houses, such as come within the means of men who earn their own living and do not look far above the common lot. As land now is cheap not far from our great cities, and the access is certainly more easy, the opportunity of building and owning a house to one's self is growing, and the motive is likely to increase as the coming wave of prosperity brings to intelligent and industrious men new means, with sobered expectations and improved taste. There is no reason why a sensible man should not have a good piece of architecture for his residence at the cost of a few thousand dollars, with an acre or more of ground with capacities for beauty as well as production. Good materials are cheaper in the long run than bad or indifferent materials, and the form in which they are shaped is by no means costly in proportion to its grace. In a sightly house there is not of necessity any more material or expense than in an unsightly one, and there may be in an ugly building, as in an ugly coat, more outlay than in a shapely one. A good-sized, well-proportioned room owes its attraction more to skill and judgment than to high cost, and good color on the walls, however frugally arranged, and honest furniture upon the floor, however simple, may give a plain home a range and comfort, and even beauty, that are often sadly missed in more ambitious structures. A fine and perhaps bold roof, too, may crown the house without extravagance, and the carriage of the timbers, like the poise of the man's head, depends more upon a certain spirit than upon mannerisms or prodigality. It is often taken for granted, indeed, that good taste is courtly, proud, and exclusive, and that beauty is a pet aristocratic dame, who scorns the homes of the people and fancies only the palace and its peers. But God and nature and true art teach us otherwise. There is beauty everywhere in all true health and wholesome living. The common air, the light of day, the lowliest flower, the simplest affection, every generous thought and earnest purpose, wait upon the supreme loveliness, and no reform could be greater than one which would strike at all excesses and extravagances in the name of true art, and bring the severe rule of beauty to bear upon the artifices of fashion and self-indulgence.

Our great and growing Republic calls for this reform and will have it, and to a certain extent is having it. Our girls and boys are carrying from the public schools lessons of taste and examples of proportion and color and use that will not be laid aside with their school books. They will ask and are asking that they may have the best of God's gifts in their every-day life in homes that shall answer all essential material uses and leave room for the spirit of beauty and the grace of true life. We may look for this result in two ways—one, the way of plain experience; the other, the way of high inspiration. As a good pastoral poem calls at once for patient observation and commanding genius, as in Burns or Wordsworth, so the true home for the common lot will appear at the call of frugal use mated with beautiful art.

MANHOOD UNMANNED.

It is very common and natural to think that civilized men, especially Americans, are of a practical turn, are the makers and providers of money in all matrimonial partnerships where money is needed to carry them on. It is thought, also, that they must have a sense of manliness and proper responsibility which would prevent them, under any circumstances, from depending on anybody but themselves for the maintenance of their family. While all this is true, of course, of the great majority, it is surprising how many husbands and fathers there are, even in the Republic, who appear to disbelieve that husbandship or fatherhood, or both, involve actual accountability. They may have a notion that they ought to take care of their family, if they can do so without trouble, if the means are readily procured. But, if there be difficulties in the way, if sacrifices are to be made, they fold their hands and leave the issue to fortune, imagining that they have done their duty by wishing that things might be otherwise.

This is a mild and favorable presentation of the inner life of any number of American families whose heads are intelligent, and rank themselves as respectable. If these were invalids or dipsomaniacs, it would not seem singular; but that able-bodied, fairly-educated men, with no more vices than are usual with the masculine race, should fail from any cause within their control to support those who in every sense belong to them, and whom they have deliberately chosen to provide for, hardly seems credible. Perhaps we should not credit it, were it not for the strange, unexpected, often painful revelations made here and everywhere through divorce suits tried in the public courts. It is shown almost daily by unimpeached and unimpeachable testimony that husbands and fathers assuming to be reputable, and frequently held to be so until detected as base counterfeits, have for years done nothing toward the subsistence of wife and children. In many cases, they have not even looked after themselves, but have meanly eaten the bread—and yet it did not choke them—earned by the woman they have solemnly promised to love, honor, and protect.

The popular opinion that woman is a dependent creature; that she cannot make her own way in the world; that she needs to be guarded, hedged round, cared for by noble man, is pitiably controverted on every side in each city, town, and village of the country. It would be supremely mortifying to all of us if we should know how large a proportion of women furnish food, shelter, and clothing for their husbands and the offspring these have begotten. The actual figures, could they be gathered, would put all manhood to shame, and expose a widespread error. It has always been the boast of the Anglo-Saxon, particularly of the Anglo-American race, that its men are manly; that they respect and revere their women; that they stand between them and the battle of life; that they will not let their women drudge and toil, as so many foreigners do, when they have the health and strength to save them. And the great mass make good their boast—it is so much and so uniformly the Saxon habit that they who shirk the obligation may well be regarded as of alien blood, as they unquestionably are of alien spirit. Still, it must be conceded that the exceptions are humiliatingly many; that there are men and Americans really, and men and Americans nominally, and that the two are irreconcilably different.

The first duty of any and every man, whatever his breed or creed, whether civilized or uncivilized, to provide for her he pretends to love, and for those who are or should be the product of his love, is ignominiously neglected, though seldom openly disregarded, over all the land. Divorce suits unveil but a portion of them. There are fathers innumerable who support their married daughters, and their daughters' children because their husbands make no effort to do so; are absolutely lost to shame; have fallen in this respect below the lowest brutes. There are brothers without end that feel called upon to maintain their sisters or brothers' families because unnatural husbands and unnatural fathers are too lazy, too unprincipled, too contemptible, to take care of their own. There are honorable, conscientious men who have refrained from marriage and from having children because they have never seen their way clear to their proper rearing, and yet are expected to, and do, give of their hard-earned substance to sisters and brothers, and the progeny of these that have elected to marry and reproduce their kind in the face of prudence, justice, and the common good. The sacrifices which many make that in no sense appertain to them for unwisely wedded kindred, unworthy from recklessness and indisposition to be advised of such sacrifice or of the generous devotion shown, are more pathetic and magnanimous than most of us could be led to believe without detailed facts and the unroofing of countless homes.

What meanness, what injustice, is perpetually practiced in the name of wife and children! Men fawn and beg and lie and swindle and seek to excuse deceit and dishonor for their presumed behoof, while they are really degrading themselves for purely selfish ends. Hundreds of undeserving husbands and fathers say that they cannot do what they would for their own. "Cannot" is an unmanly phrase, and therefore befitting them. Few of them fairly try. They dawdle and whine, and appeal to kind hearts, and get what they should be ashamed to mention. "I would not do it but for my wife and children." He who is ever ready to say so is a meanlicent in spirit, a cur in conduct. Wife and children should be noble stimulants to exertion and enterprise, not acquittals for abjectness and self-abasement. Marriage and paternity are within one's option. They are not necessities, nor are they always desirable. When not respected and vindicated, they are discreditable, dishonorable, and dishonoring. A man who cannot, or will not, provide for his wife and children has no right to have them. Before he takes or begets them he should understand his powers. Even wife and children may exhaust his claim to indulgence.

MURDER BY DEGREES.

The recent verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree upon a charge against a wife of killing her husband by slow poison seems the more extraordinary and unwarrantable the more attentively the division into degrees is considered. How can killing by repeated doses of poison be otherwise than deliberate and premeditated? The only question can be whether the accused administered the drug with intent to kill; if he did not, there is no murder; if he did, the first degree is proved. This is illustrated by a case in Indiana two or three years ago. The accused mixed some cantharides in a glass of wine and gave it to a woman with whom he had a friendly acquaintance, and she drank it, not knowing it was drugged, and died from its effects. But there was no intent to kill; the offender's motive was merely to produce excitement and mental stimulation. He was convicted of murder in the second degree, but the conviction was reversed. The court held that some intent to kill was necessary, even to the second degree of murder. If the prisoner had no intent whatever to kill, he was not chargeable with murder at all; if he had such intent, the crime was necessarily of the first degree.

This division of murder into degrees originated in a humane desire to modify the punishment of the less deliberate forms, to discriminate between a killing aggravated by cool, deliberate, long-revolved design, and one done upon a sudden provocation, though intentionally. The common law roughly divided homicides by a single line, into murder and manslaughter, according as they were deliberate, intentional, malicious, or were accidental, involuntary, unpremeditated. But it made no distinction between a long and a short intent. A sudden blow in a quarrel, and assassination by lying in wait, were alike murder if there was a design to kill. Early statutes, in this State particularly, seem to have sought to restrict the idea of murder by introducing "premeditated" into the definition; but the courts held that a design to kill, formed even an instant before the blow, was premeditated, and warranted a conviction of murder. As a more efficient way of incorporating the desired change in the law, these degree statutes have been passed. Pennsylvania was the first State to make the division; many other States have followed: Alabama, California, Connecticut, Florida, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New-Hampshire, New-York, and Texas may be mentioned without exhausting the list. The phraseology varies, and the line of division is somewhat differently drawn in different statutes, but they all embody the same dictate of natural conscience, that one who contrives a murder by a prolonged plan and method more clearly deserves death than one who is provoked or tempted into it of a sudden, with time, indeed, to form the design, but without opportunity to reflect and draw back.

Many of these statutes mention poisoning by name as a form which, from its very nature, evinces that forecast and deliberation which characterizes the first degree. Pennsylvania says: "All murder perpetrated by means of poison, or by lying in wait, [with some other forms specified,] shall be deemed of the first degree." Connecticut, unless her law has been changed within a very few years, has the same definition. In New-Hampshire the statute specifies killing by poison, starving, or torture as examples of the first degree. A verdict that slow poisoning is murder in the second degree is simply absurd.

GENERAL NOTES.

The new Greenback Treasurer of Maine has the Presidents of three national banks among his bondsmen.

The Titusville (Penn.) *Herald* is of the opinion that the estimate of 4,500,000 barrels of crude petroleum, in tank in the oil region, is too high.

There are now 186 American vessels employed in the whale fishery, with an aggregate tonnage of 40,603. New-Bedford, Mass., owns 132 of them.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *News* condemns the defeat of the bill for the relief of William and Mary College as a piece of Democratic cowardice, discreditable even to Northern Democrats.

The yellow fever relief committee in Grenada, Miss., has published its report, showing that it received $24,493 in subscriptions, disbursed $16,298, and now has claims before it for $12,260.

The Memphis *Appeal* notes that while there are 20,000,000 acres of land in Tennessee unoccupied and untilled, strong men are begging from house to house in that city for employment.

An Eastern schooner has among its crew two daughters of its Captain, and it is said they do their work on deck as handily as able-bodied men. Nothing is said by the chronicler of their efficiency afloat.

Twice an Independent defeated the Democrats in the contest for Mayor in San Antonio, Texas. This year the thoroughly-whipped Democrats, anxious as ever for the spoils, have made this Independent their regular candidate.

The Quebec *Mercury* says that a young lady, who has for some years been a member of the community in the Convent of St. Marie, Hochelaga, recently left the institution by special permission of the Pope. During the reign of Pope Pius IX. she made application to leave.

The Cincinnati *Times* alleges that an old man in that city, after running through a fortune of $65,000 after marrying a second wife, carried the monument he had erected to his first wife at a cost of $1,400 to a marble-yard, and exposed it for sale, after the erasure of the inscription upon it.

The Chinese Minister at Washington having been asked by some one what his countrymen would do if banished from the United States, is said to have replied with felicitous satire, "They will doubtless all go to Ireland, Sir, for that seems to be the only country which Irishmen do not rule."

The Jacksonville (Fla.) *Union*, a Democratic paper, prints in its issue of the 9th inst. an unverified rumor that the State Canvassing Board had counted the vote of Madison County in compliance with the order of the

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

THE BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

The second concert of this season of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society, which the programme stated was the was hrushed and fifth concert of the society, was given last evening to a full house at the Academy of Music. The conditions of the entertainment were all favorable, and the audience may well be pleased with the result, for certainly no more satisfactory concert has been given in New-York or Brooklyn for many a day. The programme was as follows:

Symphony No. 8, op. 56; "Recollection of Mozart" ..... Mendelssohn
Chamber Song from the Christmas Oratorio ..... Bach
Miss Cary.
{Entr'acte, Ballet Music} "Ali Baba" ..... Cherubini
Concerto, No. 1 in E flat ..... Liszt
Miss Julia Rivé-King.
Aria, "Ah mon fils" ..... Meyerbeer
Miss Cary.
Overture, "Jassonda," op. 63 ..... Spohr

Mr. Theodore Thomas came from Cincinnati to conduct the orchestra, and did his work thoroughly and quietly, as he always does. There was no roughness or lack of finish perceptible throughout the evening, and it seemed to those who have for years been accustomed to Mr. Thomas' conducting as if he had never severed his relations with this band of perfect performers, whose movements so directed with his old-time ease and skill. Mendelssohn's Scotch symphony is always popular with the average audience. It is a graceful and beautiful composition, characteristic of its author, not difficult of comprehension, and yet so well written that the most exacting musician cannot but be charmed with it. Its performance last night was exceedingly good, the third and fourth movements being particularly well given, with a richness of tone and delicacy in the adagio that was entirely satisfactory. The selections from Cherubini's "Ali Baba," performed here for the first time, were an interesting feature of the programme. The work, which, it is stated, has been "revived by Carl Reinecke," was produced by Cherubini in 1833, some 10 years before his death, and when he was at the best of his powers. Both movements are written beautifully, and were played last night under Mr. Thomas' direction with an elegance and spirit which deserved the highest praise. Miss Cary was in excellent voice and sang in her best style. The "Slumber Song" of Bach, which she gave in the first part, was perhaps not a judicious selection for a concert, and with a less competent artist might have seemed tedious. She sang "Ah! mon fils" in the second part so well as to command the enthusiasm of the audience, which was not inclined to be demonstrative. It is to be regretted that this grand aria is not given by singers in French instead of Italian, for it is more effective in the former language, and there is no reason why it should not be sung as it was written when it is given by itself on the concert stage. Miss Cary was several times recalled and responded in the second part with a ballad. Mme. Julia Rivé-King contributed an artistic performance of Liszt's Concerto in E flat. Her technique was faultless, and she played with wonderful power. She was admirably sustained by the orchestra, and the concerto was given with a smoothness and musical excellence which deserve the highest commendation. The concert was, from the beginning to the end, a success, and was a credit to the society and all the artists who took part in it. The floral decoration of the stage was a noticeable feature which New-Yorkers are not accustomed to.

THE STRAKOSCH OPERA SEASON.

Mr. Strakosch announces the last week of his season of opera. The arrangements of the management point to a thoroughly successful close. For to-morrow night there is to be a repetition of "Aida," with Miss Kellogg and Miss Cary in the principal rôles, and increased efficiency is promised both in the matter of the chorus and orchestra. Tuesday evening "Faust" will again hold the stage, and the representation of the opera will derive its particular significance from the fact that Miss Maria Litta will make a first appearance in the rôle of *Margherita*. "Carmen" is the work announced for Wednesday evening, Miss Kellogg appearing as the heroine, and on Thursday night there will be a notable reinforcement of the company. This consists in the engagement of Mlle. De Muralva, who will sing the music of *Leonora* in "Il Trovatore." "Mignon" is the opera for Friday and a grand farewell matinée of "Aida" is announced for Saturday.

A NEW TENOR.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—A large audience was in attendance at Haverley's Theatre this evening upon the occasion of the representation of "Il Travatore" by the Mapleson troupe. The cast included Mario Ritz, as *Lenora*, to whose appearance the dressing-room war between herself and Minnie Hauk this week lent additional interest; Signor Gillandi as *Maurico*, Galassi as the Count, and Mme. Lablache as *Azucena*. The novelty of the performance was the first appearance of Signor Gillandi in this country. He was to have made his début in "Lucia" last evening, but was prevented by the fatigue of his long journey. As to his dramatic ability, it is hardly more than a conventional actor, and in this direction achieved scarcely more than an indifferent degree of success. His merits rather lie in his voice than in his action. He has a voice of medium power, pleasable quality, and best in its upper tones, which are penetrating and clear. He sings with intelligence, but with much effort, and, while not a great tenor, nor achieving a great success, he is more than a very considerable artist in his work, and at times sang with a fine burst of power. It is hardly fair to pronounce a final judgment upon him, as he arrived only yesterday, and is still much fatigued with his rapid journey, and evidently was ill at ease on facing a strange audience.

MUSICAL NOTES.

The Messrs. Carri will give their next concert on Tuesday evening. They will have an entertaining programme, and will be assisted by several eminent artists.

The Carl Lanser concerts will come to a conclusion next Tuesday evening, when the last of the series will be given at Chickering Hall. Miss Fannie Goodwin is the soprano, and Mr. M. Arbeskie is set down for a cornet performance.

The symphony concerts of the Chickering Hall series promise most successful results. The third public rehearsal takes place next Thursday afternoon, and the corresponding concert on the following Saturday. Mrs. J. K. Barton is the soprano, and Mr. Richard Hoffman the pianist.

The programme which Mr. Max Strakosch has arranged for this evening is of exceeding liberality, and not at all ultra-classical. Many prominent artists of his company will appear, and M. Remenyi, who continues to increase in popular favor, occupies a prominent place in the arrangements. The concert will take place at Booth's Theatre.

The end of the month will be signalized in musical records by a symphony concert of which Mr. O. B. Boise is the prime mover. The promoter of the concert has sufficient faith in himself to rely entirely on his original works. Mme. Nanette Falk-Auerbach, who has achieved success at the Peabody concerts in Baltimore, is a principal performer.

Elaborate arrangements have been made by the Arion Society, whose concert takes place at Steinway Hall next Friday evening. The orchestra includes over 50 members, who are under the leadership of Dr. Damrosch, and the soloists are of approved vocal culture and capacity. A prologue with an especial motive will be part of the procedure. Among the attractions of the evening will unquestionably be the Arion chorus and the very efficient orchestral force.

Albany rushes into the aesthetics, and with excellent discrimination selects M. Edouard Remenyi and Mme. Julia Rivé-King for its representatives in its first grand concert this season. There are other artists as well, but these are the "virtuosi." The concert will take place on the evening of the 23d at the Martin Opera-house; Poughkeepsie will have its concert on the 22d; Troy on the 24th, and the western tour of the Remenyi-Rivé-King combination will fairly begin at Cincinnati on the 29th, when the services of the Thomas orchestra will enter largely into the musical procedure.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Mr. Gilbert's play, "Engaged," is one of the novelties soon to be presented in this City.

An important event in theatricals will be the reappearance of Mr. John E. Owens to-morrow night, at the Park Theatre. He will play in "Dot," and he will have the excellent support of Mr. Couldock an actor worthy of high respect. Mr. Owens' Cold *Plummer* will have almost the flavor of a novelty for many young theatre-goers. The part of *Dot* will be intrusted to Miss Minnie Palmer.

Mr. Herman Lünde will not appear again as a reader before the public. His next venture will be made upon the stage.

The engagement of Messrs. Tom Thumb and company at Masonic Hall has been extended, and they will give their amusing performances throughout the present week.

The popularity of "The Banker's Daughter," at the Union Square Theatre, is undiminished. A brief reference to this well-conceived, highly interesting, and admirably-acted play, is all that is needed here.

"Love's Endurance" has proved an enduring attraction at the San Francisco Minstrels. To-morrow evening Mr. Sam Devere, a variety performer of good repute, will take his place among this joyous company.

That fine play, "Never Too Late to Mend," will be produced at the Olympic Theatre to-morrow evening by the Charles Reade Combination, which includes Mr. George Chaplin, Mr. Cyril Searle, Mr. W. J. Fleming, and Miss Dora Goldthwaite.

Miss Ada Cavendish seems to have favorably impressed Western judges with her *Rosalind*. The return of this lady to the Metropolitan stage shortly will be gladly welcomed, and there will then be given a better chance to measure her abilities.

There is nothing new to be said of the Aquarium. "Cinderella" is still being played afternoon and evening, and the other popular features of the entertainment are retained. It may be well to recall the fact that the fishes are, as heretofore, on exhibition.

The performances which are now being given at the Theatre Comique are creditable to the management of that house. Of their kind, they are equal to the best. During the coming week a well-varied programme will be interpreted by Mr. Harrigan, Mr. Hart, and their assistants.

Mr. Oliver Doud Byron will appear to-morrow evening at Niblo's Garden Theatre in "Ben McCullough." This piece will be performed only during the present week, giving place next week to an entirely new drama entitled "Hero," in which Mr. Byron will play the leading part.

Mr. D. H. Harkins will reopen the Fifth-Avenue Theatre next Saturday evening with Sidney Rosenfeld's adaptation of "Dr. Klaus." The cast will include Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Frank Hardenbergh, Miss Ella Wilton, and Miss Laura Don. Mr. Harkins will not play the chief part after all.

Mr. Lester Wallack's peculiar ability as a comedian is shown in its best light in "Ours." His *Hugh Chalcot* is a delightful performance throughout, and especially so in the third act. As presented and acted at Wallack's Theatre, Robertson's pretty play is unusually enjoyable, and in its progress one forgets that it is quite devoid of plot or purpose.

The faults which marred the first performance of that delightful musical comedy, "H. M. S. Pinafore," at the Standard Theatre, have since, in a large measure, disappeared. The representations at present are bright and joyous enough to turn the gall of our *Jacques* to good-humor. Miss Eva Mills makes up for her weak acting by some excellent singing, and the other performers do very well.

At the Broadway Theatre there will be no change of bill to-morrow. M. Angier's delicate and suggestive comedy "Les Fourchambault" will continue to be the attraction. No one should miss seeing this work of a great contemporary dramatist; for, although open in many ways to criticism, it is thoroughly representative in its methods and purpose. Mr. Wheelock and Miss Alice Lingard are seen to advantage in this play.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Prech, composer of the celebrated "Variations," died recently at Vienna.

Mme. Albani is said to have had 20 recalls after the fourth act of "Hamlet" in Moscow.

Herr Lenaz Brüll is writing a new opera. His "Golden Cross" was very successful in London.

M. Faure was to have begun his performances at the Théâtre de la Monnaie, Brussels, on Jan. 12.

"Never Too Late to Mend," with emendations by the author, Charles Reade, has been revived in London.

The London *Theatre*, in reviewing the year just past, speaks encouragingly of the present state of the drama in England.

A new operetta, "Blindekuh," by Johann Strauss, has been given, with but moderate success, at the Vienna Theater an der Wien.

The Teatro Real de Madrid is said to possess a singer of great power in Erminia Borchi-Mamo. Verdi, the composer, has predicted a fine future for her.

Mr. Palgrave Simpson has produced a play at the Royalty Theatre, London, the materials of which are taken from the familiar story of "Cinderella." As a whole it is pleasingly spectacular.

Herr Wagner is reported to have completed the score of "Parsifal," which will soon be published. The version for voice and piano is, it is said, to be executed by Herr Carl Klindworth.

In the January number of the *Theatre* the veteran playwright and critic, H. L. Blanchard, calls attention to the diversity of opinion about "Carmen" expressed by the musical critics of New-York.

The acting of Miss Ellen Terry as *Ophelia* in the revival at "Hamlet" at the London Lyceum Theatre, is pushed in the highest terms. One critic suggestively writes that she "looked like a broken lily—she was a Niobe, all tears."

The alarming reports concerning Mme. Adelina Patti are set at rest by a letter from Homburg, which states that the diva is merely suffering from rheumatism in the ankle. The rumor that she or her legs was to be amputated is without foundation.

The Paris Opéra Comique which has been for some time past singularly unfortunate in the new works produced, and has been subsisting on revivals of old pieces of established reputation, has at last fallen on a success, to judge from the reception of M. Paladilhe's "Suzanne," the words by MM. Leuroy and Cormon.

Offenbach's "Brigands" has been reproduced at the Paris Gaîté, agreeably from a simple operetta to a great extravaganza, with ballets, and the usual spectacular attractions of pieces of this class. The experiment succeeds, and the same composer's "Orphée aux Enfers," and the new venture promises to produce as satisfactory results.

The *Continental Gazette*, published in Paris, says: "There are 1,542 theatres in Europe, divided as follows among the different countries: Italy, 348; France, 327; Spain, 168; England, 150; Austria, 129; Germany, 101; Russia, 64; Belgium, 24; Holland, 23; Switzerland, 20; Sweden, 10; Norway, 8; Portugal, 16; Denmark, 10; Greece, 4; Turkey, 4; Roumania, 9; Servia, 1; Egypt, 3." This list is not absolutely correct.

A MUTINOUS SEA COOK.

When the barkentine Samos, Capt. William B. Henriksen, from Trieste, arrived at her wharf at Pier No. 41 East River yesterday afternoon, an officer of the Steam-boat Squad was called on board by the Master to take into custody Godfrey Hunter, a colored man, 23 years of age, who was charged with mutiny and attempting to kill the Captain of the vessel. It appears that these three days' two weeks ago, while on the high seas, Capt. Henriksen ordered Hunter, who was employed on the vessel as cook, to go below for some purpose. Hunter refused to obey the order, and when scolded for his disobedience, picked up a cleaver and attempted to brain the Captain. The latter, in self-defence, raised his hand to protect his head, and received the blow on his hand, cutting three of the fingers very badly. Hunter was overpowered by the crew, disarmed, and kept in irons until the vessel arrived at her wharf. He was looked up at the Central Office, and will be taken to Court to-day.

ANOTHER WORTH-STREET FIRE.

At 6 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in the cutting-room of Messrs. Springfield, Friedlander & Co.'s manufactory of cloaks and suits, on the fourth floor of the five-story brick building, Nos. 53 and 55 Worth-street. The alarm was given by the automatic signal to the quarters of the Lower Insurance Patrol, in Murray-street, and was promptly responded to by the wagon and a section of the patrol. Capt. Hull forced an entrance into the building and, with two fire extinguishers, succeeded in putting out the fire without calling the fire-engines into service. The damage will not exceed $50. The occurrence created a great deal of excitement down town, as the building is on the next block to that in which the great fire occurred on Friday night, and exactly opposite Claflin's establishment, and a similar disastrous conflagration was feared.

RE-ELECTED FOR THE FIFTH TIME.

At a meeting of the German Republican Central Committee on Friday evening, ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer was unanimously re-elected President for the ensuing year. This is the fifth occasion on which Judge Dittenhoefer has been complimented by re-electing him to the most prominent position in the organization—a position which he has filled with zeal and ability.

KILLED BY FALLING TIMBER.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Jan. 18.—Moses P. Dewitt, a carpenter in the employ of the Ulster County Iron-works, at Saugerties, had his skull fractured by a falling timber while at work on the new dock at the mill this morning. He died from the effects an hour and a half afterward. He leaves a wife and four children.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

METHODS AT THE TREASURY.

ANOTHER CALL FOR $20,000,000 OF BONDS—WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE TREASURER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Treasury now holds $563,986,800 in United States bonds to secure bank circulation. United States bonds deposited for circulation for the week ending to-day, $2,430,700; United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn during the week ending to-day, $2,416,900; national bank circulation outstanding—currency notes, $322,512,464; gold notes, $3,468,920. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $304,544 10, and the Customs receipts $263,-513 44. The receipts of national bank notes for redemption for the week ending to-day, as compared with the corresponding period last year, are as follows:

	1878.	1879.
New-York	$1,230,000	$1,800,000
Boston	1,837,000	1,031,000
Philadelphia	84,000	70,000
Miscellaneous	1,144,080	507,000
Total	$4,302,000	$2,916,000

Receipts to-day, $403,000.

The Secretary of the Treasury this afternoon issued the eighty-second call for the redemption of 5-20 bonds of 1865, coupons of 1867. The call is for $20,000,000, of which $10,000,000 are coupon, and $10,000,000 registered, bonds. The principal and interest will be paid at the Treasury on and after April 16, and the interest will cease on that day. Following are the descriptions of bonds:

"Coupon Bonds—Dated July 1, 1867, namely: $50; No. 37,021 to No. 46,000; $100, No. 47,001 to No. 60,000; $500, No. 37,001 to No. 46,000; $1,000, No. 48,001 to No. 67,500, all inclusive.

"Registered Bonds."—Redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after the 1st day of July, 1872, as follows: $50, No. 1,551 to No. 1,925; $100, No. 11,401 to No. 13,850; $500, No. 6,251 to No. 7,250; $1,000, No. 18,751 to No. 27,750; $5,000, No. 7,101 to No. 8,150; $10,000, No. 5,051 to No. 14,300, all inclusive.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan to-day amounted to $2,438,300.

WORK OF THE COMMITTEES.

A BILL TO BE PREPARED FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE TRADE DOLLAR AT PAR—THE JAPANESE INDEMNITY FUND—EX-ASSISTANT TREASURER CHANDLER'S CASE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The House Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, at its session this morning, authorized Mr. Muldrow to prepare a bill for the redemption of the trade dollar at par, and to prohibit its further circulation in the United States. Mr. Vance was authorized to report the bill introduced by Mr. Cummings to provide for the redemption in legal tenders of the subsidiary silver coin of the United States, and for the reissue thereof.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day held an informal conversation on the bill heretofore reported concerning the Japanese indemnity fund. Representative Hamilton particularly and the other members of the committee were in accord in the assertion that the United States cannot, consistently with its honor and character, retain possession of this amount of money, which the Government has never felt justified in covering into the Treasury. The committee has concluded to press the passage of the bill.

The House Committee on Printing, after long deliberation, has agreed to report to the House, with favorable recommendation, Representative Singleton's bill to reduce the expense of the public printing and binding.

Representative Lindsey, of Maine, is authorized by the House Committee on Claims to report favorably on a bill relieving Theophilus C. Chandler, late Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Boston, from all liability for the acts of Julius F. Hartwell, disbursing clerk under Mr. Chandler, in naively loaning Mr. Mellen, Ward & Co. amounts aggregating $450,000 out of the funds of the Sub-Treasury, for which Chandler was held liable. The committee takes the ground that as Hartwell was appointed by Chandler, but not his supposers, he [Chandler] should not be held responsible for misdemeanors of his subordinate, who was not under bonds for the faithful performance of his duty.

DEPOSITORS PERFECTLY SATISFIED.

THE OSWEGO CITY SAVINGS BANK REPORTED ABLE TO RESUME.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 18.—A meeting of the depositors of the suspended Oswego City Savings Bank was held this afternoon. About 600 persons were present, representing a large majority of the depositors of the bank. A committee of three prominent citizens, which has been engaged for two days examining the securities held by the bank, made a report to the meeting. The committee estimates the assets of the bank at $537,520 40. The liabilities, including interest to Jan. 1, 1879, are $531,819 47. The principal items of the assets are stated by the committee as follows: Cash, $48,014; United States 4 and 6 per cent. bonds, $52,621; Oswego City bonds, $37,113; Oswego County bonds, $15,190; town bonds, $108,420; Oswego City and County orders, full, $5,578; bank building, $30,000; mortgages and interest due and unpaid, $260,173; accrued interest on other loans, $11,936; call loans, $8,785. The committee assured the depositors that the bank was able, if allowed the usual business, to pay all depositors in full. Resolutions were adopted expressing confidence in the integrity of the officers and Trustees of the bank, protesting against any action of the Banking Department or event which should close the bank in the hands of a Receiver, and stating that, if necessary to establish the soundness of the bank, the depositors will submit to a reduction of 5 per cent. of their deposits. A committee of nine was appointed to carry out the views of the meeting, and a paper embodying the above facts will be presented to the court at Schenectady on Jan. 21.

MARINE DISASTERS.

THE BARK ITALIA PROBABLY A TOTAL LOSS—OTHER ACCIDENTS TO VESSELS.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Jan. 18.—The stranded Italian bark Italia, which came ashore on Deal Beach, three miles south of this place on Thursday, now lies 200 yards from shore on her beam ends, and will probably prove a total loss. Nothing can be saved except anchors, sails, and rigging, and even that is very doubtful. She is now in charge of the Baxter Wrecking Company. A part of the clothing of the Captain and crew, and the chronometer and other small articles were brought ashore to-day by the wreckers. The Captain is provokid at some of the newspaper articles, and has written a letter to Superintendent Havens, who has charge of the life-saving stations on the New-Jersey coast, stating that both the crew and himself have been well fed and cared for by Capt. Van Note and the crew of Station No. 6.

The steamer Relief, of the Coast Wrecking Company, has gone to the assistance of the schooner Cuba, ashore 10 miles south of Barnegat Light. Strong hopes are entertained of both vessel and cargo being saved.

WEYMOUTH HAVEN, Mass., Jan. 17.—This morning, during a thick fog, the steamer Eleonora, Capt. Johnson, from New-York for Portland, ran ashore on Middle Ground. The revenue cutter Samuel Dexter, Capt. Baker, went to her assistance, and hauled her off.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The British brig Eunice, Capt. Taylor, from Richibucto by the way of Sydney, Cape Breton, where she was towed in to repair damages, for the Clyde, was abandoned at sea. Her crew was rescued and landed at Flushing.

THE TWEED COMMITTEE'S WORK.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 18.—At the meeting of the Tweed committee to-day, W. B. Merchant, District Attorney of St. Mary's, testified concerning the affair on Newman's house. Nothing new was developed.

On motion of Senator Garland, it was ordered that United States Commissioner W. G. Fay take the testimony of witnesses subpœnaed but not examined by the committee, for Natchitoches, Texas, and Cavalousia Parishes; that Morris Marks may represent the majority of the committee, and H. D. Jones the minority; that the testimony so taken be transmitted to the Chairman of the committee, and treated in all respects as if taken by the committee. The members of the committee will leave the city this evening.

CLEMENCY TO PRISONERS.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—The Governor has pardoned Josiah W. Brandon, of Columbia County, convicted of assault and battery, and sentenced to Albany Penitentiary for six months. Adolph Bruns, of New-York, convicted of grand larceny, and sentenced to Sing Sing for three years and six months, has been restored to citizenship. David K. Pierce, of Oneida County, convicted in 1876 of arson, and sentenced to Auburn Prison for life, has had his sentence commuted to four years from Jan. 19, 1876, subject to the legal deduction for good conduct.

FIGHTING OVER MINING PROPERTY.

DEADWOOD, Dakota, Jan. 18.—A difficulty yesterday over some disputed ground between the Home-stake and Pride of the West Mining Companies resulted in the shooting of Alexander Frankenburg. The wound is not serious. The Sheriff and a posse are protecting the property, and no further trouble is anticipated.

WHAT IS WANTED FOR IDAHO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18.—A dispatch from Silver City, Idaho, dated to-day, says that Gov. Brayman's Message favors an extension of the Utah and Northern Railroad, providing the people of the Territory will not be subjected to any additional burdens. He favors the extinction of a leading Indian reservation in order that the valuable lands now held by the Umatillas and other tribes may be thrown open to settlement. He also dwells upon the importance of having a larger military force in the Territory.

CRISTOL BREAKS HIS COLLAR-BONE.

OVERMATCHED IN WRESTLING IN DETROIT—LOSING A CONTEST THROUGH A BROKEN BONE.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 18.—The wrestling match between Col. James H. McLaughlin, of this city, and Andrew Cristol, the French athlete, in Graeco-Roman style, best two in three falls, for $500 a side and door-money, came to an unexpected termination to-night. Cristol having his collar-bone broken in the first bout. The match, it was announced, would be conducted fairly and honestly, and excited general interest. The audience of 1,500 people filled Whitney's Opera-house. Dr. J. J. Mulheron, a prominent physician, and himself a fine athlete, was referee. The difference in physical appearance of the men was very marked when they came on the stage, stripped to their waists. Cristol is muscular and well developed, weighing 160 pounds, and depended on his agility and scientific knowledge to defeat McLaughlin, who towered over him like a giant. McLaughlin is famous as a collar and elbow wrestler, but is almost a novice in Graeco-Roman work, although he has a good theoretical knowledge of it. His weight was 222 pounds, and he was in perfect condition. The men commenced work at 8:25, and went at it with great determination. McLaughlin grappled the little Frenchman and threw him over his right shoulder, but he struck on all fours. Cristol seized McLaughlin from behind around the waist, and the latter, with his left arm, reached his right arm second, placed his hand on Cristol's neck, and whirled him on his back. Cristol struck with terrible force, with his right arm partly behind him, and when he arose to his feet was pale and almost helpless. He was assisted to the dressing-room, and three prominent physicians found on examination that the right collar-bone was broken squarely in two. Cristol felt much chagrined over the accident, but concluded that he was overmatched by his big opponent. He was placed in a carriage and taken to a hotel, where the fracture was reduced. McLaughlin, having won the first fall, and his opponent being disabled, was awarded the stakes and door money. He expressed great regret for the accident, but said it was unavoidable. The whole bout occupied only three minutes.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Superintendent of the Mounted Recruiting Service is ordered to cause all available colored cavalry recruits to be prepared and forwarded under proper charge to Trinidad, Colorado, for assignment to the Ninth Cavalry. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

Capt. K. R. Breese is detached from special duty at Newport, R. I., and ordered to the command of the Tennessee. Capt. John Irving, from command of the Pensacola, and ordered to the command of the receiving-ship Independence, at Mare Island Navy-yard; Ensign J. F. Underwood, from duty on the Coast Survey, and placed on sick leave; Mate John Odenhal, from duty on the Coast Survey, and placed on waiting orders.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The American Consul at Portsmouth telegraphs to the London agent of the New-York Associated Press that the United States ship Constitution is apparently uninjured. There is no damage whatever to the cargo. The Constitution will sail in three or four days for New-York. Another dispatch says that the vessel is making three inches of water an hour. Divers will examine her hull on Monday. A considerable quantity of chain-cable had to be jettisoned before she floated.

NOTES FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1879.

The President has recognized Giovanni Battista Raffo as Consul-General of Italy at New-York.

The President to-day signed the commissions of Orange Ferris, of New-York; James B. Howell, of Iowa, and Asa O. Aldis, of Vermont, to be Southern Claims Commissioners, and L. Bradford Prince, of New-York, to be Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of New-Mexico.

According to announcement heretofore made to the public, the Post Office Department has not withdrawn from the arrangements which it made in anticipation of the entrance of Peru to the Postal Union on Oct. 1 last, so far as it relates to correspondence from the United States addressed to Peru and sent by way of Panama. But the full prepayment of letter postage on such correspondence is required.

THE STATUS OF GEN. THOMAS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—Gen. Sheridan, President of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, makes the following statement: "The regular meeting of the society having been postponed until the completion of the equestrian statue of Major-Gen. George H. Thomas, at Washington, the artist, Mr. Ward, has given positive assurance that the statue will be completed early in June of this year. It is therefore thought best by those having in charge the announcement of the date and place of holding the next reunion, to await the completion of the statue, and then hold the reunion in Washington, that the members of the society may be present and participate in the ceremonies attending the unveiling of this monument to our old commander. Should any considerable number of members, however, object by letter, their requests will be duly considered, and the time of meeting be announced hereafter."

HOLDERS OF OVERISSUED STOCK.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18.—In the Common Pleas Court, to-day, Judge Hare delivered an opinion in the matter of the overissue of stock of the Philadelphia and Darby Railway Company. The question was as to the legal status of the holders of the fraudulent stock. He adjudged that the complainants who hold genuine certificates were entitled to have the stock transferred to them on the corporate books of the company, and the complainants whose certificates exceeded the limits prescribed by the charter were entitled to a sum equalling the value of the shares claimed by them when the case is again before the Master, and the damages are again assessed.

AN ALDERMAN'S SUDDEN DEATH.

HAMILTON, Ontario, Jan. 18.—Alderman Kenny Fitzpatrick, the senior Alderman of this city, having been a member of the board for 17 years, died suddenly in the Council Chamber at midnight, while in the act of moving a resolution.

PROVING HIS FATHER A MURDERER.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 18.—Robert Anderson, on trial here for the murder of his wife, was found guilty yesterday and sentenced to be hanged. He was convicted on the testimony of his little son, who was present at the killing.

OBITUARY.

REV. HORATIO N. BRINSMADE.

Rev. Horatio N. Brinsmade, D. D., died at his residence at Roseville, N. J., yesterday morning from disease of the heart. Deceased was the son of Dr. Thomas C. and Elizabeth G. Brinsmade, and was born in New-Hartford, Conn., Dec. 23, 1798. He graduated from Princeton in 1822, and studied theology with Rev. Joel Hawes one year longer. For nine years he was an instructor in the Deaf and Dumb Institute at Hartford. In 1828 he was ordained by the North Congregational Association, and preached for one year at Hartford. In 1831 he went to Collinsville and established a church, where he remained until 1834, when he went to Pittsfield, Mass., where he was Pastor until 1841. In that year he was called to the pastorate of the Third Presbyterian Church, of Newark. In 1853 he resigned on account of his wife's health, and went to Beloit, Wis., where he was Pastor of the First Congregational Church for seven years. In 1860 he returned to Newark, and became in charge of Wickliffe Chapel, and remained in charge until his death, though of late years he has only preached occasionally. He was a Trustee of Williams College for 17 years. He will be a daughter of Rev. Joseph Washburn, of Farmington, Conn.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Rev. Dr. H. N. Brinsmade, age 80 years, died suddenly yesterday at Newark, N. J., from heart disease. He was formerly Pastor of the Third and Wickliffe Presbyterian Churches in Newark, and had filled pulpits in Pittsfield, Mass., and Beloit, Wis.

Alfred Colt, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of New-London County since July 1877, died Friday night from congestion of the lungs, after five days' illness. He was a representative in the Legislature in 1862, and a State Senator from the Seventh District in 1868.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Michael Casey's house and barn, at Southampton, Mass., were burned yesterday morning. Casey's son, 7 years old, perished in the burning house, and the rest of the family barely escaped. The loss on the buildings was $800.

The Cincinnati Tin and Japan Company's factory, on Pearl-street, was damaged by fire yesterday morning to the extent of $6,000; fully insured in the Mutual Fire Companies.

The unoccupied house and barn of Dr. Otis Fernald, at Agger's Village, Mass., was burned by an incendiary last night. Loss, $8,000; insured in the Merrimac Mutual.

R. & C. Snow's grist mill, at Ware Village, Mass., was destroyed by an incendiary fire Friday night. The loss is $5,500; insured for $4,000.

The Jesuit church, on Esplanade Hill, Quebec, was injured by fire this morning to the extent of $8,000.

THE COMING CUE CONTEST.

SEXTON WITHDRAWS.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CHAMPION BILLIARD TOURNAMENT COMPLETED—MEETING OF THE PLAYERS.

Everything is now in readiness for the opening of the great battle of the cues, and, notwithstanding the retirement of the champion, Sexton, at the eleventh hour, the Brunswick & Balke tournament will begin to-morrow evening at Cooper Institute, with Albert Garnier and Jacob Schaefer as the players. Much interest has been taken by the public in the tournament, and, although the best player retires, there are still enough good players left to assure fine exhibitions. It is predicted that this tournament will develop more brilliant play than has ever been witnessed in the Metropolis, for in their practice the different experts have been unusually successful in netting large runs, and have surprised even the billiard fraternity itself. Garnier, especially, has been developing his powers to a marked degree, and is regarded as a formidable adversary by all the contestants. The list of competitors, as it now stands, omitting the names of Joseph Dion, retired on account of actual sickness, and William Sexton, comprises Jacob Schaefer, George Slosson, Albert Garnier, Thomas Gallagher, A. P. Rudolphe, Randolph Heiser, and Maurice Daly, seven in all. The tournament was originally arranged to cover three weeks, but it will now only continue about two and a half weeks. It has been arranged to play one game on the night of the opening, and two games daily thereafter until the close of the competition. The afternoon games open at 2:30 o'clock promptly, and the evening contests at 8 o'clock. The purses are as follows: Amounting $2,100 in gold, divided into a first prize of $1,000, a second of $600, a third of $300, and a fourth of $200. The winner of the first prize will also receive an emblem valued at $500, typical of the billiard championship of the world. The games will be played upon a quick-cushion table, and will be watched with interest by billiard players, as affording a means of judging of the relative qualities of the slow and quick cushion so far as general accuracy is concerned. The great hall of the Union, in which the contests take place, has not been considered well adapted to billiard exhibitions, but changes have been made which, it is claimed, will to a very large extent neutralize the defects as far as a good view of the players and the table are concerned. The five lower rows of chairs have been removed, and a low platform has been built in their place, upon which the table will be placed so as to afford a view of its baize-covered surface from all points of the hall.

The contestants held their final meeting yesterday to determine the general details of the play. There were present Messrs. Garnier, Schaefer, Slosson, Heiser, and Daly, Rudolphe and Gallagher being represented by proxy. It was agreed that the games should be governed by the rule adopted at the International Congress, the old rule limiting the play on "crotched" balls to three strokes remaining in force. The experts chose Michael Geary, the ex-champion, for referee, and G. H. Ellis for umpire. Should the visits to change the occupants of these two important posts if sufficient cause arose. The following letter, addressed to Mr. L. C. Newhall, the manager of the tournament, received on Friday evening, was then read:

My recent and continued ill-health has prevented me from giving proper attention to practice for the approaching tournament, and I feel I would not be able to do justice either to myself or the public were I to take part therein. Under these circumstances, I deem it best to withdraw from the list of contestants.

WILLIAM SEXTON.

To this the manager replied that, in view of all the circumstances, he agreed with the champion that the wisest course for him would be not to play in the forthcoming tournament. Sexton's action was the chief topic of comment in billiard circles yesterday, and was generally condemned, the contestants themselves expressing disapproval of his withdrawal. In withdrawing he has broken his express promise to play which accompanied his signing of the articles of agreement, and this fact of course is greatly to be regretted, as it will, without doubt, strike a severe blow at his popularity with the public. Without regard to the motives that prompted his withdrawal, the course is considered weak, for he has had practice, and played exhibition games in Albany three days ago.

AN OLD EXHIBITION LION DEAD.

From the Janesville (Wis.) Gazette, Jan. 11.

"Parker," the old lion, who season after season, has been gazed upon by thousands who have crowded to see Burr Robbins' circus and menagerie, is no more. Yesterday afternoon he breathed his last, old age and its infirmities having weakened him so that death had an easy victory over him. He was a very large animal, and was among the first performing lions ever exhibited in this country. He was among the first tamed by Crocket. Crocket, in spite of the warnings of friends, entered the cage occupied by "Parker" and other lions. "Parker" pounced upon him and a fierce struggle ensued, but Crocket came forth conqueror. The lion got his revenge on man, however, in 1862 he broke from his cage in Astley's amphitheatre, in London, where he was on exhibition, and pouncing upon Jarvey, who was Crocket's assistant, killed him instantly with his fangs. Not content with having killed his keeper, he tossed his limp and lifeless body to and fro, as a cat would a dead mouse. When Crocket appeared on the scene with the remains in his charge, a fierce struggle ensued. Crocket procured blankets, and succeeded in covering them with spirits, fastened them to long poles and set fire to them. By thrusting these hot flames into the very face of the wild lion, the animal was frightened and made to walk back into his cell where he was secured. "Parker" was afterward housed in the Zoological Garden at London, where he was visited by hundreds. The lion was brought to this country in 1868 in connection with the European circus, and at the sale of that concern in 1872 was purchased by Mr. Robbins. "Parker" has felt the infirmities of age for several months, and it has been with some difficulty, toward the last of the season, that he could mount the cage, on top of which he was always posed during the street parades. For the past few weeks he has grown feebler, and though his appetite kept good, the food did not seem to strengthen him, and, worn out at last, he closed his record.

SOUTHERN "GOOD-WILL."

A local correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* writes: "Those who have no 'sectional' or other kind of dislike or hatred for the white people of the South are dissatisfied with such expressions of good-will as are contained in the private letter from a gentleman in Bennettville, S. C., published in your issue of to-day, for the reason that the good-will seems to be of so little practical value. To illustrate: Some of us continue to be interested in the education of the freedmen. We try to work in a perfectly legitimate, unobtrusive, and unobjectionable manner. In the town of Aiken, S. C., the only building that is not or cannot be insured is the school-house for colored children. The risk is declined by the insurance companies because the destruction of that kind of building by incendiaries or mobs is apprehended. The companies are right. Since the first of the year the fences has been destroyed and the building fired. Little commercial facts like these, (many more could be given,) that are quite beyond the reach of enough very much more with the well-wishers of the South than do rhetorical phrases about the 'Southern heart' and 'rivers of blood.'"

FREDERICK DOUGLASS ON THE SOUTH.

In a letter explaining a misapprehension of a critic, Frederick Dougl

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

VARIOUS SUBJECTS DISCUSSED.

MODIFICATION OF THE SUGAR DUTIES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The oft-reiterated, interesting, and most valuable articles published in your influential journal on the economic questions of the day, induce me to ask the favor of reviewing the proposed sugar tariff in your columns. For the last 13 months the agitation on the so-called sugar tariff has unceasingly been before the public. There has been so much said and written on the subject, that the public in general has become quite bewildered to comprehend what it is all about. I desire, if possible, to give a synopsis of the whole question before I go into the proposed tariff alteration. In 1861, the so-called Dutch standard, or color test on raw sugar was adopted, as a means of collecting duties, and, after a few changes in the rates, the final duty, in 1866, was adopted, as follows:

	Per Pound Duty.
On sugar not above No. 12 in color	3 cents
On sugar above No. 12 and not above No. 16	3½ cents
On sugar above No. 16 and not above No. 20	4 cents

This tariff was in operation until July 14, 1870, when it was altered for the tariff now in force. It will be observed that in the tariff above quoted No. 12 was the lowest number, and 3 cents per pound was the lowest duty.

Now, it should be understood, that sugar No. 12 in color, is necessarily 12° of color advanced in raw sugar, and holds the same relation in its quality as a raw material that cleaned and scoured wool holds to unwashed wool. That is to say, if a duty of 3 cents a pound was levied on all raw wool unwashed, washed, or scoured, people would prefer to import the foreign washed and scoured wool, inasmuch as the duty would be so much less on an ad valorem basis on scoured wool than on uncleaned wool. The case with raw sugar was exactly the same. From the date of fixing a duty of 3 cents a pound on raw sugar, beginning with No. 12, it gave almost a monopoly to Cuba, that island being in a position to produce the better article.

As an incontrovertible fact, by the official returns of 1869-70, when this duty was in full force, we imported during that year a total amount of 1,160,460,114 pounds sugar, of which Cuba and Porto Rico sent us 932,239,525 pounds, and the rest of the world only about 228,000,000 pounds. In other words, Cuba and Porto Rico, during the 3-cent. tariff on sugar up to No. 12, supplied this country with about 81 per cent. of foreign imported raw sugar. When it was found that this one-rate duty arrangement, up to No. 12, deprived our refiners and merchants from importing and using the low grades of sugar which had in the meantime found a market in England, a combination of refiners and importers got to work to upset this tariff so much in favor of Cuba, and in 1870 the present sugar-tariff was adopted, which is in short as follows:

	Per pound.
On melado and think syrup	1½ cents.
On raw sugar up to No. 7	1¾ cents.
And not above No. 10	2 cents.
Above No. 10, and not above No. 13	2½ cents.
Above No. 13, and not above No. 16	3½ cents.
Above No. 16, and not above No. 20	3½ cents.
Above No. 20	4 cents.

This arrangement was simply to allow the lower grades of raw sugar to be imported under the new tariff. The change of this more extended tariff in raw sugars was really marvelous. In 1872, the first year of this new law being in full force, the importation of raw sugars increased as follows:

	1870. Under 3 Cents Duty. Pounds.	1872. Under Free, & 3 cent Duty. Pounds.
Total importation of raw sugar	1,160,460,000	1,457,294,000
Low-grade sugars from all countries except Cuba	228,120,000	413,149,000
Sugar imported from Cuba and Porto Rico	932,339,000	1,044,143,000

At a glance it will be seen that the increase in the importation of raw sugar from Cuba was about 11¼ per cent., and from the rest of the world it was over 80 per cent.

Nor has the effect of this tariff changed in seven years. For we find that in 1877 the whole importation of Cuba and Porto Rico sugars was 988,897,728 pounds, nearly 60,000,000 pounds less than in 1872, and only 56,000,000 pounds more than in 1870, while the increase from the rest of the world of sugar from all the rest of the world reached in 1877 to nearly 600,000,000 pounds—the exact figures are 595,265,195 pounds. When we coolly and statistically analyze these figures we must come to the conclusion that: First, Cuba is making the higher grade of sugar, having the means to employ slave labor to make immense quantities and the money for erecting expensive machinery to produce centrifugal sugar; second, that Cuba finds a ready and large market slipping away from her by the present tariff, or in fact any tariff that will allow our importers and refiners to buy a low-grade cheap foreign sugar; third and last, that the whole tariff agitation, including the charges of adulteration, or any other abominable charge, is simply a well-calculated project to get one rate of duty on raw sugar up to No. 13, the very sugar Cuba can produce, which must keep nearly all the sugar from Brazil, South America, Manila, China, and many of the West India islands out of our market.

The time chosen by Cuba and her friends for such a change was very propitious. Our present tariff levies duties by the color test only, regardless of value. Now, in order to evade the higher duty, some cargoes of Demerara sugars were said to have been artificially colored, that is to say, a high-priced and light-color sugar was made dark in order to pay less duty. This grievance the Treasury tried to correct. But, sooth to say, there is really no remedy in law for as our Tariff is now, the grocers and producers coloring the sugar. But the grievance was there, and the Treasury wants a law to rectify it. During the last session of Congress, the Secretary called attention to it, and it was generally conceded, that inasmuch as the polariscope is used by the buyers and sellers in our immense sugar market as a test to ascertain the value of raw sugar by its saccharine strength, that the Government should avail itself of the same means to use it as a detective to discover the value, if not the color, of raw sugar. Then began the agitation for a one-rate of duty on all raw sugar up to No. 13, and as I have shown, would throw the advantage to Cuba for her better class of sugar and deprive us of buying all lower grades of sugar elsewhere. When it was found that such a tariff was rather against the freedom of allowing people to buy a raw product, and especially made so by an act of Congress, another ally was brought in by these one-rate-of-duty advocates, and that was the adulteration scare.

Now, this adulteration of sugars, if it exists, is entirely another issue, and it is an imposition upon the common sense of the people to make them believe that one rate of duty up to No. 13 would prevent it. Let it be understood that a No. 13 sugar is a raw sugar and must be refined here. If, therefore, refiners add sawdust, No. 10 sugars in nothing them in color up to No. 20, why in the world could or would they not adulterate the No. 20 sugar made out of No. 13? Therefore the adulteration cry, although a very proper matter for investigation by every Board of Health in the country, for the protection of consumers, has no more to do with the tariff than we as a nation have to do with England's quarrel with Shere Ali. But the cry was a good one to oppose, and we find that the Ways and Means Committee have really agreed 7 to 4, to adopt a one-color rate up to No. 13, which simply means a tariff for and in favor of Cuba.

Should such a tariff pass, we would most decidedly be deprived of exchanging our own manufactures with the low-grade-sugar producing countries of the world. I beg most emphatically to state that as a free trader I look upon a law which deprives our importers of the privilege of buying a low-priced raw product, such as sugar, as most unjust and disastrous. During the 18 months of agitation on the sugar tariff, whether it was by the refiners, merchants, the Treasury, Cuban slaveholders, or Louisiana planters, no one has ever agitated the question of reducing the duty on sugar, say to 1 cent a pound. The great public, the real consumers and tax-payers, are left out of this question entirely. In fact, the American consumers hold the same relation to the tariff question that the eternal pitcher holds to the well. If the stone is flung at the pitcher, woe to the pitcher, and if the pitcher is flung at the stone, woe to the pitcher also; in every case woe to the pitcher. Whatever changes are made in this sugar tariff, no relief will be felt by the consumers. The tariff will exact its full pound of flesh, which, in this instance, is about 50 to 60 per cent. duty on sugar on the average.

J. S. MOORE.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 16, 1879.

TICKET COLLECTION ON THE EAST SIDE ROAD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read and heard much concerning the lamentable and incompetent management of the New-York Elevated Railroad, but I have seen nothing concerning the utter want of system prevailing on that line in the matter of collecting tickets. A passenger by the Metropolitan line buys a ticket and knows exactly what to do with it, viz., to retain it until he reaches his destination, and then deposit it in the ticket-box, having his attention called to the matter in a gentlemanly way, if for any reason he may have forgotten it. But on the New-York line he is at an utter loss to know what to do with his ticket—whether to hand it to the brakeman or conductor when he gets on, to keep it until the conductor comes through the car for it, or to retain it until he gets off and then deliver it to some one empowered to receive it. All these three methods are practiced on the New-York Elevated Railroad, much to the confusion and annoyance of passengers. On getting off a train a few mornings ago, having put my ticket in my pocket to protect my hands from the cold, and not having it in mind, I was compelled to hear the sarcastic suggestion that I had better remember the matter in future. It would seem, notwithstanding the fact that the trains of this road average some 27,000 miles per day, as stated in President Field's report, that the blundering (mis)managers are not able successfully to cope with the simple matter of the collection of tickets, to say nothing of other and weightier matters in which they have shown such incompetency and disregard for the public's needs and the public's rights.

W.

IN DEFENSE OF THE EAST SIDE ROAD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As your paper has probably a greater circulation upon the East Side than any other New-York daily, and as the columns of the press seem to be open for the complaints and criticisms of the public as regards the defective and faulty construction and inefficient management of the New-York Elevated Railroad, will you kindly allow me a small space for the purpose of taking a common-sense view of the other side of the question? that is, to give the railroad company due credit for the herculean efforts they have made, and are still making, to give the citizens of the East Side the benefits and conveniences of rapid transit, and as I am a resident of the East Side, and am glad to avail myself of the privilege of getting to my business in about one-third the time formerly consumed, and as I have failed to see the abuses complained of, I desire to offer my testimony in rebuttal of many of the statements made by my illustrious predecessors.

In the columns of THE NEW-YORK TIMES of Jan. 5 a most bitter attack is made upon the construction and management of the New-York Elevated Railroad, commencing with this statement: "Built as cheaply as possible, equipped as poorly as possible, run as inconveniently as possible, and with an eye to the biggest possible profits." The gentleman who said this is decidedly in error throughout. As regards the construction of the road, it has been built under the direction and supervision of the best engineering talent in this country. The plans have been drawn under a most careful and thorough calculation as to strain, lateral pressure, crushing weight, tensile strength, and oscillation, experimented upon and thoroughly tested before the work was commenced. The gentleman at the head of the engineering department is well known as the best that can be obtained, and his previous reputation is such that his fitness for the position he now occupies is established beyond question. The work has been prosecuted and carried forward under the supervision and inspection of a thoroughly capable and well-qualified corps of engineers and inspectors, who have directed and watched the building of every pier, the setting of every column, and the laying of every rail from the Battery to Harlem River. Every pound of iron has been tested, and every foot of timber has been thoroughly inspected. All defective work has been reconstructed, and all defective material has been rejected and thrown out. The remark has often been made in my hearing that "that thing on stilts is going to tumble down one of these days." Dismiss your fears, gentlemen. That thing is not going to fall. It was built to stay. So much for the construction of the road.

"Equipped as poorly as possible." Now, as regards the equipment of the road. The engines were selected out of the many offered, on account of their combining the latest and best principles known, as well as for their fitness for the work required. The cars are built of iron and gold-plated glass, and are the best rolling stock of a rival corporation, it is true, but they are well adapted to the work, and are all that any sensible passenger requires. What the people want is rapid transit and low fares, not luxurious drawing-room cars at high rates for the ride of 15, 25, or 30 minutes. A great complaint is made about their not being heated. Well, the management are doing all that can be done, I understand, to remove that objection. At the same time I had rather ride in a loaded car without fire (and I speak for others as well as for myself) than to ride in one heated up to 70°, 80°, or 90°, with the breaths of 75 to 100 persons mingled together, thereby producing an effluvia or malaria insupportable and highly dangerous to health. Who re colds are contracted is not from riding in a cold car, but from getting out of a heated car with a temperature of 90° into an atmosphere of 10° or 20°. So much for rolling stock and equipment.

"Run as inconveniently as possible." The gentlemen are again in error. On the contrary, common sense would show to any well-balanced mind that it is for the interest of the company to accommodate as many of the traveling public as they can, for therein lies the profits of their business, and the facts of the case are that the management are doing all that lies in their power to increase the number of their trains and the capacity of the road. The work is still in an unfinished condition as regards terminal facilities; it was opened the middle of July last year, and at the earliest practicable moment, to satisfy the demands of the people. Complaints were the order of the day at the slowness or tardiness of the company in completing the road, when at the same time the work was being pushed night and day. And there is no instance on record where the same amount of work (of a like nature) has been completed in anything like the same time. And now, after the road has been open less than three weeks, it is expected to work as smoothly and systematically as though it had been open for years. The demand upon the capacity of the road is altogether unprecedented. No one expected that the whole city would day would carry anything like the number of passengers that are daily being transported over the line.

Is it any fault of the management that more passengers demand transportation over the road than it can accommodate at the present time with its cramped terminal facilities and incomplete condition? The name and reputation of its present General Manager is a guarantee that all that can be done will be done to increase its carrying capacity at the earliest possible moment.

"Run with an eye to the biggest profits possible." That the New-York Elevated Railroad Company expect and desire to realize a profit on their tremendous outlay of money is probable. What company does not? Does the merchant lease or build his store, stock it with goods, and employ clerks and salesmen for the purpose of losing money? People generally think not. So much for the profit side of the argument. A word for the hard-worked and patient trainmen. Complaints are daily made about the inactivity and incompetency of conductors and brakemen without, I believe, any just cause. I have failed to see a single instance in point. On the contrary, I never saw (and I have seen a great many) a more patient, obliging, polite corps of men on any road. They are subjected to the most trying ordeal that any men in the same position ever suffered. If it is trying to the passengers, is it not doubly so to the trainmen, especially between the hours of 5:30 and 7:30 A. M. and 5 and 7 P. M.? Hustled, pushed, and crowded by an ugly, hungry crowd until they are exasperated beyond measure, and until it becomes almost a physical impossibility for them to perform the arduous duties of their respective positions, if they had not the patience of Job they would retaliate, but I have failed to hear or see a single word of incivility or act of incompetency. A few nights ago I heard a passenger make the remark: "They have got the biggest set of loafers on this road that can be found in the City," when the brakeman with whom he had attempted to quarrel had not done or said a single act or word of incivility. It seemed to me that the passenger was the biggest loafer of the two.

A word to certain passengers, and I have done: Try and recognize the necessities of the case and mutually accommodate each other. Try and assist the trainmen rather than hinder and by your acts in their arduous duties. Do not think or fancy that your little 5-cent nickel is any larger or worth any more than that of any other passenger, or that it entitles you to say more privileges or that it gives you the right to take charge of and run the train. Try and accommodate each other; do not obstruct passengers who want to get off, and when you are once on, do not try to prevent others from doing likewise. Do not block up doorways to the exclusion of passengers who want to get on the train and get to their homes as well as yourself. Every night the doorways of the New-York Elevated Railroad trains are blocked up by a loafer-ish crowd, who utterly refuse to move forward or listen to the entreaties of the brakeman. They jeer and hustle the brakeman, and laugh and hoot at the efforts of a tired and impatient mass of passengers who want to get on the train and get to their homes, as well as those loafers I refer to. A thorough application of a policeman's locust upon their thick and ugly heads might have a beneficial effect, but moral suasion or appeals to them as gentlemen have no effect whatever. Correct these abuses and follies, and the New-York Elevated Railroad can give passengers more and better accommodations.

J. C. F.

THE PLATFORM AND THE STAGE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Miss Dickinson, in her new lecture on "The Platform and Stage," says a good many rather clever things, but certainly one of her statements is so utterly opposed to the fact that I desire to protest against its passing current as truth. Of our churches, the lecturer remarks that in a majority of cases "you will find a thoroughly conscientious man giving to his hungry audience a stone when they ask for living bread—music that neither thrills nor exalts." The lecturer then indulges in a pean over the rowdy b'hoys who shout in the galleries of the theatres, and declares that "everybody likes the jolly fellow, even if he is in shirt-sleeves or a dirty coat."

Miss Dickinson complains that the church is not made "a place which people want to enter, a place with which they have the same pleasant associations they have with the theatre." Each to his taste, and no one need find fault with Miss Dickinson for preferring the presence of the "b'hoys" in the gallery to the class of people usually found in our churches. But when Miss Dickinson further said that the poorly-clad men and women can find no place in our churches, she certainly made a misstatement. She refers to "well-to-do" people, who themselves stands by the door, they are not politely invited to remain, but impolitely shown out of the door by one of the servants of the Master who "is no respecter of persons." Miss Dickinson confessed to having "shouted herself hoarse" at the play, and if she can listen unmoved to the sublime musical compositions as rendered at many of our churches, is it not her own fault? For my part, I have enjoyed the thrilling excitation of religious musical compositions rather more even than the company of lively "good fellows" independent of the theatre. But I just want to tell Miss Dickinson that the sale of strengthening her argument, should Miss Dickinson make the second statement I have quoted? Who ever saw such an act? Who ever saw a properly-clad person "impolitely shown out" of a church, unless, indeed, he was "drunk or disorderly," when even the "b'hoys" would probably hustle him out of the gallery of a theatre if he should venture there. What Dickinson means to be in spiteful ignorance of the customs of our churches, but she should not "set down aught in malice."

E. C. Y.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 18, 1879.

THE INTER-COLLEGIATE ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of Saturday, 11th inst., in the report of the meeting of the Inter-Collegiate Literary Association occurs the statement that, though the association had paid only 25 per cent. of the amount due to the prize-men of last year, the "representatives of the colleges declared themselves satisfied." Now, we, as prize-men of the association, are moved to inquire who these representatives were who declared themselves satisfied. Not the prize-men, surely, for we have never been consulted and are anything but satisfied. Could it have been the members of the managing body of the association? Then we have yet to learn by what right the association can repudiate a debt voluntarily incurred, and one from which it has not been released by its creditors. It does not seem to us to redound greatly to the honor of an association professing such high and disinterested aims as the Inter-Collegiate Literary Association to secure competitors from the different colleges by offering large prizes and then, when the time for payment arrives, for its managers to express themselves satisfied with their non-payment. It looks extremely well and dignified on paper to have a contest for mere honor and not for "pecuniary gain," (much better than to promise prizes and then not to pay them,) and in an economically-managed association might prove successful, but how has the association in question striven for that goal in the past? A brief review of its history may not be inappropriate in the present juncture: The association was formed originally for the purpose of counteracting the boating predilections evinced by several colleges, and to recall students to their books by stimulating their ambition. The association held its first prize contest in 1875, and, though the business depression was then as wide-spread as it is now, it secured pecuniary assistance sufficient to pay all the prizes and expenses of that year, and that too when the prizes were larger than last year. At that time the management was in the hands of the most eminent and energetic of its members. But the prosperity was short-lived. Some of the clerks or salesmen for the purpose of losing money? People generally think not. So much for the profit side of the argument. A word for the hard-worked and patient trainmen. Complaints are daily made about the inactivity and incompetency of conductors and brakemen without, I believe, any just cause. I have failed to see a single instance in point. On the contrary, I never saw (and I have seen a great many) a more patient, obliging, polite corps of men on any road. They are subjected to the most trying ordeal that any men in the same position ever suffered. If it is trying to the passengers, is it not doubly so to the trainmen, especially between the hours of 5:30 and 7:30 A. M. and 5 and 7 P. M.? Hustled, pushed, and crowded by an ugly, hungry crowd until they are exasperated beyond measure, and until it becomes almost a physical impossibility for them to perform the arduous duties of their respective positions, if they had not the patience of Job they would retaliate, but I have failed to hear or see a single word of incivility or act of incompetency. A few nights ago I heard a passenger make the remark: "They have got the biggest set of loafers on this road that can be found in the City," when the brakeman with whom he had attempted to quarrel had not done or said a single act or word of incivility. It seemed to me that the passenger was the biggest loafer of the two.

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J. C. F.

THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF AMERICAN ART.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The article in THE TIMES of Jan. 8, urging better support of the art schools in the United States, is certainly deserving of careful consideration. Without such schools, adequately endowed and fully equipped with the necessary appliances, and under the guidance of trustworthy teachers, very little may be expected of the future of art in America.

But such schools are only a part of that which is needed to give impetus to our native art, and perhaps it is not overstating the case to maintain that far more than half of what ought to be done must be sought in a different direction. Granted that our schools, present and prospective, shall raise for us a most magnificent crop of able and talented artists: what shall we do with them, and what shall they do for us? Shall they go on, as heretofore, painting pictures "on speculation," forced to create a market for their wares, either through the advertising done for them by interested dealers, or by the influence which their standing in society may exercise in their favor? If that is to be the case, it may justly be feared that to encourage young men and women to devote themselves to the study of art, by tempting them with the facilities offered by the schools, will prove to be a cruel wrong, a snare, and a delusion, which will lead many to misery and despondency.

But it is even doubtful whether schools alone will be sufficient to raise such a crop. A national art—and such a one is aimed at by the writer of the article in question—was never yet called forth by "connoisseurs" buying pictures as articles of luxury, and simply with a view to furnishing their houses. A national art must be a national concern, and cannot be locked up in private cabinets, or classified under rubrics and headings in galleries. The art that is thus treated is dead. It becomes a matter of scientific interest, but it is no longer a living issue. If, therefore, we desire to see a national art arise, we must not rest contented with setting a lot of artists into this world, and then leaving them to struggle on as best they may, but we must also tax our energies to bring about the conditions under which these artists may thrive and prosper. How shall this be done?

Long before Squanderos brought together the remnants of antiques which formed the nucleus of what may be regarded as the first art school ever opened in Europe, long before the Academy was opened in the gardens of the Medici in which the youthful Michelangelo began his career as a sculptor, and several hundred years before the Carracci started their schools, from which went forth the artists known as eclectics, the foundations were laid for the grandeur of Italian art. Nor did regular and professed schools of art arise in the countries north of the Alps until the glories of northern art had faded or died out altogether. It may, indeed, be said, and in fact has been said, that the rise of schools and academies marks the beginning of the decline of art. The enemies of the academies (among which the writer of this article is not) will, however, have to be silenced, might, indeed, maintain with some show of reason, if history alone be consulted, that they are simply the death of art; and every one must admit, in view of this, that the stone men never be expected to create a national art. Schools, from their very nature, must be, in a certain sense, imitative and eclectic. They can at least teach the technical parts of art, but they can never supply inspiration.

What, then, was it that gave to the Italian art of the Renaissance its power and wealth? What is it that has made French art the admiration of the world? What is it that gives to the modern German its reawakening art of Germany during the first half of the present century? Not the schools, but the opportunities offered to the artists! What would Giotto have been without the wish of the church of Assisi, on which to display his talents? Or Masaccio without the Brancacci Chapel? Or Pietro Perugino without the Cambio? Or Andrea del Sarto without the Convent of the Scalzi? Or the whole brood of artists who worked there, without the Campo Santo at Pisa? Or Raphael without the Vatican and the Farnesina? And if any one wishes to know the secret of the strength of the Greek art, let him only look at the art item in the budget of the City of Paris, and he need not trouble himself to go back to the seventeenth century to find further hints as to the manner in which a national art may be developed. As to Germany, what would have become of the young men congregated in Rome about the year 1820 without the frescoes in the Casa Bartholdy, and where would Munich art now be had not King Louis been the patron of arts that he was? Of course, it will be said that the Munich art of to-day has little in common with the art of Cornelius, of Schnorr von Carolsfeld, and their contemporaries. But this seems true only at first sight. As well might it be said that the art of Phidias, on, better still, of Skopas and his cotemporaries, had nothing in common with the archaic sculptures of the Temple of Ægina. But it will be objected, we must first have the artists able to execute monumental works, and then the conditions in America are quite different from those in Europe, and no parallel can therefore be drawn between art here and there. The State, in fact, cannot be asked to do for art in the United States what it did in Italy or elsewhere.

Agreed, for argument's sake, that we have no writers before the eleventh volta such as the one pointed out above. How shall we get them? Shall we not go into the water before we have learned to swim? In that case, it is absolutely certain that we shall never get into the water, and shall never learn to swim. Italy did not stand by until she had a Raphael to decorate her walls. Generation after generation of painters had been employed in such work before the great son of the Renaissance dawned upon the world; and generation upon generation of those who employed the painters had gone on knocking off the walls the frescoes ordered by their predecessors, to make room for the works of new men, whose creations corresponded better to the more refined taste that had gradually arisen. We cannot, however, go to the other extreme, and maintain that the frescoes of such or such an old master were destroyed to make room for the paintings of younger men. But the destruction is to be deplored only from a historical point of view. For the development of Italian art it was absolutely necessary. For it was only the continued exercise of their faculties on a grand scale that made it possible for Italian artists to reach the highest eminence even in easel paintings.

The objection that the State has no business to meddle with art may appear to be more potent, but it is fallacious for two reasons. The first reason is that it will be most difficult to show why the State, if it builds at all, should not build beautifully and decorate becomingly what it has built; and the second is that, after all, the State, as such, did really comparatively little in the best days of the municipal republics of Italy to help along the development of art. The greater part of the orders given to the artists emanated from corporations of one kind or another, who took a pride in having their halls or the chapels dedicated or owned by them painted by the best artists of their day. The convents and congregations, the guilds and the associations of merchants vied with one another in works of this kind, and thus became the most powerful factors in the development of the national art of Italy. And here it is where we Americans may learn a profitable lesson. The hope of a national art will remain fruitless as long as almost the only form of art known to us shall be cabinet pictures, destined to be locked up in the private houses of wealthy citizens. But the national art which we long for will take its birth from the time when our corporations and our wealthy private citizens begin to imitate the example of the men of Italy of the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries. When our exchanges shall be decorated like the Cambio of Perugia before alluded to, when the religiously-disposed shall feel it necessary to add the glories of art to their places of worship, when our legislative halls shall be covered with the creations of genius as were those of the public palaces of Italy, and when thus art will be found everywhere, even in the crowded haunts of heathens—then, and then only, may we begin to hope that our dreams of a national art may be realized.

A small beginning has been made, and the opening of the new Capitol at Albany may, perhaps, be recorded in future art-histories as one of the events which marked the opening of a new era. But the signals "were more ominous than distinguished."

The decoration of Trinity Church, in Boston, however divided opinions may be as to its merits, is another move in the same direction. But a vast field, which might be cultivated to the greatest advantage, both of artists and of the coming generations of the great body of American men and women, is still absolutely untouched. Our public and other school buildings are becoming more numerous, and are being better built from year to year. Many of them have commodious and well-proportioned halls, in which the pupils are gathered every morning and on every festive occasion, but these halls are greatly in their stern severity, whitened by the poor attempts at decoration made by some of the teachers have tended to make matters worse rather than to improve them. The only exception which we can at present recall is the hall of the Girls' High School, on Newton-street, Boston, which, by the munificence of some of the citizens of Boston, has received a wash of color, and has been tastefully decorated with casts of the Parthenon friezes and of a number of antique statues. What a glorious field these halls would offer for the brush of the painter! Will not some public-spirited citizen or citizens start the ball? Undoubtedly, one of these halls decorated as proposed, and emulation on the part of other wealthy men would soon cause other halls to similarly be benefitted. Or cannot the thing be done by association? To state an instance, there is in Germany a "Society for Historical Art," which has already caused several public places, and among them the hall of a school, to be painted in its stead. Cannot a similar association be called into life here? Such an association would be the best possible auxiliary of the art schools.

E.

HOW CAROLINIANS FIGHT DUELS.

BITTER WORDS, A HOSTILE MEETING, TWO SHOTS EXCHANGED, NOBODY HURT, AND A RECONCILIATION—THE SAME OLD STORY.

Correspondence of the Cheraw (S. C.) News.

Many of your readers have doubtless seen copies of a bitter correspondence between Mr. James Cantey, of Camden, and Capt. W. B. Cash, of Chesterfield. The publication of that correspondence was followed by a circular from Mr. Cantey, in which he intimated that it would not have been well for Mr. Cash if he had uttered in his presence the words he had used in his letters. Soon after this circular was made public Cash went to Camden and remained on the streets some two or three hours. Cantey was in town, but made no attack, for the reason (as the writer is informed) that he was unwilling to endanger the lives of other persons. When Cash was leaving Camden Cantey sent a friend to inform him that he wished to fight him. This caused a renewal of the correspondence, and led to the sending of a challenge by Cantey to Cash. Mr. Alfred Brevard acted as friend for Mr. Cantey, and Mr. W. Bryan DeLeon acted for Capt. Cash. They agreed to fight with dueling pistols, at 10 paces, at Dubois' Bridge, at 12 M., on the 30th ult. Mr. Sanders required, as a condition of the fight, that both parties should be searched before placing or saddling for the fight. No one supposed Mr. Cantey would resort to such means of self-preservation, but as he had called Cash a blackguard, this condition was made in the way of precaution. Cantey had failed to send a challenge in reply to Cash's first letter, and had failed to attack him on the streets, many were disposed to believe that he did not intend to fight, and the odds in betting was decidedly against Cantey. But these speculations were all settled by prompt appearances on the ground of Mr. Cantey and 10 or 15 gentlemen from Camden, at 11.30 o'clock. At 12 o'clock Sanders and Brevard proceeded to take charge of the ground. The pegs are set, and they toss for the word. Sanders wins the word, and Brevard has the choice for positions. The pistols are loaded and the boys take their positions. All eyes are upon Cantey; he stands like a "stone wall," not a muscle moves. No one looks at Cash; he has been there before. Sanders gives the word, "Gentlemen, are you ready?" "Ready, ready," is the prompt reply. "Fire! one, two, three, halt!" Between "fire" and "one" Cash's pistol is off, sending the ball into the ground near Cantey's feet. Cash's fire drew Cantey's fire before his pistol was fairly up. This premature discharge of Cash's pistol was the result of some disarrangement of the set-trigger, caused by the extreme cold weather. The seconds proceeded to load for a second round; the word was given, and at "one" the smoke and fire fly from both pistols. Surgeons rush to their principals, and, after examination, it is found no serious injury has been done. Cash's ball has passed through Cantey's coat and vest, but so far as known to this writer, did not injure Mr. Cantey's person. Mr. Brevard now gives Mr. Sanders notice that the fight is over, that Mr. Cantey has no further claims against Mr. Cash. Every man on the ground looked happy, and seemed to rejoice at the result. Before leaving the ground, Cash walked up to Cantey and offered his hand, saying: "You are a very brave man. You have fought me gallantly, and I retract the epithet of coward which I applied to you." Cantey met him cordially, and said: "Thank you, Sir; and I retract the offensive expressions I have made to you."

LAST PEDESTRIANISM IN CANADA.

From the Toronto Globe, Jan. 17.

In the last 10 years a great many more Canadian ladies than formerly do their two or three miles a day, but the habit of taking a rapid breather habitually is not yet come into fashion, though there are encouraging indications that it soon will. Wealth is not yet so great here that many women can take mounted exercise, and of those who can afford saddle-horses too few indulge in the charming habit. They rather prefer lolling in carriages. Skating is not to be compared to walking—the monotony of the ice is less agreeable than the change in road and scenery, and the rink is a resort when all diversion is looked for more than health. It is to be hoped that the example of the Princess Louise will lead Canadian ladies to emulate her long tramps, and it she should visit the country other good results, besides making popular a healthful and delightful exercise, she will have earned a title to gratitude. In the Province of Quebec the deep snow tempts many ladies to long tramps over country and through the silent Winter forest on snow-shoes, but in Western Ontario that pleasure is denied. If our fair ones could know once the delights of steadily walking through a quiet Winter red-pine wood, of looking from every point down the long alleys, an either side of which the pink trunks rise, branchless, up for 50 feet; if they could once behold such a scene when the fine, powdery snow-flakes drop without disturbing down spaces as high and solemn as lofty vaulted aisles; if they could feel the curious charm of the light, swinging tracks made by forest fowl and small wild animals—tracks which come from nowhere and never end, and seem to add a loneliness to the intense quiet of nature—

THE HOUSEHOLD.

DELICACIES OF THE SEASON.

Hot-house strawberries are among the novelties of the season. They are to be found only in the fruit stores, and are an expensive luxury. Small cups, containing eight berries, sell at 41 each, and larger ones, holding 32 berries, sell at $2 50. The prices current for fruit of other kinds in the lower Broadway stores are as follows: Jamaica pineapples, per pair, 50 to 75 cents; California pears, per dozen, 75 cents to $1; Florida oranges, per dozen, 40 to 75 cents, and Valencia oranges 40 to 50 cents, the rates being regulated according to the size. Fancy apples sell in the same establishments at 30 cents per dozen, and bananas at 40 to 75 cents per dozen. In the markets and on the fruit-stands inferior qualities of fruit are sold at lower rates. In Washington Market catawba grapes sell at 30 cents per three-pound box, apples at $2 to $3 per barrel, California pears at 40 cents to $1 per dozen, Florida oranges at 30 to 50 cents per dozen, and Valencia oranges sell in the streets at the rate of 20 for 25 cents, but they are not of very good quality. Fresh tomatoes are in larger supply and cheaper. A considerable quantity was received a few days ago from Nassau, New-Providence; they are selling at the rate of 75 cents per five-quart box. The best in market come from Florida and Bermuda, and sell at $1 25 per box, holding six quarts. By the single quart, the price for all kinds is 30 cents. Hot-house tomatoes sell in the fruit stores at 75 cents per pound, their freshness being the great point in their favor. Radishes raised under glass sell at 5 cents per bunch, and celery at 6 to 10 cents per bunch. Honey is plentiful and cheap. White clover sells at 38 cents per 2-pound box, and buckwheat at 28 cents. Eggs from near-by points sell at 36 cents per dozen, and Southern and Western at 28 cents; limed eggs are a little cheaper. The newest thing in the fish markets is pompano, caught in the Gulf of Mexico. They sell at 50 to 75 cents per pound. One weighing 16 pounds, the biggest ever caught, according to the testimony of the oldest fisherman, was exhibited yesterday in Washington Market. Shad is in larger supply and lower, selling at 35 to 40 cents each.

RECEIPTS FOR THE TABLE.

ENGLISH PLUM PUDDING.—One pound of flour, one pound of raisins, one pound of currants, one pound of sugar, (good weight,) one pound of suet, chopped fine, one pound of almonds, chopped fine, juice of two lemons, grated rind of one, one nutmeg, half an ounce of cinnamon, half an ounce of allspice, half of a 5-cents loaf of bread grated, eight eggs, two glasses of brandy, one tablespoonful of salt. Mix with beer, and boil eight hours in water enough to cover.—L.

MINCE PIES, I.—One coffee-cupful of minced meat, three cupfuls of apple, half a cupful of suet, two pounds of raisins, chopped a little, two pounds of currants, one ounce of ground mace, half an ounce of cloves, a little salt, and sweeten to the taste; one cupful of brandy, and three cupfuls of cider.—LILLIE.

MINCE PIES, II.—Take two cupfuls of minced meat, two of large fresh raisins, boiled, one of citron, two apples, one lemon, peeled, and chopped fine, one of molasses, one of sugar, one nutmeg, half teaspoonful ground cinnamon, one bottle of russet cider; for crust, two cupfuls of butter, four of powdered sugar. This will bake four pies; they should bake one hour in a moderate oven; if the oven is too hot the juice will run out.—M. A. W.

SCOTCH SHORT-CAKE.—One pound of butter, half pound of sugar, one and three-quarter pounds of flour; cream the sugar and butter, and roll out in cakes one-half inch thick.—ASTORIA.

SCOTCH SHORT BREAD, II.—One pound flour, half pound butter, one-fourth pound sugar; cream the butter and sugar together and add the flour. Roll it half an inch thick and bake slowly. If the cake is preferred very sweet use six ounces sugar.—Mrs. B.

INDIAN LOAF.—Take one pint of sour milk, one-half pint of sweet milk, one teacupful of molasses, one-half teacupful of butter, two teaspoonfuls of saleratus, one large teaspoonful of salt, three eggs, one pint of wheat flour, one quart of yellow Indian meal; bake in a deep tin basin in an oven of same heat as for cake, for one and a half hours.—C.

FRITTERS.—One pint of milk, one egg well beaten, flour to make a rather stiff batter; before dropping into the boiling lard, add one teaspoonful of baking powder. May be varied by adding sliced apples.—COUSIN.

CUSTARD PIE.—One quart milk, three eggs, one tablespoonful corn starch, one dessert spoonful extract vanilla, one cupful sugar, a very small pinch salt; beat the yolks and eggs together, mix the corn starch in a little of the milk, and stir all well together. This is far superior to the ordinary custard pie made with four eggs. Less sugar may be used if preferred.—COUSIN.

CRANBERRY JELLY.—Wash and pick over two quarts of cranberries, add one pint of cold water, and place on a quick fire in porcelain-lined saucepan, stir occasionally to prevent burning, when soft mash through a colander, add one pound of sugar, boil 10 minutes, and pour into fancy molds.—LILLIE.

TO SEASON SAUSAGE.—Use pepper, salt, and sage to suit the taste, and mix thoroughly.—BLUE RIDGE.

ONE WAY TO COOK TRIPE.—Cut your tripe in small pieces, put it on the fire and par-boil it; take a small onion, cut it in pieces, and fry in butter, one can of tomatoes, and pour in your fried onion, with butter, pepper, salt, and a little sugar, and when boiled well strain the water from your tripe.

INFORMATION WANTED.

A bill of fare for a dinner for five or six persons.

How to clean tripe such as is sold in the markets.

A receipt for potato salad.

How to gild horseshoes for decorating.

How to cleanse brass from rust or other stains.

How to manufacture bay rum for home use.

FOLK-LORE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Nature draws attention to a society recently formed at Cape Town for the collection of South African folk-lore. An explanatory circular says: "The existence among the aboriginal nations of South Africa of a very extensive traditionary literature is a well-known fact. Not a few stories forming part of this literature have been written down; and as in some of them terms occur which no longer appear to be used in colonial language, and the meanings of which are, in many instances, not fully understood, there is no doubt that we meet in them with likely productions of antiquity handed down to the present generation in a somewhat similar manner to that in which the Homeric poems reached the age of Pisistratus. But European civilization is shining ground under the retrospective, and within a few years the opportunities for collecting South African folk-lore will be, if not altogether lost, at least far less frequent than they are now. This would be a great loss to 'the science of man,' particularly as there is much which is exceptionally primitive in the languages and ideas of the South African aboriginal races. There are not a few missionaries and other Europeans in South Africa who have ample opportunities for collecting South African folk-lore. Some of these, however, are not aware of the importance of such collections, and those who are would be greatly encouraged in the task of making them if a channel for their speedy publication existed. In the hope of contributing toward the collection of South African traditionary literature, a Folk-Lore Society is about to be formed at Cape Town, which already includes members in distant parts of South Africa. The publication of a small periodical every second month is also proposed by the society."

MARRIED IN A SLEIGH AT TWO IN THE MORNING.

From the Pittsburg (Penn.) Commercial, Jan. 17.

The supposed marriage of Harvey Weeden and Miss Lizzie Anderson, by Rev. Mr. Alexander, of Leetonia, Ohio, is likely to lead to serious trouble. The young woman protests that she was married against her consent, and the minister's conduct is severely criticised. According to the story of the reverend gentleman, who is Pastor of the United Presbyterian Church at Leetonia, on the 26th day of December, at about 2 o'clock in the morning, he was awakened by Mr. Weeden, and asked to marry him and Miss Anderson; that, finding that the parties had no license, he, at the request of Mr. Weeden, got into the sleigh and accompanied them across the State line, and there performed the marriage ceremony in the public highway, they sitting in the sleigh; that the parties then returned to the residence of Mr. Van Skiver near Columbiana, and there took breakfast. The reverend gentleman says that both parties were not only willing but anxious to have the marriage ceremony performed. On the other hand, Miss Anderson says she accompanied Weeden for the purpose of attending a party at his mother's house in Columbiana; that when she got into the sleigh he declared her; that she begged him to take her home, but instead of doing so kept her in the sleigh, called up the minister, drove about four miles, and had a ceremony to which she did not consent; that after making back to the residence of Mrs. Weeden she made her escape and went home, where she has since been quite ill. William S. Anderson, of Austintown, a brother of the girl, and Con. Brown, visited Leetonia, and had a difficulty with the minister, Mr. Alexander, for which they are under bail to answer on Saturday next.

THE CHARGES AGAINST SENATOR GROVER

Speaking of the committee which made the report containing the serious charges against Senator Grover, the Portland *Oregonian* of the 6th inst. says: "Who are the authors of the report? There is but one Republican among them, and this fact is a sufficient answer to the charge that the committee was moved by partisan considerations in reporting the delinquencies of Democratic officials. The Legislature which appointed this committee is Democratic in both branches. A majority of the committees are Democrats of unexceptionable standing in their party. Mr. Galloway, of Yamhill, is a man in whose integrity his people have so much confidence that he has been twice elected to the Legislature from a Republican county. Mr. Thompson, of Wasco, is a man of highest standing for intelligence and honor, and a Democrat whose record, even in a party sense, has never been impeached. Mr. White, of Umatilla, though formerly a Republican, has acted consistently with the Democratic Party for many years past; and was elected to the Legislature by the highest majority given to any candidate in the stronges Democratic county of the State. Mr. Rees, of Jackson, though now acting as an independent, has a Democratic record of many years' standing, and never was a Republican. The only Republican on the committee is Mr. Thompson, of Multnomah, and he has never been an extreme partisan. The members of the committee are men whose lives disprove the assertion that they have been or could be actuated by 'personal spite' in any matter, and least of all in a matter of responsible official duty. The attempt to parry in this way will not do. The committee found official misconduct, and reported upon it; and their language, though always plain and direct, as it should be, is always temperate and discriminating."

HABITS OF THE TROUT.

AN AMATEUR FISHERMAN WHO DOES NOT BELIEVE THAT STRIKE THEIR PREY WITH THEIR TAILS.

A correspondent of the Dayton (Ohio) *Journal* does not believe that brook trout ever turn somersaults and strike a fly with their tail. He writes:

"Amateur fishermen, like amateur deer-hunters, are subject to nervous excitement, and the splash of a large fish after food on the surface of the water when the party is intently watching for something to turn up is slightly disturbing to the experienced. But the trout, as its name implies, *Salmo fontanalis*, trout of the fountains, is a dweller in cold, swift, bubbling water, in or where there are many springs, or in the tumultuous water under cascades. There it is in its element; strong, active, and alert in seeking for its food, and quick in taking it. Now, it is not to be supposed that the trout in the lakes of the Adirondacks are of this description. They lack the necessary element to make them typical—rapidly running water—they are not brook trout, but merely lazy loiterers in still water, and approach more nearly to the other branches of the *salmonidæ*, dwellers in deep, still water. But many of them are merely in transit through the little lakes to the creek beyond, which they find not so intolerable as mountain lakes in general by reason of the altitude; the high and abrupt mountains, where the slowly melting snow keeps the water cold during nearly the whole season; where the springs are large and abundant near the sides and beneath the lakes, and which are practically formations on a large scale, but not calculated to develop the characteristic of the brook trout. I have never penetrated into these wilds, but I have been on the Black River, running from them on the west above Trenton Falls, and on Lakes George and Champlain, in Western Massachusetts, and in the lakes and creeks in the mountains in North-western Connecticut. Then I have been at home with trout fishermen, and know the characteristics of brook trout. They are never found in the mountain lakes, and no trout fisherman ever expects to find them there. They are simply brook trout. They are a peculiar fish. Born in very rapid, cold water, they are endowed with great activity and strength, and they are very cautious, sagacious, and suspicious. The most tempting fly will scarcely move one to strike unless its tail would have seemed to strike the worm, especially if more distant from the fisherman, and then turning to catch it, it would seem to a careless observer an intentional part of the proceeding. Again, a trout will occasionally change its mind when on the point of striking, seeing something suspicious, but instantly reassured it will immediately seize the fly. Of course, the tail at such times will appear above the surface, and if it knocks the fly into the water (a very improbable circumstance) it is then less suspicious. And two trout may start for the same fly, and one of them will miss it, and its tail will generally rise above the surface of the water; and at a little distance, to an excited amateur, the fish will appear as one. It is astonishing how quickly a trout will strike at a moving object, and turn and seize it; but its aim is generally unerring. Much of their game is caught in this way. And, as a fly is generally a little above the surface, its head must appear instantly followed by the tail, which is generally the most prominent and noticeable. In fishering for pike this is well illustrated, as the fish strike at the point where the bait was, but, it having moved along in a stern chase it is obliged to strike twice, and it instantly turns for that purpose. A hawk will dart down for prey, and, when a few feet from the earth, will change to a horizontal movement, recurvey, and then take it.

"Beasts and fish of prey aim at precision, and they do not toy with and let another secure their game. A trout is no strategist, and as at certain seasons flies are a tempting and important element of food, instinct teaches it that the fly must be final—a miss would drive it away. Taking into consideration the known habits of the fish, its greed for food, its earnestness in searching for it, the speed and momentum of its rush, the fish intendsant on a mistake, the probability that it would resort to the clumsy method of first turning a somersault and hitting the fly with its tale, and then seeking for and catching it, is incredible to any trout fisherman, and only worthy of belief by one in a circumlocution office."

A CRIME FOR WHICH SWITZERLAND HAS NO DEATH PENALTY.

Geneva Correspondence of the London Times.

A man named Rennel was last week sentenced to imprisonment for life at Lucerne for a murder committed in circumstances peculiarly horrible Rennel was a blacksmith by trade, and while working at Chur he made the acquaintance of a girl named Margarethe Voegli. After a short stay at Chur, he went to Sursee, in Lucerne, whither he invited the girl, who, it appears, was pregnant, to come to him, promising to get her work in the neighborhood. Meanwhile, he became the affianced husband of another young woman, Josepha Soelli, who had a small property of her own. He sought to marry her; that she begred him to take her home, but instead of doing so kept her in the sleigh, called up the minister, drove about four miles, and had a ceremony to which she did not consent; that after making back to the residence of Mrs. Weeden she made her escape and went home, where she has since been quite ill. William S. Anderson, of Austintown, a brother of the girl, and Con. Brown, visited Leetonia, and had a difficulty with the minister, Mr. Alexander, for which they are under bail to answer on Saturday next.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Col. John Rueger, commanding the Thirty-second Regiment, has made application for 600 blouses for his command.

Company B, Seventy-first Regiment, Capt. Stephen Curtis commanding, will have a ball at Irving Hall next Friday evening.

At a meeting of Company F, Twenty-second Regiment, last Tuesday evening, Charles F. Lutz was chosen Corporal vice Albert Mundhenk discharged.

Gen. W. G. Ward, commanding the First Brigade, has promoted Capt. George E. Dodge, Aide-de-Camp on his staff, to the position of Inspector, vacated by Major Herman Oelrichs recently.

The Skidmore Guards, Major Andrew Brown commanding, will have a grand banquet and reception at Terrace Garden Opera House, Fifty-eighth-street, near Lexington-avenue, on Friday evening, the 31st inst.

"Harris Guard," Company F, Tenth Regiment, Albany, has issued invitations to many prominent military gentlemen of this City to attend its reception and ball, at the regimental armory, No. 110 State-street, on Wednesday evening next.

Capt. Edward H. Mitchell, Fourteenth, and Second-Lieut. R. H. Narwood, Thirteenth, Regiments, have been ordered before the State Examining Board, which will convene at the armory of the Fourteenth Regiment on Tuesday evening next.

The New-York Rifle Club is to have a contest with the Empire Rifle Club, at 200 and 300 yards' distance, on Washington's Birthday, and has challenged the Bergen Point Rifle Club to shoot a match at 200 yards on the range belonging to the latter, with teams of 10 men each, at an early date.

Battery K, Artillery, Major A. Hoelze commanding, will give its twelfth annual ball at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, No. 160 Third-avenue, next Wednesday evening. Invitations have been extended to many members of the National Guard, and the prospects are in favor of a very pleasant entertainment.

The Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. W. H. Brownell commanding, has decided to have an out-door parade on Washington's Birthday. Capts. Alonzo Brymer, Company I, and A. A. Doughty, Company B, have sent in their resignations. Company D celebrated its seventeenth anniversary by giving a ball at the Lyceum, last Thursday night.

Major R. V. Young, of the Eighth Regiment, is endeavoring to recruit a new company for that command at Greenpoint, Long Island. As an inducement, a full and complete uniform is offered to each recruit. A good opportunity is thus presented to such young men as desire to become members of the old "Washington Greys" at little or no expense.

Battery C, Artillery, Brooklyn, Major John Timmes commanding, held its annual ball at Military Hall on Monday evening last. Col. Rueger and staff, Thirty-second Regiment; Major Hayes and Lieut. Babcock, of Gen. Beebe's staff; Capt. Peter Bertsch, and a delegation from the "Jefferson" Horse Guard, and others were among the guests present.

The Veteran Association of the Seventy-first Regiment met on Friday evening last and elected officers as follows: Henry Martin, Colonel; T. Freeborn, Lieutenant-Colonel; Amos L. See, Major; D. L. Patrick, Adjutant; Dr. Dooley, Quartermaster; W. N. Philbrick, Paymaster; Dr. C. McMillan, Surgeon; Dr. J. B. Reynolds, Assistant Surgeon; C. E. Shade, Commissary of Subsistence.

The Second Division, Brooklyn, will draw $22,932 for its uniform-fund this year. Gen. Jourdan has issued orders directing the Brigade commanders to cause their inspectors to examine the books and records of the several organizations under their charge, and to report to him. Each inspector is directed to inspect the books and papers of the Flushing Company of Infantry, and Battery C, Artillery.

Orders have been issued to the Cadet Corps of the Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, to assemble at the regimental armory for drill and instruction on Saturday evening, Jan. 25, and Friday evening, Feb. 7. Acting First Sergt. R. W. Gunsaulus-ser, of Company I, has resigned. Sergt. H. W. B. Howard has been appointed First Sergeant of Company A, and Corp. O. L. Middleton First Sergeant of Company C.

At a meeting of the military order Loyal Legion, on Wednesday evening last, Major-Gen. Francis J. Herron, late of the United States Volunteers, and Col. Nicholas Smith, late of the Nineteenth United States Infantry, were elected to membership. Companions Major-Gen. John M. Schofield and Major James H. Simpson, late United States Volunteers, were transferred from the Department of California to this City.

The Washington Grey Cavalry held its quarterly meeting at the armory last Thursday night, and elected civil officers as follows: Nelson Secor, Treasurer, and G. H. Bedell, Secretary. G. H. Bennett was elected Corporal. It was decided to hold its annual reception on Friday evening, Feb. 21. A Committee of Arrangements was appointed, as follows: Lieut. Woodhouse, Sergts. Wilson and Doscher, Corp. Dreyer, Privates Sager, Cruikshank, and Thelas.

There will be a session of the court-martial of the Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, on Monday, the 27th inst., for the trial of Private William H. Macdonald, of Company B, on charges preferred by his superior officer, Capt. Charles E. Truslow. Major Alfred C. Barnes will preside. Warrants have been granted to the following non-commissioned officers in command: Orderly-Sergt. John W. Doscher; Sergt. William A. Underhill, and Corp. Charles J. Barnes.

At a meeting of Company F, Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening last, Henry J. Richardson was chosen First and Frank L. Wenzel Second Lieutenant. Company E has elected Charles E. Street Second Lieutenant, Harvey E. Rich Orderly Sergeant, James Heinrich and James McAleer Sergeants, J. Townsend Quartermaster Sergeant, and John S. Romain Corporal. The fifth annual dinner of the Veteran Association of this command is to take place next Thursday evening.

The event in military circles in Brooklyn this week is the concert of the Thirteenth Regiment, at the Academy of Music. Music will be furnished by Dodworth's Band. Vocal soloists will be Miss Kate Starke, Mrs. Isabella Palmer-Fassett, and George Werrenrath. Instrumental solos will be performed by Bowen, the cornet-player; H. B. Dodworth, cornet, and Carlo Coppa, euphonium. S. B. Mills and J. G. Binke will play the piano. A cornet quartet, in which the performers will be Bowen, Dodworth, Davis, and Bowell, is to be one of the features of the concert.

The Veteran Association of the Ninth Regiment will hold its annual meeting at the regimental armory to-morrow at 8 P. M. Reports of committees, amendments to the constitution, and election of officers will constitute the business to be transacted. A large number of guests attended the first hop for the season of the active regiment, at its armory on Tuesday evening last. The main drill-room was cheerfully decorated and most of the company officers were present to receive the invited guests. Dancing took place from 9 P. M. to 1 A. M.

The Convention of the National Guard Association is to be held at Albany on Wednesday and Thursday next. Col. C. A. H. Bartlett, the Secretary, has received notice that delegates will be present from the following organizations: Seventh, Eleventh, Third, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, and Thirty-second Separate Companies of Infantry, and Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Twenty-first, Eleventh, Twelfth, Eighth, Seventh, Ninth, Fifty-fourth, and Sixty-fifth Regiments; First, Third, and Ninth Brigades; First and Seventh Divisions, and Separate Troop D, Cavalry.

The Fifteenth Battalion, Brooklyn, has reorganized its Board of Officers for the ensuing year, as follows: President, Lieut.-Col. J. B. Meyenborg; Secretary, F. W. Gremse; Financial Secretary, Capt. Charles Meyer; Treasurer, Major Peter H. Pappendorf. Company A, Captain Frederick Lessing, will hold its annual meeting at Gallatin Hall on Thursday evening, Feb. 6, after which it will have a full dress review and dress parade. The company has a roll of nearly 90 men, and if it turns out strong on that occasion Capt. Alsgood will equalize it in four commands for the ceremonies.

Company K, Twelfth Regiment, Capt. Edward Fackner commanding, gave an enjoyable entertainment at its quarters in the armory, previous to the regimental hop, last Tuesday night. It was witnessed by many friends of the company. Readings and recitations filled up the programme. At the annual meeting of the Regimental Board of Officers last Wednesday, Lieut.-Col. Wilson was elected Treasurer and Capt. W. H. Murphy, Secretary. Committees were appointed as follows: Examining Board, Capt. O. S. Burns, Capt. W. H. Murphy, and Lieut. Jethro Mosher; Delegates to the State Military Convention, Lieut.-Col. Wilson, Capts. Burns and Murphy.

The quarterly returns of the Twenty-second Regiment, Col. Josiah Porter commanding, show the aggregate strength of the regiment at the beginning of the present year to have been 618. At a meeting of the Brigade Examining Board last Monday night, several newly-elected officers passed, having answered questions as follows: First Lieuts. John W. Jenkins, Company F, 78 per cent.; R. G. Wilson, Company E, 72 per cent., and Second Lieut. H. A. Hagan, Company I, 77 per cent. Corp. Loftus H. Saxe, Company I, has been promoted Sergeant, vice Hagan, promoted. Battalion drills will take place during the coming week as follows: Companies A, B, and K, Monday; D, F, and H, Tuesday; C, E, and I, Wednesday. Ex-Capt. S. Ellis Briggs, formerly Captain of Company K, has decided to resume command of that company. Capt. George S. Barger, formerly of the Twelfth Regiment, is mentioned as the probably successful candidate for the Captaincy of the new Company G. The standing committees in this command for the ensuing year are as follows: Finance—Lieut.-Col. John T. Camp; Capts. Rennebergen and Demarest, Lieut. Lepper, and the Treasurer; Armory—Major Horsfall, Quartermaster Miller, and Lieut. Farley; Music—Capt. C. T. Smith, Lieuts. Meller and De Mott; Supply—Capt. Park, Lieuts. Backer and Van Loan; Dress—Lieuts. Terhune, Colfax, and Glover; Excursion—The five senior Captains. The meetings of the board will be held on the second Friday in each month.

The eighteenth annual reunion of Company F, Twenty-second Regiment, will take place at the regimental armory on Tuesday evening next. The Committee of Arrangements have prepared an interesting entertainment for the occasion, as well as a dinner, to which the veterans of the company will be invited. Company H held its annual meeting last Tuesday evening, and elected civil officers for the ensuing year as follows: Capt. Noel E. Park, President; Lieut. R. O. Glover, Treasurer; Corp. C. L. Harris, Secretary; Finance Committee—Lieut. R. G. Wilson, Sergt. J. P. Leo, Charles W. Cox; Recruiting Committee—Corp. C. L. Harris, A. B. Townsend, J. F. Terry; Armory Committee—Quartermaster Sergt. M. J. McDermott, Sergt. William Hovey, E. Mardage; Court-martial—Lieut. Glover, Corp. C. H. Lisomb, C. M. Brennan, Herman Dirkler, and Corp. H. D. Hammett.

The Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, had its second reception for the season at its armory last Wednesday evening. After a preliminary musical performance by the regimental band, a rifle match was contested by the Creedmoor team and reserve of 1878, at a target reduced in size so represent that used at Creedmoor at 500 yards. Two gold medals were offered as prizes, and Private W. E. King, of Company F, carried off the first one on the clean score of 25 points, while Private J. Moore, of Company A, scored 24, and won the second prize. The regiment was next formed and reviewed by Gen. Jourdan. Dress parade followed, after which 71 marksmen received the State trophies from Major H. S. Jewell, Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Fifth Brigade. The festivities closed with a hop. Capt. Alexander Hunter, of Company K, took advantage of the opportunity to present Lieut. Col. Wm. Wood with a handsome plated water-cooler during the evening.

Commissions have been issued to officers in the First and Second Divisions during the past month as follows: First Division staff—Major W. D. L. Boughton and Capt. H. B. Masters, Aides-de-Camp; Third Brigade staff—Capt. A. L. David, Ordnance Officer; Capt. J. L. Berkwich, Assistant Quartermaster; Capt. W. H. Gunther, Commissary of Subsistence; First Lieut. C. F. Beebe, Aide-de-Camp; Fifth Regiment—First Lieut. H. F. Glor and Major Charles Koss; Eleventh Regiment—First Lieut. George Loeser; Twelfth Regiment—First Lieuts. F. B. Smith and Second Lieut. G. W. Griffis; Thirteenth Regiment—First Lieut. A. F. Tomes; Fifteenth Battalion—Capt. D. T. Lynch and Adjut. George R. Dietrick; Twenty-third Regiment—First Lieut. T. B. Adams and Second Lieuts. E. McClain. During the same period there have resigned: Dr. Milo A. Wilson, Assistant Surgeon, and Capt. H. B. Turner, Seventh Regiment; Capt. P. H. Hardy, Twenty-third Regiment; First Lieut. J. Bittenhauser, Thirty-second Regiment; Second Lieut. O. Beebe, Battery N, Brooklyn.

Lieut. Col. Abraham H. Berry has been appointed Adjutant-General of the State of Massachusetts, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Adjt.-Gen. Cunningham. Gen. Berry is a native of Lynn, and by profession is a civil engineer. He served faithfully in the nine months campaign of the Eighth Regiment as First Lieutenant during the last civil war. He subsequently filled the position of Adjutant and Major successively in the Eighth Regiment, and in 1876 was appointed Inspector-General on the Staff of Gov. Rice. Adjt.-Gen. Cunningham has also a fine military record. He enlisted in Company B, Ninth Regiment, Massachusetts, in 1849, and took out his discharge as Captain in 1859. When the war broke out, he went to the front as First Lieutenant of the First Battalion Infantry, and was subsequently transferred to the Thirty-second Regiment Volunteers, where he was promoted Major, Lieutenant-Colonel, and received a brevet commission of Brigadier-General. He had been adjutant-General of his State since 1866, at which time he was appointed by Gov. Bullock.

Company H, Seventh Regiment, Capt. James L. Price commanding, has elected civil officers for the ensuing year, as follows: Secretary, W. J. Underwood, Jr.; Treasurer, Sergt. John B. Holland; Committee on Discipline—Lieut. John R. Andrews, Corp. H. W. Clements, John A. Shaw, W. V. Carolin, and R. P. Staats; Finance—Corp. Thomas Dimond, Joseph Williams, and B. H. Adams; Recruiting—Corp. E. W. Ketcham, E. H. Somers, and W. H. Sage; Armory—Quartermaster-Sergt. S. H. Hersey, S. H. Denton, Jr., and T. A. Bartley; Uniform—Lieut. J. A. Tenkabory, C. H. Steward, and H. R. May. Company F held an election of officers in the armory last Monday night, and promoted Second-Lieut. Daniel F. Appleton to the position. The vacancy caused by the promotion of Lieut. Appleton is filled at an early date. Lieut. Appleton celebrated his promotion by inviting the company and several guests to Sieghortner's, where supper had been prepared for the occasion. Among those who drank the health of the new Captain were Col. Clark, Lieut.-Col. Fitzgerald, Adjt. G. W. Rand, and Commissary Louis B. Rader.

Separate Troop A, Cavalry, Major Karl Klein commanding, had its thirty-first annual ball at Concordia Assembly Rooms, No. 28 Avenue A, on Wednesday evening last. As usual with matters in this command, the affair was admirably conducted, and afforded pleasure to several hundred persons. The marksman's badges were also presented to the proud winners of the trophies, who were a conspicuous "18" thereafter during the evening. The ball-room was elaborately decorated with warlike emblems and floral peace offerings; the music was good, and the supper was superb. The troop at its recent annual meeting elected civil officers as follows: President, Major Klein; Secretary, Veterinary Surgeon Charles A. Nagel; Treasurer, Quartermaster-Sergt. George E. Epple. Finance Committee—Sergt. Henry Herrmann, August Malwald, and Charles Baggenbauch. Armory Committee—Quartermaster-Sergt. Epple, Sergt. William Volckens, Joseph Pauritsch, and John Klett. Court-martial—Second Lieut. John G. Weigold, Sergt. Frederick Volckens, Corp. August Malwald, and Ernest Regelmann. Recruiting Committee—Sergts. Philip Merckle, Henry Herrmann, and William Volckens, Corp. Ernest Zobel, and Charles Raggenbauch.

A PRIEST'S LITTLE GAME.

A correspondent, writing from Brussels on the 29th of December to the Paris *Presse*, relates the following incident, which is causing much talk in the Belgian capital:

"An extraordinary event has just taken place here. At the Pig Market, in the midst of one of the most populous quarters of the city, lived a dame named Perdegel, aged more than 80 years. Finding herself to be seriously ill, she caused her confessor, Father Hyacinthe, of the Order des Conventuels, to be sent for. The latter, on arriving at the bedside of the invalid, requested her niece and a maid-servant to withdraw, and was left alone with Mme. Perdegel. Shortly afterward he recalled them and demanded that the niece should deliver to him a cash-box containing all the fortune of the dame. The damsel refused. Father Hyacinthe was annoyed, but soon found out the means of the maid-servant where the valables were kept. He went to the place, took possession of the box and its contents, of no light weight, and with some aid conveyed it to a cab and drove off. A complaint was lodged by the lady to the Chief of the Police, and a judicial inquiry was commenced. Since then Mme. Perdegel is dead, and it has been ascertained that by will she disinherited her family for the benefit of Father Hyacinthe, according to the information which has been given to me—to the contained about 300,000 francs. The burial of Mme. Perdegel took place yesterday. Father Hyacinthe and another ecclesiastic followed the coffin; some blisses were hearded they passed. Seals have been placed at the residence of the deceased, and the law will have to give a decision on the value of the testament made in favor of Father Hyacinthe, and on the manner in which he possessed himself of the property of the old lady."

A BOGUS JULES VERNE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

From the Worcester (Mass.) Spy, Jan. 14.

A man appeared in Spencer, who said he came from Montreal, and called himself Jules Verne, on the hotel book, and in conversation with those to whom he introduced himself. Last Friday, a letter from him, dated at Spencer, came to the senior editor of the *Spy*. It was signed "Jules Verne, Paris, France." He said in it that he had been recommended to the "hospitality" of the person to whom it was addressed, by Hon. E. B. Washburne, late Minister to France, and asked to have this hospitality begin with the sending of a carriage to meet him at the depot in Worcester, at a given hour that evening. The carriage was filled at an early hour, and Mr. Washburne's friend Appleton celebrated his promotion by inviting the company and several guests to Sieghortner's, where supper had been prepared for the occasion. Among those who drank the health of the new Captain were Col. Clark, Lieut.-Col. Fitzgerald, Adjt. G. W. Rand, and Commissary Louis B. Rader.

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MORTAL COMBAT BETWEEN MEXICAN OFFICERS.

From the Galveston (Texas) News.

EAGLE PASS, Jan. 11, 1879.

Majors Seuniga and Sanches, of the Mexican Army, had a difficulty at a ball in Piedras Negras last night, during which Seuniga hurled a tumbler at Sanches's head. The latter quietly went out, and shortly reappearing at the door, called upon Seuniga to come out. Both officers met in the street, and began firing. Seuniga, after emptying his pistol, clubbed, and reached upon his adversary, when he was shot through the heart, and instantly killed. Sanches is badly wounded in the head by blows from Seuniga's pistol.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 18.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

U. S. 4s R., 1907.	

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SAMUEL JOHNSON.

SAMUEL JOHNSON. His Words and his Ways: What he Said; What he Did; and What Men Thought and Spoke Concerning him. Edited by E. T. Mason. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

The novel plan upon which this work is prepared would make it attractive even though the subject-matter were less entertaining. It would seem as if Mr. Mason, charged with the task of producing a volume upon Dr. Johnson, and realizing the folly of attempting another biography of the man for whom Boswell lived and wrote, had bethought himself of a scheme by which the story of the great scholar's life might be made as fresh and fascinating as if its details had never before been given to the public. To have written a sketch of Dr. Johnson would have been to follow in the footsteps of Chalmers, Murphy, Page, Macaulay, Carlyle, and like them all to have been overshadowed by the achievement of the man who sacrificed every individual prospect in order that he might exhaust all biographical possibilities in the case of the rude philosopher whose many-sided nature he desired to interpret to the world. Boswell's enthusiasm over Johnson and his indefatigable labor have left nothing to be desired in the way of a biography of the great man. This fact Mr. Mason has fully appreciated, and, therefore, instead of attempting a repetition of what has already been completely and satisfactorily accomplished, he simply invites us to the enjoyment of a feast of anecdote, description, criticism, and analysis, all proceeding from the pens of Johnson's own most intimate friends and contemporaries. From this mass of material the reader may, if he like, make up a complete and finished portrait of the man, but the editor contents himself simply with providing the material wherewith the work may be done. So careful, indeed, is he to avoid the slightest appearance of having assumed the rôle of biographer that even when obliged to appear personally in the volume, he does so simply as the mouth-piece of others who have not put their statements in such shape as to make exact quotation possible.

It must not be supposed, however, that Mr. Mason's volume is simply a collection of extracts from the works of others, put together without classification or arrangement. A single glance at the table of contents reveals the existence of a very elaborate scheme, which must have cost an infinite amount of laborious thought and persistent research. Nothing less than keen and protracted investigations of the impressions made by Johnson upon the writers whom he quotes would have enabled Mr. Mason to take the philosopher's character to pieces, examine and analyze it, and finally resolve the whole intellectual and spiritual man into a list of traits and attributes. This is the plan upon which the work is arranged. First, we are invited to consider the testimony of Johnson's friends as regards his "Appearance, Manners, and Peculiarities." From these we turn to his "Partialities," thence to his "Habits as Scholar and Author." Following the list down, we presently find that the philosopher's complex individuality is divided under 42 heads, testimony in regard to each being adduced from the writings of the brilliant men and women with whom, in certain moods, Johnson loved to surround himself. What a skilled anatomist Mr. Mason is may be seen from the fact that he divides "Coarseness" from "General Brutality," "Generosity" from "Kindness," differentiating qualities in a manner calculated to puzzle all but the most accomplished students of human nature.

There can be no doubt that Johnson's character was, to a certain extent, embittered, and his asperities of disposition increased, by the miserable poverty of his early manhood, and the difficulties he experienced in winning recognition as an author. He lived in what has been called by one his biographers, in speaking of literature, "a dark night between two sunny days," when the day of patrician patronage was at its close, and that of public patronage had not dawned. How keenly he felt the want of appreciation evinced toward his earlier efforts to gain a place as a writer, is shown in the celebrated letter to Lord Chesterfield, where he says: "The notice which you have been pleased to take of my labors, had it been early, had been kind; but it has been delayed till I am indifferent and cannot enjoy it; till I am solitary, and cannot impart it; till I am known, and do not want it." It was only in the latter part of his life that Johnson attained full recognition from the accomplished men and women who have left such copious records of him. At the age of 50 he is so poor that *Rasselas* must be completed before he can defray the expenses of his mother's funeral, and there is another period of three years during which the same bitter struggle must be endured before we see him made comparatively comfortable by a pension of £300, received from the crown through Lord Bute.

Among the many distinguished names that figure conspicuously in Mr. Mason's volume, those that contribute the most information in regard to the great scholar are Miss Reynolds, sister of Sir Joshua; Mme. D'Arblay, Mrs. Piozzi, Sir John Hawkins, and the faithful and devoted Boswell. Naturally, it is from the ladies that we hear most about his smaller peculiarties and the many impulses of affection and even gallantry that in some measure compensated for the general roughness of his manner toward those around him. Miss Reynolds, especially, had many opportunities of seeing the gentler side of his character. The attention of Sir Joshua Reynolds was attracted to Johnson by reading his *Life of Savage*, published in 1744. Upon their meeting, the conversation of the philosopher proved no less interesting to the great artist than his written words, and an intimacy was begun between the two, so widely separated by birth and circumstance that lasted until they were separated by death. In this close friendship Miss Reynolds was included, and whether, as suggested by Northcote, she gained the philosopher's good will "by the attention she paid his extraordinary predilection for tea," or simply by the exercise of feminine sympathy, she in some manner or other won him to exhibit in her society the most attractive sides of his complex character. That Johnson was amenable to feminine influence we have abundant evidence in his devotion to his wife, so much older than himself, in his sincere interest in Mme. D'Arblay, whom he used facetiously to call "Little Burney," and in the friendship that existed between himself and Mrs. Thrale, whose marriage with Piozzi occasioned him so much displeasure. Mme. D'Arblay and Mme. Piozzi seem to have been able to do much for Johnson in the way of keeping the demon of melancholy at bay. The manner in which the two ladies manufactured amusement and recreation for the philosopher, who lent himself pleasantly to their schemes, is illustrated by the following anecdote, occurring in Mr. Mason's volume under the head of "Playfulness":

> "*Mrs. Thrale*—'To-morrow, Sir, Mrs. Montagu dines here, and then you will have talk enough.' Dr. Johnson began to see-saw, with a countenance strongly expressive of inward fun; and after enjoying it some time in silence, he suddenly, and with great animation, turned to me and cried, 'Down with her, Burney! Down with her! Spare her not! Attack her, fight her, and down with her at once! You are a rising wit, and she is at the top; and when I was beginning the world, and was nothing and nobody, the joy of all my life was to fire at all the established wits; and then everybody loved to halloo me on. But there is no game now; everybody would be glad to see me conquered; but then, when I was new, to vanquish the great ones was all the delight of my poor, little, dear soul! So at her, Burney! at her, and down with her!' Some time after, when we had all been a few minutes silent, he turned to me and said, 'Come, Burney, shall you and I study our parts against Mrs. Montagu comes?' Miss Burney cried Mrs. Thrale must not set an your-

courage for this encounter. I think you should begin with Miss Gregory, and down with her first.' *Johnson*—'No, no; always fly at the cagle! Down with Mrs. Montagu herself!'—*Madame D'Arblay.*"

One of the most conspicuous traits in Johnson's character was his respect for rank and authority. This was never more fully demonstrated than in the pronounced opinions expressed by him during our Revolutionary War. The rupture between our ancestors and Great Britain roused political energies that had slumbered for some time and produced his pamphlet, *Taxation No Tyranny*, in which he endeavored to prove that distant colonies, which had in their assemblies a legislature of their own, were, notwithstanding, liable to be taxed in a British Parliament, where they had no representatives, and he thought his own country strong enough to enforce obedience. This pamphlet, which appeared in 1775, produced a controversy which was carried on for some time with considerable spirit, though Johnson took no part in it. No stronger censure was advanced against him than that his opinions were governed by his pension; but this was utterly unjust. No more independent spirit ever lived than that of the philosopher, and his opinion of our country, however unflattering to our vanity, was uniformly held by him. Boswell says:

"I started the subject of emigration. *Johnson*—'To a man of mere animal life you can urge no argument against going to America, but that it will be some time before he will get the earth to produce. But a man of any intellectual enjoyment will not easily run and immerse himself and his posterity for aces in barbarism.'"

Again:

"He had long before indulged most unfavorable sentiments of our fellow-subjects in America. For, as early as 1769, I was told by Dr. John Campbell that he had said of them, 'Sir, they are a race of convicts, and ought to be thankful for anything we allow them short of hanging.'"

Happily, the keen edge of Johnson's unflattering estimate of our forefathers is taken off by finding that other nations shared in his animadversions:

"*Johnson*—'The French, Sir, are a very silly people. They have no common life—nothing but the two ends, beggary and nobility. Sir, they are made up in everything of two extremes. They have no common-sense, they have no common manners, no common learning. They are much behind-hand, stupid, ignorant creatures.'"

In fact, the philosopher's heart was so bound up in the great capital where his life was spent, and where literary culture had made for itself a centre, that he could conceive of no other part of the world where existence would be tolerable or which would even repay the exertion of a visit. This predilection for London and London life is amusingly illustrated by Boswell:

"Mrs. Macaweyn, who officiated as our landlady here, (in one of the Scottish islands,) had never been on the mainland. On hearing this Dr. Johnson said to me before her, 'That is rather being behind-hand with life. I would at least go and see Glenelg.' *Boswell*—'You yourself, Sir, have never seen anything but your native island.' *Johnson*—'But I shall by seeing London. I have seen as much of life as the world can show.' *Boswell*—'You have not seen Pekin.' *Johnson*—'What is Pekin? Ten thousand Londoners would drive all the people of Pekin; they would starve them like deer.'"

It is through a series of anecdotes, many as trifling as the above, that the reader of Mr. Mason's compilation gains an insight into the remarkable and complex character of Johnson. We see him as he displayed himself to his friends in moments of ease and recreation, when the dignity of the scholar and rhetorician was laid aside. The impression he produced when chatting in his own study, walking in the streets of London, dining at an inn, or calling upon a friend, is the one to which our attention is called by these writers who lived with him in familiar converse. Such a compilation, arranged under heads which guide the reader without constraining his thoughts, is more valuable than a dozen biographies. Plutarch, the prince of ancient biographers, says: "Nor is it always in the most distinguished achievements that men's vices or virtues may be best discerned; but very often an action of small note, a short saying, or a jest shall distinguish a person's real character more than the greatest sieges or the most important battles." Mr. Mason's idea has been to bring before the reader a collection of just these very "actions of small note" and "trifling sayings" that shall reveal distinctly the various traits and attributes of the man. In doing it he has produced a volume full of interest, every page of which contains characteristic and entertaining anecdotes of the great scholar. The series to which this book belongs, "English Men of Letters," edited by Prof. John Morley, has already recommended itself to the public by the interesting and comprehensive character of the works it contains. But, while the preceding volumes can only claim the praise that may be awarded to truthful and entertaining biography, this work of Mr. Mason deserves especial eulogy from the ingenious manner with which the familiar writing and fragmentary testimony of those who lived with Johnson and knew him intimately is so gathered together and arranged that the reader may almost feel himself brought into immediate contact and made personally acquainted with the greatest literary worker of the eighteenth century, and the most eccentric of modern philosophers.

L'ART.

L'ART. REVUE HEBDOMADAIRE ILLUSTREE. Fourth year. Vol. IV. A. BALLUE, editor. Paris: LIBRAIRIE DE L'ART. New-York: BOUTON.

Accord a place of very great distinction to the work of an American etcher, which forms one of the most brilliant illustrations of *l'Art*. It is a quick, rapid sketch, but treated with such *verve* and fire as to show the most marked talent. The etching is called "La Fin de l'Acte." It tells its own story. There, in the full blaze of the footlights, to a crowded house, the whole orchestra thundering out the finale, are posed the singers. It is an act in "Puritani"—if you like. The etching looks like an accompaniment to Verdi. The prima donna holds the struggling tenor, who gives that *ut de poitrine*, which soars above the din of sound; the dead baritone lies sprawling on the stage, while the basso—it might be a Lablache, only he is not fat enough—adds to the musical effects. All this is managed with a skill, a brilliancy of touch, that is wonderful. Tier on tier are piled the audience. The gorgeousness of the finest house in the world is thrown in with amazing prodigality. With all this, there is perfectness of detail. It gives the best idea of grand scenic effect we have ever seen. The editors of *L'Art* say that John Ames Mitchell has *bien de l'esprit*. To the ready pencil of this artist there has to be added the quickest conception of art. *L'Art* in the present number is marvelously rich in etchings unsurpassed for their excellence. Subjects of the most varied kind seem to have been taken and treated by the leading etchers. We have two Rubenses, etched by Unger, and the same number by Millais, brought out by the magical needle of Waltner. Nothing can be more thorough than the adaptiveness of Unger to the "St. Idelphonse" of Rubens. The comely, matronly face of the good saint has the very tone of the great Antwerp artist. It is imbued with the color. The portrait of Mme. Bischoffsheim, is in Millais' most stately form. The lady, in the full plenitude of her charms, is superbly attired. Waltner has etched this picture in his most finished manner. The same artist has given us, designed and etched by himself, a picture of the Prince of Wales. Great etchers must be great artists, and a composition all their own has its merits. We have given but a tithe of the etchings this fourth volume contains. We have before this commented on the excellence of the wood engravings. We would call to the especial notice of our wood engravers and printers the copy of a vase, the work of Puyplat. On it is a falcon, Japanese in sentiment, that stands out on an almost dead-black ground. Here is a mass of black, quite 5 inches by 8, only relieved by the sketch of the bird and some few bold whites. Without the skill of the engraver, and the pressman it would have been an awkward black blotch. As it is, it is a perfect representation of what it means to be, the copy of a dark, lustrous vase, when the glare of the glaze shines out.

Considerable space, with some comment, is given to our American artists who exhibited their pictures at the Exhibition, and Wyatt Eaton, Arthur Quartley, M. C. L. Tiffany, and most particularly Walter Shirlaw, are commended. We are only too glad to mention that Mr. Loubat's *Medallic History of the United States* receives an appropriate notice, and that a page of the illustrations of that remarkable work, Jacquemart's copies of the Paul Jones medals, are given. It is only, according to the editor of *Art*, full justice to state that at the Exposition, M. A. Ballue, the editor, with many others attached to this work, such as artists, designers, etchers, wood-engravers, paper-makers, and printers, were the recipients of medals, awarded for artistic preeminence.

LITERARY NOTES.

—The German novelist and dramatist, Karl Gutzkow, is dead.

—The uniform edition of Charles Kingsley's writings is rapidly approaching completion.

—Julian Hawthorne contributes a story "The New Endymion," to the January *Temple Bar*.

—J. Fairbanks & Co. have just ready a volume of papers on social topics by T. De Witt Talmage, entitled *Foes of Society*.

—Porter & Coates, Philadelphia, have nearly ready *Voices from Babylon*, by Joseph A. Seiss, whose *Miracle of Stone* made quite a sensation, and passed through several editions.

—The address commemorative of the life, character, and writings of the late William Cullen Bryant, delivered at the Academy of Music before the New-York Historical Society, by Mr. George William Curtis, is published in pamphlet and book form at Charles Scribner's Sons'.

—The *Life of Bishop Cummins*, which Dodd, Mead & Co. announce for the present month, is likely to make a lively sensation in ecclesiastical circles. Dr. Cummins was the first Bishop in the Reformed Episcopal Church, and the book will give an ample account of the origin and early steps of that movement.

—Frivolity reduced to a system will be found in a book published by Jansen, McClurg & Co., of Chicago. *The German* is written by two amateur leaders of the cotillon dance, and offsets, to a certain extent, the vigorous onslaught upon round dances recently made by some prominent men and women through the medium of tracts and books.

—Chapman & Hall, of London, and J. B. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, issue simultaneously, a translation of M. Véron's *Esthetics*, by Eugène Véron. W. H. Armstrong, a graduate of Oxford, turns it into English. Véron tries to strip æsthetics of the envelopes of metaphysical dreaming which have surrounded the science from the time of Plato to the present day.

—A pretty little book in flexible covers fantastically designed is published by Macmillan & Co. It contains 46 articles reprinted from the *Saturday Review*. They are by Mrs. Loftie, and relate to social matters. *XLVI Social Twitters* treat of such important matters as "Proposals," "New Houses," "Living on Flats," "Girls at Home," "Single Blessedness," &c.

—A Philo-Celtic Society, established in this City last June, has been joined by upward of 1,000 members. The purpose is to revive the Erse tongue, each member endeavoring to become able to read and speak it. The patriotic founders of the society propose that the Constitution and proceedings of the future Irish Republic shall be written and conducted in Erse.

—Local historians quarrel so much over points in the Revolutionary struggle in which Boston is concerned, that the war of pamphlets only ceases while a flag of truce passes between the contending parties. The latest brochure is Mr. William W. Wheildon's *History of Paul Revere's Signal Lanterns*, which were hung in the steeple of the North (Christ) Church, in Salem-street, Boston, to warn the country of the march of the British troops to Lexington and Concord. Mr. Wheildon, with his well-known historical instinct, has sifted this matter to the bottom, and clearly proves that Paul Revere, the hero of Longfellow's poem with that title, is entitled to credit for the plan, and that the lanterns were hung by his direction in the steeple of old Christ Church. It is an interesting and valuable pamphlet, and bears the imprint of Lee & Shepard, Boston.

—G. P. Putnam's Sons are sending out their list of early publications for the new year. It includes *The Life of Gerrit Smith*, by D. B. Frothingham, the first edition of which attracted no little attention and was made the text of a good deal of controversy; *The Great Fur Land; or, Sketches of Life in the Hudson Bay Territory*, by H. M. Robinson, formerly United States Consul in Manitoba, with numerous illustrations from designs by Charles Goseh; *The Secret of Success; or, How to Get On in the World*, with some remarks upon true and false success and the art of making the best of life, by William Davenport Adams, author of the *Dictionary of English Literature; Soldier and Pioneer*, a record of the life and family history of Richard Clough Anderson, and a picture of frontier life in Virginia in the last half of the eighteenth century; a volume on *Ethics*, by President John Bascom, of the University of Wisconsin; *The Currency of the Country*, by Hon. Carl Schurz, being No. 11 of the "Economic Monographs;" *The Currency Question*, from a Southern point of view, by Robert W. Hughes, United States Judge of the Eastern District of Virginia, being an argument against the inflationists and the supporters of State banks and local money; *National Banking*, by M. L. Scudder, Chairman of the "Honest Money League," being No. 12 of the "Economic Monographs;" *A Reading-Book of English Classics*, edited for use in schools, by Rev. C. W. Leffingwell, D. D., Rector of St. Mary's School, Knoxville, Ill.; *A Translation of Conversations on Art*, by M. Couture; *The Art of Figure-Drawing*, by C. R. Weigall, being the fourth volume in Putnam's "Series of Art Hand-books," edited by Susan N. Carter, President of the Cooper Union School of Design; *Deutsche Schule*, a collection of standard German poetry, selected and arranged for use in schools and in the home-circle, by L. R. Klemm, author of *Sprach-und-Lese-Bücher in acht Kreisen*, a companion volume to Miss Brackett's popular collection of "Poetry for Home and School;" *Emergencies, and How to Meet Them*, compiled by Burt G. Wilder, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Comparative Anatomy in Cornell University; and "Hampton Tracts for The People," edited by Dr. Stephen Smith, Gen. S. C. Armstrong, Mrs. M. T. Armstrong, and Miss Helen W. Ludlow. These tracts are condensed but comprehensive statements of the fundamental laws of health, with illustrations of the results of breaking these laws, and advice as to the best and easiest way of living in obedience to them. The first numbers of the series will be *Health Laws of Moses, Duty of Teachers, Preventable Diseases, Who Found Jamie? A Haunted House*, and *Woman's Work in Sanitary Reform*.

NEW MUSIC.

—A company called the Celluloid Piano Key Company adopts a novel method of advertising by means of pieces of new music composed in honor of their patent. Charles Wels furnishes them with a "Celluloid Grand March," and with "Celluloid Sketches, at Home and in the Chapel." B. Courisander offers on the shrine of Celluloid a "Celluloid Polka for the White Keys," published by George Willig & Co., of Baltimore. At this rate we shall soon have a "Dentifrice Mazurka," a "Nocturne in Bixby's Best Blacking," a "Galvanized Gum Galop," or a "Bligh's Cork-leg Valse, Expressly Arranged for the Piano-forte."

—New pieces of music for the voice, issued by Oliver Ditson & Co., of Boston, (C. H. Ditson & Co., of New-York,) comprise "The Cross," a quartet piece by Karl Waller, with words by S. C. Foster; "To-morrow!" by G. Pallone, adapted and translated by Theodore T. Barker, with words in Italian, English, and German; "Forget or Die," words and music by V. V., and "Lightly o'er the plain he step," by Guglielmo, with words by Henry Taylor. An instrumental music comprises the melody from Wallace's opera of "Lurline"—"Sweet Spirit, Hear my Prayer"—transcriptions and variations arranged by A. E. Warren; "The Hoffman," a polka by Edward Hoffman; "Pomone," a waltz by Emile Waldteufel, and selections from "H. M. S. Pinafore," a comic opera by Arthur Sullivan. Oliver Ditson & Co. also publish the entire score of this nautical comic opera, the words of which are by Gilbert. It is in two acts, and occupies a quarto of 130 pages. One of Celia Thaxter's little poems of the seaside has also been put to music by Julius Eichberg, and is published under the title, "The Wild Rose."

ART AND DRAMA IN LONDON.

THE GROSVENOR EXHIBITION AND IRVING'S HAMLET.

A RARE COLLECTION OF STUDIES AND DRAWINGS BY OLD MASTERS—WATER-COLOR PICTURES — THEATRICAL REFORMS BY THE ACTOR-MANAGER OF THE LYCEUM—SHAKESPEARE'S MASTERPIECE IN A NOBLE SETTING.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday Jan. 1, 1879.

The new year is inaugurated with a gloom befitting the national prospects. While the bells were ringing out the old and in the new, the rain gave warning of its coming, and the day broke gray and sombre enough for the last matin of all time. On this first day of the new year London has been enveloped in a cloud. It is not a true description to say that it has been raining all day. We have been in a vapor bath and under a steady down-pour, and, writing in the night, I still hear the steady "drip," "drip," "splash," "splash" on window and pavement. The streets have been closed in at the ends with a mist through which the traffic comes and goes. Even Bond-street to-day looked "a thing of shreds and patches," blurred over with a dirty brush. It was a relief to go in out of the wet and see the new exhibition of the Grosvenor Gallery, though the gloom of the outer world was duly represented in the darkened halls and galleries of Sir Coutts Lindsay's splendid "hobby." I had nearly written "folly," but Mr. Whistler and Mr. Burne Jones might consider that personal. At the same time it would hardly be fair, seeing that the recent exhibitions have in a measure redeemed the former glorification of mediocrity. I wonder if Mr. Whistler, in those early days of the Grosvenor, really believed in the art merits of his work, or whether he was simply humoring the morbid taste of a certain set of oddities who thought they were forming a new school. For an artist of so much sterling ability, he certainly has done some strange things, though he has been torn and maimed by critics who are not worthy to tie his shoe-strings. But he has no place in the exhibition which opened at the Grosvenor on Monday. His forte is not water-color painting, and no pictures are accepted that have been done at a more recent date than 1873. The exhibition is practically a continuation of that held last Winter, consisting of drawings and original sketches by old masters and water-colors by British artists. The idea is to illustrate the growth and achievements of water-color painting, for which the British schools are justly famous, and this second gathering of works is supposed to bring the splendid record down to the present day.

THE FIRST STUDIES OF GREAT PAINTERS.

First in order of exhibition, according to the catalogue, is the collection of drawings by the old masters. The man who said to his country friend in my hearing, "Come on, lad, these pictures are only trials; they're all begun and none of 'em finished," must have been greatly disappointed with this department. So also was the old lady who remarked: "Well, surely, if they call these things pictures, our Sarah Ann brings better home from school at the holidays." These persons had come to see pictures, not to study art. They were out for the day, and their aspirations would probably be fulfilled at night, when they would cry, "Oh! oh!" in presence of the gorgeous transformation scene of the Covent Garden or Drury-Lane pantomime. How different the sensations of the handful of art students, with their noses down upon the glass that protects the drawings of Leonardo da Vinci, Corregio, Rembrandt, Velasquez, Murillo, Alonzo Carro, Claude Lorraine, Poussin, Watteau, Fragarard, Flaxman, Gainsborough, Wilkie, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Smirke, and a host of other illustrious men, represented here by 787 studies, selected from the portfolios of English collectors. The wealth of the examples may be estimated by the fact that there are 68 of Rembrandt's drawings, 15 by Titian, 22 by Raphael, and 18 by Leonardo da Vinci. The latter come chiefly from the art loan of Christ Church College, Oxford. They are part of that "best legacy" of the artist which he says "is to be found in manuscript books scattered over Italy, France, and England, in public and royal collections and in private hands." There is a world of suggestion, of curious speculation, and study, in this varied collection of drawings, the beginnings of great things, first thoughts in pencil, the outlines of pictures that remain models of beauty for all time. Ingres is represented by some 70 studies, many so finished as to enable the authorities on this side the Channel to form a clear judgment of his true place in art history. The French will never settle the problem for themselves, but art students here are inclined to give Ingres a foremost rank among the greatest draughtsmen of any school. His drawings are full of the genius of carefulness—delicate, keen, sharp, and eminently characteristic in the delineation of the subjects treated. Ingres has only been dead 10 years, and some of the works now collected at the Grosvenor have been lent by his widow.

WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS.

This delightful branch of art is illustrated by nearly 400 contributions, loaned by the owners, and embracing a wide range of English art, covering the last 20 years. Poynter, Gilbert, Sam Bough, Roberts, Millais, Corbould, Lockhart, Hayes, Orrock, Duncan, Danby, Dobson, Watson, Fripp, Carl Haag, A. W. Hunt, Lamont, Herkimer, Poole, Goodall, Linton, Hine, Leitch, and other names familiar to the art-world, are represented by many fine works. There is, however, a panel in the West Gallery containing some very inferior pictures. They are instructive, nevertheless, as showing how artists having fair manipulative power may burlesque true art, in wild efforts at originality that degenerate into ugly mannerisms and silly affectations. There are half a dozen pictures in this panel which may be usefully noticed on this account. "May on the Hill," by J. W. North, is supposed to represent thorn-bushes in bloom on a hill-side. The attempted realism of the treatment has left us a green and brown daub of dirty meadows, with a scrawl or two of white, which are to be taken for May trees, though they resemble nothing that was ever seen in the shape of trees, thorns, or otherwise. Close by is "A Man's Head," by R. Bateman. If the artist has striven to represent a bit of flat color, washed out in a shower or faded by time, he has been successful; and if ever there was a man's head like this one we should be thankful that Mr. Bateman has not drawn a body to it. A little of that head will be found to go a long way. "Cuckoo Time Near Camelet," by the same artist, is another piece of affectation resulting in impossible trees and meadows, slightly redeemed, however, by well-drawn figures. The panel is characteristically finished with four small cartoons by Lamont, illustrating the story of "Bonny Kilmeny," one of those morbid extravagances of color which at one time threatened to become popular under the patronage of a certain professedly "æsthetical" crowd who claimed to be apostles of culture. A magnificent contrast to this panel of affectation is that at the end of the gallery, which includes works by Gilbert, Arthur Glennie, Carl Werner, and Joseph Knight, honest, sterling workers, who, when they draw "a man's head," a horse, a meadow, or a May-tree, you cannot mistake them for setting suns or haystacks. "War," by Gilbert, is the centre of the group at the end of the surrounding room. Lent by the artist himself, it is one of his finest works, both as regards color, grouping, and drawing. "The Burial of Knox," "The King's Trumpeter," "Hohenlinden," and "A Gloomy Evening" make up the Gilbert gallery, and they are effective foils to the repose which belongs to the subjects of the surrounding pictures, notably the "Palaces at Padua and Venice," by Werner, and the studies in Rome, by Glennie. There are 9 or 10 works by Carl Haag, lent by various persons; but the best examples, perhaps, extant of this artist, who is not dead, as was reported the other day, are two large ones which he presented to the Garrick Club, and which hang in the smoking-room of the well-known house in Garrick-street.

MR. IRVING AS A MANAGER.

There are a few critics who have stood by Henry Irving from the first real opening of his career, and who felt a personal concern in his success of Monday night, when he played "Hamlet" in his own theatre, and in his own way, with artists selected by himself, with a new leading lady, with a new arrangement of scenes, and, in so far as decorations and fittings are concerned, in a new and beautiful house. There are other critics who have more than once turned upon the popular idol, and it would seem, when you are opposed to Mr. Irving and his method, you must be bitter and personal; you must attack his legs, you must sneer at his gait, and, if you are a caricaturist as well as a critic, you must draw hideous pictures of him, forgetting that mannerism is individuality, and that a man does not make his own legs. But to-day it is all sunshine. The courageous artist, the thoughtful actor, the conscientious student, the generous and high-minded man, has conquered. It would be eccentric, nay clownish, to stand apart amid the general congratulations, and during the week not a journal of note but has paid tribute to the actor and the manager, who, on the reopening of the Lyceum on Monday night was welcomed in the double capacity by a brilliant and enthusiastic audience, which in the stalls waved handkerchiefs at him, and in the pit raised hats and cheered with one voice. It was a scene not to be forgotten when Mr. Irving came on, for, apart from his own personal popularity, he had abolished the fee system, he had cushioned the seats of both pit and gallery, he had made each stall a comfortable and elegant seat, and transformed the heavy looking house into a very temple of art. Behind the scenes, as in front, the manager-actor had introduced notable reforms. The dressing-rooms had been decorated and properly furnished, hot and cold water being provided, and everything done to uphold the decencies and promote the comforts of life on the actors' side of the curtain. Until very lately, the conditions under which artists have had to dress in London theatres, as a rule, have been simply disgraceful. Strange to say, the provinces set the example of reform in this direction, but even now, behind the scenes of some of the London theatres is worthy of a back-slum in Seven Dials or a Bowery gaff. The Lyceum, Prince of Wales', Covent Garden, the Gaiety, the Court, and the Olympic are more or less exceptions to this, and now that managers are in the humor to "reform it altogether," we shall soon have no reason to complain, for the managers of London are like sheep—they follow a bellwether pell-mell. Mr. Irving has shown them the way, and in due course things will be pushed to extremes, changing from Seven-Dials rooms to West-End boudoirs, from a Bowery gaff to a Fifth-Avenue theatre. The Lyceum scenery for the new version of "Hamlet" is of the highest order of stage art, and it moved on the first night with the regularity of clock-work, and with the silence of greased wheels and list shoes. No entr'acte music was set down, no prompter's bell rang; the play went on without warning; the curtain went up and down with a mysterious regularity; and when, after each act, calls were made for the artists, they did not come on before the curtain, but received their honors on the scene. The orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Campbell Clarke, was out of sight, and the church-yard scene was played to a characteristic organ accompaniment. The interview between *Hamlet* and the *Ghost* took place on a wild rock-bound coast, the apparition addressing the Prince from the summit of a rock, and afterward gradually fading out, as it seemed, among the cliffs, as the russet morning broke over the sea. The court of the *King* was a fine, solid-looking set, and the furnishing of the *Queen's* room was an archæological triumph, full of well-studied mediæval detail, hung with tapestry, and suggesting an atmosphere of superstition and religious exercise grimly suitable to the incident of the play which belongs to the scene. The funeral of *Ophelia* was performed at eventide, which is defended by Mr. Frank Marshall on the ground of the "maimed rights" accorded to a supposed suicide; though this view of the time when the ceremony should take place is not borne out by the text, for neither *Hamlet* nor *Horatio* see anything unusual in a funeral taking place at such an hour. But this is a small matter. The scene is laid on the slope of an old-fashioned burial ground, in the solemn twilight, the processional chant of the monks in white sinking out at intervals to the requiem strains of the organ. The business of *Hamlet's* leaping into the grave is cut out, and the *Prince's* exit is made behind the group of mourners, who represent a rare picture, both as to composition and color, as the curtain goes down. There is something incongruous yet curiously impressive in playing the last scrufully trash scene in a hall of the palace looking upon a pastoral scene of lawn and silvery birch trees in their first Spring leaves. With this brief outline of scenery, which omits several exquisitely painted cloths for front scenes, the reader will have sufficient notes for realizing the fact that with-out tragedy with gorgeous scenery, Mr. Irving has had the play mounted in a worthy setting, in which the poet and the artist have worked cordially together. When the audience insisted upon the new manager saying something at the end of the performance, Mr. Irving, in a short address, said he had been working all his life to realize that night's representation of "Hamlet," and London is agreed that the effort is honorable to the manager-actor and not unworthy of Shakespeare. As to the merits of Mr. Irving's *Hamlet*, itself sufficient has been said on previous occasions. His scenes with the players, with *Ophelia*, and with his mother, are unequaled on the modern stage for their subtle power. The princely graciousness of his manner to the actors is only surpassed by his half-disguised tenderness toward *Ophelia*, and the struggle of his affectionate nature to "speak daggers" to his mother. In the *Ophelia* scenes he was assisted by Miss Ellen Terry, who is to-day the most popular actress in England. Mr. Forrester played the *King*, Mr. Mead, the *Ghost*, Mr. Swinburne, *Horatio*, Mr. Kyele Bellew, *Osric*, Mr. Beaumont, the *First Player*, Mr. F. Cooper, *Laertes*, and Miss Pauncefort the *Queen*. It is believed that "Faust and Marguerite" will follow "Hamlet," with Irving as *Mephistopheles*, and Miss Terry as *Marguerite*.

DETROIT'S LATEST BOY PHENOMENON.

From the Detroit (Mich.) Free Press, Jan. 16.

Detroit has developed another boy phenomenon. This time it is a 9-year-old lad, who tells instantly the day of the week of any given date, whether past or future. Thus, if one says to him, "I was born Aug. 12, 1843, what day of the week did that fall on?" he will reply instantly and correctly. He is equally ready in that regard concerning the future. He has been subjected to many tests, but thus far he has invariably been correct. He has no knowledge of the method by which he arrives at these results. When asked how he knows he replies, "Because I know it's so." The most surprising feature of the case is the fact that the boy is semi-idiotic.

HOW THE DEACON KILLED A WILD-CAT.

From the Monticello (N. Y.) Republican, Jan. 17.

An old but well-meaning Deacon in the Town of Mamakating recently captured and executed a favorite dog belonging to a neighbor, and which had been in the habit of paying him nightly visits. The owner of the dog learning its fate, asked the good man why he did it. The Deacon replied that he mistook it for a wild-cat. The body of the dog, which was black, did resemble a wild-cat about as much as it did a mule, was found tied to a bush, where it had been shot. The old gentleman was asked why he tied it up if he thought it was a wild-cat, and replied that he was afraid of it. The interrogator remarked that hunters rarely tied wild-cats up to shoot them, and then returned to his bereaved family.

PROPOSED TAXATION OF PETROLEUM.

From the Philadelphia North American, Jan. 18.

It is singular that petroleum should have so long escaped taxation. It is a source of wealth that is rapidly being exhausted, and the State should receive some advantage for this drain upon its resources. At the present rate it is not a question of many years when the whole supply will be gone, and yet thousands of barrels run to waste every day, and the digging of wells still goes on as fast as ever. The State and its citizens ought to get millions every year more than they do from the sale of this product, for doubling the price would hardly diminish the consumption 10 per cent.

THE STRANGEST METER STORY YET.

Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal.

COVINGTON, Ind., Jan. 15, 1879.

On Tuesday night last, Leonidas Grover, who resided in the vicinity of Newtown, Fountain County, met his death in a way that is probably without parallel in this or any other country. Mr. Grover was a widower, living on his farm with a married daughter and her husband. On the evening referred to, the married couple had been absent on a visit to some neighbors, and upon returning at a late hour, entered the house, finding everything, to all appearance, in usual order, and supposing that Mr. Grover had already retired, went to bed themselves. Next morning the daughter arose, and having prepared breakfast, went to the adjoining room to call her father, and was horrified to find him lying upon his shot-gored bed, a mutilated corpse. Her screams brought the husband quickly to the bedroom, and an inspection disclosed a ragged opening in the roof, directly over the breast of the unfortunate man, which was torn through as if by a cannon-shot, and extending downward through the bedding and floor; other holes showed the direction taken by the deadly missile. Subsequent search revealed the fact that the awful calamity was caused by the fall of a meteoric stone, and the stone itself, pyramidal in shape, and weighing 20 pounds and a few ounces, avoirdupois, and stained with blood, was unearthed from a depth of nearly five feet, thus showing the fearful impetus with which it struck the dwelling. The position of the corpse, with other surroundings, when found, showed that the victim was asleep when stricken, and that death to him was painless.

OUR STREET-BOYS IN THE WEST.

A DOUBLE MISTAKE CONCERNING THE CHARACTER OF THE BOYS SENT, AND THE KIND OF HOMES THEY FIND.

From the Fayette (Mo.) Advertiser, Jan. 2.

The impression prevails in many localities west of the Mississippi River that the children sent out by the Children's Aid Society, of New-York, are the vilest and most incorrigible among the hoodlums which infest the highways and byways of the great City. This is a mistake. On the other hand, the impression is current in New-York, among those interested, that the people of the West want these children only for the profit that may be derived from their labor—in plain parlance, to utilize them as servants. This is also a mistake.

Regarding the former, we have it from a no less reliable authority than Mr. C. L. Brace himself, that all the children sent West by the society are honest and worthy. Many of them have enjoyed the comforts of home, the instruction of pious parents, and the advantages of public schools. Others not so fortunate in these respects have been selected by the society for transportation to the West only after the most rigid satisfactory investigations. Naught can be brought against any of them save their poverty. But it is this that brings them here. As to the notion that these children are brought here and delivered over into a species of slavery, that is ridiculous. They are given only to those persons known to be humane and charitable, and whose condition in life enables them to rear the children properly. Occasionally it may happen that a child finds a hard taskmaster, but not often. Generally it is just the reverse. The truth is some few of the children who are sent out here come from homes better than those they get here. That is, they think so. Finding that they are expected to take a part in the usual avocations upon the farm with the other children of the farmer by whom they may happen to be adopted, they rebel as soon as the novelty wears off and homesickness begins to tell. One little fellow, about 10 years of age, a remarkably bright child and "a good little Sunday-school boy," came out last June and was taken into a most estimable and kind-hearted family near this place. He brought several nice suits of clothing, quite a little library, and a gun. He expected to pass his time riding horses and hunting Indians. Unfortunately, however, for his peace of mind he found that there were no Indians here, and instead of riding horses all the time he was expected to make himself useful occasionally by catching them for other purposes. His own parents could not have been kinder to him, or more solicitous as to his welfare than were the parties

JANUARY 1879

DRY GOODS.

HEARN
7TH & 8TH BROADWAY
ABOVE NINTH ST.

IN CONTINUATION OF OUR GREAT CLOSING SALE, WE OFFER OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF EMBROIDERIES AT HALF THEIR ACTUAL VALUE.

LADIES' AND MISSES' CLOAKS AND SUITS, ALL NEW STYLES AND FINE QUALITIES, AT HALF PRICE.

TWO CASES OF DRESS SILKS, (EVENING AND DARK COLORS,) AT NINETY CENTS.

DAMASSE SILKS, ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS; REDUCED FROM TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS.

BLACK SILKS AND VELVETS LOWER THAN EVER.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR, LITTLE CHILDREN'S WHITE DRESSES, INFANTS' TROUSSEAUX, ALL CLOSING OUT.

BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS, CLOAKINGS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, MOURNING GOODS, AND SHAWLS.

We shall remove in the Spring to WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET, between FIFTH and SIXTH AVENUES, and are determined to carry none of our present stock to our new stores. It is impossible in an advertisement to give particulars, but the public are assured that the prices are lower than ever before known for the same qualities of goods.

INDIA SHAWLS.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

WILL DISPLAY THEIR SPRING IMPORTATION OF

India Camel's Hair Shawls,

THE FINEST COLLECTION YET OFFERED,

On Monday, Jan. 20.

BROADWAY, Corner 19TH-ST.

MILLER & GRANT,

CONTEMPLATING MATERIAL CHANGES IN THEIR ESTABLISHMENT, AND DESIRING TO

REDUCE STOCK

FOR THAT PURPOSE, OFFER THE FOLLOWING INDUCEMENTS TO CLOSE BUYERS:

HAMBURGS AT ONE-HALF ACTUAL VALUE.

EMBROIDERED, INITIAL, AND COLORED EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS AT A REDUCTION OF FIFTY PER CENT.

RIBBONS IN ALL COLORS, SHADES, AND WIDTHS, FROM 5c. TO 50c. PER YARD.

REAL LACES AND LACE ARTICLES CORRESPONDINGLY LOW.

FRINGES, GIMPS, HEADINGS, BUTTONS, FANS, AND FANCY GOODS AT REDUCTIONS FROM 25 TO 50 PER CENT.

879 BROADWAY, N. Y.

ALL-WOOL UNDERWEAR,

BOYD & LIPPITT,

MANUFACTURERS,

Theatrical, gymnasium, and rowing goods, in silk, worsted, and cotton.

NO. 69 THOMAS-ST.

MILLINERY.

BENOUT, FROM PARIS, LATE WITH Auguste Petit, Rue de la Paix, has just received from Paris a large style of coiffures very pretty and light to wear; also, some very fine Chatelaine braid hair, all in the long.

Sole importer of M. Petit's hair and silk nets, hand-made, superior to any made in this country. No. 27 Union-square, near 16th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.

The Fall session of the 23th year of this well-appointed Day and Boarding School for young ladies will commence on the 18th of September. For terms, courses of study, &c., circulars will be sent on application to CHARLES E WEST, LL. D., Principal, Nos. 136 and 140 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

RESUMPTION INDEED.—PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 805 Broadway, has resumed Labor after the brief holiday recess, and is now in prime condition. This is the "leading Business College" of the country, and the most reliable place for those desiring a first-class business education. Address S. S. PACKARD, President.

A YOUNG NORTH GERMAN LADY, highly educated, stranger in this City, wishes to give lessons in conversation, grammar, literature, in her own home or out of it; no objection to go; references in the lesson, 25, 50, 75 cents. Address STRANGER, Box No. 110 Times-office.

MISS COMSTOCK, NO. 34 WEST 10TH-ST.—Collegiate Department; classes in Greek, Latin, and mathematics, from 1 to 3 daily; Miss Comstock will receive applications from date for admission; French and general supervision, Mr. T. T. Timayenis.

MISS CORSON'S COOKING SCHOOL, No. 23 Irving-place.—Lessons daily, P. M., Wednesday and Friday. Single lessons, $1; course of 12 lessons, $10.

THE MISSES KIRWAN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, NO. 149 WEST 48TH-ST.—Fifteen years' experience in England and New-York; boarders limited to four.

GARDNER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES and MISSES, 4 West 47th-st.—21st year commences Sept. 25. Rev. Dr. & Mrs. C. H. Gardner, Principals.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK, N. Y., reopens its Winter session Jan. 6. Both sexes. Popular prices. Send for catalogue. W. H. BANNISTER, A.M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN TEACHERS' AGENCY is now and constantly in connection with the heads of the best schools; teachers, tutors, governesses, and special instructors, in the United States and abroad, to its facilities for meeting specific educational wants on the part of parents and principals are unsurpassed. Experienced and well-attested graduates of any referred college can usually at command; also, accomplished governesses of every nationality. Ladies wishing superior musical instruction may secure pupils of Pladdy, Thalberg, Herr Von Bulow, and other eminent masters, abroad, as well as pupils of distinguished American masters. Call on or address Miss M. J. YOUNG, American and Foreign Teachers' Agency, No. 23 Union-square.

FRENCH LESSONS BY PARISIAN LADY of ability and experience; pupil's residence or mine; $1 per week; also English lessons. No. 60 East 81st-st.

ICE CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE-CREAM

IS MADE FROM PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM.

To churches, festivals, hotels, and the trade, 25c. PER GALLON.

To families, by the gallon, 30 cents per quart. Depots, No. 305 4th-av., No. 1,288 Broadway, and No. 75 Chatham-st.

FUSSELL'S ICE-CREAM, 25c. PER QUART, to churches, Charlottes, in quantities, 50c. per doz. No. 12 Bible House.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

ANNOUNCE THAT ON AND AFTER

Monday, Jan. 20,

THE

Wholesale Departments

OF THEIR BUSINESS WILL BE TRANSFERRED TO THE BUILDINGS

ON BROADWAY,

4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.,

OCCUPYING THE FOUR UPPER AND BASEMENT FLOORS, AND CONNECTED BY

THREE PASSENGER ELEVATORS.

THE WHOLESALE OFFICES AND ENTRANCE WILL BE AT THE CORNER OF

FOURTH-AV. AND NINTH-ST.

PARISIAN FLOWER CO.

WERE AWARDED BY THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE THE

MEDAL OF EXCELLENCE

IN

"FLORAL GARNITURES"

FOR WEDDING, BALL, AND EVENING COSTUMES, AND IN

"Tropical Leaf Plants and Bouquets,"

FOR JARDINIERES, VASES, AND BASKETS, all of which are offered at POPULAR PRICES.

THE PARISIAN FLOWER CO., 26 East 14th-st., 4 doors west of University-place, N. Y.

I. LOEWENSTEIN, Proprietor.

PUBLISHERS OF

"The Artificial Flower Guide."

Mailed upon application.

ELECTIONS.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1879.

AT THE STOCKHOLDERS' ANNUAL MEETing held on the 14th inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

ALFRED S. BARNES,	MITCHELL K. PACKARD,
THOMAS HARBOUR,	GEORGE W. PERKINS,
ARCHIBALD W. FAY,	HENRY RAY,
HIRAM W. HUNT,	ELIJAH P. SMITH,
JEROME L. HILL,	JAMES T. WOODWARD,
DAVID H. HOUGHTAL-ING,	WALTER O. WOOD-FORD,
DELORME KNOWLTON,	WILLIAM WOODWARD,
RAYMOND B. LIVER-MORE,	Jr.

At a meeting of the board held to-day, Mr. JAMES T. WOODWARD was unanimously re-elected President.

GEO. W. PERKINS, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1879.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION BY THE stockholders of this bank, held this day at the banking-rooms, Nos. 214 and 216 Broadway, the following Directors were duly elected for the ensuing year:

WILLIAM H. FOGG	JACKSON S. SCHULTZ,
JOSEPH E. BULLEY,	JOHN HARLEY,
OLIVER HOYT,	ROBERT SQUIERS,
GEORGE H. POTTS,	RICHARD BUTLER,
PETER HAYDEN,	CHARLES D. MATHEWS,
ARTHUR LEARY,	AARON ERICKSON,
ROBERT J. HOGUET,	E. KELLOGG WRIGHT,
	JAMES L. SMITH.

Also, for Inspectors of Election:

WILSON G. HUNT,	JOHN R. MARSHALL,
	EUGENE PLUNKETT.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Mr. JAMES L. WORTH was unanimously elected President.

E. K. WRIGHT, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1879.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS held at the National Bank of the Republic on Tuesday, the 14th inst., the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year, viz.:

R. H. LOWRY,	G. G. SAMPSON,
J. J. CRANE,	W. H. HUSON,
W. S. TINDALE,	S. R. STONE,
H. A. ROWE,	G. B. GARHART,
L. BOORMAN JOHNSTON,	O. G. CARTER,
W. L. COGSWELL,	FRANCIS SKIDDY,
T. T. BUCKLEY,	ARTHUR B. GRAVES,
	HENRY W. CORBIN.

At a meeting of the board held this day, ROBERT H. LOWRY having, in consequence of prolonged ill-health, declined re-election, HENRY W. CORBIN was elected President, and THOMAS T. BUCKLEY Vice-President.

E. H. PULLEN, Assistant Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, New-York, Jan. 15, 1879.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this company, held on the 14th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

ROBERT RAY,	JOSIAH B. BLOSSOM,
ROBERT L. KENNEDY,	FREDERIC W. STEVENS,
WILLIAM H. GUION,	JOHN A. LIVINGSTON,
HENRY MEYER,	ALEXR. J. CLINTON,
JAMES A. ROOSEVELT,	AUGUSTUS F. HOLLY,
LLOYD ASPINWALL,	JOSEPH H. CHOATE,
	JOHN D. SKIDMORE.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, A. J. CLINTON was unanimously re-elected President.

THOS. J. GAINES, Secretary.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, New-York, Jan. 16, 1879.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank, held on the 14th inst., the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year:

BENJ. B. SHERMAN,	HENRY E. NESMITH,
RICHARD IRVIN,	ROSWELL SKEEL,
JOHN BULLARD, Jr.,	ALEXANDER E. ORR,
CYRUS CURTISS,	DAVID L. WALLACE,
HENRY F. SPAULDING,	WILLIAM B. KENDALL,
WM. L. CHAMBERLAIN,	WILLIAM H. COX,
HENRY A. BURR,	CHARLES H. ISHAM.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, BENJ. B. SHERMAN was unanimously re-elected President.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1879.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this bank, held Tuesday, Jan. 14, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

JOHN ROMER,	CHARLES S. BROWN,
ISAAC ODELL,	JOHN NIX,
JOHN CASTREE,	WM. H. WILEY,
WM. A. THOMSON,	HARRY McBRIDE,
CHAS. BURKHALTER,	CHAS. F. MAYLAGE,
	JOHN L. JEWETT.

GEO. E. SOUPER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY, TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 21, 1878.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Wabash Railway Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the company, in Toledo, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of February, 1879, at 10 o'clock A. M.

At this meeting will be submitted, as required by law, the execution of a mortgage by this company upon the Hannibal and Naples Railroad, to secure the bonds of the company to be issued in payment for said railroad in the sum of five hundred thousand dollars.

The transfer-books will be closed twenty (20) days prior to said meeting. W. B. CORNELL, Secretary.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1879.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES of this company and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, the 21st day of January, 1879, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

The transfer-books of the company will be closed on the evening of Saturday, the 18th day of January, and reopened on Wednesday, the 22d day of January.

JAS. H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 257 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1879.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIX DIrectors of this company will be held at this office on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1879, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M., by order,

FRANK B. MATHEW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WILCOX & GIBBS SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 658 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1879.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company on THURSDAY, Jan. 30, at 11:30 A. M. The stock transfer-books will be closed Jan. 20 to Jan. 30, inclusive.

By order of the Board. T. LARMUYEAU, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN GAS LIGHT CO., No. 104 Broadway, New-York.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders for the election of a President and 13 (ten) Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the Company's office, FEB. 4, at 11 A. M. Polls open from 12 M. until 1 P. M. Transfer books will be closed from Jan. 21 to Feb. 4, inclusive.

S. T. ROSS, Secretary.

THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and election of Directors of the St. Joseph and St. Louis Railroad Company will be held on 3d Tuesday of March, 1879, at the office of said company, No. 417 Olive-st., St. Louis, Mo., at 1 o'clock P. M.

M. S. GOULDY, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTing: each package is labeled JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, No. 48 Threadneedle-st. and No. 170 Piccadilly, London, England.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES 4 Per Cent. Bonds,

COUPON OR REGISTERED,

And all other issues of Government securities, bought and sold at MARKET RATES, FREE OF COMMISSION, and on hand for immediate delivery.

CALLED 5-20s bought or exchanged for other issues on most favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,

Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., N. Y.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE BERTHA AND EDITH GOLD MINING COMPANY.—The amount of the capital stock is five hundred thousand dollars, all of which is paid by the conveyance to said company of certain real and personal properties, no part of said capital having been paid in cash. The said company owes debts amounting to seven thousand five hundred and twenty-two dollars and forty-six cents, of which seventeen hundred and fifty dollars are mortgage liens.

Dated Jan. 18, 1879.

E. B. GRANT, F. A. WHITE, J. E. SMITH, SAM L. FOGG, } Majority of Trustees.

City and County of New-York ss.: E. B. Grant being duly sworn says he is the President of the Bertha and Edith Gold Mining Company, that the foregoing annual report of said company is true to the best of his information and belief. E. B. GRANT.

Sworn before me this 18th day of January, 1879.

THOMAS L. CARPENTER, Notary Public, Kings County.

Certificate filed in New-York County.

STATE CONNECTICUT 5s.

CITY KINGSTON, N. Y., 6s.

STATE MISSOURI 6s.

FOR SALE BY

GEO. WM. BALLOU & CO.,

No. 8 Wall-st., New-York. No. 72 Devonshire-st., Boston.

DANIEL A. MORAN,

40 Wall-st., New-York,

DEALER IN FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD, STATE, CITY, COUNTY, AND GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio First Mortgage 6 per cent. Gold Bonds.

These Bonds are a First and only Mortgage of $20,000 per mile on 214 miles of road and on 1,500,000 acres of land.

Net earnings for the year 1878, $800,000.

Interest on bonds, $252,000.

A limited amount of the above Bonds for sale by

ARENTS & YOUNG, No. 9 New-st.

KIMBALL, HOWELL & CO.,

MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE,

No. 68 Broadway and No. 17 New-st.,

Buy, sell, and carry stocks on margins in lots to suit customers.

5 SHARES, 500 SHARES, OR MORE.

TO DEALERS IN STOCKS.—THE OLD BANKing-house of HOWES & COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, buys and sells, on reasonable margin, all the Stocks dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange. When desired, will use discretion when and what to buy and sell, giving parties the benefit of 25 years' experience. Opportunities for profits constantly occur.

THE NEVADA BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO. Capital, $10,000,000, gold. Deposits, $13,000,000, gold. NEW-YORK AGENCY NO. 62 WALL-ST. Buys and sells exchange and telegraphic transfers. Issues commercial and travelers' credits. Receives orders for mining stocks at San Francisco.

INTEREST FOR DEPOSITS.—PERSONS DEsirous of obtaining interest for deposits, and have their balances at all times subject to check on demand, can do so by depositing with the old banking-house of HOWES & COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, which allows interest of 4 per cent.

AT REASONABLE RATES—MONEY ON Life and Endowment Insurance Policies and Mortgages; same bought. Insurance of all kinds effected with best companies, at lowest premiums.

J. J. HABRICK & CO., No. 165 Broadway; Box 1,880.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, BANKERS, NO. 13 Wall-st., New-York, issue Letters of Credit or Circular Notes on the Union Bank of London for the use of travelers in all parts of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OLD.—DIVIdend to HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF INTEREST.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—Frederick E. Gibert et al., plaintiffs, vs. Union Trust Company of New-York, as Receiver, &c.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, as Receiver of the assets which were of the Adams Express Company, old, pursuant to the final judgment and decree herein duly made and entered on the 10th day of January, 1879, hereby requires the shareholders in the fund of said Adams Express Company, old, to deliver their certificates, properly indorsed and proved, for payment and cancellation to the Union Trust Company of New-York, at its office, No. 73 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before March 10, 1879.—Dated New-York, Jan. 13, 1879.

JOSIAH B. BLOSSOM, FREDERIC W. STEVENS, JOHN A. LIVINGSTON, ALEXR. J. CLINTON, AUGUSTUS F. HOLLY, JOSEPH H. CHOATE, JOHN D. SKIDMORE.

MILLER & PRENHAM, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 29 Wall-st., New-York.

FIFTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

CLINTON

Fire Insurance Company,

NO. 138 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1879.

A semi-annual dividend of (5) six per cent. is declared from the earnings of the past six months, payable on demand.

G. T. PATTERSON, Jr., Secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1787.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 54 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1879.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors, held this day, the usual semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of the company was declared, payable on and after Jan. 15, 1879.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst. E. W. ALBRO, Secretary.

St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute R. R. Co. No. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1879.

TO THE HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTgage Preferred Bonds of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company.—The coupons section of these bonds, due Aug. 1, 1878, will be paid on presentation at the Third National Bank in this City, on and after Monday, the 20th inst., in accordance with the order of the United States Court.

W. BAYARD CUTTING, President.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE LOUISVILLE AND Nashville Railroad Company has declared a dividend of One and One-half per Cent., payable on and after the 10th February next. Holders of certificates issued from the New-York Agency will be paid their dividends by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. Transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. to the 10th February next, both days inclusive. W. RANNEY, Secretary.

JANUARY 15, 1879.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 62 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1879.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. on amount of capital, guaranty surplus, and special reserve from profits, (equal to six and one-half on capital,) has been declared this day, payable on demand. R. H. MYERS, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE LORILLARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1879.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand. JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 33 GRAND-ST., JERSEY CITY, Jan. 14, 1879.

FORTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on demand. N. FOOTE, Secretary.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 32 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1879.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed Feb. 1 at 3 P. M. and reopened Feb. 17, 1879. THEO. P. WOOD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1879.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on demand. CHARLES C. HOLL, Secretary.

THE FEBRUARY COUPONS OF THE REAL Estate First Mortgage Bonds guaranteed by the Mercantile Trust Company will be paid at the office of the company, Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, on the 1st day of February next.

EDWARD L. MONTGOMERY, Treasurer.

KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE COMpany.—A semi-annual dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared by this company, payable on demand at No. 39 Liberty-st., New-York. HENRY POPE, Secretary. BROOKLYN, Jan. 16, 1879.

THE RODIE GOLD MINING COMPANY have declared a dividend of One Dollar per share, payable 20th inst., at their office, Room No. 3 Stock Exchange, San Francisco, Cal.

Jan. 13, 1879. WM. H. LENT, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD. R. V. D. HILLIER, No. 67 Wall-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

Down-town office of THE TIMES (Subscription No. 1,238 Broadway, fifth-door north of 32d-st., Open daily, Sundays included, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 8 P. M.

NO. 98 5TH-AV., CORNER 15TH-ST.—A suite of elegantly-furnished front rooms, on first floor and large room on third floor to rent, with first-class board; family occupying going South; references required.

FINE SUNNY ROOMS, SUPERIOR BOARD and accommodations, for gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with private French family; Protestant; references. No. 23 West 42d-st.

TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 224 WEST.—Large rooms, handsomely furnished, second floor, front; single rooms; excellent table; terms moderate; references.

NOS. 345 AND 347 5TH-AV.—ELEGANT deep parlor suite; bath-room and closets; private table; moderate terms; two suites for families; superior table; moderate terms.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST., NO. 323 WEST.—Two large handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or single; house and table very desirable; rooms for single gentlemen.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 45, BELOW 14TH-ST.—Well-furnished suite of apartments on parlor floor, with or without private table; terms moderate; references exchanged.

HOTEL BRANTING, MADISON-AV. AND 58TH-ST.—Two blocks from terminus of Metropolitan Elevated Road; American plan; no extras for heat, baths, or corkage.

NO. 51 WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-SQUARE.—Handsomely-furnished suites of rooms, second and third floors, suitable for families or gentlemen; house and table first class.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 5, NEAR BREVOORT HOUSE.—With board, a handsomely furnished large front room on first floor; also, rooms on second and third floors.

IRVING HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 12TH-ST.: American plan, very central and desirable for permanent guests; transient $2 to $3 per day. CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 353, CORNER 34TH-ST.—Two handsomely-furnished rooms, third floor, with board; terms moderate.

NO. 9 WEST 22D-ST.—FRONT PARLOR AND hall room, sunny exposure, with first-class board; references.

NO. 21 WEST 36TH-ST.—ELEGANT THIRD floor (bath, &c.) private table or without board; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED BACK PARlor, and single room on third floor, with first-class board; moderate terms. No. 46 West 36th-st.

A SMALL FAMILY OFFER TWO LARGE rooms, front and rear, handsomely furnished, with board; references. No. 56 West 46th-st.

NO. 29 WEST 23D-ST.—PARLOR FLOOR, elegantly and newly furnished, with or without board; references.

NO. 7 WEST 31ST-ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, fourth floor, with or without board; location and house are unexceptionable.

ELEGANT BACK PARLOR AND FINE bedroom, first floor, with board; terms moderate. No. 31 West 55th-st.

NO. 134 WAVERLEY-PLACE.—HANDSOMEly-furnished rooms; superior board; fire, gas, bath, and closet room; $5 and $6.

A QUIET, PLEASANT HOME CAN BE OBtained, with excellent accommodations, very low; references. No. 275 West 22d-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 353, CORNER 34TH-ST.—Front suite of rooms, with excellent table; terms moderate.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH-ST.—SUITE OF ROOMS; private bath-room, with private table, or without board; rooms for gentlemen, without board; references.

TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 134 EAST.—Well-furnished large and single rooms; good table; terms moderate; references.

NO. 34 WEST 14TH-ST.—ELEGANTLY-FURnished rooms, with bath, &c., en suite or singly, with superior board. First-class references required.

NO. 36 WEST 10TH-ST.—LARGE ROOMS, with large closet, grate-fire, to rent, with board, reasonably.

TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., WEST, NO. 223.—Handsomely-furnished back parlor; also second-story front room, with board; reference.

NO. 69 MADISON-AV.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished family suite, with board; private table if desired. MRS. CANFIELD.

NO. 13 WEST 10TH-ST.—WITH BOARD, large, handsomely-furnished rooms on second floor; house and table first class.

NO. 13 WEST 29TH-ST.—HALL ROOM TO gentleman, with or without board; reference exchanged.

NO. 31 MADISON-AV., OPPOSITE MADISON-SQUARE.—Furnished rooms, with or without board.

BOARD WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN HAVING A MILD TYPE of chronic bronchitis wants board with treatment (dietetic only) at an hygienic establishment: City or Brooklyn location preferred. Address, with terms, S. M., Box No. 274 *Times Up-town Office*, 1,238 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

TO LET.—NO. 115 EAST 10TH-ST., TO GENTLEman, without board, two large, well-furnished rooms, with all the modern improvements; private family.

NO. 17 WEST 26TH-ST.—PRIVATE FAMILY have suites and single rooms for gentlemen, fourth house from Broadway; references.

NO. 12 EAST 28TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen; breakfast if desired; references.

EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

FOR SALE. PATENTS FOR SPORTING AND MILITARY WEAPONS. AUTOMATIC COCKING GUNS, PISTOLS, RIFLES. Apply for information, J. BELLION, INVENTOR, already SELLER To the FRENCH GOVERNMENT of a compressing bullet machine. PARIS, 19 Passage Vendôme, 19. PARIS.

FRANCO-AMERICAN PATENT AGENCY.

French and American Patents sold or put in operation. Reliable agents in all the Departments of France.

COMMISSION, CONSIGNMENT, AND IMPORTATION.

Specialty, ORANGES, DRIED AND PRESERVED FRUITS OF ALL KINDS, CANNED GOODS, LARD, BACON, &c. Houses, 7 Rue de Belzunce and 10 Rue de la Gde. Truanderie, (Halles Centrales,) Paris.

AGENTS AND CONSIGNMENTS WANTED.

Address the Directeur, 7 Rue de Belzunce.

GERMANY.—FAMILY EDUCATION.

Major TH. REH, late of the Hessian Artillery and Professor of Higher Mathematics in the Hessian Military School, receives a few pupils into his family; home comfort and ease. Major REH teaches personally German, French, exclusively in the house; Mathematics, History, Geography, and Geometrical Drawing. All other branches of instruction are well taught in the Gymnasium and Polytechnicum, or by private lessons. Gentlemen wishing to study German are accommodated, or can lodge in the neighborhood, taking their meals at the establishment. Prospectus, with references and terms, may be obtained at the Paris office of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, or on application to Major REH, No. 44 Elisabethen-strasse, Darmstadt.

PARIS SHOOTING GALLERY.

GASTINNE-RENETTE.

39 Avenue d'Antin, Champs Elysées, 39.

Prizes for the best shots.

Manufacture of arms of every description.

JONES, 23 BOULEVARD DES CAPUCINES, Paris, and 41 St. Swithin's-lane, London, silversmith, dressing-case and bag manufacturer, stationer, heraldic engraver; leather goods, fancy articles, English brushmaker and perfumer; Rodgers' cutlery.

HOTEL DOMINICI, NOS. 7 AND 9 RUE CASTIGLIONE, (between Tuileries Garden and Boulevards.)—Terms, from $2 a day, including breakfast. Arrangements made with families. Lift.

LOCHET & DEBERTRAND, NO. 192 RUE ST. Maur, Paris. Dog's collars; elegance and solidity; moderate prices.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, (No. 67 Bleecker-st.,) NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1879.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE THIS day declared the usual interest, under the provisions of the by-laws for the last six months ending the 31st inst., viz.:

At the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum on all sums of five dollars and under five hundred dollars, and of FOUR PER CENT. on all sums exceeding five hundred dollars" and upward, payable on and after the THIRD MONDAY, being the 20th, of this month.

Interest is carried as one to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the pass-books at any time when required on and after the 20th inst.

GEORGE CABOT WARD, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1878.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE ORdered interest to be paid to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws at the rate of five (5) per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and at the rate of four (4) per cent. on sums over $500 and not exceeding $3,000, and payable on and after Jan. 20, 1879.

Deposits will not be received from any one depositor to an amount in excess of $3,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Tickets issued also for CLINTON GILBERT, Treasurer. HARSEN RHOADES, President. SAM'L B. VAN DUSEN, ALEX. MCLEOD ASHE, } Secretaries.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. TO-NIGHT. GILMORE'S SUNDAY EVENING CONCERTS. The programme for THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING, JAN. 19, will include for the first time a GRAND DESCRIPTIVE PANORAMIC FANTASIA, entitled "Gilmore's Band's Tour of the Nations," composed and arranged by Signor Francesco Fanciulli. This is a symphonic poem, descriptive of the European tour of Gilmore's Band from the day of their departure until their return. A vivid tone-painting of their departure by the Twenty-second Regiment Armory; the March down Broadway; the Departure; a Lovely Night at Sea, followed by a Terrific Storm; Arrival in England; Visits to Ireland and Scotland; Departure for France; the Beginning of Tyrolese; the Baritone Speaks; the Oboe, Clarionet, Cornet, Trombone, all Have their Say; Great Agitation; Desertion and Mutiny, Ending in the Triumph of Harmony and a Complete Victory; the "Marseillaise;" the Tour through Belgium, Holland and Germany; the Return. "Homeward Bound;" a Calm Sea, and a Happy Voyage; Land in Sight; Hurrah for "The Star Spangled Banner," "Yankee Doodle," "Hail Columbia," and "Home, Sweet Home."

First appearance of GILMORE'S BAND.

SUNDAY EVENING CONCERTS of the following artists:

Miss Juliet Fenderson, soprano; Mrs. Helen Norman, contralto; Signor Pedro Bacelli, basso buffo cantante; Mr. Bernhard Listemann, solo violinist; Master Augustus Victor Benham, solo pianist, and the Palestina Italian Choral Society. Also, the celebrated cornet soloist, E. LEVY, and GILMORE'S BAND.

Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents extra; gallery, 25 cents.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

MR. D. H. HARKINS..... Sole Director

DR. CLYDE. DR. CLYDE.

Mr. Harkins has the honor to announce that this brilliant and already highly successful comedy,

DR. CLYDE, DR. CLYDE,

Will be presented at

THE FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE,

which will be reopened for the balance of the regular Winter Season

SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, JAN. 25,

with a first-class company, carefully selected from among foremost Metropolitan favorites, with entirely new scenery, painted expressly for this work, and a miss-en-scene and Stage Management complete in accuracy entirely in harmony with the distinguished reputation of

THE FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

The sale of seats will be opened for DR. CLYDE To-morrow (Monday) morning, at 8 o'clock.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR MILITARY AND CIVIC GRAND RECEPTION AND BALL, MORTON COMMANDERY, NO. 4 KNIGHTS TEMPLAR, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 29, 1879.

MUSIC BY GILMORE'S BAND.

Tickets may be obtained from Sir Knights. Private boxes, accommodating four persons, can be had of the following Trustees: J. S. Baker, No. 294 Canal-st.; J. D. Hadley, No. 61 Hudson-st.; H. Prince, No. 32 New-st.

Sir Knights will appear in full uniform.

ARION SOCIETY. ARION SOCIETY. STEINWAY HALL, FRIDAY, Jan. 24, at 8 P. M.

In commemoration of its Twenty-fifth Anniversary. GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT. Under the direction of..... Dr. L. DAMROSCH Assisted by the following eminent artists:

Miss L. Muldener, (prologue,) Mrs. L. Swift, (soprano,) Miss A. Heune, (alto,) Messrs. A. Bischoff and Jac. Graf, (tenors

THE CUTTER AND TROTTER.

AFTER THE BIG SNOW-STORM.

THE JINGLING OF THE SILVER BELLS IN THE PARK AND ON THE BOULEVARDS—A MOVING PANORAMA OF FAST HORSES AND STYLISH SLEIGHS.

With not a few people the promise of good sleighing more than compensates for the temporary inconveniences of a great snow-storm. What can be more inspiriting and invigorating than gliding swiftly over the glistening, white pathway, with the silver bells ringing merrily out on the clear and bracing atmosphere, and the hoofs of the fleet trotters dashing up clouds of snow as they speed onward, to the crack of the whip and the well-known voice of the owner, who proudly holds the ribbons that guide his favorite steed? That the public fully appreciates the advantages yielded by the great storm has been shown by the merry parties who during the last two days have turned out in force and fashionable equipages to speed along the snow-covered roads of Central Park and the Boulevards. All through the afternoons and far into the night the whitened track resounded with the musical jingle of the sleigh-bells and the muffled trample of speeding hoofs. The snow was just beginning to lose its "heaviness" yesterday, and good speed was made on the yielding tracks, but even better sleighing may be expected if the weather continues pleasant a day or two later, when the tracks become hardened and perfect in condition. The enjoyment of the sport, has not been confined to the rich, for, with an eye to golden gain, the old Manhattan stage-sleighs that years ago used to drag their heavy forms up and down Broadway, freezing the passengers, who in vain tried to warm their feet in damp, dirty, and trampled straw, were brought out by the Boulevard Stage Company, who for a moderate compensation allowed the humbler classes the pleasant privilege of a ride among the fashionable folks who swarm St. Nicholas-avenue. These stage sleighs are drawn by four-in-hand teams of strong horses, and when loaded with a joyous crowd of children and grown folks, who climb aboard over the high rails of the big runners, the long whip is snapped, and away the party go on a journey to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street. The drives of Central Park have been crowded with sleighing parties during the past two days and nights, and the air has echoed with the tintinnabulation of the bells and the pealing laughter of rosy-cheeked girls. Family parties go riding along in handsome and commodious sleighs. The Plaza, beyond which the great fountain rises in whitened outline and the snow-covered surface of the lake, deserted by skaters, stretches out in broad perspective, presents daily an inspiriting scene. But night the merriest of all sleighing parties ride out, bent upon a royal time, and, as the large sleighs, full of girls and their escorts, dash along beneath the stars, the notes of merry songs mingle with the jingling of the bells. A favorite way of reaching St. Nicholas-avenue is to drive through the Park to the upper exit, and cross to the avenue, passing the high mound, from the snow-crested top of which the old brown fort, of Revolutionary days, rises in lonesome profile against the background of gray sky and white-tipped fringe of fir-trees. The scene on the avenue is a constantly changing panorama.

Central-avenue has also been crowded with pleasure-seekers. From the bridge a perfect view of the Winter landscape unfolded itself to view. On one side stretched the ice-covered surface of the Harlem River, broken here and there by tiny lakes, whose rippling surfaces glitter in the distance. Far away in the distance, dimmed by the storm clouds, rise the misty outlines of the City, with its tall spires standing out darkly here and there against the sky, while the muffled roar of its busy streets strikes upon the ear faintly. On the other side the gray outline of High Bridge, with its top and giant arches fringed with frost, stands out against a background of gray hills and snow-covered fir trees and a patch of bluish clouds. Beneath the arches glitters an unbroken field of ice, and tiny snow-birds often perch upon the rails of Central Bridge and seem to study the countless details of the landscape, and seem to be loath to leave when sleighs dash by and pedestrians brush beside them. St. Nicholas-avenue, however, is most frequented by persons who have fast teams, and, standing upon the porch of the club-house, a spectator may view many an exciting brush for a lead. He may see William H. Vanderbilt dash by behind Captain Jack or some other favorite, and Robert Bonner handling the ribbons of one of his teams. Capt. Jacob Vanderbilt will, perhaps, next appear with a brisk bay team. Mr. Lorillard goes by daily with Mr. Kipt, his brother-in-law, keeping neck and neck with his team of Hartford. One of the brothers Havemeyer is there with a fast young stallion, and Meanness and Kels dash the snow aside in small clouds as they speed along with J. D. Brown, a well-known figure at the ribbons. Red Jim, a Kentucky horse, and his mate carry Mr. Eastman swiftly over the road, and Mr. Reed, of the Hoffman House, glides by with his team New Berlin Girl and Kentucky. The chestnut gelding Innviter trots swiftly by, driven by John Kay, and William Jordan and O. Keyser, Wall-street men, have an interesting brush with each other. Bookmaker then makes time, with Charley Walsh's single sleigh, and Sheppard Knapp, Royal Nichols, Charles and Michael Cashman, Joseph Lyon, J. Miller, Daniel Moran, and Charles White brush by together. Lady Frisk comes speedily down the road, with Robert Taggart at the rein, May Bird and Music come swiftly along, with Alee Bonner holding them well in hand, and Tom Fraser and John Q. have a friendly brush, with Thomas Gilsewin and William Dougherty holding their respective reins. Then Mr. Bodwein, an expert with the ribbons, dashes by with a stylish four-in-hand, followed by Samuel Loudin, with his team Bricks and Mortar. Sam Walsh is out with his new purchase, Plummer Boy, and Messrs. Orton and Collins pass together speedily with Young Woesful and George Palmer, both fleet of foot, drivers and horses both seeming to enjoy to its full the exhilaration and excitement of the glorious sport.

COMING BALLS AND RECEPTIONS.

The fourteenth grand carnival ball of the Cercle Français de l'Harmonie takes place at the Academy of Music to-morrow evening. An attractive programme has been arranged. The orchestra is to be composed of 100 musicians, under the direction of Mr. Max Schwab. During the progress of the ball "La Danse des Antipodes," said to be a very amusing spectacle, will be performed by M. Carron and his troupe of Parisian artists, who will dance upon their hands with their feet in the air. "Camargo," one of Charles Lecocq's quadrilles, which has met with great success in Paris, will be given at 3 o'clock in the morning. The supper-room will be in Nilsson Hall, and remain open through the night.

A week from to-morrow evening, Jan. 27, occurs the one hundred and twentieth anniversary of the birth of the poet Robert Burns, an event which is to be properly celebrated by the Greenpoint Robert Burns Club, at Eckford Hall. The occasion will be the second annual celebration by the club, the guests of which will dine at 8 o'clock.

On Wednesday evening the annual reception by the Post Office employes attached to Station A will be given at Irving Hall. Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band is engaged to furnish the music, and a happy evening is anticipated.

The various committees having in charge the grand fancy-dress ball of the German Liederkranz, which occurs at the Academy of Music, Thursday night, Feb. 13, are busily engaged in preparing a most enjoyable programme for their guests. The demand for tickets has already begun. They can only be obtained upon a proper introduction through a member of the society, and the payment of $10 for each ticket, admitting a gentleman and one lady. The tickets are about six inches long by three inches wide, and are very handsomely lithographed in colors. The obverse represents an animated scene at a masked ball, and on the back is a cartoon in which a court jester is advancing with a blooming maiden upon his arm dressed in a costume liberally covered with gold coins, while a portly dame, robed in greenbacks, stands scowling at one side.

The military and civic reception of the old Guard, which is announced to take place at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening next, the 23d inst., promises to be one of the most important social events of the season. Downing's Ninth Regiment military band will furnish the promenade, and Bernstein's string band the dance music. The selections for the promenade have been specially arranged for the occasion, and dedicated to the various representative military organizations of the country. One of the features of the evening will be the grand march of the Old Guard, joined by all the military visitors in uniform. Nilsson Hall, where the supper will be served *a la carte*, will be decorated, as well as the Academy, with floral contributions from the ladies of Savannah and Charleston. The cordial welcome extended by the Old Guard to the citizen soldiers of the South, en route to the Bunker Hill celebration in 1875, is kindly remembered, by the fair daughters of Georgia and South Carolina. The reception on Thursday evening next will be attended by Governors and staffs, prominent officers in the regular Army, members of the Diplomatic Corps, and gentlemen distinguished in other walks of life. It will be one of the best social events of the season.

BANK DIRECTORS INDICTED.

Three others of the indicted Directors of the Mechanics' and Laborers' Savings Bank of Jersey City—Messrs. Thomas C. O'Callaghan, a well-known physician; A. J. Dittmar, a builder, and Jeremiah Sweeney, of the Erie Railway—were yesterday arraigned to answer the indictment charging them with conspiring to defraud the depositors of the bank by concealing the fact of its insolvency. Bail was fixed at $2,500, and Joseph Warren became bail for Dr. O'Callaghan, and white H. M. Traphagen and Jacob Wagner became surety for Mr. Sweeney and Mr. Dittmar. Then occurred a rather singular scene. Mr. Halliard, who had been hailed the day before by Daniel E. Cleary, walked into court with Constable Locke, who, he stated, had informed him that there was a third indictment pending against him, and that if he would come to court Mr. Cleary would meet him and become his security on the third indictment. He was surprised to find that the story was only a trick to get him to court, as he did when Mr. Cleary stepped forward and said he desired to surrender Mr. Halliard into the custody of the court. The bail-bond was ordered vacated, and Mr. Halliard was placed in custody, and, being unable to procure another bondsman, he was locked up. He will be given another opportunity to find bail to-morrow morning, unless, in the meantime, his friends come to his rescue. Mr. Cleary's conduct in luring Mr. Halliard to court is very greatly condemned, but he says he was prompted by information to the effect that Mr. Halliard was making arrangements to leave the country.

AN UNRECORDED BIT OF HISTORY.

BENEDICT ARNOLD'S NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH AT THE HANDS OF A WOMAN.

The recent death of Mrs. Ann Hinman Kellogg, of Fairfield, Conn., in the ninety-third year of her age, recalls an unrecorded incident of the war of the Revolution. Mrs. Kellogg was the daughter of Capt. Elisha Hinman, of the United States Navy, and her mother was the only American who remained in New-London when the town was destroyed by the traitor Benedict Arnold in 1781. At that time Capt. Hinman's ship was hourly expected to arrive at New-London, and it was hoped that he might come in time to save the town. Mrs. Hinman was well acquainted with Arnold, as he had often dined at her house, and had been a friend of her husband. Induced by anxiety for her husband's safety, she remained after all others had fled, and watched the entry of the British from the doorway of her house. As Arnold rode up he saw and saluted her, and said that if she would point out her own property it should be spared. She pointed out the houses of several of her neighbors as her own, and thus saved them from destruction. Arnold remained on horseback near her house nearly all day noting the battle that was raging at Fort Griswold, on the Groton side of the river, where the tall monument commemorating the event now stands. Three times were the British driven down the hill by the deadly fire from the fort. Then the ammunition of its defenders became exhausted, and they were obliged to surrender. The British officer in command of the storming party was so enraged at the desperate defense of the fort, that, as he entered it, he asked, "Who commands here?" Col. Ledyard replied. "I did, but you do now," at the same time surrendering his sword. The officer received the sword and instantly plunged it into the heart of the gallant Colonel. An American officer, standing beside his Colonel, snatched his own sword from its scabbard and in a moment the cowardly Briton lay dead beside his victim. An indiscriminate massacre of all within the fort followed, and 30 of the wounded American were piled into a wagon that was rolled down a steep hillside to the bottom, where it was dashed in pieces against a tree. Then hurried preparations were made to evacuate their position by the British. Arnold having learned of the expected arrival of Capt. Hinman.

Mrs. Hinman, having witnessed these outrages from her housetop, became so incensed against the traitor that she hurriedly descended from the roof, took a musket from a closet where it had been left the day before by an American soldier, and leveled it at Arnold as he sat on his horse in front of the house. Taking a long, steady aim, she pulled the trigger, but the piece missed fire. Hearing the snap of the lock, Arnold turned and asked her what that noise was. With great presence of mind she had dropped the gun, so that he did not see it, and she answered that it was the breaking of a chair.

This incident formed the subject of a painting by Huntington, the artist, whose wife is a grand-niece of Mrs. Hinman. This painting is now in the possession of Mr. Thomas Day, of Bergen Point, N. J. In it Mrs. Hinman is represented as leveling a musket at Arnold from a window of her house, and the burning town is seen in the background. The remains of both Capt. and Mrs. Hinman now lie in the Cedar Grove Cemetery at New-London, where their monument is one of the finest to be seen.

AN ATTEMPT AT HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

AN UNKNOWN MAN TRIES TO STEAL MRS. HARTMAN'S $500, AND FAILS.

A bold but unsuccessful attempt was made yesterday afternoon by an unknown thief to rob Mrs. Anna Hartman, wife of Emil Hartman, proprietor of a manufactory at No. 586 Washington-street, of a sachel containing $500 in greenbacks and silver coin. The Hartmans live at No. 75 Congress-street, Brooklyn, and Mrs. Hartman comes to this City every Saturday to draw the money needed to pay the hands in her husband's works and carry it from the bank to the works. She left her home at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and went to the Eleventh Ward Bank, in Avenue D, where Mr. Hartman's accounts are kept. As she went into the bank she noticed several men lounging about the doorway, but paid no attention to them. Mrs. Hartman went to the Paying Teller's desk and drew $500, which she placed in a small hand-sachel. As she did so one of the men who had been standing about the door entered the bank, and, after looking about ostensibly in search of some one, went out. Mrs. Hartman remained at the bank until 1 o'clock, when she walked to Avenue C and Tenth-street, and there got on board a Houston-street cross-town car. man boarded the car at the same time. Mrs. Hartman rode to Washington-street, where she alighted and walked to Clarkson-street. While crossing the street at this point a man suddenly stepped in front of Mrs. Hartman and seized the sachel by the handle. The frightened woman held on to it with both hands and screamed loudly for help. The thief attempted to wrench the sachel from her grasp, but was unsuccessful, and as the passers-by were coming to her aid he let go and took to his heels. He ran down Washington to Houston-street, and turned into the latter street. Several men pursued the thief and were close upon him when he darted into the doorway of a tenement-house, ran to the rear yard, and climbing over the fence made good his escape. After all was over a policeman appeared and escorted Mrs. Hartman to her husband's establishment, where she fainted from excitement. When she recovered she went to the Charles-Street Police Station and described the man who endeavored to rob her as about 23 years of age, dressed in a fashionable suit of grey clothes, and wearing a slouch hat.

THE PASSAIC COUNTY GRAND JURY.

INDICTMENTS FOUND AGAINST THE MORRIS CANAL COMPANY AND A PATERSON JUSTICE.

The Passaic County (N. J.) Grand Jury has substantially completed its labors at the present term of court, and although it has not reported all the bills agreed upon, its principal work seems to be pretty well understood. Among the bills agreed upon is one indicting the Morris Canal Company for failing to keep in proper repair a bridge across the canal at Browertown, on a private or farm road, where the company, it is claimed, is required to keep a suitable bridge. The company's employes claim that a public road was laid across the bridge some years ago, whereby the bridge became a public charge. The Grand Jury were not satisfied that such was the fact, and hence this indictment. It is not impossible that the company may be indicted for the bad condition of other bridges in the county, which are equally inaccessible and dilapidated. Another important indictment is understood to be against a prominent Paterson Justice of the Peace, who has figured frequently in the courts of late in an unenviable light. The charge is embezzlement. Under what is known as the Disorderly act, the Justices may summarily try and fine persons for using abusive language in public places, and the fines are required to be paid over monthly to the County Collector. It is a notorious fact that the Justices have collected considerable sums under this act, but few of them have ever made any returns. This Justice is probably not the only one who will be overhauled for similar delinquencies.

Arthur H. Greenwood, who has been prosecuting 20 or 30 liquor-dealers at Passaic for selling illegally, he being entitled, under a city ordinance, to a reward of $50 for each conviction, was indicted for conspiracy with certain of his assistants to persuade Harry Leive, one of the liquor-dealers, to sell liquor on Sunday. He was arraigned in court yesterday, and held to bail for trial.

There was not the least foundation for the rumor that several of the chosen Freeholders had been indicted. No complaint was made against them. The reputation of the Passaic County Board is exceptionally good for honest, prudent, and economical management.

THICK-HEADED JERSEY POLICEMEN.

The Jersey City Police have given the public another illustration of their aptness at doing the right thing the wrong way. The city ordinance requires the occupants of houses to clear the snow from the walks and one foot beyond. The order was given and complied with in most cases, but on the streets through which the horse cars run the railroad employes shoveled it back, covering the gutter. Again the occupants were notified to clear the gutters, and did so, and again the railroad men shoveled it back. Now the same parties have been notified to clear their gutters a third time, and naturally they object. The proper way would be to notify the company not to refill the gutters; but the proper way of doing a thing never occurs to the average Jersey City policeman until all other methods have been exhausted.

FUNERAL OF DR. W. T. NEALIS.

The funeral of Dr. W. T. Nealis, Surgeon of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, took place yesterday forenoon from the Church of the Holy Innocents. Dr. Nealis served during the late war as Surgeon of the Irish Legion, and won for himself the title of "The Fighting Doctor." He was afterward Surgeon at the Tombs. The funeral was attended by the Sixty-ninth Regiment Veteran Corps, the Xavier Union, the Xavier Alumni Sodality, and a large number of the Doctor's friends and comrades. A solemn requiem high mass was celebrated at the church by Rev. Father Doherty, assisted by Fathers Donnelly and Fizharris as Deacon and Sub-Deacon. The body was taken to Calvary Cemetery for burial.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The arrests by the Police during the past week numbered 906.

The Holland, from Glasgow, brought 24 immigrants yesterday, and the State of Nevada, from Glasgow, 14.

Mr. Roger M. Sherman, ex-Assistant United States Attorney, has purchased the sloop-yacht Intrepid, formerly owned in the New-York Yacht Club.

The Department of Public Works received last week the sum of $10,193 07 for Croton rents. During the same period the Mayor's Marshal granted 165 licenses, and collected $421 75.

The outgoing European steam-ships yesterday carried 44,026 letters and 71 bags of newspapers. The receipts from the sale of postage stamps at the New-York Post Office during the week ending yesterday were $57,700.

The annual benefit of the French Benevolent Society occurs at the Academy of Music on Saturday evening next. The French opera "Haidée" will be given in French, for the first time in this City, by the New-Orleans French Opera Troupe.

There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics during the past week 632 deaths, 558 births, and 145 marriages, showing an increase of 63 deaths and 8 births, and a decrease of 18 marriages as compared with the previous week.

Henry Lampke, of No. 389 Bleecker-street, was run over at Sixteenth-street and Ninth-avenue by engine No. 1 of the New-York Elevated Railroad, yesterday, and was so terribly injured that he died while being conveyed to Roosevelt Hosdital.

An order discontinuing the suit of Lawrence S. Curry against Police Capt. Alexander S. Williams, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, was entered yesterday, in Supreme Court, Chambers. The suit was for damages alleged to have been suffered by Curry, who was ejected from Gilmore's Garden by Williams.

The Advisory Committee on the subject of purchasing a new building, recently appointed by the Produce Exchange, have approved the report of the sub-committee advising certain methods of procedure, the substance of which has been already published. These will be submitted to a vote of the Exchange on the 21st inst.

The Governing Committee of the Mining Exchange have resolved to waive the six months' notice agreed upon between themselves and the New-York Stock Exchange whenever the latter should deem it advisable to deal in mining stocks on their own exchange and have voted the privilege of the Mining Exchange to members of the Stock Exchange on payment of the annual dues.

Albert F. Richards has begun a suit in the United States Circuit Court against the North German Fire Insurance Company, claiming $25,000 damages for breach of contract. He claims to have been employed for a term of five years as the manager of the New-York branch of the defendant's business, and that they have since violated the agreement by dismissing him.

BROOKLYN.

During the past year permits have been granted by the Department of Fire and Buildings for the erection of 1,748 new buildings.

Michael Kane, of No. 204 Tillary-street, quarreled with his wife last evening, while drunk, and struck her on the head with a bar of iron, inflicting a severe wound. Kane was arrested and locked up in the First Precinct Station-house.

Henry Gibbons, of No. 19 Flatbush-avenue, received a fracture of the skull by falling on the sidewalk last Friday evening. The splinters of bone pressing on the brain of the unfortunate man rendered him insane. He was taken to the asylum at Flatbush for treatment.

Mayor Howell yesterday placed on file vetoes of the resolutions of the Board of Aldermen under which a number of the minor offices in the gift of the Common Council were filled. With the aid of Alderman O'Reilly, who is an Independent Democrat, the Republicans will be enabled to override Mr. Howell's veto by a two-thirds vote.

A man who gave the name of Peter Smith was caught yesterday in the act of ransacking the house of Mrs. McGinnias, No. 329 Adams-street. On being taken before Justice Walsh he acknowledged his guilt, and said he resided in Norfolk-street, New-York. On searching the prisoner, who was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury, a bunch of skeleton keys were found which would open almost any door.

Judge Pratt rendered his decision yesterday in the case of Messrs. Dady and Milne, who were jointly indicted with Commissioners Flaherty and Bennett, of the Board of City Works, for conspiracy to defraud the city out of $50.0 0. Mr. Milne, who is Water Purveyor, and Mr. Dady, who is Superintendent of Sewers, demurred to the indictment on the ground that it was too general. Judge Pratt overruled the demurrer. On Monday next arrayment will be heard in reference to the settlement of a day for the trial of the same.

WESICHESTER COUNTY.

Rev. Dr. T. Ralston Smith, of Yonkers, has accepted a call from the Westminster Presbyterian Church, at Buffalo.

There was no special term of the Supreme Court held at White Plains yesterday, Judge Dykman having buried his only daughter on Wednesday.

Frederick Hendrickson, who said he was a resident of Boston, was arrested last evening on a charge of attempting to pass a bogus check for $48 on John McGoldrick, of No. 177 Washington-street. The check was drawn on the Pacific National Bank of Boston.

A slight fire, occasioned by the bursting of a kerosene-oil lamp in the still-room of the Atlantic Oil Works, corner of Smith-street and Atlantic-avenue, occurred last evening. The damage to the works was slight, but Neil McCormack, the engineer, was badly burned about the head and face.

School Commissioner George W. Smith died at his residence, in Portchester, yesterday morning of pneumonia. He was the only successful Democratic nominee in the county at last November's election, beating Caspar G. Brower, Republican, by 31 votes. The vacancy may be filled by appointment of the County Judge for this year, and by election next Fall for the remaining two years of the term.

Citizens of Tarrytown are agitating the question of erecting a new and handsome monument to commemorate the capture of the British spy, Major Andre, in place of the present monument which stands on the spot where his capture is believed to have been made, and it is proposed that the dedicatory ceremonies take place on Sept. 25, 1880, which will be the centennial anniversary of that great historic event of the American Revolution.

LONG ISLAND.

The steam-tug John Crooker was sunk in Newtown Creek on Friday night by colliding with the ice abutments at the bridge.

The new edifice of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church at Babylon is nearly completed, and will soon be occupied. The main building is 36 by 60, with an extension 30 by 15 feet, to be used as a vestry-room. The basement will be used for Sabbath-school purposes.

NEW-JERSEY.

Mr. George H. White, of Bayonne, who was reported dead at Bay Ridge, Long Island, and his wife have become reconciled, and the divorce proceedings commenced by Mrs. White have been withdrawn. Mrs. White will take her husband home as soon as he can be removed with safety.

A huge piece of rock, thrown from a blast in the Pennsylvania Railroad cut, Jersey City, on Friday afternoon, crashed through the side of a frame house on Magnolia-avenue, making a hole two feet square, passing within a few feet of a cradle in which was a sleeping child. The shock broke several windows in the house, which was seriously damaged. The railroad company promptly adjusted the damages.

In the Passaic County Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, the court quashed the attachment in the case of Wilkie against Martin, recently reported in THE TIMES. Justice of the Peace Loftus issued an attachment against Martin's furniture, and had it stored on his own premises, exacting $7 50 rent for ten days' occupancy. The court decided that the attachment was illegally issued. Loftus has already been sued for the $7 50 and compelled to make restitution.

UNPRINCIPLED DRUGGISTS.

Druggists as a class are singularly conscientious in their dealings with the public, but there are a few unprincipled ones who, for the sake of a little additional profit sell cheap and impure drugs for pure, and impose upon their customers by palming off spurious and worthless imitations of well-known and superior preparations for the genuine. Such druggists are unworthy of public confidence, and should be avoided when found out. Several cases have been reported to us recently where druggists have sought to deceive their customers by offering them cheap and miserable imitations of BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER, or a common porous plaster, when BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER was asked for, falsely asserting that the common article was equal in point of merit. BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER is the only improvement ever made on the old style of porous plasters. It contains an entirely new combination of active vegetable ingredients, to which is added the virtues of capcine porous plasters, and its remarkable pain-relieving, strengthening, and curative properties are due. We respectfully request all interested who have any doubts concerning its merit to consult reliable physicians in their own locality about it, and if convinced that it is what it is claimed to be, to observe the following simple precaution in buying: See that the word C-A-P-C-I-N-E is correctly spelled, and that each plaster has the word CAPCINE cut through it. By so doing you can obtain the genuine of any druggist. The proprietors of BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER were awarded the highest and only medals given for rubber plasters at both the Centennial and Paris Expositions.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Rio Grande, for Galveston.—Frederic de Billier, James Parker, Joseph Haenlecher, Edward Robson, J. W. Downing, Asa Willis, William Bryant, Thomas N. Brechole, P. B. Holmes, F. Kile, C. Garbardi, L. Oseleh, Carl Werserniek, Herman Eichershof, C. A. Munson, H. G. O. Dunham, Capt. J. W. Genett, H. Diver, H. E. Teschemacher, L. Fuentes, M. E. Lovejoy, Edwards French.

In steam-ship Rhein, for Bremen.—Joseph T. Mason, Albert Blum, Mr. and Mrs. E. Ruyter, Miguel Montes, J. Gutierres, A. Ponstaly, Julius Nathan, Mr. and Mrs. Emil Olbrich, H. Oppenheimer, Joseph Straus, Julius Carc, Joseph Baur, William Wentzel, Berthold Friedberger.

In steam-ship City of Dallas, for Fernandina.—L. Ballard, Mr. Ford, Mrs. Ford and child, A. M. Burbank, Orland Knapp, J. Brooks, Miss Bourne, Mrs. Bartlett, Samuel Drungold, J. Wilmot Jarvis, D. M. Babcock, R. A. Reed, A. Baltimore.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Gate City, from Savannah.—Miss A. Evans, A. Woodberry, W. Lobee, J. Price, A. B. McGregor, George Knox, J. Dixon, J. Whittemore, A. Goesting.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....7:20 | Sun sets.....5:02 | Moon rises...5:08

HIGH WATER—NEW-YORK BAY.

P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook..5:1v	Gov. Island...6:08	Hell Gate....6:30

WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

JAN. 18.—The time ball on the Broadway tower of the Western Union Telegraph Company's building, which is dropped at New-York noon (12h. 0m. 0s.) by the standard time of the United States Naval Observatory at Washington, was to-day dropped 3-10 seconds fast.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, JAN. 18.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Isaac Bell, Kelly, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; City of Atlanta, Woodhull, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Glaucus, Beasley, Boston, H. F. Dimock; City of Savannah, Major, Savannah, George Young; Alsatia, Newthorn, New-Orleans, Rogers & Morgan; City of Brussels, (Br.) Watkins, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Regulator, Doane, Wilmington, N. C., William P. Clyde & Co.; Circassia, (Br.) Munro, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Victoria, (Br.) Young, London, Henderson Bros.; Rio Grande, Boiger, Galveston, via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; England, (Br.) Thompson, Liverpool, F. W. J. Hurst; Rhein, (Ger.,) Franke, Bremen, via Southampton, Ulrich & Co.; Arabian, Hunter, Fernandina, William P. Clyde & Co.; Hudson, Gager, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; Glamorgan, (Br.,) Buck, Liverpool, via Queenstown, Williams & Guion; Volmer, (Dan.,) Hansen, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; Severn, (Br.,) Fawcus, London, Funch, Edye & Co. ship Dunagre, (Br.,) Hatfield, Havre, Boyd & Hincken. Barks Lada, (Aust.,) Mederich, Trieste, Slocovich & Co.; Jenny, (Ger.,) Grite, Newark, N. J., for Bremen, Theodore Ruger; Fairy, (Br.,) Johnson, Gloucester, J. S. Tucker & Co.; Elfair, (Norw.,) Hauge, Rendeer, Benham & Boyesen; Noah, (Norw.,) Geraldsen, Carr, Benham & Boyesen; Ruth, (Br.,) Gaylard, Dublin, Boyd & Hincken; Thames, (Br.,) Williams, Wellington and Littleton, N. Z., Astell, Tatts & Co.; Saxon, (Br.,) Caddell, Bristol, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Madre Cayretti, (Ital.,) Mortola, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.

Brigs Daniel Trowbridge, Rogers, St. Pierre, Daniel Trowbridge; Leader, (Br.,) Partridge, Bahia, George F. Bulley; Nellie, Walsh, Christianstad, St. Croix, Roche Bros. & Co.

Schrs. Ella Clifton, (Br.,) Ray, St. John, N. F., Scammell Bros.; Jennie Beasley, Libbey, Arroyo, P. R., M. P. Buck & Co.; Hannah K. Brown, Sackett, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Marvia, Harmon, Wolfe, Cienfuegos, J. H. Winchester & Co.; Washington, Jordan, Galveston, Tupper & Beattie; Abbie H. Brown, Dowling, Monte Christo, Isaac E. Staples.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Algeria, (Br.,) Watson, Liverpool Jan. 4, via Queenstown Jan. 5, with mdse. and passengers to C. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Herder, (Ger.,) Brandt, Hamburg Jan. 1, via Havre 5th, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Steam-ship Gate City, Daggett, Savannah Jan. 15, with mdse. and passengers to George Young.

Steam-ship Holland, (Br.,) Heeley, London Dec. 29, and the Downs 31st, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Ship Otto and Antonie, (Norw.,) Gundersen, London 45 da., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Ship Cornelius Grinnell, Borland, London Nov. 14, via Portland 18, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship Oneka, (of London,) Hall, Cuba 138 da., with sugar to order—vessel to Peabody, Willis & Co.

Ship Wellington, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Irvine, London Nov. 1, in ballast to J. W. Elwell & Co. Anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Ship Florida, (of Richmond,) Sparks, Bremer Haven 66 da., with empty barrels and salt to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Crono, (Aust.,) Stark, St. Nazaire 57 da., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Ocean, (Swed.,) Carlsen, Rio Janeiro 57 da., with coffee to C. G. Rumsay—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Edward D. Jewett, (of St. John, N. B.,) Malmgvist, Bordeaux 57 da., in ballast to Scammell Bros.

Bark Ad n. (Ital.,) Bergamino, London 63 da., in ballast to Dascort, Strachie & Co.

Bark Camilla, (Ger.,) Beekmann, London 60 da., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Rejia, (Norw.,) Lorsen, Havre 45 da., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Robert Godfrey, (of St. John, N. B.,) Travis, Antwerp 45 da., in ballast to P. L. Nevius & Son.

Bark Graf Zagreb, (Aust.,) Sovich, Cork 63 da., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Oreste, (Ital.,) Menna, Smyrna Sept. 7, with licorice-root to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Henry A. Litchfield, (of Camden,) Drummond, Manilla 162 da., with sugar and hemp to order—vessel to John F. Ingraham.

Bark Varity, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Corning, Hull 65 da., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark John M. Clerk, (of Camden, Me.,) Conant, Sonrabaya, via Batavia 96 da., with sugar, &c., to Drexel, Morgan & Co.—vessel to Lunt Bros.

Bark Folkvang, (Norw.,) Hendricksen, La Rochelle 43 da., in ballast to Bockman, Oerlin & Co.

Bark Noah, (Norw.,) Nielsen, St. Nazaire 65 da., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Achilets, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Cann, Havre, via Tybee, 42 da., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Samos, (of Boston,) Henrahan, Trieste 72 da., with mdse. to order—vessel to Vernon H. Brown & Co.

Bark Lorna Doon, (of Dundee,) Lyell, Manilla, via Ilvilo, 160 da., with sugar to Ira Bursley—vessel to Geo. F. Bailey.

Bark Bjorvicken, (Norw.,) Hernes, Bordeaux 56 da., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Ferreri, (Ital.,) Esposito, Leghorn 73 da., with mdse. to James Henry.

Bark President Dane, (Norw.,) Albrechtsen, Bordeaux 53 da., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Ulrika, (Swed.,) Jensen, Bilboa 55 da., with iron ore to order—vessel to master.

Bark Joseph Hickman, (of Dorchester, N. B.,) Richardson, Antwerp Dec. 2 via Delaware Breakwater, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Carl August, (Ger.,) Saewards, Antwerp 45 da., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Chapman, (Norw.,) Paulsen, Barcelona 70 da., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Corryphene, Grun, Hamburg 45 da., with mdse. to order—vessel to B. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Amistood, (Span.,) Casadore, Cienfuegos 20 da., in ballast to G. Amsinck & Co.

Brig Mary Bartlett, Smith, Pensacola 17 da., with lumber to New-Haven Saw Mill Co.—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Brig H. H. Bishop, (of Portland,) Hackett, Sagua 12 da., with sugar to order—vessel to master.

Brig Tartar, (of Salcombe,) Rule, Rio Janiero 56 da., with coffee to Papke & Reid—vessel to Geo. F. Bailey.

Brig T. Towner, (of New-Haven,) Perkins, St. Croix 23 da., with molasses and rum to W. G. Phipps.

Brig S. W. Merrick, (of Philadelphia,) Lippincott, Matanzas 8 da., with sugar to Fernandez & Calvo—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Clytie, (of Searsport,) Drew, Castellamare 77 da., in ballast to James E. Ward & Co.

Brig Triton, (Norw.,) Ottie, Pernambuco 33 da., with sugar to H. R. Swift & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Starlight, (of New-Haven,) Thompson, Barbados 22 da., in ballast to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

Brig Framah, (Swed.,) Eckman, Rio Janeiro 60 da., with coffee to E. Pavinstadt & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Rothsay, (Br.,) Munroe, Havana 15 da., with sugar, &c., to Scammell Bros.

Brig Johnny Smith, (Br.,) Thompson, Dunkirk 60 da., via Delaware Breakwater, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, light, W.; clear; at City Island, same.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Rhein, for Bremen; Victoria, for London; England, and City of Brussels, for Liverpool; Alps, for Port-au-Prince, &c.; Circassia for Glasgow; Algiers and Hudson, for New-Orleans; Rio Grande, for Galveston; City of Savannah, for Savannah; City of Atlanta, for Charleston; Regulator, for Wilmington, N. C.; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk, &c.; barks Assyria, for Bristol; America, for Barbadoes; Eliza Barss, for Bermuda.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ship Elisa Everett, (Br.,) Dunkerton, from Dublin, which was anchored below, came up to the City the 18th.

SPOKEN.

Steam-ship Holland, (Br.,) Heeley, Jan. 13, lat. 43 20, lon. 49 40, ship Tecumseh, (of Boston,) hence for London.

Ship Tabor, Seaton, from Antwerp Nov. 29, by pilot-boat No. 20, Jan. 18, and ordered to Philadelphia.

Bark Joseph Hickman, Richardson, off Hatteras, bark Jason, (Norw.,) with loss of rudder.

Bark Varity, Corning, from Hull, Dec. 26, lat. 35 40, lon. 63 50, schr. Grace Davis, from Pernambuco for New-York, dismasted and short of provisions; supplied her.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Sld. 12th inst., Nellie, from Messina to New-York

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVIII.....NO. 8536. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1879. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

HOME RULE UNDER NICHOLS

GLANCES AT THREE PARISHES.

THE ELECTION IN NATCHITOCHES, TENSAS, AND CADDO—WHITE LEAGUE "REMONSTRANCES"—HOW "INTELLIGENCE AND INTEGRITY" RULE THE STATE — CONCILIATION IN LOUISIANA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday Night.

I.

The Senate Committee, of which Mr. Telfer is Chairman, have examined this week about 60 witnesses. They came from Natchitoches, Tensas, and Caddo Parishes.

Counties are called parishes in Louisiana.

These witnesses have exhibited the nature of "*self*-government," (the italics as well as the phrase is from the President's inaugural address,) and they have illustrated what is meant by "Home Rule" in this region of our great Republic.

I have listened to all of this sad and weary testimony. But I do not propose to repeat, even in the swiftest summary, the shocking incidents of the story of the last election as told by the executioners of its criminal and its shameful acts.

II.

The essential features of the campaign can be rapidly sketched, and I have neither time nor the inclination to do more.

The Autumnal election was the inevitable result of the inauguration of a State Government chosen by a minority of the legal citizens of Louisiana. What "national statesmen" insisted on as "a necessity" in the government of the State, the local politicians insisted was equally a necessity in the government of its parishes. It was resolved that the Intelligence and Integrity of the parishes should rule them, without regard to the numerical preponderance of the legal voters, who were decreed to be destitute alike of Intelligence and Integrity. It was resolved, also, that all the white Democrats were men of Intelligence and Integrity, and it is universally admitted here—among all "men of honor, Sir, and high character"—that the black Republicans have no Intelligence, and the white Republicans no Integrity.

There was a common and fixed purpose to create a solid Democratic State; but the agencies for the execution of this universal resolve appear to have been confided quite largely to the Intelligence and Integrity of the individual parishes.

Hence, where these were men of kindly and civilized instincts the political science of bull-dozing was exhibited in its humaner aspects; while its coarser and its criminal features were displayed with hideous distinctness in parishes infested by ruffians or controlled by leaders of violent temper. But, whatever the method, "gentlemen" and "bandits" were equally inflexible in their purpose to carry the election for Intelligence and Integrity.

III.

In Natchitoches (pronounced Nakatosh) the leader of the Democracy is a young gentleman of fine personal appearance and a pleasant address. He is a lawyer. In that parish the Republican leaders, both white and black, were driven into exile—"charitably exiled," was the polite term selected to describe their expulsion; but no more physical force was used than was absolutely necessary to insure that result. There were no assassinations of negroes, nor whippings, nor any other violent methods of electioneering.

Political managers who should conduct a campaign in this fashion in the North or West would probably be shot before the election, and certainly they would be sent to the penitentiary if they survived it. Here they are sent to the Legislature. Each section of our favored country has its own distinctive usages, and far be it from me to interfere, even by the expression of a preference, with Home Rule or State rights in such mere minor matters of detail. I take pleasure in saying that the leader of the Natchitoches Democracy is the best of all the bull-dozers I have ever met, and that I have quite a kindly sentiment toward him. There are bull-dozers and bull-dozers, and I prefer the clean-shirted and kid-gloved variety.

There never were any carpet-baggers in Natchitoches Parish; the Republican officers there were ex-Confederate soldiers, supplemented by a few intelligent colored men; there had been no corruption and no stealing, and no local misgovernment in the parish, and the blacks were and are solidly, and, perhaps, even stolidly, Republicans—and in an overwhelming numerical majority. No Republican ticket was nominated at the last election. The parish is under Home Rule now.

IV.

Tensas is an equally strong Republican parish. It had been well governed, it had been entirely exempt from "the curse of Northern adventurers," and the blacks had always elected Southern-born whites who had fought for the Lost Cause (now found again) as officers, with a smaller proportion of honest men of their own color and race. Democrats attest these facts. The original plan of the Democratic leaders in this parish did equal credit to their strategic skill, and, to be entirely courteous, to their capacity to rise superior to their own political prejudices. The two Republican white leaders were able men, but it cannot be denied that they were scalawags—the most detested by stalwart Democrats of all classes of Southern men. A scalawag is a Southern white gentleman who believes in the political creed of Abraham Lincoln and Charles Sumner. It was reckoned that if these two scalawags came "over" and consented to run on the Democratic ticket they might bring over a number of the negroes with them. This would be the cheapest and quietest way of managing the campaign in the interests of the Democracy. These two office-holders, without consulting the Republicans of the Parish, or any of them, did so consent, and by the concurrence of the Democratic Committee in this arrangement the Democratic Parish Ticket was nominated. No convention was called to consider or ratify this fusion.

The colored leader of the Republicans was a man of excellent character, and universally respected by both races—a Baptist preacher, and a hard-working farmer, who owned his own house and 80 acres of good land, well stocked. He saw through this scheme, and resolved to defeat it. He was a candidate for Congress. With a fair count he was absolutely certain of an election by an overwhelming majority. He desired and obtained a conference with the Democratic Parish Committee, and was ready to propose a compromise. They heard him, and declined to negotiate with him, although he had been duly authorized by a Party Convention to treat with them. They stated that they had already arranged with the Republican Party, through the two candidates already spoken of, who had received no authority from any body of Republicans to treat with them. *They* were satisfied. Why should not *he* be satisfied? Fairfax then consulted with his friends, and they determined to make up a ticket of Democrats exclusively—all white men—planters and old citizens. These gentlemen who accepted this offer to run an opposition ticket on the condition that they should run distinctively as Democrats. They had been lifelong Democrats, and they are Democrats to-day. They were willing that Fairfax should run for Congress if they were invested with the local authority. A Republican Convention was to be called on Monday, Oct. 13, to ratify this judicious compact. This masterly movement threatened to defeat the plans of the coparceners, as well as to destroy the prospect of electing a Democratic Congressman. The Democratic committee knew that the new Democratic candidates could not be bull-dozed, for they, too, were men of Intelligence and Integrity, and in Louisiana it is a well-attested fact that all men of Integrity and Intelligence are not wholly unfamiliar with the use of carnal weapons.

V.

There was now only one plan by which Fairfax could be defeated. He must be "remonstrated with" by the "regular" friends of Integrity and Intelligence. An armed company of men from an adjoining county, but in the same Congressional District, rode up late one night to Fairfax's house to "remonstrate" with him. This is the theory of their friends. The Remonstrants were led by Capt. Peck, whom a leading Democratic witness, a prominent planter and an old citizen, described as a man of "high character and high ancestry." The Remonstrants rapidly approached the house. After dismounting, the advance, led by Capt. Peck, rushed up to the door. They pushed past Mrs. Fairfax, who had opened it. As soon as the Captain saw Mr. Fairfax he opened his remarks, (in remonstrance,) by saying, "There is that —— now!" and then fired his revolver at him. The ball missed the preacher and entered the door, near him. Mr. Fairfax ran. A second shot missed him. He escaped. Capt. Peck then fired four balls (in remonstrance) into another colored man who was in the room. This man died after a few days of agony. Two other colored men were also badly wounded. Mr. Fairfax had a brother, but he escaped unharmed. There were four women in the house at the time. They fled to a neighbor's cabin as soon as the firing began. While the firing was going on in the rooms, the Remonstrants outside shot wildly through the windows. They killed their leader. They then returned home, carrying his riddled corpse with them. The women and the two wounded survivors gave a clear and graphic account of this affray.

Now was the time for Gov. Nicholls to redeem his promises to President Hayes. Prompt action *was* taken to vindicate the violated majesty of the law by the friends of Intelligence and Integrity. No investigation of the attack on Mr. Fairfax's house was made; there was no effort instituted to discover the names of the men who followed the lead of Capt. Peck; *but* a warrant was quickly issued for the arrest of Mr. Fairfax, charging him with the murder of Capt. Peck! This action is in strict accordance with the code that governs the conduct of Home Rulers in Louisiana.

VI.

Other companies hastened to the Parish. Of course, it was reported that the negroes were in arms, and that the lives of the whites were in imminent danger. One company crossed from Mississippi. They were significantly and speedily notified by the white supporters of the Independent Ticket that this was "not a niggers' war," but a quarrel between white Democrats, and that they had better return to their own State. They went back.

VII.

Meanwhile, one of the armed companies that marched through the parish came to a thickly-peopled negro settlement and fired a murderous volley into their quarters at Basse's Lane. They reported that they had been fired into by the negroes. One of them, examined under oath, attests that he heard no firing, although, as he was in the ranks, he must necessarily have heard the shots, if there had been any shots from the negroes. But, according to the Captain's statement, eight negroes were killed at the time.

VIII.

One attempt to overawe the white Independent Democrats was promptly withdrawn. They were Southern white men, and they would not listen to a remonstrance. Five other negroes were killed in this parish. This statement comes from Democratic testimony. But the reports at the time gave a larger list of slain, and the Senate investigation has not yet been concluded.

This series of episodes accomplished its purpose. There was no Republican candidate for Congress in Tensas Parish. The race issue was raised, and then the Independent Democratic parish ticket was defeated by fraud.

IX.

Caddo Parish is in the western part of the State. It is a strong Republican parish, with a dense black population, and yet it was absolutely necessary that the Democrats should carry it in order to elect another Congressman. In neither of these districts, under a fair count, could any Democratic candidate secure even a respectable minority vote.

There was intimidation at the meetings of colored voters during that campaign. But the Republican leaders had adopted the wise policy of selecting young white Democrats exclusively—or with but a single exception—for their local candidates in order to divide the white or Democratic vote and to secure the support of the fighting race. The blacks were urged to support them for the reason that they were young men, and not wedded as the old men were wedded, to the theories of *ante-bellum* times. References to the days of slavery were denounced as "incendiary," and all illustrations showing that the negroes were still toiling for inadequate pay—as by the system of leasing and "advances"—that prevailed in that parish were fiercely decried by the Democratic leaders as efforts to incite labor against capital.

X.

The ballot-box at one precinct was placed in a "bull-dozing district," so difficult to reach that, in ordinary weather, as one witness said, "only a duck or a bird could get to it" from the lands where the masses of the negroes worked. A party of 300 or more blacks traveled about 35 miles to get to it; traveled through thickets and swamps—for the Democrats had taken the precaution to remove the ferry-boat. After this box had been used all day, a party of armed white men seized it and destroyed it.

XI.

At another precinct—Caledonia—between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, a company of mounted men, not residents of the settlement, nor voters there, arrived, every man fully armed, and under military command. Shortly afterward two white men began to wrestle, and in the course of their scuffle they ran against a lame black man. He asked them civilly to "keep off his leg." The Republicans assert that this scuffle was a pretext to begin a riot. It is certain that one of the whites immediately accused the black man of striking him, and then called loudly for his shot-gun. Another white man began to fire his revolver. The blacks scattered, or, as the phrase here is, "they squandered." They ran to the house of a colored man near by, the only colored candidate on the ticket. Instantly the cry was raised that they were running for their guns. In this house there were four or five shot-guns, which had been kept there for several days, because threats had been made by a personal enemy—also a colored man—to set his cotton-gin on fire.

Quick volleys were fired by the whites. Seven or eight negroes were killed; one white man was wounded.

This riot would seem to be a senseless as well as brutal slaughter—certainly rather a drunken than a political affray—if one could keep out of sight the simultaneous arrival of the armed men. The negroes had voted; the Democrats had sole control of the ballot-boxes. What benefit could come from a riot in the evening? In the morning a riot might have dispersed the voters; but now what political purpose could it serve?

The Republicans say that it was intended to arouse the animosity of race in order to prevent a fair count; for the white friends of the Independent candidates were present at the polls, and they would have seen to it that there was either an honest return or a "regular" Democratic funeral. The race issue once raised, even these men were powerless.

And, if this was the purpose, it was entirely successful, for the parish and this ward of it was returned as having voted for the Bourbon branch of the Democracy.

XII.

Thus, in Caddo and in Tensas, by raising the race issues—by threats, and by the slaughter of the blacks—the Independent Democrats were defeated. In Natchitoches, the Democrats, by "charitably exiling" the Republican leaders, achieved the same conciliatory results. By similar expedients, in other parishes, two members of Congress were secured in the strongest Republican districts of the Gulf State.

XIII.

There were no outrages in the sugar-growing parishes. Cotton is no longer a king. Cotton is a bull-dozer now. Sugar is the true conciliator. Why? Because before the season of the political campaign ends the cotton crop is gathered for the most part, and even when the negroes are driven from their plantations there is no vital injury done to the planters. But, in the sugar-growing parishes, the campaign is begun, carried on, and ended in the height of the season, and bull-dosing, by demoralizing labor, would bring instant ruin on the planters. The bull-dozers have not interfered with the black sugar-growers of Louisiana since 1868. The negroes there elect the planters and other whites to the local offices, and they are allowed to vote as they please for Governmental and legislative candidates.

XIV.

By and by the bull-dozer will be brought face to face with the planter. Amite County, in Mississippi, was nearly ruined by the bull-dozer. As long as the negro was the sole victim of outrage no planter seized his shot-gun to defend him. But, seeing the approaching ruin, they organized as "Moderators," and sternly threatened the bull-dozing "Regulators." They conquered a peace, yet not until many of them who had once urged on the Regulators had been made bankrupts by the exodus of the negro.

The future of the negro is not wholly dark here, although the present is gloomy enough. Greek will meet Greek, by and by, and the Greek who owns the soil will win, and the negro will share his victory. J. R.

THE SITUATION IN THE EAST.

GREECE'S FRONTIER DEMANDS—RUMORS OF SHERE ALI'S RETURN TO KABUL.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Reuter's dispatch from Athens says that Mukhtar Pasha has decided on Janina as the meeting-place of the Frontier Commission. The Greek delegates will be instructed to insist on the cession of Janina. The Greek journals urge the Government to remain firm on this point.

VIENNA, Jan. 19.—The *Fremdenblatt* is authorized to deny that Austria has any intention of advancing to Salonica.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Lahore states that various unauthenticated rumors are current that Shere Ali is returning to Kabul.

A dispatch from Kandahar reports that Gens. Stewart and Biddulph are reconnoitring toward Kalat-i-Ghilzai, on the road to Kabul, and Girishk, on the road to Herat.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

GERMANY'S SAMOAN DEMANDS—THE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND'S RIGHTS—THE ACCIDENT TO THE FRIGATE CONSTITUTION.

BERNE, Jan. 19.—The popular vote throughout Switzerland has resulted in a large majority in favor of subvention to the St. Gothard and other Alpine railways.

BERLIN, Jan. 19.—The *North German Gazette* denies the sensational reports relative to Germany's intended action toward the Samoan Islanders, and states that Germany will merely keep sufficient naval force in the neighborhood to retain possession of two small ports on the Island of Upola, which she seized and will hold as a pledge until the Samoan Government grants Germany her treaty rights.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The *Standard's* correspondent at Copenhagen reports a sensational rumor that Prussia is negotiating to obtain a renunciation by the Duke of Cumberland of his rights to Hanover in return for the cession of Northern Schleswig to him.

Capt. Badger, of the United States frigate Constitution, says, in regard to the grounding of the ship, that judging from the time he had sailed he supposed he was 22 miles from the English coast when the ship struck. He believes he must have been carried out of his reckoning by the current. After getting afloat the ship had a narrow escape, as the towropes broke when passing the Needles. One of the Constitution's boats capsized off Cowes, and two of its occupants were rescued with difficulty.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—The *République Française*, M. Gambetta's organ, says the Ministry, by chosing a policy of inaction, has signed its own doom.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The *Standard's* Paris correspondent says that, at a meeting of Bonapartists, on Sunday, M. Rouher and a majority of those present considered that the Bonapartists should show that their first object was to preserve conservative principles. The minority favored a precipitation of the crisis.

The *Times'* Paris dispatch says the tone of the Radical organs is growing stronger. The ordeal is very serious, as behind the agitation for the dismissal of officials is an attack of the Jacobins on gradual legal reforms.

THE ENGLISH LABOR TROUBLES.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The North Wales Miners' Association has resolved to vote £7 to every member of the union who desires to emigrate to America, and £14 to emigrants to Australia.

Notices were posted on Saturday by the Iron Trade Employers' Association in the iron shipbuilding yards and foundries in Liverpool and the district around, of a reduction in wages of 7½ per cent after the 31st of January. It is thought the men will strike.

At a meeting of Great Northern Railway employes, held in London to-day, (Sunday,) the men pledged themselves to oppose any reduction in wages. The decision of the Directors of the road will be made known on Tuesday.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Six engineering firms at Huddersfield have locked out their workmen for refusing to consent to an extension of the hours of labor.

A TERRIBLE COLLISION AT SEA.

CORUNNA, Spain, Jan. 19.—The Spanish steamer Yrurac Bat, from Baltimore via Liverpool, has arrived here in a damaged condition. She reports that she was in collision with a British sailing vessel, the Lancashire Witch, which sunk with all on board. The steamer's bows were broken in.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

An unusual light on the second floor of the brick buildings Nos. 60 and 62 Clinton-street was noticed by Patrolman Taylor, of the Eleventh Precinct, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and investigation showed that the building was on fire. The floor is occupied as a cabinet-maker's shop by Herman Bartelmes, and a bundle of paper soaked in kerosene was blazing at the base of a wooden pillar. The officer put out the fire and reported the case to Capt. Cherry, who searched the building thoroughly, and found that the door leading into the store of the New-York Ornamental Paper Company on the first floor had been broken into, but nothing was missed by that firm. Isidor Cohen, a tailor, on the third floor, also had the door of his shop broken open, and 25 coats were missing. They were valued at $200, and it is supposed that the burglars set fire to the building. The loss to Bartelmes is $25. He reports having seen several suspicious persons around the building lately. Fire Marshal Sheldon will make an investigation.

On Saturday morning, at 1 o'clock, all the business portion of Allensville, Ky., was destroyed by fire. Mr. Adams, a dry goods dealer, had $15,000 worth of stock, occupying a two-story brick building. He had an insurance of $5,500 on the stock, but nothing on the building. Adams Express Company loses a considerable amount. A number of other stores were burned out. A lady owning a millinery establishment lost her entire stock, and a trunk containing $100 in silver. The loss will reach from $30,000 to $35,000. There was but little insurance. The fire is supposed to have been started by an incendiary for the purpose of plunder.

A fire broke out at 9 o'clock last night in the millinery store of Louis Drucker, No. 191½ Division-street, originating in some unknown manner, and before the flames could be extinguished the stock in the store was almost completely destroyed. The loss is reported at $3,500. The building is owned by Morris Kutner, and was damaged to the amount of $600. Drucker is insured for $2,400.

A LIGHT SENTENCE FOR MURDER.

YORK, Penn., Jan. 19.—The jury in the case of William Matson, on trial for the murder of Erastus D. King, in August last, yesterday rendered a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree. Matson was sentenced to three years and three months in the Penitentiary.

ASSAULT ON ORANGEMEN.

OTTAWA, Jan. 19.—Two Orange Young Britons were brutally assaulted last night while on their way home by a party of roughs. They both received severe wounds about the head.

THE NATION'S LEGISLATURE

WORK BEFORE THE HOUSE TO-DAY.

THE FIRST CALL OF THE STATES FOR BILLS SINCE THE HOLIDAY RECESS BEGAN—A LARGE NUMBER OF NEW MEASURES EXPECTED—MR. WRIGHT'S LAND SCHEME—DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BILLS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—In the House to-morrow the States will be called for the introduction of bills for reference to committees, and as there has been no call of States since the holiday recess, the introduction of a large number of bills of every character may be expected. Bills introduced from this time forward will not, however, stand much chance of receiving the attention of the House, for the reason that there is now on the calendar a greater number of bills awaiting action than can be disposed of by March 4. In six weeks from Tuesday next the time of the Forty-fifth Congress will expire, and most of that time will be required to consider the regular appropriation bills, the largest and most important of which have not yet been matured by the Committee on Appropriations. In addition to the appropriation bills, there is a number of important public measures and several hundred pension and other private bills on the calendar, while the Speaker's table is well loaded with business from the Senate in the form of bills passed by the Senate and bills returned to the House with Senate amendments. Perhaps the most important of these is the Senate bill to extend the time for the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad, upon which the friends of that company are anxious to secure final action.

No opportunity to enter the motion to suspend the rules, which can only be made on Mondays after the call of States is completed, has been presented since Dec. 17, when that motion was entered by Mr. Wright, of Pennsylvania, in order to take up and pass his bill to grant 3,500 acres each settler on the public lands under the Homestead laws, which motion is now pending as the unfinished business for to-morrow after the morning hour. Unfortunately for Mr. Wright and others who have measures which they want to pass in this manner, no opportunity will be offered to-morrow to suspend the rules. The Committee on the District of Columbia is entitled to the third Monday of each month, after 2 o'clock, for the exclusive consideration of business relating to the District, and as that committee has several important measures to bring forward, it will certainly claim the floor at the hour designated. Should any member desire to defeat a vote on Mr. Wright's bill to-morrow, and prevent any other member from making the motion to suspend the rules, he can do so by a demand for the reading of all bills presented for reference, which would consume the time up to 2 o'clock. While it is probable that a vote will be allowed on Mr. Wright's bill, it is not likely that any other measure will be permitted to be brought forward on a motion to suspend the rules, for the reason that fears are entertained that some obnoxious financial measure might be thrust upon the House, and while it is well known that no measure of this kind could be passed, members desire to avoid being forced to vote upon such questions merely to satisfy a few demagogues who are actuated solely by a desire to make what they call "a record."

DELAYED APPROPRIATION BILLS.

ARE THE DEMOCRATS WORKING FOR AN EXTRA SESSION?—THE EARLY ZEAL OF THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE FOLLOWED BY DILATORY TACTICS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The indifference now manifested by the House Committee on Appropriations in preparing the appropriation bills is in strange contrast with the zeal exhibited by that committee prior to the holiday recess. During the first three weeks of the session the committee reported and the House passed six of the 12 regular appropriation bills, namely: Fortifications, Military Academy, Pensions, Consular and Diplomatic, Indian and Navy. Of these, the Military Academy, Pensions and Fortifications have been sent to the President for approval, and the other three are with committees of conference. The differences between the two houses upon the bills in conference are not material and can be harmonized without much difficulty. The bills yet to be reported are the Legislative, Executive and Judicial, Sundry Civil, Post Office, Army, River and Harbor, and General Deficiency. The Legislative bill is said to be ready to report to the House, and it is promised that it will be presented during the present week. The aggregate amount appropriated by this bill is about $150,000 less than the amount appropriated by the last bill. No explanation is offered for not presenting the bill immediately, which gives color to the report that the Democrats propose to delay these bills with a view of securing an extra session of Congress. The Sundry Civil bill is said to be almost perfected, and will follow the Legislative bill. The Post Office bill is in charge of Messrs. Blount, Clymer, and Baker, and is not yet in shape. It is believed that there will be an increase in the aggregate of this bill compared with the appropriation for the present fiscal year. The Army bill, which is in charge of Mr. Hewitt, may be said to be ready, but it will not be reported until some action on the part of the House is had on the Burnside bill. Should the House refuse to pass the Burnside bill, the Army Appropriation bill will be brought forward with Mr. Hewitt's plan of reorganization incorporated therein. Nothing has been done, except in a general way, with the Deficiency bill, which is always the last of the appropriation bills to be reported. The River and Harbor bill is being prepared by the Committee on Commerce, and it is probable that when it is ready those in charge of it will follow the usual practice in reference to this bill, and try to carry it through the House under a suspension of the rules.

THE SOUTHERN CIVIL SERVICE.

ITS REORGANIZATION CONTEMPLATED BY THE ADMINISTRATION—FAILURE OF THE "RECONCILIATION" PLAN—PROBABLE REINSTATEMENT OF EX-MARSHAL PITKIN, OF LOUISIANA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—There are increasing evidences that the Administration has under consideration a reorganization of the civil service in the South. As will be well remembered, it was represented at the commencement of President Hayes' government that the disorganization of government and society in the Southern States was largely due to the assumed fact that officers intrusted with the execution of Federal laws were aliens to the people among whom they lived, generally unpopular and discreditable to the Administration and party by which they were maintained, and that Southern Democrats defied the law chiefly because they detested its instruments. At the same time, it was represented that were the Administration to intrust the offices in question to men in harmony with, and agreeable to, "the people" of the South, a new era of respect for, and obedience to, the United States laws would follow. Accepting this view of the situation, the Administration entered upon the experiment of complying with the demands made by Southern Democrats. The result is well known. In most of the Southern States the law officers of President Grant's Administration have been replaced by Democrats or lukewarm Republicans who are indorsed by the leading men of the White League. In spite of these changes, however, the manufacture of "moonshine" whisky goes on with even more energy than before "the era of reconciliation." A Democratic District Attorney in South Carolina did not restrain the red-shirt rifle clubs in 1878 more effectually than the Republican officials were able to do in 1876. A Democratic United States Marshal in Georgia has proved that he is unable to prevent the grossest violations of the revenue laws in that State and in Louisiana. A Marshal appointed upon the recommendation of leading Democrats was unable to restrain the political murderers of Tensas and Caddo more effectually than the Republican Marshal Pitkin was able to restrain these fellows in Feliciana and Ouachita. On the other hand, the frauds in New-Orleans, which Mr. Pitkin rendered impossible in 1876, Marshal Wharton permitted to pass unchallenged in 1878. These facts, with many specifications and details are now being pressed upon the attention of the Administration, and there is good ground for the belief that important changes will shortly be made among the Federal officials in Georgia, Louisiana, and South Carolina. For the Marshalship of Louisiana the ex-Marshal, Mr. Pitkin, is the most prominent candidate. He is indorsed by all the strong Republicans of New-Orleans, and by leading business men. The President is reported as having stated that the application of his friends was receiving the most favorable consideration.

THE CHEYENNE OUTBREAK.

A DENIAL OF THE REPORT THAT RATIONS WERE WITHHELD FROM THE INDIANS—ARMY OFFICERS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DELAY IN THEIR TRANSFER TO THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Indian Bureau has been accused of withholding from the Cheyennes who recently escaped from the custody of the military authorities at Fort Robinson certain rations to which the Indians are entitled under treaty stipulations, and a report made by Agent Miles on Sept. 30 has been quoted to sustain this charge. An examination of the facts shows that no blame properly attaches to the Indian Bureau in reference to improper treatment of the Cheyennes, and that the charge that the Indians were unlawfully denied coffee and sugar is erroneous, and proceeds from a misunderstanding as to the provisions of the law by which the Secretary of the Interior is bound in issuing rations and annuities to Indians. After making his report of Sept. 30, in which he said, "the full list of rations named in their [the Cheyennes'] treaty of 1876 had not been furnished them," Agent Miles made a more thorough examination to ascertain how far the treaty had been complied with in the matter of furnishing the Indians the rations which they had been promised, and he discovered, to his surprise, that, although they had not been furnished three pounds of beans to each 100 rations, and had not always been regularly supplied with corn, they had, in conformity with treaty stipulations, been supplied with the full equivalent for those commodities. Agent Miles found, in fact, that the Indians had received more than is required by the treaty.

It is true that the rations of coffee and sugar were withheld from all Indians who refused to work, but this was done in accordance with law, and not for the purpose of disciplining the Indians. The coffee and sugar rations are offered the Indians to induce them to perform agricultural or some other useful labor, and unless such labor is performed the Indian Bureau is required to withhold those articles. The act of March 3, 1875, section 3, provides: "That for the purpose of inducing Indians to labor and become self-supporting, it is provided that hereafter, in distributing the supplies and annuities to the Indians for whom the same are appropriated, the agent distributing the same shall require all able-bodied male Indians between the ages of 18 and 45 to perform service upon the reservation for the benefit of themselves or the tribe, at a reasonable rate, to be fixed by the agent in charge, and to an amount equal in value to the supplies to be delivered, and the allowances provided for such Indians shall be distributed to them only upon condition of the performance of such labor under such rules and regulations as the agent may prescribe: Provided, that the Secretary of the Interior may, by written order, except any particular tribe, or portion of a tribe, from the operations of this provision where he deems it proper and expedient." It will thus be seen that the Secretary of the Interior is bound by law to demand that the Indians shall work for their annuities and rations, and as coffee and sugar are regarded by them as articles of luxury, the least that the Secretary can do to comply with the law is to insist that coffee and sugar shall only be issued to such Indians as will "perform service upon the reservation for the benefit of themselves or of the tribe."

The allegation that the dead of Winter was chosen for the return of the Cheyennes to the Indian Territory is not correct. On Nov. 16, while the weather was mild and pleasant, the Indian Bureau requested the military authorities to transfer the Cheyennes, then in their charge as prisoners, to the Indian Territory. The military made no movement in the matter until five weeks later, when a request was made upon the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for supplies of additional clothing for the Indians. The delay, therefore, in the movement to transfer them is not chargeable to the Interior Department, but to those officers in whose charge they were as prisoners of war.

TALES FOR THE MARINES.

SOME OF THE ASTOUNDING STATEMENTS OF THE ADMINISTRATION ORGAN REGARDING THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE CASES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The *Republican* of to-morrow will print the following upon the subject of the New-York nominations:

"It is now very generally conceded that the New-York Custom-house nominations will be eventually confirmed. No action will be had in the premises, however, until after a reply has been received from Collector Arthur by the Senate Commerce Committee to the charges alleged against him in the Executive Message sent to the Senate last Wednesday. These charges are capable of ready and satisfactory explanation, in the opinion of Senator Conkling and his friends, and if they are so explained, the rejection of the pending nomination of Messrs. Merritt, Burt, and Graham may ensue. But it is confidently believed in Administration circles that they cannot be easily answered or disposed of. Among them is an explicit charge that, owing to Gen. Arthur's remissness, the Government lost $375,000 per annum of Customs duties, and gloves and clothes, and cuffs and silks, and $6,000,000 on sugars, although it is proper to add that a portion of this loss on sugars is not directly chargeable to the New-York Custom-house."

IMPORTANT COINAGE BILLS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Committee on Coinage has agreed upon three bills, which the Chairman—Mr. Stephens—is authorized to report to the House, when that committee is called. The first bill is to redeem trade dollars at par and recoin them into standard silver dollars. The second provides for the retirement of subsidiary silver coins and their recoinage into legal tender dollars. The third is intended to equalize the double metal standard by making it 16 of silver to 1 of gold, instead of 15½ to 1, as at present. The report on the metric system, upon which this committee has been working for some time, will be ready on Wednesday next, and will be presented to the House as soon as possible. It is very comprehensive, and is designed not only to give an authentic history of this system, but to furnish convenient and accurate data for reference.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1879.

Judge Hunt's condition seems to have changed for the worse. He is very sick to-night, but his physician says he does not consider that he is in any immediate danger.

Owing to a difference of opinion regarding the transaction of certain business of the Indian Office, Mr. William M. Leeds, the Chief Clerk of that office, has been suspended for 30 days, during which time there will be an investigation into the existing difficulties. The authorities at the Interior Department are very reticent concerning the affair. Rumors were in circulation that other officers belonging to this office were in trouble, but this is positively denied.

Since the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States sustaining the anti-polygamy law of Congress as applicable to Utah, there has been an increase of petitions from women in all parts of the country asking Congress to make effective the anti-polygamy law of 1862. The Committees on the Judiciary have charge of the subject. Petitions are also received in increased numbers asking for the prevention of the adulteration of sugars and other sweets, and also for the prevention of the adulteration of food.

OHIO POLITICAL SENTIMENT.

THE REPUBLICAN PROGRAMME FAVORABLY RECEIVED—MR. GARFIELD'S SENATORIAL ASPIRATIONS.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 19.—Much satisfaction is expressed by prominent members of the Republican Party in this State with the announcement which was telegraphed from Washington last week, that the programme of the party was to nominate Garfield and Foster for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor next Fall: and although a denial has followed it, still it seems to be generally believed. It is felt that much depends upon the success of the party next Fall, and that the only thing necessary to insure success is the right kind of candidates. Garfield and Foster would make an invincible team. It is understood that Garfield does not desire the Governorship, but he is a confessed candidate for the Senatorship. Without a special effort, it will be difficult for the Republicans to carry the State, and with a Democratic Legislature, Mr. Garfield's chances for the Senatorship are gone. When the victory is won, however, Garfield can be elected Senator, and thus Foster will succeed to the Governorship. The opinion of some of the members of the Legislature, with whom the TIMES' correspondent has conversed, is that all that has been said against Garfield would be brought up, and a bitter personal fight made, but the same men say that this would amount to nothing, as he is always able to carry everything before him in a canvass, and has already exploded these charges. Garfield is thought to be ambitious enough and sufficiently alive to his own interests to see that he cannot fail to be a favorite if he is able to carry the State in such a closely-contested election as that of next Fall promises to be. It is thought by some members of the Legislature that the coming canvass will partake much of the bitterness of the Brough-Vallandigham struggle of 1863. The Democrats will in some way woo the Nationals into the fold of their party, and the two united will make a very strong effort to carry the State. They will not do this, however, as the party has too much of a load to carry.

BUTLER'S PLANS AND HOPES.

HIS FRIENDS ANNOUNCE THAT HE WILL RUN FOR GOVERNOR AGAIN—AN ORGAN TO BE STARTED TO REVILE REPUBLICAN LEADERS.

BOSTON, Jan. 19.—Notwithstanding that the Democratic State Committee was organized last week almost wholly in the interest of the old leaders, and the Butler Democrats were shoved to the rear, it is as confidently asserted as ever that "the General" will run again next Fall. Senator French, his chief man in the Legislature, and his partner in many profitable business schemes, says there is no doubt of it. He and the other Butler men in the Legislature talk freely of their purposes in the next campaign. "No matter," they say in effect, "what the Republican legislators do, we shall be able to make plenty of issues. Whatever measure of retrenchment they may effect, we can honestly claim it to be the result of the 'Butler scare.' If they accomplish little, we can point to their incompetency to effect a genuine reform. Whatever they do, we shall have 'em." A prominent Boston Butler leader is quoted as saying: "One thing we shall not do; we shall not continue the experiment of subsidizing a Boston organ, but we shall issue a campaign daily, manned by sharp young journalists, who will be furnished with plenty of 'points' on which to impale Republican leaders. It will be a war without mercy. We were too lenient last time. Other reputations than ours must suffer, and Gen. Butler's hat will supply 'bricks' enough." The experiment of subsidizing a Boston organ, referred to above, it is believed, has really proved a costly and unsatisfactory one to Butler and the friends who joined him in it, and reports of his intention of purchasing a controlling interest in a paper, or starting a new venture, preferring rather to own than to bribe, have long been circulated about town.

ARCHBISHOP PURCELL'S TROUBLES.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH PROPERTY IN CINCINNATI TO BE PLACED IN THE HANDS OF TRUSTEES FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE ARCHIEPISCOPAL SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITORS.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 19.—The greater part of the property of the Catholic Church in Cincinnati and vicinity will to-morrow be turned over to a Board of Trustees to be managed in the interest of the creditors of Archbishop Purcell. The property consists of St. Peter's Cathedral, St. Joseph's Seminary, the orphan asylum at Cumminsville, the Considine property on Price's Hill, the Cathedral schoolhouse, corner of Elizabeth and Mound streets, the old St. John's Hospital corner of Third and Plum streets, together with a large amount of personal securities, notes, mortgages, accounts, &c. The Trustees are Fathers P. A. Quinn, of the Cathedral; J. C. Albrinck, of Holy Trinity Church; Charles Stewart, a paper-dealer; Joseph P. Rogers, Treasurer of the Marine Railway, and Joseph Grever, of Grever, Tangeman & Co. This board will hereafter manage all of the financial affairs of the diocese in the interest of the members of the church who have deposited their savings with the Archbishop. A thorough examination of the situation discloses the fact that the liabilities of the Archiepiscopal Savings Bank are about $500,000. The property turned over to secure the debt is worth at least $1,000,000, but if it should prove inadequate, every building and piece of ground in Cincinnati owned by the Catholic Church will be placed in the hands of the Trustees. The Trustees have determined to issue bonds to the amount of the indebtedness, which bonds will be payable at any time after three years and within 20. They will bear 5 per cent. interest, and the property turned over to the Trustees will be pledged for their redemption. Catholic people are much pleased at the prospect of a speedy termination of the troubles which have embarrassed the Church. The desire for the retention of the Archbishop in his high office is general among all classes. The report that his resignation has been accepted at Rome is not credited here.

A DEFAULTING BANK TELLER.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 19.—William E. Coffin, until lately the trusted Teller of Lafayette Bank of this City, is a defaulter and fugitive. The managers of the bank are very reticent in regard to the matter, but declare that the deficit will not exceed $10,000. Outside estimates place the amount as high as $25,000. Coffin has been living a fast life for some time, but succeeded so well in covering up his excesses that his employers had no knowledge of what was going on. About two weeks ago he left the city, and his desk has been vacant ever since. His protracted absence led to an examination of his accounts, when it was discovered that special deposits had been tampered with to the amount named above. Those who are familiar with the manner of life of late believe that he has been stealing for some time. "The era of dangers has passed; that of difficulties is about to commence." Certain

is now under discussion, and half a dozen Prefects and sub-Prefects will be shelved or sent to other posts of honor and profit. Yet all is speculation on these points, the only sure thing being the dismissal of the Minister of War, in favor of some parliamentary personality, who will apply energetically the military laws voted since 1872, and teach the Army that it belongs to a live Republic, not to that makeshift institution which, for want of a better name, was called the Septennate. The question of the impeachment of the last Ministry is, however, sure to come upon the tapis, and when it does, we shall have trouble. M. Gambetta is understood to be opposed to it as a dangerous precedent, which might serve against him and his coadjutors, should the reactionaries ever get the upper hand, as they may do when the French shall have tired of their present idols. M. Dufaure reasons in the same way, but takes also the higher ground of political morality, and the Marshal positively threatens to resign if his former servants be attacked for obedience to his orders. It is hard to see a way out of the dilemma, and the devil and the deep sea comparison again becomes apposite for those who stand between electoral pressure and a resistance which may split up their now compact majority. Perhaps there may be a compromise, in the shape of a law concerning the real responsibility of Ministers, which will morally castigate the culprits of the 16th May, and if this have a corollary of two or three modifications of the Constitution, in a strictly Republican sense, it will be accepted by the electors, particularly if further supplemented by a weeding out of all magistrates suspected of monarchical leanings, and with some good, thorough prosecutions of clerical establishments. However, to sum up the French situation, I can only say that anything is possible, but that the probabilities are in favor of home complications.

The news from Afghanistan is vague and unsatisfactory, yet the anxious and almost despondent tone of even the British Government organs seems to indicate that the Anglo-Indian forces will not reach Kabul in a simple *Veni vidi vici promenade militaire*. About a fortnight ago the talented but imaginative correspondent of the *Daily News* informed his patrons that all was over but shouting; and now it seems that he was misinformed, and that Yakoob Khan, so far from having come to Jalalabad to sue for peace, is raising an army and preparing for a serious resistance, while his respectable parent has gone on to St. Petersburg with his family and 70 lacs of rupees, to ask for Muscovite help and the interference of a European congress. Evidently the poor man is not well posted upon the results of the Berlin meeting, or he would not lose his time in that way, but rather treat directly with the invaders, who, I fancy, would be very glad to get to the other side of the Indus in safety. Major Golam Natchabaud, whoever he may be—and he must be somebody, as his "report" is honored with the title of official—says that there will be no resistance, and that the Afghans don't mean to fight; but who says native means liar, and therefore I am inclined to think that the Major wanted to please the British authorities and get backshish. Somehow or other John Bull is kept in woful ignorance of the Asiatic situation, as the correspondents, either because they do not know anything or because they are not allowed to tell it, never seem to thrive on fiction. But, then, why will newspapers send out men who, in their lofty conviction of the superiority of the pen over the sword, lose no opportunity of airing their sentiments of supreme contempt for the professional soldier? They make themselves enemies of those from whom they might obtain useful information, and the public suffers for their want of tact and breeding. They were humble enough when with the Russians last Summer; but so soon as they get among their own countrymen they seem to consider that highness and mightiness of manner is essential to their importance. It is not pleasant for military men to find themselves criticised ignorantly by scribblers whose strategical qualifications are to have served as a high private in a dragoon regiment which never left the British islands during their term of enlistment, and to have followed in the wake of the German Army as chroniclers of its exploits. No one knows what may be obtained by British gold during the Winter, but if peace be not bought before April, the *Standard's* wail for reinforcements will not have been uttered one moment too soon to avert disaster.

HOW MONCASI WAS STRANGLED.

THE WOULD-BE REGICIDE PUBLICLY GARROTED.

Madrid Correspondence of the London Standard.

Long before daylight a stream of people poured out of Madrid on the roads leading to the Saladero Prison, and to the spot called "Campo de' Guardias," beyond the northern suburb of Chamberi. It is a lonely, wild, dreary field, something like a common, in view of the distant chain of the Guadarrama, and full in sight of Madrid. It stands between two high roads, and the scaffold had been raised about three feet above the ground, upon large square blocks of stone. It is a rude sort of platform, upon which rises a pole or gibbet, and a wooden bench. The prisoner is made to sit against the gibbet, and is there rapidly strangled by two or three executioners. They had been down to the Campo de Guardias during the night to prepare the scaffold, and they were waiting at daybreak at the Saladero Prison to go through the formality of asking pardon of the convict. In the Saladero it had been a sleepless night with the authorities and those who watched the dozing criminal. Before the day had broke on that cold, chilly morning the priests had aroused Juan Oliva, and had said three masses in succession, while he knelt at last, quite moved and weary, we were told by the Vicar himself. He, however, never, in the course of those 24 hours, expressed any repentance at having attempted to kill the King. He submitted almost cheerfully to be robed in a dark-colored penitent dress and cap, and to have the cord and the black and white cross. He had his hands bound, and he very quietly told his executioner that he willingly pardoned him. At o'clock precisely Judge Molins gave the signal, and all the soldiers in the halls and passages of the Saladero stood to attention. The prisoner was led down stairs by the priests and brethren of the Paz y Caridad. Many of the warders seemed much moved as Moncasi passed, and he nodded to one or two of them. At the door of the Saladero Prison a strong detachment of soldiers of the line was drawn up near to a closed carriage drawn by two mules. An uncouth-looking and ragged driver was on the box, and Moncasi stepped into it without assistance. The two priests sat by his side, and the officer gave the order to march with fixed bayonets. First in the sad procession went two strange, pale individuals, accompanied by warders. They were the Caicrafts of Valladolid, and also, he is Madrid having died lately. Next came the brotherhood with lighted tapers, and a priest in robes bearing aloft a crucifix. Next was the coach, surrounded by the brethren and a double line of soldiers and Police. The escort became silent, and men took their caps off as the procession moved slowly past. It is curious that the vast majority of those present on the road and at the Campo de Guardias were women and young girls. Only a collection of young rogues and ragged youths could hardly be imagined. The female part of this herd was mostly composed of young girls from the popular suburbs, and there were more you could catch sight of old sight-seers, who inspire you with the idea that they oftener than they choose pay the Saladero visits of a permanent character. The crowd on the spot of the execution, I hear from trustworthy authority, was so great that it was impossible to approach the scaffold. The prisoner was led in the carriage, and amid profound silence, within a square formed around the scaffold by Hussars and Infantry. He alighted with the priests, and stepped up to the gibbet very coolly. He sat down, quite surrounded by the priests and brethren of the Paz y Caridad. When they left his side the Valladolid Caicraft had done his work, and Juan Oliva y Moncasi had ceased to live. The crowd very soon dispersed, and not many people remained to gaze on the body, which is exposed until dusk, according to Spanish law, with the garments on. This evening it will be interred. In the crowd on the route and during the execution some sympathy was expressed for the death of so young a criminal, but no demonstration of any kind took place.

A ROMANTIC LAWSUIT.

Paris Correspondence of the London Telegraph.

A curious case has just been engaging the attention of the Paris tribunals. A young man, who lived in a small town in the wilds of the Russian Steppes many years ago, gradually improved in his business until he at length emerged on the Bourse, as the great M. Meyer Garfunkel, the happy possessor of a fortune of several millions of francs. He had married a Mussovite of rare beauty—Mlle. Rosalie Loury—and he ended by adopting another, Mlle. Loury, whom his wife gave out to be her sister. In 1876 M. Garfunkel died, leaving the bulk of his fortune to his wife and his adopted daughter, but excepting therefrom the sum of 1,500,000 francs, which was bequeathed to a Mme. Rabinovitz, living at the town of Bodmis, in Russia. Now this Mme. Rabinovitz has a curious history, according to her own showing. She declares herself to be the only daughter of M. Garfunkel, by a widow named Taoule, whom he wedded in his poorer days, when he was known as Meyer. In support of her pretensions Mme. Rabinovitz presents several letters written to herself by the millionaire, in which he addresses her as *ma chère amique et bien-aimée fille*, and on the strength of it she claims not merely the million and a half left her by M. Garfunkel, but also the money bequeathed to the two Lourys. "It appears that, according to the French law as well as the Russian, no one is allowed to adopt a child while he has one still living. Hence M. Garfunkel's act was utterly illegal, supposing Mme. Rabinovitz, or Rebecca, as she was called, to have been his child. A most romantic and sensational lawsuit has, therefore, unfortunately for it, arisen, which has, as I said, already enamored the attention of the Paris tribunals.

THE MEGRIMS IN ENGLAND.

WAR AND THE FALSE GOD PROTECTION.

ALL EUROPE RAISING ITS TARIFFS—THE STANCH FREE TRADERS OF BRITAIN WEAKENING—LORD DERBY TAKING A ROSY VIEW OF THE PREVAILING BUSINESS DEPRESSION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 4, 1879.

Europe progresses backward. Despite the philosopher, we go behind the simple system of ethics. Notwithstanding the priest, we fall in the rear of the sublime teachings of Christianity. Liberty is crucified in Germany. Freedom groans on the rack in Russia. Burning villages illuminate Anglo-Indian scaffolds on the borders of the British Empire. The track of war in European Turkey is still red with fire and sword. A million women and children in one district are dying of starvation, the last remnant of the innocent victims sacrificed on the altar of "Russian civilization." In the name of religion the soldiers of the North have "danced among the tombs." In the name of liberty Prussia has enchained Germany. Socialism is being "put down" with the weapons that Bomba used in Italy. Prince Bismarck has reintroduced into the Fatherland the tyrannical edicts of the black old days of Europe. Berlin is practically under martial law. It is in a state of siege. You cannot say your soul is your own there. New prisoners enter the political jails daily. The King goes about surrounded by his guards. Prince Gortschakoff and his master have wiped out the recollection of the liberation of the serfs by reviving banishment to Siberia. The weary march goes on day and night. The victims are young and old, men and women, university students, persons of distinction, the lowly and the great. They fall by the way to feed the wolves. They reach the weird regions of ice and snow to drop dead on the ground already consecrated to thousands of martyrs, whose blood cries in vain to heaven. Progress! Christianity! France increases her troops, and prepares continually to win back her annexed provinces. Germany claims the first tribute of youth's hopes and aspirations in her armies. Italy makes big guns. England inaugurates the financial year with new ships and torpedo-boats on her dock-yard slips. "Peace with honor!" Yes, "peace" with arms in both her hands. "Honor" fortified with 80-ton guns and floating batteries.

PROTECTION AND FREE TRADE.

With guns and bayonets and war-ships once more in the ascendant as arguments and details of international controversy, is it to be wondered at that Europe is setting up the false god "protection?" Prince Bismark lays his iron hand upon the foreign trader, and, strange to say, in direct sympathy with his protectionist views, Switzerland—the model State—raises its tariffs too. Gortschakoff and his master keep the work of protection going in Russia, taking frequent new departures, with a view of crippling England. France subsidizes her sugar trade, and ruins the refiners in Bristol, England. Spain puts up her tariffs against the old country, and Mr. Chamberlain is in doubt whether her time for free commerce has come, keeps her Customs guards still firmly at their posts. The United States stands, morally and commercially, on different ground to that of the European States. A new country, she has had her industries to create and maintain, and if the community has suffered, he has had the happy consciousness that he has paid toll on foreign commodities for the sake of the future prosperity and greatness of his country. Standing erect, though sorrowful and sad in a world bristling with protective tariffs, England still holds by the principles of Cobden and the Manchester school. How long she will continue to do so depends upon how much more suffering she has to endure. The country is passing through strange and bewildering times. On the war-path at the further outposts of the Empire, uncertain how soon the roar of the guns may come nearer home, there is a suspicion of a strain upon the Constitution which alarms nervous people. "Imperialism," however, is a mere parrot-"bogie," an election phantom. The nation laughs at it. Mr. Gladstone puts goggle eyes and grinning teeth into the thing to frighten people. Everybody knows it is a sham, and so does Gladstone himself; but he is desperate, wild, full of passion because the nation will not accept it as a reality. Now, there is a danger of a real god being set up again in "protection." All Europe cannot gradually come under the increasing shadow of "protection" without affecting England, stanch free trader though she be. Indeed, there is an outspoken call for the dethroned monarch. The leading manufacturers of the North want him. Every trade that suffers cries aloud for him. The working classes are worshipers of protection. Traders of all classes want the old god set up again. It is called by various names. Some speak of it as "reciprocity;" others as "self-defense;" some call it "expediency;" others as "check upon foreign competition." "Why, cut it," said a London manufacturer to me yesterday, "England will go to the wall; it is all very well to say that it is better that we, the producers, should suffer than you, the consumers, but what is to become of us as a manufacturing nation? What is to become of our mills, our machinery, our workshops?" I suggested emigration for the workmen, and the transference of capital to more favored countries. "Yes," he replied, "you may think that remark a bit of cynicism, but it hits the point; by heaven, Sir, it is the only remedy. Lord Derby advises the operatives to emigrate; he says nothing about the employer. You are right; we must go, too, and unless things change very quickly you will find this firm with a new address, and it will be somewhere in America, where iron and coal is boundless, where labor is no dearer than it is here, where the resources of the earth are illimitable, and where capital is a bigger power than it is here." A merchant in Mark-lane whom I met shortly afterward took the same line from a different point of view. "The depression is exaggerated," he said; "look at the revenue returns for the past quarter, and you will see an improvement. Now, I'll tell you what will happen. We shall frighten America into reducing her tariffs. She can't prosper unless we prosper, and she can't do much better than she is doing without free trade. Look at England; we are suffering a frightful depression; so is all the world, we are not alone; trade is bad everywhere, and that is why all these silly foreigners are increasing their protective duties. Well, what is the result? Look at our own country, I say; cheap food, cheap sugar, cheap clothing, moderate taxes. The great bulk of the people are not suffering any more than the middle and upper classes can relieve them from. People with small incomes don't suffer. Look at other countries. A few people are ruined at Bristol because of the French sugar bounties, but you and I get cheap sugar. Some of our farmers and bloated landlords are worried about their rents, but bread is cheap and meat is not dear. Where should we be with a heavy duty on wheat and beef, upon all the products that America is sending us? I tell you America is no better off than we are, and never will be until she exercises free trade, and then the two countries will leap into prosperity together and 'wipe the eye' of Europe."

On Thursday evening ex-Minister Derby delivered an important address to the members of the Rochdale Working Men's Club. He is in accord with his late chief, Lord Beaconsfield, in declining to regard the crisis as one without hope of speedy improvement. He thinks we are taking an exaggerated view of what is passing before our eyes. The savings banks' deposits have increased during the past year; so have the returns of national consumption; so has the population increased, which no public speaker thinks it worth while to take into account. He had no new suggestions to make in regard to the causes of our commercial decay. We have overtraded; we have tried to get rich too quickly; we have lent our surplus moneys to foreigners who don't pay; Honduras, Turkey, Spain, Venezuela have gulled us; we have lent more than $1,500,000,000 to States that will never pay us; and the unsettled condition of Europe is dead against a revival of trade. "Till we can have some evidence that peace will be kept in Europe it is idle to expect that trade will revive." Lord Derby seemed to be more hopeful of the revival of commerce than he did of the maintenance of peace. That it is a notable fact that no Cabinet Minister lectures his constituents upon leading questions without references to America; and when comparisons of wages, climate, resources have to be made, no public speaker omits to go for his best illustrations to the United States. Lord Derby does not hesitate to express his opinion that "in this little land of ours we are getting packed too close, and that we have suffered from the stoppage of emigration during the past few years." So long as there are two workingmen for one job, no laws will ever prevent one of them from being badly off. "Just now the Americans have their troubles as well as we, but with their boundless soil they are rapidly accumulating capital, and with their exceptional energy they are sure to rally before long; indeed, I believe the rally has already begun. There are children living who will probably see the United States numbering 200,000,000 inhabitants, and I don't think there is any subject to which leaders of working men can more usefully turn their attention than the supplying to those who want it here accurate and trustworthy intelligence as to their chances beyond the Atlantic, either north or south of the Canadian boundary line. We shall always have men enough left at home, and even if emigration were to go the length of checking the increase here, which it almost certainly will not, surely it is better to have 35,000,000 of human beings leading useful and intelligent lives, rather than 40,000,000 struggling painfully for a bare subsistence."

THE PREVAILING DISTRESS.

The general character of the distress which has spread from one end of the land to the other appears to be against the dogma of the late Lords Derby and Beaconsfield. In the days of the cotton famine the cause of the suffering was patent to all. When a staple trade is struck down, either by war or competition, we have but to wait until things right themselves, and in the meantime, the trades that are prospering can help those which are not. But to-day the trouble is general. Every trade is more or less affected. All branches of industry are suffering. From John O'Groat's to Land's End the cry is the same. And if men will only look into it, the causes of the depression are the same all over the country, and they are simply these: Manufacturers have overstocked themselves, and trades-unions have destroyed the harmonious relationships between capital and labor, necessary to success; we have taught the world to make the things we used to make for it, and the world is manufacturing for itself; to try and fight the tariffs of other nations, we have sold inferior articles, and destroyed confidence in English goods; a policy of dishonesty has crept into our manufactures; the protective tariffs of foreign countries have destroyed certain special trades; the everlasting expectation of a great war has paralyzed enterprise; we have broken down under the competition which we have ourselves promoted and fostered. That the revenue returns justify hope is questionable; they have possibly been bolstered by the absence of charges which are postponed until the next quarter. We have not touched ground. We are still sinking lower. It is useless to deny it. The suffering is perceptible into unreported quarters. At Denbigh Mr. Watkin Williams, M. P., takes this gloomy view of the situation: "The country," he declares, "has by no means reached the lowest depths of distress." But he attributed nearly all the trouble to the foreign policy of the Government, which the unemployed Welsh miners mean to set up as their political programme at the next general election, instead of preaching common sense to workmen as well as masters, advising the one to abolish the trades-unions shackles on labor, and the other to adhere to honest trading. Look at the folly of the Oldham operatives, who struck work in the midst of the present depression, rather than accept a reduction of 5 per cent. in wages, and who now have to give way, after sacrificing $300,000 in wages and driving their trade to other districts and to other countries. The ironworkers of South Yorkshire and North Derbyshire have given notice of a reduction. The unions threaten to resist it. If they do, we shall have 100,000 men on strike in that quarter. Several districts have already, through their trade lodges, voted against the proposed reductions. The engineers of London threaten to turn out against a proposition of the Iron Trades Employers' Association to extend the hours of labor. In face of the continued depression, the masters say they are seriously considering whether they are not justified in repealing the nine-hours arrangement and returning to the rate of 57½ hours as the week's work. This is set forth in a circular issued by the masters, who, in referring to the causes of the present depression, say that the wages and taxes of foreign competitors are less than in England, and that the hours of labor are longer and unrestricted. The stoppage of the Sirhowy Iron Works in the Tredegar Valley, are a grim answer to the report that the Welsh iron trade was going to "look up." The stoppage of the West of England Bank has ruined scores of people in Bristol and South Wales. At some of the North Staffordshire collieries the men have accepted reductions of wages of 5 and 10 per cent. The Mayor's relief fund at Sheffield now reaches nearly $50,000. At Blackburn four other mills have stopped working during the past fortnight, representing some 800 looms. Altogether 15 mills are silent, which would employ 6,500 men when in full work. In all the large centres of trade the distress is so great that it has called into existence an organized system of relief. It is highly creditable to the upper classes that the subscriptions have, on all hands, been large, and that they continue to pour in. The darkest feature of the situation seems to be in the determined resistance of the working classes to admit the necessity of reduced wages. The British workman on strike while his master is only trying to keep his factory open for their mutual benefit in the hope of better times, is a picture of folly, not to say ingratitude, which one can only contemplate with wonder and amazement. The truth is, the English mechanic does not believe that any "foreigner" can compete with him in strength or skill. All trades have machines and appliances by British workers have "licked" the foreigners whenever they have been brought into competition. These legends were probably true once, but times have changed. When I was a boy, English engineers and mechanics were continually being sent for by foreign Governments and companies to make machines and erect them on foreign works. Foreigners come to England now on similar missions. It was a foreigner who (under the direction of Mr. Macdonald, the able chief in the *Times* office) recently showed me the working of the electric light in that famous establishment. Nobody but "foreigners" seem to be connected with this new light in London. Our city is full of Germans. They are a colony at Bradford. But the British mechanic does not learn, and when the supreme hour of trial comes, as it has come once more, he is helped by public subscriptions to weather the storm at home, or he is assisted to carry his experience and his labor to other lands. When the capitalist imitates him and does likewise, England will become a residential country, and London the workshop for the world. Our manufactory districts will decay like those out-of-the-way old towns that lived on the coaches of former days, and the commercial supremacy of England will be "as dead as a door-nail," a thing to write about and look back upon with wonder and regret.

ERRORS OF MEMORY.

A FEW ILLUSTRATIVE INCIDENTS FROM POLITICAL HISTORY.

From the Utica Observer, Jan. 18.

Yesterday one of the most intelligent citizens of Utica came into the *Observer* office to find one of Enos T. Throop's Thanksgiving proclamations. A friend of our visitor insisted that Gov. Throop wrote: "We are all small lights." What we think really he wrote was: "Experience is a small light shining about our footsteps to guide us in the path of wisdom." We quote from memory, and perhaps we have made a mistake, for, as we are trying to show, memory is a poor guide. The opposing politicians picked up the phrase and called the Governor "small light Throop." The name clung to him long after the true rendering of the sentence was forgotten.

We had occasion, some months ago, to cite the story of the "Roorback." In 1844, it was charged, on the pretended authority of a fictitious doctor named Roorback, that an English traveler had seen James K. Polk's slaves on their way to the slave market with his initials burned with hot irons into their flesh. Mr. Polk was then running for the Presidency that year, and on recalling the story we substituted his name for Polk's. But before the article was printed the mistake was corrected. To be quite certain that we were right in the last instance we consulted at least 10 men who had participated actively in the canvass of 1844, and not one among them could tell the Roorback story with even tolerable accuracy. Most of them had forgotten all about it, and the rest were confused as to the names, dates, and circumstances.

On another occasion two old Whigs were fighting their battles over again and one remarked that it was wonderful how Harrison came up as a new man and carried the country with such a rush. The other thought so too. They were both surprised and indignant when a young man in their company remarked that Harrison was the Whig candidate for President in 1836, as well as in 1840, and that he was badly beaten the first time that he ran. They sharply rebuked the audacity of the person who attempted to correct them on a matter of history with which they were personally familiar; and they were greatly astonished to find that they were mistaken. Chief-Justice Taney did not render it as the decision of the Supreme Court that the negro has no rights which the white man is bound to respect. Gen. Taylor did not say that we are at peace with all the world and the rest of mankind. The Declaration of Independence does not assert that all men are created free and equal. Gen. Jackson did not offer as a toast: The Federal Union, it must and shall be preserved. If you want to test your memory, correct these misquotations.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 19.—William Haywood committed suicide to-day with poison. He was in poor health and out of work, and was thoroughly discouraged.

THE MIMIC STAGE IN PARIS.

HOW FRENCHMEN ARE AMUSED.

AN OPERATIC FAILURE—THE SERIOUS AT A DISCOUNT—NEW COMEDIES AND SPECTACLES—THE RAGE FOR WILD ANIMALS—INDIA-RUBBER WHALES AND WHITE-WASHED BEARS—THE PLAY OF POLITICS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 3, 1879.

Christmas week has been uncommonly fertile in theatrical novelties; some were good, some bad, some indifferent; but to whatever class belonging, every manager, almost, has made it a point of honor to celebrate the holidays by a change in his bill of fare. First in importance comes the opera, where Mr. Halanzier, anxious to terminate his managerial career in a blaze of glory, has brought out "La Reine Blanche." This long-expected lady, celebrated in nursery rhyme for her skill with the distaff and her immense feet, has disappointed everybody, and I think Mr. Halanzier must be very sorry not to have left the failure as an inheritance to his successor. Neither the plot nor the music offers a single point by which to awaken sympathy with the misfortunes and ultimate triumph of the injured spouse of *Pepin the Short*, the only feeling being one of surprise that the librettist and the composer should have attempted a five-act lyric drama when it was so much easier not to do so. Generally, disapprobation is manifested at the Academy of Music by disdainful silence or animated conversation during the performance, but on this occasion the audience broke with tradition and a tempest of hisses from every tier marked its indignant protest against the very worst piece ever put upon the Parisian stage. It will, perhaps, have one good effect: It will destroy the long cherished delusions of those who still maintained that Frenchmen could compose anything serious. "Polyeucte" was bad enough, but Gounod's reputation, made with Faust, carried it through, and if M. Massmet's "Roi de Lahore" has appeared on the Milanese boards, its success is only due to its beautiful ballet, whereas, here there is not even scenic display to gild the nauseous pill of immelodious, mechanical harmony. I do not know on whose shoulders will fall the mantle of the present impresario, as the Government, after three months' examination of half a dozen different plans and projects, cannot decide whether the next man shall farm out the institution, shall run the machine for himself, or shall be a salaried agent of the Minister of Fine Arts. In any case, we may be certain that things will go from bad to worse, as is only natural when political proclivities, not any special aptitudes, will decide the choice of an administrator. Heaven knows that the present incumbent has never been short of money, and some of his pensioners receive as much as $20,000 per annum; he would have given $40,000 to Faure, if this Prince of Art, as he calls himself, had not put forward other pretensions which were inacceptable, but he cannot keep his head above water, and his despotic manners and bad temper bring him into daily collisions with both composers and artists. Faure left some time ago, Mlle. Krauss, the tenor Gailhard, and the baritone Lasalle, refused to renew their engagements, and, in the course of a few months, the academy will be without a single star. Nobody will care much, for there is no real musical taste among the French. Provincials and foreigners will always go at least once to look at the building, and this will pay current expenses, but the Parisians have long since dethroned Rossini and Meyerbeer in favor of Offenbach and Lecocq, and they never went at any time to the Rue Lepelletier except because it was "good form" to show themselves there twice a week. But that was in the palmy days of the Empire, when there was a court and a galaxy of elegant women to set the fashion, whereas, the official ladies nowadays are not precisely types of distinction and refinement, and, so far as looks go, are much less presentable than a Fulton Market apple-woman in her Sunday clothes. M. Escudier's attempt to resuscitate the Italiens with "Aida" last Winter was pretty successful, so long as public curiosity lasted, but he retired from the speculation, as soon as he perceived that nothing else would draw, and Capoul got quite enough of the "Amants de Verone" in the course of a couple of months, and now that the Salle Ventadour has been sold to M. Soubeyrau, who proposes to construct a monster temple of Mammon, where once Pasta and Grisi, Mario and Ronconi and Tamberlik won their most brilliant triumphs, nothing will be left to dispute the field of lyric glory with operettas except that superannuated institution, the Opera Comique.

Thanks to Mr. Carvalho's prudent husbanding of the Government subsidy, matters are in a little more flourishing condition here than in the more aristocratic establishments higher up the Boulevards, but even this best is bad enough. The latest production is "Suzanne," by Emile Paladhille, and I suppose it may be called a fair success. *Susanne* is no connection whatever of the lady in the Bible who was so tormented by the attentions of a couple of hoary-headed Celadons, the only old gentlemen connected with the piece being the librettists, MM. Lochroy and Cormon, whose heroine is a young person who fled her parents' roof, because those benighted rusties refused to let their daughter go to school. Her first journey is to Cambridge, where, meeting a virtuous young student, *Richard*, she is persuaded by him to don cap and gown and follow the lectures at the university, under the name of *Claudius*. *Richard*, of course, falls in love; the disguise is penetrated by the authorities, a serious scandal follows, *Claudius* is expelled with a blemished reputation, resumes, female attire, goes on the stage, becomes a great tragedienne, is first and second acts were a good deal applauded, but until he does something a great deal better than "Suzanne," M. Paladhille's chief claim to distinction will remain based upon his "Mandolinata."

I have so often alluded to the indifference of the Parisians for either the lyric or the legitimate drama, that it would be tiresome to insist upon the fact that none but comedies which are reflections of, or satires upon, social life in the nineteenth century have any chance in competition with spectacular plays. Offenbach's "Brigands" continues the monster receipts of his "Orphée aux Enfers," and that absurd, inane farce, play "Rothomago," at the Chatelet, sees crowds refused admittance, when the Odéon, with a first-class company and pieces signed by authors whose works are masterpieces of style and diction, is forced to give away tickets in order that its houses may not be altogether empty. It is not a very healthy symptom of popular taste, but the craving after something new, and, if possible, horrible, has become a part of their nature. Even legs are no longer attractive. It is true that, the supply of the better quality of this article not being equal to the demand, managers were obliged to put up with spindles or the reverse, but wild animals are a sure card. "Around the World in Eighty Days" set the fashion, with the elephant Jenny, which used to be poked with a sharp stick by her *cornac* until her lamentable howls proved that she was not made out of India rubber. Then came Macomo's lions, but these only bit the actor Dechayes, and so, not eating anybody, soon lost favor. Bothomago has improved on both, with Karoli, known in the flesh as Brown, but who considers the alias more euphonious, and his snakes gave a delightful thrill of horror to the spectators by snapping off their tamer's thumb last week. The newspapers were full of details of the incident next morning, and tickets could not be procured at anything less than 100 per cent. premium for the next performance, but every one was disappointed, as the lively young python had digested his mensal rabbit, and was therefore torpid and harmless. Not to be outdone by any of their rivals, Messrs. Ritt & Larcobelle, at the Porte St. Martin, have introduced three different sorts of wild animals, if this name can be applied to a condor and a whale as well as to a bear. The sea monster, it is true, is of guttapercha, but opens quite naturally clouds of steam, colored nicely, at the last moment, with Bengal lights, to represent the blood of his death agony. And the condor is a mechanical contrivance of wire and pasteboard, which preserves the illusion of immense size at a prodigious height, even within the restricted limits of the mimic stage. I have not yet seen the "Enfants du Capitaine Grant," in which these aerial, aqueous, and terrestrial monsters appear, but by gossip I am assured that, while the first two are moderately satisfactory, the Polar bears are hugely successful. I say Polar bears, because in order to keep strictly to the letter of the piece, Greenland's fair mountains should have furnished these interesting accessories. But there have been great difficulties in the way. One animal-tamer at Bordeaux had offered three for the "Tour de Monde," but when called upon in the name of Capt. Grant's children, had gone home and left a widow who positively refused to part with her deceased husband's pets. Then M. Vezon was treated with, but he asked 10,000 francs per month, which although considered dear would have been accepted, when some one suggested to write to Uston, in the Pyrenees, where it is asserted the bears, who are on terms of intimacy with the inhabitants, walk about the streets as tame as dogs. Joy filled the heart of the St. Martin managers when these glad tidings were communicated, and forthwith a letter was dispatched to the Mayor of the locality asking for three nice bears. Back came the answer by return mail: "You can have the bears, but they must be prepaid and the money must be deposited with Mr. Schouler, the notary." And the money was deposited and the bears came, and they were quiet and tractable, and could dance to the sound of soft music, but, like all Pyrenean bears, they are black; and so, for the first time in theatrical history, the costumer has been employed to get up brain property, and finding no other more practical means, whitewashes him all over, and then powders freely with starch, so that to the eyes of the Parisians he resembles a genuine denizen of the antarctic regions. There was to have been a bull fight with real bulls and Spanish toreadors, terminating in the real death of an animal or a man—it did not much matter which, as either catastrophe would have been a great attraction, the human's death for choice—but the Animal's Protection Society interfered, as they did at the Hippodrome last Summer, so this exhibition has been postponed until people shall have gotten entirely rid of silly scruples.

Continuing to speak upon hearsay, and reserving my description of the play until I can judge for myself whether it be worth a notice, I will add that the grand ballet of the "Fêtes d'Or" has not been the triumph hoped for. It was to have been danced by a gold mine, where, at the close of the *divertissement*, a cascade of natural water was made to overflow and inundate the stage. But the frost came, and the pipes froze, and the Municipal Water Committee refused to furnish the necessary supply, which might be wanted where in case of fire, and so a public square at Valenciennes was substituted, and might have been called a public square at San Francisco or Sacramento City, or any other town on the far side of the Atlantic or the Pacific or the Indian Ocean, so very vague is the Parisian idea of geography. Another drama or comedy is in rehearsal, but pray that it may not be a lugubrious tragedy—will be played on the day after to-morrow. Anything is on the cards, as a result to the Senatorial election, and no one feels quite sure what to predict. The Conservatives are positive of a majority in the Provinces, where they pretend their constituents are wearied out with the autocratic airs of their functionaries officials. This would be civil war within three months. M. Gambetta assures his friends that the Radical majority will be at least of seven and twenty votes, which would adjourn the conflict to six months. I am of opinion that the present condition of affairs will not be materially altered, and that we shall remain indefinitely *in statu quo*. The ex-Dictator is obliged to encourage his party so as not to lose its leadership, but no one would regret more than himself the inauguration of that "era of difficulties" to which he alluded in his late oration at the Grand Hotel. His popularity is already somewhat compromised by his delay in the realization of the certain promised reforms, such as the abolition of God Almighty and the removal of all political disabilities from the transported felons, so that he is forced to pledge himself to both, and to order M. De Marcère to go and do likewise, but, in his heart, he knows that the fruit is not yet ripe enough for plucking, and that he would be driven to take a seat in the new Cabinet, and so lose all his chance for the next Presidency. Nor does he wish to see the Chambers back again in the capital, where the *vox populi* has already allotted the Luxemburg to the Senate, the Palais Bourbon to the Deputies, and the building lately occupied by the Exposition d'Administration to the Prefect of the Seine and the Municipal Council. But there are indications that the wishes of Belleville will be respected, as the architects, who were under orders to repair the ceilings of the Hall of Deputies at Versailles, have been instructed not to continue their labors; "the locality being merely a temporary residence for the Assembly, the expense becomes unnecessary."

The editor of a satirical journal, *La Comédie Politique*, announces that he is preparing a series of articles concerning "the rapid and scandalous fortune of the man whose eye was put out in the Café Procope." He requests M. Gambetta to attack him for defamation should any of the revelations be without foundation, and promises, in order that his victim may not feign ignorance, to send him a registered letter every Saturday containing the attacks which are to appear in the next number of his paper. There will be some curious charges and revelations, I fancy, which I will transcribe, when interesting, for the benefit of readers who may not know that in France it is not, as with us, the greater the truth the greater the scandal, and that the accused is obliged to prove innocence, not the accuser to establish guilt.

Letters from Larreguemines state that on the 31st of December a domiciliary visit was made by the German authorities to about 40 inhabitants of French origin, who were denounced for having in their possession plaster-casts of the "Republic," which had been modeled in 1873 at Mr. Schneider's porcelain works. All Mariani's effigies were confiscated and broken, their owners receiving the notification that a renewal of the offense of having anything of the kind on the premises would be regarded as an evidence of affiliation to the International, and would be punished accordingly. On the other hand, a subscription has been publicly started at Arras for a bronze bust of Robespierre, "while we await," says the preamble, "the proper moment to erect a statue to the great political genius of 1793."

SO STRAIGHT HE LEANED BACKWARD.

From the Boston Commercial Bulletin.

The most honest man we have heard of lately was a Washington-street dealer in men's underclothing. A friend of ours bought a pair of shirts of him, at $1 25 each, a few days ago, but, finding them too small, carried them back the next day to exchange them for larger ones of the same kind. The exchange was made without hesitation, but as the buyer was about to retire he was asked to wait a moment. At the end of the moment the cash-boy appeared, and the salesman, taking a half-dollar from his hand, presented it to the customer, informing him that between the time of purchase and the exchange the shirts had been marked down to $1 each, and he was therefore entitled to a half-dollar, the shirts he returned being $1 25 ones, and those he took only $1 ones!

HARD-MONEY DEMOCRATS SCARCE.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Jan. 18.

It is said in some quarters that if an alliance is made with the Greenbackers, the hard-money men will desert us and go over to the Republicans. That threat reminds us of the story of a Kentuckian visiting his relatives in old Virginia. In being introduced to the people of that neighborhood, they reminded him on nearly all occasions that "the folks were among the first families." Kaintuck finally asked what had become of all the second families. "Oh," said old Virginia, "they left for Kentucky years ago." So it is with the hard-money men; they left us years ago and went to the Republican Party.

COUNTRY PRODUCE AS LEGAL TENDER.

From the Lincoln (Neb.) Journal, Jan. 16.

One of our prominent attorneys, who was engaged in a suit against the Nebraska State Grange, had occasion to look over the books and papers in the hands of the Secretary, and among other things he found a resolution appointing a committee to urge the Legislature to pass an act to regulate the price of country produce for a period of five years, and to make it legal tender. Imagine a Granger going into Trickey's store and laying down three pumpkins and saying: "Mr. Trickey, please put a crystal in my watch, and here are your pumpkins."

A DOG'S TOOTH DRAWN.

From the Portland (Me.) Press, Jan. 18.

The other day Dr. Macalaster, the dentist, noticed that a dog was evidently suffering from a tooth that had ulcerated. He induced the animal to open its mouth, applied the forceps, and extracted the tooth. During the operation the dog sat quietly on its haunches, and stopped moaning, appearing to fully realize what the Doctor was about. After the tooth was drawn the animal expressed his gratification in many ways.

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS

INSTRUCTIONS TO SENATORS.

JEFFERSON DAVIS ON THE RIGHTS OF A STATE—HE CLAIMS THAT TO DENY THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE REPRESENTATIVE TO HIS CONSTITUENCY WOULD BE TO ATTACK THE FOUNDATION OF OUR POLITICAL SYSTEM.

From the Jackson (Miss.) Clarion.

We are gratified to have the opportunity to publish the following letter written by Hon. Jefferson Davis in reply to inquiries designed to elicit his opinion upon a subject of vital importance:

BEAUVOIR POST OFFICE, HARRISON COUNTY, MISS., Dec. 14, 1878.

MY DEAR SIR: I this day received yours of the 12th inst., asking for my opinion as to the right of the Legislature of a State to instruct her Senators in Congress.

Personally a disinterested observer, I stand upon the political river, earnestly watching whatever it may bear, but without any purpose ever again to launch my bark upon it. My opinions, however, upon any subject which interests Mississippi, are, as they always will be, at the service of my friends who may desire to have them.

The Government of the United States is essentially representative, the necessary consequence of the admitted sovereignty of the people, and the individuality of the States. To deny the responsibility of the representative to his constituency would be to attack the

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE FRESH MAGAZINES.

HARPER'S MONTHLY.

—The leading article of foreign travel in the February *Harper's* relates to the mouth of the Amazons. Maurice Mauris describes the scenery and inhabitants, human and otherwise, of the island of Marajó, which takes in some sort the place of a delta to the greatest river of the world. A little chart of the lower Amazons and a variety of illustrations give the ground plan and elevations, to use architectural slang, of this remarkable fragment of the Brazilian Empire. We read of the civil contests of the inhabitants and the breeding of countless wild horses; we get pictures of typical *senhoras* among the women of the upper classes and accounts of the fever-stricken india-rubber gatherers. Speaking of the City of Para:

"The rooms are large, with high ceilings, and well ventilated. The furniture is generally of the simplest kind, the ornamental part thereof consisting chiefly of old mirrors, chandeliers, and huge vases of artificial flowers and glass covers. There are often more chairs than in a whole American house; they not only line the walls, but are also disposed in two rows half way across the floor, at right angles with the sofa, as though Brazilians intended to create a small cozy room within the large one. Whenever the notable character of his visitors compels the host to abandon his hammock, the reception takes place within this inclosure, the owner of the house naturally reserving for himself the place of honor—the sofa. It is amusing to regard the ostentatious formalities that attend these visits of ceremony. The conversation is carried on in a subdued, frigid, but extravagantly polite manner, no means of mirth being indulged in by the participants, and the position *de rigueur* being that of sitting mummies."

A second paper of "Rambles in the South of France," by S. G. W. Benjamin, describes Carcassone, Lourdes, Pau, and Laruns. The opening article consists of a mass of popular effects under the title of "Treasures of the Deep," by J. C. Beard, profusely illustrated in a popular style. Strange bits of natural history, authentic as well as dubious, are scattered through the paper, as, for instance, this account of the origin of ambergris:

"Perhaps the most complete metamorphosis of the character and association connected with any substance in nature is found in the delicate toilet perfume, ambergris, which naturalists tell us is nothing else than the result of a fit of indigestion on the part of the sperm-whale, being, in fact, a kind of intestinal calculus or portion of the food of the whale imperfectly digested. Foxes have a great partiality for ambergris, and congregate on the sea-coast in search of it. They eat it, and return ilth exactly the same state as it was swallowed, in respect to perfume, though changed in color. This is the white ambergris so highly valued. Thus, after passing through the digestive organs of two animals, it retains its delicate and subtle perfume, which recalls that of the fairest flowers, and also retains its value for the toilet."

Commander R. W. Meade writes an appreciative biography of the late Admiral Hiram Paulding, whose widow has been lately petitioning Congress for a recognition of her husband's services. They began during the war of 1812, when Midshipman Paulding fought under MacDonough, in the celebrated victory over the Euzlish fleet. Frederick G. Mather relates again the Winter pleasures enjoyed by the Canadians, the snow-shoe walking, skating, curling, sleighing, and using the toboggan. The installment of "Old Flemish Masters" contains epitomes of four old artists—Van der Weyden, Horlenus, Quentin, and Snyders. The figure heads illustrated paper is called "Education by Hand," in which H. E. Scudder relates the origin and growth of the Institute of Technology in Boston. He speaks of the recent introduction of manual instruction in public schools:

"There has been of late years a growing disposition to criticise our public schools on the ground that they attempt too much and offer a course of instruction out of all proportion to the practical use of the graduate; that knowledge, and not training, is made the end sought, and that in this way we secure a high organization, individual powers and tastes are disregarded. Certainly, the machinery of our public schools has grown more complex and costly, and it is to be feared that the children who leave them are confused, oftentimes, with knowledge rather than athleticised by training in elements of mental power. To a too intellectual training certain offsets have gradually been introduced. The introduction of drawing as a regular part of education has been a marked advance in the right direction, although the best methods of teaching it are still under discussion. The introduction of music in more systematic form came earlier, and was a very important sign of educational progress. Latterly, sewing has been introduced with marked results for good, and the chief regret of its friends has been that there was not some universal implement like the needle in the use of which boys might be trained."

Fiction is not represented in the usual proportion this month. Rebecca Harding Davis has a noticeable short story under the title "A Story of the Plague," in which the woman's character shows good observation, and John Esten Cooke brings in illicit distillers of Virginia to make a tragic background for a rather flimsy love story called "Moonshiners." Mrs. Dinah Mulock-Craik also begins a novel under the name, "Young Mrs. Jardine," which promises to be as quietly good and uneventfully pleasant as her novels generally prove. People who like gossip about musicians will enjoy a notice of Mendelssohn's letters to Moscheles, and the bucolic temperament may discover in "French Farmers," by Phebe Earle Gibbons, various new points of similarity and unlikeness to our own agricultural affairs. The editor of the Easy Chair discusses old New-York, the code of honor in France, the legends about Tell, and the poems of the late Mrs. Whitman, of Providence.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

—If there be a question as to the treatment accorded literary men in this country while they are living, there can be none concerning their treatment when dead. Bayard Taylor receives from Mr. R. H. Stoddard not only generous but loving notice in a paper contributed to the February *Atlantic*. Having been his friend since 1848, and owning many letters written by Taylor from many different places abroad, Mr. Stoddard adds to the pleasure of his style a great deal of information about our recent Minister at Berlin, which could be obtained nowhere else. The biographer rates Bayard Taylor's genius very high. The villa at Kennett-square, built by the late Minister, has a corner-stone under which reposes, according to Bayard Taylor's statement, "a box of zinc, containig a copy of 'Views Afoot;' an original poem by me, to be read 500 years hence by somebody who never heard of me; some coins; a poem by R. H. S., in his own manuscript, and various small things." In 1865 Taylor's friends, at the Century Club, bethought them to burlesque a recent birthday festival in honor of William Cullen Bryant, making Taylor's birthday the peg on which to hang the fun. Mr. Stoddard was naturally one of the prime movers.

Mark Twain's voice is seldom heard at present; and it is well to note that his reappearance shows a finer edge than latterly was the case. "The Recent Great French Duel" is an excellent farce in which Mark Twain performs the part of second to Gambetta in the late ridiculous duel with De Fourton. It is broad, but not broad for Mark Twain. Change of scene has evidently done him good. Clarence Cook is on the war-path in this number; the present victim is the new Roman Catholic Cathedral in this City, of which he says a number of very disagreeable and irritating things which, unfortunately, have a good deal of truth in them. F. G. Ireland writes an essay on "Puritanism and Manners," and William F. Apthorp has a paper on "Musicians and Music-lovers." It is seldom that one hears so much common sense talked about music. It might be called confessions of a musical man. Mr. Apthorp notices the reticence of musicians in speaking of their art, their inability to express themselves, and their disdain of the ordinary *dilettanti* who insist on a literary or rhetorical account of music or the effect of music. He is encroaching on a great subject and a most obscure one. For people are competent to decide what the effect of music upon themselves and others is; to analyze the proportions in which self, the individuality of the musician, and the quality of the music enter into the gratification one experiences in listening to music is a most delicate task. Mr. Apthorp writes most suggestively and will, it may be hoped, be heard from again on the same topic.

W. W. Story has a rather thin paper, in first part, on "A Roman Holiday Twenty Years Ago," and the special investigator on American social topics, who has been contributing to this magazine, describes in "The Career of a Capitalist" a man whom he personally knows. H. A. Huntington has a fragment from the civil war—"Sword and Awl"—in which there figures a recreant Swede with a French name, whose idea of fighting for the Republic was strictly limited to drawing pay. Richard Grant White tells of his experiences in London streets, and draws comparisons between the two great cities of the England and the United States. The solid contributions are by Arthur G. Sedgwick—"International Copyright by Judicial Decision"—and an unsigned article—"Limited Sovereignty in the United States." Besides the amateur reviews in the Contributors' Club, there is an official, though unsigned, review of various American novels recently published. Mr. Howells brings the lady of "The Arrostook" safely to anchor in Trieste, and commits his hero thoroughly to his tacit engagement with the up-country school-marm. There is a painful scene, but a good one, between the drunkard Hicks and the rest of the little colony on board the ship. The dialogue is as bright as usual. Finally, we must not forget "The Mariner-fiddle of St. Perpetua," a story to which is appended the celebrated name of Harriet Beecher Stowe.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY.

—When we see the cover to this popular favorite undergo some change in design we may be sure that a midsummer or midwinter number is in prospect, a number in which the editors are putting out a double effort to please the many tastes that must be consulted in such a publication. The midwinter issue for 1879 bears a design by F. S. Church, added to the usual semi-architectural design in steam-sawed perforated wood, to which the cover of *Scribner's* most nearly approaches. A shapely maiden in a well-used Worth dress is marching through a snow-storm with faggots and axe in hand, blowing her fingers to keep them warm. Below sits the most familiar and noticeable bird of Winter, the sly and clamorous crow. Turn the leaf, and you have before you the face of America's greatest singer and philosopher, Ralph Waldo Emerson, taken from life by Wyatt Eaton on the modern analytical system of portraiture to which that artist is devoted. All his efforts have been concentrated on the expression of eyes and mouth. The details are only so far important that some slight peculiarities suggest the monastic, clerical side of Emerson's character. Mr. Emerson no longer looks like an "amiable American eagle," as some one suggested concerning his appearance six or eight years ago; we see the effects of old age in the greater immobility of look. In the series of poets whom Mr. Eaton has been painting this one takes rank with the Bryant.

A singular mixture of foolery, information, and fine work in the way of wood-cuts is to be found in "The Tile Club at Play." Some 8 or 10 artists having made an excursion to the south side of Long Island, a rambling chronicle of their doings and pranks is here recorded. East Hampton contains interesting reminiscences of John Howard Payne, actor, Consul to Tunis, and author of "Home, Sweet Home." Pharaoh, Chief of the Montauk Indians, was sketched on his death-bed, and his venerable features modeled into a tile bas-relief. The following is a specimen of the art-talk among the Tilers:

"'You see,' said the 'Marine,' 'some neighborhoods are very strongly marked with the artistic consciousness. They combine well. They set out their milk-pans to drain in beautiful compositions. Their calves come to the fence in red and white, their old hens scratch under coops fenced in with rotten menhaden-nets, their sea-beaches attract the most beautiful brown weeds. Even figure heads have their gilding washed by the high tides in full sunshine. These places know how to relieve a Samuel Prout roof with a Birket Foster elm tree. Their geese march over the crests of a hilly road, with heads stretched up. Their men are old school-masters, sailors, and wreckers. Their windmills are brown with age and much oiling. Their girls lean in white sprunt szadoes like seal-skins.'"

Upon this mixture of the fine and farcical comes John Muir, with one of his Rocky Mountain talks, this time concerning "The Glacier Meadows of the Sierra." It is not often that the man who can appreciate such things so well, gets a chance to tell of them—or is able to tell of them, for that matter. Edward Eggleston follows with a long word-picture, "Among the Clergy," which the clergy may or may not accept with meekness. A. A. Hayes, Jr., has a burlesque symposium on the Chinese question, in which Chinaman, Frenchman, German, Paddy, and Yankee talk in dialect. Allen C. Redwood has more Confederate reminiscences in "The Fourteenth Regiment of Virginia Infantry, C," and Maurice Thompson writes a dramatic account of "The Doom of Claudius and Cynthia," the scene being the arena at Rome, the executioner the Emperor Commodus, the same whom our young painter Blashfield has attempted to show in a large picture, now on exhibition at Schaus' gallery. Russel Sturgis contributes a paper fully illustrated, on John Leech, and Edmund C. Stedman develops unexpectedly a hobby in "Aerial Navigation." He has a great deal to say that bears directly and indirectly upon air-ships, or aërobats, as we are to call them; predicts their success in the near future, defends Fourier and stock-brokers, and attacks dishonest railway directors. F. P. Stearns has a few pages on a most serious topic of the day, "The Relations of Insanity to Modern Civilization."

Prose fiction is supported by Edward Bellamy in a clever extravaganza called "Potts' Painless Cure." The relations the two young people bear will cause Europeans and Europeanized Americans to raise their pious hands in horror more or less affected. They are lovers, and very loving, but the youth has not yet asked the girl to marry him. When the story does arrive at that point, she still has nothing to do with him, because he has plied her so thoroughly with Potts' Painless Cure! The two serials are, as usual, "Haworths" and "Falconberg." Neither installment is equal in interest to that of preceding numbers. Of poetry, and good poetry, there is no lack. Foremost is R. H. Stoddard, with one of the finest tributes to Bryant which has yet appeared. There are stanzas by R. W. G., and an excellent piece by a new writer, Andrew B. Saxton. H. C. Bunner furnishes satirical verses; Joel Benton and Rose Hawthorne Lathrop some notable stanzas, each. The following promising lines are over a new name—L. Frank Tooker:

A Winter Morning.

The snow-drifts pile the window-ledge,
The frost is keen, the air is still;
The lane that lies below the hill
Is drifted even with the hedge;
Gray skies, and dark trees shaken bare,
Blue smoke that rises straight in air;
And down the west a yellow glare
Is driven like a scythe.

The biography of Ralph Waldo Emerson, by F. B. Sanborn, is one of the best, if not quite the best record of the "great American" which has appeared. Many new points relating to Emerson's ancestry are given, and the fact made known that the greater part of his writings have never yet seen the light. Scarcely any of his sermons have been published; most of his speeches remain uncollected and unedited; many verses and lectures exist only in manuscript. Few or none of the philosophical lectures read at Harvard eight or nine years ago have been printed. They make part of a work on "The Natural History of the Intellect."

ST. NICHOLAS.

—The Kindergarten system has commended itself to many minds of ingenuity, and enters more and more into the literature for children. In *St. Nicholas* for February we find a "Winter Song" by Mariana B. Slade, in which a certain number of common French terms are committed to memory through the medium of verse. Here is a stanza:

"No more the birds, *les oiseaux*, sing:
The trees, *les arbres*, their leaves have lost;
See snow, *la neige*, o'er everything.
And feel *la gelée*, or ice, the frost.
L'hiver, the Winter now has come,
Bringing us *Noël*, Christmas Day.
Les ruisseaux, brooks, with ice are dumb,
And in the snow *les enfants* play."

This is adding a new complication to the celebrated controversy among book-worms as to what is and what is not macaronic verse. Kindergarten polyglot will be a convenient if not euphonious term for such pedantic effusions. *St. Nicholas* always has one or more nonsense rhymes to extort a laugh from the ready lips of children. This is Frederick Palmer's contribution to the huge pile of nonsense verses:

"There was an old man of the Nile
Who had a benevolent smile;
When they said, 'Smile again,'
He replied, 'I'm not vain,
But I think I *do* know how to smile.'"

Julian Hawthorne's fairy tale continues at a thrilling moment, the moment that Prince Henry follows his ball inside Rumpty Dudget's inclosure. Tom, the cat, arrives too late to save him from that hunchback villain, and good fairies have to be brought to the rescue. But the end is not yet. Susan Coolidge begins in this number a story called "Evebright," for which Dielman makes illustrations. Dielman and Kelly are the favorite draughtsmen for *St. Nicholas* just now. Their methods of work are very different: Dielman is very soft and indefinite in his outlines, while Kelly indulges in the startling *brevura* drawing that has made for him his success. The latter has a special dramatic sense of a situation, but seems to be doing much more work than is good for him. Note the picture to David Ker's realistic yarn from South Africa, relating to a midnight attack on rhinoceros, and the headpiece to Stockton's "Jolly Fellowship." Hawthorne's fairy tale is illustrated by Alfred Fredericks.

A little story of science is told the children by Prof. D. S. Jordan in "A Story of a Stone," the stone being a kind of coral animal that lived in Wisconsin when the sea still covered the major part of North America. M. D. Ruff discourses pleasantly on violins, describing the rebeck, the viola, the guitar-shaped fiddle, and other instruments. Along with technical information on the violin, James H. Flint gives the history of one of its masters—Paganini—in "Little Nicholas, and How He Became a Great Musician." L. L. Beman recounts the origin of the jumping jack, and the great charity instituted by the inventor and illustrates of that popular toy. There are verses—"The Shining Little House," by H. H., and further revelations of the domestic affairs of "The Peterkins," by Lucretia P. Hale. Amalie La Forge has a boy's story with a moral—"Teddy's Heroes"—and Charles Barnard a tale from Manchester mills concerning a little girl who worked as a "Half-Timer," Thomas Moran supplying the illustration.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

—The Hungarian artist, Michael Munkacsy, is the subject of some very pleasant gossip in the *Lippincott* for February. The writer speaks from the stand-point of an early friend and fellow-student at Düsseldorf, when Munkacsy was entirely unknown to fame and only considered eccentric by the other painters of the town. Mr. Tait appears to have been intimate with Munkacsy up to very recent times. We are told of the early struggles of the artist as apprentice to a carpenter, next to a house painter, then as a penniless fabricator of third-class paintings. With the opening of the Paris *Salon* of 1870 his picture called "Le Dernier Jour d'un Condamné," pointed him out to Goupil, the picture-dealer, who made a rush for the rising genius. The picture was painted to order for an American, and is now in this country. Prosperity found him ready to indulge his taste for luxury and splendor with as much ardor as adversity made him long-suffering; he now inhabits one of the most noted studios in Paris, near Meissonier and Goupil, and is married to a young widow of fortune, whose portrait is to be seen in the picture of "The Studio," exhibited at one time in this City. Edward King, who contributes to this number of *Lippincott's* another installment of his articles on Hungary, speaks in this way of Munkacsy's personal appearance while alluding to the types of nationality to be observed in Pesth:

"In a few years the last brigand will have vanished, in company with the remaining bits of costume to which certain people in Hungary still fondly cling. Let the artist who would catch the picturesque aspects of peasant-life in this country hasten, for the young generation is getting into the hideous black clothes, slouch hats, and sombre pesticoats that offend the eye in Northern Germany. Munkacsy has painted a few bits from sketches made among the lower classes of his fellow-countrymen. How fresh, original, and sympathetic they are! And what a noble head the artist himself has! It is a real Hungarian type, symmetrical, strong, framed in handsome beard, and crowned with finely-colored hair. When Munkacsy walks on the Paris boulevards, passers who do not know him turn to stare at him. If he is not something exceptional, he ought to be," they say to themselves. One sees dozens of striking faces in the course of a day's walk in Pesth."

In regard to the artistic standing of Munkacsy, we may listen to what Mr. John R. Tait has to say of him, without forgetting, however, that it is from a personal friend and fellow-laborer who probably has been more or less influenced by the Hungarian:

"In an age when art too frequently ministers to a depraved sensuality, or to supreme sentimentality, and delights in barbaric decoration, in brutal realism, and in the delineation of morbid sensations or trivial anecdotes, it is refreshing and worthy of note to witness the recognition this young Hungarian has obtained by work which aims at the noble, the pure, fresh inspiration of nature, and which, while far from being didactic or *tendenziös*, seldom fail to leave in the beholder the impression of a high moral aim and noble impulse."

We have learned to look at the name of Felix L. Oswald for articles on South America containing more than usually trustworthy accounts of natural objects. The present paper relates to the formation, in 1759, of the volcano of Jorullo, in the State of Michoacan, Central Mexico, and the enormous chasm which occupies the site of a great and once fertile plain. It is this *barranca* which gives the paper its title of "A Gate to the Nether World," for it is a crater 3 miles long and 80 yards wide, having perpendicular sides and unfathomable depth. One portion of the *barranca* has an unsavory reputation for ejecting great masses of rock suddenly to the distance of many miles, exactly as if shot from a mortar. The Jorullo volcano is interesting to geologists for being an exception to the rule that volcanic action shows itself on the edges of the ocean. Under the title "In a Cabinet," Frederic M. Bird discourses instructively about coins and Roman Emperors, while the fiction for the month is in the hands of a number of women writers more or less well known. Rebecca Harding Davis writes "The Colonel's Venture;" Ellen W. Olney, "Through Winding Ways;" Mary N. Prescott, "Carrie Pane;" Margaret J. Preston, verses called "Not Worth the While;" E. S. F., a sonnet on "Ferns," and Howard Glyndon, verses called "Substitution." Mary E. Blair finds in France the subject for her "Daughters of the Legion of Honor," and Maria P. Woodbridge has an American biographical sketch under the title of "The Ladies' Days of the Blennerhassetts." Margaret Sullivan writes on "Lord Beaconsfield," and the anonymous writer of "Women's Husbands" gives chapters 3 and 4 of "Narcissus."

THE PRINCETON REVIEW.

—Instead of reserving its best efforts for the opening number of the new year, this solid bi-monthly expended itself on the November-December issue of the year just passed. For January and February we have no such remarkable series of papers as the preceding review could boast; the list falls again to the usual mark of respectable mediocrity. Dr. John W. Draper, of the University of New-York, does a little toward raising the standard in a paper on "The Political Effect of the Decline of Faith in Continental Europe." It is not the first time, he says, that Europe has exhibited a decline in belief, a weakening of those restraints which religion has over public life. There is once more an impending crisis. To whom shall we attribute this disorder—whose fault is it?

"Scarcely is the question uttered—the ecclesiastic exclaims: Is is all due to science. She has been incessantly obtruding her pestilent opinions, she has undermined the whole fabric on which men were living, and here we have the result. For the tranquillity of life, the repose which society once enjoyed, there is nothing but unsettledness and misery. Then to believe that each must bear his own burden and take care of himself, that there is nothing outside to help him. She has insidiously taught him that the intellectual heritage delivered to him by his forefathers through so many centuries is only a delusion, and by such suggestions has brought him into a condition of individual discomfort and social discontent. Even if in be true that medieval life was passed in a world of errors, what does that matter? Shall we not estimate the value of any philosophical system by the happiness it can confer? Is not a man who believes that the earth is flat and finds comfort in the conclusions he can draw therefrom better off than he who thinks that it is a globe—an idea which may plunge him into an abyss of irreligion and misery?

"The anger thus manifested against those who point back to the Middle Ages, their thought, and their manner of life, is not unlike the hostility manifested by many a pious Athenian in the old days. When a shipmaster who had returned from a voyage to the mysterious mouths of the Nile declared that none of the people living there had ever heard of Proteus, 'the old man of the sea, who tended his ocean calves in the shadow of the rocky shores,' and who could divulge all future events if caught and properly constrained—such a shipmaster might well expect the displeasure of those who had faith in the faith of old times, and those who had an interest in the prosperity of oracles.

"What had this shipmaster on this traveler done to bring upon himself public malediction? He had only related facts that had come under his own observation. There was no fault, no crime in that. Such was the manner in which the legends and the religious traditions connected with them disappeared from the popular mind. They were found out."

Dr. Draper has no direct suggestion to make on the subject, and his paper is merely suggestive; he may set one thinking, but will give no conclusions. Prof. Francis A. Walker, of Yale College, has an exhaustive Essay, "The Monetary Conferences of 1867 and 1878," on the present condition of the finances of the United States and Europe. He concludes that for us there are only four ways open. First—We may let things drift, continuing, under the present law, to coin silver at the rate of $2,000,000 or $4,000,000 a month. Second—We may stop the coinage of silver, but accumulate silver bullion in the Treasury to an equal or greater value. Third—We may drop all concern about silver, repeal the Allison bill, resume specie payments on a gold basis, and either remain permanently gold monometallic or agree to the re-establishment of bimetallism in Europe, if those States will take the trouble, expense and risk involved in setting it up again. Fourth—We may remove all restrictions upon the coinage of silver dollars. Of these four, the second is that to which Prof. Walker inclines. England, in 1816, and Germany, in 1867, are the authors of the present difficulties in the finances of the world.

Chief-Justice Cooley, of Michigan, has a legal essay on "The Surrender of Fugitives from Justice," and Prof. Thorold Rogers, of the University of Oxford, supplements the paper which he spoke on by his dissertation on "Causes of Commercial Depression." Among them he reckons the changes in gold or silver currency, to which the former paper is entirely devoted. Dr. J. Hutchinson Stirling, of Edinburgh, indulges in the favorite pastime of the Scottish divine—metaphysics—and writes on "The Philosophy of Causality." The more strictly ecclesiastical papers are by President W. D. Killen, of Belfast Presbyterian College, "The Conscience as Witness for Christ;" by Dr. Stuart Robinson, of Louisville, "The Pulpit and Skeptical Culture," and by Prof. Bernhard Weiss, of the University of Berlin, "The Day of Christ as Described in Paul." Prof. B. T. Coan, of the University of Michigan, has a paper on "Moral Government; Its Two Postulates—the Freedom of Man and the Personality of God." He denies that the monistic theory of evolution has succeeded in filling up the gap between the anthropoid ape and man even in the line of morphology, and is confident that he cannot fill up the chasm in the line of psychology.

LITERARY NOTES.

—*My Guardian* is a pleasant, lively novel by Ada Cambridge, reprinted by D. Appleton & Co. The wicked guardian and the sordid guardian have been shown very often in print. The present guardian is the hero of the book, and, after much tribulation, is united to his ward.

—Harper & Brothers include in their "Half-hour Series" "Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield," and a "Primer of Spanish Literature," by Helen S. Conant. The new novel of "The Library of American Fiction" is "Captain Nelson," a romance of colonial days, by Samuel Adams Drake.

—Rev. Henry T. Cheever issues a volume of "Autobiography and Memorials of Ichabod Washburn," to show how a large business was developed and large wealth acquired for the uses of benevolence. It traces the rise of Mr. Washburn from a position of labor to that of capital, from employe to employer, and explains his methods of making his charities do the greatest amount of good.

—Paul Heyse, the popular German novelist, whose *In Paradise* stands twelfth on the list of Appleton's translations of foreign authors, supplies the fifteenth volume with four short stories: "Count Ernest's House," "The Dead Lake," "The Fury," (*D'Arrabiata,*) and "Judith Stern." Mr. E. L. Burlingame has edited this book also, and gives a few pages to introduce Heyse more thoroughly to his American audience.

—Dr. Henry Raymond Rogers, of Dunkirk, N. Y., prints a little book of *Theories of the Great Physical Forces*, in which he advances the idea that the sun is not incandescent, but cool and habitable. The brightness of the fluid (vito-magnetic) between the sun and earth intercepts the view. The light of the moon and planets is not a borrowed light, but purely co-operative. He thinks light is instantaneous, and not measurable, as supposed.

—Porter & Coates, Philadelphia, will publish about the middle of the present year the third volume of the Count de Paris' *History of the Civil War*. It will contain without abridgment the fifth and sixth volumes of the French edition, and will embrace the account of the battles of Gettysburg, Vicksburg, Port Hudson, and other events of the war, to Jan. 1, 1864. The fourth volume, completing the work, is expected during the year.

—Derby Brothers publish for Mrs. Hugh L. Brinckley certain vigorous paragraphs in a small book called *A Woman's Thoughts About Men*. In this the essayist turns the tables on men, and assumes their position when ridiculing the foibles of women. What Mrs. Brinckley says may be quite true, but the world will not take notice of old facts related in old ways. Only a novel dress will serve to point the moral against fops, egotists, and faithless husbands.

—Mr. S. L. Frey, author of the paper entitled "Relic Hunting on the Mohawk," in a recent number of the *American Naturalist*, has recently made a "find" of a most interesting character, comprising skulls of very peculiar formation, and several implements of unknown use. He considers the articles suggestive of a much more ancient race than the Indians or the Mound-builders, and will soon give the facts to the public through one of the magazines.

—Prof Boyesen's book on Goethe and Schiller has had the benefit of the late Bayard Taylor's suggestions, and is said to give in general the latest results of German scholarship. Works as late as Grimm's last year's *Lectures on Goethe* have been drawn upon for material. The review of Goethe's life and work takes in all the German researches, and is further furnished as to facts, and the essay on Schiller is said to be hardly less minute than that on Schiller's friend and master.

—The London Society for Promoting Christian Knowlege issues, through Pott, Young & Co., of New-York, four neatly-printed little books on the "Conversion of the West." They treat respectively on "The Celts," "The Northmen," "The English," and "The Continental Nations." The last-mentioned is by Very Rev. Charles Merivale; the others by Rev. G. F. Maclear, Head Master of King's College School. Each book contains one or more maps, and can be read easily in four or five hours by a leisurely reader.

—The recent discussions concerning priority of invention of the speaking telephone prepare the way for a more general interest in a new publication by D. Appleton & Co. This is a volume on *The Speaking Telephone, Electric Light, and Other Recent Electrical Inventions*, by George B. Prescott. According to Mr. Preece, as here quoted, the early experiments were sometimes too good to be true. A learned scientist was called upon to say something to be heard 50 miles off. The sage hesitated, and then said, "Hey diddle, diddle—follow that up!" He then put the telephone to his ear, and announced with glee: "He says, cat and the fiddle!" The next day it was found that the real answer of the speaker 50 miles away was, "Please repeat."

—A new international journal, ecclesiastical and religious, has been started in London and New-York under the title of *The Catholic Presbyterian*. In this City Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. will be the publishers, and Revs. William Adams, John Hall, and T. W. Chambers on the Advising Committee. On that of Great Britain and Ireland are Profs. Flint, Rainy, and Calderwood, of Edinburgh. The editor is Prof. W. G. Blaikie, D. D., F. R. S. E., represented in this City by Dr. G. D. Matthews. The January number of this religious monthly contains a paper on "Missionary Sacrifices," from the unpublished manuscripts of the late David Livingstone; an article, by Eugène Réveillaud, on "Religious Reform in France," and something about the centenary of Voltaire, by E. de Pressensé, of Paris.

—Scribner & Co., the publishers of *Scribner's Monthly* and *St. Nicholas*, enter the field as book publishers with a volume of "Spiritual Songs," selected and arranged by Rev. Charles S. Robinson, D. D. The psalms and hymns are divided among various departments, such as for the Lord's day, the house of prayer, the sacrifice of praise, &c., and are governed by two indexes, of subjects and of first lines of hymns, as well as by an index of tunes, of authors, and of meters. There is also an index of first lines of stanzas, excepting the first stanza, they being given in the former index. Another still refers to Scripture texts. The music for church and choir is printed in the text at no fixed point on the page. Clear large type and a sober binding add to the attractions of this devotional volume.

—Mr. H. S. King, of the firm of Henry, King & Co., Cornhill, London, died last month, leaving $800,000. He succeeded the celebrated book-selling house of Smith, Elder & Co. in a part of their business, including "the old stand" in Cornhill. This firm, who, it will be remembered, were the first to recognize the superlative merits of Currer Bell, formed, also, close relations with Thackeray, and became the publishers of the *Cornhill Magazine*, when it adventured under his editorship. Subsequently Mr. Smith determined to start the *Pall Mall Gazette*, taking its name from Arthur Pendennis' paper. Among its leading contributors was Thackeray's *bon camarado* "Big Higgins"—better known as "Jacob Omnium," from his letters to the *Times* under that signature—a familiar figure to all Londoners of 35 and upward. The house of Smith & Elder had for years curiously combined a banking and publishing business, arising out of a design to accommodate both in financial and literary matters a great East India connection. Thus, they were particularly well known to the *Col. Newcomes*, *Mr. Binneys*, &c.; in a word, all that class with which Thackeray, the son of an Anglo-Indian, was familiar in his youth. Mr. King was a remarkably fortunate man, who rose from being clerk in a book-seller's store at Brighton to marrying a Duke's niece and dying a millionaire. He bore an exemplary character.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A BOATMAN ON FREE CANALS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to say a word in regard to your editorial in THE WEEKLY TIMES of Jan. 8, 1879, "The State Canals." I am a boatman, and have had a practical experience of 15 years on the canals of this State and on the Canadian canals. In regard to low tolls, I don't think there is a single boatman who can truthfully say he has been benefited one cent. As tolls have been reduced so have freights been reduced, so that the real gainers have been the shippers. In regard to Mr. G. W. Schuyler's plan of changing the size of the lock, also the shape of the boats, it looks to me to be simply nonsense. Why, in order to have boats of 275 tons burden pass easily in the canals, the entire length of the Erie, Oswego, and Champlain Canals would have to be doubled in size, also all the locks. The largest class boats now in use on the canals are 115 feet keel for burden, and there is not an inch of room to spare. And how Mr. Schuyler, or any other man, can build 1,000 miles of canal and 181 locks and about 400 bridges for the sum of $7,000,000 is more than I can tell, and then to give the use of the canals to the boatmen and shippers free—well, it would be generous. I think the tax-payers of this State have got all are willing to give; they want in the shape of the new Capitol at Albany without getting another in the shape of free canals. Here is my plan: Let the canals be made self supporting; do away with some of the high-salaried canal officers, who do nothing but draw their pay, and, in fact, let the canals alone for a few years. At no time in 15 years have the canals been in better shape than they are now, and with some small ordinary repairs they will do very well as they are for the next 10 years.

W. D. G.

WHITEHALL, Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1879.

A SLOW COURT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Court of Common Pleas is at present the slowest court in this County. This is not to be wondered at. One of its Judges is the most part of the year doing duty in the Supreme Court, by virtue of a Gubernatorial mandate. Now, robbing "Peter to pay Paul" is very poor policy, indeed, generally. In this instance suitors suffer as well as their lawyers. Two years ago all the causes on the calendar of the Court of Common Pleas were called and disposed of, either by trial or otherwise. Why not pursue the same course again, and give an opportunity to litigants to have their suits determined? The way things are going on at present there is no telling when a case will be reached on the day calendar. It is well known that when the General Term of the Court is in session the Trial Terms are almost completely neglected. With only two available Judges, one of whom holds Chambers, the jury calendar makes little or no progress when the General Term sits. Is there no remedy for this evil? Let me remark, in passing, that our Supreme Court, once so slow, has got ahead of the Common Pleas, and for this progress we are indebted to a Judge of the self-same Common Pleas.

LAWYER.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, 1879.

SOME WRONGS OF ARTISANS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A householder who fails to use common sense in the employment of men or the purchase of goods should not complain. As a rule, in New-York, nine out of ten men in the different mechanical branches of trade served no apprenticeship, are incompetent and ignorant, and hire men like themselves, in order to lord it over them, and deceive the people who, as householders, complain of the general imposition practiced on them.

There are carpenters, masons, plumbers, tin and stove men who served an apprenticeship and learned their trades under the old masters; they worked, and took a pride in doing their work, well, until forced out to make room for the unprincipled upstarts who are grinding the life out of artisan and householder alike to make money. A man who can work and is not ashamed or afraid to work should receive the householders' support, and be paid, not as a begger receives his pittance, but as a man who has well-earned his money; until they do this, they must expect the poor work they are. I will give some points—how many an artisan could give—of these very householders in many cases. I will give one: A contractor calls for estimates on two houses; he gets all save a few cents; the lowest one will not pay for the brand of tin required for the roofs; the solder, charcoal, resin, nails, and paint are a loss. The cornices, leaders, and gutters, with all the work, are thrown in. Now, tell me how can artisans be honest and stand such a process as this? H. M. R.

ORSINI BOMBS.

Naples Correspondence of the London Times.

One of the necessary elements of happiness to the Neapolitan—noise—has been, too, prohibited by the Police. Such prohibitions have year after year been attended by no result, but this year great activity has been displayed and a large seizure made of fire-works, especially of the loudest and most dangerous, called bombs. They are sold commonly in the shops, or have been, under the suggestive name of "Orsini bombs." Though made of paper, they inflict very dangerous wounds, as the Hospital of the Pellegrini can report, and occasion such a terrible alarm in the neighborhood as to prove nervous or the sick. It is by no means pleasant to have one of these explode between your legs while taking an evening stroll, and the Police have done good service in seizing large quantities. Very early in the week 4,000 of these Orsini bombs had been captured: later, and in almost every quarter of the city, many hundred of others had been seized. Some of these were weighed as upward of two pounds, others one pound and upward; so you may easily imagine what consternation might have been spread and what wounds inflicted by their explosion. By proper energy and the determined execution of the existing laws, these and many other criminal nuisances might long ago have been prevented; but the laws are never strictly enforced. There is a law which sanctions capital punishment in cases of murder; but murderers and mutilators and hack his neighbor to pieces in Italy—nay, may, even attempt to assassinate the sovereign—without this law being executed. Of what use is it to talk about the all-sufficiency of existing laws if they are never enforced? No doubt the political agitation under which the country is heaving has not a little contributed to the social distress which prevails here. In various ways it creates a feeling of uncertainty which reacts on industry. People do not know what they are to expect or hope for, and so there is a general uneasiness.

A TURKEY LOSES HIS CLOTHES WHILE DRUNK.

From the Bangor (Me.) Whig, Jan. 13.

A Glenburn farmer came into the city recently, and among other things purchased some rice and a pint of whisky. Fearing that the bottle might get broken on the way home, he placed it in the box containing the rice. When he reached home and took the box from the pung he found that the stopple had got out of the bottle, and rice and whisky were thoroughly mixed. He saved the contents of the box behind the barn, and in a short time a huge turkey came along and, as he was not as particular as the farmer, gobbled up the medicated rice. Shortly after this the farmer was greatly surprised to find the turkey lying out behind the barn "dead as a door-nail," and vowing vengeance on the man who sold him whisky rank enough to kill a turkey, he carried the bird into the house. The farmer was soon after seen carrying the naked bird—as every feather was gone with the exception of the wings and tail—out behind the stable, where he left it on the snow. The next morning when he entered the stable, it being hardly light, he detected what he thought was the ghost of that intemperate turkey and could almost feel his hair rise; but he made up his mind to investigate the matter and boldly advanced. Imagine his surprise, on getting nearer, to discover the bird shivering on the roost, and looking at him with reproachful eyes for having stolen his clothes while helplessly drunk. At last accounts the turkey was cold as well as could be expected during this zero weather.

A NEGRO WOMAN'S LOVE FOR HER CHILD.

From the Abbeville (S. C.) Medium.

A little negro, 2 or 3 years old, fell into Mr. J. D. Pace's well near Hodges last week, and was almost miraculously delivered from death, by its mother. The well was 40 feet deep and the child fell to the bottom. The mother was some 50 yards distant from the well at the time of the accident, but reached to the rescue and descended the well, holding to the wall rock and the piping of the pump. The child was found clinging to the pump up to its mouth in water and beyond the power of speech. The woman placed it in a bucket which had been lowered to her, and with this load on her head safely climbed back to the surface again. But few such instances as this of

JAN 1879

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 20, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Aida.
WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Ours.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Banker's Daughter.
PARK THEATRE.—Dot.
NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Ben. McCullough.
STANDARD THEATRE.—H. M. S. Pinafore.
BROADWAY THEATRE.—Les Fourchambault.
THEATRE COMIQUE.—Vaudeville.
THE AQUARIUM.—Afternoon and Evening.
SAN FRANCISCO HALL.—Love's Endurance.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Carnival Ball.
GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Skating and Music.
MASONIC HALL.—Tom Thumb Troupe. Matinée.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day in this region, colder north-west to south-west winds, partly cloudy or clear weather, and rising, followed by falling, barometer. The temperature will rise slowly during Monday night.

Only six weeks of Congress now remain, and there continues just as much of a rush of bills as there could be if the session were to last six months longer. On Friday the Senate bills numbered 1,642, and those in the House 5,861. Many of the largest appropriation bills have yet to be matured in committee, and very few of the general appropriation bills have been passed. There was at the beginning of the session the usual preliminary advertisement of the hopeful forwardness of the business in the hands of the Appropriations Committee, and the usual tame and impotent conclusion now stares us in the face. The appropriation bills block the way. They will be imperfectly considered, and general legislation will fail of being considered at all. To-day being a day when bills may be introduced under "a call of the States," there will be another avalanche, and a debate which may consume the time of an entire sitting is liable to spring up at any moment.

The large losses by the recent fires in Grand-street and Worth-street, in this City, have awakened a lively discussion among business men. Millions of property have been wiped out of existence in a few hours. The admirable Fire Department of the City has been unable to cope with either of these fires, its efforts finally being restricted to keeping the flames from spreading far and wide. Reporters of THE TIMES have gathered the opinions of many experts who are conversant with the character of the business buildings of the City; and it will be seen that there is a general belief that these so-called fire-proof structures are not what they seem. They are easily set on fire, and once the flames are started the building is doomed. If there should be a brisk gale blowing when some such fire as that which occurred in Worth-street was under full headway, nothing could prevent the destruction of a vast amount of property. The laws regulating construction are imperfect; they are not enforced; and greedy builders save money by weakening their work just where it should be strongest. "Contract work" is the bane of our present system of building. There have been many large losses lately, which are directly chargeable to defects which could and should be remedied. It is time that these expensive lessons were heeded.

As might have been expected, there is a disagreement between the Indian Bureau and military authorities as to the causes of the late escape of Cheyennes from Fort Robinson. It was charged that the Indians had not been sufficiently fed, and that rather than go back to the Indian Territory in the dead of Winter they fled to the mountains. On the other hand, it is now asserted that full rations were served out to the Cheyennes, and that the only complaint made by the Indians was that they were not allowed supplies of coffee, sugar, and other articles only offered to them as inducements to work. And it is further explained that the Indian Bureau requested the military authorities as long ago as Nov. 16, when the weather was mild and pleasant, to make the proposed transfer. The delay of five weeks gave the Cheyennes opportunity and motive for an escape. Unless this statement is disproved, the responsibility for the Cheyenne stampede, as well as for its bloody consequences, rests with the military people.

A reorganization of the civil service in the South is said to be under consideration. The last changes were made in the interest of peace, good-will, and sectional harmony. The proposed reorganization is to be made in the interest of law and order. At the beginning of the present term of Administration it was urged that the disorders in the South were due to the dissatisfaction of the people with the law officers, most of whom were Republicans, or "Radicals." The policy of conciliation demanded the removal of these men, if the laws of the Republic were to be enforced. It was too much to ask of men, who had lately been conciliated, that they should be amenable to laws administered by officers whose political affiliations were objectionable. The change has not been altogether for the better. Not to put too fine a point, there is more lawlessness in the South now than there was when the hated Radicals represented the power of the Government. Senator GORDON's appointees in Georgia do not enforce the laws, and there is an impression prevailing in Washington that the people of some of the States do not so much object to the officers as to the statutes. Singularly enough, THE TIMES long since advanced this very reasonable theory.

"The Democratic Legislature of 1879," we are told by a New-Orleans Democratic journal, "has built itself a lasting monument in the hearts of the people," by ordering a convention to frame a new Constitution for Louisiana. Those who are interested in the "true inwardness" of this enthusiastic outburst on the part of an organ of the *de facto* Government in Louisiana, will find it in some of the statements of our Washington correspondent yesterday. The Constitution which is now to be overthrown limits the debt of the City of New-Orleans, limits State taxation, and sets apart a fixed annual contribution to pay the interest on the State debt. These features are disagreeable to the gentlemen who are at present engaged in plundering Louisiana, and it is largely on this account, we suspect, that they have been engaged in building for themselves "a lasting monument" on its ruins.

That extremely elastic politician, Gen. B. F. BUTLER, so far from being flattened out by his defeat in Massachusetts, rebounds with new determination. He announces his intention to run for Governor again next Autumn, and he is confident that this time he "will make the trip." The General is early in the field; in fact, he has camped among his dead and wounded, and his plan of campaign is sketched on what was thought to be his own political coffin. He will have a newspaper organ to begin with, and thus a profession which has suffered great indignities at the hands of the Claimant may at last be avenged. There was danger that Massachusetts politics might become dully respectable. With assurance of the perpetual candidacy of BUTLER, the political field in the Bay State will be lively for years to come.

LIGHT FROM LOUISIANA.

The letter of our special correspondent with the Teller committee in Louisiana gives some of the facts which have already been gathered there. He does not, of course, seek to anticipate the judgment of the committee based on complete testimony and covering a wide field. But he sets forth in a succinct fashion the conclusions which he has himself derived from the testimony already taken from both parties in regard to matters in three parishes or counties. It will be seen that the question of the right of free suffrage in this case takes an entirely new form. The problem to be solved by the regular Democrats was still the suppression of the negro vote; but the negroes had new allies, worked for different aims, and left their oppressors without any of the pretenses by which their conduct has hitherto been justified, or at least excused. There was no longer any combination between negroes and Northern whites, and not essentially a combination of negroes and "scalawags," which is the slang of the section for Southern white Republicans. The negroes practically abandoned their own claim to direct representation in local government by nominating native white Democrats, and ex-Confederates at that, for local offices, Mr. FAIRFAX, a negro candidate for Congress, being the only one of his race who was prominently concerned in the campaign.

It might be supposed that this would be a successful experiment. It was a very interesting and a promising one. It showed the possession of political sagacity, within its sphere, of a sufficiently high order. It was exactly what their Southern critics, and a good many Northern ones, have always insisted was impossible with the negroes, an abandonment of everything like clannishness, a willingness to accept white leaders, a shrewd subordination of mere partisanship to larger interests; in a word, genuine political self-control. We should say that such an incident ought to delight the heart of Mr. HAYES. If he could have cited its success as due to his policy, it would have been a strong point, the first and only one, so far as we have observed, in its favor. It was a fair attempt to wipe out the color line, to associate the two races in a healthy and practical political partnership, and to secure good "home rule" by the same sensible processes that have so long and so successfully been employed in other parts of the Union.

Unfortunately, it did not work in the present instance. The men whose utterly unfounded, unjust, and undemocratic supremacy HAYES established in the Nicholls Government, are not the men to abandon a purpose because it has no sound bases in reason and fair play. If they had, as they have so often pretended, been fighting to prevent negro rule and to secure the management of local and State affairs by native white Democrats, they would not have interfered with the plan which our correspondent describes. They could not in decency have done so. They might, as Northern politicians would have done, have contended against it on grounds of party regularity, and to secure their personal control; but they would have seen that violence and fraud were at last without excuse. That they did not see this is due to the fact that they are blinded by hatred and selfish lust of power, and it shows how much reliance is to be placed on the pleas by which they justified their former insurrection and usurpation. They went on recklessly in their old path. They cheated their white rivals and "bull-dozed" their black ones, and they resorted to the most violent and unscrupulous means to raise the race issue, and so to intimidate the negroes' new-made white allies, by fear of loss of social caste, from using their influence to defend their followers. The net result of their whippings, hangings, murders, and driving of negroes into exile, is the loss of at least two Republican members in the House of Representatives—no mean contribution to the power of their party in the national councils, and one which the country can appreciate when the organization of the next House is made.

But it is possible that the experiment has not been so hopelessly lost as it seems to have been. It will help to open the eyes of the country to the real character of the mean and vulgar despotism in the South to which the Democratic Party owes the degree of power it has already obtained, and by which it seeks to control all branches of the Federal Government. And the experiment may not—probably will not—be without its fruits in Louisiana, and possibly in other Southern States as well. The ice is broken, and white Democrats have led negro Republicans in a conflict with the "regular" machine. The sense of justice, and of self-interest also, has been aroused, and the victims of the miserably corrupt and ambitious clique who now rule Louisiana with a rod of iron, are not helpless and despised black men only, but white Democrats, men of property and local standing, with interests and political aspirations of their own. These men cannot but see, in the reckless misgovernment of the "regulars," an added incentive to resent the persecution and fraud to which they and their friends have been subjected. Our correspondent points out that already the white residents of the sugar districts have quietly compelled the agents of the Nicholls system of fraud and violence to behave themselves in those districts, because, if they did not, business interests of great magnitude would be ruined. The same motive, though not so strong or so obvious, exists in the rest of the State, and must make itself felt. The local quarrel in New-Orleans was an instance of its force. Corruption in the body politic, as in the human body, will work its own cure, sooner or later, if the body itself be strong enough.

INSURANCE AND THE LATE FIRES.

The immediate effect upon the fire insurance companies of the two great fires which have recently occurred in this City will be a lessening by a large amount of their financial resources at a time when they can ill-afford to spare a single dollar of their assets. As the merchants and property-owners who suffered loss in the fires of Tuesday and Friday nights were, with hardly an exception, well protected by insurance policies, the companies that stood behind them are to-day poorer by at least $3,500,000 than they were on the 1st day of January. The risks were well distributed, and hence the loss does not fall with overpowering force on any one corporation. Contributions to the amount of several hundreds of thousands of dollars will have to be made by the underwriters of Hartford, Boston, and Philadelphia, while the insurance companies of England, Germany, and France that have agencies here will have to pay as their share not less than $500,000. But though corporate insolvency may not be the result of these fires, as it was of the far greater conflagrations in Chicago and Boston, the underwriters see swept out of their coffers in the first half-month of the new year a sum sufficient to represent the larger part of their earnings during the whole of last year. How is this to be replaced? This is a question which the officers of insurance companies cannot fail to ask themselves and each other, when they recollect how hard it has been to pay ordinary running expenses and every-day losses out of the premiums that have been received for some time past. If the insurance business throughout the country is to be carried on as it has been for the last three years, it is safe to say that the money that the companies are now called upon to pay out will never be returned to them. In order to get back what has been lost, a change in the present system of doing business will have to be made.

Those who hold shares in our local fire insurance companies—and the number must be large, as $25,000,000 is invested in this manner—do not need to be told that, since the National Board of Underwriters abandoned its active work, the rates of premium all over the country have been pressed down by the underbidding of competing companies. This has forced the weaker organizations into a suspension of business, and has deprived many of the stronger ones of profits other than those obtained from their investments. It is true that in this respect the insurance companies have not fared differently from corporations and individuals who have been, during the same period, engaged in mercantile pursuits. But it should be remembered that fire underwriting is a peculiarly hazardous occupation, and those who risk money in it deserve to receive larger returns than are to be obtained from ordinary investments. If they do not, as a rule, get from 10 to 12 per cent. per annum on the par value of their stock, the chances are that in a series of years they will be out of pocket, for every now and then a sweeping fire compels the shareholders to make good an impairment in capital, if, indeed, it does not absorb all the assets of their company. Now, during the past three years, the profits upon the gross capital of all the companies doing business in this country have been considerably below the point mentioned above, although at the same time no fires of notable magnitude have occurred. With the opening of this year, however, we seem to be entering upon an era of great losses, and this, too, at a time when the companies are in anything but a prosperous condition.

It may seem hard to the merchant or the owner of real estate whose income has been cut down by the prevailing stagnation in trade to be told that he must pay higher rates of insurance if he wishes to receive adequate protection; but this must none the less be said. All insurance is to this extent mutual—that rates of premium have to correspond to the volume of loss. If warehouses are put up that can, with their valuable contents, be destroyed in an hour, we must continue to pay for our folly until we are taught by sad experience to build in a safer and better manner. The means of relief does not rest with insurance companies, for they merely protect property as they find it. but it is in the power of property-owners to put up buildings that will not burn down, and in this way to reduce the rates of insurance to the same level that they are in France, where the charges are only about one-tenth of what they now are here. In the meantime, the companies, if they would continue to exist, must demand a return commensurate to the risk they assume. This must not, and cannot, be done in this City alone, for the premiums of an entire year received for insuring property in this City would hardly more than pay for these two losses, and there are yet many months and many fires to be added to the present score before the 1st of January comes again. The action should be general, beginning, as is necessary, in the large cities, and extending into the country districts. Already steps have been taken in this direction in San Francisco, St. Louis, Boston, and this City, and companies doing a large agency business, as most of our New-York companies are, have only to properly use their influence to cause effective local boards to be formed in a hundred different localities within the next three months. The well-known National Board, which has its head-quarters here, is somewhat in disfavor on account of its past intermeddling with local affairs; but if its managers could be persuaded to adopt a new policy, its now disused machinery might be set in motion to some purpose.

COMPROMISE OF PUBLIC DEBTS.

In 1875, the debt then standing at about $4,000,000, the creditors of the City of Mobile accepted $510 in 6 per cent. bonds in exchange for $1,000 of the old 8 per cents., the reduction being 25 per cent. from the interest rate, and 49 per cent. from the principal. The debt now stands at $1,785,000 of those bonds, which are in default since last May, and a new proposition comes up to reduce the interest to 2 per cent. for the next ten years, to 3 per cent. for the following ten, and to 4 per cent. for the remaining seven years before the maturity of the bonds; the alternative hinted at is the abolition of the city itself, in the technical sense, by the repeal of its charter. The bonds of Mobile are quoted nominally here at 25, as are those of Memphis, where the same expedient for procuring financial relief has lately been proposed. Besides the seven Southern States which may be said to have no financial standing, there are nine Southern cities, some of whose bonds are quoted at 60 or below, and seven whose bonds are at or under 50.

A few years ago, one of those peculiar "cities," which exist more on paper than in any other place, having ceased to derive satisfaction from the debt by which it had mortgaged a future growth that remained future, sought to dispose of the trouble by the original expedient of moving the city itself over its existing boundaries, to a new spot on the prairie; when other cities, too large to be physically moved, contemplate destroying their identity and expunging their debts by a legal fiction, it becomes as idle to discuss the equity as the legality of the scheme. The United States Supreme Court—as shown in the very recent decision that a city cannot tax its own bonds in the hands of holders, because in borrowing money States and cities are not acting as sovereignties but come down to the level of individuals—has not been slack to uphold the rights of bondholders; but it is idle to urge that a contract cannot be abrogated by subsequently repealing a charter. The counsel of an imprisoned debtor once reiterated the assurance that he could not be put in jail upon the existing state of facts, whereupon the other, with some warmth, insisted that nevertheless he *was* in jail. We have already shown, in exhaustive reviews of the subject of remedies for public creditors, that there is practically no way of enforcing their rights to the extent of getting the money. Municipal corporations are not liable to punishment; their revenues are exempt from seizure, either in the Treasury or in transit to it; in some States, their private property—that is, such as is held for profit and not for public trusts or uses—is liable to execution, but in fact they have no property of such a sort. If recusant, there is no course but to overcome their recusance and make them raise the money by tax; for this there is no recourse except the barren one of a mandamus or order, which the Supreme Court will grant as often as the creditor desires. As for sending officers to make a levy, or permitting private property to be touched, the court has repeatedly declined to do either. If the public body does not pay, the courts will order it to pay; if it will not do so then, why, it need not.

This is simply the fact of the case, and it is not easy to see why any city should take the trouble to get its charter repealed in order to throw off a debt which, practically, is not collectible. Aside from the matter of the amount and character of the original debt, the real obstacles to the payment of the amount to which the Southern debts have been, or might be, reduced are two: a very bungling revenue arrangement—such as we have recently pointed out in the case of Virginia—and a rooted unwillingness to be taxed. The rate which is to be imposed is understood to be what can be collected, and what can be collected is understood to be what the people are perfectly willing to pay. Reducing the tax rate is considered to be refraining from asking the people to submit to any inconvenience, and there is scarcely any disposition to recognize that any duty is owed to the creditor; on the contrary, he is regarded as an odious and conscienceless person for wanting anything. This feeling is shown even in official documents, as when the City Auditor of Mobile remarked that "unscrupulous bondholders succeeded in grinding out of the poverty of our people the satisfaction of their claims;" but it is not strange that public officials defer to the sentiment of their constituencies.

This being the case, there seems to be no basis for compromises, for they require good faith as a condition precedent. The Funding Association is trying to effect reductions to a reasonable and permanent basis; but until there is visibly a change in the disposition of the indebted communities, there is no sort of guaranty that the first scaling is not merely a convenient step for reaching the second. In some instances this has proved so, and it is in human nature that it should be so. But if it is to be the rule, or if there can be no such change wrought as will give reasonable promise of a better issue, then, we feel compelled to say, it is better that the whole idea of negotiation were abandoned. Inasmuch as any community has only to do nothing at all in order to practically escape paying its debts, there is no reason why it should take the trouble to commit legal hari-kari, or to announce a formal repudiation, unless it deliberately chooses to take the position of absolute and final refusal. Simply not paying, it comes into discredit, but leaves the possibility of paying some time hereafter; publicly declaring that it disowns its debts, it writes its own epitaph financially. To do this is not necessary, and yet, unless compromises can have better promise hereafter, we incline to think it best for all interests that no more be made, and that the alternative to payment be flat repudiation. And this, for the reason that scaling, without a fixed resolve to keep faith, reaches the same end, and does it by the successive steps which conceal that end from right and blunt conscience and sagacious self-interest together. It is a demoralizing and ruinous process, because a gradual one, for the easy descent into *avernus* is always down a ladder of short steps, never by a plunge; but if the plunge had to be contemplated at first, it might deter from taking it.

THE BOARD OF NAVAL ASSISTANTS.

Just before the holiday recess, Mr. HARRIS introduced into the House, with the sanction of the Naval Committee, a bill to create a Board of Naval Assistants—a measure of almost as grave importance to the future of the Navy as the Burnside bill is to the future of the Army. There is much to be said against this project, and no doubt it will all be said, and said strongly, by those whose powers and privileges would be curtailed or superseded. The faults of such a board would, like its merits, somewhat resemble those of a Board of Admiralty; but despite its manifest drawbacks, and despite the unusually good bureau service which happens now to exist, we think the project well worth consideration.

Mr. HARRIS' present bill is substantially the same as the one framed by that Congressman and reported at the last session. It has now, however, been amended by the committee, apparently with a view to disarm opposition, rather than with the hope of making it in all respects such a bill as the committee would like to report. Certainly, the sum of three millions, which last April's bill proposed to devote annually to the construction of vessels, was not extravagant, in view of the low condition to which Congress has suffered the Navy to dwindle; but it has now doubtless been considered a less revolutionary proposition to rely, instead, on such annual contributions to the construction fund as Congress may see fit to make. The main feature of the bill remains, namely, the appointment of a board which shall hereafter substantially take charge of the building and altering of vessels and engines for the Navy, and of armament and equipment. That some such authority is sorely needed the history of the past twenty years furnishes ample evidence; it is not too much to say that had it always existed, and been properly constituted, the scandals which have hung about the department as far back almost as the outbreak of the war for secession, would have been spared to the country, while the Navy would have had something to show for its scores of squandered millions. While in form the present bill and its predecessor of the last session are new, they are not entirely novel in substance. A Board of Navy Commissioners existed very many years ago, and performed much service. Its leanings, however, were so strongly to the side of retrenchment, close accountability, and the rigorous saving of candle-ends, that it become rather unpopular. It is singular at this day to imagine even the existence of such a governmental board; but it flourished in times when there was no public debt, and when the only resource for an overburdened Treasury was a division of surplus money among the States. Naturally, it became the object of criticism, precisely as any such board will become. In fact, the very multiplicity of minor details to which it gave its attention eventually caused it to be a clog to the easy working of the service, so that it fell under the aggregated weight of its own minute and manifold labors.

In the year 1842 the board was abolished, and the bureau system took its place. There is little question that the latter was called for, but experience under both might have spared the old board from utter extinction, and simply have distributed its routine details to bureaus. Twenty years later, when the war had broken out, and every nerve was strained to improvise a great Navy, the bureau system was enlarged and changed to meet the new conditions, and, as with most things so magnified, its defects became apparent. However, at that time, unstinted appropriations furnished means for repairing all wastes and blunders, and there was little time for criticising, and even less disposition to do so, when the Navy proved almost uniformly successful and of enormous value. The Secretary, also, was then fortunate in possessing as his assistant Mr. G. V. FOX, a man of extraordinary executive ability, who triumphed over many defects of system. But before the war had ended, and notably as soon as it was ended, the revelations of mismanagement became shocking. Wretched models, rotten hulls, worthless materials, incorrect dimensions and calculations, and tons upon tons of costly machinery only fit for the scrap-heap, to which a good part of it went, told year after year of the defective policy. Meanwhile, successive Secretaries were found to be depending for advice on persons outside the Navy concerning technical details. If the bureau chief immediately concerned could work in with these extra-naval counselors, something was gained for harmony, if not always for economy and integrity. But when in some cases it turned out that these advisers were contractors, or politicians playing into the hands of contractors, the degree of evil and scandal may be imagined—or, rather, may be remembered.

It is now generally admitted that the Navy must be reconstructed. Accordingly, this is the time to revise the system of reconstruction, and, first of all, to settle upon the authorities to whom it shall be intrusted, and who shall be held responsible for it. Of course, it would be easy to criticise what is the matter of first importance, namely, the composition of the proposed board. Here, however, the discussion trenches upon a difficult and sensitive point, namely, the relative representation of the line and the staff on the board. The plan actually agreed upon is the selection of the five chiefs of bureaus, who, of course, are to be first, and making the other five members to consist of "two line officers on the active list not below the rank of Captain," with three other persons, either civilians or active or retired naval officers—one, an expert in steam engineering; a second, in naval construction; a third, in ordnance. These five are to be appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate, for their wide-reaching and important duties.

If these appointments should be properly made, the Board of Naval Assistants would apparently be one in which the Navy and the country could have confidence. The scope for mistakes of judgment is certainly more contracted than in the case of the British Admiralty Board, which consists of two Admirals, a Captain, and two members of Parliament. It may be suggested that as the Board of Assistants would be twice as large as the Admiralty Board, it would also be open to a possibly hampering diversity of opinion. Still, of our present system the Naval Committee last year said: "There is, and can be, no head to the bureau system; it is not, and never will be, a unit, acting harmoniously for the best good of the Navy." What the Board of Assistants, properly constituted, should bring to their work is, first, honesty; second, experience; third, intelligence and sound professional judgment. All these would find abundant scope for operation.

People who have faith in the published theories and opinions of physicians must be kept, one might think, in perpetual alarm about their health. They are very apt to learn every few weeks that something they have been doing or eating regularly, under the impression that it is very wholesome, is just the contrary; that the thing, whatever it be, cannot be continued without serious, perhaps fatal, consequences. Articles of food that have been esteemed very healthful are pronounced a fertile cause of disease, and are to be shunned as deadly. The latest alleged discovery of this kind is that the unoffending potato begets diphtheria. Several physicians of some local repute in the West have endeavored to sustain this theory, showing, however, more ingenuity than judgment thereby. All that is clearly shown is that some persons who eat potatoes have diphtheria, which is credible enough, since everybody eats potatoes. Some time ago it was claimed, on medical authority, that tomatoes generate cancer, and it has been asserted that grapes beget rheumatism. We can hardly think of any sort of diet which has not been declared very injurious some time by somebody. We expect every day to hear that fresh air is poisonous; that regular exercise is debilitating; that frequent change of linen does incalculable harm. According to physicians, taken as a body, nothing is quite safe. One tells you that to be entirely healthy you must pursue this course; another tells you that just such a course will destroy you. Among such a multiplicity of contradictory counselors the best rule is to listen to all, and obey your own common sense.

The project proposed some time since in Great Britain by leading Jews of the country to buy Palestine is said to have been completed. The ROTHSCHILDS, MONTEFIORES, and other prominent and wealthy financiers have entire confidence, it is reported, in the success of the undertaking, and are moving energetically toward its early achievement. The Secretary of the association formed for the purpose, who is, by the by, a Christian in creed, says that the Jews of the whole world seem to be in sympathy with the plan, and will do their utmost, individually and collectively, to further it. Those familiar with Palestine will not regard it as specially desirable, for its main features are not very attractive. It is not an extensive country—not more than 145 miles long and 45 miles broad, on an average—and ought to be bought cheap. The plain of Philistia is its best part, the soil being of rich brown loam, without a stone. It is now, as it has always been, a vast grain-field—an ocean of wheat without a break or fence. Its extraordinary fertility is shown by the fact that it has produced the same succession of crops year after year for 40 centuries without artificial aid. Many tourists have such numberless associations with Palestine that they have idealized it prodigiously; but to a man who views it without bias it is a dreary, disagreeable land, its undulating surface, rounded hills separated by narrow glens, and its crevasses striking the eye monotonously and unpleasantly. So much has been said for generations of the Jews regaining possession of Jerusalem, that it is agreeable to think that they are likely to do so at last. They certainly deserve Jerusalem.

Americans are apt to think that they are recognized everywhere abroad, as they easily may be, by their pronounced and well-nigh unmistakable traits. Their opinion is correct, too, so far as most beaten routes of travel and many of the large cities are concerned. But in not a few of these the American is likely to be confounded with the Englishman, who stands for any and all who speak the English tongue. In Rimini, Cesena, Forli, Bergamo, Urbino, Velletri, Volterra, and other Italian towns, every American is presumed to be an Englishman, if his race be known at all. So it is in out-of-the-way places in Germany and Austria and in various quarters of the East. But at any number of villages, and even in considerable towns off direct lines in France, Spain, Russia, and the Levant, neither America nor Americans have ever been heard of. Where they have been heard of nothing is known, often, of their form of government, their history, customs, or language, which is likely to be thought Spanish. The average Continental European is prone to regard the United States and all North and South America as the same, without any notion of their extent. He is prone to consider Boston an outlying suburb of Buenos Ayres; the City of Mexico as a ward of New-York; Rio and Philadelphia on opposite sides of some river; Vera Cruz the capital of Milwaukee, and Chicago and Quito in the same county. It doubtless strikes the stay-at-home American as very queer that any foreigner should never have learned of the existence of the United States, but when he goes abroad he will find that but a small portion of the globe is acquainted with his habitat.

Prices at hotels in our large cities are generally, considering their accommodations, such as few reasonable men should object to, although the many have to pay at houses on the American plan for a good deal which the few get and they do not want. One charge, however, made at all the hotels—the charge for fires—is undeniably disproportioned to other rates, and may, indeed, be called exorbitant. The usual price, to transient customers, is $1 a day. A ton of coal sells ordinarily for about $5, and a bushel—there are about 100 bushels to a ton—commonly suffices for an average daily fire, making the material for the fire cost but 5 cents. Then the manner of managing, or mismanaging, fires at most hotels is as peculiar as it is unsatisfactory. The occupant of a room, having neither poker nor coal at hand, is forced to ring his bell more than once when he wants the fire replenished or improved. Generally, it takes time and taxes patience to get the fireman again; and, if the occupant be a bachelor or alone, and ordinarily irritable, he grows disgusted, and goes off. When he returns the fire is out, and he is not apt to make any effort toward its rekindling. But he pays his dollar precisely as though he had had a good fire all day and far into the night. As a rule, men who have rooms alone at an inn do not have fires six hours a day. Some of the hotels charge transient people only 75 cents, and many reduce the rate to 50 cents daily for regulars; but even this rate is so much dearer than it should be that we wonder it is not abated.

The official permission to marry given by the Old Catholics, led by Dr. DOLLINGER, to their priests, is accompanied with such restrictions as must be rather ungrateful to the class to whom it has been graciously extended. The Bishop must first be consulted respecting the fitness of the woman selected for connubial honors by the ecclesiastic; and, secondly, she must, it is alleged, please the majority of the congregation over which he presides. This would seem to amount to an insurmountable obstacle—to be granting a permission that cannot be made valid. We have no definite knowledge of the quality of the Old Catholic congregations; but if they resemble the majority of congregations of other churches, the feminine members can never be induced to approve of the woman the priest has elected, unless she be very plain and wholly unattractive. In order to gain their suffrages, she must be devoid of all grace of person, mind, or manner; for very pious women are prone, as a rule, to such a prejudice in favor of, and to such a spiritu-sentimental admiration for, their Pastor that they would not be willing he should marry any one but themselves. Then, the need of the approbation of the Bishop is very awkward. Hardly any man can see with the eyes of a lover, who is presumed to be either blind or supremely biased. The priest may think his sweetheart fit for a wife, but his superior will hold, in all likelihood, a different opinion. On the whole, the priestly permission to marry appears to be little more than nominal.

Dr. J. J. N. PELDFOUECK, who died recently at Madison, Ind., without attracting any notice, was a French exile, and had lived there for many years. He had been a friend and associate of VICTOR HUGO and men of his stamp; he was an ardent lover of freedom and a firm believer in republicanism, not for his native land alone, but for the whole civilized globe. He took active and prominent part in the revolution of 1848; lost an arm while commanding one of the barricades of Paris, and carried to the grave a deep scar from a wound received about the same time. He was bitterly hostile to LOUIS NAPOLEON from the beginning; opposed, along with LAMARTINE, ARAGO, and other Liberals, every advance of the usurper toward supreme power, and fled from France at the date of the coup d'état, feeling that he would be marked for vengeance. He refused to return to France, as he might have done afterward, during the Empire; but following its overthrow he resolved to go back. Poverty, illness, and age interfered, though he still meditated returning up to the last hour. He had been wealthy and a noted physician at home; but he left property and practice behind him when he sought voluntary exile. He was well known in Madison by his tall, erect figure, striking face, long gray hair and whiskers, and martial bearing. He was about 70, and, unlike most of his compatriots, he seldom if ever spoke of himself, though voluble and eloquent on the subject of France and French politics.

A TRIBUTE TO THE BLACK MAN.

WHAT A DEMOCRATIC PAPER SAYS—BEAUFORT COUNTY AS PROSPEROUS AS ANY IN SOUTH CAROLINA, NOTWITHSTANDING ITS COLORED MAJORITY—SMALLS' GREAT INFLUENCE WITH HIS RACE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The following tribute to the black men of Beaufort County, South Carolina, from a recent issue of the Beaufort *Tribune*, a Democratic journal, refutes the slanders upon that class of citizens which are constantly put forth by Democratic newspapers in the South and Democratic orators in the North. In a leading editorial the *Tribune* says:

"With all the prejudice that exists toward Beaufort County and its acknowledged negro majority and alleged negro domination, we defy comparison with any other county in the State for the comparative prosperity of its laboring population, and for the quietness and law-abiding character of its citizens. If even the argument against the possibility of the two races being able to abide together peacefully needs to be refuted, it is only necessary to consider the conditions in which the colored and white dwell here together, not only in unity, but with harmoniousness and accord. There is an undoubted majority in this county of 10 colored to 1 white, and so far from an antagonism existing between the two races, we assert with perfect sincerity, and with a degree of pride, that the mutual relation between the two are as distinctly preserved as if the white, instead of the colored race were in the preponderancy. The only oppression, if any, is in the absorption by the colored of most of the offices of profit and trust that are dependent upon the popular vote; but we feel certain that even that cause of complaint might be covered if the same rule was not observed by the white inhabitants of other counties enjoying like advantages where the white and colored voters are more equally divided or where the white predominates. We think we are correct in asserting our belief that the most influential leaders among the blacks were in favor during the last campaign of putting forward better tickets for the support of all classes than were unfortunately foisted upon them. We believe that Smalls, who is certainly the most influential black man in the Republican Party of the State to-day, advocated a generous and discriminative one to be made of better elements than were put forward for the popular support. We think that but for the uncertain conditions that rested upon his case before the Supreme Court, whereby his active exertions were to bring about a better state of things were kept in abeyance, he would have dictated terms of distribution of some of the important county offices as would have satisfied the most unconciliatory and promising of both races and of both political parties. There is no use disguising the fact that Smalls' influence among his race and people is overwhelming and could be made good use of. In our estimation he is not a bitter or violent party leader, and could be arrayed upon the side of good government with the slightest encouragement, and with the least countenance from his political opposers. Whatever of justice there may be in the conduct of his trial, which resulted in his condemnation, we can see no reason for withholding from him the same chances of condoning his offenses as have been granted to others by a magnanimous exercise of clemency and mercy. We do not propose to be his apologist, but we do think that it might be a wise and considerate policy to let up upon him, in view of his enforced retirement from public life. He will ever be a prophet among his race; need he be made a martyr, too? But we have digressed, we started out to say and we can prove that we compare favorably with other counties in material pro-perity. Our laboring population, composed almost entirely of negroes, are peaceful, quiet, orderly, and very prosperous. Among our agricultural population we assert that they are less addicted to drunkenness and crime than the rural population of other counties. They are industrious and are producing a surplus for export upon less outlay and at less expense and under greater disadvantages than any similar population in this or any other part of the State. They have no advances made to them by capital and they produce a sufficiency of the raw material to equal the demand. They work to disadvantage, but they nevertheless are producers of no mean amount of what brings money into circulation and add their share to the productive industries of the country. We think that the negro population of our Sea Islands are as hard working, as civil, as orderly a class as are to be found in any land and as long as they are as productively useful as they now are, we see no reason why they should not have some representation in our Legislatures. It is only unfortunate that the people do not address themselves to the task of so conciliating their political prejudices as would cause them to fuse in better elements to give force and character to the representation they should concentrate upon instead of being the dupes of loud mouthed and incompetent members of their own race, simply because they are black. We believe that our staesmen have been guilty of shortsightedness in not compromising with their prejudices, and in not endeavoring to overcome them instead of embittering them."

AMUSEMENTS.

THE SUNDAY CONCERT AT BOOTH'S.

Mr. Strakosch's concert at Booth's Theatre last evening only drew a fairly good audience as to numbers, but what they lacked in this respect they made up in enthusiasm. The principal attractions of the evening were Mme. Teresa Carreno and M. Reményi as instrumentalists, and the vocalists were Señorita Gallmberti, Miss Giulia Mario, and Signor Lazarini. The singing was not worthy of special mention, for it did not rise above the level of the commonplace at any time during the evening. Mme. Carreno achieved a success and was twice deservedly encored. She played for her first selections a minuet arranged by Dulcken and Rubinstein's transcription of the march from Beethoven's "Ruins of Athens," and later in the evening Liszt's familiar "Rhapsodie Hongroise," No. 2. She gave these compositions with the finish and grace of a thorough artist, and her performance elicited the genuine applause which positive merit is pretty certain to command. Mme. Carreno responded to the recalls she received, notwithstanding the fatigue of the long

NEW-YORK'S GREAT PERIL.

THE WORST BUILT CITY IN THE WORLD.

LESSONS OF THE RECENT LARGE FIRES—THE SORT OF BUILDINGS THAT ARE PUT UP NOWADAYS — A TALK WITH UNDERWRITER HARRISON AND OTHER AUTHORITIES—WHAT AN OLD FIREMAN SAYS.

The recent large fires, which could not be got under control until they had entirely destroyed the buildings in which they originated, have given rise to question as to the character of the construction of the business buildings in New-York. Were these buildings constructed to withstand fire, or were they very generally so built as to offer every facility to the flames, and to baffle all efforts of a fire department whose efficiency nobody will dispute? That is a question of direct interest to every business man. The answers to it, obtained by a TIMES reporter, agree, without exception, in condemning the condition of the thousands of buildings which contain stock valued at many hundreds of millions of dollars. "This is the worst-built City in the world, startling as the statement may sound," said Mr. James W. Harrison, Chief of the Board of Fire Underwriters, and a gentleman thoroughly acquainted with the character of the City's buildings. "It actually frightens me when I look over my lists and see what miles of fire-traps we possess. It has only been through God's providence, as it seems to me, that the City has not been burned out half a dozen times over. We will not learn by experience. The buildings that are regarded as fine, substantial buildings go down like a flash, one after another, but what man about to build changes his plans any on that account? Sometimes I think the people who build are crazy in their recklessness and disregard of every principle of safety. It is wild to talk of fire-proof buildings in New-York. Count a few buildings out, and there are no structures left to which that term can be applied even relatively. How can there be any security where there are rows of great buildings with party-walls merely, built by contract, all show and sham? Go where you will, party-walls are the rule, not the exception. Our people seem to have an idea that the larger the building, the cheaper they can get it, and the more display they can make, the more they can accomplish. This being so, of course the proprietors of buildings aim to meet the demands of tenants, and the result is what can be seen by walking through any of the down-town streets where the vast trade of the City is done. Capitalists are not responsible for this state of things. When a man can save money by putting up an unsafe building, he is going to do it if there is no law to stop him. The laws are wholly responsible. The builder puts his money in a showy exterior, and heeds little what the material is which is to be hidden from sight. The law must prevent him from doing this. But what poor laws we have are not carried out. There is a law, for instance, which says that no building shall be of greater span than 75 feet without a partition wall. Yet, look at the building on Crosby-street, just above the scene of the recent fire. There is a span of 100 feet without any wall as required. After the great fire of December, 1835," Mr. Harrison continued, "capitalists were really awakened to the necessity of more substantial buildings. They put up a class of buildings considered fire-proof, as things were then understood, and those buildings, on the site of the great fire, are to-day the safest buildings in the City, because they are low, easily reached, and have independent walls. True, many of these are old and dilapidated now, but they were solid and substantial as buildings were regarded in their day. The more modern structures, as a rule, have tended toward the dangerous and unsubstantial. Building has steadily retrograded, with a few notable exceptions, instead of progressing. This is not from any lack of talent. We have the best architects in the world, but they are helpless. Next to the poor laws, and the failure to enforce even these, comes the evil of the contract system. Suppose a capitalist has a piece of ground 100 by 200 feet, which he wishes to cover with a building that will make a showy store and rent well. He gets from the architect plans which, if strictly carried out, would result in the production of a good, sound structure, more than moderately safe. But the plans are not carried out. The capitalist advertises for contracts. One builder offers to put up the building according to the plans for $175,000, say, or about the sum the architect estimated that the building should cost. Another contractor offers to do the work for $130,000, and still a third for $100,000. I have known many cases where the difference in the bids was fully one-half of the entire amount. The result is easy to forecast. The capitalist says to himself that if he can get his building erected in showy style and to the plans indicate, for half the money estimated by the architect as requisite, the tenant will never know the difference, and a large sum will be left free for other investments. The contractor must and must save himself somewhere, and does it by using inferior material for the walls. Thus the new building is rotten precisely where it should be, and appears to be, strong. Any business man of ordinary intelligence must know that where there is an extraordinary a difference in the bids of the contractors there is also dishonesty somewhere. As a member of the School Board, I have seen the evils of the contract system daily. In that case the law compels the award to the lowest bidder, and contracts have been given under that law when it was certain that the City was to be swindled."

Speaking of the buildings that were burned in Worth-street, Mr. Harrison said they were perhaps fairly representative of the general run of the buildings in that district, although there were less showy structures through White, Walker, Franklin, and other streets, which were of somewhat better character. None of the buildings, however, could be classed as safe or anything like fire-proof, and a fire once well under way, with a wind to help it along, would be absolutely unconfinable. We have stood the best fire department in the land, but no fire department could cope with a fire that got a good start in New-York. This fact the merchants generally understood, and by all the modern appliances endeavored to guard against the start of a fire. The modern appliances, as in the case of the buildings just destroyed, proved of little avail. They never did anything except swell the rates of insurance.

As an interesting fact in connection with the history of these buildings, and interesting further in showing how recklessly the builders proceed in their work, Mr. Harrison said that when he began to make his insurance reserves of New-York, he found that these showy structures had what was termed a half-mansard roof. That is, the builders had carried up an additional story without partitions, the walls such as divided the buildings on the lower floors, but with mere plaster partitions. Had not this defect been discovered and remedied, the fire of Friday night would have had full sweep through the attic, and the firemen would have found themselves driven from the field. Just such carelessness and disregard of the elevator shafts, which are most potent in spreading the flames, to be trapped. There are several simple and inexpensive methods for doing this and shutting off the draft. A valuable suggestion, in my opinion, is that of laying floors of solid wood six inches thick; in other words, a floor of beams smoothed on the upper side. This would not cost more than a brick floor, would do away with the necessity for partition walls to a great extent, and would baffle fire for a long time. There is one further point to which public attention ought to be directed at once. Through Fourteenth, Twenty-third, and the other up-town streets where the retail trade is establishing itself, many dwelling-houses are being built over into stores. The builders leave the old, thin, party walls, hardly substantial enough for dwellings, build on at the rear, put up a fancy front, and stuff the buildings full of inflammable merchandise. If we do not have a roaring blaze at no distant day as a result, I will lose my guess. The laws which allow this are all wrong. Why, let such a thing be tried in Paris, and see how quick the offenders would be brought up for it. It is simply astonishing that such reckless things can be done. I can only say that when I began my study of the buildings of New-York in detail, six years ago, I was positively frightened to discover what kind of a fire-trap City we live in, with four and a half miles of almost continuous framework along Water-street on the outside, and with square after square of buildings within not much better able to stand flame."

Mr. Leopold Eidlitz, the architect, who has for 30 years or more watched the progress of building in this City, said that the buildings in New-York deserving to rank as fire-proof, could be counted on a man's fingers. One reason was the shallow pretense that fire-proof buildings cost too much. The question was made one of expense, whereas, no such objection was raised when money was consumed in show. "The buildings just burned in Worth-street are a fair example of the modern idea in building," said Mr. Eidlitz. "They were built with a view to a showy exterior, an exterior cast in iron to represent marble—an imitation in cheap material. Any amount necessary to the display was given readily, but the owner could not afford to make the structure safe. It seems, however, that if builders are too poor to erect a fire-proof building, they certainly are too poor to erect a building that is not fire-proof. The idea prevails that a building which is in itself weak and unsafe can be protected by fire facilities. This is an utter mistake. Nothing can atone for the lack of good, solid brick walls and arches. A store that is built of brick, with iron beams and brick arches, is not fire-proof when filled with inflammable goods; yet how many of our stores fulfill those conditions, even! As for the cast-iron fronts, they ought not to be tolerated. A more objectionable feature could not well have been introduced into building than this use of cast-iron. There seems to be an opinion that when a building has iron beams and an iron front it is safe. In fact, it could not be more unsafe. No sooner does the heat become intense than the iron front and beams and columns buckle, and the building is in ruins. The only way to make iron beams useful is to cover them with interior arches. Iron fronts can never be made unobjectionable, while they cost more than handsome brick ones. Wooden floors have no place in business buildings filled with inflammable goods. Then there are ventilating flues which do not ventilate, but which vie with the elevator shafts as draughts for fires. Spaces made by 'furring' the walls are left unfilled, and these aid in carrying flames from floor to floor. At the fire firemen have been surprised at the rise of a fire from a lower story to the roof when there was no apparent means of its propagation. Any one familiar with the building of the establishments could have explained the secret passages serving as vents. The only way to remove the danger of elevator shafts, in my opinion, is to build these outside the main structure, giving them outside windows to draw the fire away from the building, not into it, as the present shafts do."

Mr. Eidlitz was equally radical with Mr. Harrison in his opinion of the City's buildings. He did not believe that a fire, obtaining headway on a floor of any one of the great commercial buildings, could be checked by any possibility. The building was doomed, no matter how efficient the Fire Department. There was no chance to compete with flames. It was instructive to note the difference between the buildings of this City and those of any European city. Here there was far more exterior treatment than in any other part of the world, but the interiors were a sham; while in Europe the interior was the part looked after. He did not believe in the claim that more light was wanted, a claim that had produced the buildings with large windows. These windows had to be covered with shades to keep out the light, and there was never need on such pretext to give up the room required for good, sound brick or stone piers. The tendency of building was not toward improvement. The interest of the owner was to erect a building that would rent well, and this he did without regard to safety, without caring whether the insurance rates would be high, apparently without any special consideration of the subject. It seemed as though many of the insurance companies had a tacit interest in this class of buildings, since they insured them at rates out of all proportion to the actual risk. Were the buildings what they ought to be, and the insurance premiums on a low basis, some companies might lose their showy business, and hence prefer the present condition. Mr. Eidlitz thought the only remedy lay in the passage of stringent building laws. No more shells ought to be put up in New-York. The fire laws of Paris, Vienna, Berlin, and other foreign cities required all blocks to have an interior court accessible to fire engines. The areas were not so extensive, and there was every protection of stout partition walls. Here the buildings were not only not accessible courts, but were filled with wooden matter, which served as kindling-wood for a fire. There should be in every block one or two independent partition walls capable to resist the progress of flames. As it was, the walls were thin, and outside walls were often so weak that they could not stand alone, and were supported by the beams. These were of iron, and when the fire contracted them, of course the whole structure fell in a heap. As an instance of the loose method of building, Mr. Eidlitz cited the case of a builder who put in iron beams and brick arches, and thinking they were not strong enough, used wooden partitions, and "furred" out the walls with wood, thus rendering his building peculiarly liable to destruction. The City was full of weak and dangerous buildings, but repeated warnings and disasters had apparently little or no effect in the way of improvement.

"This is a fast age. Perhaps it's not original to say, but we live fast, die fast, build fast, and burn fast—that's the truth of it." That was the answer to the first question put by a TIMES reporter to a veteran fireman, a member of the old Volunteer Fire Department in its palmy days, a faithful servant later on in the paid department, and a man who has taken active interest in every important fire that has occurred in New-York within 25 years. It was evident that this veteran had a poor opinion of the men who built the City. He knew, both by experience and by observation, what the character was of the numerous buildings which he had seen destroyed, and he judged that the majority of those standing were no more safely or strongly constructed than were those crumbled into ruins. The veteran gave it as the opinion of the experts in the Fire Department, without exception, that when a fire got started among the pine goods in the cellars of the buildings of large area, say of over 40 feet front, there was no chance to save the building, and the efforts were all directed to confining the fire to that building. All the modern contrivances of skylights, light shafts, elevator shafts, ventilators, and holes, hollow columns, &c., added to Georgia pine floors, were too much for any fire department. The great heights of the buildings, and the difficulty of gaining access to the upper floors and roofs, were further points of difficulty. The firemen would rather deal with the older buildings than the new ones, and felt all right when they were called for a solid brick building. Of these, however, there were few. As the veteran forcibly expressed it, the new iron buildings were nothing but "forests of timber with a tight jacket of iron, which shut the fire in and the firemen out." As an incident of the recent fire in Worth-street, he said the adjoining buildings were found to be without access to the upper floors except by the elevator, the stairways having been floored over. Thus the firemen were kept from reaching the roof, and this was only one of many such experiences. No city offers such difficulties to the firemen and such easy chance to the flames, said the veteran, as the result of his quarter of a century of experience.

PRINCETON STUDENTS ARRESTED.

TRENTON, Jan. 19.—Twenty-four Princeton students, who had been making Saturday night hideous in this city, by going about the streets insulting ladies and using offensive and indecent language, were arrested by the Police this morning between 1 and 2 o'clock. They were making their escape in two sleighs, and attempted to brain one of the officers with a whisky bottle as he seized the lines of the horses attached to the leading sleigh. They were taken to the City Jail and locked up. Their friends were informed of the fact, and through their intercession Police Justice Swing held court at 2 A. M. and liberated the gang upon each paying a fine and costs of court, amounting to $3 85. They were warned that a fine would not be accepted another time, but that the punishment would be a committal to the County Jail for 30 days. For some time past the students have invaded Trenton at night, and acted in such a disorderly manner as to be the subject of complaint.

A BROOKLYN CLERGYMAN'S CALL.

NEWPORT, Jan. 19.—Rev. Henry J. Van Dyke, Jr., of Brooklyn, N. Y., has accepted a call from the United Congregational Church of this city. He will be ordained and enter upon his duties here early next month.

THROWN FROM A SLEIGH AND KILLED.

Mrs. Mary Graham, aged 43, wife of John Graham, of No. 252 Sheriff-street, was out sleighing with her husband yesterday. During the trip the sleigh was overturned and Mrs. Graham was thrown out. She did not appear to have received any injury, nor did she complain of pain. Soon after her return home, however, and while seated at the supper table last evening, she suddenly fell back in her chair and expired. It is supposed that death was the result of some internal injury caused by being thrown from the sleigh. An inquest will be held to-day.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Dr. John B. Biddle, Dean of Jefferson College, a well-known physician and a medical author of some repute, died in Philadelphia yesterday.

Joseph C. Grubb, a member of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, died at his residence, in Wilmington, yesterday morning, after a lingering illness.

THE EARLY VEGETABLES.

WHERE NEW-YORK'S SUPPLY COMES FROM.

THE WONDERFUL VARIETY AND ABUNDANCE OF THE MARKETS—PRICES WHICH SOME BRING—LUXURIES OF WEALTHY PALATES.

That there are no markets in the world equal to the markets of this City is a favorite boast of New-Yorkers. That the market buildings are not referred to in making this boast is evident to any one getting a glimpse of the ancient barn-like structures dignified by the names of Washington and Fulton Markets; but that the wonderful variety and abundance of the food products of half the world which are displayed in these forlorn looking buildings are what the boast refers to is at once evident to any one who makes a tour through them. The quantity of meat will surprise him, but the variety of fruits and vegetables will astonish him still more. At all seasons he will find a variety of vegetables unknown to any other market in the world, and find them, too, months in advance of their regular seasons, for the people of this City will have and are willing to pay for rare vegetables, just as they seek after the rarest fruits, flowers, and a hundred other luxuries.

Of the early vegetables which reach the New-York markets some of the very first to arrive do not come from the far South, as one would naturally suppose, but from the far North. Rhubarb, the first of the vegetables, is sent here in January from the farm of Col. Rhodes, near Quebec. There it is raised in dark galleries 20 feet under ground, and heated by steam. The rhubarb grown in these galleries is very large, very tender, and almost white. For shipment, each stalk is carefully wrapped in soft paper, and they are put up in bunches weighing two and one-half pounds. In this market it can only be procured in one stand, and there it sells for $3 per dozen bunches. By the 1st of March rhubarb comes in from Jamaica, Long Island, that brings $1 50 per bunch. Many of the Brussels' sprouts now in the market also come from Canada, the remainder being from Shelter Island. Cucumbers, of which the delicate little white pine variety came to this market from Boston as early as the 10th of last month, sold here for $6 per dozen at wholesale. They now bring half that price. This year, for the first time, a few very early cucumbers were sent in from Gravesend, Long Island, but they were so inferior to the White Pines that they only brought $3 50 per dozen. By the middle of next month the long Worcester cucumbers from Worcester, Mass., will be in the market, and will bring $3 50 per dozen. For 15 years New-York has received its finest lettuce, or salad, as the marketmen call it, from Boston, and, for the last three days, there has not been a head of Boston lettuce in the market, the first time such a thing has happened since the supply began to come from that quarter. The Boston lettuce is very white, crisp, and well-headed, and market gardeners in other parts of the country try in vain to imitate it. A few years ago a Jamaica, Long Island, gardener sent to Boston for men who knew the business and told them to raise Boston lettuce on his farm at any expense of money or time they tried, but without success. Radishes are now in the market six to and sell at from $3 to $5 per 100 bunches, eight being in a bunch. Formerly, all the radishes, long and round, came from Boston, but during the past few years New-Jersey has been sending in round radishes, until now Boston sends on only a few of the long and more delicate variety. Tomatoes were in the market the 15th of last November, but the demand for them was very slight. The first this season came from Nassau, wrapped in soft paper, and packed in crates. The Bermuda tomatoes will begin arriving early in February. Bermuda potatoes will be here next week, but they will be old crop potatoes, and will sell for $5 to $7 per barrel. The new Bermuda potatoes will arrive by the 1st of March, and will be worth $2 per barrel more than the early Jersey. As high as $17 per barrel has been paid in Washington Market for the first new Bermuda potatoes.

Onions come in from Bermuda with the potatoes, and sell for $2 per crate. Fancy prices are also sometimes paid for these, and $10 per crate was paid last year for the very first in the market. Bermuda beets will arrive about the last of February, and will retail at from 5 to 10 cents apiece. Bermuda forms only cucumbers to this City, but they were always yellow and old by the time they reached here, and none will come this year. Last year, the first asparagus came to this City from South Carolina, in February, and this season the same firm will probably have it as early this year; but, generally, the first comes from Florida early in March. Shipments then arrive from Savannah, Charleston, Norfolk, Baltimore, New-Jersey, Long Island, and Southern New-York, whence it is sent in about the 1st of May. The earliest asparagus sells at $1 15 per bunch, and the first Oyster Bay "grass," which is the finest of all, always sells for $1 per bunch. By the 1st of June it is in abundance and sells for 75 cents per dozen bunches. Last year a few boxes were sent down from Canada, but the experiment was a failure. A few peas were sent in this market from the New-Orleans three weeks ago, but there was no demand for them. The regular supply will begin to arrive next week from Lake City, Fla., and will bring about $10 per crate. These crates nominally hold a bushel, but are thinking fine if they hold enough, used wooden partitions, and "furred" out the walls with wood, thus rendering his building peculiarly liable to destruction. The City was full of weak and dangerous buildings, but repeated warnings and disasters had apparently little or no effect in the way of improvement.

"This is a fast age. Perhaps it's not original to say, but we live fast, die fast, build fast, and burn fast—that's the truth of it." That was the answer to the first question put by a TIMES reporter to a veteran fireman, a member of the old Volunteer Fire Department in its palmy days, a faithful servant later on in the paid department, and a man who has taken active interest in every important fire that has occurred in New-York within 25 years. It was evident that this veteran had a poor opinion of the men who built the City. He knew, both by experience and by observation, what the character was of the numerous buildings which he had seen destroyed, and he judged that the majority of those standing were no more safely or strongly constructed than were those crumbled into ruins. The veteran gave it as the opinion of the experts in the Fire Department, without exception, that when a fire got started among the pine goods in the cellars of the buildings of large area, say of over 40 feet front, there was no chance to save the building, and the efforts were all directed to confining the fire to that building. All the modern contrivances of skylights, light shafts, elevator shafts, ventilators, and holes, hollow columns, &c., added to Georgia pine floors, were too much for any fire department. The great heights of the buildings, and the difficulty of gaining access to the upper floors and roofs, were further points of difficulty. The firemen would rather deal with the older buildings than the new ones, and felt all right when they were called for a solid brick building. Of these, however, there were few. As the veteran forcibly expressed it, the new iron buildings were nothing but "forests of timber with a tight jacket of iron, which shut the fire in and the firemen out." As an incident of the recent fire in Worth-street, he said the adjoining buildings were found to be without access to the upper floors except by the elevator, the stairways having been floored over. Thus the firemen were kept from reaching the roof, and this was only one of many such experiences. No city offers such difficulties to the firemen and such easy chance to the flames, said the veteran, as the result of his quarter of a century of experience.

PRINCETON STUDENTS ARRESTED.

TRENTON, Jan. 19.—Twenty-four Princeton students, who had been making Saturday night hideous in this city, by going about the streets insulting ladies and using offensive and indecent language, were arrested by the Police this morning between 1 and 2 o'clock. They were making their escape in two sleighs, and attempted to brain one of the officers with a whisky bottle as he seized the lines of the horses attached to the leading sleigh. They were taken to the City Jail and locked up. Their friends were informed of the fact, and through their intercession Police Justice Swing held court at 2 A. M. and liberated the gang upon each paying a fine and costs of court, amounting to $3 85. They were warned that a fine would not be accepted another time, but that the punishment would be a committal to the County Jail for 30 days. For some time past the students have invaded Trenton at night, and acted in such a disorderly manner as to be the subject of complaint.

A BROOKLYN CLERGYMAN'S CALL.

NEWPORT, Jan. 19.—Rev. Henry J. Van Dyke, Jr., of Brooklyn, N. Y., has accepted a call from the United Congregational Church of this city. He will be ordained and enter upon his duties here early next month.

THROWN FROM A SLEIGH AND KILLED.

Mrs. Mary Graham, aged 43, wife of John Graham, of No. 252 Sheriff-street, was out sleighing with her husband yesterday. During the trip the sleigh was overturned and Mrs. Graham was thrown out. She did not appear to have received any injury, nor did she complain of pain. Soon after her return home, however, and while seated at the supper table last evening, she suddenly fell back in her chair and expired. It is supposed that death was the result of some internal injury caused by being thrown from the sleigh. An inquest will be held to-day.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Dr. John B. Biddle, Dean of Jefferson College, a well-known physician and a medical author of some repute, died in Philadelphia yesterday.

Joseph C. Grubb, a member of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, died at his residence, in Wilmington, yesterday morning, after a lingering illness.

men, and the like. Some of them drove horses that would have excited the sympathies of Mr. Henry Bergh—lean, rough-coated creatures, alike innocent of speed and spirit. These were not the rule, however, for high-bred spirited teams could be counted by scores in the midst of the long procession.

AN OLD POLITICIAN DYING.

EX-SHERIFF BRENNAN'S ILLNESS—THE STORY OF HIS LIFE.

Ex-Sheriff Matthew T. Brennan, who has been lying dangerously ill at his residence, on the Boulevard, was reported as very low late last night, and Dr. Raborg, who has been his medical attendant, telegraphed to Police Head-quarters that Mr. Brennan would probably die before morning. Mr. Brennan was the product of an era in New-York politics so entirely of the past that it seems like ancient history. Born in the First Ward, of poor Irish parents, his education was confined to the elementary branches taught in the common schools, and in early youth he was apprenticed to the trade of molder. While yet a boy, and notwithstanding the malformation of a foot, he became noted as a fireman in the old Volunteer Department, and soon became Foreman of Engine No. 21. As in many another case in those days, his service as a fireman was the stepping-stone to political preferment. His first official position was that of Assessor of the Sixth Ward. While holding this place he secured the friendship of Thomas J. Barr, then an Alderman, and many years afterward, through Brennan's influence, a Police Commissioner, and was appointed Captain of the Sixth Ward Police. He was so active, earnest, and zealous in the discharge of his duties in this position that in 1854, when preferment was for merit, he was elected Police Justice for the Second District, then composed of the Fourth, Sixth, and Fourteenth Wards. He held this place for a number of years, and in 1863 was elected Controller on the Democratic ticket. He earned the gratitude of the people during his term of office by firmly refusing to obey a resolution of the Common Council directing him as Controller to issue fractional currency in the name of the City. In 1868 he was appointed a Police Commissioner, and while holding this office, obtained the Tammany nomination for Sheriff, to which office he was elected in November, 1870. During his term as Sheriff came the exposé of the Tammany Ring, and it became his duty to be the jailer of many of his former political associates, including William M. Tweed and Henry W. Genet. It is not yet forgotten how the latter escaped from the custody of one of his deputies, and that, as a consequence, Mr. Brennan was arrested for dereliction of duty and imprisoned for 30 days in Ludlow-Street Jail. This was a severe blow to him, and he felt the stigma keenly. It was long supposed that he had amassed a great fortune during his political career, but it has of late become known that he retired to private life with hardly a competence, and even some of that has been swallowed up by unfortunate speculations in real estate.

A BANK OFFICER IN JAIL.

JOHN HALLIARD'S PROBABLE ARRAIGNMENT IN COURT TO-DAY.

John Halliard, one of the indicted officers of the Mechanics' and Laborers' Savings Bank, of Jersey City, who was placed in the Hudson County Jail in default of bail on Saturday, remained there yesterday. He will probably be arraigned this morning on the third of the indictments found against him, which accuses him with having conspired with Thomas C. O'Callaghan, the present President of the bank, and others, to defraud the depositors by concealing the fact of the bank's insolvency. He will be required to give bail in $2,500 on this indictment, making a total of $10,000 of bail in all. Mr. Halliard's arrest on Saturday on a charge of having defrauded Father Timothy out of $1,025 seems not to have been effected with a view of pressing the charge. Father Timothy is Father Superior of the monastery at Weehawken, and it was through Mr. Halliard that he effected his insurances on the building. In August last he gave Mr. Halliard $1,925 with which to pay off a mortgage on the monastery, due to the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of this City. Instead of paying off the mortgage he used the money in settling one of his own debts. Father Timothy went before Justice Aldrider several days ago and accused Halliard of having embezzled the money. His offense is a simple breach of trust, and the warrant was sworn out only for the purpose of holding Halliard until a civil suit for the recovery of the money could be begun. Halliard was arrested and put under $2,000 bonds to appear for trial. The civil suit will be commenced to-day, and Mr. Halliard will be placed under bonds to abide its issue.

Mr. Halliard was for many years one of the most highly-esteemed residents of the county. Implicit confidence in his integrity led to carelessness on the part of the bank officers, and finally brought upon the bank the embarrassments which caused its suspension. Three months ago an imputation against his honor would have been regarded as a libel, and bail for any amount might have been procured for him. He was formerly a Methodist, but has since converted to Roman Catholicism by Father Hecker, and became the intimate friend and agent of the clergy of the Newark Diocese. It is said that his purchases for the Roman Catholic Church led to the financial embarrassments which have proved his ruin.

FEDERAL OFFICERS ARRESTED.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY MAYER AND MARSHAL TURNER, OF ALABAMA, HELD FOR CONTEMPT OF A STATE COURT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Information has been received at the Department of Justice of the arrest, by warrant of State or municipal authority, in Alabama, of United States District Attorney Mayer and United States Marshal Turner, the latter being now in jail and the former having been released on a writ of habeas corpus issued by United States District Judge Bruce. The circumstances are that a municipal or State court in Selma issued subpœnas to District Attorney Mayer, Marshal Turner, and Mr. Dimmock, Clerk of the court, commanding them to appear and bring before it the ballot-boxes and ballots used in the elections of last November. These ballot-boxes and ballots were, at the time in question, being used by the Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court, sitting at Montgomery, as evidence in certain cases therein, pending the finding of indictments for violations of the Election laws of the United States. The State Court assumed that they were required at Selma for similar uses in certain cases of violation of the State Election laws. The officers made due return to the process served upon them, to the effect that the ballot-boxes and ballots were not in their possession or under their personal control, but were in the custody of the United States Circuit Court. When the process had been thus returned to the State court, the Judge of the latter instantly issued writs of attachment for the bodies of Mayer and Turner, and directed their commitment for contempt. District Attorney Mayer telegraphed to Attorney-General Devens for instructions, and was advised to prepare himself for a release under a writ of habeas corpus in the event of the execution of the threat to arrest him. This he did, and being arrested at Huntsville last Saturday, whither he had gone in attendance on his official duty, he was released on a writ issued by Judge Bruce. But Marshal Turner, who was not thus forearmed, was arrested and committed to jail. At the latest accounts he was in custody, and under the laws of the State regulating commitments for contempt of the State Courts, would remain in confinement for five days, subject to immediate recommitment, as soon as released, for another five days, so long as the contempt rests against him. Meanwhile, the ballot-boxes and ballots remain in possession of the court, and the case in which they are to be used as evidence has been adjourned until April.

METHODIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONGRESS.

BUFFALO, Jan. 19.—The eleventh Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school Congress and Anniversary of the Sunday-school Union and Tract Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church is in session here, and will continue until Tuesday. Meetings were held to-night in the Grace and Delaware-Avenue Methodist Episcopal Churches, at which addresses were delivered by Rev. C. H. Payne, D. D., of Delaware, Ohio; Rev. T. L. Flood, editor of the Chautauqua *Assembly Herald*; Rev. J. H. Vincent, D. D., of Plainfield, N. J.; Rev. T. M. Freeman, D. D., of New-York City; Rev. W. Case, of Akron, Ohio; Rev. Dr. Bates, of Wesleyan College, Oberlin, Ohio, and Rev. Dr. Cushing, of New-York City.

MARINE DISASTERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19.—The steam-ship Lord Eslington, Philadelphia for Antwerp, Jan. 14, before reported damaged by ice off Newcastle, Del., has returned for repairs.

The schooner Addiella Corson, from Charleston, reports that she experienced heavy south-west to north-west gales during the entire passage, and lost and split sails.

THE MUTUAL LIFE TROUBLES.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 19.—The committee provided for by a resolution of the policy-holders in the New-York Mutual Life Insurance Company at the meeting of Friday evening has since been appointed by the Chairman. Its members are George L. Clarke, William S. Slater, and Johathan Chace.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 19.—It is announced here on good authority that the firm of Dodd, Brown & Co. will resume business shortly, arrangements favorable to such action having been made with their creditors.

THE COMMUNIPAW DEPOT.

JERSEY CITY'S BRIDGE PROJECT.

A SCHEME THAT HAS GROWN INTO A POLITICAL ISSUE IN NEW-JERSEY—A DESPERATE TRIAL OF STRENGTH BETWEEN TWO RAILROAD CORPORATIONS.

TRENTON, Jan. 19.—When Jersey City, by an act of consolidation, took all the suburban cities into her arms a few years ago, she acquired control over that part of Lafayette which was, and is yet, known as Communipaw. Communipaw is a narrow neck of land, severed from the lower section of Jersey City by the Morris Canal basin. By its charter, the Morris Canal and Banking Company, now a lessee of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, is obliged to keep open a passage-way, from its basin to the river, 150 feet in width, so as to permit of the passage of river craft. This water-way is much used by the Matthiessen & Weicher Sugar Company, whose refineries stand on the basin at the foot of Washington-street, Jersey City, and by the steel-works, which are situated at points further westward. Communipaw is the home of a few fishermen and of many market gardeners. Its chief claim to distinction lies in the fact that it is the eastern terminus of the New-Jersey Central Railroad.

A few years ago the railroad company began to feel lonesome, and longed for a connection with the main section of Jersey City. Nothing prevented it but the little water-gap owned by the Morris Canal. To fill this in was impracticable for two reasons. First, because it was a work not easy of accomplishment, and in the second place, the clause in the Morris Canal charter commanding that a navigable water-way be kept open prevented it. To bridge over the gap, as the basin is called, was the only practicable scheme that suggested itself. The advantages of a bridge over the Morris Canal basin were at once pointed out to the residents of Jersey City. It followed that Jersey City began to clamor for a bridge over the gap from the foot of Washington-street. They have made in previous years determined efforts to secure legislation to authorize its construction, but they have been as often defeated. This season the demand that a bridge be constructed at Washington-street was renewed with such vigor that it became an issue not only in local, but in State, politics. When, at the Fall elections, the people of Jersey City nominated their Assembymen, they required pledges of them that they would support the Washington-Street bridge project, and the fact that Mr. Speaker Jackson voted last year for the bill was one of the main features of his canvass for the Speakership of the present Assembly.

But though the clamor for the bridge has been especially loud during the last two or three years, the scheme itself cannot be said to be a new one. It is said that the bridging of the gap was in contemplation when Washington-street was first laid out. When the authorities graded the street they neglected to condemn the Morris Canal Company's property for a right of way over the basin. They thought they could take that without compensation to anybody. They discovered their error when they undertook to proceed to the erection of the contemplated bridge. Morris Canal Company applied for an injunction, claiming that the City had made no tender of compensation to the company. It was granted, and on argument the injunction was made perpetual. Most of the legislation stated for the agitation of the project has been designed to devise a method of evading the injunction. Against these bills the Lehigh Valley Company, urging that the construction of the bridge might imperil the lease by the State to the Morris Canal, which is worth $25,000 per year to the State, has been the only visible objector. It is said, however, that that railroad company have positive promises with the Pennsylvania Railroad, which, naturally enough, opposes anything which the competing corporations regard as of advantage to their business. This year it is said that the Central Railroad is not acting in its strength. The Baltimore and Ohio people are declared to have made preparations to make their Eastern terminus at the Communipaw depot, and the struggle for the little span of iron over the gap is really a hand-to-hand encounter between the two great trunk lines of the country. Soon after the organization of the present Legislature, Mr. Dusenberry, of Hudson, introduced a bill by which, it is hoped, the injunction may be set aside and the work begun.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen in the Southern States east of the Mississippi, with colder northerly winds and clear weather, except light rains on the Atlantic coast. The temperature has fallen in the Middle States and New-England, with clear weather and northwesterly winds. Light snows have prevailed in the lake region, with colder westerly winds, and in the western portion falling barometer. The barometer has fallen in the North-west, with clear weather, southerly to westerly winds, and higher temperature. The rivers have risen 5 feet at Pittsburg, 19 inches at Cincinnati, 25 inches at Cairo, 19 inches at Memphis, and 8 inches at Nashville, where it is 10 inches below the danger line. The Tennessee has fallen 3 feet at Chattanooga.

INDICATIONS.

For the Middle States, colder north-west to south-west winds, partly cloudy or clear weather, and rising, followed by falling, barometer. The temperature will rise slowly during Monday night.

For the South Atlantic States, north-west to south-west winds, partly cloudy or clear weather, lower temperature than on Sunday, and rising barometer.

For the Gulf States, clear or partly cloudy weather, slowly rising temperature, falling barometer, and northerly winds, shifting to westerly and southerly.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, partly cloudy weather, with rising temperature, south-east to south-west winds, and falling barometer.

For the lower lake region, westerly to southerly winds, partly cloudy weather, on Monday, with rising, followed by falling barometer, partly cloudy weather, and light snow.

For the upper lake region, slight rise in temperature and partly cloudy weather, with areas of snow and falling barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, partly cloudy or clear weather, with southerly to westerly winds, falling barometer and stationary or rising temperature.

For New-England, colder northerly to westerly winds, with rising barometer, partly cloudy weather, and, in the northern portions, light snow.

For the Pacific regions, generally clear or fair weather will prevail.

The rivers will change but slightly.

Cautionary off-shore signals continue at Smithville, Wilmington, Macon, Cape Lookout, Cape Hatteras, Kitty Hawk, Cape Henry, Norfolk, Lewes, Cape May, Atlantic City, Barnegat, and Sandy Hook.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1878.	1879.		1878.	1879.
3 A. M.	27°	26°	3:30 P. M.	45°	31°
6 A. M.	29°	24°	6 P. M.	40°	28°
9 A. M.	36°	26°	9 P. M.	37°	25°
12 M.	39°	27°	12 P. M.	36°	22°

Average temperature yesterday.....26°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....36°

AN EAST SIDE AFFRAY.

Matthias Kett, a 'longshoreman, residing at No. 64 Goerck-street, entertained several friends at his house last night, and about 11 o'clock started out to escort them to the cars. At Broome and Goerck streets the party found a number of men engaged in a fight. One of Kett's friends took part in the disturbance, and was being roughly handled, when Kett interfered to protect him. Edward Murray, a laborer, of No. 20 Broome-street, one of the brawlers, attacked Kett, and drawing a revolver, fired three shots in quick succession at him. One of the bullets struck Kett on the left side, inflicting a severe flesh wound. Kett then seized Murray, wrenched the pistol from his grasp, and struck him on the head and face with the butt end of the weapon, inflicting several severe scalp wounds. He dragged Murray along Broome-street toward Attorney-street, continuing to strike him, and would probably have beaten him to death but for the opportune arrival of a Police officer, who released Murray and took Kett to the Delancey-Street Police Station. Murray was covered with blood from the wounds on his head, and was almost exhausted from loss of blood. Police Surgeon Fluhrer dressed his wounds, after which he was taken to Bellevue Hospital. The Doctor also examined the pistol-shot wound in Kett's side, but as it was not serious Kett was detained at the station-house.

THE RIVER ICE-GORGES.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 19.—The ice-gorge on the Monongahela River, which had slipped above Greensboro, Penn., from about 15 miles below Morgantown, West Va., began to move at 12:50 o'clock yesterday morning.

The ice in the Monongahela River here began to move about noon to-day, and has been running steadily since. The Allegheny and Youghiogheny Rivers are still closed, and, as it has turned colder, it is not probable that they will break up at present. No damage has been done here, but considerable is reported from up the Monongahela. So far as is known, only one tow-boat—the Dauntless—has been sunk. Twenty-two empty coal barges and three coal tipples have been carried away or destroyed. The river is rising slowly. It has been snowing since 4 o'clock this afternoon.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 19.—The ice blockade in the James River has been broken by the steamers Wyanoke and Old Dominion. The latter steamer arrived here y

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 18, 1879.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	5	Spirits Turp., bbls	18
B. W. Flour, pks	102	Resin, bbls	243
Beans, bbls	28	Oil-cake, pks	727
Bees-wax, pks	2	Oil-Lard, bbls	30
Cotton, bales	2,423	Pea-nuts, bags	578
Cotton-seed oil, bbls	150	Pecans, pks	100
Copper, bbls	141	Pork, pkgs	335
Eggs, pks	433	Beef, pkgs	30
Flour, bbls	7,422	Cut meats, pkgs	8,490
Corn-meal, bags	50	Lard, pkgs	2,761
Wheat, bushels	42,750	Butter, pkgs	3,551
Corn, bushels	9,285	Cheese, pkgs	2,369
Oats, bushels	6,400	Dre sed Hogs, No	613
Rye, bushels	9,450	Reined oil, bbls	25
Malt, bushels	2,72	Sugar, hhds	314
Barley, bushels	7,5 0	Sperm oil, bbls	3,404
Oats-meal, bbls	100	Skins, pkgs	4,32
Oil-meal, bags	172	Starch, pks	1,001
Grease, pkgs	440	Stearine, pks	480
Grass-seed, bags	9,0	Tallow, pkgs	1,023
Hides, No.	813	Teas, pkgs	38
Hides, bales	189	Tobacco, hhds	35
Hops, bales	418	Tobacco, pkgs	129
Leather, sides	7,040	Whisky, bbls	690
Molasses, bbls	5,180	Wool, bales	618

COFFEE—Rio easily with sales of 1,500 bags per Graf Bismarck, 1,200 bags per Lahn, 518 bags per Gallico, and 500 bags per City of Rio, at former figures. Other descriptions firm and wanted: sales 121 bags Mex ico and 701 bags Maracaibo on private terms.

COTTON—Has been inactive for early delivery, at about former rates. Cable advices rather favorable.....Sales were reported for prompt delivery of 598 bales, (of which 290 bales were on last evening,) including 394 bales to shippers, 325 bales to spinners, 170 bales to speculators, and — bales in transit. Low Middling quoted at 9 1-16c. @9 3-16c.; Strict Low Middling at 9¼c. @9¾c.; Middling at 9 7-16c. @9 9-16c.; Fair at 11 1-16c. @11 3-16c., and for forward delivery business has been less active, with prices quoted lower, but at the close about steady at the decline.

Sales have been reported since our last of 42,300 bales, (of which 12,300 bales were on last evening, and 30,200 bales to-day,) with 4,400 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling.....The dealings in options, as officially reported, for the day ending this afternoon, for February, 1,300 bales, at 9.54c. @9.58c.; March, 7,500 bales at 9.74c. @9.79c.; April, 2,900 bales at 9.91c. @9.95c.; May, 2,400 bales at 10.04c. @10.06c. And to-day, for January, 500 bales, at 9.44c. @9.45c.; February, 5,100 bales at 9.32c. @9.57c; March, 16,400 bales, at 9.71c. @9.78c.; April, 10,700 bales at 9.87c. @9.93c.; May, 2,800 bales at 10.0c. @10.08 ; June, 100 bales at 10.14c. The closing quotations were: For January, 9.44c. @9.44c.; February, 9.49c. @9.56c.; March, 9.69c. @9.70c.; April, 9.84c. @9.85c.; May, 9.98c. @9.99c.; June, 10.09c. @10.10c.; July, 10.18c. @10.20c.; August, 10.27c. @10.29c., showing a decline of 2@3 points, closing steady.....Transferable orders were issued to-day at 9.50c., as officially reported.....The averages of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported, were as follows: January, 9.49c.; February 9.57c.; March, 9.77c.; April, 9.84c.; May, 10.08c.; June, 10.21c.; July, 10.29c.....The exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1878, were 1,658,093 bales, including 962,329 bales to Great Britain, and 695,766 bales to the Continent.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	7 9-16	7 11-16	7 11-16
Strict Ordinary	8	8⅛	8⅛
Good Ordinary	8	8⅛	8⅛
Strict Good Ordinary	8 13-16	8 15-16	8 15-16
Low Middling	9 1-16	9 3-16	9 3-16
Strict Low Middling	9⅛	9⅜	9⅜
Middling	9 7-16	9 9-16	9 9-16
Good Middling	9 13-16	9 15-16	9 15-16
Strict Good Middling	10 3-16	10 5-16	10 5-16
Middling Fair	10⅞	11	11
Fair	11 11-16	11 13-16	11 13-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	7 11-16	Low Middling	8 11-16
Strict Good Ord	8 1-16	Middling	9 1-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—A freer movement has been reported in State and Western Flour, chiefly in low grade Extras suited to the export trade, at generally unchanged quotations. Minnesota Extras attracted a fair share of attention, especially the Clear and Patent Extras. Otherwise, market comparatively quiet.....Sales have been reported since our last of 16,850 bbls. and all grades.....Included in the reported sales were 3,400 bbls. low Extras, for shipment, within the range of $3 60@$4 10, (mainly $3 60@$3 90, of which 1,000 bbls. State at $3 75;) 1,100 bbls. City Mill Extras, mostly for the West Indies, at $4 65@$5, the latter for very choice, in new pks., and for English markets, quoted at $4 65@$5 80; 4,250 bbls. Minnesota and Wisconsin clear, (chiefly at $3 50@$4 75, of which about 3,450 bbls. for export, and 1,000 bbls. at $3 75@$4 10,) 100 bbls. very poor went as low as $3 55;) 1,450 bbls. straight Extras, (those mostly at $4 40@$5;) 1,850 bbls. Patent, (those mostly at $5 80@$7, and including 1,300 bbls. for export at from $6@$6 25;) 2,750 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (these at $3 70@$5 50, largely at $4 50@$5 40;) 1,150 bbls. Texas, at $4 50@$6, (these chiefly at $5 25@$7 75;) 575 bbls. Superfine, (these at $3 15 for inferior to $3 50 for choice, and up to $4 80 for fancy White;) 1,000 bbls. No. 2, (these at $2 40@$2 90,) and sundry lots unsound and Sour Flour at from $3 25@$3.....Southern Flour dull: 850 bbls., sold in lots, mainly Extras, at from $4 25@$5 80, (of which a parcel of 400 bbls. for export at $5 30;) Rye Flour in moderate request at steady rates; 430 bbls. sold, chiefly at $2 85@$3 20, (very fancy brands at yet higher figures.)....Corn-meal dull at unchanged rates; 200 bbls. were placed, in lots, of which 500 bbls. Brandywine at $2 80.....Buckwheat Flour in rather better request at $1 50@$1 75 for fair to choice.

GRAIN—Trade in Wheat has been to an unusually limited aggregate to-day, though in most instances buyers had the advantage—Winter grades showing a slight yielding in values.....Sales have been reported to-day of 164,000 bushels, (of which 108,000 bushels for early delivery,) incled ng 2,000 bushels Extra White at $1 11½ (boat-loads held much higher;) 1,600 bushels White State at $1 11½@$1 11¾; 800 bushels No. 1 White at $1 11½; 2,000 bushels No. 2 White at $1 07@$1 08, 1,600 bushels No. 3 White at $1 03@$1 03¾; 11,000 bushels ungraded White at $1 08½@$1 10¾; 9,400 bushels White Canada, in bond, at $1 09@$1 09½, (mostly at $1 07½@$1 08, for new car-loads spot at $1 08;) 1,200 bushels No. 1 Red at $1 10@$1 10¾; 2,500 bushels No. 2 Red at $1 09½@$1 10; 8,000 bushels No. 3 January option at $1 10, (new at $1 10 asked;) 16,000 bushels do., February options, at $1 10 (closing at $1 10 asked;) 16,000 bushels do., March options, at $1 11@$1 11½, (closing at $1 11½ steadiest;) 3,200 bushels No. 3 Red at $1 03@$1 04; 8,000 bushels ungraded Red at $1 03@$1 08; 13,000 bushels No. 2 Amber at $1 10@$1 07, (the latter for choice;) 8,000 bushels do., January options, (in settlement,) at $1 06¾; 8,000 bushels do., February options, at $1 07¾; 8,000 bushels do., March options, at $1 03@$1 08; 8,000 bushels choice No. 2 Spring at $1; 5,800 bushels No. 3 Spring at 90c., 4,000 bushels No. 4 Milwaukee Spring at 84c., delivered; 4,000 bushels Rejected Spring at 75½c.; 20,000 bushels ungraded Spring at 90 .@$1, (mostly at $1).....Corn has been generally very quiet, and without any important alteration as to prices. New-York steamer Mixed a trifle firmer; No. 2, afloat, dull, but important purchases since our last of this date to store for export.....Reported sales have been reported of 213,000 bushels, (of which 173,000 bushels for early delivery,) including No. 2, afloat, quoted at 47¾c.@47½c., do., in store, 132,000 bushels prime, at 46¾c. New York, No. 2, January option, 16,000 bushels, at 47¼c.@47⅝c., do., February, 8,000 bushels, at 45⅝c.; do., March, quoted at 45½c. @45¾c.; May quoted at 46¾c. @46⅞c., and new No. 2 steamer delivery, at 46c.@46¼c., do., January option, at 46c.@46⅜c.; steamer Mixed, about 10,000 bushels, at 45¾c.@46c.; New-York steamer Mixed, January option, 6,000 bushels, at 45¾c.; do., February, 8,000 bushels, at 44½c.; Mixed western, ungraded, 47c.@48½c.; New-York No. 3, about 7,000 bushels, at 45⅝c.; No. 2 White, old, 800 bushels, at 49c.; New-York steamer White at 45c.; Jersey Yellow at 45c.@46½c.; Western Yellow, new, at 46c.; and Round Yellow, new, a parcel of choice, at 46c.....

Rye has been in fair demand, mostly for export, at rather firmer prices, with sales reported of 8,000 bushels Canada, in bond, at 57c.; 3,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 58c.; 1,000 bushels No. 1 at 58c.; 2,000 bushels Jersey and Pennsylvania at 55c.; and 8,000 bushels do., on private terms, at rates kept secret, afloat, at 58@.59c.....Barley, Peas and Malt unchanged, and with but further important movement.....Oats have been in quite moderate request, and quoted weak in price, in instances a shade lower.....Sales have been reported since our last of 46,000 bushels, including New-York Extra White quoted at 38½c.; New-York No. 1 White, 1,400 bushels, at 35½c.; New-York No. 2 White, 1,400 bushels, at 34½c., (a contract settlement rumored at 35c.;) New-York No. 3 White, 1,400 bushels, at 33½c.; New-York No. 1, quoted at 31½c.; New-York No. 2, 13,500 bushels, at 31¼c.; New-York No. 3 quoted at 30c. bid; White Western, 7,000 bushels, at 33c.@35½c.; Mixed Western, 11,000 bushels, at 30c.@31½c.; (3,500 bushels at 31½c.;) White State, 8,500 bushels, at 33½c.@36c., (of which 5,000 bushels at 34¾c.;) Mixed State, 700 bushels, at 32½c.; No. 2 Chicago, afloat, quoted at 31½c.....Hay, Straw, and Feed quoted falrly and in moderate request.....Of Clover Seed, 1,400 pockets sold at 7¼@7¾c.; Western, fair to choice, at 8¼c.@8¾c. Market otherwise dull.

HIDES—Have been in light demand and quoted at the close rather easier for the week.....The week's receipts have been 123,132 Hides and 145 bales do.....Sales, 25,215 Hides and — bales do., the sales including, according to Pickard & Ambrose, 3,941 Dry Buenos Ayres, at 19½c., 4 months, usual selection; 940 Dry Entre Rios Seconds, 23¼ lb., 4,000 Dry Bogota, 21 to 23 lb., on private terms; 1,700 Dry Maracaibo, Selected, 20 to 22 lb., part at 17c., 60 days, selected; 1,825 Dry Puerto Cabello and Carracas, 23 to 24 lb., private terms; 1,275 Dry Mexican, 22 to 24 lb., part at 18½c., 60 days, selected; 4,600 Dry Texas, 22 to 25 lb., part at 16½c., 4 months, selected; 900 Dry Mexican and Texas Kips, 10 to 12 lb., 1,965 Dry Texas, 14 to 16 lb., and 683 bales do., against 134,800 Hides and 295 bales do. same time last year.

HOPS—Have been fairly active at generally firm prices, but closed tamely, through the interruptions by the snow-storm.....New-York, new crop, choice, quoted at 12c.@15c., (very fancy lots held higher;) do., medium, at 8c.@10c.; New-York, new crop, low to fair, 6c. @7c.; Ea-tern, 8c.@12c.; Western, 8c.@12c.; Yearlings, 4c.@6c., old, 2c.@3c. @ lb.; Pacific coast product, 12c.@15c.....The receipts for the week were 1,991 bales, and since Sept. 1, 1878, as made up by Mr. Emmott Wells, 43,824 bales, against 24,009 bales same period in 1877-8, and 16,123 bales, against 24,009 bales same period in 1876-7.

LEATHER—The movements as yet are on a restricted scale, but desirable qualities are not offered with much eagerness, and values are fairly supported.....Sole has been quoted steady, with a moderate demand, prime stock attracting special attention.....Upper Leather has been in fair request, and favorite weights and qualities have been quite firm in price, and poorer qualities weaker.....Morocco has met with a readier sale at full figures.....Harness Leather has been in demand within our previous range.....The week's receipts of Sole Leather were 70,510 sides and 1,998 bales do.; exports, 24,500 sides, including 13,500 sides to England and 11,000 sides to the Continent.

METALS—In some kinds, business has been more active, with values, however, showing little change.....Copper has been quite freely dealt in, at about former quotations.....Ingot, quoted at 15¾c., with sales reported of 300 000 lb. And for export, 5,000,000 lb. at 15½c.....Iron has been very quiet at barely steady figures.....Rails have been in fair demand and quoted firm; about former old rails at $18 50.....Pig Lead has been sought after to a fair extent, but the advanced prices claimed checked business.....Domestic quoted at $4 25@$4 40.....Spelter and Zinc have been held firmly, but quiet.....Tin has been stronger, on a moderately active call for supplies, with sales reported for the week of 1,000 bxs. Charcoal Plates at $5 62½@$5 87½; 13,000 bxs. Coke do. at $5@$5 12½, and 3,000 bxs. Charcoal Terne at $8 25@$8 50, all various deliveries to and including March; 500 slabs Malacca at 14¼c.@14¾c.; 25 tons Straits, to arrive, on private terms; 5 tons English Refined at 14¾c.; 10 tons Australian, none; Straits and Malacca, 14¼c.@14¾c., spot, and 14c.@14¼c. futures; English Refined, 14¾c.; Australian, 14¾c.; Banca, 14¾c., and Straits and Malacca, Tin, 5¾c.@6c.; I. C. Charcoal Ternes, 5¼c.@5¾c.; I. C. Coke Tin, 5¼c.@5¾c.; I. C. Coke Ternes, 4¾c.@5c.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin inactive, with a trifling to good Strained quoted at $1 35@$1 40, and other grades as before.....Tar and Pitch as last quoted.....Spirits Turpentine dull, with merchantable quoted at 27¾c.@28c.

PETROLEUM—Refined has been held very firmly, and for early delivery here quoted at 9¾c. bid; but quiet.....Refined, in cases, here, quoted at 12c.@13¼c. Wagon Standard to strictly fancy brands.....Crude at 8¼c.@ 8¾c., in shipping order.....Naphtha at 8¼c.....At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum, for early delivery, quoted at 9c. bid.....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, at 9c. bid.....At the Petroleum Exchange, sales were reported of 30,000 bbls. United, here, and 150,000 bbls. at Oil City, at $1 02¼@$1 05¾, closing at $1 04¾ bid, old.

PROVISIONS—Speculation in Hog products was quite brisk to-day, leading to a further sharp rise in prices..... Mess Pork has been in freer demand for early delivery, and prices have advanced materially.....Mess left off at $7 10@$7 25 for ordinary to choice, old, and $9 25@ $9 75 for new; sales, 150 bbls. old Mess at $8, and 275 bbls. new on private terms.....And for forward delivery here, Western Mess has been quoted up about 40c. higher on an active movement with, at the close, January options, quoted $9 40@ $9 65, and old at $7 75@$8, and for February, $9 50@$9 75 for new, and $7 90@$8 for old, and for March, $9 50@$9 70 for new, and $7 95@$8 20 for old, and for April, $9 55@$9 65 for new, and May at $9 60.....Sales of 2,250 bbls. March, at $9 45; 2,250 bbls. April deliveries at $9 40@$9 55, and 1,000 bbls. May at $9 60@$9 65.....A good demand noted for Dressed Hogs, and at steady prices, with City quoted at 4¾c. for heavy to light, and 4¾c. for Pigs: Western quoted at 3¾c.@4¼c.....Cut-meats have been firm and in fair request; sales of 140,000 lb. Rib Sides, 10-lb. average, 5¼c.; sale of 100 bxs. Dry-salted Shoulders at 3½c.....Bacon has been quoted higher, with Long Clear quoted at 4¾c. and Long and Short Clear at 4¾c., but quiet.....Western Steam Lard has advanced fully 10c. under the speculative influences, and has been fairly active for early delivery.....Of Western Steam, for early delivery, sales of 850 tcs. at $6 22½@$6 30, and 55 tcs. off grade, at $6 15.....Refined Lard, for forward delivery here, Western Steam Lard has been active at the improvement, with January options, at the close, quoted at $6 27½; February at $6 27½, and March at $6 32½@$6 35; April, $6 40@$6 42½; and May at $6 50.....Sales have been reported of Western Steam of 500 tcs. January, at $6 25; 2,500 tcs. February, at $6 25@$6 27½; 6,750 tcs. March, at $6 27½@$6 35; 1,250 tcs., April, at $6 37½@$6 40; 1,000 tcs., May, at $6 47½@$6 50.....City Steam Lard has been quiet in fair demand, and quoted at the close at $6 25; refined for the Continent, $6 25.....Of No. 1 City, sales of 800 tcs. at $6 @$6 02½.....Refined Lard in moderate request; quoted for the Continent, for early delivery, at the close, at $6 75.....Beef and Beef Hams dull at former quotations.....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs without important change.....Lose dressed is quiet for Tallow, with prime quoted at the close at 6¾c., and choice 6 11-16c.; sales reported of 95,000 lb., in lots, at 6¾c.@6 11-16c., and 200 bbls. on private terms.....Stearine has been in light request, with Western quoted 6¾c.@6¾c., and City 6¾c. bid.....Of Refined Yellow Cotton-seed oil, sales reported of 1,000 bbls. March option, at 41½c., and 200 bbls., April option, 42c.

RICE—A fair demand has been reported in the jobbing line, with values quoted firm, with fair to choice Carolina ranging from 5½@5¾; fair to strictly prime Louisiana at $5 87½@$6 50 @ 100 lb.....Rangoon quoted at $4@$5 25, gold, in bond, @ 100 lb. Messrs. Dan Talmage's Sons & Co., Charleston, S. C., state in their circular, 15th inst., "With increased demand, (the sales footing up over 1,000 casks for the last few days,) the market shows a hardening tendency."

SKINS—Deer have been in very slack request, but quoted about as before.....Receipts for the week, 255 bales; sales unimportant.....Goat have been less sought after, and drooping rates.....Receipts, 1,332 bales; sales, 200 bales Cruzcos, 27 bales Pavia, and 26 bales Maracaibo, on private terms.....For Sheep Skins, Deer Skins: Vera Cruz, 28c.; Guatemala, 27½c.; Honduras, 27½c.; Sisal, 25c.; Puerto Cabello, 25c.; Central America, 20c.@25c.; Angostura, 22½c.; Matamoros, Texas, &c., 18c.@22c.....And Goat thus: Tampico, 47½c., gold; Matamoros, 47½c.; Vera Cruz, 47½c.; Buenos Ayres, 40c.@41c.; Payta, 37c.@40c.; Curacoa, selected, 40c.; Para, 30c.@ 32½c.; Madras, ⅌ skin, 40c.@42½c.; Patna, 28c.@31c.; East India tanned Sheep, 62½c.@55c.; do. Goat at 65c. @70c.

SUGARS—Raw quiet at 6⅜c.@6⅞c. for fair to good Refining Cuba, with sales reported of 207 hhds. English Island, at 5½c.@6c.; and 57 hhds. and 1,138 bags Centrifugal, at 7¼c.....Refined at last quoted.

TEAS—Moderately active at about former rates with sales of 1,500 half-chests Green; 400 half-chests Congou, and 2,000 half-chests Oolong, on private terms.

WHISKY—Firmer, but irregular; 50 bbls. reported sold at $1 11; and at the close quoted at $1 10 asked for next week's delivery.

FREIGHTS—The unusually free arrivals of vessels at this port to-day tended to weaken the general market, checking the demand, and leading to a lower range of bids, which had the effect of limiting operations to a very moderate aggregate.....FOR LIVERPOOL—The engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, small lots of Measurement Goods at 15s.@17s. 6d. @ ton, and, by steam, 1,600 bales Cotton at 15-32d. @ ⅝d., (nearly all at ½d., and mostly of through freight;) 1,000 bbls. Flour, of through freight and forward shipment on private terms, and 1,000 bbls. do., to arrive, 1,900 sacks do. at 27s. 6d.; 1,300 pks. Provisions at 27s. 6d.@30s.; (through freight by outport lines at 27d. 6d.) small lots of Butter at 77s. 6d., and 50 tcs. unimportant shipments of Cheese rumored, but not confirmed;) small lots of leather at 40s.; sundry odd lots of Measurement Goods at 20s.@22s. 6d. @ ton.....Also, a British bark, 954 tons, hence, with about 5,000 bbls. Rosin at 3s. 9d. bbl. A British brig, 529 tons, with Resin, from Wilmington, reported at 3s. 4½d. A British ship and two British barks, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, (contracts made there,) on the basis of 5-16d. @ lb. The unemployed tonnage of ships of the regular lines due here this week tended to impede negotiations on berth Freight from this port.

FOR LONDON—By steam, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d. @ bbl.; 52,000 bushels Grain, (of cargo of a British ship, 1,317 tons, placed on the berth,) at 4s. 7½d. @ quarter, and, about 63 tons Measurement Goods, in lots, at 15s.@17s. 6d. @ ton; and by steam, 1,800 bbls. Flour, of through freight, reported at 5s. @ bbl.; 200 tons do., to go forward here; 1,000 tons to 130 tons Heavy Goods, in lots, at 30s.@32s. 6d.; and small lots of Measurement Goods at 22s. 6d.@27s. 6d.

FOR GLASGOW—By steam, 2,350 bbls. Flour, of through freight, at 3s. 3d.; 300 to 400 tons Flour and Meal, at 27s. 6d.; and 150 tons Provisions, at 32s. 6d.@ 35s. @ ton.....FOR NEWCASTLE—By steam, 70 tierces Beef at 40s. 6d. @ tierce.....FOR AVONMOUTH—A British steam-ship, 1,425 tons, hence, with general cargo, at current rates.....FOR BRISTOL—A Norwegian ship, 1,076 tons, with about 8,500 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 11d. @ quarter.....FOR BRISTOL CHANNEL DIRECT—A Norwegian bark, 476 tons, hence, with about 3,300 quarters Grain, at 5s. 1½d. @ quarter.....FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM DIRECT—An American bark, 557 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported on private terms.....FOR AN IRISH PORT DIRECT—An Italian bark, with about 4,000 quarters Grain, from Boston, reported on private terms, quoted at about 4s. 9d. @ quarter.....FOR CORK AND ORDERS—Two foreign barks, with, respectively, about 5,600 and 4,000 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, reported at 5s. 6d.@ 5s. 9d. @ quarter.....FOR THE CONTINENT DIRECT—A Norwegian steam-ship, 1,500 tons, (to arrive,) with Grain, from Baltimore, at 5s. 9d. @ quarter.....FOR HAVRE—By sail, 200 tons Hay, to Continent, at 25c.@27c. 6d. @ ton. And, by steam, 170 tons Provisions at 35s.@37s. 6d. @ ton. And, by sail, from New-Orleans, contracts made, there, hence, for Cotton, reported at 5c.@11-16c. @ lb.....FOR BORDEAUX—An American bark, 494 tons, hence, with Kentucky Tobacco (as bulk of cargo) at 25s., and Measurement Goods at 33s.; and Measurement Goods at 20s.@25s. @ ton.....FOR FRENCH PORTS DIRECT—A British bark, 780 tons, hence, with about 5,500 quarters Grain, at 4s. 9d.; a Norwegian bark, 476 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters do. at 5s. 3d.; and two British steamships (to arrive) with Grain, from Baltimore, reported on private terms; quoted at about 5s. 9d.....FOR ANTWERP—By sail, 1,000 pks. Provisions on the basis of 27s. 6d.; and, by steam, 200 pks. do., at 27s. 6d. @ ton. Also a British ship, 1,049 tons, with about 7,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 3s. 6d., (option of Bremen.).....FOR HAMBURG—By sail, 1,500 pks. Provisions, in lots, on the basis of 27s. 6d., and, by steam, small lots of general cargo on the basis of 35@ 100 reichmarks. Also, a German brig, 306 tons, with Grain, from Mobile, reported (as a recent contract) at 4s.

.....FOR KONIGSBERG—A German bark, 442 tons, hence, with Provisions and general cargo, at current rates.....FOR A BALTIC PORT DIRECT—A Norwegian bark, with about 3,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported at 3s. 6d. @ bbl.....FOR PORT NATAL—An American brig, 362 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported on private terms.....FOR RIO JANEIRO—An American bark, with Flour, from Baltimore, reported at 90c. @ bbl.....FOR LAGUAYRA—An American brig, 313 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, at current rates.....FOR PARA AND BACK—An American schooner, 112 tons, with general cargo, on private terms.....FOR BELIZE—A British schooner, 168 tons, hence, with general cargo, in regular line, at market rates.....FOR HAVANA—An American schooner, 399 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia and back, with Sugar, on the basis of $5.....FOR CARDENAS—An American bark, 460 tons, hence, with empty Hogsheads, at $1, and one American schooner, 310 tons, with Cooperage stock, from Philadelphia, on the basis of $7 50 for Hoops and $1 10 for empty Hogsheads.....FOR CIENFUEGOS—Two American schooners, 347, and 295 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, and back with Sugar, reported on the basis of $5 25@$5 50.....FOR THE NORTH SIDE OF CUBA—An American brig, 392 tons, hence, with general cargo at current rates.....FOR MARADDO—A British schooner, about 1,800 bbls. capacity, hence, with general cargo, reported at $2,200.....FOR MATAGUEZ—An American schooner, 211 tons, with Lumber, from Wilmington, at $7 50, option of a second port at $8.....FOR ST. JOHN, P. R.—An American schooner, 153 tons, hence, with general cargo, at $825.....FOR PONCE, P. R.—An American schooner, 199 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at about $1,200.....FOR PORT AU PLATT—An American schooner, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $10.....FOR ST. JOHN, N. B.—A British schooner, hence, with Coal, at 90c.....FOR JACKSONVILLE AND BACK—A schooner, with general cargo, on the basis of $9 for Lumber.....FOR SAVANNAH—A schooner, with Phosphate, from Boothbay, at $1 75.....FOR PENSACOLA—A schooner, with Guano, from Wood's Hole, at $1 75.....FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.—A schooner, with Phosphate, from Boston, reported (monthly trips) at $1 25.....FOR RICHMOND—Two schooners, hence, with general cargo at current rates.....FOR NEW-ORLEANS—A schooner, 449 tons, hence, with general cargo at market rates.....FOR BOSTON—A bark, hence, with Coal at $1 25, and a schooner, with do., from Baltimore, at $1 75.....FOR PROVIDENCE—A schooner, with Corn, from Newcastle, Del., at 4c. @ bushel.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—Flour steady and unchanged; Wheat steady, with a fair demand; No. 2 Red Winter, 95c.; No. 2 Chicago Spring, 82½c. bids this week, 742 February; 84¼c., March; No. 3 do., 68c.@69c.; Rejected, 51¼c.@51¾c. Corn quiet, but steady; 29¾c. cash; 30c., February; 32½c., March. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye firmer at 43¾c.@44c. Barley dull, weak, and lower at 91c. Pork excited and higher, large sales, and strong throughout; $6 65, cash; $6 65@ $6 67½, February; $6 87½@$6 80, March; sales at $6 87½, March. Lard strong and higher; $5 85, cash; $5 90@$5 92½, February; $6 02½@$6 05, March; sales at $5 97½, March. Bulk-meats active, firm, and higher; Shoulders, $3 10; Short Rib, $4 20; Short Clear, $4 30. Dressed Hogs strong and higher at $3 40@$3 45. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 10. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 60,000 bushels; Corn, 99,000 bushels; Oats, 24,000 bushels; Rye, 3,400 bushels; Barley, 12,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,700 bbls.; Wheat, 18,000 bushels; Corn, 27,000 bushels; Oats, 9,000 bushels; Rye, 500 bushels; Barley, 9,000 bushels. At the Call Board Pork sold at $6 22½ @$8 87½, March.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet, with a good milling demand: No. 2 Red Fall, 94¼c.@94¾c., cash and January; 95¼c.@95¾c., February; 96¼c.@96¾c., March; No. 3 Red Fall, 89¾c.@90c. Corn active, but lower; No. 2 Mixed, 29¼c.@29¾c., cash; 30c.@30¼c., February; 31¼c.@31¾c., March; 32½c. April; 33¼c. @33¾c., May. Oats inactive and lower; No. 2 at 21¾c. @21¾c., cash; 21¾c., January; 21¾c., March. Rye dull, at 43¾c.@44c. Barley dull; no sales. Whisky steady at $1 04. Pork higher, at $8 75. Lard strong at $5 75 bid. Bulk-meats excited and higher; 20 to 30 day Shoulders, $2 90@$3; 10 to 20 day Clear Rib, $4 10@$4 15; fully cured, spot, Clear, $4 33. Bacon higher; Clear Rib, 5c.@5¼c., Green Hams, 16-lb. average, 8¾c.@9c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 12-lb. average, fully cured, at Kookuk, $8. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 25,000 bushels; Corn, 25,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, 4,000 bushels.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 18.—Wool—Market quiet; no change in prices; manufacturers appear to have no confidence in the higher range of prices, and will purchase only as wanted, while holders of desirable Wools feel that prices are now as low as they are likely to be. The stock of fine Fleeces is mostly in the hands of two houses, and very little has been done, as purchases cannot be made except at full current rates. Combing and Delaine Fleeces are quiet, but steady. Sales include Ohio common, X, XX, and No. 1, at 31c.@36c.; Michigan, X, and No. 1, at 32c.@34c.; Wisconsin, medium and X, at 31c.@33c.; Northern Fleeces, medium, at 34c.; N w-York, X and medium, at 29c.@33½c.; Washed Combing and Delaine at 33c.@40c. Unwashed Combing at 22½c.@26c.; Texas at 15c.@24c. Eastern and Valley Oregon at 19c.@26c.; Colorado and Territory at 13c.@ 30c. Scoured at 27½c.@55c.; Super and X Pulled at 28c. @40c. California Wool—Fair business, with sales of 378,000 lb. at 14c.@27c. for Spring, 11½c.@22c. for Fall, 20c.@21½c., outside prices for most desirable lots of Spring. Total sales of Domestic for the week, 1,063,900 lb.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 18.—Flour dull and prices a shade lower; Family, $4 25@$5 25. Wheat dull; Red and White, 90c.@97c. Corn dull, lower to realt at 32c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 24½c.@27c. Rye quiet at 51c.@52c. Barley dull and unchanged. Pork strong; sales at $8 75, cash; $8, buyer March. Lard in good demand and prices a shade higher; Steam, $5 90, spot; $5 90@$5 92½ seller, February. Bulk-meats strong and higher; Shoulders, 3¼c.; Short Rib, $4 25, cash; $4 35@$4 50, buyer March. $4 50, seller April; Short Clear, 4¾c. Bacon scarce, firm, and higher; Shoulders, 3¾c.; Clear Rib, 4¾c.; Clear Sides, 5c.@ 5¼c. Whisky steady, with a good demand, at $1 03. Butter easier; fancy Western Reserve, 17c.@20c.; prime to choice do., 14c.@16c.; do., Central Ohio, 13c.@15c. Corn-meal steady and unchanged. Live Hogs in good demand and prices a shade higher; common, $2 30@ $2 90; light, $2 90@$3 10; packing, $3 15@$3 35; butchers', $3 35@$3 45; receipts, 1,974 head; shipments, 1,000 head.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 18.—Flour steady; sales, 700 bbls. Wheat dull; Indiana and Illinois No. 1 Duluth Spring, $1 06; No. 1 Hard Duluth, $1 08; No. 2 Milwaukee Club, 96c.; Red and Amber Winter, 95c.@ $1. White Wheat, 90c.@$1 02. Corn quiet; sales of cars, new, on track, at 37c.; old No. 2 Mixed Western offered at 40c., in store, and old High Mixed at 40½c. Oats in fair demand; sales of 3 cars White, 25½c.; 27½c. State is quoted at 29c.@30c. Barley steady; sales of 5 cars Canada on private terms. Rye entirely nominal. High-wines quiet; sales of 100 bbls. city made at $1 08. Freights steady: Wheat, 9½c.; Corn, 9c.; Oats, 5½c. to New-York. Railroad Receipts—Flour, 1,100 bbls.; Wheat, 2,400 bushels; Corn, 7,600 bushels; Oats, 3,500 bushels; Barley, 1,500 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 980 bbls.; Wheat, 2,400 bushels; Corn, 7,600 bushels; Oats, 3,500 bushels; Barley, 1,500 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened steady, closed steady; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, 94c.; do., soft, 87c.; No. 2 do., 85½c.; January, 83½c.; May, 84c.; Red State, No. 3 do., 69c.; No. 4 do., 60½c.@61c.; Rejected, 49@50¼c. Corn dull and nominal; No. 2 at 28½c.@29c. Oats dull; No. 2, 18½c. Rye firmer; No. 1, 42½c.@42¾c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2 Spring, cash and January, 80c. February, 81c. Provisions firm and higher. Mess Pork firm, new, $8; old, firmer; steam, $5 95. Lard higher; $5 90@$5 92½. Dressed Hogs firmer at $3 50@$3 60. Whisky steady at $1 04. Pork higher, at $8 76. Lard strong at $5 75 bid. Bulk-meats excited and higher; 20 to 30 day Shoulders, $2 90@$3; 10 to 20 day Clear Rib, $4 10@$4 15; fully cured, spot, Clear, $4 33. Bacon higher; Clear Rib, 5c.@5¼c., Green Hams, 16-lb. average, 8¾c.@9c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 12-lb. average, fully cured, at Kookuk, $8. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 25,000 bushels; Corn, 25,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, 4,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, Jan. 18.—Flour unchanged; sales, 900 bbls. Wheat steady; Extra White Michigan, $1 09; No. 1 hard Duluth Spring, $1 10; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, $1; White State, $1@$1 08; Red State, 90c.@95c. Oats scarce; Mixed State, 30c. Barley unchanged; sales, 5,000 bushels extra bright Canada at $1 20; No. 2 bright held at $1 13; No. 2 do., $1 09. Rye held at 52c. for Canada in bond. Corn-meal, $1 90 for bolted, and $1 80 for Unbolted. @ ton. Shipstuffs, $13; Middlings, $17. @ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 45c. to New-York, 35c.; to Albany, 25c. Shipments—Flour, 1,100 bbls.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports: Hogs—Receipts, 28

JAN 1879

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange on Saturday, Jan. 18;

V. K. Stevenson, Jr., foreclosure sale, George W. Blunt, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick building, with lot 19.3 by 92, No. 545 East 16th-st., north side, 133 feet west of Avenue B, for $4,600, to Michael J. Dwyer, plaintiff.

Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, Charles F. MacLean, Esq., Referee, sold three lots, each 25 by 104.6, on East 78th-st., north-east corner of Madison-av., for $21,000, to Equitable Life Assurance Company, plaintiff.

D. M. Seaman, foreclosure sale, C. W. West, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story stone-front building, with lot 25.8 by 59.6 by 34.5 by 83.10, on 3d-av., south-east corner of 88th-st., for $20,000, to Germania Life Insurance Company, plaintiff.

E. A. Lawrence & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph S. Anerbach, Esq., Referee, sold the two-story frame house, with lot 16.8 by 100, No. 310 East 113th-st., south side, 141.8 feet east of 2d-av., for $3,000, to Martha E. Van Wyck, plaintiff.

The remaining auction sales were adjourned as follows: Sale by R. V. Harnett, of a plot of land on 10th-av., between 212th and 213th sts., to Jan. 23, and sale by same auctioneer of the house, with lot, No. 20 East 69th-st., east of Madison-av., to Feb. 1; also, sale by Hugh N. Camp, of the buildings, with plot of land, on East 21st-st., west of 3d-av., to Feb. 17.

The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 18, was $255,067, as against $583,901, the figures for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 11.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week, at the Exchange, the following public auctions are announced:

To-day, (Monday,) Jan. 20.

By C. J. Lyon, foreclosure sale, Charles E. Jenkins, Esq., Referee, of the two five-story brick building, with lots each 25.1 by 100, Nos. 220 and 221 Madison-st., south side, 26.1 feet west of Jefferson-st.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, Alfred Erbe, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick store and tenement, with lot 23.9 by 96, No. 355 Madison-st., north side, 216 feet east of Scammel-st.

By Scott & Myers, foreclosure sale, John D. Lewis, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick tenement-house, with lots each 25 by 99, Nos. 60 and 62 Goerk-st., east side, 125 feet north of Delancey-st. Also, similar sale, Thomas Winsor, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 90, on 4th-av., west side, 50 feet north of 134th-st.

By Benjamin P. Fairchild, foreclosure sale, William F. Scott, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 200, on Jerome-av., west side, 325 feet south of Girard-av., running through to Inwood-av. Also a gore lot, 146 by 169 by —, on Inwood-av., west side, running to Cromwell Brook, known as lot No. 354 on a map of Inwood, 23d Ward.

Tuesday, Jan. 21.

By E. R. Ludlow & Co., Executor's sale, of the four-story brown-stone front dwelling, with lot 25 by 92, No. 109 East 17th-st., north side, east of 4th-av.; also, similar sale, of the four-story brick tenement-house, with lot 24.8 by 100, No. 339 10th-av., west side, between 29th and 30th sts.

By Richard V. Harnett, public auction sale of a church building and three-story brick dwelling, with plot of land, 76.10 by 99.9 by 72 by 93.6, on Prince's-st., north-east corner of Morton-st.

By Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, Philip J. Joachimsen, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick and frame dwelling, with lot 25 by 87.6, No. 163 Allen-st., west side, 175 feet south of Stanton-st.

By John W. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Alastine Campbell, Esq., Referee, of three-story brick dwelling, with lot 18.9 by 100.4, No. 118 West 44th-st., south side, 243.9 feet west of 6th-av. Also, a similar sale, Patrick R. Jones, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 19.6 by 64.11 by 60.6, No. 1,505 Broadway, south-east corner of 57th-st.

By Louis Masier, foreclosure sale, A. A. Redfield, Esq., Referee, of the two four-story brown-stone-front buildings, with lease of lot 20 by 200.10, No. 3 East 46th-st., north side, running through to (No. 2) East 47th-st., 140 feet east of 5th-av.; leased April 29, 1871—a portion of the Windsor Hotel.

By A. P. Riker, foreclosure sale, William A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, of the three-story frame dwelling, with lot 25 by 102.2, No. 23 East 85th-st., south side, 325 feet east of 5th-av.

By James M. Oakley & Co., foreclosure sale, Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 100.11 by 100, on 10th-av., south-east corner of 121st-st.

By Wynan & Clarke, foreclosure sale, W. H. Clarke, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 90, No. 2,416 2d-av., east side, 20 feet south of 124th-st.

Wednesday, Jan. 22.

By Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, T. C. Cronin, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick shop, with plot of land 145 by 103.3, Nos. 737 to 747 East 134th-st., north-west corner of (Nos. 165 to 171) Avenue D.

By F. G. & C. S. Brown, foreclosure sale, William F. Scott, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick building and one-story brick house, with lot 27.6 by 98.9, No. 341 East 27th-st. north side, 172.6 feet west of 1st-av.

By C. J. Lyon, foreclosure sale, Cephas Brainerd, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick and frame dwelling, with lot 20 by 80, No. 103 Lexington-av., west side, 40.5 feet north of 62d-st. Also, similar sale, Charles P. Buckley, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25 by 102.2, No. 328 East 74th-st., south side, 275 feet east of 2d-av.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph C. Jackson, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 119 by 195.3 by 200 by 195.3 by 80.3, on 3d-av., running through to Brook-av., north-east corner of 156th-st., 23d Ward.

Thursday, Jan. 23.

By E. F. Raymond, foreclosure sale, George A. Haisey, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 27 by 100, No. 733 Broadway, west side, between 4th and Waverley-place.

By F. G. & C. S. Brown, foreclosure sale, William F. Scott, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 19 by 98.9, No. 350 West 32d-st., south side, 412.6 feet west of 8th-av.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, Louis P. Kerchéis, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick building, with lot 25.6 by 101.8, No. 1,591 2d-av., west side, 102.2 feet north of 82d-st. Also, similar sale, Louis P. Kerchéis, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 260 by 225, on 10th-av., east side, block front between 212th and 213th sts.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., foreclosure sale, William H. Gibson, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 99.11, on East 146th-st., north side, 475 feet east of 10th-av.

By C. J. Lyon, foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 151st-st., south side, 100 feet east of 10th-av.; also, a plot of land, 135.7 by 100, on 10th-av., south-east corner of 151st-st. Also, similar sale, Henry Brewster, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 99.11 by —, on 8th-av., south-east corner of 154th-st., running through to Macomb's road.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, foreclosure sale, T. H. Lane, Esq., Referee, of 8 1-10 acres of land, known on a map of Hunt's Point as portion D; also, 7 86-100 acres of land, known on the above map as portion C; also, land under water adjoining above.

Friday, Jan. 24.

By Bernard Smyth, foreclosure sale, R. G. Beardsley, Esq., Referee, of the five-story and basement brick tenement-house, with lot 33.3 by 74.11 by 23 by 50.6, No. 2 New Chambers-st., south side, 5 feet south of Chatham-st.

By F. Raymond, foreclosure sale, Edward Patterson, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 100, No. 20 6th-av., east side, 25 feet north of 3d-st.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., foreclosure sale, J. Grant Singlar, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 18 by 65, No. 34 West 44th-st., south side, 394 feet east of 6th-av.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles F. Kerwick, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick tenement-house, with lot 24.2 by 100.5, No. 453 West 46th-st., north side, 224.2 feet east of 10th-av.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, J. S. Potter, Esq., Referee, of lot 25 by 102.2, on East 76th-st., south side, 250 feet west of 3d-av.; also, one lot, 25 by 102.2, on East 76th-st., south side, 275 feet east of 3d-av.

By C. J. & L. Phillips, foreclosure sale, H. Brewster, Esq., Referee, of a gore lot, 82 by 178 by 158.2, on West 125th-st., north side, 100 feet west of 9th-av.

Saturday, Jan. 25.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, F. G. Salmon, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick building, with lot 24 by 80, No. 430 Greenwich-st., west side, 75 feet south of Vestry-st.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, T. H. Baldwin, Esq., Referee, of the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 24 by 98.9, No. 51 West 21st-st., north side, 93 feet west of 9th-av.

By C. J. Lyon, foreclosure sale, J. W. Van Heusen, Esq., Referee, of the two one-story brick slaughter-houses and two-story frame building, with three lots each 25 by 98.9, Nos. 512 to 516 West 41st-st., south side, 300 feet west of 9th-av.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Jan. 18.

8th-av., s. s., 60 ft. s. of 12th-st., 38.4x110.4x irregular; Louis Bouyon to Catharine A. Drake..... $13,250

Bank-st., s. s., lot No. 28, 25x107.11; Louisa Bouyon to Catharine A. Drake..... 9,000

1st-av., w. 77.6 ft. n. of 27th-av., 20x30; Jeremiah Carey and wife to Philip Hanlon..... nom.

Cherry-st., No. 151; Dennis Dayto John Clare, 25ft-st., s. s., 19.7 ft. w. of 2d-av., 40x 98.9; Franklin Hauser and wife to Julius Cesar and others..... 6,797

92d-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x100.5; W. A. Darr, Referee, to United States Trust Company..... 15,000

Gramercy Park East, 19.8x47.6, E. M. Burha d, Referee, to Germania Savings Bank..... 18,700

Degraw-st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Living-ston-st., 5 x100; John Fiche to Michael O'Keefe..... 8,000

3d-av., s. s., 25 ft. s. of 35th-st., 26.1x100x irregular; George Dreyer and wife to Margaretta Egerer..... 400

Albany Post-road, w. s., 17 acres, 24th Ward; Thomas Walsh and wife to Edward Binsse..... 25,000

nom.

LEASES RECORDED.

8th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of Avenue A., 25x 90.10½, 20 years; William Astor to Karl Friedrich..... $350

3d-av., w. s., 126.1 ft. n. of 11th-st., 19.5x75, 21 years; Mary R. Stuyvesant to J. B. Klaus..... 425

Greenwich-st., No. 44, 1 year; John Rueter to Henry Wolff..... 2,000

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Domings, James, and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; Mort. 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, and 152 Worth-st., and Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6 Mission-place, 18 months..... $50,000

Noyes, Daniel L., and others to John T. Wright; n. s. 26th-st., w. of 8th-av., 5 years..... 7,000

O'Keefe, Michael, to John Tighe; n. s. Delafield-av., w. of Livingston-st., 3 years..... 200

Oliver, Ebenezer, to George Gardner; s. s. 120th-st., e. of Avenue A, notes..... 1,350

O'Neill, John, to Benjamin P. Johnston; n. s. 41st-st., e. of 8th-av., 3 years..... 6,000

Sinahelmer, Leopold, to S. Eugene Nichols; n. s. 80th-st., e. of 5th-av., 15 days..... 3,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Barnum, Henrietta, to Polly Scofield..... $1,580

Hernandez, Margaret C., to Josephine C. Jenner. 1,000

Higgins, Alvin, to George S. Humphrey, 1 year. nom.

Same to Same, 1 year..... nom.

Medley, Thomas P., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company..... 9,000

Milcank, Charles E., and others, Executors, &c., to Emily M. Paul..... 3,000

Milbank, Charles E., and others, Executors, &c., to Mary E. Miller..... 2,000

Sixpenny Savings Bank to James E. Bonesteel, dated Oct. 6, 1876..... 3,600

Snyder, Juha F., to Walter H. Mead, Trustee, &c. 3,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY known as Nos. 135 and 137 BROADWAY, NORTH-WEST CORNER CEDAR-ST. It has been for the past 10 or 15 years, and is at present, occupied by the HOME INSURANCE COMPANY. It has one of the finest vaults of any building on Broadway. Size on Broadway, 40 feet.
Size on Cedar-st., 153 feet.
For full particulars apply to
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN TO CLOSE AN estate, three-story brown-stone house, 30th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; also, 2d-av., near 36th-st., four-story building, 25x125; also, 30th-st., near 8th-av., three-story brick. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 68 Broadway.

IN 48TH-ST.—COMMENCING NO. 225 EAST OF 15th-av., five houses varying in size from 18 to 22 feet; three of these have dining-room extension 16 by 26 feet; this location is one of the best in this City. Inquire of ANTHONY MOWBRAY, on the premises.

A CHARMING PARK-AVENUE FULL-SIZE house, near 36th-st.; bargain.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
4 Pine, 35 East 17th-st., and 961 5th-av.

BULKHEAD WATER-FRONTS, NEAR CITY, for chemical works, factories, refineries, &c.; also blocks for dwellings; for sale very low on easy terms. R. A. YOUNG, Engineer, &c., No. 20 Exchange-place.

HARLEM—RAPID TRANSIT.
Houses, stores, and floors, to let and for sale.
PORTER & CO., No. 173 East 125th-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF NO. 109 EAST 17TH-ST.—E. R. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 21, 1879, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, sale to close the estate of Charlotte A. Gross, deceased.

EAST SEVENTEENTH-STREET.—The very desirable four-story brown-stone high stoop house and lot, No. 109 East 17th-st., just east of 4th-av. House is 25x85 feet, including extension, in good oder, frescoed; contains all the conveniences, and has private stair-case to second floor. Lot, 92 feet.

The premises are sold subject to a lease until May 1, 1879, at $2,540 per annum.

Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—NO. 339 TENTH-AV.—E. R. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 21, 1879, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, sale by order of the Executors of Anton Otto, deceased:

TENTH-AVENUE.—The four-story and basement brick tenement-house, 24.8x42 feet, known as No. 339 10th-av., west side, between 29th and 30th sts.; lot, 100 feet.

VALENTINE HATTEMER,
BERNARD G. AMEND, } Executors.

Maps and particulars at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—ON 47TH-AV., JUST ABOVE UNION-avenue, two-story brick dwelling, perfect order; only $1,500. Will lease for business if desired. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 68 Broadway.

TO RENT OR LEASE—ON 57TH-AV., BETWEEN 11th and 12th sts., a large double house; will be thoroughly repaired and altered to suit a desirable tenant. Apply to J. L. SMITH, No. 212 East 9th-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW STORES NOS. 503 AND 505 BROADWAY, 50x200, NOS. 507 AND 509 BROADWAY, 50x200, AND NO. 511 BROADWAY, 25x200, extending through to Mercer-st.; central location for dry goods business. These spacious stores, with basement and sub-basement, can be rented as a whole, or will be divided to suit tenants. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE NEW DOUBLE store, NOS. 503 AND 505 BROADWAY, extending through to Mercer-st.; size, 50x200, with basement and sub-basement; now ready for occupation. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

BROADWAY BUILDINGS, STORES, AND Blocks to let cheap, near Exchange-place, Bleecker-st., Waverley-place, Astor-place, 12th- and 20th-sts.; some separate site and corners. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 68 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW STORE NO. 511 Broadway, extending through to Mercer-st., with basement and sub-basement; ready for occupancy 1st of February. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine-st.

FIRST LOFT, NO. 12 LISPENARD-ST., 25 x90, in perfect order. Rent low. JOHN M. PINKNEY, No. 24 Park-place.

SHIPPING.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA PORTS,
AND ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH
AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING FROM PIER 35, NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
CHARLESTON.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22
CHAMPION.....SATURDAY, Jan. 25
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination, one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued to all points in the South.
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the Pier.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent,
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

PALMETTO FREIGHT LINE.
VIA STEAM-SHIP TO CHARLESTON, S. C.,
and thence by SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD,
to all points in the South and South-west.
Freight rates and Insurance at lowest figures.
Bills of lading signed at Pier No. 27 North River.
CHAS. D. OWENS, General Agent
Palmetto Freight Line,
No. 315 Broadway.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
GATE CITY.....Wednesday, Jan. 22
CITY OF MACON. Capt. Delano.....Saturday, Jan. 25
Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, Georgia and Florida Steamboat Company, and with the new and elegant iron steamer ST. JOHNS.

GEO. YONGE, Agent,
C. D. OWENS, Ocean S. S. Co. and
General Agent A. & G. R. R., Central R. R. of Ga.
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.
FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO.
Connecting at St. Thomas with German steamers for Porto Rico and Spanish Main. The new first-class iron steam-ship CITY OF PARA, Capt. CAMPBELL, will sail for the above ports on Thursday, Feb. 6, at noon.
Positively no freight received after 3d. Freight must be paid in advance. Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight engraved on Bills of Lading. Brokerage. Insurance lower than by any other line. Shippers desiring insurance can effect same under our open policy. For freight engagements or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents, Office, Pier No. 20 East River.

FLORIDA RAILROAD AND STEAM-SHIP LINE.
ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FLORIDA.
SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
LOWEST RATES OF FREIGHT AND PASSAGE.
Steamer ASHLAND, SATURDAY, Jan. 18.
And every SATURDAY thereafter.
For Fernandina direct, from Pier No. 19 N. R., at 3 P.M.
Only line issuing through tickets and bills lading to all points in Florida, and on Chattahoochie, Appalachicola, and Flint Rivers, and Bainbridge, Ga. Rates low to per cent. Bills lading signed on pier. For further information, through bills lading, and passage rates, apply to
J. K. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., up stairs.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship COLON.....Monday, Jan. 20, noon
Connecting at Aspinwall with Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's fine steamers for Japan and China:
Steam ship CHINA.....Wednesday, March 5, noon
From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship AUSTRALIA.....Monday, Jan. 20, noon
For freight or general information apply at the Company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River, and for passage at Company's Ticket Office, No. 257 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.
Calling at Progreso, Campeche, and Frontera.
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Saturday, Jan. 25
(CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only,) Thurs., Feb. 6
CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, Feb. 8
Steamer leaves New-Orleans Jan. 29 and Feb. 19 for Vera Cruz via Matamoros, Tampico, Tuxpan, connecting with steamer for Havana, New-York, and above ports.
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
NOTICE,
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN.
ALGERIA....WED., Jan. 22 SCOTHIA....WED., Feb. 5
PARTHIA....WED., Jan. 29 ABYSSINIA, WED., Feb. 12
Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms, including a special low rate for the Fall and Winter months.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. MAURY, U. S. N., on both the outward and the homeward passages.
CELTIC, Capt. GLEADELL.....Thurs., Jan. 23, 6 A. M.
BRITANNIC, Capt. PERRY.....Saturday, Feb. 1, noon.
REPUBLIC, Capt. IRVING.....Thursday, Feb. 6, 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $80, $90, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.
These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier 38, N. R., foot of King-st.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Jan. 21, 2:30 P. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Jan. 28, 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Feb. 4, 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Feb. 18, 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Feb. 25, 7:30 A. M.
☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library on board. Experienced surgeons, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.
CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room,) $55, $65, and $75. INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26.
OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE,
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
From Pier No. 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Jan. 23
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Jan. 30
First Cabin, $55 to $70, according to accommodation; excursion tickets, $100 to $120. Second Cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage at lowest rates.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
STEERAGE tickets at low rates. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
AMERIQUE, DELORD.....Wednesday, Jan. 22, 5:30 A. M.
FRANCE, TRUDELLE.....Wednesday, Feb. 5, 10 A. M.
CANADA, FRANCOUL.....Wednesday, Feb. 19, 3:30 P. M.
Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.
For freight and passengers apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE, U. S. MAIL STEAMERS,
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.
Devonia....Jan. 25, 7 A. M. | Anchoria....Feb. 8, 6 A. M.
Ethiopia....Feb. 1, noon. | Somalia....Feb. 15, noon.
Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.
Castalia....Jan. 23, 7 A. M. | California....Feb. 1, noon.
Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
HERDER....Thurs., Jan. 23 | SIMBRIA....Thurs., Feb. 6
GELERT....Thurs., Jan. 30 | LESSING....Thurs., Feb. 13
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; Steerage, $26.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents. General Passenger Agents.
No. 61 Broadway, N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.
Steamers leave Jersey City, near Pavonia Ferry.
ROTTERDAM.....Wednesday, Jan. 22
W. A. SCHOLTEN.....Saturday, Feb. 1
Cabin, $65–$70. Intermediate, $45–$50. Steerage, $23.
H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.
FUNCH, EDYE & CO., L. W. MORRIS,
27 So. Wm-st. Freight Agts. | 50 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

NATIONAL LINE—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R.
FOR LONDON, (Victoria Docks:)—
*Holland, Wed., Jan. 22 | 3 P. M. | Canada, Feb. 5, 11:30 A. M.
FOR LIVERPOOL, (Sandon Docks:)—
Egypt, Sat., Feb. 1, 11:30 A.M. | Erin, Sat., Feb. 8, 6:30 A.M.
Cabin, $50 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
FROM PIER 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodation for passengers.
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA.....Wednesday, Jan. 22
S. S. NIAGARA.....Saturday, Feb. 1
Tickets issued also for
VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS
in connection with French and English S. S. Lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, at following:
Steam-ship.....SATURDAY, Jan. 18
Steamer SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....WED., Jan. 29
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

INSTRUCTION.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.
The Fall session of the 28th year of this well-appointed Day and Boarding School for young ladies will commence on the 18th of September. For terms, courses of study, &c., circulars will be sent on application to
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal,
Nos. 138 and 140 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 30, 1878, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express. Drawing-room cars to Albany and Rochester, and from Albany to Montreal via Saratoga.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with Drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.
11:00 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica and Rutland.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with through sleeping car via St. Albans.
6:30 P. M., St. Louis Express daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.
7:30 P. M., Fast Express for Rochester and Corning via Geneva. Sleeping cars to Geneva and Rochester.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and, excepting Saturday night, to Lowville and Watertown.
Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 3 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
☞C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY
will hereafter be known by its new name,
THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILWAY.
Arrangement of Through Trains From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)
9 A. M., Night Express for Dunkirk and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.
8 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8 A. M., connecting with fast express for Cleveland, Toledo, and South-west. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping Coaches to Buffalo.
7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping Coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.
7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 6:45 and 8:45 P. M.
For local trains see time-table and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:05 P. M. For Boston and Albany, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River R. R.—8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For New-York and New-Haven, 8:05, 9:05 A. M., 12 M., 1:35 P. M. For Newport—8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division—8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Boston and New-York Air-Line, 8:05, 9:05 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck R. R.—5, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For New-Canaan R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40 P. M. For local trains, see time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1879.
Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night express, daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached. Central Eastern Office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEW-PORT.—Leave Pier No. 1—Passengers for this line take 8:00 A. M. and 1 P. M. express train from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARLEY, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

METROPOLITAN
ELEVATED RAILWAY.
Open from 5:30 A. M. to 12 P. M.
RECTOR-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry, and connects with cars for South Ferry.
CORTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Communipaw Ferries.
PARK-PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken.
CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferry.
FRANKLIN-ST.
GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses-Street Ferry to Jersey City, and connects with cars for Desbrosses and East Grand Street Ferries.
BLEECKER-ST.—Connects with cars for East and West.
EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Christopher-Street Ferry to Hoboken, connecting with cars for Christopher and East Tenth Street Ferries.
FOURTEENTH-ST.—Nearest point to Union-square, Wallack's and Lyceum Theatres, Academy of Music, Irving and Tammany Halls, connecting with cars for East Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries.
TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point to Booth's, St. James, and Park Theatres, Grand Opera-house, Gilmore's Garden, and Masonic Temple, and Twenty-third-Street Ferry to Jersey City.
THIRTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point to Standard, Broadway, and Fifth-Avenue Theatres, Aquarium, and San Francisco Minstrels, connecting with cars for Weehawken Ferry.
FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Connects with New-York Transfer Company's cabs, for Grand Central Depot.
FIFTIETH-ST.
FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Central Park, connecting with cars of Belt Line Railroad.
For up-town trains take east-side stations.
For down-town trains take west-side stations.
OFFICES, PARK PLACE AND CHAMBERS.
Except between the hours of 5:30 and 7:30 A. M. and 5 and 7 P. M., when the fare is 5 cents.
WM. R. GARRISON, President.
M. VAN BROCKLIN, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UN

SENSATION VS. STAGNATION

TALMAGE FOR THE PLAINTIFF.

PAUL AS A SENSATIONALIST—RELIGION AND SOMNOLENCE COMICALLY CONSIDERED—VISITING THE SLUMS A COMMON PRACTICE AMONG MINISTERS.

On Mr. Talmage's table yesterday was a large cross of camellias, tube roses, roses of various colors, and forget-me-nots, set in a broad, brown wicker base, filled with ferns and smilax. Across its horizontal arm were the words, "Help For All." Mr. Talmage's text was Acts xix. 23: "There arose no small stir about that way." The stir, he said, was made by Paul, who was upsetting everything by his sermons. The people of Ephesus had brought out about $9,000 worth of bad books, and had made a bonfire of them, in answer to his appeals. He had spoiled the business of selling medallions of Diana, and the merchants had held an indignation meeting, and had resolved that this thing must stop. Everybody was wondering what he would do next. Never before, nor since, had there been such a sensation. "What is a sensation?" asked the speaker. "Webster defines it, as an excited state of thought or feeling, and I can't see anything more valuable; but as the word 'conservatism' has been twisted from its noble sense to mean stupid do-nothingism, so the word 'sensation' has been twisted to mean everything erratic and reprehensible. No one ever accomplished any good in Church or State without making a sensation. Sensation is life; stagnation is death. When I am called a sensationalist I take it as a compliment. [Laughter.] I have often wished it were more true. God helping me, I will make it more true. [Applause.] When I was a layman and in the pews, I noticed that religion was associated with dullness. When a Governor is to be nominated or financial questions are to be discussed, the people are all awake; but when Christ is to be crowned or the eternal wealth or pauperization of the soul are the topics, everybody is somnolent. I noticed that there was something radically wrong with the Church. We all remember how, in our boyhood days, we made use of every art to remain awake in church. We ate caraway-seeds [laughter] and cloves, and held one foot up until it was numb, [renewed laughter] and pinched ourselves until we were black and blue, or received a stimulus from a big brother who stuck a pin into us, [great laughter] or a look from an elder sister that made us sink into the ground in shame at our lack of self-abnegation. Then we looked up at the deacon's pew and saw the seven sleepers [roars of laughter] who had lost their hold after the second head, and thought there must still be some chance for us when such good men gave way. [Renewed laughter.] I venture to say that there is more sleeping done in churches than in any other buildings on the face of the earth. [Laughter.] They are the great dormitories of civilization. [Renewed laughter.] Men who are troubled with insomnia at home come to church and enjoy refreshing slumber. What chloral and anodynes cannot do the long sermon and prayer accomplishes. [Laughter.] When the minister crawls on: 'Now, in brief, eighteenthly,' men put their heads down upon the fronts of their pews and pretend to be overcome with emotion, when the truth is they cannot remain awake any longer." [Great laughter.]

Here Mr. Talmage told the familiar story of the sleepy Scotchman who, being advised by his minister from the pulpit to take a pinch of snuff, reported that the snuff would be better in the sermon. This sentiment was received with an astonishing outburst of hand-clapping and stamping of feet that lasted several seconds. The speaker continued: "With all the artillery of heaven at hand, why should not a minister be able to keep his hearers awake? What would be thought of a man at a banquet who should take his watch out every few minutes to see how soon he might stop eating meringue pie? [Laughter.] Yet church services are a banquet of the highest order. I have no patience when I see them all made up of napkin-ring and finger-bowl, with nothing to satisfy the appetites of the guests. I say to young men preparing for the ministry, if you want audiences, make a stir. What do the general public care about the conventionalities of religion or about the sesquipedalian words with which some ministers crawl through the services? They do know, though, that the chief anxiety of such is lest they may look at the wrong place in the notes of their sermons. [Laughter.] They know, too, that had three months' education in his life, will be found to have done more for the race than we whose manifold bands and surplices are not enough to keep us from freezing to death in an ecclesiasticism twenty degrees below zero. [Laughter.]

"I have always tried to avoid explaining to you what I did not understand myself. I believe that there are three persons in one God, and that Christ had a divine and human nature, but I cannot explain how it is, and I won't try to. During the first years of my ministry I did try, but I found the greatest difficulty in the task. Sometimes, when I had finished and was consoling myself with the hope that my hearers understood what I was saying better than I did, some plain man at the foot of the pulpit would ask me a question that would throw me into the greatest confusion, and I would have to tell him, 'I'll see you some other time.' [Great laughter.] There was a great fire in my house the other day. I burned up 500 manuscript sermons. [Laughter.] When I began preaching, I used to write out every word I was going to say, and these were the results. They contained explanations of all the mysteries of religion and of the doctrine of election that were about as clear as a Scotch mist or a San Francisco fog. [Laughter.] But I thought, as they lay in the grate, that there was more warmth in them than ever before. There is nothing in this world so enchanting as religion if we look at it fairly, but if we place it upon the dissecting table and rip its heart out, we make it loathsome and a corpse.

"It has always been my resolution to smite sin, reckless of the consequences. The reason it flourishes is that it is not called by its right name. Ministers should be artillerists, and should let others, provide the ambulances. The reason my sermons make a stir is that they are true. If you fire a stone, at a lot of dogs on a common, which one is it that howls? The one that is hit. [Laughter.] It is a bad sign of the times that so many ministers can be made to shut up. You might as well try to stop the yellow fever by saying nothing about it. When I began to preach about the vices of the great cities, I went in person to see what they were. Some people thought I should have stopped on Brooklyn Heights, loaded my gun with blank cartridge, pointed it at the Fourth Ward, New-York, shut my eyes, turned my head back, pulled the trigger, and made for Bushwick. [Great laughter.] Because I didn't, many ministers became frantic. From what my dear brethren said, it would be thought that I was the first minister that ever penetrated the slums. I could name some of the best evangelists of the two cities who preceded me. The Police who took me around told me they had taken them, too. [Roars of laughter.] I could make a big disturbance in some congregations if I wanted to tell tales, but I won't. [Renewed laughter.] The difference between us has been that they said nothing about what they saw, while I told my people everything, and uttered a warning to young men to look out. The bar of God will decide which was the best plan. Some years ago I preached a series of sermons on the average American theatre. Afterward I was told that I had talked of theatres as they existed 200 years ago. If I recur to the subject, I will go the rounds, and see for myself. I have done looking through other peoples' spectacles. [Laughter.] God has has given me a pair of good eyes, and I am going to use them.

"I have always sought the most startling and arousing themes I could find, and I will always do so. Where sensation is the plaintiff, and stagnation the defendant, I will always be found acting as attorney for the plaintiff. [Laughter.] I have tried to preach sermons that would not leave my hearers in the lurch. We don't want a religion that will take us smoothly over the few miles of road on this earth, and then put us out on the snow-bank of the grave. You will bear witness that, during the past 10 years, I have preached Christ, and have not hidden any of the old truths."

SKATING AT GILMORE'S GARDEN.

THE PLACE TRANSFORMED INTO AN IMMENSE RINK.

Of the long list of transformation scenes witnessed in Gilmore's Garden since its erection as the Hippodrome, and including those necessary to prepare it for circuses, Gospel meetings, wrestling matches, flower shows, dog shows, concerts, balls, receptions, walking matches, shooting exhibitions, lacrosse matches, athletic tournaments, temperance meetings, and the hundred and one uses to which it has been put, none has been so complete and wonderful as that exhibited there at present. The vast arena has become a skating-rink, and is now the bed of a frozen lake, covering 18,000 square feet and having a surface like glass. No snow can interfere with the pleasure of the skaters here, and no warm weather can take away their ice, which is artificial, and is made by a process that is as effective when the ice outside is melting and snow is becoming slush as when the mercury stands many degrees below zero. From the outer walls of the Garden all traces of circus, walking match and athletic games have disappeared, and they are now covered by thousands of posters displaying the well-known sign of the red ball that so gladdens the hearts of skaters.

To effect this change a vast amount of labor has been necessary. First, the great heaters had to be removed and the racing tracks leveled. Then the whole of the vast space had to be floored over, and in the centre, where the rink now is, the floor was laid very carefully of narrow strips closely jointed. This portion of the floor, 280 feet long by 70 feet wide, was inclosed until it resembled a gigantic box. Then the floor was covered with water-proof roofing material, and over it all a vast system of 1-inch iron pipes were laid four inches apart, like a great gridiron. A line of 6-inch feed-pipes, with which the smaller pipes were connected, were placed around three sides of the inclosure and about a foot above its surface. In all, 10 miles of pipe were laid and jointed. In the meantime, a huge tank 260 feet long, and capable of holding 5,000 gallons of freezing mixture, had been built beneath the northern gallery, and a steam pump of the largest size had been placed in position at the north-east corner of the lake. Of the freezing mixture, all that is apparent is salt and brine. On Friday the water was turned on and the freezing was begun; but so much water on so warm a floor was not to be easily frozen, and the work progressed slowly. All Friday night the men worked, and on Saturday hundreds of barrels of snow were carried in from the outside and mixed with the water, that the skating surface might be prepared more quickly. The work on Saturday was somewhat delayed by the men who were attempting to remove the great sounding-board that used to hang above the band-stand in the middle of the garden. By carelessness it was allowed to fall, and was shattered from its position directly into the centre of the rink, where it was shattered. It was some time before the wreck was cleared away, and it was discovered that some of the pipes on which it had fallen were broken. On Saturday afternoon one end of the rink was finished, and Mr. Frank Swift, the champion skater of America, who was watching the formation of the lake, put on his skates and was the first person to try it. He pronounced the ice capital, very hard, and as fine a surface as he had ever skated. Yesterday afternoon ice had been formed over the entire surface, and it only remained to flood the rink several times to a slight depth, allow it to freeze, and turn it over to the skaters. This morning a few minutes after 9 o'clock the rink was thrown open to the public. One of the chief advantages claimed by the projectors of this enterprise is that the ice will not be affected by the temperature of the air, and they intend keeping the temperature of the Garden up to 60° all the time, so that spectators may sit in comfort and watch the skaters. Gilmore's Band is to furnish music afternoons and evenings, and Frank Swift and other experts are to be constantly on hand to give exhibitions and instruction in fancy skating. At night, in addition to the arches of colored lights with which the place is already provided, it will be illuminated by five electric lights. The ice in this rink is the largest single sheet ever formed artificially, the one most nearly approaching it in size having been one in England containing 5,000 square feet, formed by the same process.

THE DEATH OF WILLIAM J. CADMUS.

PROBABLY NEITHER ACCIDENTAL NOR SELF-SOUGHT—AN INQUEST TO BE HELD.

There are circumstances surrounding the discovery of the body of William J. Cadmus, at Communipaw, N. J., which cannot be explained easily upon the theory that his death was either accidental or self-sought. The Police incorrectly stated Saturday night that the body had been taken from the waters of the Bay. The remains were found near Jerolemon's boat-house, on the Communipaw shore. The dead man lay over a log, his face being in the water, and his feet on the snow. The condition of the snow shows clearly enough that, since the snow fell, the tide had not risen at that point more than three inches. This fact disposes at once of the theory of Mr. Cadmus having fallen overboard from a boat, and his body having been washed to the shore. Nor is there any evidence that he walked to the place where the corpse lay. The boy who discovered the body says there was not a foot-print in the snow leading to the spot. It has been surmised that he may have walked close to the river front and, fallen in the water, but the discovery of his hat on the washbench just at the end of the pier, where he lay, would not seem to bear out that supposition. The absence of any marks on his body of such violence as might have caused death, militates against the theory that he was murdered, but it is thought possible that he may have been struck with a sand-club, or that poison may have been put in some liquor drunk by him; that having been killed outright, his body was cast into the river, he was taken over the water in a boat and thrown where his body was found. He never went from home with less than from $50 to $100 in his pockets. When the body was discovered only 14 cents in money was found on it. Mr. Cadmus' gold watch, worth $250, is also missing. It is known that he purchased a return ticket from New-York, which was not found in his pockets.

The body was removed to his home at Bayonne on Saturday. The County Physician, who made a post-mortem examination, has ordered Coroner Parsiow to hold an inquest. The Coroner says that when he visited Bayonne yesterday, he found a slight depression in the forehead above the nose, and a discoloration above the right eye is visible. A sand-club, it used, would not have left any specially vivid marks, upon the body.

Mr. Cadmus was a very highly respected resident of Bayonne. He was one of a numerous family of the same name living in that city. He was also a relative of Chief of Police Bunkirk, and of Assessing Capt. Simmons, of the Jersey City Police force. For years he has done no business except to collect the interest upon his money, which is all invested in mortgages. The value of the property left by him is estimated at $100,000.

ASSAULT ON AN EDITOR DENOUNCED.

The Germans and Swiss of Paterson are greatly excited over the recent assault by Jacob Horandt and his son upon Otto Stutzbach, editor of the *Passaic County Journal*. About 100 Swiss, employed under Horandt in Pelgram & Meyer's silk-mill, published a long card a few days ago in the *Paterson Volksfreund*, a rival German paper, in which they denounced Stutzbach in the most emphatic phrases of Vaterland, and boldly justified Horandt for chastizing him. Yesterday afternoon a German mass-meeting was held at Germania Hall, under the auspices of Stutzbach's friends, to denounce the assault, and to induce the present Grand Jury to find an indictment against the assailants. The meeting was a large and earnest one, and, listened to speeches by several eloquent Germans, one of whom compared Horandt to Bismarck in his rough efforts to squelch freedom of the press. The principal speaker was George Winters, of this City; the other speakers were Messrs. Walding, Kopp and Hoffmann, of Paterson. Mr. Kopp presided. Resolutions were adopted requesting the Grand Jury "to thoroughly investigate the assault, and to mete out justice to Horandt and his son for their dastardly attack," and also requesting the Judges of the courts to punish the assailants in the event of their conviction. It was also decided to have these resolutions circulated for signatures before presentation to the Grand Jury and the Judges.

IDENTIFYING A SUICIDE'S REMAINS.

A well-dressed woman yesterday called at the Police Head-quarters, Stapleton, and made inquiries about the unknown man who committed suicide on Friday evening by jumping from the Staten Island ferry-boat Westfield. She was shown an account-book that was found on the boat, and immediately recognized it as having belonged to her husband. She said the latter has been book-keeper for a firm in this City, and had been very much troubled of late owing to the discovery of a deficiency in his accounts which he was unable to make good. She also said that on Friday evening she and the firm by whom her husband was employed, had each received a letter from her husband in which the writer stated that when the letters would be received his body would be at the bottom of the East River. She refused to give her name or that of her husband, who, she said, was 57 years old.

A PEDESTRIAN FAILS IN HIS TASK.

Benjamin W. Fowler started last Monday to walk 400 miles in six days, at Carom Hall, Flushing. At midnight on Saturday he had covered 311 miles. As it was impossible for him to complete the task within the required time, which expired at noon yesterday, he was taken from the track by his backers.

REMOVING ICE AND SNOW.

CLEANING THE MAIN THOROUGHFARES.

SIXTEEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY MEN AND MANY HORSES AND CARTS AT WORK ON BROADWAY AND PARK-ROW—HOW THE WORK WAS PLANNED AND ACCOMPLISHED.

A vigorous attempt to clear the principal thoroughfares of the City from the snow, which, since the last storm, has so greatly impeded traffic, was begun at an early hour yesterday morning by the Street-cleaning Bureau, and the work will be kept up from day to day until the greater part of the snow is removed, unless a warm rain sets in, and thus saves the department the labor and the City Treasury a heavy cost. The experience gained in the Winter of 1877, when the bureau met with its first great snow-cleaning difficulty, was not thrown away upon its officers, and the storm had not ceased on Thursday before Commissioner Nichols and Inspector Gunner were preparing a system by which the greatest number of streets could be cleaned in the shortest time. Their plan was not perfected until Friday night, and, in the meantime, the regular carts of the bureau were kept employed in removing the snow from some of the worst-blockaded streets, and on Saturday afternoon and evening did good service in Wall-street. There are only 80 carts, but it was determined to press into the work some 500 ash-carts and a sufficient force of laborers to work them to advantage. Permission to dump the snow from convenient piers on each river had to be obtained, and therefore the Police Captains of the various precincts were directed to see the lessees of the piers required. This being done, 10 piers on the North and 16 on the East River were selected, all being below Twenty-sixth-street, and then 300 Italians, with several of their number to act as foremen, were hired in one lot from an agent, and all was ready. The plan arranged comprised an attack first upon Broadway, from the Battery to Twenty-sixth-street and Park and Tryon rows, and then on certain of the side streets. Broadway and Park and Tryon rows were laid out into three divisions. That from the Battery to Chambers-street was in charge of Capt. Hedden, the neighborhood of the newspaper offices was given to Roundsman Stevens, and from Chambers-street to Twenty-sixth-street was supervised by Deputy Inspector Plunkett; Commissioner Nichols and Inspector Gunner had general command, and with them were 40 officers of the Street-cleaning Bureau. The divisions were subdivided into sections of three blocks, and on each of these was placed an officer, whose duty it was to see that the men kept at work and that each cartman was given a ticket for every load he took to the river.

These preliminaries being arranged, the force moved at 6:30 yesterday morning. It comprised 600 carts and their drivers, 700 regular street-sweepers of the department, the 300 Italians and the officers, or 1,650 men in all. So well had the plans been arranged that the driver of each cart and every laborer knew the night before just where he was to report in the morning, and Capt. Hedden at the corner of Fulton-street, Roundsman Steeves in front of the TIMES Building, and Deputy Inspector Plunkett at the corner of Bond-street and Broadway, all had their gangs at work before 7 o'clock. The only men not permanently attached were the Italians, and these were taken from section to section, as one was found where the regular force met with extraordinary difficulties, or more snow than at other points. Every man at first worked with a will, and the carts were rapidly dispatched when loaded, but by noon the novelty flagged, and the men became somewhat weary of incessant shoveling and picking. The horses also soon tired out with drawing the carts through the side streets, drep with snow, and the brief rest at dinner-time was gladly hailed. All had been notified to bring food with them, and the horses were fed from nose-bags. Not a man was allowed to leave the work. At 3 o'clock Roundsman Stevens finished his section, having made a clean job of it, and deposited in the rivers 718 loads of snow. To do this he had 33 carts and drivers and 47 laborers. He and his men were then sent up to aid Deputy Inspector Plunkett. The work on Broadway was not as cleanly done as Tryon-row, as the snow had been packed into ice by travel, and the amount was much greater, owing to its falling from the buildings on both sides of the street. It was impossible to remove the snow on the great piles on the sides and skim the surface as far as possible down toward the pavement, but in many places the ice loosened easily, and parts of Broadway were, therefore, well cleaned. In the lower sections the carts had short distances to go to the rivers, and 20 trips by each were made; but further up town the journeys were longer, and 12 trips was the average. The number of loads each driver was credited for the distance traveled, and cart, horse, and driver were paid $3 for a so-called day's work, and for additional loads an extra sum was paid. The men were allowed $1 60 for eight hours' work and also allowance for extra time, so that some of them made from $1 75 to $2, according to the time they remained at work. As a general rule they worked well, but toward evening they were almost exhausted and one by one left the ranks, and the work had to cease for want of laborers. The sidewalks of Broadway were lined throughout the day with crowds of sight-seers, who watched the movements of the force with interest and frequently offered advice or asked them all sorts of questions. One gentleman in particular became quite indignant because one of the laborers refused to answer his questions, but was appeased upon being told by the foreman, who pointed out the offending man, "He Italian, he speakee no English." The Italians worked on the co-operative plan, all sharing alike, and thus they responded cheerfully to the orders of their foreman, whose extra pay of $2 they would have a share. When darkness set in, Broadway from the Battery to Fourteenth-street was fairly clear of the snow heaps at the sides and much of the snow on the pavement, but it will require another going over to be said to be thoroughly clear. Owing to the clearance already made by the snow-plows and sweeping-machines in the Fourth-avenue, and by the cable-cars in the cross-town street railways, the centres of the thoroughfares bounding Union-square were clear of snow, but there were heavy banks piled alongside the tracks. The broad sidewalks, also, had been cleared, and their accumulations were added to the heavy masses along the curbing. In addition to this there was the comparatively clean and untrampled snow which covered the large spaces at the angles of the streets, which made a very large, superficial area to be worked on by the shovelers, and rendered this section of the job a greater task than it seemed to be at a casual glance. The result of the day's work was done slightingly, for the reason that the force assigned to it was insufficient. The greatest blunder or oversight was in not employing here a sufficient number of carts. The shovel men early in the day had surrounded the Lincoln statue with 50 pyramids of ice and snow, and these mounds were there, undisturbed, when the sun went down. To some extent the same state of affairs existed in the south-east corner of the square, around the Washington statue. On the Broadway line, west of the square, the cleaning was not attempted to be carried down to the pavement, but five or six inches of snow were scattered over the surface, apparently to avoid the necessity of carting it away. The plaza at the north side of the square was left almost untouched, and very little work was done on the Fourth-avenue side.

The section of Broadway from Seventeenth-street north to Twenty-third-street, and the open space in front of the Fifth-Avenue Hotel and around the Worth Monument, as far as Twenty-sixth-street, were cleared of snow on Thursday and Friday nights of last week, and traffic is in no wise impeded in that limited neighborhood. Inspector Gunner estimates that the expense of yesterday's work will be fully $4,000. For this amount he has taken away about 11,000 loads of snow and ice, weighing 3,500 tons, and for the amount of work done the cost has been much less than in the Winter of 1877, when it took four days to clear Broadway, and 24,666 loads were removed at a cost of $12,526 64. The Inspector attributes this, saving to the care in which the work was planned, and laid out before the men began. To-day he will finish Broadway and then attack Fulton, Cortlandt, Dey, Warren, Leonard, Fourteenth, and Twenty-third streets, thus opening up certain cross streets for the use of heavily-loaded teams. He will leave the Bowery to the last, as the cleared car tracks in the middle give plenty of room for teams, and Chatham-street will not require his services, as the Third-Avenue Railroad Company are now clearing it for their own convenience.

DEATH OF A SEA CAPTAIN.

Capt. Jerome Caton, of the schooner W. G. R. Mowry, which arrived from Old Harbor yesterday, fell sick shortly after leaving that port. He died on the 9th inst., and was buried at sea. He was a native of Calais, Me.

MR. JAMES ORTON REPORTED MISSING.

Mr. James Orton, a son of the late William Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, is missing from his home. No. 413 West Twenty-third-street. It is stated that the young man, who is a student at the Columbia College Law School, left home about 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, taking with him a present which he had purchased as a birth-day gift for his older brother, intending to leave it at a jewelry store on Sixth-avenue to have his brother's initials engraved upon it. Since that time he has not been seen or heard from by any of his relatives or friends. Inquiries were made at the jewelry store Saturday night, and it was found that he had not been there. His relatives, becoming alarmed at his unaccountable absence, called at the Central Office yesterday, and had the records of arrests and accidents searched, but no trace of the missing man was discovered. A general alarm was sent by telegraph to all the Police stations in the City, giving a description of Mr. Orton and directing the Police to search for him. Young Orton is 19 years of age, and is said to be of very steady habits. His friends are utterly at a loss to account for his failure to return home.

IMPROVING A CITY'S GOVERNMENT.

A BILL TO REGULATE THE EXPENDITURES OF PASSAIC AND PROVIDE FOR PAYING ITS DEBT.

A number of the tax-payers of Passaic City, N. J., have taken steps to carry out Gov. McClellan's excellent advice on the subject of municipal retrenchment and reform as a necessary preliminary to the reduction of debt and taxation. Passaic has an assessed valuation of $2,928,000. Its bonded debt is $169,800, and its other obligations amount to about $40,000 more, making the total indebtedness about $209,000. The tax-rate last year was 2.17. A committee of citizens have had a bill prepared, which will be introduced in the Legislature this evening, looking to an improved municipal administration. The bill is, on its face, applicable to all cities of less than 5,000 inhabitants, (and there are 12 such miniature "cities" in New-Jersey, some of them having but 1,200 souls,) but is really limited to Passaic by certain qualifications. The present City Council and Board of Education consist each of nine members, three from each ward, elected annually. Hereafter they are to consist of two members from each ward, elected in alternate years for two years, whereby a concentration of responsibility will be secured, as well as a continuance of experienced men in office. By the new bill the members of both boards will have to be freeholders for a year before their election, and to have paid taxes on real estate at least three months before such election. If not so qualified their election will be void. The tax-rate for all merely local expenses, exclusive of the payment of any installments of bonds falling due, is limited to 1¼ per cent, on the valuations of the preceding year. The various appropriations may be altered by a three-fourths vote of the Council, but the aggregate amount of the appropriations is not to be exceeded. No money is to be expended in anticipation of the collection of taxes for any city purposes, except for the payment of debt or of interest, or in fulfilling contracts under seal, unless by a three-fourths vote of the Council. The increase of the bonded indebtedness of the city is absolutely prohibited. The greater part of the present city debt was incurred by reason of the non-collection of taxes and street assessments, now amounting to $157,000, but as the arrears of taxes and assessments have come in they have been used to meet current expenses—a practice true of most other cities in New-Jersey. The new bill provides that all collections of arrears of taxes and assessments shall be at once paid over to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, to be by them reserved in cash and applied exclusively to the payment of the indebtedness incurred in consequence of such arrears. In order to remedy the general complaint of inequalities in assessments prevalent in cities, it is provided that all the Assessors shall together constitute a board, and shall make their assessments according to uniform rules and regulations prescribed by the board, and a majority of the Assessors must certify to each other's assessments. Provision is also made for reducing the number and compensation of city officers. The revenue is also to be increased by raising the license fee to not less than $75, and it is provided that all receipts from licenses shall be appropriated, first, to the support of the poor, and, secondly, to the maintenance of a Police force. It is thought that the tax-payers may thus be wholly relieved from taxation for the poor and the Police.

Although this act is intended to affect Passaic City only, it is probable that the tax-payers of several other cities will seek to have its provisions applied to their own municipalities, in order to secure the same relief which the Passaic people desire. This piecemeal municipal legislation is very unsatisfactory, but it is resulting in the building up of a series of general city laws for New-Jersey that in a few years may be consolidated into a codified system appliesable to all the cities of the State.

MEANS FOR SAVING LIFE.

SOME RESULTS OF RECENT EXPERIMENTS—A REPORT TO THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

The Secretary of the Treasury applied to the Secretary of War, in the early part of 1875, for assistance in the prosecution of experiments for the improvement of the life-saving apparatus which was at that time under charge of Capt. J. H. Merryman, United States revenue marine. Lieut. D. A. Lyle, of the Ordnance Department, was specially assigned to the duty in addition to his regular duties at the National Armory, Springfield, Mass. The result of these experiments is embodied in a report recently made to Gen. Benét, Chief of Ordnance, by Lieut. Lyle. The Lieutenant began his experiments with a three-inch muzzle-loading rifled mortar, but this was found to be unsatisfactory, because the system of loading lacked simplicity, and the heated gas was liable to enter the axial cavity and burn off the line from the shell or blow off the cap. Then there was danger that wire ropes, whether composed of copper or iron, would not sustain the shock of the charge, or the twisting of the line to the rotation of a projectile fired from a rifled gun. In consequence of these objections Lieut. Lyle determined to cut loose from rifled mortars and side supernumeraries, and to try smooth-bore guns. Bronze guns of this kind were therefore selected, for the reason that guns made of that metal are not liable to burst, while the only external injury which they are liable to suffer is the breaking of the trunnions. Small charges only being used, there is no danger of excessive erosion, and the character of the metal makes it easy to keep the bore clean. The projectiles used in the experiments were modifications of Capt. Manby's shot, reduced in calibre and weight, and being carefully turned and finished to fit the bore of the gun accurately. The gun-carriages were made with wooden cheeks bound with iron. Navy cannon-powder was found to be best adapted for the purpose, and the lines chosen were made of linen, as being preferable to hemp, and were attached to long wire shanks extending beyond the muzzles of the guns. In conducting the experiments, the best range secured was 694 2-3 yards, the maximum distance necessary for the requirements of the life-saving service along the coasts being 400 yards. It was found that projectiles carrying lines rarely take more than 8½ seconds in their flight, while from 5 to 15 seconds is all the allowance necessary for the lines to fall to the ground, something, however, depending upon the angle of elevation at which the gun is fired, and the weight of the line. From extreme examples it was seen that about 25 seconds is required for the piece and allow the shot to describe its trajectory and permit the line to settle upon the ground or in the water. Lieut. Lyle, accordingly, found that the gun or mortar, in case of a wreck, should be prepared for firing, and with hazard stretched taut, the gunner should await a favorable lull of the wind, or the moment of least violence in the gale, and then to fire the piece without loss of time. Lieut. Lyle's report is embellished with over 50 plates and diagrams.

OCEAN STEAMERS IN A STORM.

VOYAGES OF THE NEVADA, ALGERIA, AND CELTIC—A GLITTERING SCENE AT SEA.

The steam-ship Nevada, of the Guion Line, which arrived from Liverpool yesterday, experienced extremely tempestuous weather during her voyage, but received no damages. She sailed from Liverpool, in company with the Algeria, of the Cunard Line, on Saturday, Jan. 4, and touched at Queenstown on the following afternoon. On the 7th a heavy south-west gale set in, and the head seas made it difficult for her to make any progress. Large quantities of water were shipped, and little or no sail could be carried. The weather moderated somewhat on the 8th, but increased to a terrific gale on the following day, when it became necessary to haul the ship up to the sea. She was then making not more than three miles an hour. Hail squalls of great violence frequently passed over her. On the morning of the 11th the gale, which was accompanied by heavy rains, increased to a hurricane, and at midnight the squalls of hail, sleet and snow were terrific. The weather continued very heavy until the 15th, when it became very cold, and the salt water as it broke over the sides froze on the snow which covered the spars, rigging, and decks until the steamer had the appearance of an iceberg. During the night the moon came out from behind a cloud, and, shining on the snow and ice, produced a scene of rare beauty. The spars and rigging glittered under the soft light thrown upon them; the blocks on the yard-arms glistened like jewels, and the ropes had the appearance of silk. Such of the passengers as were well enough to leave their berths came on deck to observe the spectacle. The weather continued severe until after the Banks of Newfoundland were passed.

The steam-ship Algeria, of the Cunard Line, which left in company with the Nevada, and arrived late Saturday evening, also encountered very heavy gales. During a terrible storm on the 11th a heavy sea broke over her starboard bulwarks, sweeping the deck and tearing away iron stanchions like so many lathes. The starboard side of the bridge, one of the life-boats, the fore skylight and the fore companion were washed away, and one of the boats was stove in. An anchor broke loose and did considerable damage before it could be secured.

The Celtic, of the White Star Line, which arrived from Liverpool yesterday, had five or six days of very severe weather, but made a good passage. She had head gales and seas to contend with during this time, and shipped a great deal of water, but no accidents occurred.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Henry Adams, of Boston, is at the Brevoort House.

Paymaster A. J. Pritchard, United States Navy, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Gen. Charles E. Furlong, of Mississippi, is at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Paymaster Lawrence G. Boggs, United States Navy, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Capt. H. W. Howgate, United States Army, and Lieut. W. H. Turner, United States Navy, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

One hundred and twenty-five deaths were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics for the 24 hours ending at noon yesterday. Fourteen were from scarlet fever, and four from diphtheria.

During a fight at No. 293 Bowery early yesterday morning, George Vetter, of No. 275 East Tenth-street, was knocked down by a stranger, and received a severe scalp wound. He was attended by Police Surgeon Maclay, and went home.

Prof. D. L. Ventura will deliver five lectures at No. 11 East Fourteenth-street on the evenings of Jan. 27 and 29, and Feb. 3, 5, and 10, respectively. The lectures are collectively entitled "From Italy to America," and are described as an "unedited novel."

On Saturday evening the residence of Mr. B. D. McCahill, No. 256 East Forty-ninth-street, was entered by sneak-thieves and robbed of jewelry and wearing apparel valued at $100. Sneak-thieves also visited the residence of Mr. Myron Spear, in East Fifty-eighth-street, and carried off silverware valued at $79.

The opening game of the Brunswick and Balke tournament will be played to-night in the great hall of Cooper Institute, between Messrs. Albert Garnier and Jacob Schaefer, two of the strongest contestants entered. The game will be French carom, 600 points up, and will be began promptly at 8 o'clock. A large attendance of lady spectators is expected. The new international rules will be signed by the competitors this afternoon.

The Bradstreet Company has issued a very large folio volume of commercial reports, giving the names and standing of bankers, merchants, manufacturers, and others doing business in this country and Canada. These names are arranged by States, cities, towns, &c., the nearest banks and telegraph and railway stations are given, and good compilations are furnished of the collection laws of the various States and Provinces. The volume will prove of use to every business man.

Godfrey Hunter, the colored sailor, who was arrested on Saturday on the arrival of the barken-tine Samos, from Trieste, at the instance of his Captain, William Hanrihan, who charged him with an attempt at murder, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Otterbourg, in the Tombs Police Court. The magistrate decided that, as the assault was committed on the high seas, he had no jurisdiction in the matter, and he directed the prisoner to be handed over to the Federal authorities.

BROOKLYN.

During a quarrel Saturday night between Michael Kane, a laborer, residing at No. 204 Tillary-street, and his wife, the former struck the latter on the head with a bar of iron, inflicting a severe wound. Kane was arrested, and locked up in the First Precinct Station-house. He will be arraigned before Justice Walsh to-day for trial on a charge of felonious assault.

Hugh Nolan, who has occupied the house No. 46 Dykeman-street for the past 15 years, was served with a warrant Saturday afternoon, issued by Justice Ferry, on complaint of Noel B. Sanborn, the owner of the premises, who charges him with being a "squatter." Sanborn wants possession of the property, and as Nolan refused to vacate the premises when notified to do so, the owner applied to the court for redress.

Henry Gibbons, who was locked up in the Tenth Precinct Station-house late Friday night, supposed to be insane, and removed to the City Hospital Saturday morning, died yesterday afternoon. The man slipped and fell on the ice previous to being placed in the station-house, and when examined by a physician, a depression was found in the back of his head. The physician thinks that Gibbons' skull was fractured. Coroner Simms will hold an inquest.

ANECDOTES OF GRANT IN DUBLIN.

From the London World, Jan. 8.

The Dublin banquet to Gen. Grant was necessarily on Friday night, consequently the new Lord Mayor, Sir John Barrington, had a difficulty to contend with, as I need hardly say the heretics present were in the minority. However, the big knight was quite equal to the emergency; the *menu* was emphatically marine, and from the oysters and turtle to the anchovy toast a delicate consideration was shown for both the appetites and consciences of his guests. The General was peculiarly reticent, reserved manner seems to have greatly impressed his Irish friends. The ancient manuscripts in Trinity College are displayed for him on a table; but, as one of the fellows says mournfully, he pays no more attention to them "than if they were a row of old boots in a pantry." And at another scientific institution a garrulous old custodian of certain precisosities is introduced; tells of his visit to America long ago, how he is "bound to it" by bonds and ties and sympathies, and heaven knows what else, and how he means one day to go there again. "How long since you were in America?" says the little heavy man, looking out of his keen gray eyes. "Fifty years ago. Ah, yes! and I'm sure that in my next voyage—" "Yes, Sir; you'll find the country considerably changed. Good day," says the General dryly, and cuts short the session. One thing only seemed to awaken his interest. In the Royal Irish Academy there is preserved Wolfe's original manuscript of the "Burial of Sir John Moore," and the General stops about before it and reads it deliberately from beginning to end.

THE NATIONAL BANKS OF MAINE.

From the Lewiston (Me.) Journal, Jan. 18.

The national banks of Maine the past year certainly have not earned their stockholders 5 per cent. interest—(after taxes were paid)—that is, in 1878 the savings banks of Maine made at least as large dividends, on an average, as the national banks of the State. One national bank in Bangor has just closed up its affairs, and another is about doing so. One or two national banks in this city finally passed the July dividend, and very many of the banks of the State have passed at least one dividend of the year 1878. One of the Waterville banks has passed three dividends within three years, paying one year only 3 per cent., and the other two years 5 per cent. In fact, the Maine banks come about 7 per cent. short of earning "double" interest, and short of 12 per cent. short of "triple" interest. Of course, under the law which requires 10 per cent. of net earnings to be reserved for the contingencies of losses, all the old banks, which have not have had heavy losses, now have a good surplus. But as the banks are managed, the stockholders are not getting the past five years, many of the present stockholders own their stock at 125 or upward, so that a dividend even of 10 per cent. on a share, after taxes are paid, does not net them over 6 per cent. interest on their investment.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Algeria, from Liverpool.—L. A. Argenti, L. B. Baldwin, H. Binnington, Dr. E. A. Bogue, Capt. Boomer, W. B. Bourn, A. Bremner, A. L. Brown, J. W. Campbell, H. Chaplin, J. H. Cordel, G. B. Dayton, H. C. Dudgeon, R. Dudgeon, Jr., F. Dudgeon, William Dudgeon, Miss Dudgeon, Henry N. Eldershaw, Col. Charles Fairchild, Mrs. Fairchild, G. E. Haight, Miss B. Haslam, W. E. Johnston, Godfrey Kelsey, David Kerr, William Lee, Antino F. Lette, Rev. W. Knox Little, Rev. John B. Morgan, Capt. J. G. Moses, P. M. Nairn, J. D. Philbrick, Lt. D. M. Reese, Henry Rankin, S. S. Read, J. C. Rumsey, John Buckley Sharp, H. Shroder, H. Simmins, Jr., Major Solloway, Mrs. Solloway, Master Herbet Solloway, Master Lloyd Solloway, S. B. Solomon, Grant Thorburn, Robert A. Turner, A. Weinberg, James H. Whitney, A. R. Williams, W. H. Wing, C. H. Johnson, Miss M. A. Kelly.

In steam-ship Celtic from Liverpool.—A. Arone, S. Blumenthal, Miss Brocklehurst, Miss M. Brocklehurst, John Campbell, Robert Cummings, John Clay, R. Carrie, Andrew Carrier, Mrs. J. McNary, Master M. G. Day and infant, A. M. Donaldson, Mr. Ferguson, Charles H. Foster, A.

The New-York Times.

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NEW-YORK'S NEXT SENATOR.

ROSCOE CONKLING RENOMINATED.

SENATOR ROBERTSON CHAIRMAN OF THE CAUCUS—GEN. HUSTED'S ADDRESS IN MAKING THE NOMINATION—EVERY MEMBER OF THE CAUCUS VOTES FOR THE PRESENT SENATOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—Roscoe Conkling was to-night chosen unanimously as the Republican candidate for United States Senator. The occasion called forth one of the largest audiences that has gathered in the new Assembly Chamber. Ladies came as early as 6 o'clock, fearing there would be a crush, but the crowd was not large before 7 o'clock, and few persons were unable to get inside the chamber who desired to do so at that time. As the session of the Assembly was to precede the caucus, the seats in the circle were all filled at 7, when Speaker Alvord rapped for order. The usual opening prayer was said, the tramp of visitors continuing meanwhile along the stone halls and up the stairways. The galleries filled up and the floor of the House was occupied far out toward the folding-doors that lead into the lobby.

A few familiar faces of prominent persons were seen among the audience. Along the wall at the left of the Speaker were Gen. C. A. Arthur, A. B. Cornell, and John F. Smyth. In a seat behind the Clerk's desk was ex-Senator Cole, cheerful and bright of eye as ever. In the ladies' gallery above the Speaker's desk was the new Clerk of the New-York Common Council, Jacob M. Patterson, Jr. Congressman Richard Crowley, W. A. Cobb, and Mr. Henry R. Pierson were also among those who were present. The session of the Assembly was brief and unimportant. After the adjournment the Democratic members stlipped away; the Republican Senators came in and occupied their places.

The sight at 8 o'clock was a brilliant one. The light from many gas-jets fell upon the crowded floor and galleries and upon aisles occupied by spectators who could not find seats or standing room elsewhere. At that hour the Chairman of the Senate Caucus Committee called the caucus to order, and nominated Senator Robertson as Chairman. Senator Robertson, in taking the chair and thanking the caucus for the honor extended to him, referred briefly to the services of Senator Conkling, and stated that they were about to take the preliminary steps for the election of a man whose intellectual greatness and unquestioned skill as a politician were acknowledged by all Republicans. On motion of Gen. Husted, Gen. George H. Sharpe and Henry A. Glidden were made Secretaries. The roll was called and only Senator Goebel and Assemblyman Wadsworth were absent.

"The gentleman from Rockland, Gen. Husted," said Senator Robertson, and the "Bald Eagle," who had risen in his place, hesitated long enough to give every man and woman in the chamber a chance to fix their eyes upon him. Then he went on slowly and impressively to move that the caucus proceed to the nomination of a candidate for United States Senator, and to say that in that connection he desired to present the name of Roscoe Conkling.

Twelve years ago, he said, the State of New-York designated Roscoe Conkling as one of her representatives in the Senate of the United States. As a member of the popular branch of the national Congress, he had, during the dark days, demonstrated his patriotism, his courage, his sagacity, and his wisdom. The unflinching and steadfast champion of freedom, the prop and shield of the Administration, the friend and counsel of Lincoln, he was the pride of his constituents, as he was the foremost representative from his State. His transfer to a position where his commanding talents, his surpassing eloquence, and his ripe experience would enable him to render still more enduring service to the Union was demanded by a popular will that silenced all other aspirants. Entering the Senate at that period of doubt and gloom which enshrouded the Johnson Administration, "unmoved by power and unappalled by fear," spurning the blandishments and bidding defiance to the threats of the dispensers of patronage and place, he flung down the gage of battle, and casting himself into the breach, bearing proudly afloat the banner of his party, he marched forward with an unfaltering tread and with the weapons of abiding truth and matchless oratory. He held firmly at bay a treacherous and traitorous Executive. For two years he combated as well the secret as the open enemies of his country. From every conflict he came forth triumphantly, and to the hero of the battle-field amid the plaudits of the Union was transmitted until the escutcheon for which the great emancipator died. The exaltation of Gen. Grant to the chief magistracy was the inaugural of a new era, and from that moment dates the prosperity which, ever increasing, betokens to-day a future such as the world has never seen."

"I am manfully as he had sustained the patriot martyr," said Mr. Husted, "did Roscoe Conkling, with unflagging zeal, with like fidelity, and with equal ability and courage, sustain the patriot soldier of the Republic. With the close of his Senatorial term a great crisis confronted the nation, the dissatisfied and the unsatisfied joined hands with the implacable foe. Then did his great genius make manifest its powers and its strength. Inspired by duty and patriotism, alike fearless of danger or consequences, relying on the justice of his cause, with clarion voice he sounded the keynote of victory, and with undaunted purpose and an enthusiasm that brooked no opposition, he fought the battles of that memorable campaign to an issue as successful as it was glorious. Again the victor of Appomattox was made the guardian of liberty and human rights. Again the Republic was preserved. Again the hope was cherished that the war had not been all in vain. With universal acclaim the Republicans of New-York demanded Mr. Conkling's return to the Senate. The Legislature seconded the demand, and by the unanimous vote of his party he was again made a Senator of the United States, and then for four years more, side by side and shoulder to shoulder, in defense of great principles and in furtherance of great measures, the soldier and the statesman struggled for and maintained the rights of the American people, and in the executive chamber and in the Senate hall they won most signal victories for public integrity, public faith, and public honor. Inseparably connected on the pages of history will their names go down to grateful posterity. Their deeds will be embalmed in the memories and minds of men forever. Where are these two strong men now? The one, receiving, at the close of his official career, the benedictions of a loving people, is to-day the recipient of courtesies such as never before were accorded to "the greatest of the earth." Prince and peasant vie with each other in their endeavor to show their admiration and respect for Ulysses S. Grant. All nations bow before the soldier-citizen. The other, closing his second term of Senatorial service, stands forth "the first among his peers"—the recognized exponent of Republican doctrine—the unchallenged statesman of America. To-night the representatives of the Republican Party, voicing the people's call, summon him again to the post of duty and of honor. The annals of the State present no record such as this.

"'Oh, such a day,
So fought, so followed, and so fairly won.
Came not till now to dignify the times
Since Cæsar's fortunes.'

"Fellow-Republicans," concluded the speaker, "let us remember that in honoring such a leader the glory is reflected on ourselves. 'Titles of honor add nothing to his worth, who is himself an honor to his title.' Six years ago it was my opportunity to second his nomination. It is now my privilege to name Roscoe Conkling for the position of United States Senator. Sir, in order to make the expression of the popular voice the more emphatic and pronounced, I move that each member of this caucus, as his name is called, rise in his place and designate the candidate of his choice."

Senator Pomeroy followed with a review of Senator Conkling's course, to show how greatly he had aided the Republican Party in the great work it had performed. He regarded it as the duty of this caucus to renominate Roscoe Conkling.

Mr. Sloan said he could find no reason whatever for not renominating Roscoe Conkling to the position he had so well and truly filled for 12 years. He said there were other men in the party who would adorn the position, but was there one who was so well fitted by experience and ability for it? He thought there was not such a man in the State apart from Roscoe Conkling. Besides, he believed it was the wish of the people, so plainly expressed at the late election that he who runs may read, that Mr. Conkling should be re-elected.

Messrs. Alvord, Terry, Strahan, Hayes, and Eidman also addressed the caucus in support of the nomination of Roscoe Conkling.

The roll was then called, and Roscoe Conkling was named by all present and answering, only one, Mr. Wadsworth, failing to answer, he being absent.

The Chair announced the unanimous nomination of Roscoe Conkling, which was received with applause.

The roll call was then proceeded with. Every Senator and Assemblyman responded for Conkling. The only member of the Assembly who had contemplated voting for another candidate was Mr. Skinner, of Jefferson. He had made up his mind, without consulting any other member, to name Hon. William M. Evarts, but Mr. Sloan, who feared that the opposition would be construed as an indication of hostility on the part of his friends, induced Mr. Skinner to refrain from carrying out his purpose, and to join the rest of the Assembly in making the nomination at least apparently unanimous.

The Clerk announced the result to Senator Robertson, who declared that Roscoe Conkling, having received the votes of the Republican Senators and Assemblymen, was the unanimous choice of the caucus for United States Senator. It was 9 o'clock when the result was announced, the nomination having been made in just an hour.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

A REMARKABLE PROTEST OFFERED AND TABLED—LIEUT.-GOV. DORSHEIMER TENDERED THE EMPTY HONOR OF A NOMINATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—The Democrats set an entirely new precedent by holding their Senatorial caucus in secret. It was well that they did so, for a sillier attempt to make asses of themselves has not been made in many years, even by that party. After they had securely locked the doors of the Senate Chamber, where they had congregated to the number of about 35, Senator Ecclesine opened the ball with one of his furious harangues about the villainy of the Republican Party in not passing an Apportionment bill to suit the Democrats, and wound up by presenting the following:

Protest made by the undersigned Senators and members of the Assembly of the State of New-York, at the joint convention of the two houses in the Capitol, on the — day of January, 1879, and entered on the journal of both houses:

The undersigned Senators and members of the Assembly of the State of New-York, assembled at the Capitol in the City of Albany, on the — day of January, 1879, in joint assembly, for the purpose of electing a Senator of the United States to represent the State of New-York in the Senate of the United States, do hereby protest against the granting of any certificates or the making of any declaration that Roscoe Conkling has been duly elected such Senator. The grounds of the protest are that by the Constitution of this State it is provided that (article 3, section 4,) an enumeration of the inhabitants of the State shall be taken under the direction of the Legislature in the year 1865, and at the end of every 10 years thereafter, and the said Senate districts shall be so altered by the Legislature at the first session after the return of every enumeration, that each Senate district shall contain as nearly as may be an equal number of inhabitants, &c.; and (section 5) that the Assembly shall consist of 128 members, elected for one year. The members of Assembly shall be apportioned among the several counties of the State by the Legislature, as nearly as may be, according to the number of their respective inhabitants, excluding aliens, and shall be chosen by single districts. The Assembly districts shall remain as at present organized until after the enumeration of the inhabitants of the State in the year 1875. The Legislature, at its first session after the return of every enumeration, shall apportion the members of the Assembly among the several counties of the State, &c.; and that an enumeration of the inhabitants of the State was duly taken in 1875 under the direction of the Legislature, but that no alteration of the Senate districts and no reapportionment of the members of the Assembly has been made by the Legislature since the said enumeration; that the effect of such neglect has been that large numbers of the people of this State have been, and now are, unrepresented in the Legislature; that the political complexion of the Legislature has been thereby changed from one party to another, from the party which the undersigned represent to the party represented by the members who voted for said Conkling, the legal result whereof is that the present Legislature is a Legislature de facto, and not de jure; wherefore, the undersigned ask that this, their protest, be certified by the President of this Joint Assembly, and laid before the Senate of the United States.

The protest fell like a wet blanket upon the caucus, and it soon became apparent that a majority were not prepared for such a revolutionary proceeding as that, much as they might deplore the election of a Republican to the United States Senate. Senator Raines was the first to raise his voice against this silly proposition of Ecclesine, and he was followed by Senator St. John, Assemblyman Brooks, and one or two others. The line of their argument is understood to have been that such action as Ecclesine proposed would place the Democratic Party and the Democratic State Government in a very awkward and inconsistent position, and, what was still worse, would bring upon the party the charges that they were revolutionists and disturbers of the public peace, and thereby lose them the confidence of the people. Assemblyman Flynn, of Brooklyn, was the only person who favored the Ecclesine programme, and he did it in a half-hearted sort of a way. Finally, a substitute for the protest was offered, providing for the appointment of a committee to draft an address upon the subject of apportionment and its connection with the Senatorial election, and present it to an adjourned Democratic caucus to be held to-morrow night. This, after some discussion, was adopted by a vote of 23 to 11. This did not indicate accurately who were for or against the protest, and some of the 11 voted against the substitute because they were opposed to any action of the caucus exept the nomination of a candidate for United States Senator. As soon as the substitute was adopted Ecclesine took his hat and marched out of the room in high dudgeon, much to the joy of those who remained. The caucus then proceeded to nominate a candidate for Senator. Among the names presented were Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer, who was named by Senator Jacobs; De Witt C. West, Elijah Ward, and ex-Senator G. F. Starbuck. The first ballot resulted in 11 for Dorsheimer, 8 for Starbuck, 8 for West, and 2 for Ward. On the second ballot Dorsheimer got 18, West and Starbuck 8; and, on motion of Erastus Brooks, Mr. Dorsheimer's nomination was made unanimous. The committee appointed to prepare the address for to-morrow evening's caucus consists of Senator Jacobs, Chairman; Senators St. John, Raines, and Hughes, and Assemblymen Brooks, Grady, and Penfield. The Chairman, together with several other members of the committee, are utterly opposed to presenting any address at all, or doing anything else, except to nominate a candidate for Regent, which they forgot to do in the excitement arising out of Ecclesine's folly. It is doubtful whether any address will be presented, and if there should be, it will probably bring on another row. The more sensible Democrats are thankful that they have escaped the fatal mistake of Ecclesine's protest, and are opposed to any further action in connection with it.

NOMINATION OF A REGENT.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—At the Republican caucus last night, on motion of Mr. Husted, the caucus went into an election for candidate for Regent of the University, in place of the late Robert G. Rankin. Senator Harris, in a warm speech of commendation, presented the name of Charles E. Smith, of Albany, whom he considered as eminently fitted for the position. Speaker Alvord seconded the nomination, promising that Mr. Smith would vitalize the mummies of the board if elected, and he was followed by Messrs. Husted and Sheard, both of whom added hearty encomiums to the words of their predecessors. The election of Mr. Smith was made by acclamation.

KILLED BY A RUNAWAY HORSE.

POTTSTOWN, Penn., Jan. 20.—Mrs. Pennypacker was thrown from a sleigh at Trappe, Penn., yesterday, kicked in the temple by the runaway horse, and instantly killed.

THE FRENCH CRISIS OVER.

A COMPROMISE AND A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE.

THE MINISTRY MAKE CONCESSIONS TO THE LEFT AND RECEIVE THE SUPPORT OF THAT SECTION—DETAILS OF THE DEBATE IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES—A MODIFIED RESOLUTION OF CONFIDENCE ADOPTED.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 20.—M. Senard, a veteran Republican, opened the debate in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, having been assigned to that duty by the Left. The galleries were densely crowded. M. Senard said they would only have had thanks and congratulations to address to the Ministry if its programme had given more satisfaction in regard to the administrative functionaries whom the Government found in public service when it acceded to power. In dealing with staff officers, a distinction should be drawn between those performing effectual work and those simply serving as intermediaries between the Government and the country. The first of these two classes ought to be maintained unless they manifested open hostility to the Government; but the second could not remain in office, because it was necessary for the Government to have men united and marching with the Government, a fact which the Government appeared not to have understood. It was imperative to expect from public servants a formal adhesion to the Republic. Rights acquired and services rendered must be recognized; but it behooved the Government to consider to whom those services had been rendered. Among the services were possibly violent persecutions of Republicans. Amnesty might be granted these men: but, before all, devotion to the present institutions was indispensable. The Government had acted properly toward the Prefects. It must do likewise toward other officers.

M. Dufaure, President of the Ministry, in reply, said the Government considered the vote of Jan. 5 a consolidation, not a modification, of the Constitution. A Republican majority in the Senate gives the Government greater power. The Government would insist upon a truly Republican spirit from its functionaries. It had already acted on this idea. Five Procurators-General had been dismissed and two transferred to other posts; 168 Justices of the Peace had been transferred and 177 removed. The vote of the 5th of January required still further severity from the Government, but the Ministers would take account of services rendered, and not treat magistrates of long standing like new-comers. M. Dufaure adopted the views expressed by Deputy Senard, and in a peroration which was much applauded, pointed out the trying period of 1880 [the end of MacMahon's Presidency] would pass as happily as the recent electoral event.

M. Madier de Montjau, extreme Radical, made an uncompromising attack on the Government. He declared that its natural term of office was now ended, and its programme was vague and insufficient. He demanded that the Ministers make place for successors willing to carry out the will of the Chamber and of the country.

M. Floquet, the orator of the Republican Union, made a mild and insignificant speech, maintaining that the union of the groups of the Left was capable of forming a Cabinet representing a majority of the Chamber.

Here followed the suspension of the sitting, during which a compromise between the Government and the Left was adopted and resulted in the wording of M. Ferry's motion as follows: "That the Chamber, trusting that the Ministry will not fail to give satisfaction, notably in regard to the administrative and judicial staff, passes to the order of the day." The Ministry accepted the motion, and it was adopted by a vote of 223 to 121.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—M. Gambetta was present in the Chamber of Deputies during the debate to-day, but remained silent.

Minister Dufaure's assurances, particularly with regard to the functionaries, were ample. He said: "Nobody can henceforth pretend that he has a right to continue in the public service and retain an opinion different from our own. Holders of public office must devote themselves to the promotion of our institutions."

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says it is unknown how M. Gambetta voted, but it was noticed that he applauded passages in M. Floquet's speech attacking the Cabinet.

The *Telegraph's* Paris correspondent states that the settlement of the crisis is due to moderating efforts privately made by M. Gambetta. The Right abstained from voting.

THE EASTERN PROBLEMS.

BRITISH OFFICERS ATTACKED IN THE STREETS OF KANDAHAR—THE THRONE OF BULGARIA—GREECE INSISTING ON THE BERLIN TREATY STIPULATIONS—THE TURKISH INDEMNITY.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—A dispatch to the *Times* dated at Kandahar, on the 10th of January, says: "Major St. John, of the British Army, has been fired upon in the streets of this town by a fanatical native, but was not wounded. The man was arrested. A Lieutenant of the Royal Artillery was severely, and two other persons belonging to the British force in Kandahar slightly wounded by a religious zealot, who will be hanged tomorrow."

TERNOVA, Jan. 20.—The Assembly of Bulgarian Notables, which was to have met in this place on the 18th inst. to elect a Prince, has been postponed to the 25th or 27th. The Deputies now here think that Prince Alexander of Battenburg will be elected as the ruler of Bulgaria.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 20.—It is semi-officially stated that the exchanges of views relative to the joint occupation of Eastern Roumelia has been without result. It does not at present appear likely that such a scheme will be carried out.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 20.—The construction of barracks for 150,000 men on the Constantinople lines of defense has been ordered.

ATHENS, Jan. 20.—The Greek Frontier Commissioners have been instructed to declare that any other basis of negotiation, except the territorial limit proposed by the Berlin Congress, is inadmissible.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The *Times'* Vienna dispatch says the principal difference in regard to the Turko-Russian convention is that Prince Lobanoff does not appear to recognize that the claims of Turkey's European creditors rank before Russia's claim for war indemnity. No serious difficulty, however, is anticipated.

GERMAN REFORM MEASURES.

BISMARCK ASKING SUPPORT FOR HIS FISCAL SCHEMES—THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE ANTI-SOCIALIST LAW.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Berlin correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* says: "Prince Bismarck has written, and caused to be published, a letter appealing to the agricultural community of Germany to afford him their united and vigorous support in his work of fiscal reform. He refers to the new duties to be levied upon imported corn and cattle, and expresses the opinion that such taxation has become an unavoidable necessity.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—The Socialist organ, the *Freiheit*, published in London by Johann Most, has been finally and absolutely forbidden admission in Germany.

The Berlin *Post* says that Prince Bismarck is preparing to submit to the Federal Council a law for the regulation of railway tariffs.

BRESLAU, Jan. 20.—The Police have prohibited the collection of contributions of money solicited by Socialist leaders, and have arrested a man for soliciting in violation of the prohibition.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Berlin says Herr Benningsen, President of the Landtag, lately protested his inability to protect outsiders from the rhetorical assaults of members. He thereby undoubtedly played, designedly or undesignedly, into the hands of the Government in regard to the Parliamentary Discipline bill. The *North German Gazette* exultingly declares Herr Benningsen's protest to be a declaration of the bankruptcy of the disciplinary power.

CURRENT EVENTS ABROAD.

ANGELL, THE DEFAULTER, ON THE WAY TO THE UNITED STATES—THE PLAGUE IN ASTRAKHAN—BEGINNING OF THE TRIAL OF THE GLASGOW BANK DIRECTORS—A SENSATIONAL REPORT OF A RUPTURE BETWEEN THE POPE AND THE JESUITS.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Advices from Lisbon of Jan. 12 state that the American bark Shooting Star, Capt. Sholl, has sailed from that port for Philadelphia with Angell, the defaulting Secretary of the Pullman Palace Car Company, on board.

Six cotton mills at Preston, running 183,144 spindles, have given notice of a reduction of wages ranging from 5 to 10 per cent.

The divergence between the official and private intelligence respecting the extent of the plague in Astrakhan continues, the former asserting that the epidemic is diminishing, and the latter that it is increasing. One hundred and twenty thousand pounds of fish and large quantities of other provisions have been burned at the Town of Tsaritzin, on the River Volga, to prevent the spread of the contagion.

The lock-out of engineers has become general at Huddersfield.

The master ship-builders at Hartlepool, Stockton, and Middlesboro have offered to insist only on half the reduction originally agreed upon. The workmen will decide to-morrow whether they will accept the terms.

Divers to-day examined the hull of the United States frigate Constitution, and found that her false keel alone was damaged. The ship will be docked on Tuesday and the keel replaced.

The Oxford University boat crew have declined to row with the Harvard crew, because of the lateness of the date named.

Right Hon. Mr. Forster, speaking at a soirée of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce, said he did not deny that the strength of protection in the United States was particularly disheartening; but he thought a mere threat of imposing counter duties would have any effect. The United States would only thereby be provoked to make issue to see which side was the stronger. Besides, such a policy would be impracticable, because to bring serious pressure on the United States it would be necessary to tax such vital necessities as wheat and cotton.

GENEVA, Jan. 20.—Owing to the severity of the weather, the forests of the Bernese Jura are infested with droves of wild boars, which are sometimes so numerous as to defy attack. The farms are frequently attacked by wolves, and hundreds of chamois have descended into the valleys in search of food.

EDINBURGH, Jan. 20.—The trial of the Directors of the City of Glasgow Bank was begun to-day in the High Court of Justiciary before the Lord Justice Clerk, (Lord Moncrieff,) assisted by Lords Commissioners Muir and Craighill. The prisoners are charged with fraud, theft, and embezzlement. The courtroom was densely crowded.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The *Standard's* correspondent at Rome says that the Jesuits have sent the Pope a sort of ultimatum pointing out the evils resulting from their exclusion from the government of the Church. The Pope continues firm, and many of his friends fear the consequences. An unfounded report that the Pope had been poisoned, which originated in Paris, has awakened painful apprehensions.

A HOLIDAY IN HARRISBURG.

PREPARING FOR THE INAUGURATION OF GOVERNOR-ELECT HOYT — THE CITY CROWDED WITH VISITORS.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 20.—If the number of strangers at present in this city may be taken as an indication, the inauguration to-morrow will certainly surpass in point of attendance, brilliancy, and enthusiasm any similar demonstration ever held in this State. Political clubs and military organizations have been coming in on every train since noon, and others will arrive at all hours during the night, so that by dawn to-morrow there will probably be more strangers in the city than were ever here before at one time. Chief among the clubs which have arrived are the Union Republican Club, of Philadelphia, led by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band, of New-York; the Cameron Veteran, Old Reliable, Feronia, Keystone, and Hoyt Clubs, of Philadelphia; the Keystone Club and Washington Light Infantry, of Washington, accompanied by the Marine Band. Besides these, there are organizations, civic and military, from all parts of the State. The hotels and boarding-houses are filled to overflowing, and hundreds of persons are the guests of friends resident here. The procession to-morrow will consist of five grand divisions, led by the National Guard, under command of Gens. Howard J. Reeder, Joshua H. Siegfried, James A. Beaver, Frank Reeder, and George R. Snowden. The Union Club, with Grafulla's Band, this evening serenaded Governor-elect Hoyt and Gen. Cameron. Both gentleman appeared and responded briefly. As Gen. Cameron bade farewell to the club, and turned to go up the walk which leads to his residence, the band struck up "Auld Lang Syne."

The inauguration ball, given by the Young Republican Club of this city in the Opera-house, is now in progress. Gov. Hartranft and Gen. Hoyt are present, with a large number of prominent citizens of the State. The Governor-elect held a reception for half an hour before the opening of the ball, when a large number of those present embraced the opportunity to be presented to the new Governor of the Commonwealth.

ONE OF JAY GOULD'S SCHEMES.

TEMPORARY INJUNCTION AGAINST A SETTLEMENT OF THE UNION PACIFIC AND CREDIT MOBILIER SUIT.

BOSTON, Jan. 20.—A suit at law and one in equity are now pending before the courts of this State, growing out of the transactions between the Credit Mobilier and the Union Pacific, and to-day a question was raised before Judge Soule, in the equity session of the Supreme Court, and decision thereon obtained. In July, 1875, the Credit Mobilier brought a suit in this court against the Union Pacific and recovered upon a promissory note $2,000,000, given by the latter Aug. 4, 1869. The Union Pacific then brought its bill in equity to restrain the collection of the note. This bill was set down for final hearing to-day, but Jay Gould, now President of the Credit Mobilier, and certain Directors constituting the Executive Committee of that company, recently ordered a discontinuance of the action on the note.

The largest part of the stock in the Credit Mobilier is held by the Union Pacific, and certain stockholders of the Credit Mobilier, including the Executors of the estate of Oakes Ames, and a savings bank in Connecticut, petitioned for leave to come in and be made parties to the writ in equity, and asked that they might prosecute the suit at law and that the two corporations might be enjoined from settling the controversy. These stockholders state that they represent between 5,000 and 6,000 shares, and claim that Jay Gould and others are endeavoring to defraud them of their rights. They also pray that the judgment against the Union Pacific on the note for $2,000,000 be enforced. After a brief hearing on this point of enjoining the companies from settling, Judge Soule issued an order of notice, returnable on the first Monday in March, and a temporary injunction against the settlement of the suits. Thornton J. Lothrop appeared for the petitioners. A similar injunction has been obtained from the courts of Pennsylvania.

DEALING WITH PENNSYLVANIA CRIMINALS.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 20.—Gov. Hartranft to-day signed the pardon of Henry F. Lynch, of Pittsburg, who was convicted, during 1878, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for forgery. Lynch is well connected, and his friends made desperate efforts to save him from the disgrace of imprisonment. Lynch's health is utterly broken down, and he is said to be little better than an imbecile, the result of injuries received in a runaway accident since his trial. The death sentence of Blasius Pistorius, formerly a Prussian priest, convicted at Norristown of the murder of a neighbor named Jacquette, during a quarrel, was commuted to imprisonment for life. Warrants were issued for the execution, on March 18 next, of Alexander B. Sayre, of Philadelphia, and Hezekiah Shafer, of Franklin County. Both were convicted of wife-murder. Sayre, having followed his wife into church, shot her to death during the service.

ESCAPING CONVICTS SECURED.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 20.—During an attempt at jail delivery at Helena, Ark., on Saturday night, led by a negro named Moore, the jailer shot Moore fatally and secured the other prisoners.

THE NATION'S LEGISLATURE.

DEMOCRATIC SENATORS IN CAUCUS.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR THOSE OF MR. EDMUNDS—A DEMAND FOR THE REPEAL OF THE LAWS PRESCRIBING TEST OATHS FOR JURORS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Democratic members of the Senate were called to meet in caucus this morning to consider the report of the committee appointed at a previous meeting for the purpose of determining what action should be taken by the Democratic Senators in regard to the resolution of Senator Edmunds reaffirming the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments to the national Constitution. The discussion resulted in the adoption of the resolutions published in the report of the Congressional proceedings on another page. These resolutions were subsequently presented to the Senate, and will come up for consideration together with those submitted by Senator Edmunds.

After taking the action described, the caucus devoted a great deal of attention to a consideration of those sections of the Revised Statutes which provide a test oath for United States jurors. Section 820 of the statutes practically prohibits those who took part in the rebellion from serving on grand or petty juries. This section, however, as is alleged, was repealed some time ago, and it is now claimed that when the statutes were compiled it was inserted by mistake. The next section, 821, which prescribes the iron-clad oath for United States jurors, it is claimed, was also repealed, but that, by the same mistake, it is still upon the statute-books. The effect of the two statutes is, that while a man who was in the Confederate Army may come to Congress and enact laws for the nation, he cannot go to his home and serve on the juries which take part in the execution of those laws. These points were advanced in the caucus to-day, and it was determined that the House Democrats should be consulted with, and a positive and unqualified demand made for the immediate repeal of both the sections named. Before the holiday recess the Senate passed a bill repealing Section 820, and it is now pending in the House.

A RAILROAD JOB IN CONGRESS.

A BILL WHICH MR. MULLER INTRODUCED TO BENEFIT JAY GOULD AND OTHER PACIFIC RAILROAD MAGNATES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Messrs. Gould and Huntington, representing the Union and Central Pacific Railroads, have brought forward a scheme to repeal the Sinking Fund act passed last Winter, under which the Pacific railroad companies are required to pay into the Treasury 25 per cent. of their net earnings, after deducting the amount paid on account of interest on their first mortgage bonds. This is the act perfected by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, which was passed after a determined struggle, and which was known as "the Thurman bill." The bill of Messrs. Gould and Huntington is innocently entitled, "A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to accept indemnity for certain claims growing out of advances made by the United States," and was introduced last week by Mr. Muller, of New-York. Following is the text of the bill:

That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to negotiate with the railroad companies designated in the act approved May 7, 1878, for the semi-annual payment to the United States by said companies, or either of them, in coin or its equivalent, of a sum which shall not be less than 4 per cent. per annum upon the whole amount of bonds issued in aid of the construction of said roads, and the money loaned by the United States and unpaid, for payment of interest thereon; provided that nothing herein shall be construed to release said companies from their obligation and liability to the United States for the payment of the principal sum when due, of the bonds issued in aid of their construction and equipment, and any balance of interest unpaid at that time, in accordance with the act approved July 1, 1862, and the act approved July 2, 1864.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to make such rules and regulations as may be required in the execution of this act, and all laws or parts of laws in conflict or inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroads. It cannot possibly pass under the circumstances, when its true character is made known.

RULES FOR FOREIGN STEAM-SHIPS.

AN IMPORTANT BILL MAKING FOREIGN STEAMSHIPS AMENABLE TO UNITED STATES LAWS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Mr. Cox, of New-York, to-day introduced in the House an important bill in reference to foreign steam-ships carrying passengers. The bill makes such steam-ships amenable to the same laws that apply to river steam-boats in regard to being supplied with apparatus for extinguishing fires, saving life, &c. It provides that all foreign private steam-vessels carrying passengers from any port in the United States to any other place or country, shall be subject to the provisions of sections 4,470, 4,471, 4,472, 4,473, 4,479, 4,480, 4,482, 4,486, 4,488, and 4,489 of the Revised Statutes, and shall be liable to visitation and inspection by the proper officers in any of the ports of the United States respecting any of the provisions of the sections named. Section 4,472 prohibits steamers carrying passengers from taking as freight camphene, nitroglycerine, naphtha, benzine, coal-oil, crude or refined petroleum, or other explosive burning-fluids or dangerous articles. Section 4,482 requires every steamer to be supplied with a good life-preserver for every cabin passenger for which she shall have accommodation, and also a good life-preserver or float for each deck or other passenger; and section 4,488 requires every steamer to be supplied with such number of life-boats, rafts, life-preservers, and drags as will best secure the safety of all persons on board in case of disaster. The Board of Supervising Inspectors is authorized to fix and determine the kind of life-boats, life-preservers, &c., which shall be used.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

GEN. BUTLER'S OBJECTIONS TO THE INVESTIGATION OF THE CIPHER DISPATCHES—A BILL FOR USING BEDLOE'S ISLAND FOR HOSPITAL PURPOSES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—No opportunity was presented in the House to-day to suspend the rules, the time between noon and 2 o'clock—when the District of Columbia Committee was entitled to the floor—being occupied with the call of States for the introduction of bills. No attempt, even, was made to get a vote on Demagogue Wright's bill to lend settlers on the public land $500 each, which is pending as the unfinished business of Monday. Mr. Potter was permitted to offer his resolution to appropriate $10,000 to investigate the cipher dispatches, but as Gen. Butler desires to discuss the resolution it was laid over until to-morrow. Gen. Butler intends to make a speech denying the right of the House to inquire into these dispatches, which he regards as private correspondence.

A bill was introduced in the House to-day by Representative Cox, of New-York, to set apart a portion of Bedloe's Island, in New-York Harbor, for the use of the Marine Hospital. It provides that all that portion of the island which is outside of and in the rear of old Fort Wood, together with the buildings thereon, shall be set apart for the use of the Marine Hospital for the Port of New-York, and makes an appropriation for the construction of a floating ward, the construction of a steam ambulance, and for such additional hospital wards as may be necessary.

VOORHEES RENOMINATED.

THE DEMOCRATS OF INDIANA SELECT FOR BOTH THE LONG AND SHORT TERMS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 20.—The Democratic caucus met at 7:30 in the hall of the House of Representatives, Speaker Cauthorne presiding. There were 72 members present—21 Senators and 51 Representatives. Senators Reeve, Saringhausen, and Winterbotham, and Representatives Saint (of Henry County,) and Hosmer. The caucus decided to vote at 2:30 to-morrow.

Senator Hendricks came in late, and at the conclusion of the proceedings made a brief speech congratulating the caucus on its work. He said that any other result would have been a grievous disappointment to the great bulk of the Democracy, and as the choice of the caucus would be the choice of the Legislature, he could say that Indiana would be very "respectably represented" in the Senate Chamber of the nation. Reeve "ate his leek" with the gusto of *Pistol*, and moved to make Voorhees' short term unanimous, whereas Gen. Voorhees sent word that he would be here on March 6, and meet the Legislature just before its adjournment.

At the national caucus to-night there were eight persons present. Six of these, headed by Senator Majors, withdrew, and it is understood they will vote for Voorhees. The others, Poindexter and Noah Major, Representative, will votes for James A. Buchanan. He expects four votes to-morrow.

The Republicans have nominated Gen. Benjamin Harrison for the long term, and Hon. Godlove S. Orth for the short term.

INVESTIGATING RENO'S CONDUCT.

TWO MORE WITNESSES FOR THE DEFENSE TO BE SUMMONED—CONCLUSION OF THE SCOUT'S TESTIMONY.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—In the Reno inquiry today, Major Reno and his counsel asked leave to subpœna two more witnesses, making 26 in all, namely, J. Scott Payne and Sergt. Delaney, of Company I, Seventh Cavalry. The latter was present on the battle-field under Reno at the time of the massacre. The court granted the request.

During the reading of Saturday's testimony, Girard, the scout, made an important correction, saying that from letters now in his possession, which he did not have last Saturday, he had ascertained that it was 10 minutes after 2 o'clock instead of 10 minutes after 1 o'clock when Reno's command left the timber on its retreat across the river. The significance of the change is that it relieves Major Reno of explaining an hour's delay in going to Custer's relief. The examination of the witness was thus continued: Reno's position was about four miles from the point where Custer was found; Custer in order to Reno when the two separated was, "Major Reno, you will advance and try and overtake the Indians, and when you do so, charge them;" Reno turned away, and after he had gone about 10 feet Custer said, "And take the scouts with you." This order was given, Girard said, direct from Custer to Reno. It will be remembered that Lieut. Wallace testified that the order was brought to Reno by the regimental Quartermaster, Lieut. Cook. The witness said it was not an act of cowardice for Reno's troops to have moved out of the timber when they did. His judgment was, however, that for safety's sake, they ought to have remained in the timber.

CONTESTING THE CONTROL OF A COMPANY.

LISBON, N. H., Jan. 20.—Associate Justice Lewis W. Cook, of Manchester, has granted an injunction in favor of Isaac L. Homans, of New-York; Asa Smith, of Hartford, Conn.; John Pearce, Thomas Sherwin and others, of Boston, stockholders in the Upper Connecticut River and Lake Improvement Company, restricting Benjamin H. Corning, Alexander Beattie, Mr. Lancaster and others from doing any act as officers of said company or mutilating the company books. The plaintiffs complain that the defendants unlawfully issued false certificates of stock to themselves, thereby controlling the election of officers at the annual meeting of the corporation Jan. 7; also that they unlawfully refused to let plaintiffs vote, and that they elected themselves officers, and seized and mutilated the corporation books. The plaintiffs pray for the appointment of a Receiver or the restoration of the books and surrender of the false certificates and other relief. The hearing is to be held at Colebrook, at the February term of the court. The plaintiffs are interested in the Hartford (Conn.) Lumber Company, and in large tracts of lumber land in Northern New-Hampshire.

AMERICAN VISITORS IN MEXICO

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS.

MR. COCKRELL'S FINANCIAL BILL.

THE RETIREMENT OF NATIONAL BANK NOTES PROPOSED — NO MORE BANKS TO BE CHARTERED—THREE PER CENT. BONDS TO BE ISSUED IN PLACE OF THOSE BEARING A HIGHER RATE OF INTEREST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The financial bill introduced in the Senate to-day by Mr. Cockrell, of Missouri, provides for an issue of Treasury notes equal in amount to the outstanding circulation of United States legal-tender notes and national bank notes, the notes to be "redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the United States, and receivable in payment of all dues and demands of the United States, except such obligations as may be payable in coin by express provision of existing laws." The Assistant Treasurers are to pay out these notes for current expenditures or in exchange for legal-tender and national bank notes, and must turn into the Treasury all legal tenders and bank-notes received by them. The Secretary of the Treasury, upon accumulating $5,000, or a multiple of that amount, of the notes of any national bank, shall notify such bank to redeem them, within 60 days, with the Treasury notes above provided for, or with drafts issued by an Assistant Treasurer, or coin, or coin certificates, and in the event of failure to comply with such demand for redemption, shall be followed by a stoppage of interest upon a corresponding amount of the bonds deposited by the bank to secure the circulation. The bill provides that from and after its enactment no additional national banks shall be chartered, nor shall any further issue of national bank notes be authorized. It is further provided that as fast as the bank-notes are redeemed the Secretary of the Treasury shall expend an equal amount of the new Treasury notes in the purchase of silver bullion, at a price not exceeding $1 of their full value for each 412½ grains of standard silver, to be coined into standard dollars, and as rapidly as they are coined he shall sell and redeem with them the outstanding 6 per cent. 5-20 bonds, and subsequently the 10-40 bonds of 1864, and the loan of 1858. To insure rapid coinage, authority is given to the Secretary to increase the Mint facilities by the expenditure of any amount of money that may be necessary.

The bill next requires certificates to be issued by the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer in return for deposits of gold bullion or standard silver dollars, in sums not less than $5, the certificates to be received at par, the same as United States Treasury notes, and whenever the market value of 412½ grains of standard silver is at par with the full value of the Treasury notes, the Secretary is required to receive deposits of silver bullion in the same way. The bill next provides that no discrimination shall be made against the silver dollar by any officer of the Government, but on the contrary they shall exercise the rightful option for the benefit of the people to redeem or pay in either gold or silver all bonds and other obligations which are payable by law in coin."

The Secretary is further authorized to issue $400,000,000 of new 3 per cent. bonds, in denominations of $50 and $100, to be sold at par for gold or silver dollars, with which to redeem outstanding bonds, and he is required to stop the sale of any bonds bearing a higher rate of interest than 3 per cent. The notice of stoppage of interest on called bonds is to be limited to 20 days. Upon the passage of the act it passes the Secretary to issue additional Treasury notes in exchange for any United States bonds the holder of which may desire such exchange, and provides that the additional notes thus issued may be re-exchanged at the Treasury for an equal amount of bonds whenever presented, the plan proposed being what is known as the "interconvertibility system."

THE POLYGAMY QUESTION.

A DELEGATION OF LADIES BEFORE THE SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE—A MODIFIED ANTI-POLYGAMY BILL INTRODUCED —GEORGE REYNOLDS' CONVICTION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Mrs. Spencer, of Washington; Mrs. Wells, wife of Daniel H. Wells, of Salt Lake City, and Selna Young Williams, daughter of the late Brigham Young, had an informal interview with members of the Senate Judiciary Committee this morning, in which they urged the repeal of the Anti-Poligamy law of 1862. During the afternoon, Senator Christiancy reported as a substitute for a pending bill a new measure amending the Revised Statutes so as to provide that every person who has a husband or wife living] who, in a Territory or other place over which the United States has exclusive jurisdiction, marries another, whether married or single, and any man who hereafter simultaneously or on the same day marries more than one woman, in a Territory or other place over which the United States has exclusive jurisdiction, shall be deemed guilty of bigamy and be punished by a fine of not more than $500 and by imprisonment for a term of not more than five years; but this section shall not extend to any person by reason of any former marriage, whose husband or wife by such marriage is absent for five successive years, and is not known to such person to be living, nor to any person by reason of any former marriage which has been dissolved by a decree of a competent court, nor to any person by reason of any former marriage which has been pronounced void by a decree of a competent court on the grounds of the nullity of the marriage contract. The foregoing provisions are not to affect the prosecution or punishment of any offense already committed against the provisions of law. The President is authorized to grant amnesty to such classes of offenders against the Anti-Polygamy law, and on such conditions and under such limitations as he shall think proper, but no such amnesty shall have effect unless the conditions thereof shall have been complied with. The issue of plural marriages, known as Mormon marriages, in cases in which such marriages have been solemnized according to the rites of the Mormon sect in any Territory of the United States, and if such issue shall have been born before the first day of November, 1879, are legitimatized and shall be entitled to all the rights of heirs and next of kin of their parents. Polygamists are disqualified from performing jury duty.

George Reynolds, the Utah polygamist, whose case was recently decided in the United States Supreme Court, filed to-day, through his counsel, Biddle & Sheeks, a petition for a rehearing, upon the ground that his sentence in the lower court to two years' imprisonment at hard labor was illegal, and contrary to the provisions of section 5,352 of the Revised Statutes. It is true that the statute says nothing about hard labor, but that point was not raised, and is improbable that the petitioner's plea for a rehearing will be granted.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 20.—At a meeting of the Anti-Polygamy Society to-day the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That we have appealed to our country-women to join us in urging Congress to pass laws to enable the courts to arrest simply for further polygamy. It was not the Gentiles, but the Utah Legislature, composed almost entirely of polygamists, which took the right of dower from the Utah wives of Gentiles, a Mormon robbery but shabbily compensated for by the granting of the electoral franchise. The anti-polygamists of Utah being in the minority, would be unable, if they desired, to afflict the Mormons or rob them. The Gentiles have paid for or created what they own in Utah. In mining they have $20,000,000 invested and are as much interested as the Mormons in maintaining personal rights. Since the announcement of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Reynolds case, there are no signs in Utah of a change of sentiment in regard to polygamy. The Congress that passed the act of 1862, that sustained the law are denounced by all Mormon editors and preachers, and there is a determination to adhere to polygamy almost universally expressed. If, under existing circumstances, Congress should grant amnesty to polygamists or adjourn without action, it would be regarded by the Mormons as a triumph of God and His saints over their enemies. Instead of granting amnesty for the past on mere promised obedience in the future, we ask Congress to enforce the existing prohibition of polygamy in the future. The difficulty of enforcing the law arises from the impossibility of securing legal evidence of plural marriages, and from the fact that jurors, grand and petit, are largely polygamous. Let Congress provide that these shall be excluded from the jury lists, and that polygamous marriages may be proved by the same evidences as is received in civil actions, and the courts could at once place polygamy in a process of ultimate extinction, which is all we ask. Such a law could not be abused. It would be entirely within the control of the Government. Thus can Congress force the abandonment of polygamy, and have not even the appearance of harsh treatment of the Mormons. These polygamous delegates charge that dram-drinking, dram-selling, prostitution, and kindred vices were unknown in Utah previous to the advent of the Gentiles, when it is a matter of public notoriety that Brigham Young owned a large distillery which supplied Utah saints and many outsiders with whisky; that Zion's Institution deals largely in intoxicating drinks; that it is a well-known fact that at the meetings of the Mormon priesthood, presided over by Brigham Young, every man confessed himself guilty of adultery outside of his polygamous relations, and that Mormon preachers publicly lament the great number of illegitimate births on purely Mormon settlements.

SOUTH CAROLINA TITLES TO PROPERTY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—A decision was rendered by the United States Supreme Court to-day in the case of J. De Treville, plaintiff in error, against Robert Smalls. This was a suit to recover possession of a certain tract of land in the Town of Beaufort, S. C., sold for taxes during the late war by the United States District Commissioners, under the act of Congress for the collection of taxes in insurrectionary districts, passed March 13, 1863. The case was brought here upon a writ of error to test the validity of the so-called tax sale titles, by virtue of which more than half the land in Beaufort County, S. C., is now held. It is maintained by the former owners of the lands in controversy that the act of Congress levying the tax and imposing a penalty of 50 per cent. upon delinquents, is in violation of the second section of the first article of the Constitution; that the proceedings of the Commissioners prior to the sale were irregular; and that the certificates given by them to purchasers are invalid as conveyances of title. This court, however, sustains the judgment of the lower tribunal, by holding that the act of Congress in question is not unconstitutional; that the tax sale certificates are themselves presumptive evidence of all antecedent facts essential to their validity, and that they can be overthrown only by showing that the property which they conveyed was not subject to tax, that the taxes upon it had been paid previous to the sale, or that it had been redeemed. In the present case no evidence is offered sufficient to rebut the presumptive regularity and validity of the tax sale certificates, and the judgment of the Circuit Court is, therefore, affirmed. Mr. Justice Strong delivered the opinion, Mr. Justice Field dissenting. This decision, it is stated, will quiet title to more than 2,000 pieces of property in South Carolina.

THE LATE CALEB CUSHING.

CITIZENS OF MASSACHUSETTS IN WASHINGTON HONORING THE MEMORY OF THE DEAD STATESMAN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—A number of citizens of Massachusetts, with ladies and friends, attended the public meeting at Masonic Temple to-night to manifest their respect for the late Caleb Cushing. Among those present were the Massachusett's Congressional delegation and Attorney-General Devens, who presided over the meeting. Major Ben Perley Poore submitted resolutions suited to the occasion and delivered a brief address on the character of the deceased. Representatives Loring and Banks, Senator Dawes, Richard S. Spofford, and Mr. Faunce, (the last-named President of the Massachusetts State Association, also addressed the meeting, the members of Congress alluding particularly to the remarkable traits in Mr. Cushing's character, his great learning, and varied public services, which, they said, placed him not only among the most prominent public men of Massachusetts, but among the great men of the United States. The resolutions having been adopted, Gen. Butler said that the character of Mr. Cushing was worthy of a more general recognition and more than a passing tribute, and therefore he moved the appointment of a committee, with a view to proceedings in the Hall of the House of Representatives similar to those recently held there in memory of the late Prof. Joseph Henry. The resolution was adopted, and the Chairman appointed as the committee Representatives Loring, Butler, Banks, and Robinson.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1879.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan to-day amounted to $6,956,350.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $480,940 63, and from Customs $290,354 40.

There is no perceptible change in the condition of Associate Justice Hunt, who is still dangerously ill.

The Senate and House Committees on the Census held a joint meeting to-day, at which all the main features of the bill introduced by Representative Cox, of New-York, were agreed to, excepting his provision in regard to the manner of appointing the census Supervisors. This feature was laid over for consideration at the next meeting.

Hon. Beverly Tucker, who is now in this city, is receiving the surprised congratulations of his old friends upon his reappearance in the flesh. Through some error, telegraphic or otherwise, when Beverly Douglas, of Virginia, died recently, Mr. Tucker was announced in provincial journals as the deceased. Several newspapers published obituaries of Mr. Tucker, who is finding it a somewhat wearisome business to account for his presence Here after he has been killed by telegraph and accorded decent burial by the press.

Mr. Maish, of Pennsylvania, introduced in the House to-day 40 separate bills of the following tenor: "Be it enacted, &c., that there be paid to ——— of ——— County, Penn., out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of ——— dollars in full compensation for the use and occupation of his dwelling and store during the late war, and for property belonging to him taken and used by the said troops." The aggregate amount of the bills is $67,131. They were all referred to the Committee on War Claims.

The Commissioner of Pensions has issued a series of rules in regard to the claims for arrears under the bill lately passed by Congress. They are as follows: First, that as soon as practicable after the Arrears bill lately passed by Congress shall have been approved by the President he will issue and publish instructions for the guidance of all persons who are entitled to arrears under its provisions; second, no claim for arrears under the provisions of the bill due to a pensioner already upon the rolls will be adjusted until Congress shall have appropriated the money for the payment of such claims; third, in the meantime inquiries made by interested persons in individual cases will be filed, but no answer made until they are taken up for adjustment.

The bill of Mr. Willis, of New-York, in relation to the Washington monument proposes that hereafter the work on the monument shall be treated as Government work, carried out by officers of the Government, and paid for by appropriations of the people's money, made year by year, till the work is completed. It also provides a Board of Managers, to consist of the President of the United States, the Secretary of War, the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army, and the Chairmen of the Senate and House Committees on Public Buildings. The Chief Engineer is made custodian of the funds, and is to disburse the same on vouchers certified by the engineer in charge of the work. The board is required to make a report annually to Congress of the progress of the work and the expenditure of the money.

In the executive session of the Senate this afternoon Mr. Edmunds delivered an elaborate speech in advocacy of a resolution, submitted by him, which provides for terminating so much of the treaty of Washington as relates to the fisheries by giving the notice required by its provisions. Mr. Edmunds' speech set forth in detail the statistical arguments, with which the public are familiar, showing that the interests of the United States, in view of the operations of the treaty after either of the Halifax Commission, would be promoted by the abrogation of the fishery clauses at as early a date as possible. By the terms of the treaty of Washington, which was ratified in June, 1871, the fisheries provisions are to continue in force for the period of 10 years from the date at which the laws were passed to put them into operation, and, further, until the expiration of a year after either of the high contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of its wish to terminate them. Senator Edmunds' resolution was, on his motion, referred to the Foreign Relations Committee. Contrary to present appearances, it will be adopted by the Senate without opposition, and President Hayes will promptly thereafter give the required notice to the Government of Great Britain.

ROBBED WHILE TRAVELING.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF DIAMONDS AND MONEY STOLEN FROM A NEW-YORK DIAMOND DEALER.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 20.—The following information was given to the Police to-day. Detectives do not believe the story, and, it is said, they think the money was lost in New-Orleans. The Police memorandum reads: "Mr. A. Seligman, of New-York, diamond dealer at No. 423 Broadway, started last Saturday evening from New-Orleans to this city, by way of Montgomery, and this morning, when he arose from sleep, he discovered that a package containing diamonds valued at $3,600, together with $900 in money, was missing. The package was in an inside vest pocket. The vest, with other articles of clothing, was folded and placed under a pillow. His pistol and watch were both left untouched. The package contained nine $100 bills marked with the letter "S" in the right lower corner of each bill. The package contained seven pairs of solitaire diamond ear-rings, weighing from two to seven and a half carats each, three cluster rings, one of nine and two of seven stones; two sets of studs, one of two carats, and the other one and three-quarter carats, and 24 loose brilliants, weighing altogether eight carats."

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

HAVANA, Jan. 20.—According to the laws creating the new municipalities, Mayors will exercise the functions of censorship over publications. Captain-General Campos, in a circular explaining the duties of censorship, says the public journals may discuss decorously all acts of the Administration, and discussion of the slavery question will be allowed so long as it does not go to the extent of exciting the negroes or fall into vain declamation against an evil everybody deplores.

Three hundred and eighty-two immigrants arrived to-day from the Canary Islands.

The pleasure-yacht Resolute, of New-York, has arrived from St. Thomas. All on board are well. She will probably remain here 10 days.

DETERMINED TO BEAT MME. ANDERSON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Miss May Marshall, of Chicago, began here to-night a walk of 2,700 quarter miles in 2,700 quarter hours. Before starting she made a speech in which she said that O'Leary, a Chicago man, had beaten England's best walkers, and that it was her purpose to show that a Chicago woman could beat Mme. Anderson, or any other English woman. She will conclude the feat, if successful, on the evening of Feb. 17. Six sworn time-keepers will keep her time.

THAWING OUT DYNAMITE CARTRIDGES.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 20.—Another explosion of dynamite occurred to-day at the Gunpowder Water works, a few miles from the city and near Shaft No. 13. It is said that nine cartridges, 1¼ inches in diameter and 9 or 10 inches in length, were place in the boiler-house, near the boiler attached to the shaft, for the purpose of being "thawed out." Soon after the cartridges exploded tearing the boiler-shed into fragments, knocking the boiler a distance of 50 feet, and fatally injuring John Holson, the engineer, and Michael Burke, a blacksmith.

STATE LAWS AND PROBLEMS

EXCISE LICENSES BY AUCTION.

THE SWEDISH PLAN TO BE EMBODIED IN A BILL TO BE INTRODUCED IN THE ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Mr. Jonathan Ogden, of Kings, will probably introduce a bill before long embodying a new idea of the Excise question. While the idea is new to this country, it is old in Sweden, where the plan of regulating the liquor business has been for some time materially that to be submitted to the attention of the Legislature. The bill will be the result of suggestions made by Mr. Alfred E. White, the owner of some improved tenements in the Sixth Ward of Brooklyn. He has seen the importance of making efforts to stop the granting of more licenses than are absolutely necessary, and he wishes to secure a law that can be enforced. Substantially his plan is as follows: The number of licenses to be issued for Brooklyn or any other city shall be fixed by the Board of Aldermen; in towns it may be fixed by the Supervisors. In Brooklyn each year they shall determine that one license only shall be granted for each 500 or 1,000 of the population. The number of licenses having been fixed, they shall be sold at auction to the highest bidder. The purchaser of a license shall give bonds, and be a proper person to receive a license, and the price for any license shall not be lower than the price now demanded. A bill embodying this plan was, it seems, passed in the Massachusetts Legislature and vetoed by Gov. Talbot, who does not look favorably upon license. It is claimed for the plan that it would do away with the possibility of political favoritism in the issue of licenses; that it would increase the revenue to the city in which it was adopted, and insure decent saloons and respect for the law. The tendency of the business would be into more responsible hands. It is known that Mr. White that the liquor-dealers make twice as much money as any other retailers, and that they pay much higher rents for stores than any other class of occupants.

INTERESTING TO DENTISTS.

A BILL REQUIRING A REGISTRY OF PRACTITIONERS TO BE KEPT.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Mr. Trowbridge, of Kings, a day or two ago introduced a Dentists bill, which escaped notice at first. It provides that all persons practicing dentistry, including dental students, shall, on or before May 1, 1879, register their names as dentists, or dental students, in the County Clerk's office of their respective counties, together with their term of pupilage, years of dental practice, and year of graduation from any dental college, with the date of license from the State Dental Society. No person shall practice the art of dentistry in any of its branches, operative or mechanical, after May 1, 1879, who has not attended two full courses of lectures in a dental or medical college. Nothing in the act is to apply to persons who have been actually continuously in the practice of dentistry since Jan. 1, 1876, and the penalty for violation of the act is to be a misdemeanor, punishable by $50 to $300 fine and six months' imprisonment. The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee, which will, no doubt, hear from the old school of dentists before long. There are several professional dentists' cases in it, and one or two dentists here say that it does not appear to have come from dentists at all.

THE MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—Mr. Flynn, of Kings, will to-morrow introduce a resolution calling upon the Bank Superintendent to report to the Assembly, at his earliest convenience, what is the exact condition of the Manhattan Institution for Savings in the City of New-York, and what is the relation of pending legal proceedings to the solvency, and whether, under the laws of this State, the senior proprietorship of the United States Treasury, in its assets of reissued registered bonds, is compatible with the continued existence of said savings bank? And whether further, and if so, what legislation is necessary to aid either said bank or its depositors?

NEW-JERSEY'S LAW-MAKERS.

FRESH LEGISLATION FOR JERSEY CITY—BILLS INTRODUCED—NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR.

TRENTON, Jan. 20.—Much interest has been manifested in various sections of the State as to the manner in which the Republicans of Hudson County would utilize the splendid victory achieved by them at the recent election. The particularly big plum to be plucked by the party, in a local aspect, is the control of the local Government of Jersey City. Two years ago the Democrats recaptured their own stronghold, and since then have given the people a Government as disgraceful as it has been partisan. It was the popular revolt against the rule of the rabble that made the Republican triumph a possible thing. The Republican members of the Assembly from Jersey City held a caucus in Taylor's Hotel yesterday morning to consider what reforms are needed, and what legislation should be offered. They concluded to wipe out the present extravagant system of government with its five or six executive boards of five or six members each, and to remand the powers exercised by the several local boards to the Board of Aldermen and the Mayor. The Police, Fire, and Works Commissioners are to be abolished, and the executive labors are to be supervised by committees of the Board of Aldermen. The Mayor is to nominate the heads of the departments, such as the Chief of Police; the Aldermen are to confirm or reject, and they are to receive their commissions directly from the Aldermen. That the scheme is not a partisan one is evident from the fact that Jersey City is a Democratic city, and the Board of Aldermen and Mayor are to be elected by the people. The Republicans offer their compensation in the cutting off of $200,000 needless expenditures, by simplifying the government, and in the fact that under the new system the city will have a class of officials who will not obtain those that now control them. A bill embodying the new system of government was to have been presented by Mr. Dusenberry this evening, but it was deferred till to-morrow.

The Senate had been in session for less than an hour this evening when the Governor sent in a batch of nominations for their action. In executive session W. H. Lloyd was confirmed Judge of the Warren County. That county has risen into notoriety as the home of the little Tweed Ring, most of whom stand in a fair way of going to State Prison. Mr. Morrow was counsel for some of the indicted officials, but though he is not known to have taken any active part in the crusade against the local thieves, his nomination is pronounced by those who have taken part in it to be a very acceptable one. His appointment to fill a vacancy, and he will at once take his seat on the bench. Among the names which were referred were those of Judge Lilly, of the Court of Errors, and of R. S. Jenkins, who, as the Prosecutor of Camden County, so vigorously prosecuted Hunter, both of which are renominations. Senator Sewall introduced a bill this evening which was probably suggested by the disgraceful exhibition of which each execution in the State of late years has been the occasion. It cuts off the attendance at hangings of the crowds of morbid curiosity-seekers who usually gather at them, and provides that none shall attend save 12 Grand Jurors, to be named by the court; 12 reputable Deputies, to be named by the Sheriff; the Sheriff's officers, and the family of the doomed man. A violation of the act is to be regarded as a contempt of court.

About 35 bills were introduced into the House. Among them are one from Mr. Dewitt providing for the overwhelming of the County Commissioners, instead of the Freeholders; one by Mr. Crane, reducing the salaries of the Essex County Judges and Prosecutor; one by Mr. Conkling, reducing the salary of the Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court to $3,500, and the Associates to $3,000, and one by Mr. Duryea, exempting parsonages from taxation.

CONTINUING THE PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—The annual meeting and election of Directors of the Permanent Exhibition was held to-day. The report shows that the receipts last year were $42,246 and the expenses $45,872. The liabilities of the concern are $380,807, and the assets are set down at about, $430,000.

STILL BALLOTING IN WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 20.—The Republican caucus at Madison reassembled this evening and commenced balloting at once. Up to midnight 25 ballots were taken with varying results. The prospects are good for an all night sitting. The twenty-fifth ballot stood: Keyes, 20; Carpenter, 33; Howe, 20; Washburn, 5; McFelridge, 1.

SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 20.—The following is the Supreme Court, General Term, calendar for Tuesday, Jan. 21. Nos. 33, 64, 72, 76, 90, 92, 310, 18, 35, 101, 102, 103, 3, 16, 25.

FROZEN WHILE GOING TO CHURCH.

CORNWALL, Ontario, Jan. 20.—John G. Ferguson, a farmer, was frozen to death in a cutter while on his way to church, at Williamstown, yesterday.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—In the Court of Appeals to-day, the proceedings were as follows: No. 53—Isaac G. Gale, respondent, vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, appellant; argued by Mathew Hale for appellant, E. Countryman for respondent. No. 54—Wesley C. Miller, appellant, vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York, respondent; argued by Elliot Sanford for appellant, D. J. Dean for respondent. No. 60—Thomas Clark, Sr., respondent, vs. The Central Park Railroad Company, appellant; argued by Henry Bookstaver for appellant, William Allan for respondent.

The following is the day calendar for to-morrow: Nos. 62, 64, 65, 67, 68, 70, 71, 75. Motion calendar—Nos. 339, 342, 347, 352, 354, 355.

DESTRUCTION OF A WOOLEN MILL.

LOSS OF $200,000 IN PHILADELPHIA—FULL LIST OF THE INSURANCES.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 20.—A fire occurred this morning at the woolen mill of John Brown & Sons, at Eighth and Tasker-streets. The entire contents were destroyed, the bare walls of the building alone remaining. The losses on the building and machinery are about $200,000. The origin of the flames, which were first discovered on the third floor, is unknown. Several smaller fires have occurred at the same place within the past few years.

The insurance is about $250,000. On the storehouse or sheds, at Eighth and Mountain streets, there is an insurance of $16,000, divided as follows: On the building, $3,000 in the Commonwealth of Boston; on the machinery, $3,000 in the Citizen's of Pittsburg, and on stock, $2,500 in the Continental of New-York, $2,500 in the Guardian of London, $2,500 in the Columbia of New-York, and $2,500 in the German-America of New-York. The insurance on the main building is divided among the following companies: German-American, Hanover, and Queen, $7,500 each; Continental, Firemen's Fund of California; Orient, of Hartford; National, of Hartford; Republic, Liverpool and London and Globe, French, Commercial Union, Scottish Commercial; Ætna, of Harsford; Delaware and Mutual, of New-Orleans, $5,000 each, and $2,500 each in the following: Phœnix, of Brooklyn; Home, of Newark; New-York City, Newark; Teutonia, National, Allegheny, Fairfield, Revere, Hamburg-Bremen, Alliance, of Boston; Firemen's Mutual, Manufacturers and Mechanics, of Newark; Rochester, New-York, Transatlantic, City of Richmond, of Virginia; American Central, Faneuil Hall, of Boston; Royal Canadian, Western, Millville, N. J.; Phœnix, of Hartford; Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, Columbia, St. Paul, North-western National, People's, of New-Jersey; Virginia State; Farmers' of York, Penn.; Merchants' of New-York; Connecticut, Atlantic, of New-York; New-York Central, Roger Williams, Capitol City, People's, of Pitsburg; Citizens' of Pittsburg; Lycoming, of Pennsylvania; Springfield, Union, of Philadelphia; Tentonia, of Philadelphia; Citizens', of Missouri; United Firemen's, of Philadelphia; Lancaster, of Pennsylvania; Meriden, of Connecticut; Security, of Connecticut; Gloucester, of Massachusetts; Standard, of New-Jersey; Howard, of New-York; German, of Baltimore, New-York, and Boston; Mobile Underwriters, Kenton, of Kentucky; Trade, of New-Jersey; Rochester German, Merchants' and Mechanics', Newark City; Home, of California; Sun, of Philadelphia; Equitable, of Tennessee, and Ætna, of New-York, $3,750 each; Lancashire, $5,000.

OTHER LOSSES BY FIRE.

About 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire was discovered in the basement of Tiffany's three-story brick building No. 9 Tiffany-place, Brooklyn, occupied by Waters Brothers as a carpet-lining factory. The fire was occasioned by a spark struck from a nail which came in contact with the machinery, igniting a heap of cotton waste. Fortunately, but four or five persons were working in the building at the time. The flames spread so rapidly that the whole lower floor was in a blaze before the arrival of the firemen. Two sisters, Mary C. Rosenbrock and Sarah Rosenbrock, who were at work on the second floor, became so terrified that they jumped from a window into the street. Both escaped with slight contused wounds. The firemen, working energetically, soon extinguished the fire. The loss on stock and machinery, which is fully covered by insurance, amounts to $5,000.

Fire was discovered in the lecture-room of the Sunday school building attached to the Second Presbyterian Church, Newark, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. An alarm was given, and the Fire Department got to work promptly, but they were unable to save the building, as by daylight there was nothing left but the walls. The church itself was on fire at one time, but the flames were extinguished before any material damage was done. The loss is about $8,000, and is fully covered by insurance. The State Bank adjoining, is damaged about $2,500. The fire is supposed to have originated from the furnace. A slight fire occurred from the overheating of the furnace about a week ago, at which time the building was thoroughly overhauled, and the inspector pronounced it safe. William Axtell, a member of No. 1 Truck, was severely injured about the head by a falling beam.

Emmanuel congregational Church, at Moreland and Copeland streets, Boston Highlands, was burned this forenoon. The loss is $50,000, and the insurance about $35,000, in the following offices: Firemen's Insurance Company and the Shoe and Leather, each $7,000; Commonwealth, $7,000; New-York and Boston, $2,500; Mechanics' Mutual, of Boston, $7,000; Lorillard, of New-York, $4,000. The church was dedicated two years ago by the old Vine-Street Society.

A fire on the second floor of the three-story frame building in the rear of No. 1,909 First-avenue, owned by Thomas McNamara, who occupies the upper floor, caused a loss yesterday on the building and furniture of $1,000; insured in the Gebhard for $2,000.

The mills of W. L. Kidder, in Geneseo, Ill., which originally cost $37,000, together with $4,000 worth of stock, were destroyed by fire last evening. The stock is fully insured. The buildings are insured for $13,000.

The Occidental Hotel, A. Schultz's cigar factory, and other frame buildings, in Omaha, were burned early yesterday morning. Total loss, $20,000; insurance, $1,500.

A fire in Tallahassee, Fla., has destroyed the Episcopal Church rectory and school-house. The loss is $8,000.

THE EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: Royal Phelps, President; Benjamin H. Field and Abram DuBois, M. D., Vice-Presidents; John L. Riker, Treasurer; Charles M. Allin, M. D., Secretary. The report of the Directors acknowledged the receipt of a legacy from the estate of Mary W. Danser of $5,000; a donation of $500 from Mrs. A. T. Stewart, to be applied to the payment of current expenses; a gift of $4,000 from Miss Julia Rhinelander, to endow a free bed in perpetuity, in memory of her beloved father, and to be named for him the "William C. Rhinelander Free Bed;" a donation of $150 from Mrs. Le Grand Lockwood, and the same amount from Mr. Thomas Holland, each to constitute the donor a "Life Governor;" a gift of $25 from Mr. James Stokes, and one of the same amount from Mr. James McGee for the purchase of spectacles; and an appropriation of $1,000 by the Board of Apportionment from the Excise fund. The report of the surgeons showed that during the year 1878, 11,781 new patients had been admitted for treatment in the three departments of the eye, ear, and throat, and a total number, since the foundation of the infirmary, of 227,432. The Treasurer's report exhibited a very economical administration of the funds committed to his charge, the year closing without incurring any debt. A cordial invitation was extended by the Directors to the public for a personal and thorough inspection of every department of the infirmary, in the confidence that it will be seen that an immense amount of practical benevolence is there accomplished, and that its claims upon the generosity of the citizens of New-York are fully equal to those of any other charity in the City.

A SUIT BY GEN. HANCOCK.

A suit in which the plaintiffs are Major-Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, his wife, and daughter, and the defendants George W. Rand and others, proprietors of the St. Cloud Hotel, was before Judges Davis, Brady and Ingalls, in the General Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday, on an appeal by the plaintiffs. In November, 1873, Gen. Hancock and family went to live at the St. Cloud Hotel, agreeing to pay $385 per month for board and apartments. At the end of the month Gen. Hancock made a contract with the defendant for board and lodging for himself, wife, and daughter at the rate of $265 per month. This contract was continued until June, 1874. In the meantime the General's apartments in the hotel were entered three times by thieves, and robbed of property, amounting in the aggregate, $3,100, for the recovery of which sum plaintiff is now suing. The suit was referred to Horatio F. Averill, who made a report against Gen. Hancock on the ground that when he made a contract with the defendants there relations to him were changed, and they put off that responsibility which a hotel-keeper has toward a temporary visitor at his house. In other words, in the eye of the law, they became mere keepers of a boarding-house, so far as Gen. Hancock was concerned, and were relieved of the responsibility previously held toward him. It was from the judgment founded upon this report of the Referee that the appeal argued yesterday was made. Decision was reserved.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A PHRENOLOGIST.

Robert Dilks, aged 60, an Englishman, died suddenly, while reading a newspaper yesterday at his residence, No. 66 West Fourth-street. Mr. Dilks was a phrenologist, and was well known among the brokers, bankers, and merchants in and about Wall-street. For the past 20 years he almost daily canvassed that part of the City, and made money by "feeling" the heads of his patrons. Many of the business men down town have the "characters" still in their possession which "Dr." Dilks furnished them.

FAILURE OF A HARDWARE FIRM.

A schedule of the assets and liabilities of Messrs. George Guental & Son—the firm consisting of George and Louis Guental—hardware dealers, who made an assignment to Thomas Alexander, Jr., was filed in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. Their liabilities are $115,137 07; nominal assets, $119,693 41, and real assets, $41,012 95. The Assignee filed a bond for $55,000. The principal creditors are: George Law, $31,000; estate of George Barclay, $19,000 and George Ponsort, of France, $19,500.

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

THEIR PLACE IN POLITICS.

ACTIVITY OF THE RAILROAD LOBBY—GOVERNMENTAL SUPERVISION OVER THE PACIFIC ROADS—EXISTING ACTS AGAINST DISCRIMINATION—CONTINUED VIOLATION OF LAW BY THE UNION AND CENTRAL PACIFIC COMPANIES.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 19, 1879.

While one branch of the railroad lobby is working every available lever to raise the Texas Pacific scheme in Congressional favor, and another branch, headed by Huntington, of the Central Pacific, is doing all it can to oppose the Texas Pacific measure by diverting attention to the Southern Pacific Road, (which is being built without any subsidy,) with the ulterior view of maintaining the Central Pacific monopoly, officers of the Government and members of Congress have been examining into the manner in which the companies managing the present completed Pacific roads are performing their obligations to the Government and the public. It must be said that the information hitherto obtained shows a state of affairs which is very unsatisfactory. Although most of the railroad companies from which reports are required under the act of last year creating the Bureau of Railroad Accounts have cheerfully rendered such reports, the fact that the Union Pacific refused at first and complied, at last, reluctantly and under protest, and that the Central Pacific has disregarded the law completely, so that suits have had to be brought in the name of the Government to recover the fines imposed, show that these two great corporations, which together form a consolidated monopoly, are steadily hostile to any and every law asserting Governmental authority over them, and to every attempt of the Government to exercise its right of supervision over the manner in which they transact the commercial transportation business of the country. Whenever the Government, or some other railroad company, or a citizen of the United States whose rights under the Pacific Railroad acts have been disregarded by the members of this monopoly, move in the matter of redress, Gould and Huntington step forward with their army of lawyers, and protracted and never-ending litigation is the consequence. The Thurman Funding act, which became a law last Summer, provided not only for final payment of the Union and Central Pacific Companies' bonded indebtedness to the Government, but also for the enforcement of the rights of the United States in other respects under previous acts of Congress. The question of the ultimate liquidation of the maturing liabilities of those companies to the Government, which was the leading object of the Funding act, having been thus disposed of by it—although a suit involving its constitutionality is pending in the Supreme Court of the United States—attention is now directed to the fact that the Union Pacific Company especially still continues to disregard its obligations to the Kansas Pacific and other branches of the Pacific Railroad system, the Government of the United States, and the people at large with respect to the operation of its road in connection with the branch lines as one continuous line, without discrimination of any kind. The result is that not only are the interests of the companies named seriously affected, but the business interests of the public are greatly injured, and the rights, as well as the security of the United States in all the branch roads, are materially endangered. The law prohibiting this subject are explicit. First, section 12 of the act approved July 1, 1862—the original Pacific Railroad act—provides that—

"The track upon the entire line of railroad and branches shall be of uniform width, to be determined by the Secretary of the Interior, so that, when completed, cars can be run from the Missouri River to the Pacific coast; the grades and curves shall not exceed the maximum established for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; the whole line of said railroad and branches and telegraph shall be operated and used for all purposes of communication, travel, and transportation, so far as the public and Government are concerned, as one continuous line, and shall afford equal facilities in all respects to each equal advantages and facilities as to rates, time, and transportation, without any discrimination of any kind on account of the ownership of any or either of said companies, or adverse to the road or business of any or either of the others."

The roads having been completed, and the Union Pacific Company having from the first refused to comply with this organic act, in 1874 Congress passed a penal act providing that there should be added to the above-named section of the act of 1864 the following words:

"And any officer or agents of the companies authorized to construct the aforesaid roads, or of any company engaged in operating either of said roads, who shall refuse to operate and use the road and telegraph under his control, and which he is engaged in operating, for all purposes of communication, travel, and transportation, so far as the public and the Government are concerned, as one continuous line, or shall refuse in such operation and use, to afford and secure to each of said roads equal advantages and facilities as to rates, time, or transportation, with the discrimination of any kind in favor of, or adverse to, the road or business of any or either of said companies, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000, and may be imprisoned not less than six months. In case of failure or refusal of the

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION—Jan. 20.

SUMMARY.

In the Senate, among other bills introduced, was one to retire the national bank circulation and to provide for an elastic currency. Mr. Morgan reported a series of resolutions, which had been agreed upon by the Democrats in caucus, as a substitute for Mr. Edmunds' resolutions, reciting in effect that the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments are as binding as any other part of the Constitution, and declaring that the punishment of violators of election rights rests with the State Governments, and not with the United States. The consideration of the Patent bill was then resumed in Committee of the Whole, and, after various amendments had been acted upon, the bill was reported to the Senate. Without taking final action the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, under the regular call of the States, a large number of bills were introduced, among them being one to prevent the adulteration of food and drink; one to repeal all laws regarding the appointment and pay of Election Supervisors; and one by Mr. Springer, of Illinois, equalizing the representation of the various States in Congress. Mr. Potter asked leave to offer a resolution for the investigation of the cipher dispatches, but Mr. Butler objected. The bill for the settlement of outstanding claims against the District of Columbia was then considered in Committee of the Whole and passed.

SENATE.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War inclosing letters from Gens. Sherman, Sheridan, and Terry recommending an appropriation of $125,000 for the erection of military head-quarters at Fort Snelling, Minn. The Secretary concurs in the recommendation. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a communication from the Secretary of War inclosing a letter of Major Ludlow, of the Engineer Corps, in regard to estimates for the protection from overflow of fortification sites on the Delaware River, and a letter from the Chief of Engineers submitting estimates for the cost of certain repairs at Sandy Hook, N. J. Referred to the Committee on Commerce at the request of Mr. Conkling, of New-York, to be considered in connection with the River and Harbor Appropriation bill.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. DORSEY, of Arkansas—Making an appropriation for the support of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia for revision.

By Mr. HARRIS, of Tennessee—To empower the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to revise, correct, or annul special assessments, upon the written application of any person whose real property in said District has been assessed, and providing for an appeal to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia from the action of the Commissioners in respect to such application by any person feeling aggrieved thereby. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. COCKRELL, of Missouri—To provide a uniform national currency; to retire the notes of the national banks, and to prohibit their incorporation and their issue of notes; to utilize silver and silver coin, and provide for the issue of silver and gold certificates; to provide for the redemption or payment of the bonds of the United States and the issue of bonds bearing a lower rate of interest, and to provide for the circulation of the proceeds of such currency to meet the business interests and wants of the people. Laid on the table, to be called up hereafter by Mr. Cockrell for the purpose of submitting remarks in favor of its passage.

ARMY REORGANIZATION.

Messrs. CONKLING and KERNAN, of New-York, presented a preamble and resolution of the New-York Legislature opposing the passage of the bill to reorganize the Army, or at least that portion of it relating to the Ordnance Department. United States Senator and ordnance officer. Laid on the table, the bill having been reported to the Senate.

PENSION BILLS.

Mr. BRUCE, of Mississippi, from the Committee on Pensions, reported favorably on the bill to increase the pension of Dr. Mary E. Walker. Placed on the calendar. [It increased her pension to $20 per month].

Mr. WITHERS, of Virginia, from the same committee, reported favorably on the House bill granting a pension to Eliza B. Anderson, widow of Gen. Robert Anderson. Placed on the calendar.

STATE RIGHT RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. MORGAN, of Alabama, submitted the following resolutions, intended to be substitutes for the resolutions of the Senator from Vermont, [Mr. Edmunds]:

First—As the judgment of the Senate that the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments to the United States are as valid and binding as any other part of the Constitution; that the people of the United States have conferred no power in the enforcement of the whole Constitution in every State and in the Territories of the United States; and that it is alike the right and duty of the United States to maintain all the powers delegated to them, to inforce said amendments, and to protect every citizen in the exercise of all the rights thereby secured.

Second—That the Government of the United States and the Governments of the several States are distinct, and each has citizens of its own, who owe it allegiance and are entitled to, within its jurisdiction it exercises, exact that the Government of the United States is one of delegated powers alone: its authority is defined and limited by the Constitution of the powers not granted by that instrument nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States respectively or to the people; and that no right can be asserted under the Constitution, or secured though the laws of the United States, except such as the Government of the United States has the authority to grant or secure.

Third—That the Constitution of the United States has not conferred the right of suffrage upon any one, and the United States has no citizens of their own creation in the States; but the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution has invested the citizens of the United States with a new security for a right, which is not to be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and it is within the jurisdiction of the Government of the United States, which Congress may exert by appropriate legislation, to prevent a denial or abridgement by a State of the right of a citizen to vote, when such denial or abridgement is on account of race or color or previous condition of servitude of the voter.

Fourth—That when such right to vote is denied or abridged by the conduct of a person who is not so acting by the authority and in obedience to the laws of a State, the jurisdiction to punish such conduct is in the State Government, and is not in the Government of the United States.

Laid on the table for the present. [The above resolutions were agreed upon by the Democrats in caucus, and Mr. Morgan was authorized to present them to the Senate.]

A NEW ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, submitted a resolution that at the conclusion of the morning business each day, after this day, the Senate will proceed to the consideration of the calendar, and continue such consideration until 5:30 o'clock; that bills not objected to shall be considered, each Senator being entitled to speak five minutes. Agreed to.

THE PATENT BILL.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed consideration of the unfinished business, being the bill to amend the Patent laws, the pending question being on the amendment of Mr. DAVIS, of Illinois, "That it shall not be lawful to grant any reissue of any patent for any invention except the invention which was embraced in the original patent." After a brief discussion it was agreed to—yeas 39, nays none.

The bill having been considered in Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate, the question being on concurring in the amendments made in committee.

Mr. WINDOM, of Minnesota, moved to lay aside the bill temporarily and take up the Naval Appropriation bill. In explanation of his motion, he said his object was to give time to prepare an amendment which would make the bill more acceptable to his constituents.

EXECUTIVE BUSINESS.

Pending discussion, the Senate, on motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, at 2:30 P. M., went into executive session, and, when the doors were reopened, adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NEW BILLS INTRODUCED.

Under the call of States the following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. HENDEE, of Vermont—For the payment of interest on the funded debt of the District of Columbia, and for refunding the said debt.

By Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts—To regulate the rank of the staff of the Marine Corps.

By Mr. COX, of New-York—For the permanent accommodation of the Library of Congress.

Also, amending the laws in relation to steam vessels.

Also, setting apart a portion of Bedloe's Island in New-York Harbor for the use of the Marine Hospital service.

By Mr. EICKHOFF, of New-York—Amending the Navigation laws.

By Mr. WRIGHT, of Pennsylvania—To prevent adulteration in articles of food and drink.

By Mr. TUCKER, of Virginia, (by request)—Regulating the compensation of railroads for carrying the mails.

By Mr. MONEY, of Mississippi—To pay certain mail contractors of the Southern States for carrying mails prior to the war.

By Mr. KLOTZ, of Louisiana—Granting right of way and making a grant of land to the New-Orleans, Texas and Colorado Railroad.

By Mr. DURHAM, of Kentucky—To repeal all laws in regard to the appointment and pay of Supervisors of Election and their aids.

By Mr. TURNER, of Kentucky—To regulate charges on Pullman palace and other sleeping-cars patented by the United States.

By Mr. WHITTHORNE, of Tennessee—Amending the rules of the House so that every Tuesday shall be set apart for the consideration of business on the public calendar.

By Mr. BENNETT, of Tennessee—Making the trade and Mexican dollars a legal tender.

By Mr. BURCHARD, of Illinois, to authorize the issue of coin certificates in lieu of gold and silver certificates for deposit in the Treasury.

By Mr. LATHROP, of Illinois, for Pullee regulations in the various Indian reservations.

By Mr. DUNNELL, of Minnesota, repealing all acts relative to the pre-emption of public lands.

Also for the survey of and sale of public lands.

By Mr. LOVING, of Massachusetts, amending the laws in regard to violations of the elective franchise.

THE CIPHER DISPATCHES.

The business of the District of Columbia having come up under the rule at 2 o'clock, Mr. POTTER, of New-York, asked Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, Chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, to yield to him as that he might offer a resolution connected with the investigation of electoral frauds.

Mr. BLACKBURN asked whether the resolution would lead to discussion.

Mr. POTTER replied that his purpose was to move to suspend the rules.

Mr. BLACKBURN said that with that understanding he would yield the floor.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, said that he proposed to object to the offering of the resolution unless there could be some debate upon it.

Mr. POTTER said that he understood that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Butler] would not occupy much time, and he also understood that the gentleman from Maine [Mr. Reed] desired to discuss the resolution. He therefore suggested that it be allowed to report the resolution to-morrow after the reading of the Journal.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Pennsylvania, called for the reading of the resolution.

The resolution was read. It recites that certain alleged telegrams in cipher have been published indicating that attempts were made after the Presidential election of 1876 to influence, by money or other fraudulent methods, the vote of Florida or the action of canvassing officers in the States of Florida, South Carolina, and Oregon. It, therefore, directs the committee on the investigation of election frauds to inquire into, and into any other matter connected with such election which in its judgment may be proper, with power to send for persons and papers, and to report at any time. Also appropriating $10,000 for the purpose of defraying expenses.

Mr. HALE, of Maine, said he hoped there would be no objection to the resolution.

The SPEAKER said that objection had been made, and the question was that there was already a motion to suspend the rules pending since last Monday.

Mr. CONGER, of Michigan, remarked (satirically) that he disliked very much the delay of a single day.

Mr. POTTER reported that the gentleman should try and have his own side of the House withdraw its objection.

The matter then went over, with the understanding that the resolution is to be reported to-morrow.

THE DAVENPORT AND BLODGETT INVESTIGATION.

Mr. KNOTT, of Kentucky, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, reported a resolution to defray the expenses of the Davenport and Blodgett investigations ordered to be made by that committee. Adopted.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The House, then, at 2:50, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Hartzell, of Illinois, in the chair, on the bill to provide for the settlement of all outstanding claims against the District of Columbia, and conferring jurisdiction thereof on the Court of Claims.

Mr. EDEN, of Illinois, opposed the bill as conferring unlimited jurisdiction and opening the door to all sorts of claims for damages in connection with changes of grade, &c. He offered an amendment limiting the jurisdiction to cases of contract arising since 1871. Agreed to.

After several amendments had been offered and rejected, the committee rose and the bill was reported to the House and passed.

On motion of Mr. BLACKBURN, Thursday, Jan. 30, was set aside for the consideration of bills reported from the District Committee.

EQUAL REPRESENTATION.

Mr. SPRINGER, of Illinois, introduced a bill to secure to the people of every State equal and just representation. Referred. It provides that after the next census the Legislature of each State shall apportion the State under the census, and, moreover, that when more than two members are elected, the State shall be divided into districts of three members each as far as possible, and when there are two and Representatives, that is, over three or six or nine, &c., there shall be one district, consisting of five members. In districts consisting of three members every elector shall vote for only two members of Congress, and in districts entitled to five members every elector shall vote for three members. Mr. SPRINGER presented, in connection with the bill, a statement showing that under it there would have been elected at the last November election from the Southern States 34 Republicans instead of six, (or a Republican gain of 28,) while the Democrats would have realized a like gain in the North; that the general result would be the same, in short, that Republican minorities at the South and Democratic minorities at the North would have been equally represented in Congress, and that the 4,000,000 of colored people would control the election of 22 members in the following States: Alabama, 3; Arkansas, 1; Georgia, 3; Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 2; North Carolina, 2; South Carolina, 2; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 2; Virginia, 2.

The House, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

William G. Thompson, of Iowa, to be Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho Territory; William K. Burchinell to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Fair Play, Col.; Eli Van Volkenburg, Hillsdale, Mich.; William E. Stewart, South Haven, Mich.; C.V.R. Pond, Quincy, Mich.; Robert Root, Portland, Mich.; John F. Ford, Cheboygan, Mich.; Lewis C. Mead, Ovid, Mich.; David Hebert, Holly, Mich.; John Phipps, East Plainville, Mich.; Charles W. Woods, Burlington, Wis.; George Richardson, Fort Howard, Wis.; William H. Waterbury, Augusta, Wis.; Samuel M. Clark, Keokuk, Iowa; Augustus H. Hamilton, Ottumwa, Iowa; James F. Vaughan, Lawrenceburg, Ind.; John Walker, Aurora, Ind.; Philip E. Ezekial, Beaufort, S. C.; Charles M. Thompson, Opelousas, La.; Alonzo E. Haynes, Eureka, Cal.; Louis A. Hiltch, Chico, Cal.; Joseph H. Lomas, Colusa, Cal.; William C. Hopping, Sacramento City, Cal.; Albert Wright, Healdsburg, Cal.

FOUND GUILTY OF FORGERY.

The case of John Jones, alias Isaac Hoffman, a resident of New-Jersey, charged with uttering a forged check for $150, drawn on the Chatham National Bank, on C. Godfrey Gunther's Sons, in payment for a seal-skin sacque, was submitted to the jury by Judge Gildersleeve, in General Sessions, yesterday. A verdict of guilty was rendered, and, at the prisoner's request, sentence was postponed until Monday next.

SUIT FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.

Suit for breach of promise of marriage has been brought in the City Court of Brooklyn by Sarah Anne Garbett against Lawson Creighton, of No. 7 High-street. Miss Garbett claims $20,000, and Creighton, who was arrested on a warrant issued by Judge McCue, has given $3,000 bail to appear and defend the suit. The complaint alleges that a year ago the defendant, who is a tea merchant, doing business in this City, promised to marry her. The marriage was fixed for August last, but in that month Creighton asked to have the ceremony deferred until the 25th of December following. In the meantime Miss Garbett, relying on the defendant's promise to marry her, spent $2,500 on a wedding trousseau, and, moreover, suffered Creighton to lead her from the paths of virtue. The case will be tried at an early day.

DECISIONS IN THE COURTS.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

U. S. 5s '81, R.		U. S. 4s C., small	
$10,000....104		40,000.....	99⅞
7,000....105⅞		U. S. 4s R., 1907.	
U. 4½s R., '91.		500.....	100
10,000.....108			

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

La. 7s con.		No. Missouri 1st.	Harlem.
$1,000..... 62¾		3,000.....107⅜	100.....143
9,000..... 62¼		5,000..53 107½	L. S. & M. S.
5,000...bs. 62¾		N. Y. C. 1st. C.	250.....bs. 70⅛
B. C. R. & N. 1st.		5,000.....109⅞	6.....opg. 70⅛
28,000..... 72		8,000bcb3.110	900.....bs. 70¼
5,000...bs. 71⅞		Pacific of Mo. 1st.	300.....70¼
C. B. & Q. 7s con.		5,000.....108	200.....70
5,000.....117		10,000bob3.108	Chi. & N. W.
St. L., J. & C. 1st.		1,000.....107⅞	200.....bc. 57⅝
1,000...s. 108⅜		D. L. & W. 7s. 1907.	2300.....57⅝
K. & D. M. 1st.		2,000.....106⅛	1600.....57⅞
10,000.....98¼		9,000.....106	3600.....58
N. J. C. 1st, con. as.		A. & T. H. inc.	1800.....58⅜
20,000.....80		2,000.....44	900.....58⅝
5,000.....80⅛		C., R. I. & P. 6s,	1000.....58⅞
40,000.....80⅜		1917 C.	Chi. & N. W. pf.
5,000.....80⅝		9,000...b.c.110	100...b.c.s3. 82⅜
N. J. C. conv. as.		T. & W. 2d, ex cp.	200.....82⅞
2,000.....80		10,000.....84¾	2400.....83
N. J. C. Adj'm't.		International 1st,	400.....83⅜
1,000.....98½		with int. cer.	400.....bs. 83⅝
L. S. & M. S. con.		4,000.b.c. 74	100.....83⅞
6,000.....49		N. Y. C. 1st. C.	C., C. & I.
8,000.....49⅛		5,000...b.c.121¼	100.....b.c. 39⅛
5,000...c. 49¼		Southern Pac. 1st.	Central of N. J.
M. & St. P. c. s. f.		5,000.....95	100.....c.c. 40⅜
9,000.....102		N. O. & St. L. 1st.	300.....40⅝
M. & St. P., L. G.		C. B. & M. W. & L.	300.....41⅛
23,000.....99		1,000.....87	Chi. & R. I.
N. W. C. G. G.		T. & W. 1st. & L. D.,	100...b.c.123⅜
3,000.....106⅛		1907. con. coupon.	C. M. & St. P.
N. W. C. R. G.		6,000.....95	3000.....bc. 38⅞
2,000.....105⅞		C., St. P. & Minn.,	800.....39
C., C. & I. con.		1, G. Inc.	1900.....bs. 39⅛
1,000.....99¼		8,000.....44	300.....bs. 39⅜
D. & H. R., '91.		S. L. & C. & N. R. E.	300.....39⅝
3,000.....98⅜		7s '85.	1200.....39¾
Pacific Mo. 1st.		5,000...bs. 96⅛	C. M. & St. P. pf.
3,000...bs. 105⅜		Erie 4th.	200...b.c.s3. 79½
Long Dock.		1,000.....107	Adams Express.
2,000.....113		N. W. & R. 1st con.	100.....bc. 130
B. N. Y. & E. 1st 1916		1,000.....84	Adams Express.
c. 4,000.....112		Western Union.	100.....bc. 130
B. & St. Jo. Sk. con.		200.....bc. 96⅛	Canada Southern.
5,000.....106		Alb. & Sus. 1st.	100.....bc. 48⅜
Alb. & Sus. 1st.		5,000.....111¼	Pacific Mail.
5,000.....111¾		Rens. & Sar. 1st R.	600.....bc. 13⅜
Rens. & Sar. 1st R.		5,000.....118	Mut. Eln. 1st.
D. & R. G. 1st.		D. & R. G. 1st.	6,000.....97
4,000.....88		4,000.....108	Mich. Central 7s.
H. & St. Jo. Sk. con.		H. & St. Jo. Sk. con.	4,000.....115⅝
3,000.....106		3,000.....108	Can. So. 1st g'd.
Mut. Eln. 1st.		Mut. Eln. 1st.	32,000.....78
6,000.....97		6,000.....97	N. Y. Eln. 1st.
Mich. Central 7s.		Mich. Central 7s.	1,000.....bs. 97
4,000.....115⅝		4,000.....115⅝	Western Union.
Can. So. 1st g'd.		Can. So. 1st g'd.	500.....96⅜
32,000.....78		32,000.....78	100.....bs. 96⅝
N. Y. Eln. 1st.		N. Y. Eln. 1st.	1000.....96⅞
1,000.....96¼		1,000.....96¼	Pacific Mail.
Tin. Pla. 1st.		Tin. Pla. 1st.	1000.....bs. 23⅛
7,000.....107¼		7,000.....107¼	Erie Railway.
Western Pacific.		Western Pacific.	1,000.....bs. 23⅜
2,000.....103⅜		2,000.....103⅜	Alb. & Sus. 1st.
			5,000.....111¾
			Rens. & Sar. 1st R.
			5,000.....118
			D. & R. G. 1st.
			4,000.....88
			H. & St. Jo. Sk. con.
			3,000.....106
			Mut. Eln. 1st.
			6,000.....97
			6,000.....97⅛
			4,000.....97⅜
			Har. 1st, 7s, C.
			25,000.....121¼
			N. Y. Eln. 1st.
			6,000...b.c.105
			Ohio & Miss. 2d.
			1,000.....80
			K. P. 1st 7s, D. Div.
			with coup. cer.
			5,000.....78½

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

D. of C. 3.65s R.		Un. Pac. 7s, 1 g.	Chi. & N. W. pf.
$5,000.....79⅝		5,000.....110	50...b.c. 83⅜
C. B. & Q. 7s.		P. Ft. W. & C. 1st.	1000.....83¼
9,000.....116⅜		10,000.....100⅜	1000.....83⅝
C. B. & Q. 8s.		Cen. Pac. sold.	700.....83⅞
8,000.....110⅜		6,000.....107¼	Illinois Central.
N. J. C. 1st, '90.		1,000.....107⅝	100...b.c. 84⅛
9,000.....117⅜		T. & W. 1st, S. L. D.,	C. & P. 5s.
N. J. C. 1st con as.		1907. con. coupon.	10.....b.c. 91
10,000.....80⅜		5,000.....95½	2,000.....91
4,000.....80⅝		T. & W. con. conv.	100.....b.c. 91¼
L. & W. R. con. as.		5,000.....69	M. & St. P. 7s, gold.
5,000.....43⅞		15,000.....107	10,000.....107
L. & W. R. c. s. f.		Gt. West. 2d, ex. c.	Gt. West. 1st.
5,000.....93⅜		7,000.....84½	C., St. P. & M. 1st.
C., C. & I. con.		C., St. P. & M. 1st.	2,000.....106⅛
1,000.....99¼		5,000.....84⅜	Can. So. 1st g'd.
D. & H. R. '91.		Can. So. 1st g'd.	4,000.....78¼
6,000.....98⅛		4,000.....78¼	Adams Express.
3,000.....98¾		Adams Express.	25.....b.c. 106⅔
D. & H. R. '94.		25.....b.c. 106⅔	Canton.
5,000.....97⅝		Canton.	200.....b.c. 29½
Ala. & Sus. 1st.		200.....b.c. 29½	200.....b.c. 29⅝
5,000.....111¾		240.....b.c. 98⅛	N. Y. C. & H.
Rens. & Sar. 1st R.		200.....b.c. 114⅜	200.....b.c. 114⅜
5,000.....118		200.....b3. 114⅜	Erie Railway.
D. & R. G. 1st.		Erie Railway.	1,000.....b.c. 23⅜
4,000.....88		1,000.....b.c. 23⅜	950.....23⅛
H. & St. Jo. Sk. con.		1,000.....b30. 23⅜	200.....23⅜
3,000.....106		Lake Shore.	200.....49⅛
Mut. Eln. 1st.		100.....b.c. 38⅜	500.....49⅛
6,000.....97		200.....s20. 38⅜	200.....49¼
6,000.....97⅛		Lake Shore.	Morris & Essex.
4,000.....97⅜		200.....70⅜	400...b.c.s3. 81⅜
Har. 1st, 7s, C.		200.....c. 70⅜	Han. & St. Jo.
25,000.....121¼		3800.....70⅜	100.....bc. 15⅝
N. Y. Eln. 1st.		1300.....70⅜	Morris & Essex.
6,000...b.c.105		200.....s3. 70⅜	100.....bc. 88
Ohio & Miss. 2d.		Ohio & Miss.	Han. & St. Jo. pf.
1,000.....80		1,000.....bc. 9	100.....bc. 15⅝
K. P. 1st 7s, D. Div.		Wabash.	Fort Wayne.
with coup. cer.		200.....22	600.....81⅜
5,000.....78½		300.....21⅞	100.....81½
		200.....21⅜	200.....81⅝
		Kansas Pacific.	300.....81¾
		100.....9½	100.....81¾
		C., C. & I. C.	100.....81¾
		100.....bc. 5⅝	
		100.....b3. 5⅝	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:30 P. M.

U. S. 5-20 R., '67.		U. S. 6s R., 1907.	U. S. 5s 10-40 C.
$10,000.....102⅝		6,000...b.c.107	4,000...b.c.107

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

La. 7s. con.		N. Y. C. & H.	St. Paul pf.
$20,000..... 63		15.....114¼	200.....79⅜
N. J. C. 1st, con. as.		200.....114⅝	100.....80
10,000..... 80⅛		Pittsburg.	1100.....80⅛
5,000..... 80		100.....90¾	500.....80¼
K. P. 1st 7s, D. D.,		100.....90⅞	200.....80⅜
with certificates.		100.....90⅞	200.....79⅞
5,000.....78½		100.....90⅞	1000.....79⅝
Erie 2d.		100.....90⅞	1200.....79⅝
2,000.....102½		200.....90⅜	1400.....79⅝
Lake Shore.		100.....90⅜	200.....79⅝
2,000.....109		100.....90⅜	Del., L. & West.
Erie 5th.		900.....90½	100.....83.49⅜
2,000.....108½		North-west.	1300.....49⅜
C. & N. W. con.		800.....59	1300.....49⅜
3,000.....116		1200.....59⅛	Wabash.
B. C. R. & N. 1st.		300.....59	2100.....49
10,000.....71¾		200.....s3. 58⅞	400.....48⅜
Chi. & Alt. & T.		400.....58⅜	1000.....48⅜
Lake Shore. 1st pf'd.		1200.....58⅜	600.....48⅜
3,000.....98⅜		300.....58⅜	500.....48⅜
Lake Shore. 1st pf'd.		500.....58⅜	1000.....48⅜
3,000.....103⅞		400.....58	Canada Southern.
Long Dock.		100.....58⅛	100.....48⅜
2,000.....113		500.....58⅛	Pacific Mail.
B. N. Y. & E. 1st 1916		100.....58⅛	600.....13⅜
c. 4,000.....112		300.....57⅝	Mut. Eln. 1st.
B. & St. Jo. Sk. con.		100.....57⅝	6,000.....97
5,000.....106		200.....57⅝	Mich. Central 7s.
Alb. & Sus. 1st.		100.....57⅝	4,000.....115⅝
5,000.....111¾		100.....57⅝	Can. So. 1st g'd.
Rens. & Sar. 1st R.		200.....57⅝	32,000.....78
5,000.....118		100.....57⅝	N. Y. Eln. 1st.
D. & R. G. 1st.		200.....57⅝	1,000.....96¼
4,000.....88		100.....57⅝	Western Union.
H. & St. Jo. Sk. con.		100.....57⅝	500.....96⅜
3,000.....106		100.....57⅝	100.....96⅝
Mut. Eln. 1st.		100.....57⅝	1000.....96⅞
6,000.....97		100.....57⅝	Pacific Mail.
6,000.....97⅛		100.....57⅝	1000.....bs. 23⅛
4,000.....97⅜		100.....57⅝	Erie Railway.
Har. 1st, 7s, C.		100.....57⅝	1,000.....bs. 23⅜
25,000.....121¼		100.....57⅝	Alb. & Sus. 1st.
N. Y. Eln. 1st.		100.....57⅝	5,000.....111¾
6,000...b.c.105		100.....57⅝	Rens. & Sar. 1st R.
Ohio & Miss. 2d.		100.....57⅝	5,000.....118
1,000.....80		100.....57⅝	D. & R. G. 1st.
K. P. 1st 7s, D. Div.		100.....57⅝	4,000.....88
with coup. cer.		100.....57⅝	H. & St. Jo. Sk. con.
5,000.....78½		100.....57⅝	3,000.....106
		100.....57⅝	Mut. Eln. 1st.
		100.....57⅝	6,000.....97
		100.....57⅝	6,000.....97⅛
		100.....57⅝	4,000.....97⅜
		100.....57⅝	Har. 1st, 7s, C.
		100.....57⅝	25,000.....121¼
		100.....57⅝	N. Y. Eln. 1st.
		100.....57⅝	6,000...b.c.105
		100.....57⅝	Ohio & Miss. 2d.
		100.....57⅝	1,000.....80
		100.....57⅝	K. P. 1st 7s, D. Div.
		100.....57⅝	with coup. cer.
		100.....57⅝	5,000.....78½

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 20.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

U. S. 5s '81, R.		U. S. 4s C., small	
$10,000....104		40,000.....	99⅞
7,000....105⅞		U. S. 4s R., 1907.	
U. 4½s R., '91.		500.....	100
10,000.....108			

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

La. 7s con.		No. Missouri 1st.	Harlem.
$1,000..... 62⅜		3,000.....107⅜	100.....143
9,000..... 62¼		5,000..bs 107½	L. S. & M. S.
5,000...bs. 62⅜		N. Y. C. 1st. C.	250.....bs. 70⅛
B. C. R. & N. 1st.		5,000.....109⅞	6.....opg. 70⅛
28,000..... 72		8,000bcb3.110	900.....bs. 70¼
5,000...bs. 71⅞		Pacific of Mo. 1st.	300.....70¼
C., B. & Q. 7s con.		5,000.....108	200.....70
5,000.....117		10,000bob3.108	Chi. & N. W.
St. L., J. & C. 1st.		1,000.....107⅞	200.....bc. 57⅜
1,000.....108⅜		D. L. & W. 7s. 1907.	2300.....57⅝
K. & D. M. 1st.		2,000.....106⅛	1600.....57⅞
10,000.....98¼		9,000.....106	3600.....58
N. J. C. 1st, con. as.		A. & T. H. inc.	1800.....58⅜
20,000.....80		2,000.....44	900.....58⅝
5,000.....80⅛		C., R. I. & P. 6s,	1000.....58⅞
40,000.....80⅜		1917 C.	Chi. & N. W. pf.
5,000.....80⅝		9,000...b.c.110	100...b.c.s3. 82⅜
N. J. C. conv. as.		T. & W. 2d, ex cp.	200.....82⅞
2,000.....80		10,000.....84¾	2400.....83
N. J. C. Adj'm't.		International 1st,	400.....83⅜
1,000.....98½		with int. cer.	400.....bs. 83⅝
L. S. & M. S. con.		4,000.b.c. 74	100.....83⅞
6,000.....49		N. Y. C. 1st. C.	C., C. & I.
8,000.....49⅛		5,000...b.c.121¼	100.....b.c. 39⅛
5,000...c. 49¼		Southern Pac. 1st.	Central of N. J.
M. & St. P. c. s. f.		5,000.....95	100.....c.c. 40⅜
9,000.....102		N. O. & St. L. 1st.	300.....40⅝
M. & St. P., L. G.		C. B. & M. W. & L.	300.....41⅛
23,000.....99		1,000.....87	Chi. & R. I.
N. W. C. G. G.		T. & W. 1st. & L. D.,	100...b.c.123⅜
3,000.....106⅛		1907. con. coupon.	C. M. & St. P.
N. W. C. R. G.		6,000.....95	3000.....bc. 38⅞
2,000.....105⅞		C., St. P. & Minn.,	800.....39
C., C. & I. con.		1, G. Inc.	1900.....bs. 39⅛
1,000.....99¼		8,000.....44	300.....bs. 39⅜
D. & H. R., '91.		S. L. & C. & N. R. E.	300.....39⅝
3,000.....98⅜		7s '85.	1200.....39¾
Pacific Mo. 1st.		5,000...bs. 96⅛	C. M. & St. P. pf.
3,000...bs. 105⅜		Erie 4th.	200...b.c.s3. 79½
Long Dock.		1,000.....107	Adams Express.
2,000.....113		N. W. & R. 1st con.	100.....bc. 130
B. N. Y. & E. 1st 1916		1,000.....84	Adams Express.
c. 4,000.....112		Western Union.	100.....bc. 130
B. & St. Jo. Sk. con.		200.....bc. 96⅛	Canada Southern.
5,000.....106		Alb. & Sus. 1st.	100.....bc. 48⅜
Alb. & Sus. 1st.		5,000.....111¾	Pacific Mail.
5,000.....111¾		Rens. & Sar. 1st R.	600.....bc. 13⅜
Rens. & Sar. 1st R.		5,000.....118	Mut. Eln. 1st.
5,000.....118		D. & R. G. 1st.	6,000.....97
D. & R. G. 1st.		4,000.....88	Mich. Central 7s.
4,000.....88		H. & St. Jo. Sk. con.	4,000.....115⅝
H. & St. Jo. Sk. con.		3,000.....106	Can. So. 1st g'd.
3,000.....106		Mut. Eln. 1st.	32,000.....78
Mut. Eln. 1st.		6,000.....97	N. Y. Eln. 1st.
6,000.....97		6,000.....97⅛	1,000.....96¼
6,000.....97⅛		4,000.....97⅜	Western Union.
4,000.....97⅜		Har. 1st, 7s, C.	500.....96⅜
Har. 1st, 7s, C.		25,000.....121¼	100.....96⅝
25,000.....121¼		N. Y. Eln. 1st.	1000.....96⅞
N. Y. Eln. 1st.		6,000...b.c.105	Pacific Mail.
6,000...b.c.105		Ohio & Miss. 2d.	1000.....bs. 23⅛
Ohio & Miss.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 21, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Ours.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Banker's Daughter.
PARK THEATRE.—Dot.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—Faust.
NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Ben. McCullough.
STANDARD THEATRE.—H. M. S. Pinafore.
BROADWAY THEATRE.—Les Fourchambault.
THEATRE COMIQUE.—Vaudeville.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—Dr. Clyde.
CHICKERING HALL—Concert.
THE AQUARIUM.—Afternoon and Evening.
SAN FRANCISCO HALL.—Love's Endurance.
MASONIC HALL.—Tom Thumb Troupe. Matinée.
STEINWAY HALL.—Concert.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12 00
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum	2 50
The Weekly Times, per annum	1 00

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES

The Times Up-town Office—No. 1,258 Broadway.
Paris Office of The Times—No. 39 Rue de Lafayette.
The Times is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand, W. C., from Henry F. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Stevens', No. 1 Trafalgar-square.

☞ Advertisements for The Weekly Times must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, partly cloudy weather, with low but slowly-rising temperature, north-west winds shifting to westerly and southerly, slight rise, followed by falling, barometer, and light snow.

The Republican joint Legislative caucus met last night to take preliminary steps toward returning, for a third term, Roscoe Conkling to the Senate of the United States. The preliminary steps consisted chiefly of laudatory speeches, among which the "spread-eagle" oration of Mr. Husted was so preposterously fulsome as to make its subject as well as its author ridiculous. The harmony of the occasion was not disturbed by the slightest reference to any sins of omission or of commission with which Mr. Conkling might be justly charged, and there was absolute unanimity in designating him as the choice of the caucus. While the joint caucus unquestionably fulfilled the behest of the majority of New-York Republicans in their nomination for Senator, they as obviously failed to represent party feeling in allowing Mr. Conkling's election to pass without a word of warning or of protest. Yesterday's proceedings were altogether too like a Romish canonization ceremony with the Devil's Advocate omitted. Some one might at least have had the manliness to remind New-York's "favorite son" that he must make up his mind to be rather less of a time-server than he has been of late years, if he hopes to retain either the respect or the confidence of intelligent Republicans in this or any other State.

The Democratic caucus was chiefly remarkable for the silly attempt of Mr. Ecclesine to induce his associates to declare that they were members of a Legislature *de facto* and not *de jure*, and in that capacity to file a protest to be submitted to the United States Senate against the validity of the election of Mr. Conkling. The basis of his motion was the alleged failure of the Republican majority to comply with the requirements of the Constitution as to the reapportionment of the State. There was enough good sense among the thirty-five Democrats who participated in the caucus to vote down this proposal, and to substitute for it a resolution appointing a committee to draft an address to the people of the State on the great apportionment grievance. Mr. Dorsheimer received the empty honor of the Democratic caucus nomination for United States Senator.

The flurry in French political affairs has subsided as rapidly as it rose. There is a certain Gallic suddenness in the adjustment of "the crisis" which borders on the grotesque. The Left desired that the Cabinet should be reorganized to conform to the changed aspect of politics, and it was particularly desired that Republicans of fixed views should be in control of the Army. This was resisted by the MacMahon Cabinet, and it was thought that a division in the Assembly would sustain a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry. After several days of agitation, during which party feeling ran high, the Left accepted a compromise, yesterday, and the Assembly voted to pass the order of the day, "trusting that the Ministry will not fail to give satisfaction, notably in regard to the administrative and judicial staff." This is at once a compromise and a postponement. The Cabinet is not to be reconstructed now, but, unless gradual changes are made in the interest of the party in a majority in France, the crisis is sure to come again.

A subscriber in Cincinnati directs attention to a petty swindle on the Government which appears to be practiced in New-York newspaper offices. In acknowledging receipt of a specimen copy of The Weekly Times, sent to him at his own request, and duly stamped at the casual newspaper rate, our correspondent adds:

"It may not be uninteresting to you to learn that out of three of your City papers sent me, in response to similar requests, yours alone had the postage prepaid, the others, taking advantage of the law, came free as if to a regular subscriber. In the proper estimate of a paper assuming to be a guide in public politics and morals, such a circumstance is not without its influence. It was felt by me, for what confidence could one have in the sincerity of a paper whose practices were at such variance with its precepts?"

We need hardly commend these remarks to our contemporaries as an illustration of the truth that "honesty is the best policy," since they would doubtless reply that they save a good deal more by the species of dishonesty referred to than they would gain by a conscientious observance of the law. If honesty is to be practiced merely because it pays, there must be a little more vigilance on the part of the Post Office Department in checking this "sample newspaper" swindle, and possibly some change in the law looking to the infliction of exemplary penalties for disregarding it.

The Glasgow Bank Directors were placed on trial yesterday, on an indictment containing seventeen charges, the chief of which is said to be "for falsehood, fraud, and willful imposition, fabrication and falsification of balance sheets, with intent to defraud the members of the bank and the public." Some of the Directors are further charged with overdrawing their accounts without giving adequate security, and with embezzling the amounts overdrawn by them. There are also charges of theft or embozzlement of bills amounting to over $23,000, which were received by the bank for collection, but which the Directors caused to be sent to London to be discounted. In its progress and its results, the trial will probably furnish some instructive reminders to courts on this side of the Atlantic which have recently shown a disposition to give delinquent managers of financial corporations the benefit of every technicality known to legal practice or judicial precedent.

THE APPROACHING POLITICAL DEBATE.

It may have been the intention of Mr. Edmunds to occupy the time of the Senate—leisure or otherwise—with a debate on general politics, but whether that was his purpose or not, it is evident that a debate of considerable extent is likely to result from his resolution recently offered touching the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments, and the duty of Congress to protect the right of suffrage in elections for Representatives. The Democratic Senators have held two caucuses with reference to the position which they should take regarding the resolution, and at the second, yesterday, they agreed upon a substitute which they have proposed and will sustain. It is obvious that if Mr. Edmunds' resolution shall pass the Senate, as there is no reason why it should not, that will be the end of the matter for this session. No legislation could be got through even the Senate in the time which remains before the 4th of March, and none which the Senate would agree on can be got through the present House, or, for that matter, the next one. Whatever may be the validity or authority of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, or of the provisions of the Constitution regulating Congressional elections, they have been evaded and defied so successfully at the South that the Democrats are fully able to prevent any additional legislation or any appropriation necessary to carry them into effect. Debate, and nothing else, will be all that will come of Mr. Edmunds' move.

The Democratic Senators do not dispute the validity of the amendments at the present time. In this they show their accustomed shrewdness. They would only excite suspicion and animosity by any such dispute, and if, while they admit the validity of the new provisions, they can explain away all their force, they will gain credit for magnanimously surrendering technical grounds of opposition not without strength, while deriving all the advantages of a successful contest on the question of validity itself. Moreover, the obligations of consistency sit very lightly on Democratic consciences, and the fact that they have conceded the validity of the amendments in 1879 will not trouble men like Mr. Thurman or Mr. Kernan, if they should find it desirable to deny such validity a year or two later.

In the meantime the Democrats content themselves with reciting a number of abstract propositions in constitutional law in regard to the relations of the States and the United States, but they are silent in regard to another quite distinct and important portion of Mr. Edmunds' resolution, which asserts the rights and duties of Congress with reference to elections of members of the House of Representatives. No one, we presume, will be prepared or inclined to deny that the "Government of the United States and the Governments of the several States are distinct, and each has citizens of its own who owe it allegiance, and whose rights, within its jurisdiction, it must protect," or "that the Government of the United States is one of delegated powers alone," or that "its authority is defined and limited by the Constitution," or any other of the half dozen truisms with which the second resolution of the Democratic caucus is filled. There may be differences of opinion in regard to the application of these propositions, and the lines of action which may be defended by them. This is evident from the fact that these same declarations were relied on by the rebel leaders to sustain their attempt to break the Union and set up a separate and independent Confederacy, while they were not disputed by Mr. Lincoln and the leaders of the Unionists, who, nevertheless, found themselves forced to suppress the rebellion with arms, and to utterly annihilate the Confederacy which it sought to establish. The result of that dispute goes far to clear away misunderstandings as to the interpretation of propositions to which in the abstract all give adhesion. When, therefore, the Democrats of the Senate parade these propositions, the country will ask how they mean to apply them, and the application will be judged by the light of the events of 1861 to 1865. More iteration will no longer answer.

As to the amendments proper, the Democratic caucus declares:

"That the Constitution of the United States has not conferred the right of suffrage upon any one, and the United States have no voters of their own creation in the States; but the fifteenth amendment of the Constitution has invested the citizens of the United States with a new constituent right, which is exemption from discrimination in the exercise of the elective franchise on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

But it adds:

"That when such right to vote is denied or abridged by the conduct of a person who is not so acting by the authority and in obedience to the laws of a State, the jurisdiction to punish such conduct is in the State Government, and is not in the Government of the United States."

In other words the Constitution exempts citizens of the United States from discrimination, but leaves it wholly to the States to enforce the exemption as against individuals. This is not new doctrine. It was long ago agreed to by the Democratic authorities as the most convenient mode of evading the amendments. It ought not to be very difficult to explain either its motive or its operation.

But it will be seen that the caucus has nothing to say regarding the portion of Mr. Edmunds' resolution which asserts the duty of Congress to protect legally qualified voters in the exercise of the right of suffrage in elections of Representatives. It is not likely, however, that they will be allowed to hide their views, whatever they may be, on this point. It is one of real consequence. It is clearly defined by the Constitution. It has been made the basis of legislation, and that legislation is not enforced. If it were, the present and the succeeding House would not be Democratic. If no other advantage accrues to the country from the debate now impending, it will be some satisfaction to know what the Democratic leaders have to offer in regard to this latest and most disgraceful example of nullification.

RETALIATION AND RECIPROCITY.

Some of the Canadian newspapers see in Sir E. Thornton's visit to Ottawa more than an act of courtesy to the Governor-General. By these the occurrence is connected with a proposal on the part of the Washington authorities to reopen reciprocity negotiations, as a means of averting the hostile tariff changes to which the new Government of the Dominion is pledged. A more probable explanation would be, that the sensible gentleman who represents Great Britain at Washington perceives the folly of the tariff policy vaguely expounded by Sir John A. Macdonald and his colleagues, and is anxious to avert the irritation and mischief that must follow a literal fulfillment of their promises.

Whatever be the facts with regard to Sir E. Thornton, there seems no reason to doubt that the Protectionists, to whom the MacDonald Government is indebted for its existence, are pushing their demands with great persistency. With the politicians the question was one of mere convenience. It furnished the leverage whereby they lifted themselves into office; and having served its purpose, they would gladly let the question drop. The Dominion manufacturers, however, look at it from a different point of view. Rightly or wrongly, they insist that high protective duties are essential to their prosperity. A gathering in their interest has been held at Ottawa, and the result of its deliberations, as presented in the Toronto *Globe*, shows how they propose to utilize the influence they have acquired. The schedule adopted as the basis of Parliamentary action doubles the general tariff. The rate now is 17½ per cent.; if the protectionists carry their point it will be 35 per cent. The particular changes are all in the same direction, though not in the same degree, and are mainly directed against natural and manufactured products of the United States. Indeed, if the *Globe* is correctly informed, the intention is as far as possible to discriminate against imports from this country as compared with duties on articles imported from England. Of course, avowed discrimination will not be attempted. But the intention is to tax most heavily American goods, raw or manufactured, while taxing lightly English goods. By this device it is expected that imperial opposition will be overcome, and the Canadian Tories saved from the dilemma in which they would be involved by an unqualified fulfillment of protectionist threats.

With the effect of this policy upon the Canadians, other than manufacturers, we have little to do. If our own experience is of any value, it is certain that any probable gain in the form of an abnormal manufacturing development will be trifling in comparison with the loss inflicted upon the greater portion of the community. This would be the case were Canada situated more favorably than it is. But keeping in mind the relative strength and resources of Canada and the United States, it is clear that in its desire to foster special interests at the expense of this country, Canada will inflict substantial damage upon itself. Its farmers will suffer that its manufacturing interest may grow rich. They will be obliged to pay more for what they buy, while getting less for what they sell. The direct effect upon this country will be confined to the States conterminous with the Provinces. The Toronto journal appears to apprehend that we shall retaliate by discriminating against Canadian trade. This is hardly probable. Tariff reform slumbers at Washington, but the disposition to make bad worse, even for the sake of "getting even" with spiteful neighbors, is not likely to be strong enough to influence Congress. Naturally, there will be less trade with Canada than now. One-sided trade cannot last long, and if we are shut out of the Dominion by a Chinese tariff, we shall soon cease to be customers. A local feeling of alienation will spring up. Commercial intercourse will be reduced to a minimum. But the positive injury to the United States will be so circumscribed, and relatively so small, that it will not perceptibly retard our progress.

Upon one point the Dominion Government may be undeceived. By the adoption of a tariff policy avowedly unfriendly to this country it will not help the cause of reciprocity. The Ottawa reports to which allusion has been made proceed on the supposition that the talk of retaliation in that latitude has frightened the great people at Washington and made them petitioners for favor. It is a mistake. The trouble with reference to reciprocity always has been that Canadian subjects are regarded with indifference by the great body of Americans. They underestimate the importance of reciprocity, and look coldly upon efforts to promote it. Let it be understood, however, that Canada is engaged in an attempt to damage this country,—to inflict injury upon it in retaliation for a refusal to comply with Canadian demands,—and the indifference will give way to more decided feelings. No plea for reciprocity will then be listened to. The resentment excited may not assume the shape of a measure designed to punish adverse discrimination, but it will assuredly preclude the making or receiving of overtures in the direction of freer commercial intercourse. Canada ought not to require further evidence as to the tendency of a retaliatory policy to react upon its authors. The experiment made years ago only served to increase the force of the movement which ended in the abrogation of the old treaty. A second experiment will but render more remote the chance of obtaining a new one.

It should not be necessary to remind the Ottawa authorities that the fishery business has not left a favorable impression. There is a soreness produced by sharp practice, and until this disappears the Canadian negotiators will travel southward in vain. On former occasions they have laid stress upon the fisheries as part of the consideration offered in return for access to American markets; but the fisheries are not now available for this purpose, and, if they were, with our present knowledge they would not be rated at more than a tithe of the valuation obtained at Halifax. As an item in the account made up in behalf of reciprocity, they will hereafter be of minor importance.

SENTIMENT IN CONGRESS.

If indications in Congress are to be taken into serious account, the tendency of the time is sentimental rather than practical. What is known as "the sympathy dodge" is industriously used. The men who are importuning Congress for the admission of Dakota as a State, for example, ask for nothing but sympathy. Two or three thinly-populated Territories have already been admitted on considerations of sympathy and sentiment. It is plaintively and eloquently urged that the people of this remote region, wherever it may be, yield to none in their attachment to the Union, that they are deprived of the protection of a Government to which they are passionately devoted, and they merely ask that the broad shield of State sovereignty be extended over a population which has patiently waited these many years for permission to enroll themselves as active supporters of the National Government. This piteous appeal is heard. The tender hearts of Congressmen melt within them, and the Territory becomes a State. The citizens of the new State, heretofore supposed to be pining for an opportunity to show how much they love the Union, and how much they need self-government, set up a corrupt political machine, buy and sell offices, and disgrace the American name with legislative scandals. Congressional sentimentalists have given them their opportunities.

The passage of the Pension Arrearages bill would have been impossible if the sentimental game had not been skillfullly played. "What! refuse to vote to the brave defenders of the Union the pitiful little sums due them!" exclaim the advocates of this measure. How can anybody stand up in Congress and oppose any measure for which the flag, the battle-field, and the gory ranks of death can be skillfully exhibited by any pleader who knows where to feel for that single string which has been touched so often? It is useless to urge that the arrearages are in many cases purely constructive, that they are in the hands of agents and attorneys, and that to pay them will take fifteen or twenty millions from the depleted National Treasury. What are such considerations as these when the battle-stained flag, the great uprising, and the imperiled safety of the Republic can be paraded on the other side? Never mind if it be true that the multitudes of widows and orphans, so tearfully alluded to by the friends of the bill, are lay-figures put forward by sharp claim-agents and lobbyists. The sentimental dodge always succeeds, and a Government which higgles over the payment of its just debts to foreign countries prodigally votes away millions under the false pretense of doing justice to the defenders of the Republic.

The proposition to pension the survivors of the Mexican and the Indian wars is another sentimental scheme to get money out of the Treasury. A bill now in the House provides for placing on the pension rolls the surviving officers and enlisted men who served 60 days in the war of 1846 and 1847 with Mexico, or in the Creek war of 1835 and 1836, or in the Florida war from 1835 to 1842, or in the Black Hawk war of 1832, for 30 days. No matter how rich or prosperous may be any of the men who have fought in these numerous "wars," they are to be put on the rolls and pensions doled out to them. And if there are widows of men who have been engaged in these conflicts, they are to receive pensions. Nobody has dared to estimate how much money such a sweeping measure would take out of the Treasury. It is enough that Congressmen can plead that those who fought the Mexicans in 1846, or the Creeks in 1836, or the Seminoles in 1835, "risked their lives in maintaining our flag," as was said in the House the other day. There is no withstanding that; and when an honest amendment is proposed to the bill, some indignant patriot will declare, as was declared, that the proposer is trying to stab at men who fought the battles of the Republic, inspired by the loftiest patriotism. There are few men in Congress who dare to withstand this twaddle.

Timber-thieves, unrepentant rebels, and vagabond Indians have received a great deal of misplaced sympathy in Congress. When it was proposed to stop the wholesale destruction of timber on Government lands in Louisiana and Mississippi, there was a howl of woe from the North-west. If the Government attempted to prevent rich men from making any more money by stealing lumber from the public domain, the settlers of Montana would freeze to death for want of fuel. An attempt to enforce the laws of the United States would take his firewood from "the man who carried the flag forward to the savage frontier of the North-west," as Mr. Blaine eloquently remarked. There were Congressmen who believed this rubbish and voted to hinder the Government in collecting its just dues. Malignant rebels, who hated the sight of the officers of their own Government, complained that they were governed by alien agents, men who were not in sympathy with the South. They could not obey the laws because the officers of the law were objectionable persons. This grievance was presented again and again in Congress by men who tearfully called attention to the wrongs of their long-suffering constituents. People wept over the picture, and when the sentimentalists had their way, the "sufferers" trampled on the laws with renewed satisfaction.

We shall never hear the last of the Indian's title to this broad land. If the Indian should take a fancy to occupy the Central Park as a hunting-ground, there is no good reason why he should not have it. His title to it is just as valid as it is to millions of acres reserved for his use whenever he has a notion to hunt therein. Any attempt to restrict him to reasonable limits is denounced as a scheme to starve him to death. No white citizen of the United States was ever so generously treated as the Government has treated the Indians. And there has gradually grown up in Congress a feeling that nothing is too good for the Indian. Though he is a savage and prefers war to peace, his violent breaking away from the bonds of civilization is invariably charged to his ill-treatment. Owning the soil, though he did, he has yet a royal inheritance left him, controlling millions of acres where his "white oppressor" must be content with a quarter-section. Just now, Congress is sentimentally dabbling with pension bills, the Indian question, and various other matters of remote importance and of doubtful character. A little hard common sense is needed in the legislation of the country.

OUR ART EXHIBITIONS.

One of the results, or more properly perhaps, one of the symptoms of the cold neglect from which our native artists have been suffering for the last few years has appeared in a discouraging lack of interest in the regular exhibitions of their works. A pernicious fashion of decrying whatever is American and glorifying certain foreign schools of art has been operating as a blight upon the young but naturally vigorous growth of home production. Not only has the money which our people have had to spend for the gratification of taste or vanity in collecting pictures been lavished chiefly upon inferior or indifferent works of famous Europeans, or the copies and imitations with which they have permitted their names to be associated, but when our artists have come forward with such works as they have been able to produce in the face of every discouragement, they have not awakened the interest or attracted the attention they deserved, because the public mind has been so preoccupied with the utterly false notion that they could offer nothing to be compared with what is brought over from the old world. The fact is, our artists are capable of putting on exhibition works which will compare favorably with those collected on similar occasions in European cities, to say nothing of the leavings that are sent over here to find a market. At all events, these exhibitions, if properly encouraged, would bring to view the best specimens of the work of native artists, and show to buyers and the public generally what they are doing. If they do not now show the best they are capable of, it is because they have lacked inducement to put forth their best exertions and to compete for the favor and approval which they have reason to fear will be withheld, without regard to merit or common justice. They are unwilling to subject their work to the predestined disparagement of critics from whom they are accustomed to receive nothing but slurs, or the indifference of a public whose mind has been poisoned with prejudice, and so find that whatever pains they have taken are thrown away.

The object of an exhibition is primarily to bring the works of artists to the attention of the public for its appreciation, and its practical value to them is to be found in resulting sales. It is their means of reaching a market. If they do not find it, they are disappointed and discouraged, and their zeal for making exhibitions begins to flag. But let a generous or even a fairly appreciative interest be shown in what they are doing, and let buyers turn their attention to securing for themselves the best products of native talent, so that artists shall derive their legitimate advantage from exhibiting their pictures, and they will speedily exert themselves to offer the best that they can do, as the surest way to reputation and profit. Then will the exhibitions show a steady improvement in character and attractiveness. The dealers who are making fortunes by bringing from Europe what is practically unsalable there and crying it up, to the detriment of American art production, are animated by a self-interest that is altogether natural. They buy cheap and sell dear. Their exhibitions are continuous and they are active in fostering the notions upon which their enormous profits depend. They display a zeal and earnestness that are actuated by the strongest of human motives, a desire for gain. They will neglect the work of native artists as long as the public will submit to their pretenses and their exactions, for American pictures are accessible to purchasers in the studios and galleries here, and cannot be sold by dealers at inordinate advances upon their cost. The artists have no active and interested agents to work up sales for them, and depend upon spontaneous recognition and the opportunities presented in their exhibitions for reaching purchasers. One result of the discouragement from which they suffer is that they cannot afford to undertake important works, involving much time, labor, and expense, on the precarious chance of finding a market at prices that can be regarded as remunerative. In European cities artists have the assurance that the first choice of the principal buyers of pictures is for native productions. Their collections are made up chiefly of the works of their own countrymen, and have a national character in which they take a pride. The exhibitions are looked to as presenting for their selection whatever there is of value fresh from the studios. Invitations to private views are regarded as favors, admitting the recipients to a chance of picking the best for their own galleries, and it is rare that meritorious works are left to be taken way as unsalable after the general public has had a full opportunity for examining them. Exhibitions here ought to serve the same purpose of placing the works of our own artists fairly in the market, and bringing together the supply and the demand. If the demand holds off, it is not because we have no artists of first-rate merit. We have as good landscape painters as can be found anywhere; our delineators of animal life are among the best in the world, and some of our figure-painters have no reason to fear comparison with the best of the European schools. So far as they have an American individuality, associated with artistic excellence, it is to their credit, and should enhance and not depreciate the value of their work.

The season of exhibitions in this City is about to open. To-day that of the Artists' Fund Association begins at the Leavitt Gallery. The membership includes some of our very best artists, and as the proceeds of sales above the amount necessary to cover their annual dues is returned to them, they are interested in showing the best works that they may have on hand, and an opportunity will be afforded for a fair examination of their work. This exhibition will be soon followed by that of the Water-Color Society, and in this department we can show as fine specimens of work as are to be seen anywhere. Later on will come the Academy exhibition, and that ought to bring out the resources of the artists to the fullest extent. It is to be hoped that this season will be an exception to those of the last two or three years, and that lovers of art will begin to realize that possibly some good things can come out of American studios. Local pride and national self-respect should get the better of this perverse and shallow preference for whatever is foreign, and the exhibitions should result in encouragement and profit for our native artists, which shall inspire them with new courage and stimulate them to higher efforts.

Somebody is always discovering unwholesome or poisonous properties or ingredients in what we eat and drink. One of the latest discoveries is that the quality of lager-beer is preserved by large admixture of salicylous acid, obtained by the action of bichromate of potash, sulphuric acid, water, and salicine, got in fine scales, of a silky lustre, from the bark of certain kinds of willow. This acid, which would seem harmless enough but for its rather formidable name, is reputed to be a febrifuge. It is also said to be a cure for gout, and lager-beer is asserted to be provocative of the disease, so that one ought to annul the other. But the averment is that it destroys the lining of the stomach; thins and disintegrates the blood; tends to produce paralysis; and demoralizes physical man in general and particular. From all accounts, lager-beer, presuming that the acid be put in it, ought to wreck anybody who drinks it, even within moderation, for a single year. Considering how many pernicious adulterations there are, doubtless, in our daily food and drink, it is amazing that any of us live to maturity, much less to middle age. Perhaps, like Mithridates, we have taken so much poison that we are proof against it. Indeed, we must be, else we should be swept by thousands from the planet; a dreadful mortality would be continuous. Happily, what we hear and read of food-adulterations does not influence us. If it did, we should perish from fear of eating anything.

A number of women who are wives by many removes of Mormons, have been in Washington lately trying to bring influence to bear against the expected enforcement of the Anti-polygamy laws in Utah. They have literally besieged Mrs. Hayes on the subject, and have had no small effect on her and on others by representing that the general unmarrying which would follow the adoption of the measure would make outcasts of 50,000 to 60,000 women, and leave an army of children nameless and unprovided for. While there can be no question of the evil of polygamy, some persons think it would be better, for the reason already mentioned, to prevent it in the future than to attempt to undo what has been done. Mrs. Hayes is reported to have a severer experience than her husband in political management, because many people who would not go to him go to her, believing that if they can secure her favor, his may be at least hoped for. The ladies of the Executive Mansion, albeit forming no part of the Government, are generally approached as if they were its head, and always have been. When men cannot be moved at the national capital, women are invariably sought; for it has long since been discovered that women can accomplish what the other sex cannot. From the lobby up it has been so since the foundation of the Republic; so that, although women enjoy no political rights here, this may still be ranked to a certain extent as a gynocracy.

It is generally thought, and with good reason, that American children are the worst-behaved and, consequently, the most disagreeable to everybody, except their parents, of any children of the globe. Their ill-behavior is usually ascribed to their spoiling by excessive indulgence, to their incessant coddling; but Japanese children, who are said to be also treated with extraordinary deference and made a vast deal of, are reputed to be of the quietest and pleasantest. Travelers in Japan say that nothing is denied there to a child; his or her question receives a ready answer from the most silent, and his request is granted by the most churlish. All persons in every grade of life show little folks uniform courtesy and gentleness; and why these do not take advantage of this over-regard and tenderness, as they do in the United States, is beyond explanation, unless we admit that there is a marked difference in race. It seems, however, that in that country the mother is so wholly subordinated to the child as to be injured and degraded. The father often beats her because the child has fallen down or met with any accident. She has only two functions in his eyes—to bear children and enslave herself for them after their birth. The effect of such superabundant care and devotion is bad, too, upon the child, who grows up without self-understanding or self-reliance. Certainly, this is not true of our offspring, and it is curious to observe what a remarkable difference is developed in the East and West by well-nigh the same treatment.

We are so accustomed to the daily weather reports now that many of us have forgotten that a few years ago we had nothing of the kind. For some ten years prior to 1852 much activity had been shown in making observations with the barometer, thermometer, and rain-gauge, but, unfortunately, these were seldom made either with perfect instruments or on a uniform plan, and, about 1852 it came to be perceived that systematic co-operation of a kind best attained by Government measures was necessary to the progress of the science of meteorology. Lieut. Maury, acting under sanction of the United States, had been for some time collecting meteorological observations made at sea, and in 1852, Sir John Burgoyne, Inspector-General of Fortifications, contemplated the establishment of a certain number of meteorological observations on land, to be managed by the Royal Engineers, and a suggestion was at his instance made to the United States Government that the observations so carried on, and any observations made under the direction of that Government, should be conducted on a uniform plan. To this a counter-proposition was made by our Government to the effect that any uniform system should include observations at sea, and that the different maritime nations of the world should be invited to make such observations on one uniform plan. This was submitted to the Royal Society, and it was determined to postpone for the present the attempt to reduce to a uniform system the various meteorological observations by land which various nations were making, but to invite a conference on these points of representatives of maritime nations. This met at Brussels in 1853, and reported that it would be impracticable to obtain one great desideratum—uniformity of scales and instruments—but they expressed a strong opinion that steps should be taken to secure the accuracy of the instruments used. Soon afterward the English Board of Trade constituted a meteorological department, and the science has since made rapid advance the world over.

Now that one of the Popes—and one of the most infamous—Alexander VI.—has been introduced upon the stage in Rome, contrary to the expressed authority of the Holy Apostolic Church, it is altogether probable that the innovation will be welcomed by Italian playwrights generally. They cannot fail to find in the 250 or 260 Popes whom the Church claims to have had since Peter, abundant material for comedy as well as tragedy, and they will be pleased as a rule to employ the Pontiffs as characters in the theatres of the Eternal City on account of the novelty and the interdiction which it involves. We fear, however, that dramatic presentation of the Popes will not be favorable to the solemn, even supernatural influence which the Papal See always seeks to exercise upon the laity. Any ecclesiastic who is declared and held to be personally infallible must suffer somewhat in public, if not in private, estimation by the interpretation of ordinary actors. The Pope is, according to the Church, the vicegerent of Christ on earth, and under this assumption the Church may be right in forbidding his introduction upon the stage, knowing that it must detract from the awful, superstitious dignity and importance of his office. There have been, too, so many weak and depraved Popes in the list that these will naturally be seized on for dramatic treatment, and thus the Church be scandalized. The innovation will unquestionably be good for the theatres; but it will work ill for the Vatican, by tending to break down the barrier it has always endeavored to keep up between itself and the external world.

The English tourist sailing from Gibraltar to Cadiz begins, so soon as he is out of the Bay of Algeciras, to keep a sharp look out to starboard. Not for the world would he miss the sight of the long, low, sandy hills of the "Promontorium Tunonis" of antiquity—the ever-to-be-remembered Trafalgar. Henry Morrisey the only veteran on this side of the Atlantic who fought with Nelson on that memorable occasion, and who saw that hero fall died at his home in Halifax only a few days since. His death leaves only seven Trafalgar veterans living. The victory achieved on the 21st of October, 1805, was a triumph unparalleled in the annals of naval warfare. Following as it did so soon after the destruction of the French fleet at Aboukir, it not only hurled confusion on the foes of England, but showed all those manly qualities which have ever characterized British seamen. The combined French and Spanish fleets were under command of Admiral Villeneuve, who sailed from Cadiz with the determination of giving battle to the English fleet. This measure was contrary both to the views and instructions of Bonaparte; but the Admiral was impelled by motives of personal resentment and wounded honor to act in opposition to the wishes of his master. Besides, he knew that an officer was on his way from Paris to supersede him in the command, and, under such circumstances, he probably felt that even a defeat could add but little to his disgrace; while, on the contrary, a victory over the first naval hero of the age would wipe off every stain on his conduct, and cover him with immortal glory. The particulars of this grand conflict need not be reported. It was while Nelson was fighting the *Santissima Trinidada*, (then the largest ship in the world, carrying 136 guns,) with his own flag-ship, the *Victory*, that he received his mortal wound. Early in the morning, his Lordship put on all the stars of his different orders—the badges of honor he had gained in many a hard-fought battle—and thus dressed, he was unduly exposed to the fire of the enemy's sharp-shooters. The hero of many naval engagements was struck down by a gun-shot from the maintop of the *Redoubtable*, and in another hour he sank to rest in the midst of a victory which crowned the last achievement of his life with a glory that even eclipsed the lustre of all his former exploits. Nineteen sail of the line were the prize of this dear-bought conquest. Among the prisoners was Villeneuve himself, who at first was almost frantic with grief and despair. He could hardly be persuaded that his fine fleet had, in the short space of four hours, been consigned to total destruction.

GENERAL NOTES.

A Jewess in Portsmouth, Ohio, has renounced her religion and married a Christian.

Western Massachusetts made 150,000 barrels of cider the past season, and temperance people are aghast.

The Cincinnati authorities have decreed that bakers must stamp the weight upon every loaf of bread they offer for sale.

Two little Detroit boys built a snow house last week. It caved in upon them, and one of them was dead before he could be dug out.

There are three Republican candidates in the First District of Virginia for the vacant seat in the present Congress—Messrs. W. W. Douglas, T. S. Curlett, and George C. Round.

The Albany *Journal* says that the Penn Yan *Mystery* has gone to that mysterious bourne from which no newspaper returns. From which we infer that the full postage was paid.

The Massachusetts Republican State Committee has organized, with Eben F. Stone, a Newburyport lawyer and Chairman of the State House Committee on Finance, as President.

A young woman, who never was in love and never was married, is lecturing in Iowa upon "Love and Marriage." The snow-blockade may be a blessing in disguise after all. She might come East.

The Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association was organized in Chicago last Friday by the election of officers from all the large cities of the North. It has about 500 members, and will apply for a charter.

According to the Washington *Republic* Gen. Grant has lately written to a friend in that city: "I see they are hammering away at the Army again. There is no peace for the Army except in time of war."

The Milwaukee (Wis.) *Sentinel* calls Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, the brainiest man in the United States and the ablest statesman in the Republican Party, and says that he ought to be the Republican candidate for the Presidency in 1880.

The Prohibitionists of Ohio are endeavoring to secure the passage of an amendment to the Constitution of the State prohibiting the manufacture or importation of alcoholic liquors in the State except for use as a medicine. They want to get 200,000 signatures to a petition in its favor before the 20th of February.

The New-Haven *Palladium* says that the British steamer Norman Monarch, which will sail for Constantinople about March 1, received on Saturday 10 car-loads of cartridges, part of her cargo of arms and ammunition for the Turks. The guns which were taken out of the wrecked steamer Bramhall will be another part.

We read in a Montreal paper that on Monday, Jan. 13, her Royal Highness the Princess Louise accorded an audience at Rideau Hall, Ottawa, to Mr. Alfred Deseve, the young violinist of Montreal, and that after executing several selections of music he received her Royal Highness' applause, and permission to assume the title of "Violinist to her Royal Highness Princess Louise."

An Ottawa telegram printed in the Canadian papers says: "The counsel fees in connection with the Halifax Fishery Commission left unpaid, will, it is understood, receive the attention of the Minister of Justice. The niggardly manner in which the late Government dealt with the matter demands a more reasonable consideration in view of the successful result of the award."

A man in Amherst, Mass., is finding life hard. He put a string of sausages into his pocket when he thought the store-keeper wasn't looking. But the store-keeper was looking, and told of the theft, and when the woman whom he [the man who is finding life hard] was expecting to marry heard that he had stolen a string of sausages, she gave him what the local paper calls the "grand bounce."

The town officials in Everett, Mass., say they never heard of "Madge Rivers," and that they do not believe she could have lived there 15 years without their knowing her. Furthermore, they do not know any such man as David Worthly. Madge Rivers is the name given by the girl who was arrested in this City in male attire last week. The Everett people think she belongs in Boston.

THE COUNTERFEITING GANG

ANOTHER IMPORTANT ARREST.

THE LAST MEMBER OF THE FRATERNITY IN CUSTODY—JACOB OTT, A LITHOGRAPH PRINTER, ARRESTED—THE ANTECEDENTS OF OTT, ULRICH, AND COLE.

Late last evening Detective D. H. Gilkinson, of the Secret Service Office in this City, arrested Jacob Ott, a lithograph printer, and this, with the arrests of Charles Ulrich and Henry C. Cole, made in New-Jersey Friday evening last, includes the entire gang of counterfeiters that during the last two years put in circulation nearly $500,000 of counterfeit money. Jacob Ott was formerly employed as a lithograph printer in Cincinnati, Ohio, and was looked upon as one of the best of his craft. After Ulrich left the Columbus Penitentiary, and engaged in legitimate business in Columbus with the ex-Deputy Warden of his late prison, he offered employment to Ott, and the latter worked for him for six or seven months. Everything went well with them until Cole came upon the scene, and, offering to supply the necessary money, induced Ulrich to give up an honest intention to reform and return to his old business of counterfeiting. Not knowing anything about the business of lithographing, Ulrich's partner, the ex-penitentiary warden, was left in the lurch, and in a short time was obliged to close up the place. Thus Ott was again thrown out of employment. Ulrich and Cole came to Philadelphia, and soon after they had made all their arrangements for active business, Ott again appeared with them and became their printer. He staid with them in Philadelphia until last March, printing all the $50 and $5 counterfeits which have been traced to this firm. When Cole and Ulrich closed up their business there, selling all their presses and other material, Ott came to this City. With the money he had accumulated he opened a saloon, but it was an unsuccessful venture. He was finally sold out, and then returned to his trade of lithograph printing. As an excellent workman he had no difficulty in obtaining employment. The Secret Service detectives lost track of him after leaving Philadelphia, and it was only through Ulrich's visits to this City that his whereabouts were again ascertained. He has been quietly "shadowed" since that time merely for the purpose of keeping him in view, for in this City nothing was done by him to bring further suspicion upon him. He was arrested without any trouble last evening by Detective Gilkinson, and brought to the Secret Service Office in the Post Office building. United States Commissioner Deuel was then sent for, and the accused was committed without bail for examination to-day. It is understood that application will be made for a writ of removal to Philadelphia for trial.

With this arrest, the gang to whom are traced the counterfeit $50 bills on the Central, Broadway, and Tradesmen's National Banks of New-York and Third National of Buffalo, also the $5 bills on the National Banks of Tamaqua and Hanover, Penn., are all in custody, and it is understood that the plates upon which the bills were printed will be returned before the accused are brought to trial. The Secret Service officers have been fortunate, too, in arresting many of the heaviest dealers in this manufacture of counterfeit money. Burckhardt, Peckham, and Connors, now serving respectively, ten, seven, and five years in the Albany Penitentiary, upon sentences passed last week in the United States Circuit Court, were known as among the heaviest of the "cony" men, and they were dealers only in the counterfeits of this firm. It is well understood that of the $50 bills there were $100,000 made upon each of the banks named. Of this amount $200,000 was sent Germany. Of the $5 bills $40,000 was made on each of the banks of Tamaqua and Hanover, Penn. The entire amount, $480,000, is said by the Secret Service officers to have been sold without any difficulty; in fact the demand was greater than the means of supply.

Ulrich, who was first arrested for this business, is by birth a Prussian. He is of fine presence, and of much intelligence. He is about 43 years of age, and has been in the United States about 22 years. During this time he has served two terms of imprisonment, both for counterfeiting, one at Sing Sing, and the other in Columbus, Ohio. In the latter place he was sentenced for five years, and in June 1868, but was pardoned about eight years afterward. Previous to this he had executed finely-engraved counterfeits of the $100 denomination upon the First National Bank of Boston, the Central of New-York, and the Ohio National of Cincinnati, Ohio. When arrested in Cincinnati, in 1867, he was engaged upon the back plate of a $500 Treasury note, and unfinished plates for a $5 note were found in his possession. After his release from Columbus Penitentiary his counterfeit $50 bills on the National Broadway and Tradesmen's Banks, of New-York, found their way to Hamburg and other European ports, and were brought in considerable amounts by emigrants to the United States.

Henry C. Cole, however, was the guiding spirit, under whose direction all the mischief wrought by Ulrich was accomplished. He is almost 65 years old, an old counterfeiter and ex-convict. He has a large family, has lived in good style in Philadelphia, drives fast horses, and has a valuable farm a few miles from that city. He served one term in Clinton (N. Y.) Penitentiary, and was pardoned by Gov. Hoffman in 1871. In October of the same year he was again arrested in this City, having a few moments previously sold $5,000 counterfeit $10 and $20 bank-notes. He was admitted to bail in $10,000, and subsequently giving information in relation to the operations of an alleged counterfeiter named Miner, a nolle pros. was entered in his case. The relations between Cole and Ulrich in their last partnership were that of employer and employe, and the former speaks of the reading of counterfeit money to Europe as one of the most successful of his ventures.

Ott, the last person arrested, claims that when he went to Philadelphia he had no knowledge of the business he was to engage in. Ulrich and Cole will be brought up for examination before United States Commissioner Keasby, at Newark, N. J., on Thursday next, and the charges against them will be brought before the United States Grand Jury assembling at Trenton later in the week.

PIONEER GOLD-DIGGERS.

ANNUAL DINNER OF THE FORTY-NINERS OF CALIFORNIA—AN ACTOR'S REMINISCENCES.

The fourth annual banquet of the Associated Pioneers of the Territorial Days of California was given last night at the Sturtevant House, and drew together a genial assemblage of about 150 persons, members of the society and their invited guests. The occasion of this annual meeting is the commemoration of the anniversary of the discovery of gold at Sutter's saw-mill, in 1848. The members of the association wore the badge of the society on the left breast. The walls of the dining-room were covered with inscriptions calling to mind associations of the early days and places which make the anniversary so entertaining to the old "forty-niners," or "Argonauts," as these pioneers sometimes call themselves. In the absence of the septuagenarian President, Gen. John A. Sutter, the chair was occupied by Gen. H. A. Gibson, United States Army, senior Vice-President. Among the most notable members present were ex-Mayor Vance, Gen. John P. Irrie, James S. Wethered, Hon. Jeremiah Sherwood, James J. McCloskey, Gen. Thomas D. Johns, Gen. Thomas W. Sweeny, United States Army. An orchestra and the Tremaine Glee Club furnished the musical portion of the entertainment, and addresses suitable to the occasion were delivered by Gen. Gibson, J. J. McCloskey, the actor; Gen. Johns, James S. Roberts, and other gentlemen. Letters of regret at being unable to attend were read from Gen. Sherman, Gov. Fremont, Gen. Sutter, Gen. Joseph W. Revere, Silas Casey, ex-Secretary Bristow, Admiral Bristow, and other gentlemen more or less identified with the history of California. In some "reminiscences of '49" Mr. McCloskey told of a company of miners on the way to Stockton, about 150 in number, all of whom were known by nicknames, he being known as "Red Yorker," an allusion to the color of his hair. Among them was a tall strap of a youngster about 25 years old, astride of a mule, who was known as "the paper man." He was a good, kind sort of fellow, and often dismounted to let a tired man ride his mule. When they reached Stockton, they heard him introduced to Judge Dent as Bayard Taylor, a newspaper correspondent. There was at that time there a young retired Army Captain, named Grant, and the Captain and the newspaper man shared the same couch. One of them afterward made some reputation as a military commander and became President of the United States, while the other became the Minister of the United States to the German Empire.

A CHARGE AGAINST A POLICEMAN.

A German named Albert Nolte, of Canal and Eldridge-streets, entered the Police Central Office last night in a very excited state, and said that as he was passing through Houston-street, and when a short distance west of Broadway, he felt confused as to his whereabouts, and asked the policeman on post there the nearest way home. The officer, he says, instead of answering his question, struck him a blow on the face and knocked him down, and while he was prostrate stole his watch and chain. Nolte admitted that he was under the influence of liquor at the time, and probably used impolite language to the policeman. The Inspector told him to call again, and that in the meantime the alleged conduct of the officer would be investigated.

BALTIMORE'S FINANCIAL CONDITION.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 20.—The annual Message of Mayor Latrobe was sent to the City Council today. The financial condition of the city is reported as follows: The total funded and guaranteed debt on Dec. 31 amounted to $33,968,298 60, and the productive and interest bearing assets to $22,959,098 11. The net floating debt of the city at the same date was $622,649 18. Of the funded and guaranteed debt, interest on $16,122,566 23 is provided for by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, the city passenger railway companies, the Water Board, and Western Maryland and Union Railroad Companies. The productive investments of the city consist of railroad and turnpike stocks, city markets, docks, wharves, sinking funds invested, and real estate. The estimated expenses of the city, including the floating debt for the year 1879, are $5,581,066 15, and the estimated taxes in arrears to be collected during the year 1879, and other sources of revenue, are $2,621,433, leaving the net amount to be raised by taxation $2,959,632 15—less, by the sum of $1,519,052 90, than the estimates of last year.

AMUSEMENTS.

"AIDA" AT BOOTH'S THEATRE.

The last week of Mr. Strakosch's operatic season was begun in the most brilliant manner last evening with a performance of "Aida." The house was full in every part; the audience were bent on enjoyment, and were only too ready to applaud at every opportunity afforded them, and the spectacular portions of the opera were so well given that musical defects were necessarily overlooked. It is understood that Miss Kellogg claims *Aida* for one of her great parts, but the best friends of the lady would do well to point out her error of judgment in this matter. The part is not suited to her vocal or dramatic capabilities, and she is in both respects unfortunate in her attempt to portray the character. Miss Kellogg is a careful and conscientious singer, but her forte is not in the range of such parts as *Aida*, and it is not in any spirit of depreciation of her acknowledged capabilities that her rendering of Verdi's most exacting soprano rôle should not be recorded as an artistic success. She did not sing as well as at her first appearance this season in the part, but received the warmest applause of the audience. Miss Cary, in her well-known rôle of *Amneris* was thoroughly satisfactory, both in her singing and acting. It is not too much to say that there is no finer performance on the operatic stage than Miss Cary's *Amneris*. It was recognized as such last evening, and this exceptional artist was rewarded with well-deserved applause whenever she appeared. Mr. Graff was the *Radames*, but a somewhat ineffective representative of the character, though he sang occasionally with spirit. In the concerted music he was conspicuous by his absence of voice, and hardly seemed at home in the part. Signor Pantaleoni, who made such an impression on his first appearance in the character of *Amonasro*, was not wanting in vigor of action last evening, but scarcely did himself justice as a singer. The performance was, notwithstanding some musical defects, picturesque and enjoyable, and from first to last commanded the attention and enthusiasm of the house.

PARK THEATRE.

The revival of Mr. Boucicault's dramatization of "The Cricket on the Hearth," and the reappearance of Mr. John E. Owens were the two attractions offered last evening at this theatre. Of all the stories which that literary magician, Charles Dickens, has left to us, no one combines more delightfully the best varieties of humor and the most natural pathos than the favorite "Cricket;" this little sketch of domestic life, intermingled with those genuine touches of poetry which are apparent in all that Dickens has written—even if the great novelist was a mediocre verse-writer—is as perfect in its way as "David Copperfield." Its personages are human and distinct, and do not border upon caricature, as do most of the author's best-known types. It is a pity that these familiar personages are not oftener seen upon the stage, for in Mr. Boucicault's skillful dramatization they are wonderfully interesting, and, with the exception of *Tackleton*, deeply sympathetic. There are few dramas which present better contrasts than those offered by *John Peerybingle* and *Mr. Tackleton*, *Dot* and *Bertha*. The husband of *Dot* is one of those great-hearted men whom we all love to see and know, and his sufferings, when he first suspects that *Dot* cares nothing for him, touch the finest chords of our pity. There is nothing theatrical about *John*, yet his life and emotions are not lacking in the dramatic element. He is too simple to be a *poseur*, and yet, despite this simplicity, there are many sides to the man. Compared with him, what a wretched specimen of nature's handiwork is *Tackleton*, who, however, is a very ingenious fellow, but not ingenious enough, let us add, to understand a nature like *Peerybingle's*. And there is *Dot*, the representative of all sweet and faithful wives, whose little vanities are only of the imagination, not of the heart. In contrast to her, yet not unlike her, is *Bertha*, the blind girl, who lives in a world painted to her fancy by a father who loves her so well that he cannot bear to sell her gentle spirit with the shadows of painful reality. There is something intensely pathetic in the unexpressed adoration which *Bertha* feels for the somewhat demoniac *Tackleton*, who becomes to her beatific vision a kind of saintly *Romeo*. *Caleb Plummer* himself is perhaps the most marked individuality, from the dramatist's point of view, in this tender and fascinating story, the interest of which is always strong and progressive, and, what is more important, humanizing. The representation last evening was, in general, a pleasurable one, though weak in some points. The appearance of Mr. Owens was an unusually welcome event; but it is to be feared that his long absence from our stage has separated him somewhat from the people who were formerly his most ardent admirers. We gladly advise every one to see Mr. Owens, not only because he is an interesting actor playing in a popular piece, but more especially because he is the representative of a past generation, and in every sense a worthy one. His method is as delightful as his personality, and each is of a high order. His identity is absolutely lost in his part, and at no moment does he forget that for the time being he is not Mr. Owens, but simply *Caleb Plummer*. Our new schools have given us new artists whom we have learned to love and respect; but we frequently miss in their work that completeness of illusion which is so characteristic of the elder comedian. Mr. Owens' *Caleb Plummer* is a performance which rewards the most careful study; and, if it seems at times to be slightly lacking in spontaneity, in the fullness of emotional expression which is now looked for on the stage, it is otherwise natural, touching, and perfectly conceived. The simple-minded old man, whose life has been a mistake from the beginning, yet whose trials are less oppressive through his gentle patience and resignation, lives in Mr. Owens' embodiment—lives and demands our truest sympathy. In movement, in voice, in all that goes to make a character whole, this *Caleb Plummer* is an absolute reality. The delicacy, the suggestions of humor, and the tender pathos, of this performance, are parts of a remarkably even and clear ideal. Mr. Owens was fortunate in having the assistance of Mr. Couldock, who, in roles demanding rough and homely pathos, is surpassed by few. His *John Peerybingle*, although wanting in a certain youthful quality which belongs to it, was a more than intelligent impersonation. On the other hand, Mr. Padgett gave a grossly exaggerated picture of *Tackleton*, one certainly not in accord with the ending of the play. Miss Minnie Palmer as *Dot* marred all her work by certain affectations which seemed to denote insincerity; this was to be especially regretted, for Miss Palmer has a kind of intelligence which, if put under good training, would produce excellent results. A word of commendation is due to Miss Ada Gilman, whose *Tilly Slowboy* was worthy of the original. In conclusion, it may be suggested that the "fairy business" adds nothing to the interest of the play, especially when it is badly done, as was the case last night.

GENERAL MENTION.

The Carri Brothers have their second *soirée musicale* this evening, at Steinway Hall. They have an attractive programme.

A concert of considerable musical interest takes place this evening, at Chickering Hall. Mr. Carl Lanzer is the promoter, and the services of Miss Fannie Goodwin and Mr. M. Arbuckle have been secured. A competent orchestral force will also take part in the entertainment.

At the matinée of the English Glee Club at Chickering Hall, to-morrow, it is announced that Miss Ida W. Hubbell will take the place of Miss Henrietta Beebe, who is absent from the City on professional engagements in New-England. The programme is one of promise, and though Miss Beebe's absence is to be regretted, Miss Hubbell will doubtless be an acceptable substitute.

ENCOURAGING HEBREW IMMIGRATION.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 20.—The Executive Board of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations convened here yesterday. Fifteen congregations joined the union within the last six months. It was resolved that the Board of Delegates on Civil and Religious Rights be instructed to take into consideration the feasibility of active co-operation with sister societies in Europe for the purpose of encouraging agriculture among Hebrews and the settlement in this country of such as are willing to devote themselves to that pursuit on lands in the West and South. The report of the Secretary of the Board of Governors was read.

THE CUE BATTLE BEGUN.

OPENING OF THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

ALBERT GARNIER AND JACOB SCHAEFER CROSS CUES—A GAME THAT WAS AT TIMES BRILLIANT, AT OTHERS POOR—SEXTON DEBARRED FROM CHALLENGING FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP CUP.

The Brunswick and Balke championship tournament opened last evening at Cooper Institute, under the most favorable auspices, the hall being crowded with ladies and gentlemen. The game of the evening was between Jacob Schaefer and Albert Garnier, and, after a somewhat peculiar struggle that was at times brilliant, and watched with interest, resulted in a victory for Schaefer. The championship emblem, a very beautiful piece of artistic workmanship, from Tiffany's, stood upon a table at the right of the referee. It is a handsome cup of silver, over a foot in height, resting upon a high ebony base. Upon the base is a silver plate bearing an engraving of a billiard-table, while upon a groove of the cup, amid a cluster of laurels, rests a golden billiard-ball encircled with a silver ribbon. The cup itself is surmounted by the figure of a billiard-player, standing with cue in hand, evidently awaiting his turn to play. Altogether, it is a trophy that Sexton might have been proud to compete for.

The game of the evening, which was a French carom, 600 points up, was called at 8:30 o'clock, with Mr. Newburger acting as umpire for Garnier, and Mr. Pulsifer for Schaefer, Mr. Michael Geary presiding in the referee's cushioned chair. The table used was one taken from stock, and was brilliantly lighted by a chandelier with double gas-jets to each of its four branches. Mr. Geary made a few remarks relative to Sexton's "unmanly" course in retiring from the tournament, and then introduced the players. Garnier won the lead and made a counting stroke from the string. He retired after scoring 10 fine open-table shots. Schaefer then counted 7, and Garnier missed. He was left a splendid set-up by a "miss" of Schaefer, but lost it by a failure to count on his seventh shot, which left a "set-up" for his adversary. Schaefer quickly took advantage of the slip, and, gathering the ivories on the rail, began some of his famous rapid "nursing," turning the upper rail skillfully, and sending the balls on a journey along the left side rail, playing with rare delicacy and judgment, while his friend Garnier watched him with quiet interest. The click, click, click of the ivories went on until 100 and over were rolled up, when loud applause from the spectators arose. The player was now using either hand with equal ease, and when the balls "broke" on his one hundred and twenty-fifth shot, he played a "nurse" that brought them quickly together, but they broke again, however, and he failed to count on his one hundred and forty-fifth shot, a "draw" that left Garnier an easy carom but bad position, and Garnier retired on a difficult "cushion" shot. Two shots by Schaefer rolled the ivories together against the middle of the right side rail, and he began another display of delicate "nursing." He had gathered 40, when the balls "broke," and he brought back his long to gain the rail once more, the spectators evincing great interest in his difficult task. He had made 100 shots, many of them very fine "draws" and "masses," and still the balls obstinately refused to gather for the player. Unheedful of the applause which the feat evoked, he struggled on, making shot after shot on the open table, but without gaining the end for which he was striving, and he retired, finally, on a very difficult massé, having scored 157.

Indifferent play and misses followed on both sides until the eighth inning, when Garnier began some of his graceful manipulation of the cue, playing some brilliant shots with his usual skill and accuracy. "Follows," masses," "cushion," "draw," and "round-the-table caroms," followed each other in quick succession, and it was not until he had made 82 points that Sexton being favored on the open table—that he retired. He obtained another inning directly afterward, in which he soon gathered the ivories on the rail and began to roll up very pretty caroms, carrying the balls across to the right side rail, which they glided on, meeting with a constant clock-like "tick." He was "kissed" out on his fifty-fifth shot, which was from the string, and again retired, the score standing: Schaefer 292, Garnier 157. Schaefer then began a long and an other desperate and unsuccessful struggle for position on the play, the player retiring after having scored 45. A period of unlucky play on each side followed for a few innings, the balls not making many fine shots, but failing to gain position. In his twenty-second inning Garnier managed to gain position, and counted 45, failing on a single cushion shot. The next was a play that was characterized the preceding innings now became absolutely poor on the part of both contestants, and continued in an amateur style until the twenty-seventh inning, when Schaefer made a beautiful run of 78 points, which was followed with an admirably-played run of 60, and in the next inning added to it a small but equally well-played run of 25. Four successive and amusing misses followed amid great laughter on the part of the spectators, and then Garnier again began some really brilliant play that netted him 56 points, but he unfortunately missed a delicate "bank" shot for position on the rail that, had he made it, he played for to his adversary, who quickly took advantage of it, and "nursed" a run of 87, which closed the game, leaving him 171 points ahead of Garnier. The game lasted about two hours. The score was as follows:

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COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 20, 1879.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkls.....	28	Hides, bales.....	375
B. E. Peas, bags.....	50	Hops, bales.....	184
B. W. Flour, pkls...	421	Lead, pigs.....	683
Beans, bbls.....	99	Leather, sides.....	21,234
Bone-wax pks.....	2	Resin, bbls.....	941
Cotton, bales.....	6,331	Oil-cake, pkls.....	1,904
Cotton-seed-oil, bbls	250	Oil, Lard, bbls.....	132
Ctn seed-cake, bgs.	434	Pea-nuts, bags.....	1,726
Copper, cake s.....	129	Pork, pkls.....	883
Dried Fruit, pkls...	177	Beef, pkls.....	285
Eggs, pkls.....	462	Cut-meats, pkls....	12,695
Flour, bbls.....	24,533	Lard, tes.....	5,120
Corn-meal, bbls.....	220	Lard, kegs.....	144
Corn-meal, bags.....	43	Butter, pkls.....	3,866
Wheat, bushels.....	156,600	Cheese, pkls.....	4,234
Corn, bushels.....	84,800	Tes sed Hogs, No...	1,894
Oats, bushels.....	11,600	Rice, tes.....	502
Rye, bushels.....	7,150	Skins, bales.....	21
Malt, bushels.....	9,310	Starch, pkls.....	1,140
Barley, bushels.....	1,100	Spirits, pkls.....	140
Peas, bushels.....	4,800	Sumac, bags.....	924
Oat-meal, bbls.....	70	Tallow, pkls.....	344
Oat-meal, bags.....	325	Tobacco, hhds.....	30
Flax-seed, bags.....	710	Tobacco, pkls.....	567
Grass-seed, pkls....	451	Whisky, bbls.....	1,184
Brass, pkls, bags..	1,000	Wool, bales.....	312
Hides, No.....	1,110		

COFFEE—Generally very quiet within the previous range, with sales reported of 3,500 bags per Graf Bismarck, now due, per City of Rio, on private terms.

COTTON—Has been quite moderately sought after for early delivery at about steady rates. Cable advices less exact again....Sales were confined for prompt delivery of 687 bales, (of which 141 bales were on Saturday evening,) including 66 bales to shippers, 621 bales to spinners, bales to arrive, and bales in transit....Low Middling quoted at 9 1-16c, 99-32c; Strict Low Middling at 9¼c, 29-32c; Middling at 9 7-16c, 29 3-16c; Fair at 11 1-16c, 211 13-16c....and for forward delivery business has been to a moderate aggregate, with prices quoted stronger, but at the close market tame....Sales have been reported since our last of 52,300 bales, (of which 15,500 bales on Saturday evening, and 35,800 bales to-day,) with 3,000 bales on the spot, on the basis of Middling....The dealings in options, officially reported, embraced on Saturday afternoon, for January, 300 bales at 9.44c; for February, 1,700 bales at 9.47c, 29 3-16c; March, 7,000 bales at 9.57c, 29 7-16c; April, 3,900 bales at 9.62c, 29.32c; May, 3,200 bales at 9.96c, 30.02c....And to-day, for January, 500 bales at 9.38c, 29.44c; February, 2,300 bales at 9.50c, 29.56c; March, 10,200 bales at 9.65c, 29.71c; April, 4,000 bales at 9.81c, 29.87c; May, 4,800 bales at 9.96c, 30c; June, 2,600 bales at 10.07c, 30.10c; July, 1,800 bales at 10.17c, 30.20c. The closing quotations were: For January, 9.44c, 29.46c; February, 9.50c; March, 9.71c; April, 9.86c, 29.85c; May, 10.02c, 30.05c; June, 10.12c, 30.14c; July, 10.22c, 30.25c; August, 10.31c, 30.33c., showing an advance of 126 points, closing firm....Thereafter orders were received on Saturday after the market was officially reported....The averages of Saturday's forward deliveries, as officially reported, were as follows: January, 9.45c; February, 9.52c; March, 9.75c; April, 9.89c; May, 10.01c; June, 10.12c; July, 10.12c; September, 10.10c....The receipts at this port to-day were 6,332 bales, and at the shipping ports, 25,543 bales, against 23,732 bales same day last week, and thus far this week, 45,853 bales, against 37,510 bales same time last week....The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1878, have been 2,982,014 bales, against 2,853,495 bales in the previous season....Consolidated net receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1878, (including to-day) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 17,285 bales; to the Continent, 5,340 bales; to France, 3,403 bales; to the Channel, —— bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 835,105 bales....Stock in New-York to-day, 124,142 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	*N. O.*	*Texas.*
Ordinary.....	9 3-16	11 1-16	11 1-16
Strict Ordinary.....	8	8⅞	8⅞
Good Ordinary.....	8⅝	8⅞	8⅞
Strict Good Ordinary....	8 15-16	9 1-16	9 1-16
Low Middling.....	9 1-16	9 3-16	9 3-16
Strict Low Middling....	9¼	9⅜	9⅜
Middling.....	9 7-16	9 9-16	9 9-16
Good Middling.....	9 13-16	9 15-16	9 15-16
Strict Good Middling...	10 3-16	10 5-16	10 5-16
Middling Fair.....	9⅞	10	10
Fair.....	11 1-16	11 13-16	11 13-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary....	7 11-16	Low Middling.....	8 1-16
Strict Good Ord....	8 3-16	Middling.....	9 1-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very moderate business has been reported in most kinds of State and Western flour, as well for home use as for shipment, though prices, as a rule, favored buyers slightly, under freer offerings and a weak Wheat market....Sales have been reported since our last of 15,700 bbls. of all grades, including Sour and unsound. Five or six of these, very inferior to very choice, at $2 25@$3 chiefly Extras at $3 50@$4 50; very inferior to fancy Nos. 2 at $3 60@$3 85, mainly at $2 50@$2 90 for ordinary to choice Winter, and $2 45@$2 85 for Spring; inferior very choice Superfine State at $3 10@$3 25, but the latter for very choice to fancy Trade and Family Extras, Spring Wheat stock, at $3 75@$5 60, is few fancy brands quoted at higher figures; very inferior to very choice do., Red and Amber Winter stock, $3 75@$5 60; poor to fancy White Wheat do. at $3 85@$6, chiefly at $4 25@$5 25, (with very choice to fancy brands quoted at higher figures;) ordinary to very choice Extra Genesee at $3 90@$5 50, mainly at $4 25@$4 85; very inferior to very choice Minnesota Clear Extras at $3 10@$3 75, (the latter an exception;) inferior to strictly fancy do., straight Extra at $4 75@$5 60; Minnesota Patent Extras, very inferior to strictly fancy, $5 25@$6 25, (one or few fancy brands going above $7 25@$7 50;) Winter Wheat Patent Extras, $5 25@$6 75 for very poor to very fancy, (only a few brands going above $7 50;).....Included in the reported sales were 2,400 bbls. low Extras, for shipment, within the range of $3 60@$4 10, (mainly $3 60@$3 75, of which 1,500 bbls. Milwaukee within the latter range;) 1,300 bbls. City Mill Extra Family, for the West Indies, at $4 65@$5, the latter for very choice, in new pks., and for English markets, quoted at $5 15@$5 80; 1,750 bbls. Superfine, mostly Western, clear, (these at $3 50@$4 75, (of which about 1,100 bbls. for export, mostly at $3 75@$4 00,) 1,500 bbls. straight Extras, (these mostly at $4 40@$5 00;) 800 bbls. Patent, (chiefly at from $5 30@$7) 3,100 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (these at $3 70@$5 50, largely at $4 50@$5 25;) 600 bbls. Patent Extras, (these chiefly at $5 25@$7 25;) 450 bbls. Superfine, (these at $3 15 for inferior to $3 50 for choice, and up to $3 60 for fancy Penn.;) 2,000 bbls. Fine, (these at $2 90@$3 10;) 700 bbls. No. 2, (these at $2 40@$2 90,) and sundry lots unsound and Sour Flour at from $3 25@$3 ....Southern Flour has been in fair demand and steady, mer prices.....Sales have been reported of 650 bbls. in lots, at $3 75@$5 50 for very inferior to fancy shipping Extras, and $4 85@$6 for fancy to family Extras and Family .....Rye Flour has been in pretty fair request at from $2 80@$3 20 for poor to choice Superfine State, (some fancy brands selling up to $3 25@$3 30,) and $3 70@$4 for Superfine Western and Penn'sylvania, and $3 15@$3 85 for ordinary to choice fine. Sales, 400 bbls. in lots.....Corn-meal has been in light demand within the range of $2 15@$2 50 for inferior to very fancy Yellow Western, and $2 75@$2 80 for Brandywine. Sales reported of 900 bbls., including Yellow Western, mainly at $2 25@$2 45, and 100 bbls. Brandywine at $2 80.....Corn-meal, in bags, sells slowly within the range of 80c. @$1 15 for coarse to very choice ₱ 100 lb., (with the mail-rail rate of $1 for coarse lots,) and $1 10@$1 25 for choice. Oat-meal has been in limited request within the range of $3 25@$3 for ordinary to very fancy ₱ bbl....Buckwheat Flour has been moderately sought after at $1 50@$1 75 for fair to very choice, selling mostly at $1 60@$1 70 ₱ 100 lb.....Buckwheat quoted provisional, in the absence of important offerings or inquiry.

GRAIN—Wheat has been slow of sale in nearly all its anees, again, to-day, and has been quoted generally easier in prices and No. 2 Milwaukee 2c. lower, and lower, leaving off heavily; No. 2 Amber was pretty well supported in price, and not offered with much urgency, while there will be a moderate share of it coming, which is for early delivery, and in part for local milling purposes. Spring Wheat varied little, holders showing no disposition to press sales, with the inquiry for early delivery was light, and in the option line, also, limited, though indicative of rather more interest on the part of speculative operators in the trade of the day. Winter Wheat was quiet and steady....Sales have been reported since our last of 52,300 bushels, including 29,000 bushels Red at $1 11@$1 12 for No. 2 Chicago, afloat, and $1 11@$1 12 for No. 2 Milwaukee, afloat, and 23,300 bushels Red and White State at $1 11@$1 14; 1,800 bushels No. 1 White at $1 10@$1 ; 2,000 bushels No. 2 White at $1 07½@$1 08; 400 bushels No. 3 White at $1 03¼; 7,100 bushels ungraded White at $1 07@$1 10; 2,400 bushels No. 1 Red at $1 10; 17,000 bushels No. 2 Red at $1 09¾@$1 09⅞; 9,000 bushels do., January option, at $1 09½; 40,000 bushels do., February options, at $1 09⅝@$1 09⅞, closing at $1 09¾ asked, and $1 09 bid; 4800 bushels do., steamer grade at $1 08; 4,000 bushels Amber, at $1 11@$1 11¼; 1,800 bushels No. 1 White at $1 10@$1 ; 2,000 bushels No. 2 Red at $1 03@$1 03¼, chiefly at $1 07@$1 08; 16,000 bushels do., January options, at $1 06@$1 07 ; 32,000 bushels do., February, at $1 07¼; 21,000 bushels ungraded Amber at $1 05@$1 10; 16,000 bushels No. 3 Chicago Spring, very choice, at $1 ; 3,100 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring at 84c.; 1,500 bushels Rejected Spring, in store, at 74c.....A moderate movement was been reported in Corn, prices of which were quoted a little easier though without important changes. Export inquiry chiefly for prime No. 2, in store, which ruled steady....Sales have been reported of 274,000 bushels, (of which 236,000 bushels for early delivery,) including New-York No. 2, afloat, 32,000 bushels, at 47¾c.@47¾c., (8,000 bushels Canal, 47¾c.,) do., in store, 50,000 bushels prime, at 46¾c.; New York No. 2, January option, 24,000 bushels, at 47⅝c. do., February, 18,000 bushels, at 45½c.; do., March, 24,000 bushels, at 46-46⅛c., closing at 46c. asked; May quoted at 43½c.@45½c.; new No. 2, early delivery, at 46¾c. do., January option, at 46¾c.; steamer Mixed at 45½c.@46c.; New-York steamer Mixed, January option, 16,000 bushels, at 45¾c.; do., February, 8,000 bushels, at 44¾c.; do., May, 8,000 bushels, reported at 44¼c.; Mixed western, ungraded, 47c.@47¾c.; New-York No. 3, about 7,000 bushels, at 45¾c.; No. 2 White, new, at 46c.; New-York steamer White at 45c.; Jersey Yellow at 45c.@46c.; and Round Yellow old, two car-loads, at 52c.; new, 46c.@47c.; and Rye at 84c.....Rye has been offered with less urgency and quoted firm, but has been in very moderate demand to-day, at former prices, with Canada, in bond, quoted at 59c.@60c., and 61c. asked; No. 2 Western, afloat, at 5 c.@59c.; prime State, afloat, at 59c.....Barley has been very quiet at about previous prices; 1,000 bushels Jefferson County sold on private terms, quoted at about $1.....Barley-malt has been sparingly dealt in, yet quoted essentially as before.....Canada Peas, in bond, quoted steady, but without further important movement. The latest sale was reported at 75c. ₱ bushel.....Oats have been in comparatively limited request, and quoted a trifle easier in price.....Sales have been reported since our last of 57,000 bushels, including New-York Extra White quoted at 38c.@38½c.; New-York No. 1 White quoted at 35½c.; New-York No. 2 White at 34c.@34½c.; do., last half of February, 10,000 bushels, reported at 33c.; New-York No. 3 White, 1,400 bushels, at 33c.; Mixed western, at 31½c.@31¾c.; New-York No. 2, 2,500 bushels, at 31¾c.@31¾c.; New-York No. 3 quoted at 30c.; White Western, 4,200 bushels, at 33c.@35c.; Rejected White, 10,000 bushels, at 30½c.@31½c.; White State, 6,300 bushels, at 32½c.@35½c.; Mixed State, 27,000 bushels, at 30½c.@ 32c., (of which 24,000 bushels, afloat, at 31¾c.@32c.;) 2 Chicago, afloat, quoted at 31¾c.@31½c., and in store, 29½c. bid.....A fair inquiry has been noted for feed at generally steady prices. Business mostly in 40 to 60 lb. We quote: 40 lb. at $14 50@$15 50, the latter rare for choice; 50 and 60 lb. at $14 50@$15 50; 100 lb., $15 50@$17. Rye Feed at $14@$15. Hay and Straw quoted as before.....Of Clover Seed, further sales reported of 50 bags Western choice at 8¾c., and 100 bags State at 7¾c. Market otherwise very quiet.....The stock of Grain in this port embraces 3,266,398 bushels Wheat, 2,469,891 bushels Corn, 587,486 bushels Rye, 804,341 bushels Barley, 31,697 bushels Malt, 971,245 bushels Oats, and 22,615 bushels Peas.....The aggregate of Grain in store is 8,229,633 bushels, as against 9,677,852 bushels last Monday, 10,260,364 bushels Jan. 21, 1878, and 8,805,298 bushels Jan. 22, 1877.

MOLASSES—Dull; quoted about as before.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been lightly dealt in within the range of $1 35@$1 40 for Strained to good Strained; $1 60@$1 65 for No. 2; $1 75@$2 37½ for No. 1; $2 50@$4 25 for Pale to Window Glass ₱ 280 lb.....Tar has been inactive, and quoted at $2 25@$2 37½.....Crude Pitch at $1 80, free on board.....Spirits of Turpentine has been in more request, with merchantable, prompt delivery, quoted at 28c. @28½c. for Southern, and 33½c. for New-York pkls. on sales of 400 bbls. Stock in hand, 80,805 bbls. Resin, 1,409 bbls. Crude Turpentine, 7,044 bbls. Spirits do., and 5,068 bbls. Tar.....And afloat, 5,187 bbls. Resin, 26 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, and 139 bbls. Tar.

PETROLEUM—Refined has been very quiet but quoted firm, and for early delivery here quoted at 9½c. bid.....Refined, in cases, here, quoted at 13c.@13¾c. for Standard to strictly fancy brands.....Crude at 8¼c.@ 8¾c. in shipping order.....Naphtha at 8¼c.....At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum, for early delivery, quoted at 9c., bid.....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, at 9c., bid.....At the Petroleum Exchange, sales were reported of 15,000 bbls. United, here, and 157,000 bbls. at Oil City, at $1 05@$1 07¾, closing at $1 05¾ bid, old, showing an advance.

PROVISIONS—A further sharp advance in values of Hog products, under speculative activity, quickened by reports of lighter receipts of Hogs at prominent points in the interior.....Mess Pork has been in quiet demand for early delivery, prices having been again generally higher to correspond with "futures," which have been affected by speculation at the West.....Mess left off at $8 20@$8 40 for ordinary to prime old, and $9 62½@ $9 75 for new; sales, 280 bbls. old Mess at $8.....And for forward delivery here, Western Mess has been advanced about 25c., with, at the close, January options quoted $9 75@$10, and old at $7 90@$8 20, and for February, $9 75@$10 for new, and $7 95@$8 10 for old, and for March, $9 90@$10 for new, and $8 10@ $8 35 for old, and for April, $8 05@$9 95 for new, and May at $9 80@$9 90, on, however, a less active movement.....Sales of 1,000 bbls., April deliveries, at $9 90. Dressed Hogs have been in fair demand at steady prices, with City quoted at 4¾c. for heavy and light, and 4¾c. for Pigs. Western quoted at 3¾c.@4¾c.....Cut-meats have been moderately active at firm rates; sales of 10,000 lb. Rib Bellies 12-lb. average, at 4¾c.....Bacon has been quoted much dearer, but inactive, with Long Clear quoted at 4¾c., and Long and Short Clear at 4¾c.....Western Steam Lard has been more excited, with sales reported for the throughout, on the brisk trading on speculative account at the West.....Of Western Steam, for early delivery, sales of 1,250 tcs. at $6 40@$6 47½, nearly all at $6 40, closing $6 40 bid.....And for forward delivery here, Western Steam Lard has been very freely dealt in, with January options at the close, quoted at $6 42 bid; February at $6 40; and $6 47 sales on one car-load; $6 52½@$6 55; and May at $6 60@$6 62½.....Sales have been reported of Western Steam of 500 tcs., January, at $6 37½@$6 40; 3,500 lots, February options, at $6 40@$6 45; 10,000 tcs., March, at $6 42½@$6 50; 5,250 tcs., April, at $6 52½@$6 57½.....City Steam Lard has been in good demand, and quoted at the close at $6 ; sales of 200 tcs. at $6 30.....Of No. 1 City, sale of 100 tcs. at $6 15.....Refined Lard in request; quoted for the Continent, for early delivery, at the close, at $6 ; sales of 800 tcs. on private terms.....Beef has been more active, and quoted steady at from $12@$14 50 for Packet, $9 50@$12 for Plain Mess, and $10 50@ $11 50 for Extra Mess.....Tierce Beef quoted thus: Philadelphia Extra India Mess at $19@$19 50, and City do., $20 50@$21 50.....Sales of Beef unbroken 300 tcs. City Extra India Mess, at $18@$20 50; 100 bbls. Packet at $12@$11 50, and 100 bbls. Family at $14@$14 50.....Beef Hams have been lightly dealt in; sale of 100 bbls. at $14 75.....Smoked Western quoted at $14 50@ $14 75.....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs about as last quoted.....Tallow has been moderately active, with prime quoted at the close at 6¾c., and choice, 6 11-16c., and reported of 55,000 lb. in lots, at 6¾c., and 250 bbls. on private terms.....Stearine has been quiet but steady, with Western quoted at 9½c., and 8½c.@9c. for City.....Oleine has been quiet but steady, with 5½c. sold at 5¾c.....Of Refined Yellow Cotton-seed-oil sales reported of 100 bbls., February option, at 41c., and 200 bbls., May, at 42½c.@42¾c.

SUGARS—Raw in moderate demand at 6⅜c.@6⅞c. for fair to good Refining Cuba, with sales reported of 630 bhds. Centrifugal at 7¼c.@7 9-16c., and 900 bags Demerara at 7c.....Refined as last quoted.

TEAS—More sought after within our previous range. Sales 2,850 half-chests Oolong, 1,450 half-chests Green, and 800 half-chests Japan on private terms.

WHISKY—Quoted up to $1 11 bid, but quiet, on light offerings.

FREIGHTS—A somewhat livelier movement has been reported to-day in the chartering line, at, however, rather easier figures with the main inquiry from Grain and Petroleum interests. In the way of berth freights, a fair business has been noted by the regular steam lines, chiefly for Liverpool, at steadily advanced figures on a light offering of accommodation for early use; the liberal contracts for through freight (the bulk of which had been previously reported) covering most of the room by the vessels of the regular lines now here, and giving ship-owners, in this connection, the advantage. Of the through freight, an important proportion had been delayed while in transit to the seaboard, by the recent severe storms. FOR LIVERPOOL—The engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d.; bbl; 11,000 bushels Grain at 5½d. ₱ 60 lb.; and odd lots of Measurement Goods at 18s.@17s. 6d. ₱ ton; and, by steam, 2,250 bales Cotton on the basis of ¼d. ₱ lb., (nearly a lot through freight, and in good part by out-port lines; 2,500 bbls. Flour, of through freight, mainly at 3s. ₱ bbl., 1,800 sacks do., at 27s. 6d., 2,000 bx. Cheese, and 3,000 pks. Butter at 37s. 6d.@40s., mostly at 37s. 6d.; 3,800 bxs. Bacon at 30s.@35s., (prompt shipments as low as 30s.; early do., 32s. 6d.@ 35s., and to a fair extent on through freight account;) 600 tcs. Lard, of through freight, reported at 35s.; about 300 tons Heavy Goods, in lots, at 30s.@35s., equal to 450 tons Measurement Goods, part of through freight, at 20s.@25s., (Canned Goods as high as 25s.;) 400 tcs. and bbls. Provisions, in lots, at 6s. and 4s. 3d.; 2,000 bbls. Apples, in shipper's interest, at 5s.; 700 tcs. Grain, at 5¾d.; and 3,000 bbls. Oysters on private terms, quoted at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl. Also, a British steam-ship, with Cotton (as bulk of cargo, and general, to carry, from New-Orleans, (contracts made there,) reported on the basis of 5-16d.@11-32d. ₱ lb. And a British ship, with Wheat, from San Francisco, (chartered there,) on private terms, quoted at about 35s.....FOR LONDON—By sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl., and 1,000 bbls. Apples, at 2s. ₱ 280 lb.; and small lots of Measurement Goods at 15s. @17s. 6d. ₱ ton; and, by steam, 3,100 bbls. Flour, of through freight, reported at 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. (bbl.; 2,300 sacks do., at 27s. 6d.; 1,800 pks. Provisions, in lots, at 32s. 6d. ₱ ton, 6s. ₱ bbl., and 4s. ₱ bbl.; 1,200 bxs. Cheese, part reported at 37s. 6d., equal to 250 tons general cargo, in lots, at 30s.@35s., for Heavy and 22s. 6d.@27s. 6d. for Measurement Goods, ₱ ton; 250 bales Hops on the basis of 5d. for direct and 5½d. via Liverpool. FOR GLASGOW—By sail, 700 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 4½d., and, by steam, 3,400 bbls. Flour, at 3s.@3s. 3d., (through freight at 3s. 6d.;) 2,600 sacks Flour and Meal at 27s. 6d.; 200 bags Clover-seed at 32s. 6d.; small lots of Cheese at 37s. 6d.; 2,200 pks. Provisions, in lots, at 32s. 6d.@32s., in good part through freight;) equal to 350 tons Measurement Goods, in lots, at 22s. 6d.@27s. 6d.; (Canned Goods at 25s.@27s. 6d.;) ₱ ton; and 175 tcs. and bbls. Provisions at 6s. and 4s.....FOR THE EAST COAST OF IRELAND—A British brig, 292 tons, hence, with about 2,000 quarters Grain at 5s. 1½d., and two British barks, with respectively about 4,800 and 4,000 quarters do., from Baltimore, at 5s. ₱ quarter.....FOR BRISTOL—By steam, 600 pks. Provisions on the basis of 37s. 6d. ₱ ton.....FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM DIRECT—A British steam-ship, 922 tons, hence, with Grain, reported at 5s. 6d., (option of the Continental ports at 5s. 9d.;) a British brig, with Oil-cake and general cargo, from New-Orleans, (chartered there,) on private terms, reported at about 33s. 6d.....FOR CORK AND ORDERS—An Italian bark, with about 5,000 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 3d., another, 626 tons, (to arrive,) with about 4,000 quarters do., from Baltimore, at 5s. ₱ quarter.....FOR A CONTINENTAL PORT BETWEEN BORDEAUX AND ANTWERP—A Norwegian bark, 458 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, at 5s. 9d. ₱ quarter.....FOR HAVRE—By sail, 175 tons Provisions, &c., at 25s.@27s. 6d., chiefly at 26s. 3d.@27s. 6d.; and, by steam, 2,100 pks. Provisions on the basis of 35s.@37s. 6d. (part of through freight,) and 230 tons Measurement Goods, in lots, at 27s. 6d. @ 30s. ₱ ton.....A ship, 1,200 tons, hence, with about 5,500 bbls. Crude Petroleum and 1,000 bbls. Naphtha, reported at 3s. 4d. ₱ bbl.....FOR FRENCH PORTS, DIRECT—Two foreign barks, hence, with about 4,000 and 3,100 quarters Grain, reported on private terms: quoted at 5s. 3d.@5s. 4½d. ₱ quarter.....FOR MARSEILLES—An Italian bark, 298 tons, hence, with about 2,200 bbls. Alcohol at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.....FOR ROUEN—Two British barks, with Cotton and General cargo, from New-Orleans, (contracts made there,) at current rates; quoted for Cotton at about ¼c., and for Grain at about 5s. 3d.....FOR HAVRE—A Spanish steamship, 874 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with general cargo, reported on the basis of 35s. at current rates; and a Spanish bark, with Staves and general cargo, from New-Orleans, reported on the basis of 35s. for Staves, and about 15-16c. for Cotton.....FOR PASSAGES—A Norwegian bark, 308 tons, hence, with about 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. 3d. ₱ bbl.....FOR HAVRE—By sail, 160 tons Heavy Goods at 25s. 9d.@27s. 6d., and, by steam, 850 pks. Provisions, at 35s.@37s. 6d.....FOR HAMBURG—By sail, small lots of Heavy Goods at 25s. And from New-Orleans, by steam, about 2,000 bales Cotton reported at 7 16d. ₱ lb. Also, a German bark, with Grain, reported at 5s. 3d. ₱ quarter.....FOR ROTTERDAM—By sail, small lots of Provisions at 30s., and, by steam, about 700 pks. do. at 40s.@42s. 6d.....FOR ARENDAL AND ORDERS—A Norwegian bark, 505 tons, hence, with about 3,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 3s. 4½d. ₱ bbl.....THE BALTIC AND BALTIC DIRECT—A Norwegian bark, with about 2,000 bags Grain, and another foreign bark with about 1,800 bales, Cotton, from New-Orleans, reported on the basis of 7-16d. ₱ lb.....FOR STOCKHOLM—A Norwegian bark, 602 tons, hence, with Provisions and general cargo, at current rates; quoted for Provisions at about 32s. 6d.....FOR HAVANA—A British bark, 291 tons, hence, with about 10,000 cases Refined Petroleum at 29s. and an Italian brig, 470 tons, hence, with about 11,000 cases do., at 28s. and 28s. 3d.....FOR GALLAO—(Option of another port)—An American bark, 751 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported on private terms.....FOR LAGUAYRA AND PORTO CABELLO—An American bark, 346 tons, hence, with general cargo, in regular lines, at current rates.....FOR HAVANA —An American brig, 455 tons, hence, with Petroleum, in cases, (as bulk of cargo,) at 10s. and Carboys, on deck, at 75c. each; and American, 370 tons, hence, with general cargo, at market rates.....FOR BERBICE—An American schooner, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $10.....FOR TURK'S ISLAND AND MEJILLE—A British brig, 116 tons, hence, with general cargo, at current rates.....FOR BOSTON—A schooner, with Coal, from Hoboken, at $1 50.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat fairly active and a shade higher; No. 2 Red Winter, 86c.; No. 2 Chicago Spring, 82¾c., cash; 83¾c. @83⅞c., seller May; No. 3 do., 78c.@78½c., closing active, firm, and higher; 80c. cash; 80¼c. bid, February; 80¾c. bid, March. Oats in good demand and a shade higher; 19⅞c., cash; 20¼c.@20¾c., March; 23¾c., May. Rye steady and unchanged. Barley easier at 80c.@82c. Flax-seed easier; poor to good Crushing, $1 02@$1 04. Pork excited and higher; opened strong and advanced 10@15c., closed at $8 85, cash; $8 90, February; $9 02½@$9 05, March; sales at $8 90@$9 15, March; $9 17½@$9 20, April. Lard strong and higher; $6 35, cash; $6 37½, February; $6 10@$6 12½, March; $6 20@$6 22½, April; sales at $6 15@$6 25, April. Bulk-meats active, firm, and higher; Shoulders, $3 25; Short Rib, $4 80; Short Clear, $4 50; very large sales of Provisions were effected to-day. Dressed Hogs strong and higher at $3 40@$3 55. Whisky steady at $1 04. Receipts—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 101,000 bushels; Corn, 85,000 bushels; Oats, 42,000 bushels; Rye, 5,000 bushels; Barley, 39,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,500 bbls.; Wheat, 24,000 bushels; Corn, 38,000 bushels; Oats, 13,000 bushels; Barley, 17,000 bushels. At the Seaboard—Wheat firm; No. 2 Red Winter, 87c.; but not quotably higher. Oats dull and nominal. Pork in good demand and a shade higher at $9 05, March; $9 20, April. Lard in good demand and 2½c. higher.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet at the opening, advanced 1c., and closed dull. No. 1 Milwaukee hard, 84¾c.; do., soft, 87¾c.; No. 2 Milwaukee, 83¾c. January, 83¾c.; February, 84c.; March, 85c.; No. 3 do., 69c.; No. 4, 60¾c.; Rejected, 50c. Corn dull; No. 2 at 29c. Oats a shade better; No. 2 at 18¾c. Rye quiet; No. 1 at 42¼c. Barley firm; No. 2 Spring, 80c.; March, 80¾c. Provisions firm and higher. Mess Pork firm at $8 75 for new. Lard firmer; steam, $5 95. Live Hogs strong at $2 75@$3 10. Dressed Hogs firm and higher at $3 60. Receipts—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 73,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 23,000 bbls.; Wheat, 8,000 bushels.

DETROIT, Jan. 20.—Flour steady; sales, 250 bbls. White at $4 75. Wheat easier; Extra White Michigan held at 95¾c.; March, 93¼c.; No. 1 White Michigan, 93¾c.; February, 94c.; March, 95¾c.; April, 97¾c. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats dull and in very little demand; No. 1 White, 26c.; No. 2 White, 25c.; No. 1 Mixed, 24c.; No. 2 Mixed, 23¾c. Clover-seed—Prime, $3 85; choice, $3 90. Dressed Hogs scarce and decidedly firmer, but inactive; shipping demand at $3 70@$3 75. Receipts—Flour, 2,200 bbls.; Corn, 1,000 bushels; Oats, 2,400 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,400 bbls.; Corn, 1,600 bushels; Oats, 800 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 20.—Flour quiet, but firm; Superfine, $3 50@$3 75; Double Extra, $4@$4 25; Treble do., $4 50@$5 25. Wheat in fair demand and higher at $1 09@$1 10. Corn quiet; White, 48c.; Yellow, 49c. Oats quiet but steady, at 32c.@33c. Corn-meal dull; held at $2. Hay quiet but firm; ordinary, $12@$13 50; prime, $13 50@$14 50; choice, $16@$17. Pork strong and higher; held at $8 50 for old and $9 50 for new. Lard scarce and firm; there, 7¾c.@8c.; reg. 7c.@7¾c. Bulk-meats steady and higher; Shoulders, 3¾c.; Clear Rib, 4¾c.; Clear Sides, 4¾c. Bacon higher; Shoulders held at 3¾c.; Clear Rib at 5c., and Clear at 5½c. Sugar-cured Hams in good demand, tending upward, at 7½c.@8½c.; uncanvassed, 6c.@6½c. Whisky steady at $1 05@$1 10. Coffee easier; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 11c.@16½c. Sugar active and a shade higher; common to good, 4¾c.@5¾c.; fair to fully fair, 5¼c.@ 5¾c.; prime to choice, 5¾c.@6¼c.; Yellow Certified, 6¾c. @7¼c. Molasses quiet; Muscovado, 20c.@22c.; fair, 23c.@25c.; prime to choice, 26c.@31c. Rice steady at 5¾c.@6½c. Bran quiet at 90c. Exchange—New-York sight, ¼ discount; sterling, 4 85.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 20.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat inactive and lower; No. 2 Red Fall, 93¾c., cash; 94c., January; 94c.@94¾c., February; 95c.@95¾c., March. No. 3 Red, 91¾c. Spring wheat higher at 79½c. Corn lower; cash bull; options active; No. 2 Mixed, 29¼c.@29¾c., cash; 29¾c.@30¼c., February; 31c.@ 31¼c., March; 32¼c., May. Oats higher; No. 2 at 21¾c.@22¼c., cash; 21c. bid, January. Rye quiet at 43¾c.@44c. Barley dull and unchanged; choice Wisconsin, 90c. Whisky higher at 1 04. Pork higher; $8 90, cash and March. Lard higher; $6 asked; $5 90 bid; Kettle, $6 15. Bulk-meats strong and higher; few sellers at prices bid and little inquiry; fully cured shoulders sold at 3¾c.; loose, boxed, $3 05 for last of February delivery; 20-day bulk Short Rib, $4 20. Bacon higher; Short Rib, $4 90@$4 95, cash; $5 05, March. Dry-salted Shoulders, 3¾c.@3¾c. Green Meats and Sweet pickled Hams —Nothing done. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 51,000 bushels; Corn, 74,000 bushels; Oats, 13,000 bushels; Rye, 3,000 bushels; Barley, 10,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 3,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 20.—Flour dull; Family, $4 25@ $4 50; Fancy, $4 60@$4 90. Wheat firm; No. 2 Red, 95c. and dull and drooping at 31c.@32c. Oats dull at 24½c.@ 27c. Rye dull at 51c.@52c. Barley dull; No. 2 Fall, $1 05. Pork firm at $8 90. Lard firm at 6¾c. Bulk-meats quiet but firm; Shoulders, 3¾c.; Short Rib, 4¾c. Ham's $4 45@$4 50. Whisky firmer at 1 04. Sugar and Coffee unchanged. Sugar firmer; Hards, 9¾c.@10c. White, 8¼c.@9¾c. New-Orleans, 5c.@7c. Hogs in active demand and higher; common, $2 40@$2 90; light, $3@ $3 20; packing, $3 @$3 30; and butchers', $3 50@ $3 60; receipts, 2,086 head; shipments, 293 head.

OSWEGO, Jan. 20.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,000 bbls. Wheat in light demand; Extra White Michigan, $1 09; No. 2 Red, $1 06; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, $1; No. 1 hard Duluth Spring, $1 10; White State, 98c.@$1 03. Corn unchanged; No. 2 Toledo, 36c. Barley quiet and unchanged; Canada held at $1 20; No. 1 bright, $1 13; No. 2 bright, $1 05. Rye nominal; Canada held at 52c. in bond. Corn-meal, $1 90. Oats dull; No. 2 Spring, 25c. Provisions lighter stuffs, $13; Middlings, $17 ₱ ton. Shipments—Flour, 800 bbls.; Barley, 2,000 bushels. Grain in Store—Wheat, 600,000 bushels; Corn, 362,000 bushels; Barley, 700,000 bushels; Rye, 35,000 bushels; Peas, 17,000 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 20.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and firm; Red, 95c.; Amber and White, 95c. Cor

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Monday, Jan. 20:

C. J. Lyon, foreclosure sale, Charles E. Jenkins, Esq., Referee, sold the two five-story brick building, with lots each 26.1 by 100, Nos. 220 and 221 Madison-st., south side, 26.1 feet west of Jefferson-st., for $30,000, to Henry Meigs, Jr., and others, as Trustees and plaintiff.

Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, Alfred Erbe, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story brick building, with lot 23.9 by 96, No. 355 Madison-st., north side, 216 feet east of Scammel-st., for $5,000, to Bank for Savings, plaintiff.

Scott & Myers, foreclosure sale, John D. Lewis, Esq., Referee, sold the two five-story brick houses, with lots, each 25 by 99, Nos. 60 and 62 Goerck-st., east side, 125 feet north of Delancey, st., for $17,823 to Mercantile Insurance Company, plaintiff. Also, similar sale, Thomas Wisser, Esq., Referee, disposed of four lots, each 25 by 90, on 4th-av., west side, 50 feet north of 134th-st., for $3,400 to Rachel Cole and William H. Ames, plaintiff.

Benjamin P. Fairchild, foreclosure sale, William F. Scott, Esq., Referee, sold three lots, each 25 by 100, on Jerome-av., west side, 325 feet south of Girard-av., running through to Inwood-av; also a gore lot, 146 by 169 by — on Inwood-av., west side, running to Cromwell Brook, known as lot No. 354 on a map of Inwood, 23d Ward, for $8,650, to William B. Aitken, plaintiff.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Jan. 20.

Riverside-av., n. e. corner of 79th-st., 204.4x 68.8½; Patrick Callaghan to Samuel V. Hoffman..... $12,000

Boulevard, w. s., 20 ft. n. of 68th-st., 36.6x75; same to Same..... 8,000

Yarick-st., w. s., 84.3 ft. n. of Canal-st., 20x irregular; James V. Cairns to Alexander Ender.... nom.

Broadway, e. s., plot No. 88; also, 111th-st., n. s., lot No. 579; also, Prescott-av., w. s., lots Nos. 160, 161, 162, and 163; Henry Perkins to Edward W. Kilpatrick..... nom.

Same property; Edward W. Kilpatrick to Maria L. Perkins..... nom.

Park-place, s. s., lot No. 104, 25x75; E. A. Smith to Mary D. Smith..... nom.

Broadway, Nos. 740 and 742, 54.8x96.9; Lewis J. Binase and others to Catharine L. Wolfe..... 91,000

75th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x102; Charles G. Dallamore to John Hartmann..... nom.

20th-st., n. s., 135.9½ ft. w. of 1st-av., 15.9x 92; T. D. Cottman, Referee, to George A. Black..... 1,000

Inwood-av., e. s., 429.11 ft. n. of Gerard-av., 100x225; De W. Baldwin, Referee, to Andrew J. Dann..... 2,000

Lexington-av., e. s., 51.10 ft. n. of 77th-st., 16.8x70; A. S. Hamersley, Jr., Referee, to E. R. Robinson, Trustee..... 6,100

Lexington-av., e. s., 85.3½ ft. n. of 77th-st., 16.8x 70; J. M. Knox, Referee, to M. C. Robinson... 6,200

Yarick-st., w. s., 84.3 ft. n. of Canal-st., 20x irregular; Ann Ford and husband to J. W. Cairns..... nom.

Union-av., e. s., 440 ft. n. of Wall-st., 360x 352; Angelo B. Lasey to Charles P. Diefendorf..... 25,000

33d-st., West, No. 203; W. P. Dixon, Referee, to Mutual Life Insurance Company..... 5,000

16th-st., s. s., 337.3 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x125. 23d Ward: Ferdinand Enzelbolm and wife to Christian Zahn..... 1,500

Christie-st., e. s., 149.11 ft. n. of Bayard-st., 25.2x100.5; Eva J. Brown to Louisa Cornell..... 17,300

Avenue A, w. s., 70.4 ft. s. of 71st-st., 25x100; J. D. Lowis, Referee, to Helen Langdon..... 1,200

Cherry-st., No. 104, 20.2x75; John A. Arendes to Elizabeth Meyer..... 8,500

14th-st., s. s., 102 ft. e. of 8th-av., 24x101.10x irregular; James H. Manzanedo to Manuel Manzanedo..... nom.

10th-av., w. s., 20.5 ft. n. of 68th-st., 20x65; J. S. Wood, Referee, to Charles D. Adams..... 6,800

Monroe-st., s. s., lot No. 536, 25x100; S. B. Brownell, Referee, to John J. Kinsella..... 15,000

52d-st., s. s., 280 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x100.5; Philip Waldheimer to Michael Wolbach..... 100

Same property; Harriet Wolbach to Philip Waldheimer..... 100

Lexington-av., w. s., 105½ ft. to 106½ ft. s., 105x 201.10; Samson B. McGown to Mayor, Aldermen, &c..... 20,000

Oak-st., n. s., 130.9 ft. w. of Jamaica, 55x irregular; Regina Dinkelspiel and husband to John J. McGrath..... 9,000

5th-av., w. s., 27.5 ft. n. of 57th-st., 21x100; Louis L. Lorillard and wife to Cornelius Vanderbilt..... 75,000

104th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 11th-av., 50x108.7; F. A. Ransom, Referee, to Sophia R. C. Furniss and others..... 1,725

11th-av., w. s., 25.11 ft. n. of 104th-st., 40.6x 100; Same to Same..... 2,700

Cherry-st., s. s., No. 421, 25.1x92.7; M. Bradley, Referee, to Seaver Savings Bank..... 5,000

3d-av., s. w. corner of 97th-st., 300x100.11½; C. H. Phelps, Referee, to S. V. Hoffman..... 27,000

59th-st., n. s., 255 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x100.4; W. Sinclair, Referee, to Cornelius C. Cologne..... 30

LEASES RECORDED.

5th-st., n. s., 205 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x97, 20 years; John J. Astor to Jacob Knecp..... $350

6th-st., s. s., 320 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x97, 20 years; John J. Astor to Henry Schiene..... 350

Broadway, s. w. corner of Cedar and Temple-sts., part of, 20 years; Sarah A. Borsel to Home Insurance Company..... 20,000

Union-square, corner of 18th-st., part of; 5 years, Executors of Margaret Smith to B. L. Solomon & Sons..... 11,000

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Bradley, Miles, and wife to the Bowery Savings Bank; s. s. Cherry-st., w. of Jackson-st., 1 year..... $2,000

Haber, John, and wife to John M. Cauda; n. w. corner of 9th-av. and 57th-st., 6 months..... 2,500

Huyler, James, and wife to Meyer Goldsmith, n. s. 27th-st., e. of 4th-av., 3 years..... 2,000

Kampf, Oscar, and wife to Theodore H. Schultz; s. s. 112th-st., w. of 4th-av., 1 year..... 3,500

Kreeg, Jacob, and wife to George J. Danckison; n. s. 5th-st., e. of Avenue A, 4 years..... 4,000

McGrath, John, to David Dinkelspiel; No. 28 Oak-st., 3 instalments..... 11,000

McMullen, Lydia G., and husband to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; No. 439 5th-av., 18 months..... 43,000

Murphy, Mary, to Emma Vander Wyk; No. 357 Cherry-st., 2 years..... 1,500

Penny, Michael, and wife to M. Prunty; w. s. Morris-av., lot No. 336, 3 years..... 250

Ruths, Adam, and wife to August Finck; s. s. 6th-av., e. of 25th-st., 3 years..... 2,000

Steines, Ludwig, to George J. Tamesen; n. s. 8th-st., s. of Avenue A, 4 years..... 2,000

Zahn, Christina, to F. Engelhorn; n. s. 6th-st., e. of Morse-av., 23d Ward, 3 years..... 400

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Anderson, J. S., to Charles Dietz..... $450

Myers, R., to George Gottheimer..... 3,500

Zahn, Frederick, to F. Engelhorn..... 600

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.—THE FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY known as Nos. 135 and 137 BROADWAY, NORTH-WEST CORNER OF CEDAR-ST. It has been for the past 10 or 15 years, and is at present, occupied by the HOME INSPECTOR COMPANY. It has one of the finest vaults of any building on Broadway. Size on Broadway, 40 feet. Size on Cedar-st., 133 feet. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

SUPERB LEXINGTON-AV. CORNER. A high-stoop brown-stone (24.8 feet front) dwelling, with fine yard and rear, on Murray Hill, above 38th-st; just renovated; greatest bargain yet offered. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine, 33 East 17th-st. and 661 5th-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN TO CLOSE AN estate, three-story brown-stone house, 30th-st., between 2d and 3d aves.; also, 3d-av. near 30th-st., four-story building, 25x125; also, 30th-st., near 8th-av., three-story brick. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 68 Broadway.

IN 68TH-ST.—COMMENCING 225 FEET EAST OF 5th-av., five houses, varying in size from 18 to 22 feet; three of these have dining-room extension 16 by 26 feet; this location is one of the best in this City. Inquire of ANTHONY MOWBRAY, in the premises.

NOS. 49 AND 51 PARK-PLACE.—A MODERN five-story marble-front building; rise, 20 feet 90. L. J. CARPENTER, No. 68 Wall-st, or No. 26 3d-av.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 53D-ST.—SUPERB SMALL house; low price; possession. T. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

HARLEM—RAPID TRANSIT. Houses, stores, and flats, to let and for sale. PORTER & CO., No. 173 East 125th-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE.

THE FOUR LOTS, with the BUILDINGS THEREON, situated at the north-east corner of 41st-st. and Park-av., constituting the southerly portion of the GRAND UNION HOTEL. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET—ON 4TH-AV., JUST ABOVE UNION-square, four-story brick dwelling, perfect order, only $1,500. Will lease for business if desired. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 68 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT IN a large parcel of land of about 100 acres intact, on the high banks of the Hudson, situated about 14 miles, or 35 minutes from the City Hall; part of an old family estate; prospects of future rise very great. For sale as a great bargain. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW STORES NOS. 503 AND 505 BROADWAY, 50x200, NOS. 507 AND 509 BROADWAY, 50x200, AND NO. 511 BROADWAY, 25x200, extending through to Mercer-st.; central location for dry goods business. These spacious stores, with basement and sub-basement, can be rented as a whole, or will be divided to suit tenants. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

PROPOSALS

WILL BE RECEIVED FOR

LEASING FOR A TERM OF YEARS

THE PREMISES ON

BROADWAY, CHAMBERS, & READE STS.,

LATELY OCCUPIED FOR OUR WHOLESALE BUSINESS. APPLICATIONS MAY, if so desired, INCLUDE the

TWO BUILDINGS ADJACENT ON CHAMBERS-ST.,

KNOWN as NOS. 53 and 55, EXTENDING THROUGH to READE-ST.

The BUILDINGS are HEATED THROUGHOUT by STEAM, are PROVIDED with ONE PASSENGER and SIX FREIGHT ELEVATORS, and are in EVERY WAY ADAPTED to SUCH ALTERATIONS and USES as ANY EXTENSIVE BUSINESS MAY REQUIRE.

The ENGINES, BOILERS, and STEAM APPARATUS are in PERFECT ORDER, and the VAULTS, BESIDES BEING FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF, are SPACIOUS ENOUGH for ANY PURPOSE to which the buildings may be applied.

PROPOSALS will please STATE the USES INTENDED, ALTERATIONS PROPOSED, TERM of YEARS DESIRED, &c., &c. Address

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 9TH-ST.

BROADWAY BUILDINGS, STORES, AND Plots to let cheap, near Exchange-place, Bleecker-st., Waverley place, Astor-place, 125th and 20th sts.; some extra size and corners. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 68 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN.

ALGERIA....WED., Jan. 22 SCYTHIA....WED., Feb. 5
PARTHIA...WED., Jan. 29 ABYSSINIA...WED., Feb. 12

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms, including a special low rate for the Fall and Winter months.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ALGERIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 2:30 P. M. on Jan. 22, 1879.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers composing this Line Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and the homeward passages.

CELTIC, Capt. GLADELL.....Thurs., Jan. 23 A. M.
BRITANNIC, Capt. PERRY.....Saturday, Feb. 1 noon.
REPUBLIC, Capt. IRVING.....Thursday, Feb. 6. 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amid-ships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. B. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier 38, N. R., foot of King-st.

NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Jan. 21, 2:30 P. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Jan. 28, 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Feb. 4, 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Feb. 11, 9 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Feb. 25, 7:30 A. M.

☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library on board; also, experienced surgeon and stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room,) $55, $65, and $75. INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $28.

OFFICES, No. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE,

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From Pier No. 43 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Jan. 23
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Jan. 30

First Cabin, $55 to $70, according to accommodations; excursion tickets, $100; Second Cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage at lowest rates.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 41 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's pier foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.
NECKAR.....Sat., Jan. 25 | WESER.....Sat., Feb. 15
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100
Second cabin.....60
Steerage.....30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid Steerage certificates, $30. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF IRELAND, $30.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Jan. 25, 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, Jan. 30, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Feb. 8, 6:30 A. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. EXCURSION, $120, $140, and $160. Lowest rates Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.

Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

between New-York and Havre.

Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

AMERIQUE, DELORD.....Thursday, Jan. 23, 6 A. M.
FRANCE, TRUDELLE.....Wednesday, Feb. 5, 3:30 P. M.
CANADA, FRANCOIL.....Wednesday, Feb. 19, 3:30 P. M.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passengers apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS, NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Devonia.....Jan. 25, 7 A. M. | Anchoria.....Feb. 8, 6 A. M.
Ethiopia.....Feb. 1, noon. | Solitaria.....Feb. 15, noon.

Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.
Castalia.....Jan. 28, 7 A. M. | California.....Feb. 1, noon.

Cabins, $75 and $85. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

HERDER...Thurs., Jan. 23 | COLUMBIA....Thurs., Feb. 6
GELLERT...Thurs., Jan. 30 | LESSING....Thurs., Feb. 13

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Agents, General Passenger Agents, No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers leave Jersey City, near Pavonia Ferry.

ROTTERDAM.....Wednesday, Jan. 22
W. A. SCHOLTEN.....Saturday, Feb. 1

Cabin, $65-$70. Intermediate, $45-$50. Steerage, $23. H. GAZAUX, General agent, No. 27 South William-st.

FUNCH, EDYE & CO., Agents, 27 So. Wm-st., Freight Agts. 150 B'way. Gen. Passage Agt.

THE RED STAR LINE FOR ANTWERP.

Carrying the Belgian and United States mails. Sailing every 12 days from Philadelphia and New-York.

VADERLAND sails saturday, Jan. 25, 8 A. M.

For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Phila., and No. 52 Broadway, New-York.

JNO. McDONALD, Agt., No. 8 Battery-place.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA PORTS, AND ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY, Jan. 25
CHAMPION.....SATURDAY, Jan. 25

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination, one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, Office on the Pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLY D. HASKELL, General Agent, Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

PALMETTO FREIGHT LINE.

VIA STEAM-SHIP TO CHARLESTON, S. C., and the SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD, to all points in the South and South-west.

Freight rates and insurance at the lowest figures.

Bills of lading signed at Pier No. 27 North River.

CHAS. D. OWENS, General Agent, Palmetto Line, 317 Broadway. No. 315 Broadway.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

GATE CITY, Capt. DAGGETT.....Wednesday, Jan. 22
CITY OF MACON, Capt. KELLEY.....Saturday, Jan. 25

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, Georgia and Florida Steamboat Company, and with the new and elegant iron steamer ST. JOHNS.

GEO. YONGE, Agent.

C. D. OWENS, General Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway. Ocean S. S. Co. and Central R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.

Calling at Progreso, Campeche, and Frontera.

CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Saturday, Jan. 25
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only,) Thurs., Feb. 6,
CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, Feb. 8

Steamer leaves New-Orleans Jan. 29 and Feb. 19 for Vera Cruz via Matamoros, Tampico, Tuxpan, connecting with steamer for Havana. New-York, and above ports.

F. ALEANDRE & SONS, Nos. 21 and 23 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO.

Connecting at St. Thomas with German steamers for Porto Rico and Spanish Main. The new first-class iron steam-ship CITY OF PARA, Capt. CARPENTER, will sail for the above ports on Wednesday, Feb. 5, at 2 P. M.

Positively no freight received after 3d. Freight must be paid in advance. Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at Roberts' Dock, Brooklyn. Insurance lower than by any other line. Shippers desiring insurance can effect same under our open policy. For freight engagements or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents. Office, Pier No. 20 East River.

FLORIDA RAILROAD AND STEAM-SHIP LINE.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FLORIDA.

SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
LOWEST RATES OF FREIGHT AND PASSAGE.
Steamer ASHLAND, SATURDAY, Jan. 25.

And every SATURDAY thereafter.

For Fernandina direct, from Pier No. 12 N. R., at 3 P. M.

Only line issuing through tickets and bills lading to all points in Florida, and on Chattahoochie, Appalachicola, and Flint Rivers, and BRUNSWICK, Ga. Insurance ½ per cent. Bills lading signed on pier. For further information, through bills lading, and passage rates, apply to E. ROBERTS, No. 177 West-st., up stairs.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA: Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Friday, Jan. 31, noon

Connecting for South and Central America and Mexico.

From San Francisco for Japan and China:
Steam-ship CHINA.....Wednesday, March 5, noon

From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK. Monday, Feb. 17, noon

For freight or general information apply to Company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River, and for passage at Company's Ticket Office, No. 357 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, at following dates:

Steamer SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....WED., Jan. 29
Steam-ship.....SATURDAY, Feb. 8

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.

Magnificent accommodation for passengers.

S. S. SARATOGA.....Wednesday, Jan. 22
S. S. NIAGARA.....For Saturday, Feb. 1

Tickets issued also for VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS in connection with French and English S. S. Lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.

Open from 5:30 A. M. to 12 P. M.

RECTOR-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry, and connects with cars for South Ferry.
CORTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Communipaw Ferries.
PARK-PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken.
CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferry.
FRANKLIN-ST.
GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses-Street Ferry to Jersey City, and connects with cars for Desbrosses and East Grand Street Ferries.
BLEECKER-ST.—Connects with cars for East and West.
EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Christopher-Street Ferry to Hoboken, connecting with cars for Christopher and East Tenth Street Ferries.
FOURTEENTH-ST.—Nearest point to Union-square, Wallack's and Lyceum Theatres, Academy of Music, Irving and Tammany Halls, connecting with cars for East Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries.
TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point to Booth's, St. James, and Park Theatres, Grand Opera-house, Gilmore's Garden, and Masonic Temple, and Twenty-third-Street Ferry to Hoboken.
THIRTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point to Standard, Broadway, and Fifth-Avenue Theatres, Aquarium, and San Francisco Minstrels, connecting with cars for Weehawken Ferry.
FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Connects with New-York Transfer Company's cabs, for Grand Central Depot.
FIFTIETH-ST.
FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Central Park, connecting with cars for Belt Line Railroad.

For up-town trains take east-side stations.
For down-town trains take west-side stations.
Fare, FIVE CENTS.

Except between the hours of 5:30 and 7:30 A. M. and 5 and 7 P. M., when the fare is 5 cents.

WM. R. ROBERTSON, President.
M. VAN BROCKLIN, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after Jan. 13, 1879,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and Oil Region. Williamsport car, 8:30 P. M. to Haven. 9 A. M.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:12 P. M. Regular at 4:30 and 8:20 A. M., 1 and 10 P. M.; Sunday, 4:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. For Baltimore only, 12 M. except Sunday.

Express for Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, 10 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7:30 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Trains leave Jersey City, (5:50, 10:40 A. M., 10:10 P. M., daily: 9:40 A. M., 8:20 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore: 6:50 A. M., 3:50, 4:40, 10:10 P. M. From Philadelphia: 4 and 10:10 P. M. From Philadelphia: 4:10 P. M., 12:35 A. M. Sunday, 4:30, 6:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:50, 6:20, 8:30, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 4:30, 6:50, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 6:20, 10:10 P. M.

Ticket offices, No. 526 and No. 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and at Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts; No. 4 Court-st., and Brook yn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken: Depot, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after Dec. 16, 1878,

Express trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, 10, (limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 12:01, 3:45, 3:55, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:30 P. M.) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M. Sunday, 12:01, 3:45, 3:55, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 30, 1878, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:30 A. M., Western and Northern Express. Drawing-room cars to Albany and Rochester, and from Albany to Montreal via Saratoga.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with Drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica and Rutland.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with through sleeping car via St. Albans.

8:00 P. M., St. Louis Express daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.

7:30 P. M., Fast Express for Rochester and Corning via Geneva. Sleeping cars to Geneva and Rochester.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, also, excepting Saturday night, to Lowville and Watertown.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's office, No. 3 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 338 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MESKER, General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY

will hereafter be known by its new name,

THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Through Trains From Chambers-Street Depot. (Foot of one note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sunday, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

3 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping Coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping Coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 3:45 and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-table and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany R. R.—8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River R. R.—8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For New-York and New-England R. R.—8:05 A. M., 12 M., 11:35 P. M. For Newport—8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division—8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Boston and New-York Air Line R. R.—9, 9:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck R. R.—8, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For New-Canaan R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40 P. M. For local trains, see time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD. ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1878.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night express, daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached. Central Eastern Office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

RAILROADS.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express train from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:15 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

STEAM-BOATS.

$1 50 TO BOSTON, VIA THE OLD, RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE.

CONNECTING WITH ALL POINTS EAST.

NOT A TRIP MISSED IN SEVEN CONSECUTIVE YEARS.

The elegant steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT leave Pier No. 33 North River, (foot of Jay-st.,) at 4:30 P. M. daily, (except Sundays.)

Special first-class limited ticket, good only on 2:45 A. M. train from Stonington, sold via this line from New-York to Boston for $1 50.

Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at office of Westcott Express Company and at Nos. 363 and

JAN 21 1879

THE COUNTY CLERK'S BOOKS.

THE MANDAMUS CASE AGAIN IN COURT.

AN EXPLANATION FROM MR. GUMBLETON—HIS PITIFUL TALE OF PERSECUTION—HOW HE IS PURSUED BY POLITICAL ENEMIES—JUDGE BARRETT RESERVES HIS DECISION.

The hearing in the matter of the order directing County Clerk Gumbleton to show cause why a mandamus should not be issued to compel him to exhibit certain books of his office to Mr. J. Adriance Bush, and permit him to examine them, took place yesterday before Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers. Mr. Artemas H. Holmes, counsel for Mr. Bush, read the petition upon which the order to show cause was granted, and briefly recited the facts in the cause. He claimed that the mandamus should be issued, because the facts showed clearly that the County Clerk had failed and refused to do what the law enjoins upon him. The extraneous circumstances which had impeded the action of the Bar Association's Committee on Official Extortions in their effort to obtain the County Clerk's books were absent from the present application, and hence, Mr. Holmes said, it was undoubtedly the right of his client to obtain the aid and relief sought through a writ of peremptory mandamus.

An affidavit of County Clerk Gumbleton, responding to the statements in the petition of Mr. Bush, was read by Mr. E. R. Meade. It detailed the proceedings of the Bar Association's committee, in and out of court, and claimed that as these proceedings have been stayed, pending an appeal made by Mr. Gumbleton to the General Term from the decision rendered against him by Judge Davis, the present action had been begun by Mr. Bush, a member of that committee, to the same end. Mr. Gumbleton insisted that the stay of proceedings operating against the Bar Association's committee was also a bar to like action by a member of that committee. He declared that he was informed, and believed, that the proceedings of the committee and of Mr. Bush were instituted with the purpose to obtain, if possible, evidence upon which to base an application to the Governor for the removal of the affiant from the position of County Clerk. It was Mr. Gumbleton's belief, expressed in the affidavit, that he was being pursued by "designing politicians," and he pointed out the way in which the members of the Bar Association had impaired his own efficiency as County Clerk by making protracted visits to his office, and would impair the efficiency of his subordinates. After reading his client's affidavit, Mr. Meade read one made by himself, averring that Mr. Gumbleton had acted as he had, with reference to the demands made upon him by the Bar Association's committee and by Mr. Bush, under the advice of his counsel.

In his reply, Mr. Holmes said that the affidavit of Mr. Gumbleton was very clear in its admission that he had denied to Mr. Bush the opportunity to see the books desired by him. Otherwise, the affidavit was evasive and not pertinent, and was in great part devoted to the publication of a political homily. Mr. Holmes claimed that the proceedings of Mr. Bush differed from those of the committee of which he is a member, and that the stay in the earlier action did not operate against that of the present. He urged that it was not a proper answer in the case for the County Clerk to request the relator to await the action of the Court of Appeals, or perhaps of the Supreme Court of the United States, upon the previous case.

Mr. William A. Beach made a long argument on behalf the County Clerk. He also associated the action of Mr. Bush and that of the Bar Association's committee, and referred to them as one set of proceedings. He said that the proceedings had been begun originally under resolutions adopted by the Bar Association imputing a criminal offense to Mr. Gumbleton. Then the committee was appointed to search for evidence to sustain the imputation. The court, he said, would not sustain an unjust, ungenerous, and accusatory purpose such as this. Speaking of Mr. Bush, Mr. Beach said: "The gentleman is the agent of a political cabal, of a chieftain whose commands are imperative and omnipotent." This petition for a writ of mandamus was, therefore, for an unworthy purpose, and the court, having discretionary power, should not issue a writ unless assured that it would serve the public. Then the court could not grant a mandamus for the performance of an impossibility. In the petition of the relator it was averred that there were no such books in existence as those for the production of which the mandamus was sought. Mr. Beach said that his side neither admitted nor denied that there were any such books. They placed themselves upon their strict legal rights, and were assured that the mandamus should not be granted, because it was one of the best settled legal facts that two actions cannot be maintained at once for a single purpose.

In his answer to Mr. Beach, Mr. Holmes claimed that it did not matter what his client's purpose was in seeking the mandamus. The only fact to be regarded was the one that Mr. Bush had a clear right to examine the books in the office of the County Clerk. Mr. Holmes then submitted to Judge Barrett an order he had prepared to be served upon Mr. Gumbleton, and asked him to sign it.

Judge Barrett said that the differences between the present and the former proceeding seemed to be that in the first there was a dispute as to whether there had been any refusal on the part of the County Clerk to exhibit his books, while in the present there was no conflict of fact on that subject, it being conceded that there was a demand and also a refusal to show the books. In the first application, Judge Davis, with the additional element of the dispute as to a demand and refusal, and with, necessarily, all the legal questions which were now raised as to the general right to a mandamus, granted the writ. Therefore, it seemed to him to follow that it was his duty, sitting as a special Judge, to follow Judge Davis' decision so far as to hold that the relator was entitled to the writ. The statute seemed, to him imperative, and the right to the writ undoubted when there was a demand and a refusal. It was always the proper practice for the court to follow the decision of a brother Judge until reversed, and he would hold that the relator was entitled to the writ, unless there was something in the alleged fact that he already had what he now sought, by the decision of Judge Davis. He thought, Judge Barrett said, that the object of the statute was to enable any citizen to go into the County Clerk's office and examine the books under reasonable circumstances, while not interfering with the business of the office. The question of motive had very little to do with it. The object of the statute was to keep public officers within the line of their duty and afford ample facility to any citizen to investigate, even with a view of hostile proceedings against the officer. He agreed entirely with the views of Judge Davis; but whether the relator here was really the same relator who applied before and had obtained the relief he sought he was not clear. There would be no difficulty if any person other than the members of the committee who had applied before were the relator in this proceeding. It would be no answer then that somebody else had applied before. This application seemed to him to be substantially the application of the committee, and that Mr. Bush was now acting for the committee. The question then rose whether the fact that the committee had obtained a mandamus a short time ago was a bar to this proceeding. That depended upon whether the right to a mandamus was like the right to recover in an action, or whether this was a running right. If a running right it seemed to him that the committee could apply again even if a mandamus had once been granted. If they desired to see what had transpired within two or three weeks it would be no answer that a mandamus had been granted a month ago. Of course, the writ was discretionary, and the court would not allow it to be abused, if the application were made to harass and annoy. The only question left was whether the former application was a bar to this, and he would reflect upon that point.

After having his attention recalled to the fact that Mr. Bush swore in his petition that he had heard and believed there were no such books in the County Clerk's office as those he sought to obtain by mandamus, Judge Barrett said he would reflect upon the matter, and reserved his decision.

WILLIAM ROBERTS' SUICIDE.

The man who committed suicide on Friday evening by throwing himself from the ferry-boat Westfield, while the boat was on her way to Staten Island, was William Roberts, a resident of this City. He was employed as book-keeper by William Vance, a sash-weight manufacturer of Jersey City, and the cause of the suicide is supposed to have been a deficiency in his accounts which he was unable to make good. The hat and account-book of the unfortunate man were identified on Sunday by his wife. Those who saw Roberts just before committing the act say that he was sitting on the after rail of the boat and smoking in an apparently unconcerned manner. When the boat was off Robbin's Reef Roberts took from his pocket his account-book, threw it with his hat upon the deck and then dropped over the rail into the water. He sank at once, and the body has not yet been recovered. Roberts was a hard-working, temperate man.

BURGLARS SENT TO STATE PRISON.

As Mrs. Rebecca Boylan, of No. 50 Spring-street, returned to her apartments on the evening of the 11th inst. she met two men on the stairs carrying bundles, but paid no attention to the circumstance. On reaching her rooms she discovered that the doors had been broken open during her absence, and the premises robbed of clothing, jewelry, and other property, valued in all at $300. Inquiry among the other inmates of the house elicited the fact that the burglars had not only stolen her property, but had actually had the audacity to sell some portions of it to her neighbors at a trifling cost. The Police were informed, and the detectives of the Fourteenth Precinct arrested James Murtha, of No. 103 East Houston-street, and Patrick Finnegan, of No. 171 Mulberry-street, both of whom were identified as the men who had been seen at No. 50 Spring-street, and had disposed of some of the stolen property. In the General Sessions Court, yesterday, Assistant District Attorney Rollins took the prisoners' plea of guilty, and said both were old offenders. Judge Cowing sentenced them to four years each in State Prison.

REDUCING POLICEMEN'S PAY.

THE BOARD OF POLICE TO COMPLY WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF 1866.

The matter of reducing the pay of the Police force 20 per cent., in accordance with the provisions of the act of 1866, was considered yesterday by the Police Commissioners, and although no action has yet been taken by the board relative thereto, there is no doubt that a deduction of 20 per cent. will be made on the department pay-rolls for the current month. The force is looking forward to the reduction with great dissatisfaction. This is particularly the case with the patrolmen and doormen, whose pay will, by the deduction, be reduced from $1,200 to $960, and from $900 to $720 per annum, respectively. It is believed by a great many who have studied the matter closely that the clause under which the reduction is to be made has been repealed by subsequent legislation, but a contrary opinion is held by eminent lawyers, who argue that the act is still in force. The provision is contained in section 1 of chapter 561 of the Laws of 1866, and after designating the salaries to be received by the members of the force goes on to say: "Provided that whenever the currency of the United States shall attain a parvalue in gold the foregoing salaries as fixed by this act shall be reduced 20 per cent., excepting that in no case shall the yearly pay of Captains be less than $1,800, and that of Sergeants be less than $1,400." The force have been in the receipt of the following salaries since the passage of this act: Inspectors, $3,500; Captains, $2,000; Sergeants, $1,600; patrolmen, $1,200, and doormen, $900; and the Police Surgeon, under the recent decision of the Court of Appeals, are entitled to $2,250 per annum, although for several years past they have received only $1,500. The salaries of the Superintendent, clerks, and other employes of the department are fixed by the board, and, it is held, are not affected by the provisions of the act of 1866. The pay-rolls of the force for the present month will be made out on the following basis: Inspectors at the rate of $2,800 per annum; Captains, $1,600; Sergeants, $1,400; patrolmen, $960; doormen, $720, and Police Surgeons, $1,800. The clerical force in Commissioner Wheeler's office has been busy for several days past in making preparations for the making up of the pay-rolls on the new basis, in anticipation of decisive action of the board at its regular meeting to-day.

Mr. S. C. Hawley, who has been the Chief Clerk of the department for nearly 20 years, and who is looked upon as an authority in Police law, said yesterday that in his opinion the provisions of the act of 1866, quoted above, were repealed by the Charter of 1873. He had so informed the Police Commissioners, but under the peculiar circumstances it was deemed advisable to refer the matter to the Corporation Counsel for his opinion. Mr. Whitney, in his opinion, (hitherto printed in the TIMES,) held that the act had been repealed, but as there was great diversity of opinion among eminent lawyers on this point, he advised that 20 per cent. of the salaries of those affected be withheld, and that a test case should be arranged so as to bring the matter before the courts for argument, and to obtain the decision of the Court of Appeals thereon. In that event the question could be definitely settled. The Commissioners, Mr. Hawley believed, would act in accordance with the suggestion of Mr. Whitney. They would be compelled to do so to protect themselves, and any policeman could bring suit for the recovery of the money withheld from him. The courts would doubtless give precedence to a suit of that nature, and every facility would be extended to the plaintiffs to have an early decision from the Court of Appeals.

CURLING AT CENTRAL PARK.

VARIOUS CONTESTS IN THE RINKS YESTERDAY—THE SCORES OF THE CONTESTING CLUBS.

Half of the curling lake, at Central Park, having been cleared of snow, a large number of curlers assembled yesterday upon its frozen surface, and engaged in three spirited contests. The roughness of the ice near the "Tees" marred the play somewhat, but in all other respects the contestants had no cause for fault-finding. The clubs represented were the Yonkers Curling Club, Jersey City Curling Club, St. Andrew's, Ivanhoe, Empire City, and Thistle. The Yonkers Club and the Jersey City played against each other in three rinks, for a medal, the score resulting as follows:

RINK NO. 1.

Yonkers.	*Jersey City.*
Frank Wheeler,	John Hughes,
H. M. Parmatier,	J. Halliday,
J. Frazier,	W. W. Edwards,
George Frazier, (skip.)	J. Love, (skip.)
Score—34.	Score—15.

RINK NO. 2.

E. Kellock,	David Williams,
William Archibald,	Charles Cowper,
James Stewart,	M. Simmons,
H. L. Garrison, (skip.)	J. Stewart, (skip.)
Score—15.	Score—26.

RINK NO. 3.

Charles Richardson,	J. C. Bailey,
J. T. Stewart,	J. D. Clark,
J. S. White,	R. A. McKnight,
W. Kellock, (skip.)	George Faulhaber, (skip.)
Score—27.	Score—17.
Total score—76.	Total score—58.

The St. Andrew's Club, of this City, contended for a medal with the Ivanhoe, of Paterson, N. J, in two rinks. From the start the "Saints," as their brother curlers dubbed them, had won an easy victory. The score stood as follows:

RINK NO. 1.

St. Andrew.	*Ivanhoe.*
A. Dalrymple,	Mortimer Clark,
A. M. Stewart,	O. Boice,
Joseph Henderson,	A. Carter,
S. McConchie, (skip.)	John Dunlop, (skip.)
Score—29.	Score—19.

RINK NO. 2.

James Moir,	John Campbell,
T. Nicholson,	John Reynolds,
W. Ferguson,	H. L. Butler,
James Kellock, (skip.)	Mills Thompson, (skip.)
Score—30.	Score—10.
Total score—59.	Total score—29.

In the two remaining rinks the Empire City Club and the Thistles played a match, in which the members of both clubs gave exhibitions of some excellent curling. It resulted in the Thistles being badly worsted. Subjoined is the score:

RINK NO. 1.

Empire City.	*Thistle.*
James Smilie,	A. Campbell,
J. Heaney,	A. McKay,
S. McIntyre,	Robert Mitchell,
Robert Russell, (skip.)	John Watt, (skip.)
Score—25.	Score—18.

RINK NO. 2.

John Suffern,	George Rackland,
J. Conley,	R. McCormack,
William Symmers,	W. Brander,
James McNelah, (skip.)	Charles McKenzie, (skip.)
Score—22.	Score—11.
Total score—47.	Total score—28.

An inter-State match between New-York and New-Jersey clubs will take place to-morrow, providing the ice is in proper condition.

THE VANDERBILT WILL CASE AGAIN.

A brief argument took place yesterday, before Surrogate Calvin, on the motion recently made by the contestants in the Vanderbilt will case to compel the Executors to file an inventory of the estate. Gen. Postley appeared for the motion, and Henry L. Clinton and Joseph H. Choate to oppose it. Cornelius J. Vanderbilt was present representing the contestants, but William H. Vanderbilt did not appear. Counsel for the proponents argued that in the present state of this contest the Executors are expressly prohibited by the statute from doing anything with respect to the estate beyond exercising proper care over it, collecting the income, and paying the debts. Also, that in respect to Mrs. La Bau's application for an advance of money to be paid to her out of the estate, that point had already been decided adversely to her by the Surrogate at a previous stage in the case, and that this motion must therefore be dismissed. Gen. Postley argued that the filing of an inventory would only be an act in the nature of the exercise of proper care over the property, and such action was not prohibited under the statute pending the contest of a will. The Surrogate reserved his decision. On Thursday next the motion will be argued on the contestants' petition to have the Executors removed.

Having got the case of Cornelius J. Vanderbilt against William H. Vanderbilt upon the day calendar of Part III. of the Supreme Court, Mr. Scott Lord appeared before Judge Landon, yesterday, and made an energetic appeal to have it advanced to trial before all other causes. The motion was denied.

THE FIRM OF BELDEN & CO.

The troubles of the partners in the lately-dissolved firm of William Belden & Co. again occupied the attention of Judge Joseph F. Daly, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday. Mr. Washington E. Conner appeared by counsel, and charged his fellow Receiver of the assets of the firm, Henry Belden, Jr., with failing to obey the order made by Judge Daly on Friday last, directing him to deposit all the books of the firm in his possession with Mr. Everett P. Wheeler, the Referee in the case. Judge Daly issued an order to Mr. Belden to show cause before him to-morrow morning.

TRYING TO SAVE HIS CLIENT.

A case involving the interpretation of the laws affecting homicide was argued yesterday in the General Term of the Supreme Court. It was in review of the case of John McMahon, plaintiff in error, who pleaded guilty a short time ago, in the Court of General Sessions, to a charge of cruelty to animals. He was sentenced to pay a fine of $200 and to stand committed to the custody of the Warden of the City Prison until he had paid the fine, or had completed a term of imprisonment not to exceed one day for each dollar of the fine. The appeal to the Supreme Court was upon the ground that the act for the punishment of those who inflict cruelty upon animals is too general, and conflicts with the laws defining the crime of homicide. Charles W. Brooks appeared for the appellant, and argued that the use of the words "any living animal," in the act referred to above, permitted too great latitude in interpretation, and that by interpreting it literally a person guilty of homicide might be punished only for misdemeanor. "Man, he said, is the highest form of animal. For one man then to act cruelly toward or to kill another would, under the act, be merely a misdemeanor and not punishable under the laws that have existed for years in respect to homicide." Mr. Brooks also argued that the act referring to punishment for cruelty to animals was enacted simply for the benefit of the New-York Society organized for that purpose. Under it the society is endowed with the money received at courts for fines imposed on convicted offenders. He considered that this fact rendered the act null because it violated the statute which forbids the payment of public moneys to any private corporation except by appropriation. Decision reserved.

THE IMMIGRATION COMMISSION.

ABSTRACT OF THE ANNUAL REPORT—LARGE INCREASE OF ARRIVALS—THE WORK OF THE YEAR.

The annual report of the Commissioners of Emigration will be presented to the Legislature today. The following is an abstract: The total number of passengers landed at the port of New-York from foreign countries during the year 1878 was 121,369, a large and unexpected increase, after a long period of diminished immigration. Of this number 75,347 were aliens, while 46,022 were citizens or persons who had before landed at some port of the United States. Comparison with the record of the previous year shows a gain for the past year in the number of aliens arriving at this port of 20,811. The number of passengers who came steerage or third class during 1878, and thus came under the immediate care of the board, was 83,801. The countries from which they severally came have already been noted in THE TIMES. Of the above number 30,586 reported their intended destination as the State of New-York, 7,855 as the Middle States, 33,653 as the Western and North-western States, 4,921 as the Eastern States, and 1,666 as the Southern States; 1,011 went to Canada, and 97 to South America. During the year 65,352 pieces of baggage were landed at Castle Garden. Through the Bureau of Information 29,748 immigrants have been placed in communication with their relatives and friends, without expense. There have been very few complaints of extortion on the part of emigrant boarding-house keepers, and every case has been promptly investigated and the delinquents promptly punished. During the year there were 3 deaths and 7 births, and 1,739 persons received treatment in the local hospital on Ward's Island. The official statistics of the Labor Bureau for the past year show a considerable increase in the number obtaining employment, the total being 10,568, of which 5,623 were males and 4,945 females. The females, as a general rule, were engaged as house servants, while of the males 794 secured mechanical and professional employment, and 4,829 were hired as farm hands and common laborers. During the year 5,623 meals were issued at Castle Garden, and $6,349 91 advanced to assist in paying the cost of transporting destitute immigrants to their relatives or to places where employment had been found for them. Friends or employers of the immigrants have refunded $4,704 60. Through this charitable arrangement 1,408 persons have been sent inland or to Europe during the year by the commission. During the past year it became necessary to expend a large sum of money for painting and general repairs of the buildings under the control of the commission on Ward's Island, as for several years past little could be done in this way, owing to the very limited amount of funds at the disposal of the board. On Dec. 31, 1877, there were 239 patients in the hospitals. During 1878, 1,847 were admitted, and 69 children were born alive in the hospitals. The total number under treatment during the year was 2,175, of whom 1,918 were discharged and 70 died, leaving on Dec. 31 last, 187 inmates. The cases under treatment in the surgical hospital numbered 1,052, of whom 899 were cured and discharged, and 5 died. There were at the beginning of the year 124 patients in the Asylum for the Insane, of whom 64 were males and 60 females. During the year 59 were admitted, making the whole number treated 183. Of these 16 were discharged as cured, 30 were improved, 38 were unimproved, and 8 died. The number remaining on Dec. 31, 1878, was 85.

On Jan. 1, 1878, the number of immigrants on Ward's Island was 677, 51 less than at the same date of the year previous. During 1878 2,910 were admitted, of whom 526 still remained on Dec. 31. The nationalities of those admitted were: Germany, 1,457; Ireland, 623; Italy, 235; England, 130; Russia, 10; Austria, 48; Switzerland, 93; France, 18; Scotland, 34; Poland, 15; Hungary, 29; Belgium, 3; Holland 10; Norway, 10; Canada, 10; China, 2; West Indies, 2; Sweden, 35, and 63 children born or admitted to the institution. A portion of the lands under water and fronting the state property on Ward's Island is offered for sale by the owners, and if these lands can be obtained for a reasonable sum, the Commissioners recommend that they be purchased for the State. Of the appropriation of $150,000 made by the Legislature to meet the expenditures of the board from May 1, 1878, to May 1, 1879, there has been expended for the eight months ending Dec. 31, $79,678; $70,830 59. The receipts during the year from various sources, including a balance on hand Jan. 1, 1878, of $377 63, aggregated $158,827 90, and the disbursements $157,666 71, leaving a balance of $1,161 19. The indebtedness of the board, which has been accumulating since the month of May, 1871, when the commutation fee was reduced from $2 50 to $1 50 per passenger, and the latter, in consequence of decreased immigration, proved entirely inadequate to meet the expenses of the commission, is as follows:

Due Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, (bond and mortgage)	$200,000
Due Commissioners of landing depot	36,000
Due cities, towns, and counties of the State for the support of immigrants	105,008
Due emigrant fund account	13,258
Total	$354,266

Following are the estimates of the amounts needed next year:

Ward's Island institutions	$85,000
Castle Garden Landing Depot	40,000
Interest, insurance, &c.	25,000
Total	$150,000

An additional appropriation of $20,000 is asked for the preservation of the buildings on Ward's Island—some 40 in number—and for repairs to the dock and baggage-room at Castle Garden.

THE NINTH REGIMENT VETERANS.

The Veterans of the Ninth Regiment met at the armory of the active regiment last evening, Col. William Scott in the chair. Major John T. Pryer, Chairman of the Committee on the History of the Regiment, reported that unsuccessful efforts had been made to obtain, by correspondence, data for a historical record of the regiment from its formation to the present time, and that it would be necessary to send some one to Albany to examine the official records in the Adjutant-General's office. On motion of Lieut.-Col. Sanford, the Committee of two, consisting of Major Pryer and Lieut.-Col. Frazee, was appointed to go to Albany to-day for the information. The committee on the presentation of a badge to the company realizing the largest number of men during the year reported in favor of a neat gold medal depending from a bar upon which was the word "recruiting," while across the face of the medal was a representation of the regimental pin. Jerome Bernheimer, Maurice Bernheim, M. J. Beaumann, and Capt. Henry Miller were elected members of the association. Information having been received by the association that its representative badges were being worn by parties who were not members, Capt. Hussey, Col. Frazee, and Capt. McCauley were appointed a committee to ascertain if legal measures could not be taken to prevent outside parties from wearing their badges.

CITY RECORD COMMISSION.

The *City Record* Commission, consisting of Mayor Cooper, Commissioner Campbell, of the Department of Public Works, and Corporation Counsel Whitney, have had before them at several executive sessions a proposition to remove Mr. C. F. Wood from the position of Supervisor of the *City Record*. After discussing the matter, they decided to send a communication to Mr. Wood, stating that they were not satisfied at the manner in which he had performed his duties, and requesting him to make such explanations as he might deem necessary to the board at its next meeting. This course was adopted in order to comply with the provisions of the charter which requires that employes of the City Government, before their services are dispensed with, shall have an opportunity to show cause why they should not be removed. The Commissioners met again yesterday, and received a communication from Mr. Wood, stating that he had received their letter too late to have a reply prepared in time for their session. They then gave him until this afternoon to present his answer. Ex-Assemblyman Thomas Costigan, who rendered important services in the contest against Tammany last November, is mentioned as a candidate for the position.

M'KENNA'S SENTENCE POSTPONED.

Frank McKenna, convicted of manslaughter in the third degree, in having caused the death of a youth named William B. Wilise, whom he shot in a street row in Mulberry-street, was called up for sentence in the General Sessions Court yesterday. Counsel for the prisoner moved for a new trial and in arrest of judgment, on the ground of errors committed during the trial. Assistant District Attorney Rollins opposed the motion, and Judge Cowing reserved his decision until to-morrow. The court-room was crowded with the same gang of roughs who had attended as a body-guard during the trial.

THE NEW BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

The first meeting of the new Board of Estimate and Apportionment will be held in the City Hall on to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. It consists of Mayor Cooper, Controller Kelly, Mr. John Wheeler, the President of the Tax Commission, and Mr. Jordan L. Mott, the President of the Board of Aldermen. The meeting has been called for the transaction of general business.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Hereafter New-Orleans and Gulf cottons will be quoted together on the Cotton Exchange of this City.

An assignment for the benefit of creditors, from Raymond Schroeder to Frederick G. Anderson, was filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

The Guardian Fire Insurance Company state that they have no loss in any of the burned buildings in Worth-street. The water damage in the adjoining buildings does not amount to $600.

A few of the Aldermen expect that Mayor Cooper will send in two names for the vacant Police Commissioners to their board to-day for confirmation, but they are likely to be disappointed.

Two hundred and thirty-three immigrants have landed at Castle Garden since Saturday. The Celtic brought 52; the Algeria, 29; the Herder, 60; the Nevada, 20, and the Amerique, 72.

The wagons of the committee having charge of the collection of clothing and provisions for the poor of the City, were circulated yesterday in the upper districts. The collections were gratifying, and many parcels were delivered at the depot, No. 1,526 Broadway, by persons who were not ready when the wagons passed their houses.

A writ of habeas corpus was issued by Judge Barrett yesterday, on the application of Charles Strauss, counsel for Cecilia Bennett, directing her husband, David Bennett, to produce their son James, aged 12 years, before the court on Wednesday morning next. In her petition she alleges that she was abandoned by her husband on the 11th of December last, who took the boy with him and now refuses even to allow her to see him.

Messrs. Jayne and Matthews, United States Local Inspectors of Steam Vessels, took testimony yesterday in respect to the recent collision between the Harlem steam-boat Morrisania and a tug-boat, with a tow, off Astoria. The testimony of the pilot and other employes of the Morrisania was taken, all tending to show that the steamer gave the proper signals, and endeavored to avoid the tug. The testimony of the tug-boat employes will be taken today.

BROOKLYN.

Charles Spencer, aged 3 years, of No. 81 North Oxford-street, while playing with matches last evening, set fire to his clothing, and received burns from which he died in a few hours.

Ex-City Assessor James O. Ostrom died on Sunday evening at his late residence, No. 184 South Ninth-street, of heart disease. Mr. Ostrom, who was 61 years of age at the time of his death, was quite prominent in local politics some years ago.

Michael Reynolds was arrested in New-York yesterday morning on a warrant issued by Justice Elliot at the instance of William Wilson, of No. 284 Broadway, E. D. Wilson charges Reynolds with obtaining $150 worth of plumber's material from him by false pretenses.

The indictments found against Commissioners of City Works Flaherty and Bennett and Messrs. Milne and Daly, subordinates in the same department, were yesterday transferred from the Court of Oyer and Terminer to the City Court, where Judge Neilson will hear argument to-day as to the date to be decided on for the trial.

James A. Thrappe, a shoemaker; George A. Duffy, a carpenter, and Thomas Parker, a stableman, all residing at No. 465 Dean-street, fought about the key to a closet yesterday morning. Thrappe cut Parker in the arm with a knife, and Duffy struck Thrappe on the head with a bale-stick, inflicting a severe wound. All the men were arrested.

The salaries of the clerks in the Board of Health were reduced 10 per cent. some time ago, in order to keep the expenditures of the department within the appropriation. In order to provide a fund to meet any emergency that may arise, such as an unhealthy Summer, a still further reduction in the salary list will, it is said, be made next month.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday the Corporation Counsel was directed to commence suit against the sureties of ex-Tax Collector Isaac Badeau, whose default several years ago while in office has never been made good to the city. A resolution was passed after some debate, appropriating $250 to purchase badges for five of the newly-elected Aldermen.

A man who gave the name of William Thompson was caught last evening in the act of ransacking a bureau drawer in the house of James Elliott, No. 281 South Fifth-street. He fled from the house, escaping by the front door, but was captured, after a sharp chase, by Sergeant Brennan, of the Sixth Precinct. Thompson said he lived in New-York, but refused to give the number or street.

The second trial of the suit of W. P. Groom against Peter Cooper, to recover $50,000 for libel, was continued yesterday. The venerable philanthropist took the stand and repeated the evidence given by him on the first trial almost word for word. Mr. Cooper, despite the mild protests of the lawyers, related, as is his habit on all public occasions when opportunity offers, a large part of his personal history, the facts of which have no bearing whatever on the case being tried. Among other things Mr. Cooper said he would be 88 years of age on the 12th of next month, and that he had learned three trades—hatter, brewer, and carriage-maker—before he was 21 years of age. Mr. Cooper admitted writing the letter complained of by Groom and asserted that he believed its contents to be true.

Justice Gilbert yesterday granted a motion in the case of the People against the Mutual Gaslight Company to compel the respondents to show their stock-book and the minutes of their transactions to the relators. The latter claim that the defendants have violated their charter in not subscribing the amount of capital required by law within a specified time, but admit that they have no case unless they are permitted to hunt up evidence by examining the defendant's books. Attorney-General Schoonmaker is acting in the interest of the Ring men who control the greater part of the stock in the old gas companies. The old companies are paying the legal expenses necessary for the present suit for the purpose of preventing competition and consequent lower rates by a possibly successful new company.

LONG ISLAND.

Pat Rooney, the comic singer, owned a farm of 25 acres at Little Neck. It was sold under foreclosure yesterday for $5,000.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Joseph Craft, of Glen Cove, about 45 years old, while waiting in the Long Island Railroad Depot, at Hunter's Point, for the 3:30 train, fell from her seat to the floor, and was taken up dead. She had been shopping in New-York.

Rev. T. T. Kendrick was arraigned yesterday before Judge Betts, at Jamaica, on a charge of having obtained goods by false pretenses. Mr. Skidmore, the complainant, was in court with his counsel, ex-Judge Busteed, but Mr. Kendrick was without counsel, and the examination was adjourned until to-day.

A new life-saving station has recently been erected on the east end of Coney Island. The building is one of the handsomest and best-equipped of its kind on the Atlantic coast. It is 60 by 30 feet, two stories high, built in the Gothic style of architecture. The boat-room is on the first floor. In the centre of the room and ready for use stands the surf-boat on a large truck. The station is also supplied with a metallic surf-boat. There are three other boats belonging to the station, together with a life-car, mortar, life-lines, and three suits of Capt. Merriman's life-saving dresses, medicine-chest, surgical utensils, &c. The rear room is used as a kitchen and dining-room. On the top floor are apartments for the Captain, crew, and a spare room for visitors, and the lookout. The crew are all experienced surfmen, who receive $40 per month for their services.

NEW-JERSEY.

Rev. Mr. Haley, of the Roseville Presbyterian Church, has resigned his pastorate on account of ill health.

Mrs. John Hart, of Garden-street, Newark, quarreled with her sister yesterday, and took poison in consequence. The prompt use of antidotes saved her life.

Thirteen years ago John Measure robbed the little Post Office at Glory Hole, N. J., of a quantity of stamps and a small amount of money. On Saturday he returned, was recognized, arrested, and lodged in the County Jail at Freehold.

John Halliard was arrested yesterday on a third indictment charging him with conspiring to defraud the creditors of the Mechanics' and Laborers' Savings Bank, of Jersey City. Bail was fixed at $2,500, in default of which he was committed to jail. He has as yet been unable to find bail upon any of the indictments.

A. M. Danner started on Sunday at midnight, in the Paterson Wigwam, to walk 450 miles in six days. At 6 o'clock last night, having been on the track 18 hours, he had made 76 miles. By the terms of the agreement Danner is to sleep only three hours out of every 24, and is to walk until midnight of Saturday next.

The watch usually carried by William J. Cadmus was yesterday found at his residence, in Bayonne, and the fact that no money was found upon his person is accounted for by the fact that he had paid a bill during the day. It is now supposed that he left the track as Communipaw to visit his brother, Michael Simmons, who lives just beyond the point where Cadmus' body was found, and that in the darkness he accidentally walked off the bridge.

Chancellor Runyon yesterday granted an order restraining Meinhardt Hildebrandt, his wife, and a Mrs. Bowman from disposing of a house and lot worth $7,000, which he is alleged to have obtained from Frederick Roth by fraud. Mrs. Roth, who is an aged widow, gave Hildebrandt what she supposed was a power of attorney to enable him to transact some business for her. Subsequently she ascertained that the paper was in reality a deed of her property. Since the deed was signed Hildebrandt has collected and appropriated the rents and has also mortgaged the property to Mrs. Bowman. The case is set down for an early hearing.

A CARD FROM MR. EIDLITZ.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your reporter misunderstood many of the statements which I made to him in an interview published in to-day's TIMES—some of them so seriously that I trust you will allow me to correct the report. For example, I did not say, and could not have said, that iron shrinks when heated, nor that a fire obtaining headway in a floor of any of the great commercial buildings could not be checked by any possible means, nor that the tendency of buildings is not toward the use of water-shafts should not be built outside of a building, with windows to draw the fire away from the building, &c.

LEOPOLD EIDLITZ.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 20, 1879.

STABBING HIS FATHER.

Martin Coleman, of No. 9 Ferdon-street, Newark, N. J., is lying in a dangerous condition at his home from a wound inflicted by his son, a youth of 20. The affray occurred on Thursday last, when Mr. Coleman undertook to reprimand his son for not going to work. The son defied his father's authority, when his father struck him, and the young man drew a knife and stabbed his father in the arm, near the elbow. The cut itself was not dangerous, but the knife severed one of the main arteries, and, owing to the delay in obtaining a physician, Mr. Coleman lost a large amount of blood before the wound was dressed. Yesterday he was very low, and it was determined to arrest the son, but he had fled the city.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Amerique, from Havre.—Leon Chotteau, M. Bischoffsheim, Mr. and Mrs. Delarue, E. Brocq, M. A. King, Mr. Peravi, Mr. and Mrs. Prioux, B. Rodrigues, M. Ellery, Mr. and Mrs. Raffo, Mr. Salembier, James B. Briese.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Colon, for San Francisco.—W. H. Libby, E. R. Edwards and wife, Engineer James Enterisite, Mrs. F. Dunscomb, Mr. Michard, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Goodwin, Mrs. Angel, two daughters, and son; S. L. Angle, Charles Duer, Charles F. Searle, C. P. Haight, R. C. Hardwick, C. Dorr and wife, J. Souther and son, Mrs. M. M. Wilcox, Miss Souther. For Central and South America.—Miss G. W. Whitney, H. G. Torrey, wife, and two children, Don Vincente Dardon and wife, E. F. Sanford, H. B. D. Norris, Lieut. W. H. Turner, P. A. Surgeon D. Dickenson, W. M. Williamson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....7:19 | Sun sets.....5:04 | Moon sets....5:44
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
A. M. | P. M.
Sandy Hook..4:18 | Gov. Island...8:07 | Hell Gate....8:29

WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

JAN. 20.—The time ball on the Broadway tower of the Western Union Telegraph Building, which is dropped at New-York noon (12h. 0m. 0s.) by the standard time of the United States Naval Observatory at Washington, was to-day dropped 1·10 seconds slow.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....MONDAY, JAN. 20.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Colon, Griffin, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames. ship Marlborough, (Br.,) Munroe, Bremen, &c., Snow & Burgess.

Brig Favorite, McDonald, Point-a-Pitre, H. Trow bridge's Sons.

Schrs. T. Harris Kirk, Cavalier, Maranham, Burdett & Pond; Clarine, (Br.,) Toare, St. John, N. B., Chase, Talbot & Co.; Emma, (Br.,) Hazard, St. John, N. B., A. T. Heney.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of Chester, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool, Jan. 9 and Queenstown 10th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.

Steam-ship Amerique, (Fr.,) Delort, Havre Jan. 5, with mdse. and passengers to Louis de Rebian.

Steam-ship Charleston, Berry, Charleston 4 ds., with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Richmond, Kelly, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Bark Eliza B. Milligan, (of St. John, N. B.,) Peck, Antwerp 26 ds., with empty barrels and iron to J. W. Parker & Co.

Bark Atlantic, (of Weymouth, N. S.,) Wyman, Londonderry 38 ds., in ballast to J

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVIII.....NO. 8538. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1879. PRICE FOUR CENTS

THE RECENT FRENCH CRISIS

HOW THE MINISTRY WON ITS VICTORY.

THE RESULT ATTRIBUTED TO GAMBETTA'S FORBEARANCE—MODIFICATIONS OF THE STAFF ANNOUNCED — THE RADICALS WORKING FOR COMPLETE AMNESTY FOR THE COMMUNISTS.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—Modifications of the staff in all branches of the Administration are announced. The *Patrie* asserts that President MacMahon has agreed to changes in the staffs of certain Army corps proposed by Gen. Gresley, the new Minister of War.

The Radical Deputies have prepared a resolution in favor of complete amnesty to the Communists. Sixty Deputies have already signed the resolution, and M. Louis Blanc will shortly give notice of it in the Assembly. Victor Hugo will submit the same resolution for the signatures of the Senators belonging to the Republican Union.

The *Republique Française* warns the Cabinet that a majority still exists which will keep a strict watch over the use it makes of the respite given it. The life or death of the Cabinet depends upon its prompt fulfillment of its promises.

M. Louis Jules Denormandie, a Life Senator, has been appointed Governor of the Bank of France.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says: "The Government's victory is due, primarily, to a general movement of sound public opinion. The moderate journals of Paris and the provinces have vigorously declared in favor of the Cabinet. The *Temps*, *Journal des Debats*, *Siecle*, *National*, and other journals, ably defended the Ministry. The moderate Republicans were induced to seek a platform of conciliation with the Left Centre, who felt that the attack was directed against themselves and their policy, while the Cabinet, to avoid imperiling its friends, the Republic, and liberty, accepted the necessity of depriving its adversaries of the plea about changes of functionaries, which served as a pretext for other designs. Lastly, those of the Left who were resolved to overturn the Cabinet had neither the men nor a programme acceptable to the country."

The *Standard's* Paris correspondent says: "The vote is a serious blow to M. Gambetta's prestige. The victory of the Ministry is ascribed in Republican circles to the forbearance of M. Gambetta, and there can be no doubt that it is true to a great extent. If M. Gambetta had gone into the tribune and delivered, with all his fervid eloquence, an amplification of the *c'est perdu* article, which appeared in the *République Française* yesterday, and every word of which, his friends assure me, he dictated, no doubt the vote would have been very different. But as he has made a series of onslaughts on the Government, and as, no later than this morning, his friends predicted the downfall of the Ministry, he has unquestionably courted the defeat which has overtaken him. Had he been prepared to accept the Presidency of the Council, and undertaken the formation of a Cabinet, the Dufaure Ministry would not have obtained a vote of confidence as the result of the debate. But if he would not take office, there was no reason for unsetting M. Dufaure. His own sense told him as much, for this very day, while intimate friends of his were telling me that the fate of the Cabinet was sealed, and that another Cabinet, composed of politicians under his influence, would be gazetted within 24 hours, he was himself so conscious of his inevitable defeat, that he not only abstained from taking part in the debate, and conducting the attack against the Ministry which he himself had planned, but ostentatiously paraded himself in his barrister's robes at the Palace of Justice, where the statue of Berryer was unveiled, and only took his place in the Chamber of Deputies after the sitting commenced."

The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent ascribes the compromise to M. Gambetta's personal efforts.

The correspondent of the *Daily News*, who has been supporting the attack on the Cabinet, makes no comment on the result.

The 5 per cent. rentes were quoted at 113 francs 75 centimes on the boulevards after the vote was made known.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—A Paris dispatch to the *Times* says: "Prior to the main division on Monday, Gambetta voted with the minority in favor of the order of the day, pure and simple. This order of the day was proposed by the Gambettists so as to overturn the Cabinet, without actually censuring it, and would thus have freed the Gambettists from the necessity of propounding a rival programme. The order was rejected by a vote of 200 against 155. In the main division Gambetta and 45 of his adherents of the Republican Union abstained from voting, not being willing to go the length of negativing the vote of confidence when there was no longer any alternative motion. Twenty Reactionaries voted with the Radicals in the main division. On this vote the pure Left turned the scale. Their bureaux only agreed, by a majority of 1, to vote confidence in the terms demanded by the Ministry. They were influenced by a rumor that the Reactionaries intended to vote with the Radicals.

The *Standard's* Paris correspondent telegraphs: "It is said that a plan for replacing the Dufaur Ministry by a Cabinet which would pave the way for the elevation of M. Gambetta to the Presidency in 1880 was formed immediately after his speech at Romans."

THE DISTURBED EAST.

REPORT THAT THE RUSSO-TURKISH TREATY WAS TO HAVE BEEN SIGNED YESTERDAY—AN ITALIAN COMMISSIONER MURDERED BY TURKS—THE SURRENDER OF PODGORITZA TO THE MONTENEGRINS.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—It is announced that the Turkish Frontier Commissioners started today for the rendezvous with their Greek colleagues.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 21.—The *Agence Russe* announces in a very positive form that, according to intelligence received by the Turkish Ambassador to Russia, the definitive treaty was to be signed at Constantinople to-day.

VIENNA, Jan. 21.—Advices from Belgrade are to the effect that Col. Gola, the Italian member of the Servian Boundary Commission, was robbed and murdered by Turkish brigands near Pievna.

ROME, Jan. 21.—In the Senate to-day Signor Depretis, in replying to an interpellation, declared that the Government's foreign policy sought to ameliorate the condition of Christians in Turkey, and to co-operate in the complete execution of the treaty of Berlin. He stated that the accusations of Russo-Philism and of a desire to acquire Albania, or fresh territory on the shore of the Mediterranean were unfounded, and asserted that the confidence of the powers in Italy was undiminished.

RAGUSA, Jan. 21.—Upon the arrival at Podgoritza of the Turkish Commissioners charged with the surrender of the town to the Montenegrins, all of the inhabitants immediately withdrew to their houses as a demonstration of disapproval.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

BISMARCK TO WITHDRAW HIS PARLIAMENTARY DISCIPLINE BILL—THE BUSINESS AND LABOR TROUBLES IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—A Berlin dispatch to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says it is stated that Prince Bismarck has decided to withdraw the Parliamentary Discipline bill, leaving the matter to the Reichstag.

The *Daily Telegraph*, in its financial article, says: "The liabilities of the Gothenburg Commercial Company are £200,000. The failure was the result of advances to Swedish lumber merchants and paper mills."

The ship-builders of Hartlepool, Stockton, and Middlesbrough have accepted the compromise offered by the masters, namely, half the reduction of wages originally proposed.

The master tanners of Bermondsey, a suburb of London, have given notice of a 5 per cent. reduction of the wages of their employes. The men declare that they will resist.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Three hundred more weavers at Blackburn have struck against the reduction of their wages. The town is placarded with incitements to a general strike of the weavers.

A Berlin dispatch to the *Post* says the appointment of a joint European commission to take precautions against the plague is mooted. Germany and Austria have resolved to send physicians to watch the epidemic.

The Colonial Office communicates the following: "Capt. Patterson, with two Europeans and five natives, while returning from a mission to a native Prince, died from drinking from a poisonous spring near the Victoria Falls of the Zambesi River."

PENNSYLVANIA'S NEW GOVERNOR.

INAUGURATION CEREMONIES AT HARRISBURG —LARGE NUMBER OF SPECTATORS.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 21.—The inauguration to-day was a decided success. As was anticipated, it far surpassed, in point of attendance and magnificence, any similar occasion in the history of the State. There were not less than 10,000 persons in the line, half of whom were members of the National Guard, handsomely uniformed and equipped. There were at least 20,000 strangers in the city, including those who came to participate in the inauguration ceremonies. In fact the crowd was almost too large to be managed, and the difficulty of handling so large a body of men within a limited space became manifest when those having charge of the affair undertook to form their line for the march over the route. After the usual delay, the line was got in motion, and in due season the Governor and Governor-elect reached the Capitol, where the certificate of election was read by the Clerk of the Senate, after which the oath of office was administered by Judge Paxson, of the Supreme Bench, and the inaugural address was delivered, followed by a Governor's salute from some pieces of ordnance stationed south of the Capitol building.

A handsome display of fireworks was made this evening from a platform in front of the Capitol. Everything passed off in good order, the large crowds of strangers conducting themselves in a manner which reflects the highest credit upon the good sense and prudence of the people of the Commonwealth. The visiting organizations have already begun to depart, every out-going train bearing its share, and by to-morrow noon the city will have resumed its usual peace and quiet.

A rare incident in the history of this State occurred to-day. Owing to the inauguration being delayed until 1:20 P. M. the State was without a Governor for 1 hour and 20 minutes, Gov. Hartranft's term having expired at noon.

THE OSWEGO SAVINGS BANK.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 21.—A dispatch from Schenectady, this afternoon, says the argument on the motion for the appointment of a Receiver for the Oswego City Savings Bank was opened, before Judge Landon, by Attorney-General Schoonmaker to-day. The Attorney-General read the report of Bank Superintendent Lamb, and asked for the appointment of a Receiver, as the report clearly showed that the bank was in an unsound condition. Mr. Perry made an argument for the bank. He read several affidavits, showing that the bank was solvent and not in any way unsound. He showed that the mortgages held by the bank amounted to $192,432 22, and the interest to about $12,000, and this could be collected without any expense. The Attorney-General claimed that there was a deficiency of about $71,000, if not more, and that the bank was worse than insolvent. The Judge took the papers and will hold them to give an opportunity to make an arrangement satisfactory to the Banking Department. If this is accomplished, the injunction will be set aside.

ANXIOUS FOR THEIR INHERITANCE.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 21.—Daniel Wadsworth, the founder of Wadsworth Atheneum, in this city, left at his death, 30 years ago, about $300,000, and in his will gave a fixed annuity to each of seven heirs, and provided that at the death of the last one the principal of the estate should be divided among his grand-nephews and grand-nieces. All the recipients of annuities, except one, Mrs. Dr. Leonard Bacon, of New-Haven, are now dead, and the heirs number 30 or more. The estate has rolled up to about $575,000, and is constantly increasing. All the heirs have united in a petition to the Legislature, asking that hereafter, until the time for distributing the estate, the Trustees shall be directed to divide the income every year among the heirs to whom it must eventually go. This is said to be especially the wish of Mrs. Bacon. Hon. H. B. Harrison represents the petitioners before the Legislature.

REDEEMING THE HOOSAC TUNNEL.

BOSTON, Jan. 21.—The Troy and Greenfield Railroad Company has filed a bill in equity in the Supreme Judicial Court for the redemption of the Hoosac Tunnel. The State took possession of the property in 1862, under a special act authorizing the surrender, the conditions of which were a reservation of the right of redemption until 10 years after completion of the tunnel, and a limitation of expenditures chargeable to the company at $2,000,000. It is claimed by the company that this act when accepted by the stockholders became a contract; that the sum to be paid was fixed and liquidated at $2,000,000 as a maximum; that at the time, the evidence before the Legislature went to prove that the tunnel was costing less than $2,000,000, and in fact the chief ground of opposition to the measure was based on the declaration that the tunnel was costing them less than the amount advanced by the State in aid of its construction.

A SCRANTON SAVINGS BANK CLOSING.

SCRANTON, Penn., Jan. 21.—The Scranton Trust Company and Savings Bank, at the annual meeting of stockholders, to-day, resolved to go into liquidation. The depositors and stockholders are fully secured, and will be paid at an early day. The affairs of the bank will be closed by its officers. This institution has been in existence for 10 years, and has ranked as one of the strongest in the State. This action is for prudential reasons and was entirely unexpected by the public, its business having been materially affected by the stringency of the times and the increased popularity of Government loans.

RECONSIDERING A STRIKE.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Jan. 21.—The men at Beechwood Colliery, who struck last week on account of not receiving back pay, have asked permission of President Gowen to go to work again. The colliery was closed for the Winter immediately after the strike, but to-day Superintendent Whiting received orders from Mr. Gowen to start work again next Monday. He promises the men their November and December wages in two weeks, and steady work for the rest of the Winter.

CANADIAN TRADE DISCUSSION.

OTTAWA, Jan. 21.—The Dominion Board of Trade met to-day. A. Joseph, President, departed from the general custom and made no opening address. He considered that politics in a measure are introduced in these addresses, and it is the desire of the board to keep clear of this in their discussions. Capt. E. P. Dow, of Buffalo, and several other delegates from the United States National Board of Trade have arrived to attend the meeting.

A DISABLED LOCOMOTIVE.

NORWICH, Conn., Jan. 21.—As the 7:20 o'clock train from New-London reached Trading Cove this morning, the connecting-rod broke and made a hole in the fire-box. The engine was rendered completely useless. The train stopped on the very brink of the Cove. Engineer Leech and Fireman Flannagan were badly hurt, but not fatally. None of the cars were thrown from the track and none of the passengers were injured.

REDUCING ITS CAPITAL.

BOSTON, Jan. 21.—The stockholders of the National Bank of Commerce, in this city, have considered the question of reducing the capital stock from $2,000,000 to $1,500,000, on account of the shrinkage in the value of securities held by the bank. The vote will finally be decided on Jan. 28.

BEQUESTS TO RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

BOSTON, Jan. 21.—The late Alexander Dewitt, of Oxford, Mass., bequeathed $1,000 each, to the American Board of Foreign Missions, the Home Missionary Society, the American Bible Society, and the American Tract Society, of New-York.

COUNTERFEITERS AT WORK IN CANADA.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Jan. 21.—Large numbers of counterfeit $4 Dominion notes are in circulation. It is thought another gang of counterfeiters is at work in the city.

DEATH OF AN AMERICAN CONSUL.

GODERICH, Ontario, Jan. 21.—Prof. George J. Abbott, for some time American Consul, is dead.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

PLATT ELECTED IN CONNECTICUT.

GEN. HAWLEY'S HONORABLE ACTION — A THREATENED BOLT AVOIDED—THE REPUBLICAN NOMINEE ELECTED IN EACH HOUSE.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 21.—Very much to the surprise of Gen. Hawley's friends in Hartford, it became apparent this morning that, as the Republican members of the Legislature arrived from their homes, there was a strong feeling prevailing to ignore the caucus action in nominating Hon. O. H. Platt for Senator and cause a bolt in the open session of the House. At first it was believed that the matter had taken no organized shape and would really amount to nothing. But inquiry showed that the movement was a serious one, and that from 30 to 40 members of the House were concerned in it, and that the feeling was contagious. The talk was that the caucus was peculiarly run; that all discussion was stifled, and that on a fair and proper understanding different action would have been taken. Members who had voted for Henry B. Harrison and Gen. Hawley were active in making points against the caucus. Nothing particular was said against Mr. Platt, but members reported that their constituents were dissatisfied and wanted delay, even if it resulted in another caucus and a nomination over again of Mr. Platt.

Gen. Hawley himself did not hear of the movement until noon, when he went from his house to the *Courant* office and at once sent messengers for various leading members and several of his friends outside of the Legislature, and told them that under no circumstances would he accept of an election gained in the manner proposed. In order that his views might be thoroughly understood, he addressed a formal letter to his friend, Senator Spencer, of the Second District, with the understanding that it might be shown among those who were inclined to proceed hastily and without advice. He said in this letter that having gone into a caucus, men were honorably bound to abide by its result unless some dishonorable method had been employed to secure a nomination, or unless the candidate selected were unworthy. In this case objections of this sort would not hold. Mr. Platt was an honorable man, and a worthy one, and should have every Republican vote. The effect of the interview and of the letter was wholesome, and members who had been inclined to make trouble agreed, upon consideration, that every interest demanded a conformity to the views expressed by Gen. Hawley, whose course is in striking contrast with that of the men who organized a successful bolt against him in 1872, and defeated him as the Republican caucus nominee.

When the vote, viva voce, was taken in the two houses this afternoon every Republican present voted for Platt. In the Senate there were two absentees, and Platt had 13 votes and W. H. Barnum, in the House there were 139 for Platt, 94 for Barnum, and Mr. Falvey, Greenbacker, of Sprague, voted for Alexander Troup, editor of the New-Haven *Union*. The two houses will meet in joint convention at noon to-morrow and confirm this vote.

MERIDEN, Conn., Jan. 21.—The information of the election to the United States Senate of Hon. Orville H. Platt was received at Mr. Platt's home with manifestations of great satisfaction. The American flag was thrown to the breeze from the *Republican* office upon the receipt of the news, and upon this signal flags were at once displayed from the City Hall, all the manufacturing establishments, and a large number of private residences. Democrats and Republicans alike joining in the demonstration. A committee consisting of Mayor Lines and a large number of prominent citizens is arranging for a general reception in Mr. Platt's honor on Wednesday evening.

CONKLING WINS THE SENATORSHIP.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE STATE LEGISLATURE— TWO VOTES FOR PETER COOPER.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—In accordance with the requirements of the statute, the Senate proceeded at noon to ballot for a United States Senator for six years from the 4th of March next. All the Senators were present, and Roscoe Conkling received 20 votes and Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer 12. Senator Goebel, whose precise political status has been in some doubt, owing to his refusal to participate in the caucuses of either party, voted for Mr. Conkling. Senator Ecclesine, who it was feared by some of his colleagues would revive the stupid "protest" that so demoralized the Democratic caucus last night, on whom was called, for the second time, Mr. Dorsheimer, without availing himself of the privilege of explaining his vote. After the vote was announced, the Lieutenant-Governor formally declared Roscoe Conkling to have been elected on the part of the Senate to the United States Senate for a term of six years from the 4th of March.

At 12 o'clock the formal choice of a candidate for United States Senator was made in the Assembly. The Republicans cast 95 votes for Roscoe Conkling, the Democrats 23 for William Dorsheimer, and Banfield and Williams, Greenbackers, cast their votes for Peter Cooper.

The two houses will meet in joint convention to-morrow to compare notes, when the formalities of the election will be completed, and Mr. Conkling will be entitled to his certificate for another Senatorial term.

SENATOR CAMERON RE-ELECTED.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE—A SHORT SPEECH BY THE SENATOR.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 21.—The Legislature assembled at 3 P. M. to-day to elect a United States Senator. J. D. Cameron was re-elected on the first ballot, by a majority of 21 over all competitors. In the Senate the vote was as follows: Cameron, 28; Clymer, 16; M. Russell Thayer, 1; Edward McPherson, 1; Galusha A. Grow, 1; Daniel Agnew, 2. In the House Cameron received 107 votes, including those of three Greenbackers; Clymer, 76; Agnew, 11; McPherson, 2. This gives Cameron 135 votes, all told, nine more than were necessary to elect. There were just five Republicans who refused to support the regularly and fairly made choice of the caucus. Their names are as follows: Senators Everhart, of Chester, who had Senatorial aspirations himself; Kauffman, of Lancaster, who seeks cheap notoriety, and Lee, of Venango, who imagines that the oil interests of the State have an enemy in Senator Cameron; in the House the recalcitrants were Wolf, of Union, who is of so little consequence that no one bothers himself to ascertain his reasons, if he has any, for his opposition to Cameron, and Mapes, of Venango, who is haunted by the same ghost which troubles the slumbers of Senator Lee. So pitiful has the opposition to Senator Cameron become that it does not even excite the contempt of that gentleman's friends, being utterly beneath notice.

The Legislature will meet in joint convention to-morrow, and formally ratify the separate proceedings of this afternoon.

After the election, a committee composed of Senators, members, and citizens called upon Senator Cameron, informed him of his election, and tendered their congratulations. The Senator thereupon departed from his usual custom and made a short speech, and, as if resolved, like another distinguished American noted for his reticence, to speak clearly and to the point when he did break the silence, the Senator made an exceptionally good speech, in which he returned thanks for the honor conferred, and reminded his hearers that there was an important battle ahead in 1880, and that to win that battle, in comparison to which the recent campaign in Pennsylvania was only a skirmish, they must stand shoulder to shoulder, each member of the grand party at all times prepared to yield a point for the securing of general strength and harmony.

THE FLORIDA SENATORSHIP.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 21.—At Tallahassee, to-day, the Legislature elected Wilkinson Call Senator, to succeed Senator Conover.

Wilkinson Call, Democrat, who was to-day elected United States Senator, was born in Virginia, but came to Florida early in life. His mother was opposed to taking the State out of the Union. Young Call was in the Confederate service in this State. He was one of the early and steadfast Whigs who supported the Bell and Everett electoral ticket in 1860. He was elected United States Senator under the reconstruction policy of President Johnson, but was not admitted to a seat. Returning to the State, he resumed the practice of his profession, that of law, which he has followed since. He is 50 years old, and a resident of Jacksonville.

INDIANA'S DEMOCRATIC SENATOR.

VOORHEES ELECTED IN BOTH HOUSES—DEMOCRATIC BUNCOMBE IN THE HOUSE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 21.—The day has been given up to Senatorial matters in the Senate. Before the noon adjournment the Republicans offered a resolution against the repeal of the Resumption act, which was passed under pressure of the previous question by a vote of 25 to 22, three Democratic Senators—Reeve, Saringhausen, and Winterbotham—voting with the Republicans. Then a resolution was offered that no one should be voted for for United States Senator who had voted for or pocketed the salary grab. This the Democrats moved to lay on the table, and succeeded, by a vote of 25 to 21. To get even, the Democrats offered a resolution that no man should be voted for who had speculated in Venezuelan bonds. This the Republicans generally supported, and defied any Democratic Senator to say on honor that he knew by competent evidence that Godlove S. Orth had ever so speculated. This was passed, 36 to 10, and then the Senate took a recess until the time to vote for Senator.

In the Senate the scene was tame and without incident. Reeve nominated Voorhees, and Langdon, of Tippecanoe, Orth. The Vote resulted: Voorhees, 26; Orth, 22; Buchanan, 1 —Poindexter, of Floyd. The two other National Senators voted with the Democrats. The vote on the long term was the same, Harrison receiving the 21 Republican votes. The Lieutenant-Governor declared Mr. Voorhees elected for the long and short terms.

In the House the scene was invested with interest and excitement. It was not certain, as in the Senate, that Voorhees would receive a majority on the first ballot, and no one knew how many were absent. The floor and galleries were crowded, among the spectators being Gov. Hendricks and wife. Gov. Williams was not present. Ninety-seven members answered to their names, one Democrat and one National being absent, and one elected member never having been sworn in, and still absent. Van Valzah, of Vigo, nominated Voorhees for the short term, as a man of the people, beloved by the people. The triumph of last October was Mr. Voorhees' triumph, and as he believed that to the victor belonged the spoils, Voorhees should reap the benefits of the victory. Owen, of Wayne, named Orth. The vote resulted: Voorhees, 57; Orth, 37; James Buchanan, 2; Shackelford, of Evansville, 1. This last was the vote of Major Gordon, of this county, who bolted Orth. Five so-called Nationals voted for Voorhees, because they had no chance to elect a man of their own party. For the long term, Willard, of Delaware, nominated Voorhees in a very fervid piece of rhetoric, patterned after Ingersoll at Cincinnati, but because of the wide variance between the eulogian and the subject, the speech fell flat upon the audience. It was badly overdone. He said the people demanded an able parliamentarian, a champion of the West, able to meet and defeat the Wall street man with a heart as cold as the eternal glaciers of Mont Blanc; to resist the sophistries of money power, a patriot, without fear or reproach; a statesman whose character was the apotheosis of political sagacity, whose integrity was as spotless as the plumage of the dove that descended from the bosom of the Father at the baptism in the Jordan. At this there were overstrained feelings of the crowd vented themselves in laughter. But the orator proceeded, and said that the man must be a worthy successor of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, John C. Calhoun, Andrew Jackson, Thomas H. Benton, James Buchanan, and Stephen A. Douglas, and he said the only man who could answer their demands was the "grandest parliamentarian of the latter half of the nineteenth century, the brilliant leader of the people, Daniel W. Voorhees." After Pogram had been seated, Major Gordon named Gen. Ben. Harrison in a neat, but exceedingly plain, speech. The vote resulted: Voorhees, 57; Harrison, 38; Buchanan, 2. Immediately after the vote was declared, the House adjourned.

Gov. Hendricks said to the law partner of Voorhees, who was rushing to the telegraph office, "Give Senator Voorhees my warmest congratulations." The Democracy exhibited more interest and enthusiasm over to-day's work than has been seen in a Democratic Senatorial election since 1856. Voorhees is the idol of the rank and file of the Indiana Democracy. His style and swelling periods captivate the common mind, and it has come to be understood that he is not the favorite of the cold-blooded managing Ring here, led by Hendricks and McDonald. Hendricks is really deeply mortified, but is sagacious enough to be as warm in his approval as it is possible for him to be over anything. When Voorhees comes here on March 6, a grand ovation will be tendered him. Voorhees has 83 votes, three more than THE TIMES claimed for him at the start. His election has never been really doubtful.

THE WISCONSIN SENATORSHIP.

A DOUBTFUL CONTEST, WITH THE CHANCES IN FAVOR OF MATT CARPENTER.

MADISON, Jan. 21.—The Republican Legislative caucus held sessions this morning and this afternoon. Commencing with the eighteenth ballot, the voting continued without material change until the nintieth ballot, when Carpenter, aided by Keyes' votes, suddenly led with 35, Keyes following at 23, Howe at 25, with 4 for Washburn. Six more ballots were taken, an adjournment till evening being reached after the ninety-sixth ballot, which stood Carpenter, 33; Howe, 28; Keyes, 25; Washburn, 2. During both sessions there were frequent recesses for the purpose, if possible, of effecting a compromise, but none could be effected.

Pursuant to law, both houses of the Legislature met this evening and took official votes on the Senatorial successorship, with the following result: In the Assembly Carpenter received 20 votes, Howe, 20; Keyes, 18; Ryan, 21; Bouck, 11; balance scattering—no choice. In the Senate Keyes received 11 votes, Ryan, 8; Carpenter, 6; Howe, 4; Washburn, 1; Lewis, 1—no choice.

Midnight.—The Republican legislative caucus met at 7:30 o'clock, and, after considerable filibustering, the Keyes men forced an adjournment till 8 A. M. The Carpenter, Howe, and Keyes caucuses met immediately after. The Carpenter men decided that they would stand immovable. The Howe and Keyes men, in conference, decided that Judge Dyer, of Racine, should be their compromise candidate, but the fact is that the goods cannot be delivered, and the moment the men are absolved from allegiance to their respective leaders the Howe and Keyes voters will scatter, probably enough going to Carpenter as second choice to secure his election. It is generally believed at this hour that Carpenter will win within the first three ballots to-morrow morning. He is already preparing his speech of acceptance.

GOV. VANCE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 21.—Gov. Z. B. Vance was elected United States Senator today. He received the full Democratic vote. The Republicans voted solidly for Ralph P. Buxton. The latter has been Judge of the Superior Court for 15 years, and is an unflinching Republican. His vote for Senator is the forerunner of his nomination in 1880 for Governor.

LOGAN SUCCEEDS IN ILLINOIS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 21.—Logan was elected Senator to-day—in the Senate by a majority of one; in the House by a majority of seven—over Black, (Dem.) Campbell, (Nat.) and McAuliffe, (Socialist.) There was no bolting, but two Republicans voted for Logan under protest.

THE ELECTION IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 21.—A ballot for United States Senator was taken in each house of the Legislature, at Jefferson City, at noon to-day, which resulted in the election of the Democratic caucus nominees, Gen. James Shields for the short term, and Col. George G. Vest for the long term.

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE FIGHT.

SENATOR CONKLING PREPARING FOR A BITTER CONTEST—GEN. ARTHUR AND MR. LYDECKER IN WASHINGTON—THE REPLY TO SECRETARY SHERMAN'S CHARGES SAID TO BE A COMPLETE REFUTATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Senator Conkling, in anticipation of a bitter struggle with the Administration party in the Senate, is marshaling his forces, and to-night Gen. Arthur and his deputy, Mr. Lydecker, arrived in the city, and have been in consultation with him the greater part of this evening. Mr. Cornell will arrive to-morrow morning. It is understood that the reply of Messrs. Arthur and Cornell to the charges of Secretary Sherman will be ready for presentation to the Committee on Commerce at their meeting on Thursday. The document is pronounced by those who know its contents to be a complete refutation of the Secretary's charges. Mr. Conkling, it is said, will exert his influence to procure an adverse report from the Commerce Committee on Thursday. There will also be an attempt made at an early day to have the injunction of secrecy removed from both the charges and the answers thereto. Mr. Conkling will probably make this effort at the first executive session after his committee acts upon the nomination. There seems now to be no doubt but that both nominations will be reported adversely, and be rejected.

YESTERDAY'S CABINET SESSION.

THE ARREARS OF PENSIONS BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION — HOW MUCH MONEY WILL BE REQUIRED TO CARRY THE BILL INTO EFFECT—SITTING BULL SAID TO HAVE RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The arrears of Pensions bill was considered at the Cabinet meeting to-day. The President called it up in order to obtain the views of his constitutional advisers as to the effect of its provisions upon the revenue. The Secretary of the Treasury stated that it would take $150,000,000 to meet the requirements of the bill. Secretary Schurz, from whose department the money is to be disbursed, made the statement, as coming from the Commissioner of Pensions, that $50,000,000 would cover the contemplated expenditure. Mr. Sherman coupled his estimate of the amount required with the statement that if the bill became a law Congress would be obliged to make some provision for increasing the revenues, either by import duties on articles now on the free list or the sale of bonds. The President stated that he sympathized with the objects of the bill, and while he felt like doing exact justice to the soldiers of the late war, he was also inclined to give due weight to the effect such a measure would have upon the resources of the Government. All the Cabinet members agreed that this was a most inopportune time to draw such a vast amount of money from the Treasury. Yet they were equally unanimous in the conviction that on account of the unanimity with which the measure passed both houses of Congress, it should receive the sanction of the Executive. While nothing definite was agreed upon, the subject was dropped with the impression that the bill would be signed by the President.

Secretary Schurz submitted official information that Sitting Bull, with 5,000 lodges of Indians had crossed the Canadian frontier, and was anxious to take up his residence in the United States and live in peace with its citizens. It was not decided what action should be taken in relation to the appeal of the Sioux chief, and the subject was referred to the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Interior for decision.

REFUNDING THE PUBLIC DEBT.

A NEW FOREIGN SYNDICATE FORMED FOR THE SALE OF $5,000,000 PER MONTH OF 4 PER CENT. BONDS—ANOTHER CALL FOR $20,000,000 OF FIVE-TWENTIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—A contract was completed to-day between the Secretary of the Treasury and Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, J. S. Morgan & Co., Seligman Brothers, and Morton, Rose & Co., of London, and Messrs. A. Belmont & Co., Drexel, Morgan & Co., J. and W. Seligman & Co., and Morton, Bliss & Co., of New-York, for the sale and delivery in Europe of not less than $5,000,000 per month of 4 per cent. bonds upon the same terms and conditions as the popular loan now being offered in the United States, the contract to continue until the 1st day of July, and the proceeds to be applied to refunding 6 per cent. bonds. The sale was made to promote the exchange of 4 per cent. bonds for 6 per cent. 5-20 bonds held in Europe. Thereupon a subscription of $10,000,000 was made by the parties, which is included in the call of $20,000,000 which the Secretary of the Treasury issued this afternoon for the redemption of 5-20 bonds of 1865, consols of 1867. Of the $20,000,000, $10,000,000 are coupons and $10,000,000 are registered bonds. The principal and interest will be paid at the Treasury on and after the 21st day of April next, and the interest will cease on that day. Following are descriptions of the bonds:

Coupon bonds—Dated July 1, 1867, namely: $50, No. 46,001 to No. 55,000; $100, No. 60,001 to No. 70,000; $500, No. 46,001 to No. 55,000; $1,000, No. 60,001 to No. 73,000, all inclusive; total coupon, $10,000,000.

Registered Bonds—"Redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after the 1st day of July, 1872," as follows: $50, No. 1,926 to No. 2,270; $100, No. 13,851 to No. 16,400; $500, No. 7,251 to No. 9,300; $1,000, No. 27,751 to No. 31,900; $5,000, No. 8,151 to No. 8,300; $10,000, No. 13,251 to No. 15,400, all inclusive. Total registered, $10,000,000. Aggregate, $20,000,000.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

ARGUMENTS TO BE HEARD BY THE COMMERCE COMMITTEE ON THE INTER-STATE RAILWAY BILL—ENGLAND CHARGED WITH DUPLICITY IN REGARD TO THE FISHERY AWARD—PROPOSED RETIREMENT OF ONE AND TWO DOLLAR NOTES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Among the nominations sent to the Senate to-day was that of Judge Samuel Lee to be Postmaster at Sumter, S. C. The place is worth $1,500 a year. Judge Lee is the colored man who did so much to promote the Republican cause in his district during the last campaign. He is a man of good repute and ability, and his appointment is generally regarded by Republicans here as one of the best which the President has yet made in the South.

The sub-committee of the Committee on Commerce, appointed to consider the Reagan inter-State Railway bill, has decided to hear arguments for and against the measure. To that end they have sent notices to the New-York Central, Pennsylvania Central, the Erie, Baltimore and Ohio, and other leading railway companies, and it is expected that on Thursday next their representatives will appear here to speak on the bill.

At the executive session of the Senate held yesterday, in regard to the $5,000,000 fishery award made to England by the United States, Senators Blaine, Edmunds, and Dawes made speeches to the effect that our Government had received no adequate consideration for the money expended. It was further stated, in very plain terms, that the award had been secured by tampering with the Belgian arbitrator, and that the installment of $5,000,000 was only the first of the sums which England would demand; that, in fact, she would never be satisfied until, by hook or by crook, she had been repaid the $15,000,000 which the United States received from her by the Geneva award.

Senator Chaffee, of Colorado, introduced in the Senate to-day a joint resolution, the object of which is to compel the circulation of the silver dollar. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to cancel all the $1 and $2 United States notes now in the Treasury, as well all that may be received after the passage of the resolution, and to replace the amounts so canceled by United States notes of a denomination of not less than $5. The amount of United States $1 and $2 notes now in circulation is about $40,000,000, or $20,000,000 of each denomination. The amount of standard silver dollars already coined is about $23,000,000, of which there are about $8,000,000 in circulation, leaving about $15,000,000 in the Treasury. The resolution does not propose to contract the circulation of greenback currency, as it changes the $1 and $2 notes into the same amount in larger notes, but simply provides for the circulation of silver by withdrawing from circulation all United States notes of a less denomination than $5. The resolution will be called up for action at an early day.

A PROPOSED BUREAU OF HEALTH.

THE PROVISIONS OF SENATOR MATTHEWS' BILL—A DIRECTOR-GENERAL AND A BOARD OF HEALTH, WITH EXTENSIVE POWERS, PROVIDED FOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—A bill was presented to the Senate to-day by Senator Matthews providing for the creation of a bureau of health, to be under the control of the Treasury Department, and which is to have charge and regulation of the sanitary condition of the country. The bill was prepared at the instance of the Committee on Epidemic Diseases, which has recently been investigating the cause of the last yellow fever scourge, and is intended to embody, in a general way, the views of that committee upon this subject. The bill provides for a Director-General of the bureau, and a board of health consisting of seven members. The Surgeons-General of the Army and Navy are to be ex-officio officers of the board, which is to meet in Washington, or elsewhere, at the call of the Director-General, to make examination and report upon epidemic diseases. The bill abolishes the office of Supervising-General of the marine hospital service, and transfers that branch of the medical service to the care of this bureau of health. It gives to this bureau power over all quarantine regulations and makes the Consular service a part of its machinery. It may require Consuls in foreign ports to make weekly reports as to the health of the city or country to which they are accredited, and places special restrictions upon vessels leaving Havana and other West India ports at certain seasons of the year. It gives power to the bureau to appoint a health officer at each port of entry, who is to have the charge and enforcement of all sanitary and quarantine regulations. For this service the bill contemplates the employment, in a great measure, of the present marine hospital corps. It was referred to the Committee on Epidemic Diseases, of which Mr. Matthews is a member.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE REGISTER.

CONCLUSIONS REACHED BY THE GOVERNOR— MR. LOEW GIVEN TIME TO AMEND HIS REPLY.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—The Governor has made a preliminary decision in the matter of Register Loew. He reached a conclusion yesterday, after a careful consideration of the charges preferred by the Committee of the Bar Association and the answer filed by Register Loew through his counsel. The Governor says that he considers that Register Loew has fully and satisfactorily answered the first charge, in which complaint was made that the Register had not complied with the law requiring him to keep certain books of account. Of the answer to the second and third charges, however, the Governor does not think so well. He says that if the Register really intended to answer, he has not succeeded, but has put in an apology or explanation which is by no means sufficient, but falls far short of being a satisfactory reply. The second and third charges are those alleging that the Register demanded and received fees in excess of the amounts allow

myself, and for these reasons: At the last session of Congress I introduced a resolution for a committee to inquire into certain alleged and confessed wrongs in Florida and Louisiana, which had taken place under color of State law, and which were said to have been perpetrated under the influence of Federal visitors, and under the protection of Federal troops, and which wrongs the Electoral Commission had decided it was impolitic for the States to rectify or recall. Such a matter was a proper subject for Congressional legislation, for if Congress could not correct the wrong which had taken place in the States themselves, it could, at least, adopt such legislation as would afford those States an opportunity to correct and recall the action taken under color of their laws. It was, therefore, a proper subject for investigation, and when I introduced that resolution I declined to yield to an amendment which the gentleman from Maine [Mr. Hale] desired to offer, proposing an inquiry into certain cipher dispatches in Oregon, because I insisted that it was not within the province of Congress to inquire into the individual wrong of any citizen which it could neither prevent nor punish, and that at any rate this investigation ought not to be overwhelmed by such an inquiry. I did not then suspect the existence of the dispatches which have been since published, but the analogy between those dispatches and the Florida case which are supposed to show that there was an attempt, by fraud or bribery, to influence the Electoral vote of Florida, Oregon, and South Carolina. The resolution does not assume that any such wrong was expected to show that any vote was influenced by those attacks. Then we have this case before us. We are brought to investigate the acts of private citizens, which were or were not crimes at the time they were done. If they were crimes, the law will punish them. If they were not crimes, we can make no *ex post facto* law that will punish them, and we have seen what was done requires no legislative remedy and no legislative action. We all know that bribery and fraud in elections can be punished, and we need no set of investigators of any set of men to frame a law for that purpose. There has been absolutely no ground of jurisdiction in this House to do what it is proposed it shall do. The only ground on which the House can take jurisdiction of private correspondence, whether by telegram or by mail, is that the House requires the information in order to get legislative action. There can be no other ground, under heaven, I submit to the lawyers of the House, to the good sense of every member of the House—whereon we can found our rights to put our hands on the act of any private man or the correspondence of any private man. This is a private man for this purpose, who does not hold an official United States position. Now, without jurisdiction, what is expected from these cipher dispatches? It is expected that somebody will either be indicted or the bubble thrown on the other—and it is absolutely none of our business to do either, and, above all, not to take the public money for that purpose. Never mind how high in party relations any private citizen may stand; never mind how it may affect any party or any man; this is absolutely beyond our reach, and ought to be beyond our reach. And above all, we should not take the public money to gratify the prurient curiosity for scandal of anybody, in the House or out of it. And that is what we propose to do. It is supposed that a part of these dispatches have been published, but there is no doubt that suppressed copies of them may have been published, but of that I have no knowledge. But whatever they may be, whatever has been published, better let it take its place—for the honor of the nation—among the orgies of the sensational journalism of the day rather than have it put upon the public records of the Congress of the United States as digesta to the nation, and its members should be like a family—never, never investigate the private scandals of a family unless there is divorce sought for on one side or the other. [Laughter.] and unless it is necessary for the purpose of justice and so, where there is no earthly advantage to be reached or gained, except to exhibit to the world the friction of the working of Republican institutions and to bring them into contempt, had we not better walk backward with cloak over our shoulders, and throw the mantle over what ought not to be seen?

Much has been said about these dispatches. Very wrong imputations have been cast upon a company for which I have no particular love—the Western Union Telegraph Company—of something wrong done on its part. It is but due to that company that I should furnish to the House and the country the origin and existence of those dispatches outside of its office—as they now exist outside of its office. When the Senate of the United States ordered an investigation into some portions of this matter in the Winter of 1876-7, a subpœna *duces tecum* was served on that company, and after the company had so much resistance as that, the whole Executive Committee was called, under a subpœna, to produce the cipher dispatches and other telegrams, and they were delivered over to a committee of the Senate. Some gentlemen examined a portion of them, and published the results of its examination, *quod* Oregon, I believe. But before it finished, the Senate adjourned, the Chairman of the committee died, the cipher dispatches were suffered to lie somewhere (perhaps that would be the best phrase,) and everybody dealt with them apparently as he chose to deal with them. The company having lost jurisdiction over them, did not (and probably did not) assume to have jurisdiction. If you go into the investigation of these cipher dispatches, it would be out a fragmentary investigation. I do not know what is in the bundle of dispatches which I found on my desk, nor the kind of testimony which the items of the expense of the committee, showing the manner in which the $20,000 already appropriated had been disbursed.

GEN. BUTLER'S OBJECTIONS TO THE RESOLUTION.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, said: I have sought the ear of the House for the purpose of putting before it the reasons that will influence my vote on this resolution. Those reasons will be very little as they will. I have in this matter neither friends to reward nor enemies to punish. I look upon it as a question of very considerable gravity—as furnishing a precedent hereafter. The resolution alleges that there are certain clandestine dispatches which are supposed to show that there was an attempt, by fraud or bribery, to influence the Electoral vote of Florida, Oregon, and South Carolina. The resolution does not allege that any such thing is expected to show that any vote was influenced by those attacks. Then we have this case before us. We are brought to investigate the acts of private citizens, which were or were not crimes at the time they were done. If they were crimes, the law will punish them. If they were not crimes, we can make no *ex post facto* law that will punish them, and we have seen what was done requires no legislative remedy and no legislative action. We all know that bribery and fraud in elections can be punished, and we need no set of investigators of any set of men to frame a law for that purpose. There has been absolutely no ground of jurisdiction in this House to do what it is proposed it shall do. The only ground on which the House can take jurisdiction of private correspondence, whether by telegram or by mail, is that the House requires the information in order to get legislative action. There can be no other ground, under heaven, I submit to the lawyers of the House, to the good sense of every member of the House—whereon we can found our rights to put our hands on the act of any private man or the correspondence of any private man. This is a private man for this purpose, who does not hold an official United States position. Now, without jurisdiction, what is expected from these cipher dispatches? It is expected that somebody will either be indicted or the bubble thrown on the other—and it is absolutely none of our business to do either, and, above all, not to take the public money for that purpose. Never mind how high in party relations any private citizen may stand; never mind how it may affect any party or any man; this is absolutely beyond our reach, and ought to be beyond our reach. And above all, we should not take the public money to gratify the prurient curiosity for scandal of anybody, in the House or out of it. And that is what we propose to do. It is supposed that a part of these dispatches have been published, but there is no doubt that suppressed copies of them may have been published, but of that I have no knowledge. But whatever they may be, whatever has been published, better let it take its place—for the honor of the nations—among the orgies of the sensational journalism of the day rather than have it put upon the public records of the Congress of the United States as digesta to the nation, and its members should be like a family—never, never investigate the private scandals of a family unless there is divorce sought for on one side or the other. [Laughter.] and unless it is necessary for the purpose of justice and so, where there is no earthly advantage to be reached or gained, except to exhibit to the world the friction of the working of Republican institutions and to bring them into contempt, had we not better walk backward with cloak over our shoulders, and throw the mantle over what ought not to be seen?

Much has been said about these dispatches. Very wrong imputations have been cast upon a company for which I have no particular love—the Western Union Telegraph Company—of something wrong done on its part. It is but due to that company that I should furnish to the House and the country the origin and existence of those dispatches outside of its office—as they now exist outside of its office. When the Senate of the United States ordered an investigation into some portions of this matter in the Winter of 1876-7, a subpœna *duces tecum* was served on that company, and after the company had so much resistance as that, the whole Executive Committee was called, under a subpœna, to produce the cipher dispatches and other telegrams, and they were delivered over to a committee of the Senate. Some gentlemen examined a portion of them, and published the results of its examination, *quod* Oregon, I believe. But before it finished, the Senate adjourned, the Chairman of the committee died, the cipher dispatches were suffered to lie somewhere (perhaps that would be the best phrase,) and everybody dealt with them apparently as he chose to deal with them. The company having lost jurisdiction over them, did not (and probably did not) assume to have jurisdiction. If you go into the investigation of these cipher dispatches, it would be out a fragmentary investigation. I do not know what is in the bundle of dispatches which I found on my desk, nor the kind of testimony which the items of the expense of the committee, showing the manner in which the $20,000 already appropriated had been disbursed.

GEN. BUTLER'S OBJECTIONS TO THE RESOLUTION.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, said: I have sought the ear of the House for the purpose of putting before it the reasons that will influence my vote on this resolution. Those reasons will be very little as they will. I have in this matter neither friends to reward nor enemies to punish. I look upon it as a question of very considerable gravity—as furnishing a precedent hereafter. The resolution alleges that there are certain clandestine dispatches which are supposed to show that there was an attempt, by fraud or bribery, to influence the Electoral vote of Florida, Oregon, and South Carolina. The resolution does not assume that any vote was influenced by those attacks. Then we have this case before us. We are brought to investigate the acts of private citizens, which were or were not crimes at the time they were done. If they were crimes, the law will punish them. If they were not crimes, we can make no *ex post facto* law that will punish them, and we have seen what was done requires no legislative remedy and no legislative action. We all know that bribery and fraud in elections can be punished, and we need no set of investigators of any set of men to frame a law for that purpose. There has been absolutely no ground of jurisdiction in this House to do what it is proposed it shall do. The only ground on which the House can take jurisdiction of private correspondence, whether by telegram or by mail, is that the House requires the information in order to get legislative action. There can be no other ground, under heaven, I submit to the lawyers of the House, to the good sense of every member of the House—whereon we can found our rights to put our hands on the act of any private man or the correspondence of any private man. This is a private man for this purpose, who does not hold an official United States position. Now, without jurisdiction, what is expected from these cipher dispatches? It is expected that somebody will either be indicted or the bubble thrown on the other—and it is absolutely none of our business to do either, and, above all, not to take the public money for that purpose. Never mind how high in party relations any private citizen may stand; never mind how it may affect any party or any man; this is absolutely beyond our reach, and ought to be beyond our reach. And above all, we should not take the public money to gratify the prurient curiosity for scandal of anybody, in the House or out of it. And that is what we propose to do. It is supposed that a part of these dispatches have been published, but there is no doubt that suppressed copies of them may have been published, but of that I have no knowledge. But whatever they may be, whatever has been published, better let it take its place—for the honor of the nations—among the orgies of the sensational journalism of the day rather than have it put upon the public records of the Congress of the United States as digesta to the nation, and its members should be like a family—never, never investigate the private scandals of a family unless there is divorce sought for on one side or the other. [laughter,

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

THE STORY OF AMBROSE.

HE WHO SOLD CONSECRATED VESSELS TO FREE SLAVES—LECTURE BY DR. JOHN LORD.

Dr. John Lord lectured yesterday morning in Chickering Hall to a very large audience, on "Ambrose," as the representative of episcopal authority in the early Church, since he contributed more than others of the Great Fathers to raise the power of Bishops. The progress of episcopal authority was rapidly reviewed by the lecturer, from the Apostolic age to the time when the Bishop lived in a marble palace and had become one of the great dignitaries of the Empire—a gradual change brought about by circumstances, even as all Governments arise from the wants and conditions of society. Whatever force, said he, may be in the argument in defense of divine right, still, as a fact, the Bishop of the first century was little more than presbyter or elder, preaching in an upper chamber; in the second century he had considerable dignity; in the third he was a potentate. The Archbishoprics of Rome, Constantinople, Alexandria, and Antioch were great governments, and men were chosen to fill them for their administrative and executive ability rather than for eloquence or learning.

Now, also, power was virtually transferred from the Government of a Roman Province to the Government of a Bishopric. His father was Prefect of Gaul, a great Roman grandee, and when he died Ambrose went to Rome for the completion of his studies. His rank and character secured his appointment to the government of Northern Italy, in which his great abilities were conspicuous. On the death of the Arian Bishop of Milan, the people demanded that he fill this higher dignity—a proof of the great position of a Bishop in those times—higher than that of a Governor of a Province, or else he would not have accepted the dignified post, for he was a layman and had not even been baptized. But he was precisely the ablest man who could be found, and had the confidence of both Emperor and people. No sooner was he baptized and consecrated than a great change took place in his life, like that of Thomas Becket when he was transfered from the Chancellorship to that of the Primacy of the English Church. He first turned his attention to the heresies which were distracting the Church and the times, for one of the vocations of a Bishop was to guard the purity of the faith. Ambrose was not a great scholar or theologian, but it seems he knew this plainly enough, that the fashionable speculations about the Trinity were not the doctrines of Paul. He knew that the boastful philosophy then in vogue, by which some sought to bolster up Christianity, was that which the Apostles had endeavored to explode. He comprehended the Athanasian and the Nicene creed.

So he attacked the Arians, a powerful and cultivated sect, patronized by the Empress. Milan was filled with Arians, who hoped to make their form of Christianity the prevailing religion of the Empire. The Empress caused her son Valentinian to pass an edict by which liberty of conscience and worship should be granted to the Arians. This was as we should think, a just decree, in accordance with the recognized principles of religious toleration. But this edict was regarded by Ambrose as suggestive, not of liberty of conscience, but of ambition for ascendency. He saw in the Arian creed a most dangerous heresy —subversive of the doctrines of Paul and Athanasius. He looked upon concession as a compromise, and compromise as treason to his cause. Had he been the Governor of a Province, or a legislator, he might have accepted compromise, since Governments are built on it, but he would accept no compromise in regard to the fundamental principles of Christianity. So he opposed the edict of his sovereign, and prepared for a contest. He refused even to take part in a religious disputation in the palace of the Emperor, because a layman would be umpire in a religious controversy. This enraged the Empress Faustina, and she gave orders to eject the rebellious priest from the city. Ambrose retired to his church, with his friends and admirers, and called himself with them to arms. The soldiers dared not invade the sanctuary of the church. That was sacred, in accordance with the ideas of the age, which are ever irresistible. To amuse and inspire his followers, he instituted the beautiful antiphonal chant which bears his name.

The Empress, seeing she could not eject Ambrose from his church, sought to compromise. She asked for only one church in which the Arian creed should be preached. But this the Bishop refused. On this the Empress, furious, ordered the soldiers to seize the person of Ambrose in his church. A sedition was the consequence. The Bishop triumphed. So great was his spiritual authority, even in that age, confronting Emperors. Ambrose was the precursor of Hildebrand and Becket. His great power was further seen in his rebuke of Theodosius for the massacre of the illustrious Thessalonica. He compelled the Emperor to make public penance. He brought down his haughty pride. It was by such acts as these that he gained his ascendency, and set an example to future ages. His whole career is full of intrepidity. He was also enlightened and just and humane in his administration. He sold the consecrated plate of the church to redeem the Illyrian slaves. He re used to accept a legacy to his church at the expense of fraternal ties. He was also a great preacher. He converted St. Augustine. As a defender of the faith, and as a defender of church interests, raising the spiritual above the temporal power, he is justly ranked among the great fathers.

Dr. Lord's next lecture, on Friday, will be on St. Augustine.

SEEKING TO REGAIN HIS SEAT.

The action of Arthur L. Sewell to compel his reinstatement as a member of the New-York Stock Exchange, and for an injunction to restrain Brayton Ives, the President, and other officers and members of the Exchange, from interfering with him in entering or leaving the Exchange, or while transacting his legitimate business therein, was tried yesterday before Judge Sedgwick, in the Superior Court, Special Term. The evidence was mainly contained in the records of the transactions of the Governing Committee previous to, and at the time of, the expulsion of Sewell for "obvious fraud," on account of his partnership with John Bonner in the management of the Bankers and Brokers' Association, and at the time Bonner hypothecated the collaterals of securities pledged with John Bonner & Co. for loans. Mr. A. Ogden White, Secretary of the Exchange, identified the records, and the plaintiff told the story of his efforts to continue his business in the Exchange. Mr. Joseph H. Choate, appeared for the plaintiff, made a long address, claiming that the evidence that Sewell was guilty of "obvious fraud" was insufficient; that he had not been given a fair opportunity to answer the charges against him, and that his expulsion was illegal and unwarranted. Mr. Robert Sewell, who appeared for the Stock Exchange, said Mr. Ives intended that Arthur L. Sewell should be properly tried and expelled, and that if he had not been, he should not now be permitted to set aside the proceedings because he did not protest at the time of trial and expulsion. Mr. Choate replied that he and the plaintiff had put himself outside the Exchange by failing to settle the indebtedness existing against him when he suspended business on Dec. 29, 1877. The constitution of the Stock Exchange declares that an insolvent member forfeits all rights to entrance on the floor of the market, or to do business with, or as the partner of, a member of the Exchange, unless he shall settle his indebtedness within a year following his suspension. Judge Sedgwick reserved his decision.

ACTS OF AN EXECUTOR UPHELD.

When James I. Roosevelt died, his nephews, James A. Roosevelt and Theodore Roosevelt, became the Executors under his will, by which instrument he devised about $2,000,000 worth of real and personal property. One of the beneficiaries under the will is Charles Y. Roosevelt, who, several months ago, began a suit against James A. Roosevelt, the surviving Executor, claiming redress for the latter's alleged imprudence and negligence in making a loan of $80,000 upon real estate, and in not proceeding properly to foreclose the mortgage given him upon the property. The suit was tried in the Superior Court, before Judge Speir, who yesterday decided it. Judge Speir says the defendant was not guilty of the alleged imprudence or negligence. On the contrary, he says, it is shown that the property on which the loan was made is now worth from $110,000 to $120,000, and returns a revenue equal to 5½ per cent. upon $96,000.

TRYING TO RETIRE POLICEMEN.

The Police Commissioners yesterday had before them the papers in the case of members of the department who were to be retired under the provisions of the Police Pension law. The following were booked for retirement: Sergts. John Thompson, William A. Russell, George W. Barrett, Barnett L. Phillips, and E. P. Whitcomb, and Patrolmen George W. Bentley, John F. Standish, John Parsons, George Nevins, Gustavus G. Bowker, John E. Cogha, James McArthur, and Henry Mead. When the vote was called on the resolutions retiring these men on pension, Commissioners Erhardt, Wheeler, and Smith voted in the affirmative, while Commissioner Smith voted in the negative. As the retirement of members of the force under the rule requires a unanimous vote, the Sergeants and patrolmen mentioned above still remain members of the force, with full pay.

AN ANTE-BELLUM NOTE.

An appeal by Edward Matthews from a verdict for $10,490 rendered against him on a jury trial, before Judge Van Vorst, in the Supreme Court, was argued yesterday before Judges Davis, Brady, and Ingalls in the General Term. The plaintiff in the case is the Bank of Louisiana, the holder of a promissory note for $4,000 made by James S. Brander, Samuel S. Chamblias, and Edward Matthews, who composed the firm of Brander, Chamblias & Co., doing business in New-Orleans at the beginning of the late war. The note was made April 27, 1861, and Brander afterward Matthews left New-Orleans, and came to this City. The note was renewed several times during the war. In 1867 the Bank of Louisiana began suit against Matthews for the recovery of the amount of the renewed note dated Jan. 2, 1862, with accrued interest. Matthews interposed as his defense the plea that he was not responsible, because his copartnership with Brander and Chamblias had been dissolved by the war, and by the action of those partners in New-Orleans before Jan. 2, 1862. This defense was successful, but suit was soon afterward begun on the original note. In this proceeding it was decided that the war had nullified the renewals of the note by preventing the intercourse of the partners, but that this original note held good. On these grounds Judge Van Vorst ordered a verdict for the plaintiff, and the jury returned one for $10,490, that including principal and interest. The appeal to the General Term from this verdict is upon the grounds that the partnership was dissolved by the war, and that the renewed notes were made by Brander and Chamblias without the knowledge of Matthews, and for their own convenience.

THE PAY OF THE POLICE.

TWENTY PER CENT. TO BE DEDUCTED PENDING DECISION BY THE COURT OF APPEALS.

As foreshadowed in THE TIMES, the Board of Police, at their meeting yesterday, considered the question of reducing the pay of the members of the force 20 per cent. in pursuance of the provision of the act of 1866. The following resolutions in reference thereto were offered by Commissioner Wheeler:

Resolved, That in pursuance of the suggestion of the Counsel to the Corporation, the counsel to the board be requested to take early measures by arrangement with the Counsel to the Corporation, or otherwise, to secure the decision of the Court of Appeals, at the earliest possible day, upon the question whether or not the pay of the Police force is legally subject to a deduction of 20 per cent. and that after the 1st day of January, 1879, in pursuance of the provision of section 1 of chapter 861 of the Laws of 1866.

Resolved, That pending the legal investigation proposed in the above resolution the pay-rolls of the Police force shall be made with the deduction of 20 per cent. from the rate established by said section 1 of chapter 861 of the Laws of 1866, and that the Treasurer cause the pay-rolls to be made on the basis of 20 per cent. less than the rate established by said statute.

Resolved, That the payment made to the force at the advanced rate will be held to be made and receipt taken under the protest of each member of the force, so that his right to full pay in the event of a decision of the courts in his favor shall not be impaired.

Resolved, That from and after Jan. 1, 1879, fines imposed upon members of the force shall be deducted from their pay at the same rate allowed them on the pay-rolls.

Commissioner Erhardt offered as an amendment to the second resolution the following:

"That the requisition on the Controller for salaries of members of the force be made with the deduction of 20 per cent."

Commissioner Wheeler offered as an amendment to the amendment of Commissioner Erhardt the following:

"That the opinion of the Counsel to the Corporation be requested as to the ability of the board to draw the balance upon requisition, in case the courts should decide that the force are entitled to full pay."

The amendment to the amendment was adopted, and the resolutions as amended were unanimously adopted.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT BANKRUPTCY.

Simon Moses, bankrupt, a wholesale butcher, doing business in West Washington Market, was under examination yesterday, before United States Commissioner Osborn, on a charge of fraud in respect to his bankruptcy. He is specifically accused of concealment of his assets to the amount of $41,-000, with mutilating his books, and with omitting to enter the assets referred to on his schedule in bankruptcy. He is at present on bail in the sum of $10,000. His petition in bankruptcy was filed in June, 1878. The assets concealed or omitted were the proceeds of the sale of cattle which he bought and sold between Dec. 5 and Dec. 19, 1877. The cattle were purchased by him at the stock yards, he giving his checks therefor on the West Side Bank. The checks were all made payable on or about Dec. 22, 1877, a day or two after he made the assignment under State law. Among his principal creditors are Albert N. Monroe, J. Albert Monroe, David Walzell, and Edward Vogel. The allegation is that he fails to account for any of the proceeds of these sales. The purchases from the Monroes amounted to about $20,-000, and were made only three or four days before the assignment, which was also

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 22, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Carmen.
WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Ours.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Banker's Daughter.
PARK THEATRE.—Dot.
NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Ben. McCullough.
STANDARD THEATRE.—H. M. S. Pinafore.
BROADWAY THEATRE.—Les Fourchambault.
THEATRE COMIQUE.—Vaudeville.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—Dr. Clyde.
THE AQUARIUM.—Afternoon and Evening.
SAN FRANCISCO HALL.—Love's Endurance.
CHICKERING HALL.—At 2:30—Glee Concert.
MASONIC HALL.—Tom Thumb Troupe. Matinée.
COOPER INSTITUTE.—Billiard Tournament.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12 00
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum..... 2 50
The Weekly Times, per annum..... 1 00

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.

The Times Up-town Office—No. 1,238 Broadway.
Paris Office of The Times—No. 39 Rue de Lafayette.
The Times is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand, W. C., from Henry F. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Stevens', No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

The Signal Service Bureau reports indicate for this region, to-day, warmer southerly to westerly winds, with partly cloudy weather and light snow, and a slight fall, followed by a slight rise, in the barometer.

The House amused itself yesterday with a rambling debate on the proposition to appropriate $10,000 to the investigation of the cipher dispatches. Although Mr. Potter made the request for the appropriation, he accompanied it with very pointed opposition. He regarded the whole affair as strictly private, and as not coming within the jurisdiction of Congress. Mr. Potter was naturally more anxious about his own position than about Mr. Tilden's. The latter gentleman cannot make much by the present scheme. The investigation must be a farcical one in any case, not that Mr. Potter would not devote all necessary zeal and skill to finding out the truth; he is as incapable as any other Democrat of screening a political favorite for partisan purposes; but it is too late. Only five weeks remain of the session, and even the ability of the Potter committee would never worry the truth out of Mr. Tilden in that time. Whether intended or not, Mr. Tilden's procrastination has prevented any thorough investigation. Perhaps this is well for his reputation, but it must be regarded as a choice of evils. An investigation might confuse public opinion a little, but it could hardly clear him; as it is, he has allowed his case to go by default.

According to the report of the Adjutant-General of the State, the Militia of New-York is making good progress, and its present condition is excellent. The introduction of rifle practice and the substitution of inspection by the Inspector-General and his assistants for inspection by division and brigade Inspectors have had a marked effect on the efficiency and discipline of the force. The rifle practice has awakened a new interest in the National Guard, and the new method of inspection has assured greater uniformity in drill and tactics, and enforced a closer attention to duty. The Militia now numbers a little over 20,000 men, divided into seven divisions and thirteen brigades, with a few separate organizations of cavalry and artillery. Such a force, well disciplined and adequately equipped, ought to be sufficient for any of the ordinary demands likely to be made upon it, and would be a valuable contribution to the national Army, should its services be required.

Senator Chaffee, of Colorado, has got hold, rather feebly, to be sure, of the only right idea regarding the possible circulation of the silver dollars. He proposes to retire the United States notes of denominations under five dollars and to replace them by notes of not less than five dollars. As the notes to be retired are about $40,000,000 in amount, and as they are nearly indispensable to the transaction of ordinary business, their retirement would leave room for a nearly equal amount of silver dollars. It is obvious, however, that Mr. Chaffee's bill, were it passed, of which there is small prospect, would lead to the inflation of the currency by the total amount of silver thus got into circulation. Under the present policy of the Treasury, the bills would probably be allowed to accumulate, and would not seriously affect the volume of the currency. But if the silver and paper-money men should at any time succeed in compelling the issue of the note reserve of the Treasury, that feature of the bill would be full of mischief.

Sitting Bull is back again over the border. This noted Indian politician, when invited to return and behave himself, about a year ago, treated the Commissioners with contumely and derision. He said that the Americans were liars and cheats, and that he would hereafter be proud and happy to live under the protection of his "Great Mother," as he affectionately called the Queen of England. It was painfully evident at the time that the Canadian authorities looked with disfavor upon this self-invited guest. But it was a great relief to our people that Sitting Bull was determined to stay in Canada. The news that this prodigal son has returned will not only be unwelcome to his elder brother, but to his Great Father in Washington, and as the fatted calf was killed by the prodigal before he went away, it is not likely that there will be any merry-making over his return. The Commissioners explicitly told Sitting Bull and his band, when they offered them terms of surrender and amity, that they would have no second opportunity to consider a new settlement in the United States. As this statement was received with contempt, it would be only fair to Sitting Bull now to show him the way back to the dominions of the Great Mother, whose maternal care he so much needs.

A bill is now pending in the Legislature of this State to amend the act of March 22, 1875. The former act made taxes payable in gold, and contracts not in a specified kind of dollars payable in United States coin. Since the date of the passage of this law silver has been made a legal tender. The present bill proposes to make such contracts payable in gold. The bill excites the ire of Senator Voorhees, of Indiana, who denounces it as "virtually demonetizing silver," and as "unconstitutional." The Indiana war-horse is entirely mistaken. The act does not demonetize silver. Old debts, unfortunately, could still be paid in it, but it would prevent it from being forced on those who do not wish it. Nor is the law unconstitutional, and a very slight acquaintance with the decisions of the Supreme Court would have prevented Mr. Voorhees from thinking, if not from saying, that it was so. Mr. Voorhees has just been elected by a Legislature which declares that the "demands of trade" require United States notes to the amount of $30 per capita, or say $1,500,000,000 for the country. He had better confine his financial criticisms to his own State, which he fairly represents.

ONE OF THE ISSUES.

It may suit the purposes of the Democrats in Congress to have the resolutions adopted by the caucus of Senators regarded as a substitute for those presented by Mr. Edmunds. By this plan they hope to escape the responsibility which an apparently wanton assertion of the old State rights doctrine might entail. The Vermont Senator, they may plead, opened the question with propositions intended to embarrass them, and the caucus resolutions are the response. But the truth is, that the Democratic Senators merely echo the voice of their party, as heard in various States, and partially exhibit the outlines of an issue which, according to present appearances, will occupy a prominent place in the canvass of 1880. This fact it is that justifies the course of Mr. Edmunds and invests with significance the position assumed by Mr. Morgan and his Senatorial associates.

At least in four Southern States the Democratic Party has distinctly assailed the Federal authority which alone can be relied upon to secure freedom and purity at elections. The initiative was taken in Florida, where a joint resolution of the Legislature denounces the employment of Federal officials "for the purpose of supervising and influencing elections," "as subversive of the foundation of popular government and tending toward dangerous centralization of power." The Alabama Senate characterizes the same thing "as an evil of great magnitude," and makes it a pretext for submitting to a committee a proposition designed to vest in the State Legislature the selection of Presidential Electors. Joint resolutions now before the Virginia Legislature recall the substance of the historic propositions which identified Virginia's statesmen with the doctrine that found final expression in the rebellion. The present resolutions recite at length the State rights theory of the Union as the foundation of the pretension set up by Alabama and Florida, and repudiates as unconstitutional and void the Enforcement act and the Civil Rights bill. Not a word is said with reference to the constitutional amendments, though by a parity of reasoning they also must be rejected. Perhaps they are regarded simply as abstractions, which occasion little practical inconvenience. The Enforcement act, under whose provisions Federal supervision is exercised, is the rock of offense, and the Virginia Democrats say plainly how they would remove it. Amendment, as suggested by Mr. Edmunds, will not be entertained. Only the complete withdrawal of Federal authority from elections, and the surrender to the States, unchecked, of the power they have shamefully abused, will satisfy them.

But the demands now heard go much further. So far, we have cited only the declarations relevant to the resolutions of the Senatorial caucus. Resistance to Federal authority, however, extends to the Federal courts, and the exercise of jurisdiction in matters over which Democratic States claim absolute control. Thus, the action of a United States District Judge in Virginia, giving effect to certain provisions of the law, is assailed as an affront to that Commonwealth,—as an attempt "to regulate her internal policy," and otherwise to curtail her rights. This resistance to judicial authority, as exercised by Federal courts, has assumed its boldest form in Alabama, where local authority has arrested Federal officials engaged in the discharge of duties consequent upon the November election. They were, in fact, the custodians of certain evidence to be used in a United States Circuit Court under pending indictments for the violation of the Federal Election law. A State court asserted its right to try the cases, called for the evidence that had been intrusted to the Federal officials, and seized them for contempt. Similar tactics were employed in South Carolina, to frustrate prosecutions for fraud. They are part of the Democratic plan for preventing Federal interference at elections in the Southern States. The State is to be absolute; its courts are to be supreme.

Carrying out this idea, the Arkansas Democrats, in their desire to render repudiation easy and sure, not long ago said: "We demand by Congress such legislation as shall prevent the interposition of the Federal courts, by *mandamus* or otherwise, between the courts of the States and the counties and the cities of the States." The platform on which the Missouri Democrats conducted their recent campaign included a proposition essentially like this. Both intend to rob the non-resident holder of bonds or mortgages of the protection to be found nowhere outside of Federal courts. Both assert a principle that would destroy one of the most valuable safeguards afforded by the Constitution, and invest local courts with a power that would almost uniformly be exercised in obedience to local passion. The bills introduced into Congress by Senator Garland, of Arkansas, and Representative Townshend, of Illinois, are an embodiment of this hostility to the jurisdiction of Federal courts even in matters of common honesty. Alabama presents the same idea in a joint resolution representing Federal jurisdiction, as between the citizens of one State and the municipalities of another, as an intolerable grievance. The State rights doctrine, as now interpreted, not only affirms the right of a State to shield all kinds of fraud at elections, but clothes it with power to protect repudiating communities from the authority created under the Constitution to prevent the wrong.

We take the caucus resolutions, then, only as an installment of that broad, sweeping policy whereby the Democratic Party in the South, and in portions of the North and West, proposes to reaffirm, in the practice of the Government, the pretensions which obtained expression in nullification and secession. Mr. Edmunds' resolutions, apart from the recognition of the constitutional amendments, touch but a single point—the desirableness of so amending existing law as to protect effectually the freedom and integrity of the ballot-box. The Democratic Senators deny generally the right of Congress to legislate on the subject. By this course they reveal the nature of one issue which their party, as a party, is prepared to press upon the country. As we have shown, however, they do not indicate the extent of the issue, which in reality involves the judicial authority of the Government as between citizens of different States, not less than the power of the Government to guard from fraud and violence its Electoral system.

RETRENCHMENT IN NEW-YORK.

The movement in favor of more economical administration in New-York City has been begun in the Legislature by Mr. Erastus Brooks. The resolution introduced by the member from Richmond aims merely at an inquiry into the extravagant cost of the inferior courts of this City. As was suggested from the Republican side, the inquiry would hardly be complete without embracing the equally extravagant cost of the superior courts, and, as every New-York tax-payer will be prepared to urge, it should be still further expanded to include the exaggerated scale of salaries which exists in every department of the City Government. Mr. Brooks professes himself ready to aid in applying the pruning-knife all round, and if he addresses himself earnestly to that task he may succeed in establishing a reputation as a consistent economist which his previous efforts to save the exorbitant pay of the Commissioner of Jurors and other Tammany officials have somewhat impaired. In such a cause, the Republican majority cannot afford to be laggard, and the people of New-York will devoutly wish all possible success to a partisan rivalry at Albany in the direction of economical Municipal Government.

The necessity for any inquiry as a preliminary to such action is not, however, apparent. The City debt is not decreasing by anything like the amount of taxes, assessments, and revenues applicable to its reduction, and is, therefore, really on the increase. The cost of the City departments, instead of showing any diminution, is actually greater this year than it was last. A glance at the appropriations for 1879, as compared with those of 1878, will make this fact readily apparent. For the principal departments, the figures are as follows:

	1878.	1879.
Common Council	$107,500	$118,250
Mayoralty	46,000	46,000
Finance	225,000	252,500
Law	148,000	155,500
Public Works	1,611,100	1,576,860
Parks	316,000	479,000
Buildings	70,000	71,500
Charities and Correction	1,160,000	1,257,000
Health	190,000	190,000
Police	3,999,895	4,048,100
Fire	1,220,870	1,254,970
Taxes and Assessments	108,900	107,900
Education	3,400,000	3,400,000
Advertising, &c	133,000	137,200
Judiciary	853,255	865,484
Total	$13,589,520	$13,960,264

The total tax levy of the year is $30,007,097, or, nominally, $71,980 less than that of last year. But the three items of State taxes, redemption of the debt, and interest on the debt, over which the Board of Apportionment has, virtually, no control, require this year an appropriation of only $13,705,661 against $14,231,006 in 1878. Of the $525,345 of saving which ought to have gone to the credit of the tax-payers, only $71,980 has been retained. The appropriations above quoted show where most of the remaining $453,365 has gone. Every dollar of this has been recklessly squandered. It has not been devoted to the improvement of our neglected streets, or to the increase of accommodation in our overcrowded public schools, for the Department of Public Works, not being in favor with Tammany Hall, gets $34,240 less than it did last year, while the Board of Education gets the same allowance. The money has been thrown away on the Department of Finance, which does less than half the work it had to do in Controller Green's time; on the Law Department, which exhibits a remarkable talent for "settling" claims on terms not particularly advantageous to the City; on the Park Department, whose administration is notoriously corrupt and wasteful; on the Police and Street-cleaning Departments, which waste at least a million of public money every year; and on the crowd of Tammany loafers who officiate as janitors and attendants in the courts.

Without touching the seven or eight millions of salaries fixed by legislation, the Board of Apportionment could have easily saved half a million of dollars on the budget of the year. That, added to the half million not required for fixed expenditures, would have made a very tangible saving to the tax-payers without at all impairing the efficiency of local administration. A Board of Apportionment not acting under the dictation of Kelly or of Tammany holds its first meeting to-day. The Legislature can give prompt relief to the overburdened tax-payers of the City by intrusting to that board the power to revise the estimates for the year, and by also passing such a general law as will enable it to regulate salaries which are now legally exempt from its interference. That it was the intention of the law of 1866 to compel a reduction of 20 per cent. on Police salaries after the resumption of specie payments, there can be no possible doubt. Whether that provision was, inadvertently, repealed or not, there can be no question that the rule should be enforced, not only in regard to the Police, but every other department of the City Government. The Legislature has not far to seek for the means of promptly enforcing the needed economy. A short and simple enactment can be quickly drawn and passed which would render possible a saving on the year's expenditures of at least two millions, and the reduction of the rate of taxation to not more than 2.40 per cent.

GAMBETTA'S TRIUMPH.

Though M. Gambetta sat silent in the Chamber of Deputies through the debate on the address of the Ministers that had been so disappointing to the more ardent Republicans, there can be little doubt that he controlled the result. By a majority of more than a hundred—the Right taking no part in the vote—it was decided to pass to the order of the day, with the hope that the Ministry would "not fail to give satisfaction, notably in regard to the administrative and judicial staff." So the threatened "crisis" was passed, and the Republic escaped an agitation that would have hurt more than it could possibly help its friends. Though affairs had not gone altogether to Gambetta's liking since the opening of the session, he did not forget the policy of "prudence and patience," on which he laid so much stress just before the Senatorial election. He concluded to bide his time, confident of the final result, provided nothing should happen to disturb the assurance, under which the people had so recently acted, that the Republic meant order and peace, and not revolution or continual agitation.

The Cabinet changes contemplated in advance were very moderate, and it was the evident purpose that the Dufaure Ministry should remain for the present. It was acknowledged on all sides that a change in the War Department was inevitable. Here was where the hand of reform, in the interests of the Republic, was especially needed, for the superior officers of the Army were well known to be for the most part Monarchists, who showed no disposition to submit cheerfully to an authority in which they had no abiding faith. It was not safe to leave this so. Gen. Borel had served for twenty years on the staff of Marshal MacMahon, and was the pliant instrument of his wishes, and the President, it is well known, is no ardent Republican, and, probably, sympathized with his old Army associates. He was doubtless reconciled to giving up his favorite, but was not disposed to accept in his place the favorite of his most bitter opponents. Gen. Farre, who was first named for the military portfolio, is President of the Committee on Fortifications, a man of study and reflection, as well as prompt firmness and decision, but he was almost as much Gambetta's man as Gen. Borel was the Marshal's; not that he is pliant or time-serving, but he sympathized fully with the views and purposes of the great leader of his party. The President objected to him resolutely and drew his favorite weapon, a threat to resign, to be put in effect if the appointment was insisted upon. Gen. Gresley was accepted instead. No one seems to doubt his loyalty to the Republic or his capacity, but he was not the choice of the triumphant party, and their dissatisfaction was expressed without reserve. Gambetta was beyond doubt sorely disappointed, but not discomfited. Then came the mild and non-committal Ministerial address, which increased the dissatisfaction to such a degree that for the moment it seemed doubtful whether the Dufaure Cabinet could stand. But it was not on Gambetta's cards that it should be overthrown now, and the policy of prudence and patience prevailed. If the address promised little upon which the hearts of the most zealous Republicans were set, as the legitimate fruits of their recent victory, it was eminently safe, and gave earnest of the reforms deemed essential to the consolidation of the Republic. It was finally accepted, with the hope pretty plainly expressed that the Ministry would do better in future, and Gen. Gresley's appointment was acquiesced in as not objectionable in itself, though better might have been done.

Moderation at this time was vital to the interests of the French Republic. The Senatorial majority obtained on the 5th was eminently moderate in its Republicanism. The address that produced so much commotion in the Chamber of Deputies was warmly cheered in the Senate by all sections of the Left. The new Senators are undoubtedly in favor of a consolidation of the institutions of the country and opposed to all monarchical schemes, but their election was no triumph of Radicals or Extremists. They had been sent to Versailles mostly by constituencies which three years ago were Conservative strongholds. They were chosen because the cause of the Republic had become the cause of genuine Conservatism. It was established, it had given the country peace and good order, it promised progress and security. To strengthen and settle it on firm foundations was, in their minds, to secure a continuance of tranquillity, while anything tending to weaken or overthrow it would be a menace of disorder and anarchy from which there was no certain issue. The Republic owes its present power to a cautious and conservative sentiment, which would recoil at radical or violent propositions. It has been trusted fully by the people, and the way for it to establish its success is to show that it can be safely trusted without the check of monarchical control in any department. It was all-important that imprudence at the outset should be avoided. The work of consolidating and strengthening can now go on, and changes can be effected in due time and proper order without agitation, while popular faith in the institutions is confirmed and increased. By "wisdom, prudence, and patience" the military and judicial administration may be brought into harmony with republican principles and requirements, the Constitution may be revised and strengthened in 1880, and all departments of power may in good time be placed fully and unreservedly in the hands of those who believe in the Republic and hope for its success, leaving all pretenders to the abolished throne helpless and harmless.

EXCITEMENT IN MORMONDOM.

The decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of George Reynolds, the Mormon polygamist, has created a great stir among the Latter Day Saints. The law under which Reynolds was convicted of bigamy has been declared constitutional. If it is enforced, and there is no good reason why it should not be, the polygamous system of Mormonism will fall into ruinous confusion. If other Mormons are proceeded against, as Reynolds was, an entire community will be practically unmarried, except so far as the retaining of one wife may fulfill the Mormon notion of marriage. For it is evident that a man who has twelve wives would not consider that much of a compensation which allowed him one wife in lieu of the eleven taken from him. It would not be necessary that each individual Mormon should be prosecuted for bigamy in order to break up the system now prevailing in Utah. Reynolds' was a test case, and a few more convictions like his would probably have such an effect upon the Mormon population that most of the polygamous offenders would make haste to prepare for a day of wrath. If there were any merciful provisions of the law by which a polygamous person could forsake his sins and "live cleanly," a wholesale indictment of the Mormon host would not be necessary. One of the plaintive arguments of the Mormon lobby now in Washington is that, should the law be enforced, some 60,000 women would be left without legal husbands, and that many times that number of children would be declared illegitimate. That this would be a hardship is undeniable. Unless each individual male Mormon were proceeded against, and on conviction punished for bigamy, the fate of their divorced wives would be far worse than that of the more guilty husbands. The woman is naturally the "weaker vessel," as St. Peter has declared, and she has oftener been coerced into polygamous marriage in Utah than she has sought it of her own free will. It will be comparatively easy to arouse Congressional sympathy for the 60,000 Mormon wives who may be made husbandless at a blow. And it should not be forgotten that these miserable women have been deprived of the right of dower by the Mormon Legislature of Utah. Having first allured the women into a pretended marriage relation which was unlawful, the Mormons next provided against any possible subdivision of their estates, after death, by taking away the right of dower. And now, having heaped various wrongs upon the heads of their concubines—for such they are—these whining hypocrites implore us not to take away their women, brand them with dishonor, and declare their offspring illegitimate.

Senator Christiancy has reported a bill which modifies, without weakening, the existing statute against bigamy, but which removes any ground of complaint, so far as the offspring of polygamous relations are concerned. This bill provides for certain exemptions under the statute against bigamy, and it legitimizes children born of parents living in polygamy. The wail of the 60,000 women who dread being deprived of such poor marital rights and defenses as they now have is not to be silenced, however. Delegations of Mormon women, assiduously "coached" by the Mormon lobby, have waited upon the wife of the President, beseeching her to use her influence with her husband so that the law may not be enforced to their disadvantage. This unseemly pressure has had the effect to introduce a provision in Senator Christiancy's bill by which the President is clothed with the power of granting amnesty for past offenses against the law prohibiting plural marriages. The intention of this is to allow the President to decide whether the Mormons accept in good faith the law against bigamy. If they refrain hereafter from entering into plural marriages, he may interpose the Executive clemency as a shield against the consequences of all past offenses. But it is, in effect, making the President the judge whether the law shall be enforced in Utah. He has already the power of pardon in cases where offenses have been committed against the laws of the United States. How far his sympathies can be trusted is shown in a recent instance in Massachusetts. A man convicted of sending obscene literature through the mails was pardoned by the President, and he and his "free religionist" friends celebrated his deliverance from jail by a meeting in which the name of Jesus Christ was blasphemed, the Christian religion derided, and all "psalm-singers" scoffed at and ridiculed. The Mormons are a wily class of people, and when they are in danger nobody can be so abject as they. It is a part of their code of morals, apparently, that lying to the Gentiles is no offense, just as taking the property of the Gentiles, when it could be done safely, was an honest transaction. Such people are not to be dealt with by soft-hearted and goody-goody sentimentalists. They despise the law now, as they did before the decision in the Reynolds case, and they will adhere to polygamy unless they are severely shaken up by an enforcement of the statutes.

Senator Christiancy's bill provides for the exclusion of polygamists from the jury-box in trials for bigamy. Unless some such clause as this is inserted in the pending bill it will be almost impossible to execute the law whose constitutionality has just been affirmed. The conviction of Reynolds was an exception in a long list of similar cases. It was procured only by an unusual combination of circumstances. To follow up the advantage already gained in the courts, it is necessary that a show of vigor be made by the Government, both in its legislative and executive branches. There is no more sense in leaving bigamists to be tried by other bigamists, than in packing a jury-box with indicted murderers in a trial for murder. It is perfectly competent for Congress to declare that persons suspected of being guilty of bigamy, or known to be so, shall not be admitted to the jury when persons are on trial for that offense. If the President were directed to enforce the law, without resorting to any special pardoning power, and Mormons were excluded from the jury, we should be able, before the next Congress meets, to decide whether bigamy in Utah is a permanent and impregnable evil.

It is not generally known that despite the long-continued enmity between England and Afghanistan, several of the bravest soldiers of Britain have been men of Afghan blood. Among the most noted of these was a Sepoy from the Bolan Pass, Schitab Roy by name, who specially distinguished himself in one of the earlier campaigns against the Mahrattas. When the little band of English were completely surrounded by clouds of charging horsemen, the gallant Afghan, bearing the regimental colors, was seen in the thickest of the fight, waving the flag over his head. A bullet at length broke the staff, when its indomitable bearer, determined at all hazards to save it from capture, tore it from the shatted pole, and, wrapping it around his own body, fought his way through the swarming assailants with the cherished banner, which, in the emphatic words of an eye-witness, "was literally riddled with sabre-cuts." When the battle was won, the brave man, reeling from sheer weakness, and covered from head to foot with blood and dust, was led forward to receive the honors which the whole regiment adjudged him with one voice, a veteran grenadier adding with rough admiration, "I never thought as any nigger could fight like that." It is melancholy to be obliged to add that the hero of this splendid achievement was subsequently imprisoned on an utterly unfounded charge of treason, and died shortly after his release.

The Apaches, who have given us so much trouble—though not near so much, probably, as we have given them—still claim to number, with all their tribes, from 8,000 to 10,000. When the Spaniards, in their search for gold in the high lands of what is now New-Mexico, first met these Indians they found them proud and independent, though harmless and even kindly. Wronged and outraged, the Apaches at last retaliated, and the Spaniards were never able to conquer them. To this day they hurl defiance at all government and civilization. They are the Bedouins of this continent, and are all mounted on small ponies capable of great endurance. Their chiefs can have any number of wives they want; but the Apache squaw found guilty of adultery is most atrociously tortured, and all women captured are infamously treated. These savages, fierce and untamed as they are, do not scalp their enemies. They are fond of smoking and of cards, and when idle have a strange, monotonous chant. In battle they keep their ponies in motion, and are themselves always changing position. They seem to be Monotheists, and Montezeums, or the spirit of God, is blended in their mind with some sort of religious aspiration. They have a superstitious regard for the eagle and owl, and will not kill or eat the bear or the hog. Rattlesnakes they dread, imagining them to be evil spirits. They never cultivate the soil; live principally by plunder, and are in the main ill-formed, emaciated, and miserable in appearance.

Two British Peerages were created last year, and two became extinct. As matters stand, two Dukedoms, Cleveland and Buckingham, will become extinct on the death of the existing Dukes, but the Duke of Buckingham, who is middle-aged and a widower, may marry again. The inferior dignities of these noblemen would, however, descend to their relatives, so that their deaths would not affect the number of seats in the House of Lords. Only two Dukedoms other than royal, Abercorn and Westminster, have been created by the Queen. The former is in the Peerage of Ireland. There is not at the present time any Whig nobleman who have just claims to such a distinction, but on the Tory side Lord Salisbury, who has a wife, is more than likely to end his career with only strawberries around his coronet. Lord Derby, even had he remained in the running—and he may be in it again—would have cared for such distinction even less than his sire, who, of course, might have had a Dukedom had he pleased. But what was a brand new coronet to the fourteenth Earl of Derby, Prime Minister, renowned scholar, and of whom "the traveled Thane Athenian Aberdeen," in his decline nearly as crusty, caustic, and uncomplimentary as Rogers himself, said: "I have heard Pitt, Fox, and Sheridan, but our own Lord Derby, when he is at his best, is equal to them all." Only some four or five of the Dukes can match Lord Derby in point of income, and while living in a princely semi-feudal style, the Stanleys have never been spendthrifts.

With one stroke of his pen Marshal MacMahon has given amnesty to 1,800 of the wretched men who were transported to New-Caledonia for having taken part in the Communal insurrection of 1871. It is now eight years since this terrible rebellion broke out. The second Empire, after a reign of eighteen years, had collapsed at Sedan. The German armies were devastating France; and two millions of people beleaguered in Paris had stood a five months' siege. Most of the working men in the place were enrolled in the National Guard, and as sorties were few and discipline lax, there was much idleness and drinking among the populace. M. Jules Favre had committed the fatal error of stipulating in the armistice that while the regular force laid down their arms, the National Guard should retain theirs. Prince Bismarck warned him that he might repent of this proviso, but the rifles were retained by the working men of Paris, who found themselves in a position, as they supposed, to dictate to the National Assembly, a majority of whose members were royalists, and, as was believed by the Parisians, were intent upon setting up a new throne as speedily as possible. Demands made upon the Assembly were haughtily refused, and, at a time when conciliation was most urgent, there was nothing but intimidation on the one side and resistance on the other. Blunder followed blunder, and things went on from bad to worse; and the war which had begun in mutual obstinacy was carried on upon wider issues than the Communists had at first intended. Once shots had been exchanged between Versailles and Paris, it became a question as to whether the great city should dictate to the rest of the country or allow itself to be dictated to, and, as a matter of course, the provinces, resenting Parisian supremacy, rallied to the Versailles party. A terrible struggle followed, which finally ended in a victory for law and order. In the final reprisals, the good fared as ill as the bad, and worse, for many of the bad escaped through the Parisian lines, while the good remained to be butchered wholesale. There is no stating how many men were shot on the barricades, or summarily executed after the rebellion had been quelled, for between the Communists themselves, who say 23,000, and the Conservatives, who say 6,500, there is a considerable diverzence. But one thing is certain, namely, that courts-martial were at work for two years after the close of the civil war, condemning insurrents to death, imprisonment, or transportation. Most of them were sent to New-Caledonia for life. During the last three years some 3,000 pardons have been granted, and to this number must now be added the 1,800 more just released by President MacMahon. As about 2,500 who were sentenced to imprisonment have served out their terms, it may be computed that over 3,000 Communists are still suffering in New-Caledonia.

The Princes Torlonia, whom every sojourner in Rome during this generation must remember and been indebted to for some such courtesy as tourists and foreigners expect in the Eternal City, are among the wealthiest Princes in Italy, and exercise great influence through their wealth, though they were plebeian enough only yesterday. Many of the Italian Princes claim to be descended from the ancient Romans; the Torlonias make no pretense of the sort, as it would be idle for them to do so, since everybody knows their recent humble origin. The founder of the opulent house, born only 134 years ago, was Giovanni, a poor cicerone, who hung about the Piazza di Spagna, and gained a meagre livelihood by showing strangers the sights of the city. He used to consider 10 carlini (70 cents) a day a handsome recompense for his services, and for years had no other fare than polenta, dried beans, and *vino nostrale*. By steadiness and economy—the latter a rare virtue in men of his class—he secured regular patronage, and grew to be a great favorite with travelers. He became in time an agent of the French emissaries sent to excite the Roman populace to revolution, and, when the project failed, found himself with considerable cash in his hands. He turned money-lender and usurer, married a widow of means, and, by shrewdness and foresight, got possession of divers estates of nobles to whom he had made loans, and eventually secured an immense fortune. He was made a Grandee of Spain and Duke of Bracciano by the Pope, and his three sons married Princesses of the bluest blood and oldest lineage. The Torlonias of to-day are never taunted with their origin. Italy needs money more than she needs pedigree, and wealth is ever welcome to the impoverished nobility.

One of the saddest features of excessive deafness is the unhappy mental effect it is apt to leave on those troubled with it. So frequently is this the case that it has been said that persons of morbid dispositions are peculiarly liable to this affliction: but there is reason for thinking that in this way of looking at the matter, cause and effect are transposed. It is certain that persons of cheerful disposition have been apparently transformed into something wholly different from their former selves by being deprived of the ordinary powers of hearing. This change is not difficult to understand when one takes into account the many trials and deprivations a person whose hearing is greatly impaired is called upon to bear. He is outwardly in no way different from other people, and unless he has with him at all times some ugly symbol of his infirmity, like an ear-trumpet, strangers cannot know and friends are likely to forget that he is wanting in one of the most-used powers of sense. Of course, when something is said to him which he does not understand, in consequence of the light, careless way in which the words are uttered, or because the sounds are lost to him in the jarring hum of a general conversation, it is easy to explain one's helplessness and ask to have the question or statement repeated. But to be thus perpetually acknowledging one's weakness is exceedingly distasteful to most persons; the more so as the confession rarely brings with it any satisfactory return. The prevailing belief of those who have not associated much with deaf people is that to make them hear it is only necessary to raise the voice. This, in most instances, is a complete mistake. Few men, and still fewer women, who are not professional vocalists, speak plainly when they speak with a loud voice, and hence it often happens that the victim of their kind efforts is in no way assisted in the task of understanding them, while all those who may be near are made aware of his misfortune. The proper way is to speak slowly and distinctly, for with the deaf the recognition of volume of sound exists, just as a near-sighted man has a perception of an object, only in one case as in the other, the outlines and divisions are uncertain and confused. As this is rarely understood, those who are troubled with deafness soon find that attempts at general social intercourse bring with them more discomfiture than pleasure, and the natural result is to force the sufferer into a kind of mental isolation. There may be natures so strongly molded as not to be influenced by a separation from the small delights of social life, but in most cases it is productive of more or less active misanthropic opinions.

GENERAL NOTES.

Fifteen Kentucky Democrats are candidates for the nomination for State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

A Philadelphia paper clamors for the erection of elevated railroads in that city, that the surface horse-car companies may be forced to reduce their fares to five or three cents.

A Southern paper says that Gen. Albert Pike is now engaged in organizing the "Knights of the Cactus," to be composed of the veterans of the Mexican war, and the order to descend to their male children.

A paper up in Springfield, Mass., makes the astonishing assertion that the leading journals of Georgia urge Gov. Colquitt to appoint Col. William T. Thompson, editor of the Savannah *News*, to fill out Congressman Hartridge's unexpired term. Where would Gov. Colquitt get his authority to appoint a Representative in Congress?

Rev. G. H. Crawford, a Methodist preacher in Camden, Me., could not continue his ministerial labors by reason of impaired health, and, unwilling to become a charge to the church, set himself at the task of self-support, and regularly twice a day delivers milk to customers about the village, formerly carrying it by hand, but latterly on a wheelbarrow, or, when there is snow, on a sled.

A Greenback member-elect of the Legislature of Michigan is accused of writing a letter to a Representative in Congress, which reads as follows: "Dear Sir—I find in Looking over the Rept of the State Treasurur Remaning in his Office Township of —— county of St Jo michigan are Line Railroad Amount 50000 I would advice you to Take Leagle proceedings to obtane that Bond"

The Utica *Herald* of Monday says: "Boss Tweed's former coachman tramped into Utica one night last week. He walked from New-York to Fort Plain, where a newspaper friend fed and brushed him up and paid his fare to Utica, where he has relatives. His wife and three children died recently. The 'Boss' gave him $500 once for saving his youngest son from drowning."

A Missouri lady sent to Gen. George G. Vest, during the Senatorial contest, the huge claw of a grey eagle, with a message to the effect that he "must not let go his grip, but, with talons like unto these, cling to the pure tenets of a party which, in its efforts to advance truth, honors itself." Gen. Vest as soon as he was elected let go his grip upon the claw, giving it to one of his supporters in the Legislature.

The Democrats split in Macon, Ga., the other day, and had a fight among themselves in the municipal election, with the usual fraud accompaniment. And now the Louisville *Courier-Journal* dismisses the matter (it being all in the family) in this cool way: "The Mayoralty contest in Macon is evincing the fact that both sides have shared in the wrong. Neither has the advantage of the other. The matter goes before the Supreme Court on several counts."

Senators Ransom and Merrimon, of North Carolina, both say that they could not accept the Democratic nomination for the Vice-Presidency in 1880, as the time has not yet come for recognition of that Southern right. Or, as the Raleigh *Observer* puts it: "The Northern Democracy, both assured us, would concede the right now—indeed the South had but to claim and take it—but both also assured us that either to claim or to receive it would be dangerous to the success of the Democratic Party, and therefore to the interests of the country. Neither would for a moment permit the hope of personal advancement to imperil either."

GOVERNORSHIP OF KENTUCKY.

METHODS OF THE LEADING CANDIDATES—DR. BLACKBURN SAID TO BE SOMEWHAT AHEAD.

Cincinnati, Jan. 21.—The Gubernatorial campaign in Kentucky is growing interesting. The county conventions to instruct delegates to the State Convention are being marked by great disorder. In

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

THE DEMOCRATS FIND PEACE.

A LOVE-FEAST IN THE ADJOURNED CAUCUS —MR. BROOKS EXPATIATES ON THE NECESSITY OF HARMONY—THEREFORE THE CAUCUS RESOLVES THAT HARMONY DWELLS IN THE PARTY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—The adjourned caucus of the Democratic members of the Legislature was held this afternoon, to hear the report of the Committee, appointed last night to prepare an address upon the subject of apportionment, in connection with the election of United States Senator. The committee, however, was not ready to report—in fact it had done nothing so far as could be learned toward preparing a report. But Erastus Brooks availed himself of the occasion to lecture the brethren on the importance of harmony and brotherly love. Without harmony, he said, the Democracy was powerless to withstand the assaults of the wicked Republicans, and every Democratic nerve should be strained in the future toward promoting union and concord in the party. Mr. Brooks succeeded in producing the impression upon his hearers that in his humble opinion, Erastus Brooks, as the embodiment of harmony, concord, and brotherly love, might be regarded as not the least available among the many Democratic aspirants for the next Gubernatorial nomination.

Mr. Ecclesine essayed a few words in the harmonious strain, though he came near flying off once or twice into an attack on somebody or other. But, remembering the counsels of Brother Brooks, he restrained himself, and, to the great relief of his hearers, sat down without reviving his protest. Mr. Jacobs agreed with Brother Brooks on the necessity of harmony in the Democratic ranks, and said that no Democrat, be he big or little, should be permitted to stand in the way of such harmony. This sentiment elicited from one of the brethren the earnest ejaculation of "Amen," and for a time great solemnity reigned in the caucus. Senator Hogan also preached harmony, and would have entranced John Fox, had he been here.

Finally some resolutions were adopted to the effect that there ought to be harmony in the Democratic Party, and that, therefore, as a matter of fact, there was harmony, and should continue to be evermore. The committee on the address was further instructed to prepare some kind of a paper about apportionment, and the harminious Brooks was deputed to the task, with the understanding that all the Democratic members of both houses should sign it to-morrow morning, and shove it out on the public.

Mr. Brooks is now racking his brains over the address, while his Democratic colleagues are poking fun at his waste of time in lecturing Democrats about harmony. The jovial Wagstaff declares that the Democracy is now cemented together closer than a pressed brick.

SEEKING ECONOMY IN THE COURTS IN THIS CITY.

DEBATE UPON THE RESOLUTION OF ASSEMBLYMAN BROOKS—HIS REPLY TO THE ATTACKS OF MR. STRAHAN—A BILL TO MAKE CHANGES IN THE COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—Erastus Brooks to-day returned to the contest which he began a day or two ago over the cost of the inferior courts in New-York City, and he once more showed himself to be in the Assembly to do something to recover, if possible, whatever reputation for economy the Democratic Party has ever claimed in this State. He called up his resolution, offered on Friday, calling for a reduction of the expenses of courts whose Clerks are paid $7,000 and whose Judges are given $12,000 to $15,000 a year. The resolution also instructed the Committee on Cities to report whether abuses existing in those courts could not be reformed or corrected.

Speaker Alvord had put the question on the passage of this resolution, and many members had responded, when Mr. Strahan objected to the phraseology of the resolution, which, he said, did not make clear what was aimed at. If is was to be passed at all, its scope, he suggested, should be made more comprehensive; the investigation should extend beyond the Court of General Sessions. While New-York City is paying $2,000,000 in salaries, it was strange that the gentleman from Richmond [Mr. Brooks] should single out the only court not controlled by Tammany Hall for investigation. He objected to a system of reform that would save at the Anti-Tammany spigot, while expenses were flowing at the Tammany bunghole. He gave the members an idea of the comfortable position of the Commissioner of Jurors, doing almost nothing at a salary of $15,000.

To Mr. Strahan's attack upon Tammany Hall, Mr. Brooks, with flashing eyes, facing Mr. Strahan, and speaking with such sharpness an: clearness as to attract the attention of every member, said: "The gentleman can offer no proposition tending to the reduction of expenses in New-York, whether it affected Tammany Hall, or Anti-Tammany Hall, or any other hall whatever, that would not receive my support." He would follow where Mr. Strahan would lead. He defended himself by saying that in the last Legislature he had voted to reduce the salary of the Commissioner of Jurors from $4,500 to $5,000, and other bills for which he had voted would have reduced expenses $2,000,000. Mr. Brooks set forth these facts with due emphasis, and as Mr. Strahan had made remarks that led Mr. Brooks to suppose that he was the spokesman of Tammany Hall, the member from Richmond beat his breast with his clenched fist, as he said: "As for Tammany Hall, I am no man's man; I wear the livery of no organization." He declared that the amount paid in salaries was $14,000,000, instead of $10,000,000. This was not, he said, the fault of local government, but of legislation under the Tweed régime. "When the honorable gentleman was a member of the House, and did not offer any strong opposition to the measures." He hoped that if a broad and sweeping investigation was to be made, it would include the Controller's office, the Mayor's office, and other offices. He disclaimed any partisan purpose in the matter, but since genral politics had been introduced, he only replied to defend himself.

He then went over a list he had prepared of court officers and their salaries, together with those of the Judges. In the City the total amount of judicial salaries was $853,225. All this extravagance was the result of legislative interference. "By your consent," said he, looking at Mr. Strahan, "by my consent, and by the consent of the minority and the majority in this House," they would not permit another dollar of increase in these expenditures.

Mr. Strahan, taking up the gauntlet, persisted in showing Mr. Brooks' purpose to be merely a political one. The salaries of the Supreme Court Judges had been increased by a Tammany Board of Aldermen. The party represented so ably by the gentleman from Richmond had been steadily opposing any reduction of salaries. He insisted that the resolution should bring in the Marine Court, the Superior and Supreme Courts, and when it was made an order he would give it his hearty support. As for the allusion made to his connection with the Legislature of which Tweed was a member, he said that his name could not be found on the record as sustaining any of Tweed's legislation.

That doughty champion of down-trodden Tammany, Mr. Grady, broke in here with a burst of his silvery eloquence, and for a quarter of an hour alternately exhibited the excellence of Tammany's work and abused the Republican Party, which, he said, enjoyed its share of the court patronage outside the Court of General Sessions. He was determined that the abuse of Tammany Hall should cease, in view of the magnificent showing made by Kelly as its leader, and he made a passing melancholy allusion to that "poor man Tweed." Mr. Strahan admitted that Tammany had shown some improvement since Tweed's time, but it was because it had been punished badly, and under the circumstances it had to make a good record. As Mr. Brooks had been challenged by Mr. Strahan to make good some of his figures, the member from Richmond read over a list of the Judges of the General Sessions and Over and Terminer and their clerks, making amusing sarcastic allusions to the interpreters, clerks, and deputy clerks as he proceeded.

Mr. Varnum seized an opportunity, as 2 o'clock approached, to say a word, and his maiden speech in the Assembly showed him to be a man who will vigilantly and temperately represent the Eleventh District. He made a good impression. He objected to the limited form of the resolution, and thought Mr. Brooks had provoked the criticism directed toward him. On his motion the resolution was laid on the table for the present.

Mr. Madigan introduced a bill which requires every horse railroad company in the City of New-York to employ a driver and a conductor for each car used on said road.

Mr. Varnum introduced a bill to secure better administration of the Courts of Special Sessions. It seeks the following changes:

I. The Special Sessions should be held by one Judge. At present three Police Justices "sit," but practically the trial is conducted by only one of their number. Each of these three Police Justices while holding Special Sessions is obliged to close his Police court for about five hours, during which time no warrants can be there obtained or other business transacted. In addition to this, each Justice loses an hour in going to and returning from the Special Sessions; and this occurs four times a week. Not infrequently the Justice who commits the prisoner for probable cause sits as a member of the court which tries him. This conflicts with the spirit of the Constitution of the State, which disables a Judge from reviewing his own decision.

II. The Special Sessions should have its own Justices. Two only are needed, each sitting daily on alternate months. The salary of each should not exceed $5,000 a year, and none but lawyers of at least five years' practice and approved by the Presiding Justice of some local court of record should be eligible. In other words, proper professional (and not merely political) qualifications should be essential. They should be appointed and not elected.

III. There should be required a daily session of the court, at a specified hour. The present court never opens at the same hour on two days in the week, owing to the fact that the three Police Justices who convene it must leave their Police Courts in widely different parts of the City to do so. Consequently the Police officers, complainants, and witnesses are subjected to invariable delay—sometimes of two hours—in the total disarrangement of both private and public business. The present court never opens punctually at the hour fixed by its own rules.

IV. The jurisdiction of the Special Sessions should continue as at present, but excluding cases of official misconduct, and cases where, in the public interest, the District Attorney elects the General Sessions. That officer should have the right to appear and dispose of the calendar as he now does in the latter court, and his consent to the restoration of these should be made essential. Provision should also be made for the speedy sentence of a prisoner pleading guilty on committal, instead of compelling him to remain in jail until his case is reached in its order on the calendar of the Sessions, when the penalty may be only a fine.

V. The expenses incident to the changes proposed can easily be met by reducing the present enormous salaries and dispensing with the services of some of the employes of the existing court. The City now pays annually for this court $23,000. The subpœnas and other process of the court should be served by officers of the Municipal Police detailed for that purpose. If a daily court were held there would be fewer cases to dispose of at each session, and but little labor would be required to secure the attendance of the witnesses for the people.

VI. Lastly, the absurd practice of "appeals" should be abolished, and review of all convictions by certiorari retained, thus making the form of review uniform with that elsewhere existing in the State. The present statutes governing the "appeals" from this court are a mass of inconsistencies.

Mr. Flynn introduced the resolution, published in THE TIMES of to-day, calling for a report of the condition of the Manhattan Institution for Savings, to be furnished by the Bank Superintendent. Mr. Fish secured the passage of a resolution calling upon the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company within 10 days to give an account of all moneys loaned on real estate, where such real estate is situated, when such loans were made, the amount of interest paid thereon from date of said loans, and the amount of interest defaulted thereon, also, what amount of counsel fees has been paid upon such loans.

Members have been complaining that persons who gain admission to the floor of the House crowd upon them from the rear and annoy them by conversation. To-day Mr. Baker offered a resolution directing the Clerk to see that a proper railing should be erected to keep back the crowds, and that chairs be provided on the floor for lady visitors. Mr. Fish rose to debate this resolution, and it went over. The architects and the Capitol Commissioners will probably be amazed at the idea of erecting a rail across the handsome chamber, but something more than a rule will be necessary to exclude stragglers from the floor.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

SENATOR POMEROY'S EXPOSITION OF ITS MIS STATEMENTS—MR. ECCLESINE THE GOVERNOR'S SOLE CHAMPION—BILLS RELATIVE TO THIS CITY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—In the Senate to-day, a vote was taken for Regent of the University, to fill the place of Mr. Rankin, deceased. The Democratic Senators were without a candidate, owing to the failure of their caucus last evening to make a nomination, but some one suggested the name of Robert B. Minturn, and they all accepted the suggestion, and voted for him. The vote stood 19 for Charles E. Smith to 12 for Mr. Minturn, and Mr. Smith was declared elected.

The Senate held a three hours' session, which was mostly consumed in a debate on the Governor's Message. Mr. Pomeroy opened the discussion in a speech of nearly two hours, in which he severely criticised the Message, both in its manner and matter. He began by charging the Governor with a lack of official courtesy in nearly all his communications to the Legislature, and quoted, as an example, the opening paragraphs of his late Message in relation to the new Capitol, in which the Governor assumes the combined functions of Chaplain to the Senate and libeler of its integrity and honor. He denied the assertion of the Governor that "the natural tendency" of the surroundings of the new Capitol was to foster "extravagance and corruption," and argued that a Governor who had signed the appropriations for the structure should be willing to accept his portion of the responsibility, instead of whining over his own actions and libeling those whose legislation he approved. Mr. Pomeroy next exposed the deception practiced by the Governor in his remarks relating to the reduction of the State taxes—claiming the credit therefor for a Democratic Administration of the State Government—in the well known fact that the reduction had been brought about by Republican legislation long before the present Governor or his predecessor reached the Gubernatorial chair. So, too, the Governor's claim to credit for the improved management of the canals and State prisons was without foundation. This came from constitutional amendments carried through by Republicans, and the present Democratic Canal Board and Democratic State Government had done was to make the management of the canals and State prisons more partisan than they were ever before, when the intention of the constitutional amendments was to take them out of politics. At the proper time, Mr. Pomeroy said, he should propose an investigation of the partisan outrage perpetrated in changing the superintendent of the Auburn Prison. The Governor's remarks about the common schools also came under Pomeroy's lash. They were based, he said, on the theory that society in this country was composed of classes, and that it was the duty of the poor to make them dissatisfied with the class to which they properly belong. He took square ground against the Governor on this question. He denied that there are any "classes of society" in this country. There were accidental conditions of rich and poor, which were temporary, and which did not constitute "classes" of society. In his own city he was struck by a review which he made of its inhabitants only a few days ago, in which he found that the whole intellect, the whole wealth, and the whole enterprise and business talent of the city was represented by men who started life as poor as anybody in the United States.

Mr. Pomeroy closed by a severe criticism of the Governor's remarks relative to legislation touching the City of New-York. These remarks were insulting to the Committee on Cities and to the whole Legislature. Last year, he said, the Legislature passed almost unanimously in both Houses, and with the approval of the entire press of New-York, and of all the departments of the New-York City Government, a bill generally called the "Public Burdens bill," designed to relieve the tax-payers of New-York from their heavy load of taxation. Never did a bill receive more careful and unanimous consideration than that. And what did the Governor do with it? He refused to sign it and put on record in the Secretary of State's office what purports to be his reasons therefor. These reasons (which Mr. Pomeroy read,) were not merely untrue in fact, but they contained an atrocious libel upon the committees that had the bill in charge, and upon the Legislature that passed it. The Governor charged that the bill "opens with a piece of jugglery," that it is "deceptive" and "two-faced," and that it was an "attempted evasion of the provisions of the Constitution." This language of the Governor he pronounced "unealled for, unjust, and untrue." No respectful language could characterize it as it deserved, and he did not choose to ape either the manners or the mendacity of his Excellency. Mr. Pomeroy then explained the provisions of the bill and the object it had in view. It was an honest and faithful attempt to protect the City of New-York from the extravagant administration of its government by Democratic officials under a charter framed by a Democratic Legislature. It was solely in the interests of economy and of the heavily-burdened tax-payers of the City, and it was prevented from becoming a law solely by the perverseness and malevolence of a Democratic Governor, who resorted to a gross libel upon the Legislature to cover up his gross neglect of duty.

At the conclusion of Mr. Pomerov's speech, Senator Ecclesine came forward as the sole champion of the Governor, and spoke for half an hour in his defense, his remarks being, for the most part, an attempt to parry, by personal attacks and sarcasm, the forcible speech of Mr. Pomeroy. Considering the attitude of Ecclesine toward the Governor last year, his present zeal in behalf of Gov. Robinson was a surprise to his Democratic colleagues, few of whom were able to congratulate the Governor on this new accession to the ranks of his defenders. The further discussion of the Message was made a special order for Wednesday.

Among the new bills introduced to-day was one by Senator Loomis for the creation of a Board of Railroad Commissioners. The bill is similar to one introduced by him last year, providing that the Governor shall, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint three persons as a Board of Railroad Commissioners. The board may have a clerk. The persons connected with the board are prohibited from owning any railroad stocks or lands, or being in any way connected with any railroad in the State. The Commissioners are to have general supervision of all railroads, and to keep themselves informed as to their condition, and the manner in which they are operated, with reference to the security and accommodation of the public, and the compliance of the several corporations with the provisions of their charters and the laws of the State. The board may require the production of papers and subpœna witnesses, and compel their attendance as though such subpœna had issued from a court of record. The bill was ordered to be printed.

Senator Hogan introduced a bill to secure better administration of the Court of Special Sessions of the City of New-York. This was introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Varnum.

Senator Ecclesine introduced, as he said by request, a bill in relation to assessments for local improvements in New-York. It provides that all assessments for regulating, grading, sewering, or otherwise improving St. Nicholas-avenue, Sixth-avenue, and Seventh-avenue, north of One Hundred and Tenth-street; East One Hundred and Tenth-street and East One Hundred and sixteenth-street, from Avenue A to Sixth-avenue, which were confirmed since Jan. 1, 1869, shall be reduced one half the amount of the assessment imposed. The reduced assessment may be paid in four equal installments—the first on or before Dec. 31, 1879; the second on or before Dec. 31, 1880; the third on or before Dec. 31, 1881, and the last on or before Dec. 31, 1882, with interest at the rate of 7 per cent. a year. Persons who have paid any assessments for this improvement may have one-half of the full assessment paid in returned to each, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent.

Mr. Pomeroy submitted a bill to amend the act relating to the assablization of assessments.

THE ARTISTS' RECEPTION.

PAINTERS AND THEIR FRIENDS.

DISPLAY AT THE OPENING OF THE ARTISTS' FUND EXHIBITION—PICTURES BY AMERICAN ARTISTS—THE COMMONPLACE AND THE ORIGINAL.

The usual annual reception preparatory to the sale took place last night under the auspices of the Artists' Fund Society. There was the usual jollity on the part of the artists and their friends; the usual civility to the invited guests. It is nearly 20 years since the death of the artist Ranney gave rise to a charitable foundation, bearing a close resemblance to a life insurance company, which is limited to artists. At that time some 40 artists contributed to the sale in aid of the widow of their deceased comrade, and the surplus fund remaining after the object of the sale had been attained suggested a systematic plan of co-operation. At present the number of artists connected with the association is 60. The great majority reside in New-York, but two—Lang and Griswold—have been long resident in Italy, while England has absorbed Boughton, and Britanny continues to keep Hennessey. Thomas Hicks is the President, and Casilear, S. R. Gifford, Gray, Hubbard, and David Johnson form the Board of Control. The medical examiner for this small life insurance company is Dr. F. N. Otis. It is rather surprising that, with some 300 artists of all kinds resident in and about the City, the society should have so small a membership. The sum which goes to the widow of an artist is $4,000.

The 65 members of the Artists' Fund contribute over 100 pictures to the exhibition for 1879. They are to be sold on the evenings of Monday and Tuesday next at the gallery of Leavitt & Co., No. 817 Broadway. The President, Mr. Thomas Hicks, contributes an interior, with figure of an old woman, called, "By the Open Door." It shows an ancient housewife sitting near her dishes and platters, which are carefully ranged in a cupboard behind her. Mr. J. S. Brown, Vice-President, offers more than one canvas. The most noticeable is that of a ragged boy being snow-balled—No. 23, "Fire Away!"—painted after Mr. Brown's well-known manner. There is humor in the situation, and the action is passably good. Less can be said for the flesh textures. J. M. Falconer, the Treasurer is still more liberal in his contributions, as befits the man who holds the moneybag. No. 35, "Fading Day, Gowanus," and No. 81, "God's Providence House, Chester, England," are his. The latter is the representation of an interesting bit of architecture that has a history dating from the great plague in the middle of the seventeenth century. While all the houses about were ravaged by the black death, this one escaped, and received its name in consequence. H. W. Robbins, the Secretary, has a view of "Cloud Shadows," No. 79. The Board of Control are variously represented. David Johnson exhibits a "View at New-Berlin, Chenango County, N. Y.," which supports well his reputation for careful, conscientious work. A "Sunday Afternoon at Goodham." Both tell of long and earnest work in the open air by a man little influenced by the passing troubles of city life. David Johnson has his limitations, but in his way his manner of regarding nature is idyllic. We might rank with him, but after him, Mr. R. W. Hubbard, who exposes three pictures to the criticism of press and public, and to the knock-down argument of the auctioneer. No. 24, "View near Trumbull, Conn.;" No. 59 a, "Lake George—View up the Lake;" No. 72, "View near Munro, Conn.," represent well his quaint, picturesque method of work. Even when Mr. Johnson expresses anything dramatic in landscape; they are content with striving after the quiet beauties of nature, and would probably regard any one who attempted to improve on their view, or improve on nature, as they would regard it, in the light of a heretic who should object to anything ordained by the Being who created the world. Sanford R. Gifford is of a different spirit, but apparently has not a copyist of nature. His "Sunrise" (No. 62) takes more liberty with clouds and cloud-shadows than the other pictures dare, and has some of the boldness we see in Turner. An Italian sketch is also contributed by Mr. Gifford, representing the "Arch of Nero," (No. 27.) Of Casilear the examples are two, being a Lake George view (No. 34) and a "Meadow Brook," (No. 83.) Mr. Guy, unlike the preceding, has no ambition to be landscape painter, but devotes himself to the more precarious study of the figure. His ideal picture of a little girl whose lover has gone to sea is projected against a background of ocean and sky. Many of the people who are crowding the gallery this morning will stop before this head with a pleased emotion. It would be cruel to ask them to see how hard and unreal is the flesh, how commonplace the subject. Nor would it do much good, seeing that most people have a healthy love of the common-place.

Mr. Julian Scott is still at work on war subjects, whether they be of the rebellion or the revolution. No. 28, "Treachery," betrays no more first-hand knowledge or depth than any of his canvases heretofore exhibited. Mr. Humphrey Moore does not belong to the school of art in which the preceding gentleman claims to be educated. He makes a position in the quiet ranks by the figure of "A Moorish Guard." This canvas looks like the surrender of an artist beset with people who demand Oriental color and fresh subjects. He has chosen a tall man with pronounced Arab face, swathed his head with white and purple scarfs, clothed him in a gorgeous jacket, bound his legs in a long, soft blanket, so that he could not move, hung his weapons on his body, with every conceivable kind of dagger, yataghan, and sword; put a long Arab flint-lock behind his back, and rolled at his feet a gorgeous carpet. This tremendous mass of color is put before the public as if the Alhambra, and we are told to enjoy our Oriental feast. Unfortunately, even Oriental sweetmeats, when taken too exudely, give one an indigestion.

Mr. Homer Martin also breaks ranks with two pictures as different from the former as well could be. While Mr. Moore shows the effects sought by the modern color school, to which Fortuny and Madrazo belong, Mr. Martin remains himself. It might be said against the two little landscapes here that they are somewhat flat in tints, flat even in drawing, but they show a strong individuality—an original conception of nature. Mr. Martin is looking about his own eyes, not the spectacles of any master. No. 85—"A Spring Scene on Sleepy Hollow Brook," is the work of a colorist, timid it may be, but sure to work out into excellence. A singular delicacy of touch and grace pervade the scene, an unaffected oddness. Besides all these, are many pictures we would like to notice. Mr. Quartley has two large canvases of out-door life. D. M. Armstrong a good bit of interior. Finally, William H. Beard rebukes his critics by painting a crowd of owls gathered in front of an easel on which rests a picture presumably by himself. He has given the birds various shades of expression, telling of their foolish sapience. Aside from this, there is nothing to admire in the painting or composition of the picture.

A WINTER CAMP-MEETING.

A Winter camp-meeting is in progress in the Willett-Street Methodist Episcopal Church, under the auspices of the National Camp-meeting Association, and the special direction of Rev. J. S. Inskip, President of the Association, assisted by Rev. Mr. McDonald, Rev. Mr. Wood, and a host of volunteers. The services yesterday, morning and afternoon, did not rise to the ecstatic height peculiar to such occasions; but last night, under the influence of an address by the veteran Mr. Inskip himself, the barriers gave way, and more than half the congregation flocked to the altar for prayers. The scene now became of that exciting type that always ensues when large bodies of men and women are swayed by a common religious enthusiasm. A young brother was called upon to lead in prayer, and commenced with a low, solemn, basso whisper, so distinct in its enunciation that every syllable seemed to ent its way into the brain. Low groans and prolonged amens came from every part of the house; and as the young man rose on his body from the rock to and fro with a slow, rhythmical movement, and his arms to jerk spasmodically. He prayed for the blessing to come down, for God to reveal himself to the sinner at the penitent altar, his voice rising and swelling in volume, and his imagery growing bolder and more dramatic with every sentence. He pictured Jesus descending and knocking at the door of the sinner's heart, his voice rising almost to a shriek as he three times pronounced the words, "Come in Lord." The effect for the moment was terrific. Men groaned; women sobbed aloud; brothers and sisters sank up and down, clapping his hands at intervals of a few seconds, and crying: "Glory! Hallelujah!" As the young brother ceased, a cracked and quavering female voice commenced crooning:

"There is a fountain filled with blood,
Drawn from Emanuel's veins,
And sinners plunged beneath that flood
Lose all their guilty stains."

The kneeling figures at the altar took up the refrain, the audience joined in, and the old stone building trembled with the vehemence of the hymn. Brother Brownleigh prayed, brother Brown prayed, and finally two brothers who had been walking to and fro and clapping his hands, suggested that the whole congregation should unite in prayer, and all who wanted to see Jesus should shut their eyes. The proceedings will be opened with a prayer-meeting at 10 o'clock this morning.

INVESTIGATING RENO'S CONDUCT.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—In the Reno inquiry today some time was consumed in debate between counsel as to whether the witness Girard had Indian children, and whether his testimony on that point was admissible. The latter issue was decided in the negative. The witness testified that Gen. Custer, on seeing Reno moving away from the timber, shouted: "Who the mischief ordered that command!"

Lieut. C. A. Varnum, Quartermaster of the Seventh Cavalry, testified that on the 25th and 26th of June, 1876, he was a Second Lieutenant in command of a party of scouts under Custer; on the 26th he was detached from the main body of troops; being away with the scouts he did not know what troops were assigned to Major Reno, but he had about 120 men; the witness described the manœuvres of the forces; the Indians were in greater numbers than he had ever before seen; he recounted the advance and retreat of Major Reno much as Gilbert had done; he said the horses and men were greatly fatigued; the troops were badly demoralized on their retreat.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA AT BOOTH'S.

The first appearance of Miss Maria Litta as *Marguerite* in Gounod's "Faust" last evening was a musical event which attracted a full house. The young lady gave a careful, painstaking performance of the rôle, and deserves commendation for her singing, though it cannot be said that she succeeded in eliciting the sympathies of the audience, or that she was equal to the poetical demands of the character in this exquisite composition. In voice and stage action Miss Litta is cold, and though she may vocalize well at times, she is not forcible at the moment when success is to be lost or won. No artist can ask for better opportunities than are afforded in the part of *Marguerite* if she has high aspirations. Vocally and dramatically there is abundant field for the employment of the highest powers of the lyric singer, and if Miss Litta was last evening unable to cope with the difficulties presented to her, it is only to say that her ambition was creditable, though the rendering of the part was not up to the high standard to which a New-York audience has been accustomed. Miss Cary's *Siebel* was, as heretofore, a beautiful and finished performance. She sang and acted with her own grace, and in a less meritorious rendering of the opera would alone have made the evening enjoyable. Mr. Adams was not in good voice, and though he sang like an artist, was not what was expected of him. Mr. Conly's *Mephistopheles* was exceedingly good throughout. This gentleman has a noble and genuine bass voice, which this part requires. A low baritone, singing down and out of his range, is so often assigned to the part that it is a treat to hear a basso in the rôle. Mr. Conly acted with spirit and force, and delivered his music with skill and an artistic manner which is to be warmly praised. The opera was well mounted, and the orchestra was rather better than usual, though there is room for improvement in this part of the entertainment, which Mr. Behrens has under his control.

GENERAL MENTION.

The last nights of "Cinderella" at the Aquarium are announced. This pretty spectacle has had a long and prosperous career.

Mr. Strakosch announces the engagement of Mlle. De Murska, who will appear as *Leonora*, in "Il Trovatore," to-morrow evening.

The English Glee Club will have a concert this afternoon at Chickering Hall. The services of Miss Finch and Miss Ilda W. Hubbel have been secured.

In the revival of "Lear" at the Broadway Theatre, next week, Mr. George Edgar, who is then to make his début as the King, will have the support of Miss Marie Gordon as *Cordelia*.

Popular prices will prevail at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, under the management of Mr. Harkins. Reserved seats in the orchestra will be sold for $1 25, and reserved seats in the balcony for $1.

At the Theatre Comique this week the chief attraction is "The Mulligan Guard Ball," which draws crowds of people every night. The rest of the performance is as good as any given heretofore.

At the Academy of Music, next Saturday evening, the New-Orleans Opera Troupe will appear in Auber's opera comique, "Haydee." The entertainment will be for the benefit of the French Benevolent Society.

The next public rehearsal of the Chickering Hall series will take place to-morrow afternoon, and the corresponding concert on Saturday evening. The soloists are Mrs. J. K. Barton, soprano, and Mr. Richard Hoffman, pianist.

The management of the Broadway Theatre announce the last four performances of "Les Fourchambault." The Lingards will appear in "Our Boys" on Friday and Saturday. Their engagement will close with the present week.

In the reproduction of "The Danites" at Booth's Theatre next Monday evening, the cast will include Mr. and Mrs. McKee Rankin, Mr. Louis Aldrich, Mr. C. T. Parsloe, and Miss Bessie Hunter. The theatre will be under the management of Mr. J. H. Haverly.

Mr. Samuel Devere, to give him his full name, made his first appearance as a member of the San Francisco Minstrels Company on Monday night. He is a "specialty artist," and a very amusing one. The present programme of the Minstrels comprises a pleasant variety of songs and sketches.

Mr. Oliver Doud Byron may be seen this week at Niblo's in a part which he has successfully performed elsewhere—*Ben McCullough*. As a rule, people like Mr. Byron, and Mr. Byron therefore likes the people. His play is, of course, highly sensational. He is supported by the regular company of the theatre, which includes Messrs. Tannehill, Littell, Miss. Tiffany, and Miss Rose Keene.

Mr. Lanzer's fourth concert last evening drew a good audience. The concert was not a particularly noticeable event, being, indeed, the least meritorious of the series. Mr. Lanzer was assisted by an orchestra announced as the "Grand Orchestra of the Mozart Musical Union Amateur Orchestra," which consisted of some 25 performers who played very badly, and by Miss Goodwin, soprano, and Mr. Arbuckle with his cornet, on which he blew his accustomed tuneful blasts, and for which he was recalled with unmistakable marks of favor. Mr. Lanzer played two solos during the evening.

Steinway Hall was well filled last evening on the occasion of the second concert by the Messrs. Carri. These young gentlemen treat their audiences to programmes which are full of statistical information, the full names of composers being given, as "Ludwig von Beethoven," "G. F. Handel," &c., and the dates of the birth and death of all authors are printed in brackets, a blank space being left to the future historian in the case of those who have survived the performance of their works at the concerts of the Messrs. Carri. The concert last evening was evidently enjoyed by the numerous audience who were in attendance, and the Messrs. Carri, in their solo performances on the piano and violin, were favorably received. Miss Gertrude Franklin, who sang Rode's "Theme and variations," was twice recalled, and achieved a pronounced success. The concerted music in which the Messrs. Carri took part was the least interesting part of the programme, though it was the most ambitious, and was creditable to the artists who took part in it.

OBITUARY.

GEORGE STILLMAN HILLIARD.

George Stillman Hilliard died yesterday morning at his residence in Longwood, Mass. He was born at Machias, Me., Sept. 22, 1808. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1828, and served for some time as a teacher in the Round Hill School, at Northampton, Mass. Entering upon the study of law, he was admitted to the Bar, in Boston, in 1833, and soon took a leading position among the Boston lawyers. He served in both branches of the Massachusetts Legislature, and was United States District Attorney for the Massachusetts District from 1867 to 1870.

He was well known as an author. Returning in 1847 from a visit to Europe, he delivered a course of 12 lectures on Italy before the Lowell Institute. He was one of the editors of the *Christian Register*, the Unitarian periodical, in 1833. He afterward held a similar position on the *Jurist* and the *Daily Courier*. His chief literary works of length included a "Life of Capt. John Smith," written for Spark's "American Biography;" "Six Months in Italy," "Life and Campaigns of George B. McClellan," "Political Duties of the Educated Classes," "Dangers and Duties of the Mercantile Profession," and a series of school readers. He edited "Spenser's Poetical Works," translated Guizot's "Character and Influence of Washington," and edited the Boston "Memorial of Daniel Webster" and "Selections from the Writings of Walter Savage Landor." He was married, in 1834, to the daughter of the late Judge Howe, of Northampton.

MARKSMANSHIP IN WINTER.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Jan. 21.—The Shrewsbury Gun Club met yesterday at Red Bank, in response to the call for the second match for the club badge. S. W. Morford won the first match. The second match had 10 entries; fifteen glass balls at 18 yards rise; Parker rotary trap; Bogardus rules. The following are the principal scores: S. W. Morford broke 13 balls; L. B. Campbell, 14; G. H. Wild, 13; A. R. Coleman, 12; G. T. Marsden, 11; T. Parker, 11; J. B. Bergen, 10.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AT NIAGARA.

NIAGARA FALLS, Jan. 21.—The Marquis of Lorne, accompanied by the Princess Louise and party, arrived here this afternoon from Toronto. They expect to remain until Friday. The weather here remains cold. The ice scenery, with the ice bridge, presents a beautiful spectacle.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

WHY THEY USED TISSUE TICKETS.

THE TELLER COMMITTEE IN SOUTH CAROLINA—DEMOCRATS EXPLAINING THE USE OF "KISS JOKES."

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 21.—The Teller committee, consisting of Senators Teller, Kirkwood, Cameron, Randolph, and McDonald, began its investigation of the late general election to-day. All of the witnesses examined were residents of Charleston County, and it was admitted by both Democrats and Republicans that all of the election officers, excepting the clerks, were appointed upon the recommendation of the Democratic committee; that one of the three Commissioners of Election for the county was a Republican; that the Managers of Election at the different precincts were exclusively Democrats, and that the United States Supervisors at the different polls were not allowed to have a clerk, there being no provision of law for such person. It was also testified that the Democratic Supervisors had no clerks, and that the clerks of the Republican Supervisors were excluded from the polling-places by order of the Democratic committee.

J. N. Gregg, (colored,) Republican, United States Supervisor at the Eagle Engine-house, was the first witness. He testified that the election was quiet; when the polls closed, it was found that there was a number of tissue Democratic tickets in the box, and that there were 258 votes more than there were names of persons who voted; the excessive votes were drawn out, as required by law, by a blindfolded manager, and the witness believes that a majority of those so withdrawn were Republican ballots; he did not see any tissue ballots voted; many persons were challenged and prevented from voting, as non-residents or minors; the Democratic majority at the polls was 253.

Mr. Hutchinson, (white,) a Republican, United States Supervisor, testified that, at the poll in St. James, Goose Creek Parish, there were 135 tissue Democratic tickets, and the same excess over the number of voters; the excessive ballots were drawn out, a majority of these being Republican votes; not a voter was challenged, and the election was quiet. The witness considered all the colored people Republicans and all the whites Democrats.

W. J. Elfe, (colored,) Republican, United States Supervisor at the Washington Engine-house, testified that 81 voters were turned away by the managers for different reasons; soon after the count of the votes began the lights went out, and the witness fled through the back window, and went home; the belief of the witness was, that the Republicans had a large majority at this poll; nothing has ever been heard of the ballot-box or ballots.

C. C. White, Democratic Commissioner of Election, testified that a resolution to appoint only Democrats as managers was agreed to by the three Commissioners, one of them being a Republican, and the appointments were so made unanimously. The Republicans applied to have their party represented, but without success. The witness was a member of the County Democratic Committee, but did not act as such after his appointment as Commissioner.

T. Barker Jones, a Democratic Commissioner of Elections, testified to the same effect; also that he was a member of the County Democratic Committee, and attended its meetings now and then after becoming a Commissioner; he first saw the Democratic tissue ballots in the rooms of the Democratic committee; after election he found in the ballot-boxes a number of tissue Republican ballots bearing the names of Republican candidates; the object of the Democrats in using tissue tickets was to enable colored people to vote secretly for the Democratic candidates without risk of detection; he did not know where the Democratic tissue tickets came from or who distributed them; he heard they were printed in Columbia, but did not know by whom they were printed; the Democrats expected to get 50,000 colored votes; there was no law requiring Managers of Elections to be of different parties.

T. K. Buist, Democratic County Chairman, testified that no application having been made by the State, the whole expense of conducting the election fell on the Democrats; the County Committee had nothing to do with the tissue tickets; they were intended for colored people who expected intimidation from the Radicals, and did not wish their tickets to be seen; some might have been irregularly used. The witness did not know who printed the Democratic tissue tickets, nor did he see them; nor did he see any of them used, or give any instruction regarding them.

The committee then adjourned until to-morrow.

STATE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

LOOKING AFTER RESERVE FUNDS—CONDITION OF JOINT STOCK FIRE COMPANIES.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—Justice Learned has granted an order postponing until Feb. 15 the meeting in regard to the claims, respectively, against the reserve fund of the Guardian Mutual Life, Reserve Mutual Life, Widows and Orphans' Benefit Life, all of New-York, and the New-York State Life Insurance Company of Syracuse, at which time the holders of policies are requested to appear and submit any proofs showing the validity of any policies which are questioned. The number of claimants are as follows: Guardian Mutual Life, 48; New-York State Life, 2; Reserve Mutual Life, 4; Widows and Orphans' Benefit Life, 18. The Attorney-General has brought suit for the dissolution of the Empire Mutual Life Insurance Company, and an order to show cause why the relief asked for should not be allowed and a Receiver appointed has been granted. The company has done no business, according to the complaint, since 1872, and made no annual reports to the department.

Superintendent Smyth, of the Insurance Department, has prepared a chart regarding New-York joint stock fire insurance companies, which gives the following information for the year ending Dec. 31, 1878:

	1877.	1878.
Total number of joint stock companies reporting	99	95
Assets	$56,585,455 55	$56,503,798 63
Total liabilities, exclusive of capital	37,884,693 73	39,348,158 93
Capital stock	23,057,620

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 21.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

$1,000 U. S. 6 20 C. '67.....b.c.109¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11:15 A. M.

$1,200 C. & S. 5s, '81, R.....105

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

N. C. 6s, o. J. & J. 19¾
$1,000..... 19¾
2,000..... 19¼
$. C. 6s, non fd. 1½
15,000..... 1½
Tenn. 6s, new sar. 1½
1,000..... 2d
Tennessee 6s, old. 1
1,000..b.c. 30
Tennessee 6s, new. 1
1,000..b.c. 25¾
D. of C. 3.65s'c. 100
4,000..... 81¼
10,000..c.b1¼
La. 7s, con.
5,000..b.c. 63¾
C., R. & A. 6s.
5,000..... 105
5,000..... 104⅞
Un. Pac. 1st.
7,000..'77 c. 107⅛
C. C. & C. 1st.
8,000..... 109⅞
T. & P. W. 1st, W. D. P. C. R.
5,000..... 102
D. & S. 7s, 1st, gd by Lake Shore.
4,000..... 91¼
C., St. P. & M. 1st.
500..... 109
5,000..... 90¼
M. & St. P. 2d, C. & D.
15,000..... 102¾
Adams Express.
88..... 106⅞
Wells Fargo Ex.
27..b.c.e. 97½
30..... 97

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

La. 7s, con.
$10,000..... 63¼
N. J. C. Adjm't.
5,000..... 94
7,000..... 95
5,000..... 95
H. & St. Jo. 8s, con.
1,000..... 106
Am. U. Tel. 7s, gu.
2,000..... 53
M. & St. P. 1st, Lac. Q. Ch. Div.
7,000..... 102⅜
6,000..... 102⅝
6,000..... 102⅜
10,000..b.c. 102⅜
5,000..b.c. 102⅛
W. U. C. G.
1,000..b.c. 106¾
C., C. C. & I. con.
2,000..... 97
4,000..... 96⅜
D. & H. R. 1st, Pens. Div. coupons.
1,000..... 102⅜
D. & G. 1st.
5,000..... 87⅜
5,000..... 87¾
7,000..... 87⅝
1,000..... 87⅜
Rar. 1st, 7s, C.
15,000..... 121½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1:30 P. M.

$13,000 C. S. 5-20 C., '68.....103⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:30 P. M.

U. S. 4s R., 1907.
$12,500..... 99⅝

U. S. 6s, Cur.
25,000..b.c.121

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

B. C. R. & N. 1st.
$5,000..... 71⅝
5,000b.s. 71¾
C., B. Q. 7s.
1,000..... 110¾
N. J. C. Adjm't.
5,000..... 95
K. & D. M. 1st.
5,000..... 88
D. & H. Ca. 1st.
1,000..... 87¾
5,000..... 87¾
Mich. Central 7s.
10,000..... 115
Mil. & St. P. L. & M.
1,000..... 104⅞
Mut. Tel. 1st.
4,000..... 97¾
N. Y. Elc.
5,000..b3. 63¾
C., B. & Q. 8s.
5,000..... 105
5,000..... 104⅞
Un. Pac. 1st.
7,000..'77 c. 107⅛
C. & C. C. 1st.
8,000..... 109⅞
T. & P. W. 1st, W. D. P. C. R.
5,000..... 102
D. & S. 7s, 1st, gd by Lake Shore.
4,000..... 91¼
C., St. P. & M. 1st.
500..... 109
5,000..... 90¼
M. & St. P. 2d, C. & D.
15,000..... 102¾
Adams Express.
88..... 106⅞
Wells Fargo Ex.
27..b.c.e. 97½
30..... 97

American Ex.
15.....b.c. 46¾
Delaware & Had.
200.....c.a. 42¼
N. Y. C. & H.
25.....b.c. 114
Erie Railway.
15.....b.c. 46¾
15,000..... 50
15,000..... 50½
N. Y. C. 1st, R.
5,000 b.c.121¾
N. Y. Elc. 1st.
3,000..... 104⅞
Cen. Pac. gold.
9,000..... 107⅛
C. P. 1st, C. & O. Br.
13,000..... 88
C. P. 1st, C. & O. Br. (Western Pacific)
5,000..... 103
Cen. Pac. 1st.
1,000..... 107⅛
Un. Pac. s. f.
3,000..... 103⅛
5,000..... 103⅜
Chi. & N. W. pf.
100..b.c. 98¼
Chi. & N. W. 1st.
5,000..... 107
C. & N. W. Sk. fd.
100..b.c. 83
Chi. & N. W.
10..... 83¾
Chi. & Alton.
100..b.c. 105
Quin. & Tol. 1st s. fd. comp.
5,000..... 90¼
L. & S. 1. 1st, r. cp.
5,000..... 95
Del., L. & West.
100..b.c. 49¼
500..... 49¾
800..... 49⅝
100..... 49¾
Del. & Hud. Canal.
100..... 113
N. Y. N. H. & H.
6..b.a.161
10.....161½
St. L. & S. F. pf.
100..b.c. 50
St. L. & S. F.
100..b3. 4¼
St. L. K. C. & N.
100..b.c. 84
St. L. K. C. & N. pf.
100..b.c. 84
Han. & St. Jo.
100..b.c. 22¾
H. & St. Jo. pf.
200..... 82½
200..... 82¼
200..... 82⅜
200..... 82½
200..... 82¼
20..... 82½
Canada Southern.
100..b.c. 50
Ohio & Miss.
100..b.c. 39
Marietta & Cin.
100..b.c. 8¾
100..... 9

Eric Railway pf.
100.b.c.20. 38
Illinois Central.
100..b.s.s3. 81½
Union Pacific.
5.....b.c. 88½
200.....b.c. 90⅝
Chi. & N. W.
400..b.c. 57¾
Cal. & N. W. pf.
100.b.c.15. 83¼
Chi. & N. W.
700..... 83¾
1700..... 83⅝
100..... 83¾
100..b.c. 50
500..... 50¼
500..... 50⅜
700..... 50¾
Morris & Essex.
200..b.c. 84¾
300..... 84¾
400..... 84⅞
Ohio & Miss.
40.....b.c. 9¼
10..... 9
Canada Southern.
10..b.c. 46
500..... 46¼
Ohio & Miss.
400.....b.c. 9¼
3800..... 9⅜
500..... 9⅝
Ohio & Miss. pf.
100.b.c.b3. 24¾

Grand Prize.
100.....b.c. 6¾
Hussey.
100.....b.c. .20
Bertha & Edith.
1000..b20. .12
Lacrosse.
500.....s3. .28
Navajo.
50.....b.c. .40

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 21.

(All Prices are in Currency.)

FIRST CALL—11 A. M.

Bertha & Edith.
$00.b.c.s60. .11
200.bc.b30. .12
100.b.c.s3. .11
1000bs30. .12
400..b.c.s3. .11
200.b.c.s3. .12
100.bc.b30. .12
100.bc.b30. .12
10,000..... .115
100.bc.b30. .12
1000..b.c.b30. .12
500.bc.b60. .13
500.bc.b60. .13
1000bs60. .12
1000bb15. .12
1000bb15. .12
1000bb10. .12
1000bb10. .12
500.bc.b30. .13

Buckeye.
200.....c. .16
100..... .15
100..... .14
100..... .12
100..... .13
Independence.
5.....b.c. 10
10.....b.c. 10
Gold Plate.
100..b.c. .20
100..b.c. .20
100.bc.b30. .21
100.....b20. .20

Dahlonega.
200.bc.b30. .15
200..... .14
600..... .14
American Flag.
500.....b.c. .20
500.bc.b15. .21
Findley.
100..... .65
200.....s. .65

Grand Prize.
100.....b. 6¾
Hussey.
100.....b.c. .20
Bertha & Edith.
1000..b20. .12
Lacrosse.
500.....s3. .28
Navajo.
50.....b.c. .40

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

Bertha & Edith.
2000bc.s60. .11
100b.c.b30. .12
100..b.c. .11
1000b.es60. .11
500..bc.s3. .11
500..bc. .11
500.bc.b30. .12
500.bc.b90. .12
500.....b90. .12
Lacrosse.
$00b.c.b20. .29

California.
Consol. Va.
100.....c. 88¾
100..... 88⅞
North-west pf.
100.....c. 88¾
100..... 88⅞
Quicksilver.
200..... 12
Erie Railway.
100..b.c. s3. 23¾
100..b60. 23¾
Michigan Central.
200.....b.c. 89
Ohio & Miss.
600..... 9¾
Central of N. J.
200..... 41
Del. & H. M.
850..... 41
Del., L. & W.
100..... 107½
Del. & H. C.
100..... 74
Del. & H. C.
210..... 40⅜
Del. & H. C.
100..... 40⅝

Buckeye.
100.....b.c. 6¾
Hussey.
100..... .14
Bertha & Edith.
100.....b.c. .10
Trio.
100.....b.c. .45
Dahlonega.
100..... .14
Independence.
100.....a.c.1.50
Hussey.
100.....b.c.30. .21
Plumas.
100.....b.c.3.50
Navajo.
100.....b.c.3.50

TUESDAY, Jan. 21—P. M.

On the Stock Exchange to-day there was some reduction in the volume of business, with the great bulk of the transactions in the Granger shares, Erie, Lake Shore, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. The market at the opening exhibited a very strong undertone, and prices showed an advance of ¼ to 1 ₰ cent., and subsequently a still further rise of ½ to 2½ ₰ cent. was established, the improvement, except in a few instances, being well maintained in the final dealings. The sharp upward movement in prices was due to covering of short contracts, accompanied by large purchases for the long account. The coal stocks were active and strong. The statement submitted at the annual meeting of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, held at Philadelphia to-day, was regarded as a favorable exhibit, under all the circumstances. It is generally believed that the negotiations in progress looking toward a renewal of the coal combination are likely to be attended with success. Erie was quite prominent in the dealings, and advanced sharply. The reports in regard to the business and prospects of the company are of a very encouraging character. C., C., C. and I. made the greatest advance of the day, rising 2½ ₰ cent., purchases of the stock being stimulated by rumors that the company will, at an early day, resume the payment of dividends. The dealings in the Granger stocks were at intervals attended with considerable animation, and the speculation in these shares continue to be characterized by a buoyant tone.

The transactions aggregated 259,274 shares, including 61,075 North-western, 55,600 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 40,710 Erie, 36,780 St. Paul, 18,060 Lake Shore, 9,025 Ohio and Mississippi, 6,340 New-Jersey Central, 5,250 Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, 4,924 Michigan Central, 4,040 Morris and Essex, 2,946 Pittsburg, 2,275 Canada Southern, 1,800 St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern, 1,540 Delaware and Hudson, 1,270 Illinois Central.

North-western common advanced from 57 to 58⅞, closing at 58¾. The preferred rose from 82⅜ to 84, and reacted to 83½. St. Paul common advanced from 39⅜ to 40¼, and the preferred from 79¾ to 81, with final sales at 40 and 80⅜, respectively. Lake Shore advanced from 69⅝ to 70⅜, and reacted to 69⅞. Michigan Central rose 1¾ ₰ cent., to 80, and closed at only a fractional reaction from the highest point. Canada Southern advanced from 46 to 46⅞, and Erie common from 23¼ to 24. Erie preferred was 1½ ₰ cent. higher, selling up to 40. Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis rose from 40¼ to 42⅜, and closed at 42½. Ohio and Mississippi advanced from 8⅞ to 9⅜, and preferred from 24 to 24¾. Wabash sold at 21⅜@22, and St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern at 8. The preferred rose from 33 to 33¼, fell off to 32¾, and closed at 32⅞. Hannibal and St. Joseph declined from 15¾ to 14⅞ for the common, and from 39 to 38⅜ for the preferred. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western sold up to 50¾, and closed at 50⅝, making the advance on the day 1 ₰ cent. to 2¼ ₰ cent. New-Jersey Central advanced nearly 2 ₰ cent., selling up to 41¼, and closing at 40⅝. Morris and Essex rose from 81½ to 82⅜, and Delaware and Hudson from 42 to 43¼. Pacific Mail sold at 13@13¼. Western Union declined 96@94. Among investment shares, Rock Island advanced from 124½ to 124⅞, and reacted to 124½. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy rose from 113 to 114. New-York Central sold at 114⅛, Panama at 123, and Chicago and Alton at 83½. Pittsburg advanced from 90⅝ to 91¾, and reacted to 91½. Illinois Central rose from 81⅞ to 82⅞. Express stocks were firm, on small transactions.

The Money market was extremely easy again to-day, and the range of rates for call loans was 1½ and 3 ₰ cent. Prime mercantile paper was quoted at 3½ to 5 ₰ cent., according to the date of maturity. The following were the rates of exchanges on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying at par, selling ¼@¾ premium; Charleston firm, buying ⅛@1-16 discount, selling par; New-Orleans, commercial ¼, bank ⅛; St. Louis, 75 premium; Chicago, steady, buying 1-10 discount, selling 1-10 premium, and Boston 20 cents premium.

The foreign advices reported the rate of discount in the open market at London down to 2⅞@3 ₰ cent. The Bank of England gained £22,000 bullion to-day on balance. Consols advanced to 96⅜ for both money and the account. United States bonds were firm for 4½s at 108⅜@108¾; 5s fell off to 107⅞, and subsequently advanced to 108⅛. United States 10-40s declined ⅜ per cent., to 105½, and 1867s ⅛, to 103⅝. Erie rose to 23⅝, and the preferred to 39, but the former afterward reacted to 23⅜, and the latter to 38⅜. Illinois Central advanced ¼ ₰ cent., to 84; New-Jersey Central ¼, to 41, and Reading ¼, to 12½. At Paris, Rentes were strong, and closed at 113f. 85c., against 113f. 27½c. yesterday.

The Sterling Exchange market was firm, and the nominal rates were advanced half a cent., to $4 86 for bankers' 60-day bills, and $4 89½ for demand. Actual business, however, was at a concession from the posted rates, and there is, consequently, at the moment, no apparent profit in Gold shipments. It is claimed that there are large stocks of Sterling in our market, upon which money has been borrowed, likely to be offered for sale at prevailing quotations, and that thus the necessity for an export movement in Gold may be obviated. Actual business was at $4 85@$4 85¼ for 60 days, $4 88½@$4 89 for demand, $4 89½@$4 89¾ for cables, and $4 83¼@$4 84 for commercial.

Government bonds were firm, with an advance of ⅛ ₰ cent. in coupon 1868s and currency 6s. In railroad mortgages there was a large and well-distributed business, with a further improvement in some issues and a decline in others. Harlem registered Firsts sold at 122½, do. coupon at 122½, New-York Central registered Firsts at 121¾, do. coupon at 121¾, Rock Island 6s at 109⅞@110, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 8s at 110⅜@110½, C., C., C. and I. Firsts at 112¼, and Michigan Central 7sat 115. New-Jersey Central consolidated Firsts rose from 80@80¾, and reacted to the former figure. Do. Adjustment fell off to 94¾, do. convertibles, reacted, 79¾, and Chicago and Milwaukee 8s consolidated, assented, to 48. Canada Southern Firsts advanced to 78⅜, St. Paul consolidated Sinking Funds to 102½; C., C. and I. C. Firsts to 107⅜; Delaware and Hudson, registered, of 1891, to 97; C., C., C. and I. consolidated, to 100; Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis 6s Firsts to 90½; Chicago and Alton Sinking Funds to 102¾, and Cincinnati and Springfield Firsts (guaranteed by the Lake Shore) to 95½. Denver and Rio Grande Firsts declined to 87¼, Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Firsts to 71½, and Missouri, Kansas and Texas consolidated assented to 50. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western 7s of 1907 rose to 106⅜, and reacted to 106½. In State bonds Louisiana Consols advanced to 63¾, but finally sold at 63¼. District Columbia 3.65s fell off to 81¼, and North Carolina ,old, January and July, to 19¼. Tennessees sold at 36 for old, 28⅜ for new, and 28 for new series.

The exports of domestic produce from the ports of New-York under the date of this date were $5,950,349, against $5,866,962 for the corresponding week last year, and $6,375,186 in 1877. The total exports of produce since Jan. 1 this year were $14,627,304, against $17,442,673 for the same period last year, and $16,854,592 in 1877.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 21.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 4½s, 1891, coup.	106¼	106¼
United States 5s, 1881, coup.	107⅜	107⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup.	102⅛	102⅛
Bills on London..$4 84¾@$4 85	$4 85@$4 85¼	
New-York Central	114¼	114⅛
Rock Island	123¾	124¼
Pacific Mail	13¼	13
Milwaukee and St. Paul	39¾	40
Milwaukee and St. Paul pref.	79¾	80⅜
Lake Shore	69¾	69⅞
Chicago and North-western	56⅞	56⅝
Chicago and North-western pref.	82¼	83½
Western Union	96	94¾
Union Pacific	68⅛	68½
Delaware, Lack. and Western	48⅜	50⅝
New-Jersey Central	39⅝	40⅝
Delaware and Hudson Canal	43¼	43¼
Morris and Essex	81⅜	82½
Panama	125	*123
Erie	23⅛	24⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	8¾	9⅜
Harlem	142	142
Hannibal and St. Joseph	15	15
Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred	38⅛	38½
Michigan Central	79¾	79⅞
Illinois Central	81⅝	82⅞
Wabash	21⅜	21⅞
Canada Southern	46	46½
Iron Mountain	16	16
Pittsburg	90⅛	91½

*Ex dividend.

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	114⅜	114⅛	130
Canada Southern	46½	46	2,275
Erie	24¼	23¼	39,410
Erie pref.	40	38½	1,300
Lake Shore	70⅜	69⅛	18,080
Wabash	22	21⅜	325
North-western	58⅞	57	37,375
North-western pref.	84	82⅜	23,700
Rock Island	124⅞	124½	880
Milwaukee & St. Paul	40½	39¾	25,810
Mil. & St. Paul pref.	81	79⅜	10,950
Pittsburg	91¾	90⅝	2,946
Del., Lack. & Western	50¾	48⅜	55,600
New-Jersey Central	41¼	40¼	6,340
Delaware & Hudson Canal	43¼	42	1,540
Morris & Essex	82⅜	81½	4,040
Michigan Central	80	79¼	4,924
Illinois Central	82⅞	82	1,270
C., C., C. & I.	42⅜	40¼	5,250
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	114	113	615
Chicago and Alton	83½	83½	100
C., C. & Ind. Central	5¼	5¼	250
Hannibal & St. Joseph	15⅜	14⅞	475
Han. & St. Joseph pref.	39	38⅜	670
Ohio & Mississippi	9⅜	8⅞	8,575
Ohio & Miss. pref.	24¾	24	450
Western Union	96⅛	96⅛	850
A. & P. Telegraph	38	35¾	850
Pacific Mail	13¼	13	625
St. L., K. C. & N.	8	7¾	900
St. L., K. C. & N. pref.	33	32½	1,200
Iron Mountain	16	16	854
Total sales			259,274

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States currency 6s	120¾	121
United States 6s, 1881, registered	106⅞	107⅛
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	106⅞	107⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	102	102⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	102⅛	102¼
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	103	103⅜
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupon	103⅛	103⅜
United States 10-40s, registered	106⅝	106⅞
United States 10-40s, coupon	106⅝	107⅛
United States 5s, 1881, registered	105⅞	106
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	107	107⅛
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	106	106⅛
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	106	106⅜
United States 4s, 1907, registered	99⅜	99⅞
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	99⅜	99¾

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Exchanges	$83,108,176
Balances	4,376,235

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '93	44½	Mo. F. bs due '94-95	106
Alabama 5s, '86	44½	Mo. H. & St. J. due '86	105
Alabama 8s, '86	44½	Mo. H. & St. J. due '87	105
Alabama 8s, '88	44½	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	19¼
Ark. 7s, L. R. & F. 1st	3½	N. C. 6s, Apr. & Oct.	19
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	3½	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. R. J. & J.	68
Ark. 7s, LRPB & NO.	3½	N. C. 6s, do. Ap. & Oct.	89
Ark. 7s, M. O. & R. R.	3½	N. C. 6s, do. s. off J. & J.	68
Ark. 7s, A. G. R.	3½	N. C. 6s, do. c. off A & O.	68
Conn. 6s, '83-'84...105		N. C. 6s, F. '66-1900.	11
Ga. 6s, '79-80-86...102		N. C. 6s, F. do. do.	10⅝
Ga. 7s, n. bs., '86...107⅜		N. C. 6s, Sp. T., st. l.	3
Ga. 7s, ind. 1886...107½		N. C. 6s, Sp. T., cl. 2.	3
Ga. 7s, G. bs., '90...107⅜		Ohio 6s, 1881.	101
Illinois 6s, 7's...100⅜		Ohio 6s, 1886.	108
Illinois W. Loan...100⅜		South Carolina 6s..	25
Kentucky 6s.	100	S. C. 6s, J. & July.	10
Louisiana 6s.	50	S. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.	10
Louisiana 6s, n. bs.	50	S. C. 6s, F. Act. '86.	10
Louisiana 6s, n. F. 50		S. C. 6s, L. C. '89, J. & J.	10
Louisiana 7s, Pen'y.	50	S. C. 6s, L. C. '89, A. & O.	10
Louisiana 6s, L. bs.	50	S. C. 7s, of 1868.	10
Louisiana 8s, L. bs.	50	S. C. 7s, non-fund'g.	10⅜
La. 7s, con. of '75.	50	Tenn. 6 old, 1862-8.	34
La. 7s, C., 1914.	63¼	Tenn. 6s, n. bs., n. ser.	28½
Michigan 6s, '83...104		Virginia 6s, old.	26
Mo. 6s, due '82 or '83.	103	Va. 6s, n. bds., '66.	26
Mo. 6s, due '86.	103½	Va. 6s, ex mat. coup.	26
Mo. 6s, due '87.	103⅜	Va. 6s, C. 2d series.	36
Mo. 6s, due '88.	104	Va. 6s, Def. bonds..	7
Mo. 6s, due '89 or '90.	105	D. of C. 3.65s, 1924.	81¼
Mo. 6s, due Dec. 1892.	104	D. of C. 3.65s, Funded.	x79

And the following for railway mortgages:

B., C. R. & N. 1st 5s.	71¾	Ind., Bl. & W. 2d.	3
M. & St. L. 1st, 7s, g'd.	90	L. S. M. S. & V. I. S. F.	110
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st.	31½	Clev. & Tol. n. bds.	109
Chic. & Alton 1s.	105	Cle., P. & A. old bds.	101¾
Chic. & Alton S. F.	103½	Cle., P. & A. new bds.	112¾
Chic. & Mo. River 7s.	106	Buffalo & Erie 1s.	105
St. L., J. & C. 1st.	107½	Lake Shore D. bds.	112¼
C., B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st.	110⅜	Lake Shore C. C. 1st.	117
C., B. & Q. son. 7s.	116	Lake Shore C. R. 1st.	117
C., B. & Q. S. F.	93	Lake Shore C. S. bds.	104
C. & I. & P. 8s, c.	109¾	Lake Shore O. R. 2d.	106¾
C. R. I. & P. 6s, r.	109¾	Marietta & Cin. 1st	83
K. & Des M. 1st g. 5s.	88	Met. Elevated 1st.	97
C. R. of N. J. 1st c.	120	Michigan C. 7s, 1878.	100
C. R. of N. J. 1st c.	100	Mo. K. & T. Con. ass.	50
C. R. of N. J. ass.	80⅝	Mo. K. & T. C. 2d. In.	16
C. R. of N. J. conv.	98	H. & Can. Mo. 1st.	102
C. R. of N. J. ex. ass.	80	N. J. So'n 1st 7s.	20¾
C. R. of N. J. adj.	95	N. Y. Cen. 6s.	103
L. & W. B. Con. g'd.	60	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	104⅜
L. & W. B. con. as.	48⅛	N. Y. C. & H. 1st.	121½
Am. Dock & Im. bds.	56	N. Y. C. & H. 1st R.	113
Am. D. & Im. ass.	53	Can. S. 1st, guar.	78¼
M. & St. P. 1st. 8s P. D.	124	Harlem 1st 7s, C.	121½
M. & St. P. 2d 7-10 P. D.	109⅛	Harlem 1st 7s, R.	121
M. & St. P. 1st 7s, g. R. D.	106½	N. Missouri 1st, '95.	107½
M. & St. P. 1st La. C. D.	108⅜	N. Y. Elev. R. 1st.	106½
M. & St. P. 1st I. & M.	105¼	Western Pac. 1st 6s.	96⅝
M. & St. P. 1st, I. & D.	102	O. & M. Con., '98.	107
M. & St. P. 1st, H. & D.	102	O. & M. 2d, C. 1911.	79⅞
M. & St. P. 1st, C. & M.	109	Central Pac. g. bds.	97¼
M. & St. P. con. S. P.	102⅜	Cen. Pac. 1st, '95 c.	99
Mil. & St. P. 2d.	100	C. P., Cal. & O. 1st.	96½
M. & St. P. 1st 7s, I. & Dex.	98¾	Cen. Pac. L. G. bds.	96
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	111	Western Pacific bds.	103⅜
Chic. & N. W. 1st.	106	South. P. of Cal. 1st.	104⅜
Chic. & N. W. S. D.	115½	Union Pac. L. G. bds.	107⅜
Chic. & N. W. Ex. bds.	106	Union Pac. L. G. 7s.	110
Chic. & N. W. 1st.	111	Union Pacific S. F.	108¼
C. & N. W. C. G. bds.	106¼	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st '88.	107⅞
C. & N. W. R. G. bds.	105⅞	Pac. R. of Mo. '91.	104⅞
Chic. & Mil. 1st.	110⅝	South. P. of Mo. 1st.	94
Win. & St. Peters 1st.	103½	K. P. 1st 6s, '96 w. s. c.	102⅝
Win. & St. Peters 2d.	98⅝	K. P. 1st 7s R. & L. G. e. s.	78½
Win. & St. P. 1st, g.	104	K. P. 1st 7s L. G. '80 c.	88
C., C., C. & I. con. bds.	99½	K. P. 1st 7s, '96 c. c.	74
Del., L. & W. 7s, c.	103	K. P. D. D. T. R.	78½
Del., L. & W. 7s, c.	103	P., F. W. & Chic. 1st.	120⅝
Del., L. & W. 7s.	108⅜	P., F. W. & Chic. 2d.	115
S., B. & N. Y. 1st 7s.	104	P., F. W. & Chic. 3d.	75
Morris & Essex 1st.	117	C. & P. 4th S. F. '92.	108½
Morris & Essex 2d.	109	C., C. & I. 1st.	60½
Mor. & E. 7s of 1871.	101½	C. C. & I. 2d.	18
Mor. & E. 1st con. G.	91¾	R. W. & Og. C. 1st.	33
Del. & H. C. 1st. '94.	97	R. W. & Og. C. 1st.	33
Del. & H. C. 1st, '91.	96	St. L. K. & N. R. E. & R. 7s.	96
Del. & H. C. e. 7s, '94.	97	A. & T. H. 1st.	109
Del. & H. C. 8 7s, '94.	96¼	A. & T. H. 2d inc.	43
D. & H. R. P. D. 7s.	102	Tol. & W. 1st Ex.	132
Alb. & Susq. 1st.	110	Tol. & W. 1st Ex. int.	109
Alb. & Susq. 2d.	101½	Tol. & W. ex m. c.	95
Alb. & Susq. 3d.	95	Tol. & W. 2d.	104½
Alb. & Susq. 1st C. G.	94	T. & W. Ex'. ex. '93	84
Alb. & Susq. 1st C. G.	94	T. & W. Ex'. ex. '94	84⅝
Denv. & Rio G. 1st.	87½	Gt. West. 1st.	135
Erie 1st. Extended.	117	Gt. West. 2d, '93.	104
Erie 2d 7s, 1879.	105½	Gt. West. 2d, ex cou.	108
Erie 2d 7s, 1888.	109	Gt. West. 2d ex mat.	108
Erie 5th 7s, 1888.	109¼	Quincy & Tol. ex con.	90¼
Long Dock Bonds.	113⅛	Ill. & So. I. 1st, '82.	102
B., N. Y. & E. 1st.	1916. 112	Ill. & So. I. ex con.	97½
Ill. & So. Jo. 8s.	1900. 114	W. Union 8s.	1900. 114
C. F. & Minn. 1st.	94½	W. Union R., 1900.	110
Ind., Bl. & W. 1st.	33		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JAN. 21.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	116¼	116½
United Railroads of New-Jersey	135¾	136¼
Pennsylvania Railroad	34	34⅜
Reading Railroad	13¾	13⅞
Lehigh Valley Railroad	35⅜	35⅞
Catawissa Railroad preferred	32	33
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	7	7¼
Northern Pacific Railroad pref.	23⅞	24⅜
Northern Central Railroad	13⅝	14⅜
Lehigh Navigation	15¾	16
Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo	4⅞	5
Hestonville Railway	11	11¼
Central Transportation	42⅜	43

The annual statement of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company, which is printed elsewhere, shows total assets amounting to $1,329,650, and a net surplus of $455,012. The capital of the company is mainly invested in United States bonds and first-class mortgages.

THE CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	13	Hale and Norcross	16⅞
Ala	7⅞	Imperial	3½
Belcher	4¾	Justice	3½
Best and Belcher	22⅜	Mexican	33
Bullion	8	Mexican Belle	3¾
Caledonia	3⅜	Ophir	35⅞
California	9½	Overman	10⅞
Chollar	17¾	Raymond and Ely	7
Consolidated Virginia	8¾	Savage	14⅞
Crown Point	5¾	Sierra Nevada	44¾
Eureka Consolidated	26	Union Consolidated	58½
Exchequer	5½	Yellow Jacket	29
Gould and Curry	13¾	Bodie	8¾
Grand Prize	4½		

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—Flour nominally unchanged. Wheat excited and higher; No. 2 Red Winter, 87c@ 88c.; No. 2 Chicago Spring, 84¾c. cash; 85¾c. bid, February; 87¾c. March; sales at 84¾c. cash; 85¾c. bid, February; 87¾c. March; sales at 84¾c. March; No. 3 do., 89c.@71c.; rejected, 51¾c.@52½c. Corn strong and higher; 37¾c. cash; 38c. February; 31½c. March; sales of rejected at 27¾. Oats higher, with a light demand, but holders firm; 20¾c. cash; 20¼c. February; 20½c. March; 23¾c. bid, May. Rye in good demand and a shade higher at 44c. Barley dull and nominal at 90c.@91c. Flax-seed steady and unchanged. Pork excited and 50c.@70c. higher; very strong at opening, but closed easier; $9 25 cash; $9 30@$9 32½ February; $9 45@$9 47½, March; sales at $9 15@$9 72½, March; $9 17½@$9 60, April; sales at $9 32½@$9 85, April. Lard excited and higher, but unsettled, closing easy; $6 12½ cash; $6 15@$6 17½, February; $6 30@$6 37½, March; $6 35@$6 37½, April; sales at $6 15@$6 37, March; $6 35@$6 45, April. Bulk-meats strong and higher; boxed Shoulders, $3 32½@$3 35; short Rib, $4 55, cash; $4 60, buyer February; $4 85@$4 87½, buyer March; short Clear, $4 57½@$4 61. Dressed Hogs strong and higher at $3 70@$3 80. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 04. Receipts—Flour, 12,000 bbls.; Rye, 132,000 bushels; Corn, 21,000 bushels; Oats, 31,000 bushels; Rye, 5,500 bushels; Barley, 16,000 bushels. Shipments —Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 24,000 bushels; Corn, 57,000 bushels; Oats, 9,000 bushels; Rye, 3,000 bushels; Barley, 9,500 bushels. At the Close—Wheat strong and higher; 86¾c. bid, January; 87¼c., February; 91c., March. Corn in active demand and higher; 38¾c. cash; 39c. bid, February; 32c., March. Oats in fair demand and higher; 21c., May. Pork excited and higher; $9 45, February; $9 75 asked, April. Lard firmer and 2½c. higher.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 21.—Flour higher; Double Extra Fall, $3 60@$3 75; Treble Extra Fall, $3 95@ $4 10; Family, $4 20@$4 45; Choice, $4 50@$4 65. Wheat firmer: No. 2 Red Fall, 94c., cash; 94¼c. 2 94¾c. February; 94¾c.@95¾c., March; No. 3 do., 89¼c.@89½c. No. 2 Spring, 87c. cash; 87¼c. February; active: No. 2 Mixed, 29½c.@29¾c., cash; 30c.@30¼c., February; 31¼c.@31⅜c., March; 32¼c.@32½c., April; 32½c.@33½c., May. Oats unsettled, but generally higher for cash; No. 2, 22¼c.@22½c. bid, January; 21¾c. bid February. Rye—Receipts and sales apart; 44c. asked, 43

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, Jan. 21:

E. H. Ludlow & Co. sold, by order of the Executors, the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 25 by 92, No. 103 East 17th-st., north side, east of 4th-av., for $19,800, to F. G. Van Woert; also, the four-story brick tenement-house, with lot 24.8 by 100, No. 339 10th-av., west side, between 29th and 30th sts., sold for $8,800, to Jacob Bollenbacher.

Richard V. Harnett sold at public auction a church building and three-story brick dwelling, with plot of land, 76.10 by 99.9 by 72 by 98.6, on Prince-st., north-east corner of Marion-st., for $15,000, to John H. Pingree.

Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, Philip J. Joachimsen, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick and frame dwelling, with lot 25 by 87.8, No. 163 Allen-st., west side, 175 feet south of Stanton-st., for $8,150, to Elizabeth Koch, plaintiff.

Louis Mesier, foreclosure sale, A. A. Redfield, Esq., Referee, sold the two four-story brown-stone-front buildings, with lease of lot 20 by 200.10, No. 8 East 46th-st., north side, running through to (No. 2) East 47th-st., 140 feet east of 5th-av., for $31,000, to Emma Chesebrough, plaintiff; leased April 29, 1871.

John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Patrick R. Jones, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 19.8 by 64.11, No. 1,505 Broadway, south-east corner of 37th-st., for $16,203, to Albert Bondine, as Administrator and plaintiff.

A. P. Riker, foreclosure sale, William A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story frame dwelling, with lot 25 by 100.5, No. 28 East 85th-st., south side, 325 feet east of 5th-av., for $6,300, to Moses Ottinger.

Winans & Davies, foreclosure sale, W. H. Clark, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 98.9, No. 2,415 2d-av., east side, 20 feet south of 124th-st., for $8,700, to F. Dj Tappen and others, as Executors and plaintiffs.

The remaining sales were adjourned, as follows: Sale by James M. Oakley & Co. of a plot of land on 10th-av., corner of 121st-st., to Jan. 24, and sale by John T. Boyd of the house and lot No. 118 West 44th-st., west of 6th-av., to Jan. 28.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday Jan. 20.

39th-st., s. s., 83 ft. w. of 2d-av.; 25x98.9: Levi A. Lockwood and wife to James B Smith. $4,500
58th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.5; Brian McKenney and wife to Allie A. Stearns. 50,000
Essex-st., e. s., 275 ft. n. of Rivington, 25x100; James B. Warden and others, Executors, to William Miller. 12,500
9th-av., n. e. corner of 57th-st., 80x150; irregular; J. D. Lewis, Referee to John O. Whitehouse, Executor. 14,500
Mulberry-st., No. 240, 25x100; John B. Smith and wife to Fanny Lisner. nom.
1st-av., n. e. corner of 18th-st., 23x94; Timothy Mooney to James Moore. 14,000
4th-av., n. w. corner of 129th-st., 24.11x90; Ira B. Read, Executor, to Mary A. Brown. 6,000
43th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 7th-av., 17.6x100.5; Thomas F. Treacy to George A. Treacy. 75,000
27th-st., n. s., 123.4 ft. e. of 3d-av., 46.8x98.8; James Redman and wife to Catharine A. Smith. nom.
Exchange-place, lot No. 6, 25x102; irregular; T. C. C. Schenck, Trustee, to Edwin D. Morgan. 52,505
3d-av., e. s., n. of 143d-st., 2nx98.2xirregular. 23d Ward; Samuel Cardwell and wife to Henry Wadsworth. 6,445
36th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 2d-av., 10x98.9xirregular; D. J. Holden, Referee to James Higgins. 10,050
62d-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100.5; William E. Hartwig to Louisa Hartwig. nom.
Same property; Louis Hartwig to Anna Hartwig. nom.
3d-av., n. w. corner of 158th-st., 75x100; Caspar Hake and wife to Frederick W. Wurdack. 12,000
Avenue B, s. s., 200 ft. s. of Irving-st., 50x100; William J. Valentine, Executor, to Catherine Ward. 300
13th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 50x103.3; Sarah A. Downs and others to C. M. Finch. nom.
76th-st., s. s., 908 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x102.2; James Murtaugh and wife to Owen Feely. 2,500
58th-st., s. s., 345 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x100.5; Thomas McManus and wife to James Hartwig. 45,000
71st-st., n. s., 470 ft. w. of 9th-av., 20x102.2, Edward C. Keatinge to Purdy B. Wyot. nom.
Courtland-av., s. s., 25 ft. e. of Prospect-st., 23x100; Jacob O. Smith and wife to William J. Sammis. 1,500
Madison-av., No. 309, 17.6x95; Mary Bowman and others to Joseph A. Hugg. 30,625

LEASE RECORDED.

53d-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Avenue C, 21x98.2; John Neilson to John Kleem, 21 years. $225

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Sauer, Dorothea, and husband to Charles Dorn; w. s., 2d-av., s. of 29th-st., 5 years. $8,000
Bopp, Christian, to Michael Seitz; s. s., 3d-st., lot No. 56, 1 year. 1,117
Brull, Joseph and another, to Magdalena Mizzell; s. s., 1st-st., s. of Avenue A, 5 years. 4,500
Fiedler, Helan M. to The Mutual Life Insurance Company, No. 200 Greenwich-st., 18 months. 13,000
Fowler, Mary M., to Charles Simon and wife; s. s., 61st-st., w. of 2d-av., 2 years. 2,500
Barstow, James and wife to The Mutual Life Insurance Company; No. 42 West 50th-st., 18 months. 25,000
Hartmann, John, and wife to Sophia Frischkorn; s. s., 75th-st., w. of 2d-av., 1 year. 7,000
Homer, Zelie M. to Louis Kammerer; n. s., 45th-st., w. of Broadway, 3 years. 2,500
Jonas, Abraham H., and wife to M. Sands and others, Executors, &c.; w. s., 2d-av., 50.8½ ft. n. of 75th-st., 5 years. 6,500
Jonas, Abraham H., and wife to Sarah A. Sands; w. s., 2d-av., 25.8½ ft. n. of 75th-st., 5 years. 6,500
Jones, Abraham H., and wife to William M. Kingsland, Trustee, &c.; w. s., 2d-av., 125.6¼ ft. n. of 75th-st., 5 years. 7,000
Kress, Margaret, and husband to Jerry A. Phelan; n. s., 11th-st., w. of Avenue C, 3 years. 6,000
Miller, William, to James B. Warden and another, Executors, &c.; s. s., Essex-st., n. of Houston-st., 3 years. 5,000
Rice, Philip, and wife to Michael Rice; s. s. corner of 2d-av. and 74th-st., 5 years. 7,000
Schlie, Charles, and wife to George Baust; No. 371 East Houston-st., 5 years. 5,000
Smith, James B., to L. A. Lockwood; s. s. 39th-st., w. of 2d-av., 2 years. 8,500
Sniffin, John, and wife to William G. Sterling; s. s., 226-st., w. of 6th-av., 1 year. 15,000
Stade, Herman, and wife to C. M. Kattenbach; No. 338 Madison-st., due. 500
Stearns, Alice A., to Brian McKenney; s. s., 58th-st., w. of 5th-av., 2 years. 12,500
Tompkins, Louisa, to C. Kneeland; s. s., 14th-st., e. of 5th-av., 3 years, (gold). 15,000
Treacy, Thomas F., to Abraham Steers; s. s., 45th-st., s. of 11th-av., 1 year. 3,141
Walker, Henry and wife, to Samuel Cardwell; e. s., 3d-av., near 143d-st., 2 years. 4,068
Ward, Catharine, and husband to William J. Valentine, Executor, &c.; s. s. Avenue B, s. of Irving-st., due. 300
Wightman, S. E., and wife to William Hyde; n. s., 14th-st., e. of 4th-av., 9 months. 2,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Brown, Henry R., to Ira B. Read, Executor, &c. $3,000
Budka, George H., to Josephine Trenter. 2,500
Clarke, Elizabeth, to H. E. Russell. 6,700
Pearsall, Phebe, to Phebe Pearsall, Executrix, &c. 18,500
Welch, Henry J., to McGuien & Hays. nom.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NO. 6 WEST 52D-ST.

FOR SALE—AT A LOW PRICE, THIS ELEGANT FULL-SIZE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE.

The improvements contemplated in the immediate vicinity will, when completed, greatly enhance the present desirability of this location.

For further particulars apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
3 Pine-st. and 1,130 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY known as Nos. 185 and 187 BROADWAY, NORTH-WEST CORNER OF CEDAR-ST., is hereby offered for the next 2 or 15 years, and is now in present occupied by the HOME INSURANCE COMPANY. It has one of the finest vaults of any building on Broadway. Size on Broadway, 40 feet. Size on Cedar-st., 153 feet.

For full particulars apply to
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 pine-st.

IN 68TH-ST.—COMMENCING 225 FEET EAST OF 15th-av., five houses, varying in size from 18 to 22 feet; three of these have dining-room extension 16 by 26 feet; this location is one of the best in this City. Inquire of ANTHONY MOWBRAY, on premises.

SALE, BY ORDER OF DAVID J. MAGENNIS, Esq., Executor, No. 210 East 106th-st., near Stuyvesant Park, fine medium-size dwelling; low price. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine, 35 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE — FACTORY buildings and 58 years' lease of the block on 24th-st., near 10th-av.; terms favorable. JAMES CONDIE, 226-st. and 9th-av.

BULKHEAD WATER-FRONTS, NEAR CITY, for chemical works, factories, refineries, &c.; also blocks for dwellings, for sale or lease on easy terms. R. A. YOUNG, Engineer, &c., No. 20 Exchange-place.

HARLEM—RAPID TRANSIT.
Houses, stores, and floors, to let and for sale.
PORTER & CO., No. 178 East 125th-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE.

THE FOUR LOTS, with the BUILDINGS THEREON, situated at the north-east corner of 41st-st. and Park-av., constituting the southerly portion of the

GRAND UNION HOTEL.

Apply to HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine-st., New-York.

TO RENT OR LEASE—ON 57TH-AV., BETWEEN 7th and 12th sts., a large double house; will be thoroughly repaired and altered to suit a desirable tenant. Apply to J. L. SMITH, No. 213 East 9th-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT AND FIRST FLOOR OF No. 189 CHURCH-ST. — SECOND, THIRD, and Fourth Lofts to let; very light and desirable. Apply to HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW STORES NOS. 503 AND 505 BROADWAY, 50x200, NOS. 507 AND 509 BROADWAY, 50x200, AND NO. 511 BROADWAY, 25x200, extending through to Mercer-st; central location for dry goods business. These spacious stores, with basement and sub-basement, can be rented as a whole, or will be divided to suit tenants. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—NO. 18 WALKER-ST.—FIVE-STORY modern building; iron front. Can be rented as a whole, or will be divided. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT STAMFORD, CONN.—FOR SALE OR TO rent, furnished, a handsome residence; modern improvements; barn, stable, greenhouse, &c.; five acres of land stocked with shade and fruit trees. Address A. B. C., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier 38, N. R., foot of King-st.
MONTANA.....SATURDAY, Jan. 25, 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Feb. 4, 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....SATURDAY, Feb. 15, 9 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Feb. 25, 7:30 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, March 4, 2 P. M.

☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every facility to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room,) $55, $65, and $75. INTERMEDIATE, $40. STEERAGE, $26.
OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

CUNARD LINE.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN.
ALGERIA....WED., Jan. 22 SCYTHIA....WED., Feb. 5
PARTHIA...WED., Jan. 29 ABYSSINIA, WED., Feb. 12

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms, including a special low rate for the Fall and Winter months.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.

PASSENGERS PER "TEAM-SHIP ALGERIA" embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 2:30 P. M. on Jan. 22, 1879.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and the homeward passages.
CELTIC, Capt. GLADDELL.....Thurs., Jan. 23, 6 A. M.
BRITANNIC, Capt. PERRY.....Saturday, Feb. 1, noon.
REPUBLIC, Capt. IRVINE.....Thursday, Feb. 6, 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size, and are fitted in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $26.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. B. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From Pier No. 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Jan. 23
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Jan. 30

First Cabin, $55 to $70, according to accommodations; excursion tickets, $100 to $120. Second Cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage at lowest rates.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 73 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's pier foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.
NECKAR.....Sat., Jan. 25 MOSEL.....Sat., Feb. 8
WESER.....Sat. Feb. 1 ODER.....Sat., Feb. 15
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100
Second cabin.....60
Steerage.....30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid Steerage certificates, $30. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Jan. 25, 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, Jan. 30, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Feb. 8, 6:30 A. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Canal-st.

CABIN, $80, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
AMERIQUE, DELORD.....Thursday, Jan. 23, 6 A. M.
FRANCE, TRUDELLE.....Wednesday, Feb. 5, 3:30 P. M.
CANADA, FRANGEUL.....Wednesday, Feb. 19, 3:30 P. M.

Steamers marked thus " do not carry steerage passengers.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passengers apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS,
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Rector-st., New-York.
Devonia....Jan. 25 7 A. M. | Anchoria....Feb. 8, 6 A. M.
Ethiopia.....Feb. 1, noon. | Bolivia.....Feb. 15, noon.
Cabins, $80 to $100. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 48 North River, foot of Charles-st.
Castalia....Jan. 25, 7 A. M. | California....Feb. 1, noon.
Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
Hamburg American Packet Company's line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.
HERDER...Thurs., Jan. 23 | CIMBRIA....Thurs., Feb. 6
GELLERT...Thurs., Jan. 30 | LESSING....Thurs., Feb. 13

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100; second cabin, $60. Steerage, $30.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents. General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.
Steamers leave Jersey City, near Pavonia Ferry.
ROTTERDAM.....Wednesday, Jan. 22
W. A. SCHOLTEN.....Saturday, Feb. 1

Cabin, $65–$70. Intermediate, $45–$50. Steerage, $23.
H. GAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.
FUNCH, EDYE & CO., L. W. MORRIS,
27 So. Wm-st., Freight Agts. 30 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

NATIONAL LINE—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R. FOR LONDON. (Victoria Docks:)
"Holland, Wed., Jan. 22, 3 P. M. | Canada, Feb. 5, 11:30 A. M.
—FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—
Egypt, Sat., Feb. 1, 11:30 A.M. | Erin, Sat., Feb. 8, 6:30 A. M.
Cabin, $50 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA PORTS, AND ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING FROM PIER No. 27 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
CHARLESTON.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22
CHAMPION.....SATURDAY, Jan. 25

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination, one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading for all points at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the Pier,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent,
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

PALMETTO FREIGHT LINE.
VIA STEAM-SHIP TO CHARLESTON, S. C., and the SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD, to all points in the South and South-west.
Freight rates and insurance at lowest figures.
Bills of lading signed at Pier No. 27 North River.
CHAS. D. OWENS, General Agent,
Palmetto Freight Line,
No. 315 Broadway.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
GATE CITY, Capt. DAGGETT.....Wednesday, Jan. 22
CITY OF MACON, Capt. KEMPTON....Saturday, Jan. 25

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, Georgia and Florida Steamboat Company, and with the new and elegant iron steamer ST. JOHNS.

C. D. OWENS, GEO. YONGE, Agent,
General Agent A. & G. R. R., Ocean S. S. Co. and
No. 315 Broadway. Central R. R. of Ga.
No. 419 Broadway.

FLORIDA RAILROAD AND STEAM-SHIP LINE.
ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FLORIDA.
SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
LOWEST RATES OF FREIGHT AND PASSAGE.
Steamer ALBERT G. ATTO, Jan. 25.
And every SATURDAY thereafter.

For Fernandina direct, from Pier No. 12 N. R., at 3 P. M. Only line insuring through tickets and bills lading to all points in Florida, and on Chattahoochie, Appalachicola, and Flint Rivers, and BRUNSWICK, Ga. Insurance ½ per cent. Bills lading effected on freight for further information, through bills lading, and passage rates, apply to J. K. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., up stairs.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.
Calling at Progreso, Campeche, and Frontera.
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Saturday, Jan. 25
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only.) Thurs., Feb. 6
CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, Feb. 8

Steamer leaves New-Orleans Jan. 28 and Feb. 19 for Vera Cruz via Matamoros, Tampico, Tuspan, and connects with steamer for Havana, New-York, and above ports.
M. ALEMANDRI & BRO., Nos. 51 and 53 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.
FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO,
Connecting at St. Thomas with German steamers for Porto Rico and Spanish Main. The new first-class iron steam-ship CITY OF PARA, Capt. CARPENTER, will sail for the above ports on Wednesday, Feb. 5, at 3 P. M.

Positively no freight received after 3d. Freight must be paid in advance. Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at Roberts' Dock, Brooklyn. Insurance lower than by any other line. Shippers desiring insurance can effect same under our open policy. For freight engagements or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents. Office, Pier No. 20 East River.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship CAPULCO.....Friday, Jan. 31, noon
Connecting for South and Central American and Mexico.
From San Francisco for Japan and China:
Steam-ship CHINA.....Wednesday, March 5, noon
From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 17, noon
For freight or general information apply to Company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River, and for passage at Company's Ticket Office, No. 257 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
Steamer SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....WED., Jan. 29
Steam-ship.....SATURDAY, Feb. 1

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
FROM PIER 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodation for passengers.
S. S. SARATOGA.....Wednesday, Jan. 22
S. S. NIAGARA.....Saturday, Feb 1

Tickets issued also for
VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS
in connection with French and English S. S. Lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

METROPOLITAN
ELEVATED RAILWAY.
Open from 5:30 A. M. to 12 P. M.
RECTOR-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry, and connects with cars for South Ferry.
CORTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Communipaw Ferries.
PARK PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken.
CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferry.
FRANKLIN-ST.
GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses-Street Ferry to Jersey City, and connects with cars for Desbrosses and East Grand Street Ferries.
BLEECKER-ST.—Connects with cars for East and West.
EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Christopher-Street Ferry to Hoboken, connecting with cars for Christopher and East Tenth Street Ferries.
FOURTEENTH-ST.—Nearest point to Union-square, Wallack's and Lyceum Theatres, Academy of Music, Irving and Tammany Halls, connecting with cars for East Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries.
TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point to Booth's, St. James, and Park Theatres, Grand Opera-house, Gilsmore's Garden, and Madison Square Theatre, and Twenty-third-Street Ferry to Jersey City.
THIRTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest points to Standard, Broadway, and Fifth Avenue Theatres, Aquarium, and San Francisco Minstrels, connecting with cars for Weehawken Ferry.
FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Connects with New-York Transfer Company's cabs, for Grand Central Depot.
FIFTIETH-ST.
FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Central Park, connecting with cars of Belt Line Railroad.
For up-town trains take east-side stations.
For down-town trains take west-side stations.

FARE 10 CENTS.

Except between the hours of 5:30 and 7:30 A. M. and 5 and 7 P. M., when the fare is 5 cents.
WM. K. GARRISON, President.
M. VAN BROCKLIN, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after Jan. 13, 1879,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:12 P. M. Express at 4:30 and 8:30 P. M.; Sunday, 4:30 A. M. and 10 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7:30 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" leave New-York through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Trains arrive at Philadelphia, 4:50, 6:50, 10:40 A. M., 12:10 P. M., daily; 9:40 A. M., 6:20 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore: 6:50 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:45, 7:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 A. M. and 10:10 P. M. From Philadelphia: 4:30, 6:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:50, 6:20, 8:30, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 4:30, 6:50, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 6:20, 10:10 P. M.

Ticket offices, No. 526 and No. 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brook yn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City; and Fulton Ferry, foot of Fulton-st.

Baggage checked from residences and hotels by the Merchants' Dispatch Transportation Company, to which all orders should be addressed.

J. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE
between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after Dec. 16, 1878,

Express Trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, 10, (limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 12:01, 3:45, 3:55, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:30 P. M.,) 2, 4:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:45, 3:55, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Jan. 20, 1878, through cars will leave the Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express. Drawing-room cars to Albany and Rochester, and from Albany to Montreal via Saratoga.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with Drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica and Rutland.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with through sleeping car via St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Chicago, every day in week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.

7:30 P. M., Fast Express for Rochester and Corning via Geneva. Sleeping cars to Geneva and Rochester.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and, excepting Saturday night, to Lowville and Watertown.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 3 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY
will hereafter be known by its new name,
THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Through Trains From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago, Day Express, via Corning, connects at Hornellsville at 3 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping Coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping Coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-table and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany R. R.—8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 9 P. M. For Connecticut River R. R.—8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For New-York and New-England R. R.—8:05 A. M., 12 M., 11:35 P. M. For Norwich and Worcester R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Shore Line Division—8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Boston and New-York Air Line R. R.—9, 9:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck R. R.—5, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R. R.—8:05 A. M., 2, 4:40, 9 P. M. For New-Canaan R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40 P. M. For local trains, see time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1878.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night express, daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara, Suspension Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached. Central Eastern Office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—Passengers for this line take 8:30 A. M. and 1 P. M. express train from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:15 and 8 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, for Ladies' Specimens for this line. Watches, Jewelry, &c., bought and sold. Branch, 1,207 Broadway. LISSOCHKOK.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

ANNOUNCE THAT THE

Wholesale Departments

OF THEIR BUSINESS HAVE BEEN TRANSFERRED TO THE BUILDINGS

ON BROADWAY,

4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.,

OCCUPYING THE FOUR UPPER AND BASEMENT FLOORS, AND CONNECTED BY

THREE PASSENGER ELEVATORS.

THE WHOLESALE OFFICES

AND ENTRANCE ARE AT THE CORNER OF

Fourth-av. and 9th-st.

HOUSEKEEPING
AND
FAMILY LINENS.

FOUR HEARTLESS ROGUES.

AN ATROCIOUS CASE OF ARSON.

THE ATTEMPT TO BURN A LUDLOW-STREET TENEMENT-HOUSE—THE PERSONS IMPLICATED—ABRAHAM PERLSTEIN'S TRIAL BEGUN.

The trial of what will probably prove to be one of the most atrocious cases of arson ever committed in this City was begun before Judge Cowing in the General Sessions Court yesterday. The persons implicated are named Abraham Perlstein, Joseph Levy, Charles Bernstein, and David Freeman. They are known to the Fire Department as a gang of daring and reckless "firebugs," who have on more than one occasion defrauded insurance companies by overinsuring their effects and then setting fire to them. The plan adopted was that the member of the gang whose goods were to be set on fire was to be absent at the time, so that he could, in case of suspicion, assert his innocence and prove an alibi. It is charged by the prosecuting officers that the gang had set fire to various tenement-houses and endangered the lives of their fellow-beings, in order to possess themselves of a few hundred dollars insurance fraudulently obtained. The case was set down for trial yesterday, and Assistant District Attorney Rollins, who has tried so many important arson cases, took charge of the prosecution. Mr. Charles W. Brooke, counsel for Abraham Perlstein, demanded a separate trial for his client, and the case was accordingly placed on trial. The court-room was crowded with firemen, insurance men, and the relatives of the prisoners.

The facts of the case, as forth by Assistant District Attorney Rollins in a long opening, are as follows: On the night of Nov. 10 last, a fire was discovered in the six-story tenement-house, No. 11 Ludlow-street, in which 24 families lived. An alarm was given and the firemen speedily extinguished the flames. It was then discovered that the fire had originated on the third floor, in the three rooms occupied by a peddler named Joseph Levy and his wife. Now it happened that Levy's actions for days previous to the fire had been closely watched, as heand his alleged confederates were suspected of being a gang of organized "fire-bugs," whose object was to overinsure their effects, in order to defraud the insurance companies. In this instance Levy's effects were only worth about $200, yet they were insured for three times that amount. "It was desirable to Levy," said Mr. Rollins, "that this place should be burned, so that he could recover his insurance; but it was not desirable that he should be on hand at the time, so that he could truly swear he was absent. Therefore it was that he procured the assistance of his confederates in crime to do the job in his absence." Being under surveillance on the day of the fire, the gang were traced to their head-quarters, at No. 62 East Broadway. Bernstein, Perlstein, and Freeman were seen by employes of the Fire Department to leave this place, carrying a basket and a demijohn supposed to contain kerosene to the third floor of No. 11 Ludlow-street. They were seen to unlock the door of Levy's apartments, which the latter had by previous arrangement vacated. Perlstein was seen to pull down the blinds, and so certain did the watchers feel that arson was being perpetrated that they went to the nearest enginehouse and cautioned them to be on the look-out for a conflagration in No. 11 Ludlow-street. The foreman called his men to their posts, hitched up the horses, and for 10 minutes awaited the promised alarm. The alarm did come, and so speedily, too, that the fire must have been initiated in its presence felt. The firemen knew exactly where to look for the fire, and when they burst open the doors undeniable evidence of incendiarism met their gaze. The floor was saturated with kerosene, every article of furniture was impregnated with the same inflammable fluid, and fires had been started in three distinct places. The fire having been arrested in its inception was speedily subdued, and overwhelming evidence of a fiendish crime was discovered. The firemen departed, and at midnight the three conspirators met at the house of Perlstein, and after spending two hours together, separated. Next morning the entire gang were arrested at their head-quarters on East Broadway, and charged with arson. They denied that they had been engaged in any conspiracy; indeed, they denied knowing each other at all, and branded as a falsehood the statement that they had visited Levy's premises. The evidence against them, however, was overwhelming, and all four were indicted by the Grand Jury for arson in the first degree. "What a dreadful picture," he presented to you," said Mr. Rollins in concluding his opening. "What a drama of crime—a drama that if presented on the stage would be looked upon as unreal. I hold that in the person of the prisoner at the bar you see one of the worst criminals that ever stood in a court of justice. The man who would participate in the burning of that crowded tenementhouse, with its 24 families, containing scores of helpless little children, is guilty of as atrocious a crime as ever disgraced civilization, and I know that if you believe from the evidence which I shall present to you that this man has done what I have charged him with, you will, with honest satisfaction and gratification find him guilty of arson in the first degree."

The first witness examined was Fire Marshal Rhelden, who detailed the evidence of arson discovered by him in Levy's apartments after the fire had been extinguished. The Marshal also exhibited a map showing the location of the various and distinct fires as they existed when discovered. Several inmates of the house No. 11 Ludlow-street were then examined, and the court adjourned until to-day.

NO NEW PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

THE MEASURE DEFEATED BY A CLOSE VOTE —THE COMMISSION BUSINESS SAID TO HAVA REACHED ITS MAXIMUM.

The speculative furor on the Produce Exchange yesterday was supplemented by an excitement scarcely less absorbing over the ballot as to whether or not steps should be taken at once to provide for the erection of a new Exchange building. It was confidently believed by the progressive party that they would have no difficulty in securing a large majority of votes; but the conservatives issued a circular yesterday giving nine reasons why the plan proposed should not be accepted. These were: That property south of Wall-street will probably be lower in price; that there is nothing to warrant a rise in values in this locality; that cash-down purchases can be made as favorably at any future time as at present; that the loss of interest, the payment of taxes, &c., until it should be decided to build would diminish the present income of the Exchange and compel an assessment or involve a bonded debt; that the assess, if allowed to remain on interest, will in time, together with the present building, be sufficient to defray the whole cost of ground and building; that there is reason to fear that the Exchange has reached its maximum of business and membership, the development of transportation facilities making this port simply a transfer point, and doing away with the intervention of commission merchants as buyers or sellers of large quantities of grain, provisions, &c.; that it would be more in keeping with sound policy to let the membership initiate the movement than to have it pressed upon them by the Board of Managers; that the plan as submitted was open to abuse and favoritism, and gave the members, as a body, no voice in the future disposal of the fund; and that it would be much better to ask for proposals for the purchase of real estate, the members to have the right to determine which to accept. These arguments captured the wavering, and the result was the defeat of the measure by a vote of 637 in favor to 693 against. The provision men, who occupy the lower and worst ventilated floor of the Exchange, were largely in favor of a new building. When the result was announced they laid the blame of their defeat upon the grain men, who deal on the upper floor, which has a lofty ceiling, and threatened to take measures to force a change of places, and thus give their opponents a chance to "see how it is themselves."

A NEW SUPERVISOR OF THE CITY RECORD.

The Mayor, the Commissioner of Public Works, and the Corporation Counsel met yesterday as the *City Record* Commission for the purpose of receiving an answer from Mr. Charles F. Wood in reply to their communication requesting him to show cause why he should not be removed from the office of Supervisor of the *City Record* on the ground of inefficiency. Mr. Wood, in his answer, requested that any charges against him be specified, and that he be furnished with a copy of them. The board then sent Mr. James E. Morrison, the Mayor's private secretary, for Mr. Wood, but he was not at his office. Mr. Morrison subsequently met him in the City Hall Park, and informed him that the Commissioners desired him to appear before them. Mr. Wood, however, declined to accompany the Secretary, remarking that he would not appear before the board except with or by counsel. When this fact was communicated by Mr. Morrison to the Commissioners, they adopted a resolution removing Mr. Wood, and Mr. Thomas Costigan was appointed to fill the vacancy. Mr. Costigan was formerly a member of the Legislature from this City, and during his term in the Assembly he presented several notable measures relating to the reorganization of our local Government, one of them being widely known as "the Costigan bill." He commenced life as a journalist, and is a member of the New-York Bar. Last Fall he was actively identified with the movement of the Independent Democracy against Tammany.

THE RAID ON THE COUNTERFEITERS.

Jacob Ott, the lithograph printer, who was arrested by the Secret Service officers on Monday evening, on a charge of being implicated in the operations of Charles Ulrich and Henry C. Cole, the expert counterfeiters, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Deuel yesterday. Assistant United States Attorney Wetherbee appeared for the Government, and ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer for the prisoner. When the Commissioner called the case, Mr. Wetherbee said he would be compelled to ask for an adjournment of the examination for a day or two, in consequence of the absence of the principal witness for the prosecution. Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer said he was ready to proceed at once, and he thought the Government, when it initiates a proceeding against an individual, should certainly not plead inability to prepare, with such vast resources at its command. He was ready to show that Ott was absolutely and entirely innocent, and that this remarkable activity of the Secret Service officials would in the end amount to a useless and senseless demonstration. He had often been accommodated by the United States Attorney, however, and he would consent to an adjournment, on the prosecution stipulating that during the interval no attempt should be made by the officials to "spirit" the prisoners away to Philadelphia, as he had heard was intended to be done. The stipulation being agreed to, the examination was adjourned.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

FIRST MEETING OF THE NEW BODY FOR 1879—A LARGE NUMBER OF CONTESTED SEATS—NO ORGANIZATION YET EFFECTED —EULOGY OF CONKLING.

The Republican Central Committee of the City of New-York for the year 1879 held its first meeting last night at Republican head-quarters, and took steps toward forming a permanent organization. All the leading members of the party in this City were present. Joseph C. Pinckney, as Chairman of the last Central Committee, called the meeting to order, and Solon B. Smith, as Secretary of the committee of 1878, called the roll of delegates, 145 members answering to their names. When the names of Col. George Bliss, Jacob Hess, and Sheridan Shook were called there was some applause, and when, a few minutes later, Gen. Chester A. Arthur and Col. Bliss, entered the hall there was a hearty demonstration of welcome tendered them. When the Chairman asked if there were any protests from contesting delegates or delegations, the Secretary announced that the entire delegations from the Third, Fifth, Eighth, and Fifteenth Assembly Districts were contested, and the protests filed in the usual form. From the Sixth Assembly District there was a protest and notice of contest, signed by Henry A. Smith and Horace H. Nelson, against the admission of John Hunt and Patrick Clark as delegates. The protest sets up the provisions of Article 14 of the constitution of the committee, in respect to the eligibility of delegates holding office under Democratic authority and appointment, and charges that Hunt is an employe of the Dock Department and Clark of the Street-cleaning Bureau, and that both men are, therefore, ineligible. An individual protest was filed also by Samuel Hamilton and John Fricke, of the Fifteenth Assembly District, against the admission as delegates of Sheridan Shook and Adam Rohe, charging that they are ineligible because they are not duly elected members of the district association. A protest signed by Christopher Pullman and Francis B. Nugent, of the Eighteenth Assembly District, against the admission of John R. Lawrence and David Milliken, was also announced. The contestants charge that Lawrance and Milliken were not duly elected at the primary, but that they were counted in after the polls had been closed by James R. Cosgrove and the other inspectors of election. A protest against the admission of Benjamin B. Sealey, as a delegate from the Twenty-third Ward, was also filed, and alleged that he is not a resident of the district, and therefore ineligible. On motion, all contested seats were directed to be referred to the Committee on Contested Seats as soon as such committee shall have been appointed.

The Chairman announced that, under the authority conferred upon him as Chairman of the last Central Committee, he would appoint the Committee on Contested Seats, and would make the appointments public through the press before the next meeting of the Central Committee.

John D. Lawson, delegate from the Seventh District, offered a series of resolutions eulogistic of the abilities and public services of Roscoe Conkling, and congratulating the State and the country on his re-election to the United States Senate for a third term, and moved their adoption.

Col. Charles S. Spencer seconded the motion in a brief speech, and said that when the Lieutenant-Governor at noon to-day announced the election of Roscoe Conkling to the United State Senate, the news would *gladden* the heart of the entire country.

Gen. George W. Palmer, of the Eighty-first Assembly District, said Senator Conkling did not need the commendation conveyed by the resolutions—his commendation existed in the fact that he was elected by the unanimous vote of the whole Republican caucus at Albany. This was no time to make distinctions, but in such a superb exhibition of strength and unity all might be stimulated to stand by the entire administration of the Republican Party.

The resolutions were then put to a vote of the committee, and were unanimously adopted.

On motion, it was ordered that when the committee adjourn it adjourn subject to the call of the present Chairman, and the committee then adjourned.

DEARER FOOD.

A BULL MOVEMENT IN PROVISIONS AND BREADSTUFFS—FAILURE OF A BEAR.

Provisions, particularly pork and lard, have touched lower prices during the past season than ever before. When the recent snow blockade occurred, speculators, deeming it a favorable opportunity for a grand bull movement, induced a number of outside capitalists—Wall-street men, and others with money seeking investment—to join them, on the representation that there would be great difficulty in making deliveries; that the forthcoming hog statistics would show a short crop; that the quality of pork coming forward would be of a poor quality; that owners of live hogs were reluctant to part with their goods in view of the low prices offered, and the cheapness of corn, and so on. During the past 10 or 12 days there has, consequently, been an exceedingly active speculation for a rise in provisions based on these reports. The movement culminated yesterday, on more favorable foreign advices, a better export demand, and easier money. Pork has advanced from $2 to $2 25 per barrel, and lard from 75 to 87 cents per 100 pounds. The advance yesterday alone was on pork from 40 to 50 cents per barrel, and on lard 20 cents per 100 pounds. In Chicago, where the movement originated, the market for pork, for March delivery, opened yesterday at 20 cents, advanced to 55 and 65 cents, and closed at 45 cents bid. Lard advanced 17½ cents. Consolidated Pools were formed yesterday for the first time, and speculation in them was very active. Wheat advanced from ½ to 1 cent per bushel, and options on corn from ¼ to ½ a cent. Both kinds of grain were very strong. All the transactions on 'Change during the day were characterized by much excitement.

George D. Hencken, provision-dealer, of No. 214 First-avenue, notified the Produce Exchange yesterday of his inability to meet his engagements. He was a large speculator in pork and lard on the bear side, and is credited with having made profits on his contracts during the past Summer of over $20,000. He was caught badly in the rise, and was obliged to suspend, with liabilities estimated at $35,000. These are distributed among a great many creditors, and the market will consequently not be affected.

WHAT KILLED MR. ROCKWELL.

At a meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Health yesterday, a long report was received from Sanitary Inspector Raymond in reference to the causes which led to the death of the late James S. Rockwell, a millionaire, who owned one of the finest houses on Brooklyn Heights. Within a short time there were seven cases of diphtheria and scarlatina in Mr. Rockwell's house, two of which proved fatal, the owner being one of the victims. The report set forth that the house was furnished with all the traps and other appliances known to plumbers, but all the pipes were drained by a 6-inch pipe which descended perpendicularly—the house being on a great height—into the common sewer in Furman-street. This pipe was not trapped, and all the poisonous gases from the Furman-street sewer flowed freely into the house. The theory of the Sanitary Inspector is that some of the pipes in the house became unsealed, and that the temperature of the rooms being kept at about 70°, while the temperature outside was frequently at zero, a vacuum was produced and the poisonous gases drawn into the house. The report recommended changes in the plumbing of the house, and the trapping of the sewer leading to the Furman-street sewer on the outside of the house. The recommendations contained in the report were adopted.

DEATH FROM EXPOSURE.

Messrs. Kiernan and Devine, residents of Flatbush, Long Island, found a woman named Mary Bromley lying in the snow on Albany-avenue, near Webster-street, on Saturday night. She was thinly clad, without shoes or stockings, and so benumbed from exposure that she was unable to speak. Devine raised the woman on his back and carried her to a house near by occupied by a family named Leonard. A wake was in progress in the house, and the young man who opened the door refused the woman admittance, saying that "one wake was enough at a time." The woman was subsequently taken to the Kings County Hospital in a cart, but when they came to lift her out of the cart she was dead. Yesterday the Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death from exposure.

THE INDICTED BROOKLYN OFFICERS.

The trial of Commissioners Flaherty and Bennett, of the Brooklyn Board of City Works, and Messrs. Milne and Dody, subordinate officers of same department, was fixed by Judge Nelson, in the City Court, yesterday, for the third Monday in February. Counsel for the accused objected to the jurisdiction of the court, on the ground that the indictments were found by the Court of Sessions Grand Jury, and then transferred to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, where argument on a demurrer was heard and pleas put in, then transferred back to the Court of Sessions, and from that court sent to the City Court. Counsel asserted that there was no authority for sending the indictments back to the Court of Sessions, and, consequently, that court had no power to send them to the City Court. It was further claimed that the pleas being accepted in the Oyer and Terminer after hearing of argument on demurrer, the trial was, to all intents and purposes, begun in that court, and could not be continued in another court. Judge Nelson desired counsel on both sides to hand in memoranda of authorities.

SEXTON ENTERS THE LISTS.

HE IS READMITTED TO THE TOURNAMENT.

THE SECOND DAY OF THE BILLIARD CONTESTS—RUDOLPHE WINS A TIRESOME GAME WITH GALLAGHER—DALY'S BRILLIANT PLAY WITH HEISER.

The second day of the Brunswick and Balke Tournament, held at Cooper Institute yesterday, brought about an increase of the list of contestants, which will be hailed with pleasure by all lovers of the game. William Sexton, conscious of the consequence that would attend his rash act in breaking his pledge and retiring at the last moment from the tournament, has reflected upon his conduct, and adopted the manly course of atoning to the best of his ability for an action that was denounced far and wide. Yesterday afternoon he attended a private meeting of the contestants, and in their presence signed the following letter:

The Messrs. Brunswick and Balke:

GENTLEMEN: My health having greatly improved within the past few days, and being anxious to aid the success of the tournament so brilliantly inaugurated, I desire to reconsider my withdrawal from the list of contestants therein, and if agreeable to you and the players, and not too late, I would be glad to carry out my original engagement. In the event of receiving a favorable reply, I will do everything in my power to further the interests of the tournament. Respectfully,

WILLIAM SEXTON.

The players and managers at once readmitted Sexton, and thus have secured to the public the longwished-for opportunity of witnessing the meeting between him and his adversary, Jacob Schaefer. Sexton will play George Slosson this evening. The afternoon game yesterday was between A. P. Rudolphe and Thomas F. Gallagher, of St. Louis. The contest began with the selection of Mr. Eugene Carter as umpire for "Tom" Gallagher and E. M. Smith for Rudolphe. Mr. Geary was referee and Mr. G. H. Ellis marker. Gallagher winning the lead, took the white ball, and retired after making a counting stroke from the string. Rudolphe repeatedly chalked his cue on its tip and side, and whitened his fingers with powdered chalk, but though he played carefully, the balls rolled badly. Gallagher, whose curly head rose above the polished surface of a high linen collar, got his cue in correct swing after a while, and gathered a neat 21 in the third inning, while the long-whiskered Frenchman stood cautiously watching him, and Sexton, sitting with some friends, looked on with a critical eye. Neither player seemed able to gain control of the ivories for many innings, and although a fine shot was made at rare intervals, the play was, as a rule, very poor, and not much above that of any fair amateur. Gallagher in his twenty-first inning got the balls into position on the bottom rail, after making a great "scratch," and began to roll them slowly and carefully toward the left side rail. They "broke" as they reached the side rail, but on his ninety-ninth shot he gathered them, and, amid applause, began another period of delicate "nursing." Gallagher kept up until the balls again broke, and he retired after scoring 183.

It was now the Frenchman's turn, and he soon gathered the ivories and began some delicate "nursing," "varying the balls" broke," with some bold open-table play for position. He retired after netting 110 points, with a score 113 less than his opponent's. Indifferent play was now begun and continued tediously until Rudolphe ventured to accompany with a brilliant run of 159, during the progress of which he excited great laughter by saying, as he began to "nurse" after running 100: "It's a pity to see the game reduced to this [nursing]. I don't call it brilliant, do it." After some further skirmishing on both sides, Rudolphe closed the game with a run of 82, beating his adversary 161 points. Following is the score:

Rudolphe—1, 5, 7, 6, 8, 3, 1, 1, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 3, 5, 3, 12, 8, 0, 7, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 19, 2, 4, 8, 11, 18, 159, 0, 0, 47, 19, 7, 15, 0, 82—800.

Gallagher—1, 6, 5, 21, 7, 3, 13, 0, 0, 0, 2, 9, 3, 2, 27, 2, 2, 0, 0, 1, 183, 7, 1, 0, 1, 2, 1, 3, 32, 0, 26, 4, 0, 2, 48, 1, 6, 18, 0, 0—439.

Winner's average, 15; loser's, 10 39-40.

Best runs—Rudolphe, 159, 110, 82; Gallagher, 183, 48.

Time of game—3 hours and 10 minutes.

Randolph Heiser, the young Bostonian, and Maurice Daly, the young Chicagoan, the latter of whom played an unusually brilliant and rapid game, crossed cues in the evening. Heiser won the "bank," and counted from the string and made 6 points, Daly following with 2. Heiser made a fine run of 92 points, the majority of which were scored on the open table. In his tenth inning, Heiser played a very difficult "draw" that brought the ivories together on the right side rail, and then followed a glimpse of his powers at delicate "nursing," and his strength on the open table, at "banks," "cushion," "draw" and "masse" shots. He retired after counting 62. He guarded his unisex on difficult occasions with fine "safety" play, in which course he was justified, as he was playing an adversary who was taking no chances, but he was too frightened to play well. Daly soon gathered the balls, and again he came very fine rail "nursing," turning the lower right-hand corner with ease, and driving the ivories rapidly toward the top of the table. By the time they reached the top Daly had piled out 100 points, and the player still had them under perfect control, and rolled them over to the top rail, and across to the left side rail, near the middle of which they "broke." After 168 had been counted he drove unsuccessfully to gather them, and retired after counting 175, the score standing Daly 553 to Heiser's 77. At this stage the announcement of Sexton's re-entry into the tournament was made, and greeted with great applause. After some unsteady play on both sides, Daly gathered the balls upon the rail once more, and, with a run of 37, closed the game in the twentieth inning, beating Heiser exactly 500 points, and making the largest average ever gained on a quick-cushion table. The following is the score:

Daly—3, 0, 0, 82, 0, 6, 11, 36, 1, 0, 0, 6, 0, 0, 233, 175, 2, 2, 6, 37—600.

Heiser—6, 0, 0, 0, 3, 0, 0, 1, 0, 62, 2, 2, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 15, 0, 7—100.

Winner's average, 30; loser's, 5.

Best Runs—Daly, 233, 175, 82; Heiser, 62.

Time of Game—1 hour and 30 minutes.

This afternoon Gallagher will play Garnier.

DINNER TO LEON CHOTTEAU.

A complimentary dinner was given to M. Leon Chotteau in the saloon of the transatlantic steamer L'Amérique last evening. Among the 30 gentlemen present were M. Louis de Bébian, agent of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique; Capt. De Lort, of the steamer L'Amérique; Mr. William Appleton, of the firm of D. Appleton & Co.; Mr. Nathan Appleton, of Boston; Mr. Paul Forbes, Mr. G. L. Fenardent, and others. The dinner, which was entirely informal, and intended as a compliment to M. Chotteau, was served and thoroughly enjoyed by all present. When the *menu* had been exhausted, Mr. Nathan Appleton, Capt. De Lort, and others spoke in French, and were followed by M. Chotteau, who proposed the American Press. Responding to M. Chotteau said that, as a journalist himself, he desired to speak in the highest terms of the energy of the American press, and relied upon its aid to effect a commercial treaty between France and America. His remarks were much applauded, and were responded to briefly by M. Menier. M. Chotteau said that he, in conjunction with Mr. Nathan Appleton, had spoken before the Boards of Trade in a large number of French towns, and had been received most cordially. He proposed to do the same in the principal cities of this country. M. Chotteau will remain in this City until Thursday or Friday, when he will take his departure for Washington.

THE OLD GUARD RECEPTION.

Great preparations have been made to make the civic and military reception of the Old Guard tomorrow evening a highly successful affair. Many of the best military organizations of the country will be represented, and a number of them have already arrived in this City. Among these are the Boston Light Infantry, Seventh Regiment Veterans, Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, Twenty-second Regiment Worcester Continentals, Twenty-third, Thirteenth and, Fourteenth Regiments of Brooklyn, New-Haven Grays, United Train of Artillery of Providence, Amoskeag Veterans, Ninth Regiment, Albany Burgesses Corps, Twelfth Regiment, officers of the United States Army and Navy, Troy Citizens' Corps, Utica Citizens' Corps, Washington Light Infantry of Charleston, Seventy-first Regiment Providence Light Infantry, Maryland Fifth Regiment, National Lancers of Boston, the State Fencibles of Philadelphia, and Governor's rates and suites. The prestige the "Old Guard" enjoys among our best society-people speaks well for a brilliant gathering. The great demand for tickets has necessitated a limitation, and only a few boxes are unsold.

TAXATION OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The cases of the people on the relation of the Manhattan Insurance Company and of the Niagara Insurance Company against the Tax Commissioners, decided by the Court of Appeals yesterday, are of great importance both from the questions decided and the amount of money involved. The fire insurance companies, 52 in number, brought writs of certiorari to review the assessments of their personal estate for the purpose of taxation made by the Tax Commissioners for the year 1878. The companies made returns under the provisions of the general insurance law to the Commissioners, by which it appeared that they possessed either very little taxable property, or, as in several cases, none at all. The Commissioners compared these returns with the annual reports of the companies made to the Superintendent of Insurance, and in every case assessed for a much larger sum than was stated in the return. The companies claimed that there was error and that the Commissioners were bound by the returns. They also claimed that the whole amount of the premiums on unexpired risks and policies held by them should be deducted from their taxable property, and that United States securities should be deducted at their market value. The Commissioners allowed one-half of such unearned premiums as a contingent liability, and deducted such sum and the amount of United States bonds held by the companies at their face from the gross amount of their taxable personal property. The two cases named were selected as test cases, and the Court of Appeals has on all points affirmed the action of the Commissioners. The amount of the tax levy for the year 1878 involved in these decisions is about $240,000. The cases were argued by William Allen Butler for the companies and John Alexander Beall, Assistant Corporation Counsel, for the Commissioners.

FIRE IN ELIZABETH, N. J.

THE ARCADE PARTIALLY DESTROYED—THE OPERA-HOUSE GUTTED—THE LOSSES AND INSURANCE.

The largest private building in Elizabeth, N. J., known as the Arcade, was discovered to be on fire yesterday at 10:30 A. M., the alarm being given by its owner, Hon. Amos Clark, Jr., who found smoke issuing from a garret of the building. The Volunteer Fire Department promptly responded, and five steamers, two hose, and two hook and ladder companies did excellent service, and by 1 o'clock the fire was extinguished. The flames were confined to the upper or fourth story of the building, and are supposed to have originated from a defective flue, and to have extended into a garret which was over the entire building. From this they reached downward into the Opera-house, which was on the third and fourth floors of the building, and completely gutted it. The scenery, curtains, and wood-work of the stage, which were in the front of the building, gave light fuel to the flames, and they poured out of the windows with such force that it was supposed no part of the edifice could be saved. The roof, covered with tin, quickly fell in, but in so doing afforded an opportunity to the firemen to pour in water from above, and thus the flames were checked. The building was of Philadelphia brick, with stone trimmings, and was erected by Mr. Clark in 1868 and 1869 at a cost of $150,000. It was situated near the railroad depot, and had a frontage of 65 feet on Broad-street, while it extended back 180 feet, with a side frontage of 90 feet on West Grand-street. The Broad-street part comprised an entrance and two stores on the first floor, while the back portion had a side entrance on West Grand-street, and was built as an arcade, with a large space in the centre. Here was situated the Post Office, and on the first alarm Postmaster Harris called together his six letter-carriers and four clerks, and had everything removed from the office, save the safe. A temporary Post Office was established in a store near by, and there was little or no interruption in the business. As the Post Office room was only damaged by water, it will be reoccupied in less than a week.

The two stores on the first floor were occupied by S. M. Clark, tailor, and D. C. Hayes, grocer. Clark removed his goods with little or no damage, but Hayes estimates his loss, which was principally by water, at from $2,000 to 2,500, on which he is fully insured. In the Arcade were the rooms of the Conservatory of Music, Masonic Hall, Elizabeth Glee Club, Western Union Telegraph office, that of Amos Clark, Jr., and others. As the Arcade proper was only injured by water, the loss on rooms and contents is confined to but small. The building of the First National Bank occupies a niche taken out of the Opera house and Arcade building on the front and side, but a strong partition wall saved it, although the bank officers removed their valuables to the other bank, so that their business might not be interrupted if the worst happened. In the basement of the bank building are the offices of the Dime Savings Bank, but they suffered no damage. In the upper stories were lawyers' offices, and these suffered some damage from water. The Opera-house was the only part of the large structure that suffered from fire, and that is only destroyed from the floor up. Mr. Clark expresses his intention to refit the Opera-house at once, and estimates the cost at fully $35,000. On the entire building he is insured for $51,000, but he cannot at present tell how much of this is on the Opera-house and how much on the Arcade. He thinks, however, that he is insured for an amount sufficient to rebuild the Opera-house. Following is a list of the insurance on Mr. Clark's building:

Firemen's Trust, New-York	$2,500
Produce Exchange, New-York	4,000
Lafayette, New-York	5,000
Guardian, New-York	2,500
Kings County, Brooklyn	2,500
Franklin, New-York	2,500
Commercial Union, New-York	5,000
Columbia, New-York	2,500
Lamar, New-York	3,000
Montauk, Brooklyn	2,500
Adriatic, New-York	2,500
Transatlantic	2,500
Spring, New-York	2,500
Liverpool, London and Globe	2,500
Manhattan, New-York	2,500
German American, New-York	1,500
Royal, England	2,500
Manufacturer's, Newark, N. J	2,500
Total	$51,000

THE PINCKNEY TRIAL CLOSED.

DAMAGING TESTIMONY GIVEN ON REBUTTAL —THE REPORT TO BE SUBMITTED ON FRIDAY.

Alexander Lamont, a lawyer, gave some very damaging testimony on Monday last, at his residence, No. 868 Lexington-avenue, against Civil Justice Walter S. Pinckney. Mr. Lamont has been ill about six weeks, and the prosecution, in closing their side of the case, reserved the right of examining him at any future time before submitting the Referee's report to the Supreme Court, General Term. Mr. Lamont testified that he tried a large number of cases in Justice Pinckney's court, and that on many occasions he had seen him intoxicated on the bench; he mentioned several dates, including May 1, Sept. 27 and 29, 1877, and Feb. 7 and May 29, 1878; on one of these occasions a suit for the recovery of a small sum of money was tried, and judgment was rendered for the plaintiff; a Marshal named Kennedy hearing that a horse and wagon belonging to the defendant were standing in front of the Court-house, went out to levy on it; Justice Pinckney left the bench, bare-headed, and ran out on the sidewalk and stopped the proceeding, informing the Marshal and the plaintiff that the horse did not belong to the defendant; he afterward invited the plaintiff into his private office and tried to settle the case. Mr. Lamont also testified that he personally accused Justice Pinckney of drunkenness on the bench, and that Pinckney did not deny it. In his cross-examination the witness said that the reason he made memorandums of the dates on which he had seen the Justice drunk, was that, believing he was not only a drunkard, but also dishonest in his judicial practices, he [the witness] had resolved to institute, on his personal responsibility, proceedings for the removal of Pinckney from the bench. Mr. Lamont gave the names of a number of persons, who, he said, were able to corroborate his assertions. The further hearing of the case was resumed and closed yesterday at the office of Corporation Counsel Whitney. A statement of the amount of business transacted in the Seventh District Court during the year 1877 was submitted, from which it appeared that 1,824 cases were disposed of; this number included 655 inquests and 1,23 cases settled out of court. Of the remainder, Justice Pinckney tried 374; Justice Gedney, 164; Justice Dinkel, 218; Justice Parker, 103; Justice Callahan, 37; Justice Flanagan, 40; Justice Campbell, 44, and Justice Kelly, 49.

James R. Davies, having sworn that he never saw Justice Pinckney under the influence of drink on the bench, Cornelius Farley, a Marshal, was called in rebuttal. He testified that he had seen Davies standing near Justice Pinckney when the latter was under the influence of liquor, and that he [Davies] was aware of the fact that the Justice was drunk; on one occasion the lawyers dragged the Justice off the bench, and Davies, who was standing near by, announced to the litigants that he would take care of the papers in all the cases. Clerk Patrick Anthony and Michael Angermann, formerly interpreter of the court, gave similar testimony. The former testified that more than half a dozen times Davies, observing the Justice's condition, had him removed from the bench and placed on a sofa in his private office. A recess was taken at 3 P. M. to await the arrival of Mr. Reavey, of counsel for the defense, who it was expected would examine Justice Pinckney in his own behalf. Neither Mr. Reavey nor the Justice having put in an appearance up to 3:45 P. M. the Referee closed the case, and announced his intention of presenting the report in the case to the General Term on Friday morning. Should Justice Pinckney, in the mean time, signify his desire to testify, the case will be reopened for the purpose of placing his evidence on the record.

FAILURE OF A GLASS WORKS FIRM.

The failure of John B. Doblemann, of No. 35 Warren-street, proprietor of the Doblemann Flint Glass Works at No. 214 Plymouth-street, Brooklyn, is announced. The liabilities are estimated at $60,000, and the assets, which consist of real estate, machinery, stock, and receivables, are nominally valued at $100,000. He has been in the glass manufacturing business many years, but for a long time past has had no credit rating, on account of financial embarrassment. He was formerly President of the Dorflinger Glass Company and of the Doblemann Flint Glass Company, and when the latter failed a year ago he endeavored to retrieve its losses. He assumed the compromise at 50 cents on the dollar, and paid the first installment. The second becomes due next month, and, being unable to meet the notes, Mr. Doblemann yesterday made an assignment to John G. Walsh.

STILL RUINING THE HARBOR.

The Pilot Commissioners yesterday received a report from the pilot of the British bark Piscitagua, saying that at 3:30 P. M. on Jan. 12, while coming up the harbor, he saw three scows dumping garbage into the Bay at the Narrows. The Secretary was directed to notify the Police Commissioners of this violation of the law by their agents. Inspector Conway reported four sunken vessels removed from the harbor during the week, and that another—the canal-boat Morris, sunk in Buttermilk Channel—is now being raised.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

All the mail trains to this City are now running on schedule time.

Nathaniel D. Bush and Thomas Long were yesterday reappointed patrolmen by the Police Commissioners.

The dead body of a newly born infant was found yesterday in an ash-barrel at No. 123 West Forty-seventh-street and sent to the Morgue.

The officers of the New-York City Insurance Company state that their entire loss by the late Worth-street fire will not exceed the sum of $5,000.

An assignment for the benefit of creditors from John Wolf and Abraham Levy, composing the firm of Wolf & Levy, to Isidore Loewenthal, was filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

The fourth annual reunion of the William Herring Class Union will be held at the Coleman House this evening. The society is composed of gentlemen who were formerly the pupils of Assistant District Attorney Herring in one of the public schools.

The Lincoln Club, composed of colored Republicans of the Fifteenth Ward, fired an artillery salute yesterday afternoon at Washington-square in honor of the renomination of Senator Conkling. The salute consisted of one gun for each vote cast for Mr. Conkling in the caucus.

The funeral of ex-Sheriff Matthew T. Brennan will take place at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Mott-street, to-morrow morning, where a solemn requiem mass will be sung by Vicar-General Quinn. The interior of the edifice is to be draped in mourning, and a select choir will perform the musical services.

Margaret L. Reilly, widow of the fireman John Reilly, who was killed by the falling walls at the Broadway fire a week ago, applied to the Surrogate yesterday for letters of administration on her husband's estate. She has five children, and the letters are merely to enable her to draw the salary due her husband.

Sanitary Inspector Bryant reported to the Board of Health yesterday that there were large accumulations of stable manure on the wharves at the foot of West Thirty-seventh and West Thirty-eighth streets, but owing to the cold weather and the ice in the river the accumulations could not be removed at present.

The funeral of the late John Blair Scribner, senior member of the firm of Charles Scribner's Sons, will take place to-morrow at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Church of the Covenant, Park-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street. A meeting of the New-York publishers will be held to-day at Leavitt's sales-rooms, in Astor-place, to take action in regard to Mr. Scribner's funeral.

The Board of Directors of the Young Men's Christian Association, at their regular meeting on Monday evening, re-elected all the old officers for the present year, as follows: President, Elbert B. Monroe; Vice-President, William E. Dodge, Jr.; Corresponding Secretary, Robert R. McBurney; Recording Secretary, James A. Bennett; Treasurer, Jacob F. Wyckoff.

Dr. Day, Sanitary Superintendent, reported yesterday that for the week ending 18th inst. there were reported at the Sanitary Bureau 9 cases of typhoid fever, 204 cases of scarlet fever, 5 cases of cerebo-spinal meningitis, 6 cases of measles, and 52 cases of diphtheria. Yesterday 4 new cases of scarlet fever and 8 cases of diphtheria were reported, and 11 deaths from scarlet fever and 5 from diphtheria occurred.

Mr. E. R. Powers, the efficient Superintendant of the Cotton Exchange, having recently been appointed by Col. Cruger Commissary of Subsistance of the Twelfth Regiment, National Guard, the members of the Exchange clubbed together and purchased a complete sword and equipments, which they presented to him after the close of business yesterday afternoon. Mr. James A. Beall acted as spokesman, and Mr. Powers returned thanks in a neat speech. The usual festivities followed.

The fourth anniversary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children will be held at Chickering Hall Tuesday evening next. The following gentlemen have accepted invitations to deliver addresses: Hon. John R. Brady, Rev. C. D. W. Bridgman, Joseph H. Choate, Rev. Edward McGlynn, Lewis L. Delafield, Rev. Henry S. Jacobs, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, Rev. John P. Newman, Gen. Horace Porter, and Rev. Charles C. Tiffany. A select musical entertainment will also be given.

An application

The New-York Times.

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GEN. ARTHUR'S SUSPENSION.

HIS REPLY TO SECRETARY SHERMAN'S CHARGES.

THE DOCUMENT DESCRIBED AS A COMPLETE REFUTATION OF THE ADMINISTRATION STATEMENTS — GEN. ARTHUR NOT IN WASHINGTON—ACTING-COLLECTOR MERRITT LOBBYING FOR HIS OWN CONFIRMATION—THE MATTER TO BE DISPOSED OF TO-DAY BY THE COMMERCE COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—For some purpose of their own, not yet fully understood in Washinington, the friends of acting Collector Merritt, who is here with a large troop of personal supporters, are endeavoring to create the impression that Gen. Arthur is also here, and that he will appear in person tomorrow before the Committee on Commerce to defend himself against the charges which Secretary Sherman has made touching his management of the New-York Custom-house. A story to this effect has been widely circulated during the day, and has been credited by some persons who are not easily deceived. It has further been stated that the Committee on Commerce has informed the Secretary of the Treasury that he will be required to appear before that committee to-morrow, and, either in person or by counsel, give proof of the charges which he has brought against Gen. Arthur and Mr. Cornell. There is no truth in either of these stories. Gen. Arthur is not now in Washington. He has not been here since the meeting of Congress, and it is not probable that he will be until the Senate has acted upon the nomination of acting Collector Merritt. The facts in the case are that the Committee on Commerce has received Gen. Arthur's reply to the Sherman charges; that the whole matter will be considered at the regular meeting of the committee to be held to-morrow morning, and that, in all probability, the Custom-house case will be finally disposed of at the next executive session of the Senate.

Gen. Arthur's answer is now in the possession of the Chairman of the committee, Mr. Conkling, and has been seen by one or two of the prominent Republican Senators. It is described as a document of great force, clear and straight-forward in statement, and full of evidence which will prove conclusively that the charges brought by Mr. Sherman "by order of the President" and to sustain the action of the Administration, are either absolutely false or entirely unworthy of consideration. It will appear from it that the Secretary must have had very little knowledge of the official figures, when he charged that the cost of collecting the revenue was greater under Gen. Arthur than under Merritt, and that, in fact, such was not the case. To prove what, to speak mildly, may be called the Secretary's error, the answer makes specific and detailed reference to the official records. As to the charge that the amount of revenue received at the Custom-house under one Administration was greater than under another, it is stated significantly, and with not a little sly humor, that the importers, merchants, and traders of the country, and not the Collectors of Customs, are responsible for the quantity of goods imported and the amount of duty received.

The answer completely demolishes one portion of the Secretary's labored accusation, by proving conclusively, and by reference to documents on file in Mr. Sherman's own office, that all the reforms recommended by the Jay Commission, and many others in addition, had long before been proposed by Collector Arthur; that, in fact, he had specified how such reforms might be carried out, and that the Treasury Department had given no attention to his advice, subsequently, however, taking all the credit for the second-hand recommendations made by the Jay Commission. In addition, it can be, and if necessary will be, shown that the whole Jay investigation, so called, was from the first an irregular and one-sided affair; that special agents of the Treasury, who had a personal spite against a number of the heads of departments under Collector Arthur, were detailed to "coach" witnesses who subsequently appeared before the committee, and at the same time that other witnesses, who desired to give their testimony in favor of Collector Arthur and his management, had no adequate opportunity of being heard. In addition to these points, the answer contains much that is important and interesting. It is described by those who have seen it as being a complete vindication of Collector Arthur, if such vindication be necessary, and there can be no doubt that it will leave the Secretary of the Treasury without a leg to stand on.

After it has been read to the committee to-morrow, there is an understanding that the injunction of secrecy will be removed and the charges and answer together given to the public. The feeling among prominent Senators to-night is warmly in favor of Gen. Arthur. His manly course in remaining away from Washington is favorably contrasted with that of his opponent, who comes here with a crowd of agents and underlings to lobby for his confirmation, and if the answer proves to be half as strong as is predicted, there is no doubt that Merritt and company will be rejected by a very decided majority.

SMALL BILLS VS. SILVER DOLLARS.

OPINIONS REGARDING SENATOR CHAFFEE'S RESOLUTION TO CANCEL THE ONE AND TWO DOLLAR GREENBACKS — THE ADVANTAGES OF SILVER AS SET FORTH BY FRIENDS OF THE MEASURE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Senator Chaffee's resolution to cancel all the one and two dollar bills now in the Treasury, as well as those in circulation, in order to bring out the standard silver dollars as a popular circulating medium, has been the subject of considerable talk to-day among persons who give financial questions special attention. The Senator has already received assurances from different sources that the measure is one that ought to commend itself to Congress, on the double ground that it will increase the home demand for silver bullion for purposes of coinage, and stimulate the poorer people to save, in small sums, an immense aggregate of earnings. One popular objection urged against it is, that it would do away with the convenience of sending small amounts in letters—sums too small to require Post Office orders—and that this inconvenience would be more manifest in country districts, remote from money order offices. On the other hand, it is urged that when the people throughout the country become accustomed to the use of silver for change, in sums under $5, they will like it better than small denomination greenbacks, and that this is a sure and easy way to make them familiar with it. It is claimed that, inasmuch as the production of silver is an important industry in this country, and the chief source of wealth in certain States, it ought to be encouraged, and that this result can be naturally brought about by increasing the demand for silver as a circulating medium. Those who favor the measure say that, sooner or later, the great mass of the working classes, and through them the country at large, will reap substantial benefit from this sowing broadcast of the standard silver dollars. In support of this view of the case, attention is called to the wonderful recuperation of France. At the close of the Franco-Prussian war it was found that France was richer than the world had imagined because the poorer people had laid away, in small sums in coin, what proved to be an immense amount, and the country was enabled to reap the benefit of these popular savings when the day of national calamity came. It is estimated that from $200,000,000 to $300,000,000 might be circulated throughout the United States in this way, and that, individually and nationally, we would be so much the richer.

Inquiry at the Treasury shows that the amount of United States $1 and $2 notes outstanding on the 20th inst., was, of ones, $20,252,600, and of twos, $19,949,742, making a total of $40,202,342. The total amount of standard silver dollars at the same date was $23,130,500, of which there remained in the Treasury $17,312,597, leaving a balance of $5,817,903 in circulation. The resolution proposes to call in the notes and put out the silver, and while the ultimate effect of its passage would be to increase the volume of money in the country, it is claimed that this could only result in benefit to the people, because they would have in their own hands, in hard cash, against an evil day, most of the many outstanding millions, that would not be needed for circulation.

POTTER'S WHITEWASHING FARCE.

MR. ST. MARTIN TO BE EXAMINED, AT THE REQUEST OF SECRETARY SHERMAN—GEN. BUTLER CONSENTS TO SURRENDER THE CIPHER DISPATCHES—THE MYSTERIOUS MANNER IN WHICH THEY CAME INTO HIS POSSESSION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The Potter committee met in secret session this morning, and the affidavit of St. Martin, as usual, gave them a great deal of trouble. There was to-day, as there has been, a disposition on the part of the Democratic members to force the Republicans to call St. Martin as their witness. The Republicans took an opposite view of the matter, however, and held that the Democrats had not assailed his affidavit in any particular. Judge Shellabarger relieved the embarrassment by presenting a letter in behalf of Secretary Sherman asking that St. Martin be recalled for further cross-examination on the testimony he had already given, and on the affidavits which were recently filed with the committee. The letter of Mr. Shellabarger criticised sharply the course of the committee in not recalling Mr. St. Martin upon their own motion. It is now probable that the witness will be called before the committee to-morrow and examined in relation to the matters above referred to. It will probably rest with the Democrats themselves as to whether he will be examined upon any other subject, but the impression is that, once upon the stand, he will be questioned at length upon his reflections upon Mr. Stenger and the conduct of his sub-committee while in New-Orleans.

The committee did not decide whether they would call any witnesses in regard to the cipher telegrams in advance of the passage of the appropriation for the expenses of the investigation by the Senate, nor was it decided whether or not they would send a sub-committee to New-York, but the drift of discussion indicated that the investigation would take place in Washington, although it is possible that it may be thought best to send a committee to New-York, to take the testimony of ex-Gov. Tilden.

The interest in the committee meeting centred in Gen. Butler's action and statements. He said that he had in his possession a large number of telegrams which had been duly numbered and placed in such shape as to be easily referred to, but he did not disclose the manner in which he had come in possession of them. He found them, he said, upon his private table, and had no knowledge as to how they came there. These dispatches, it was said, were a part of those printed in the *Tribune*; if so, he had nothing to do with their publication. They had been furnished to the *Tribune* before they came into his hands. During the Summer they were missed for several weeks, and subsequently they were found again, when he had them numbered and stamped and put in a place of safety. He stated that he doubted the right of the committee to demand these dispatches, and was opposed to the investigation, but in view of the action of the House, and his relations to the committee, he should hand the dispatches over, with the understanding that they should all be printed and given to the public. Mr. Potter and other members of the committee spoke in favor of calling a number of telegraph operators and others who had been engaged in deciphering certain dispatches which had recently been published. Mr. Hiscock opposed such action, however, on the ground that the dispatches were all in the hands of the committee, and that there was no need of going all about the world to find them. His view of the case was accepted, and then the committee adjourned. The preliminaries to the whitewashing investigation will be continued to-morrow.

The number of cipher telegrams in possession of Gen. Butler, which he will deliver to the Potter committee to-morrow, is 641.

DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JARS.

A NORTHERN DEMOCRAT DENOUNCES SOUTHERN WAR CLAIMS AND THOSE WHO URGE THEM—A REMARKABLE SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—A truly remarkable scene, which well illustrates the tendency to disorganization which has recently been so apparent in the Democratic Party, occurred in the House this morning. The debate was a continuation of the one begun yesterday in regard to the bill which came from the Committee on War Claims. Upon its face this measure simply grants to minor heirs of the original claimants, the right to press in the Court of Claims their demand for claims for damages for property destroyed during the war. In reality, however, it has a much deeper significance, and, as Gen. Bragg, of Wisconsin, aptly put it, was a new way which had been discovered to press Southern war claims. This bill was warmly opposed by Mr. Potter, of New-York, yesterday, and to-day, when it came up as unfinished business, Gen. Bragg, who ranks as one of the leaders of the Northern Democracy, also made a strong, and, at times, an exceedingly bitter speech against it. He was loud in his denunciations of every species of claims which came from the South, denounced those who pressed them as enemies to their country, and declared, with a vehemence which startled many of his party friends into loud shouts of disapproval, that if the solid South could only be Democratic by the payment of fees; if the Southern States could only be true to the Democratic Party because of money received from the national Treasury, it would be better for the party and for the country that the solid South went over to the other side. These remarks, and others of a like nature, created no little confusion, and it was some time before Mr. Ellis, of Louisiana, could obtain the floor to reply to them. When he did so, however, he made a "blood-and-thunder" speech of the typical White League order, and, referring to a portion of Gen. Bragg's remarks, said that no man in the South had been "loyal" during the war who had not fought in the Confederate Army, and further, that the war itself had been the result of teachings inculcated, not by the leaders of the South, but by the Democracy of the North. Gen. Hooker, of Mississippi; Gen. Chalmers, of Fort Pillow massacre memory, and others of the same type, attempted also to reply, but the morning hour being at an end, they were prevented from doing so, and the bill went over as unfinished business. During the evening the scene enacted this morning has been the subject of very general comment, and there is every likelihood that the bitter feeling between representative Democrats of the North and South, which the discussion has already engendered, will be increased and intensified as the debate goes on.

OBLIGED TO PAY THEIR TAXES.

BOSTON, Jan. 22.—The Supreme Court has confirmed the decisions of the lower courts in favor of the City of Boston against William F. Weld and John E. Wright, for taxes assessed against them and paid under protest, they claiming to be residents of Nahant. This decision will probably affect a large number of similar cases.

NEW HOMES FOR FREEDMEN

SENATOR WINDOM'S EMIGRATION PROJECT.

VIEWS OF A DELEGATION OF COLORED MEN REPRESENTING SIX STATES—REST AND FREEDOM FROM POLITICAL TURMOIL DESIRED—DISCONTENT AND UNHAPPINESS IN THE SOUTH—EMIGRATION TO THE WESTERN TERRITORIES PROPOSED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—At the request of Senator Windom, a number of prominent colored men, representing six of the Southern States, to-day held a long consultation with him regarding his resolution, which proposes a migration of the freedmen from the South to the West. Prof. Greener, of the Law Department of Howard University, was selected to speak for the delegation. He alluded to the wide-spread discontent at present existing among the colored people at the South, resulting, naturally, from their changed political condition. Deprived of rights guaranteed by the Constitution, there was no alternative except migration to some place where, in a measure, they might enjoy that freedom which a great party had pledged itself to maintain for them. Many had gone to Africa, he said, and others were still looking to that land as a refuge. He said the colored people asked no gratuity, no more guardianship, but only judicious and constitutional assistance in reaching the Territories best adapted to their methods of living. One thing was certain, the present anomalous condition of the colored people of the South could not long continue. Men accustomed to liberty and the enjoyment of their rights would not always submit to the outrages which were systematically perpetrated upon them with impunity. It was idle, unstatesmanlike, and contrary to the American theory of suffrage, to talk of taking away the right of voting from the colored man. No such dangerous principle could be tolerated. Better save the credit of Northern foresight and philanthropy by helping the colored people to emigrate to places where laws are equally and fairly administered, and where prejudice engendered by slavery and Confederate service are unknown. There were leading colored men now at the South who had proved their capacity, men who had filled creditably high offices. such men might be appointed to official positions in some of the Territories, and the people thus encouraged would naturally follow their leaders. He knew the objection likely to be urged against any plan to help the colored people in a movement of this kind. Paternal government, no subsidies, no special legislation, were the specious cries when anything was suggested which could really benefit the colored people connected with politics. The black man was tired of being a mere political puffet. If the advice of leading colored men had been listened to 10 years ago, many of the mistakes of reconstruction might have been prevented, and the black man would not have been left, as now, naked and helpless in the hands of his enemies.

In conclusion, Mr. Greener showed that several cities were already in process of formation in several Southern States and in the District of Columbia and in Virginia. The colored people needed information as to the character of the soil, the temperature, and prospects held out to them, and he thought the Government had much right to be at pains to furnish this data to the colored people as to send documents and agents abroad to disseminate knowledge of the resources of our country to foreigners. In some States and Territories the colored people would be just such a population as was desired. He ridiculed the idea that the black man needed political supremacy. In States where the negro had enjoyed the widest political scope he had elevated native whites and Democrats often to the highest judicial and political offices. The colored man did not seek the West or Southwest now for political power. He looked forward to a period of rest from political turmoil, where he might enjoy that freedom of political and civil privileges which very evidently and conclusively the present Administration was utterly powerless, however much it may be inclined, to secure for him at the South.

Congressmen Rainey, Cain, and Smalls spoke briefly to the same effect, the latter drawing particular attention to the fact that on one of the islands off the coast of South Carolina, where all the inhabitants were negroes, they prospered and lived at peace. He and all the other speakers were warmly in favor of setting apart a territory for colored men, to be governed by them.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

AN ADVERSE REPORT PROBABLE ON THE INTER-STATE COMMERCE BILL—TARIFF LEGISLATION ABANDONED FOR THIS SESSION—HOW SENATOR EDMUNDS WAS DEFEATED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The Sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Commerce, having in charge the Inter-State Commerce bill, will to-morrow evening begin its consideration. Persons interested in it have been informed of the action of the sub-committee, and will be present to make arguments in behalf of their special interests. The committee will make an effort to report the bill at an early day, and the indications are that this report will be an adverse one.

It is now generally admitted in well-informed circles here that all tariff legislation has been abandoned for this session. One of the largest importers of New-York, who is now in Washington, was to-day informed by a member of the Committee on Ways and Means that no tariff act could by any chance go through. The member also declared that in his opinion the Sugar bill was dead. In this belief he is joined by a number of the best informed members of the house.

In the Senate this afternoon, at the close of the discussion on the Navy bill, Senator Edmunds tried to call up his resolutions in regard to the constitutional amendments. Because of the inexcusable absence of Republican Senators, however, he was unable to do so. His motion was defeated by a vote of 19 to 24.

Mr. Waite, representing the New-York Blind Asylum, together with representatives from the blind asylums of Maryland and Kentucky, were before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor to-day, and made strong arguments in favor of the House bill, which sets aside $250,000 in 4 per cent. bonds, the interest upon which sum is to be annually paid out in support of the Kentucky Printing House for the Blind. It was urged that this was the only establishment of the kind in the country, and that by its work the condition of the blind was greatly improved. The facts and figures presently will be sent to the Senate by the committee, together with a favorable report on the bill.

Senator Ben Hill has just completed the minority report in the Corbin-Butler contested election case from South Carolina, and it will be submitted to the Senate as soon as Mr. Logan Cane, who has charge of the majority report, returns from South Carolina, where he now is as a member of the Teller Investigating Committee. The minority report is, of course, in favor of Butler, and deserves mention only because of the peculiar position it assumes in relation to the case. It dismisses entirely the consideration of the points raised by the contestant, and declares that neither the Senate nor the committee has a right to make inquiry as to any matters prior to Butler's admission to the Senate; in other words, that the case is closed, and that the Senate, having all the facts before it prior to the admission of Butler, settled them by giving him the seat, and are now estopped from considering and acting upon any matters which are alleged to have happened prior to Butler's admission to the Senate. This is new argument and new law, and not likely to be seriously considered.

As soon as Senator Cameron returns, both reports will be submitted and speedy action urged by both parties.

The election of Cameron, Logan, Conkling, and Carpenter to the United States Senate is commented upon here as another blow at that policy of conciliation which helped to make the South solid.

MR. BLAINE'S NAVY AMENDMENTS.

A DEBATE IN WHICH NAVY REORGANIZATION AND FREE SHIPS ARE FAVORED AND OPPOSED—THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL FINALLY PASSED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The Navy Appropriation bill was under consideration in the Senate to-day, when Senator Blaine took occasion to pay his respects to the bill introduced by Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, in relation to free ships. Mr. Beck replied to Mr. Blaine sharply and at some length, and at times the tilt between them was exceedingly interesting. Mr. Blaine proposed to reduce the expenses of the Navy by reducing the number of its officers, and with the amount saved by such reduction to subsidize American lines of steam-ships to revive our commerce. He offered an amendment to the bill, which proposed that there should be no appointments after 1883 of Midshipmen after graduation, unless vacancies existed or should occur, and that the merit of graduation should be considered in determining appointments. He also offered an amendment providing for a Board of Naval Officers, to consider what reduction should be made in the number of officers of the Navy, and to report a plan of reorganization. He said that we now had one officer for every three men in the Navy, and he cited the Naval reports of Great Britain and France to show that this was out of all proportion to the needs of the service. While the discussion was mainly for the purpose of amending the Naval Appropriation bill, it took a wide range, and the whole subject of granting American registers to foreign-built ships was discussed. The bill was finally passed without the amendments.

LORD LORNE AT NIAGARA.

HIS VIEWS UPON THE SUBJECT OF AN INTERNATIONAL PARK AND EXORBITANT CHARGES.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 22.—The Vice-regal party, which arrived at Niagara Falls on Tuesday, spent a pleasant day yesterday in seeing the sights. The members are traveling *incognito* as far as possible, and there is little opportunity for the display of Canadian loyalty. The Marquis of Lorne was asked in regard to the proposed International Park, on both sides of the river, as suggested by Lord Dufferin to Gov. Robinson, and strongly recommended by the latter to the New-York State Legislature. "I am familiar with Dufferin's ideas," said the Governor-General. "I have read with pleasure Gov. Robinson's Message relative to the matter. I heartily concur in the idea, and it should be carried out."

"Do you consider it practicable?" asked the correspondent.

"O, yes; but, of course, a large outlay of money would be necessary. Money, you know, can do any great work in this country."

"Are you in favor of making the project a subject of consultation by the two countries?"

"Really, Sir, I have not given the matter enough attention to speak definitely on that point."

The Marquis referred to the alleged exorbitant charges made by hackmen and people who had bought up available ground for seeing the cataract. "I thought," he said "the matter should be looked into. The subject might be brought before the Dominion Parliament."

BURNING GOVERNMENT HAY.

HOW THE RANCHMEN ENDEAVORED TO FORCE THEIR STOCK UPON UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 22.—Information was received here to-day of a conspiracy to defraud the Government of about $100,000. The United States authorities advertised last Fall for 4,000 tons of hay, delivered at Fort Buford. The ranchmen near there hauled double that amount to the fort and tried to force it upon the Government authorities, who refused peremptorily to be swindled. The principal ranchmen leagued themselves together to compel the purchase, and planned to burn the entire supply, thinking this would bring the Government to terms. They hired several men to do the work. Empty cans were cut open and reshaped to suit their purpose, and were partly filled with inflammable materials. A lighted candle was arranged in the can so that the expected conflagration should take place simultaneously in every stack. Between 12 and 1 o'clock at night, as agreed upon, the incendiaries set their fire and made their escape. From some cause, the candles did not burn as planned. By strenuous efforts part of the property was saved, but a very large quantity was destroyed. The General commanding the department telegraphed orders to buy no hay of ranchmen, if they had to freight all they used 100 miles. Detectives were employed to investigate the matter, and several of the men implicated were arrested. R. D. Gntgesell, J. Jones, and "Kid" Nelson have been bound over by the United States Commissioner, and sent to Virginia City, Nev., under $10,000 bonds each. It is thought that one will give the names of the principal conspirators, and that ultimately the whole band will be caught and punished.

BILLINGS PROBABLY TO BE TRIED AGAIN.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 22.—Deputy Sheriff Wolf, of Saratoga County, visited the residence of Jesse Billings, Jr., at Northumberland, on Monday afternoon, to serve notice of motion for a change of venue, preliminary to another trial on the charge of murder. Billings was at home, in the same room and very close to the spot where his wife sat when she was killed. Billings was composed, and remarked that he had expected the notice. It is returnable on Feb. 10, and will be argued before the Court of Over and Terminer at Ballston. It is considered more than likely that the motion will prevail, and that Jesse Billings will again be placed on trial on a charge of killing his wife. The prosecution insists that it has new and strong points. The defense, it is said, has been busily engaged in strengthening its side. If the motion for a change is granted the prosecution will offer the defense the choice of Albany, Rensselaer, or Washington Counties for a new trial. The expense will fall upon Saratoga County. Some tax-payers vigorously oppose another trial, on the ground that the county cannot afford it. Three banks have suspended, two County Treasurers have defaulted, and several expensive trials have occurred recently, and consequently taxes are higher and money scarcer. There remonstrances, which, it is said, will be circulated, as petitions, for signatures, will not, however, have much effect.

TRYING PHILLIPSBURG TOWN OFFICERS.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Jan. 22.—Francis McDermott, ex-Councilman of the Town of Phillipsburg, was convicted to-day of defrauding the town of $185 50. The next case was against Thomas L. Titus, ex-Mayor; Charles Sitgreaves, ex-President of the Council, and Francis McDermott, Councilman of Phillipsburg, charged with the larceny of $867 64 in town orders. A verdict of not guilty was returned. The convicted officers will be sentenced on Saturday.

ELECTION FRAUDS IN FLORIDA.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 22.—The jury in the case of the Brevard County Canvassing Board, for making false returns in the late Congressional election, brought in a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy in the cases of the Sheriff and the Justice of the Peace. The County Canvassing Board and two inspectors of the late election from Alachua County were arrested to-day on a charge of violation of the Election laws.

MURDER OF A HERMIT.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 22.—Jason Robbins, 60 years of age, who had led the life of a hermit for many years near Farwell, Mich., was found dead last evening with a bullet-hole through his head. It is believed that he was killed for a large sum of money which, it was supposed, he possessed. He was a man of culture, and is said to have taken refuge in the woods on account of disappointed love.

CHOOSING THEIR SENATORS.

ROSCOE CONKLING'S THIRD TERM.

THE JOINT SESSION OF THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY — LIEUT.-GOV. DORSHEIMER FORMALLY ANNOUNCES THE ELECTION.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—At 12 o'clock to-day, according to the law, Roscoe Conkling was formally elected to be his own successor as the representative of the State of New-York in the United States Senate, for six years from March 4, 1879. In expectation of the event, the galleries of the Assembly Chamber, in which the election was held, were filled with spectators. Just before 12 o'clock, Gen. Husted and Mr. Holahan, and Gen. Sharpe and Mr. Brooks were sent to the Senate to give notice to that body that the Assembly was ready to proceed to the election of a United States Senator and a Regent of the University. From the Senate came Senators Harris and St. John, Pomeroy and Hughes, to announce that the Senate was ready to compare nominations with the Assembly in joint convention. At noon the doors of the Assembly opened to let in the Senate, the Assembly rising as the Senators appeared. At the head marched the Lieutenant-Governor, with the Clerk, and after followed the members of the upper house. Mr. Dorsheimer took a seat beside Speaker Alvord, and the Senators sat in a double row of chairs, arranged in a semi-circle within the lowest line of members' desks.

With the olive-wood gavel of Speaker Alvord, decorated with red, white, and blue ribbons, the Lieutenant-Governor called the joint convention to order, and stated the purpose for which it had met. Then Clerk Vrooman read the proceedings in the Senate, reporting the number of votes cast for Roscoe Conkling and William Dorsheimer. Clerk Johnson, of the Assembly, read the proceedings in the lower house touching the matter. The vote having been announced, Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer declared that Roscoe Conkling was elected. A comparison of the vote for Regents showed that Charles E. Smith, of the Albany *Evening Journal*, had received a majority of the votes cast in each branch of the Legislature, and he was also declared elected.

ILLINOIS—JOHN A. LOGAN.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 22.—In joint session to-day, Logan was declared elected Senator. He returned thanks and in his speech alluded to the currency question as follows: "The resumption of specie payments is an accomplished fact. The Republicans will stand by the proposition that our paper currency shall be converted into coin at the option of the holder now and in the future." On the Southern question he said: "The Government is bound to give such protection as it can to its citizens on land and sea, at home and abroad, and where political rights are guaranteed to citizens under one Constitution, there should be no distinction made between those guaranteed to white or black, to rich or poor, in Illinois or South Carolina, and when the authorities of a State are powerless, or when they fail or refuse to protect persons or communities against armed mobs while attempting to exercise such political rights as have been guaranteed them, it is the duty of the Government to use such power as it possesses to protect citizens in the exercise of such rights, by efforts which shall be used to uphold and protect citizens in their guaranteed rights wherever they may be, and to maintain the laws of the United States in all parts of our country." The speech was applauded and cheered by the Republicans.

WISCONSIN—MATT H. CARPENTER.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 22.—Both houses of the Legislature met in joint convention at noon to-day, Lieut.-Gov. Bingham presiding. There was a very large attendance of people from all parts of the State, the galleries, floor of the House, and lobbies being crowded. After the usual preliminaries the official ballot for United States Senator was taken, with the following result: Carpenter, 84; Ryan, 28; Bouck, 13. M. H. Carpenter was then declared elected, and he, being waited upon by a committee, soon appeared before the convention and made a short speech. He thanked the convention for the honor conferred upon him, promising close and hard work in the Republican ranks, congratulating the country on the resumption of specie payments, and promising to resign his trust whenever the Legislature declared him to have violated it. E. W. Keyes, on being called upon, made a few remarks, and cordially approved the work of the convention. Chief-Justice Ryan replied to repeated calls in a few remarks of a humorous character.

PENNSYLVANIA—J. D. CAMERON.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 22.—Both branches of the Legislature met in joint convention in the Hall of the House to-day. The vote of yesterday for United States Senator was then read, after which Lieut.-Gov. Stone declared James Donald Cameron elected United States Senator, to represent Pennsylvania in the Senate of the United States for six years from the 4th of March next. The convention then adjourned.

NO ELECTION IN ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 22.—Three ballots were taken to-day for United States Senator. The following is the last ballot: Walker, 44; Johnson, 31; Bell, 24; Baxter, 14; scattering, 7. Necessary to a choice, 61.

CONNECTICUT—O. H. PLATT.

HARTFORD, Jan. 22.—Both houses of the General Assembly met in convention at noon to-day and ratified the election of Orville H. Platt as United States Senator.

STILL SEEKING A CANDIDATE.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 22.—At the caucus of the Democratic members of the Legislature this evening, to nominate a United States Senator, no result was reached.

RUFFIANS SUCCESSFULLY RESISTED.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 22.—The Young People's Literary Society of Deerfield, near Lebanon, Ohio, has been troubled by a gang of ruffians which has gathered near the society's meeting place recently. Last Saturday the society stationed a guard at the door, and when the ruffians attempted to force an entrance resistance was offered by the guard. One of the assailants, named Fairchild, was cut seven times on the head and shoulders. He was carried away on a shutter, and it is thought that he is mortally wounded. The remainder of the gang fled. There were no arrests.

FIVE PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH.

SCRANTON, Penn., Jan. 22.—Mrs. Davis and her child, 1 year old, were burned to death Monday night at Hyde Park. The fire was caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

ST. JOHN, New-Brunswick, Jan. 22.—A dispatch from St. Stephens says: "William O'Brien and two sons were burned to death in their camp, at Millberry Brook, on Friday last. The three dead bodies were found in the ashes."

MINERS DEMANDING MORE MONEY.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 22.—A convention of coal miners from the Monongahela River Mines, held at Elizabeth yesterday, resulted in a unanimous vote for 3 cents a bushel, and declaring they would go on a strike unless the advance was agreed to by the operators. The miners have been getting 2¾ cents a bushel. It is thought that the mine-owners will not agree to the advance, and that a strike will follow.

ARMY AND NAVY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The order of June 6, 1878, directing First Lieut. F. V. Greene, of the Corps of Engineers, to report in person to the Chief of Engineers, is amended so as to direct him first to complete the duties upon which he is now engaged. Lieut. Greene was the officer detailed by this Government to accompany the Russian Army in its invasion of Turkey, and the work upon which he is now engaged is the preparation of a full report upon the Russo-Turkish campaigns in Bulgaria and Roumelia.

Lieut. F. P. Gilmore is ordered to duty at the Hydrographic Office. Master H. F. McIntosh is detached from the Hydrographic Office and granted six months' leave.

THE OHIO GOVERNORSHIP.

AN ATTEMPT EXPECTED TO FOIST FOSTER UPON THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 22.—While so much attention has been directed to the Democratic Party and the wrangle going on between the adherents of Gov. Bishop and those who are desirous of his defeat, attention has been diverted from the Republicans, and little has been said during the past two weeks in regard to their probable candidate. Since it became known that the anti-Hayes men of the Republican Party would not support Hon. Charles Foster for Governor, the subject has been dropped, apparently, or ceased to agitate the surface, but the plan of forcing him on the convention has by no means been abandoned. It is a well-known fact that certain members of the Republican State Executive Committee committed themselves to Foster the day following the October election. It is now known that since that time the committee, either directly or indirectly, has been endeavoring to mold the public mind so as to make it conform to the views of the committee. The agitation of the subject some time ago led Gen. Beatty to give his views on the probability of Mr. Foster becoming a candidate. The General's opinions were published in THE TIMES.

To show that the effort in behalf of Foster has not been abandoned, it is only necessary to say that the rooms of the Republican Committee have been open during the Winter, and that one of the members has been making a tour over the State in the interest of Foster; that the plan of the committee is to put him in nomination as Governor if possible. Failing in this, he is to take second place on the ticket, with Gen. Garfield at the head. Garfield is to be elected to the Senate, should the Republicans carry the Legislature, thus placing Foster at the head of the State Government. Those who are managing the affair believe that with Garfield and Foster on the ticket next Fall, the full Republican vote would be drawn out, and that the bolters of 1877 would support the nominees; but in this they would doubtless be mistaken. There is no doubt that the same men who sent Judge West to private life then would bolt again, should Mr. Foster be foisted on the convention. This class of Republicans will not be reconciled to Foster, and any effort made in that direction will be without avail, and it would be suicidal for the Republican convention to nominate a man for the Governorship who cannot poll the full Republican vote of the Western Reserve. But with a candidate of the ability of Taft, Axtell, F. Perry, or Garfield, without Foster, they could easily carry the Republican Party through by 20,000 majority.

There is no longer a doubt that the Democrats are making bids for the National vote, and already the name of Stephen Johnston, late candidate for Governor on the National ticket, has been put forward, the ticket to be Bishop for Governor, and Johnston for Lieutenant-Governor. The latter gentleman claims that he still adheres to the National cause, but there are indications that he would succumb were the loaves and fishes placed within his grasp.

CRITICISING RENO'S CONDUCT.

TESTIMONY OF A MEMBER OF MAJOR RENO'S COMMAND—HE THINKS THERE WERE NO INDICATIONS OF COWARDICE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—Some of the most interesting testimony in the Reno inquiry was given today by Lieut. C. A. Varnum, of the Seventh Cavalry. In his opinion, Custer must have been at the point where he engaged the Indians when Benteen joined Reno on the hill; it was not until this time that firing was heard down the stream in Custer's direction. He was impressed that Custer must have been having "a pretty warm time" of it. The Recorder of the court pressed the witness closely as to Major Reno's deportment, asking whether he appeared to be commanding his men as though in the presence of great danger. The witness replied that Major Reno certainly was commanding his men, but regarding his conduct the witness did not know as there was anything in it that especially attracted his attention so that he should remember it now. He was asked then if there was any uneasiness in the command in regard to where Custer was. The witness replied that there was of course considerable wonder as to where he was, and whether he had got into a predicament, too. In regard to his own impressions, the witness said that it never entered his mind that Custer had been slaughtered. His impression was, when the Indians began to come up stream, that they were driving Custer off, they were coming back to attack Reno's command. If Reno had gone forward to assist Custer, his command would have had to go through the village, and this the witness did not believe either command could have done. There was a large force, probably several hundred Indians, within 500 yards of Reno's command when it retreated from the timber.

"Now state to the court what was the conduct of Major Reno at the battle of the Little Big Horn; was it such as to inspire his command with courage or the reverse?" The witness intimated that he did not care to answer this question. He was informed that he would have to answer the que tion, and no objection being made by either Reno or the court, the witness said that so far as his observation went there was nothing in Reno's conduct that day that indicated cowardice. When asked what was the feeling in Reno's command on reaching the hill after the retreat, the witness replied that he could only speak for himself; he felt as though he had been "pretty badly licked."

BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENTS.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Jan. 22.—Stephen McKinstry, a tanner, of this city, has made an assignment to Floyd S. McKinstry, of Gardiner, Ulster County. Assets, $38,500; liabilities, $44,601.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Jan. 22.—The following notice, signed by J. D. Judson, is posted on the doors of the Judson Bank this morning: "Owing to unusual financial pressure and the large depreciation in real estate and securities, I am compelled to close the Judson Bank. With moderation on the part of my creditors I confidently expect to pay all my liabilities in full."

SENATOR-ELECT PLATT'S FRIENDS.

MERIDEN, Conn., Jan. 22.—One thousand of Hon. O. H. Platt's townsmen and a number of members of the Legislature from various parts of the State were present at a reception tendered the newly elected Senator this evening. There was music by a band, and for an hour the Senator's friends, irrespective of party, shook hands with and congratulated him. The reception was held in the large armory. Mr. Platt, in response to calls, made a speech, thanking his friends for the honor conferred upon him, but without reference to politics. A banquet followed.

DIED IN HER HUNDREDTH YEAR.

ERIE, Penn., Jan. 22.—Mrs. Capt. Daniel Dobbins died here to-day in her hundredth year. She was living in Erie when Commodore Perry fitted out his fleet that defeated the British at Put-in-Bay in 1812. Mrs. Dobbins, whose husband helped to equip the fleet, was well acquainted with the Commodore and his officers. Lafayette was a guest at her house when he visited Erie in 1824. Her mental vigor was remarkable for one of her age, and she retained vivid recollections of the past up to within a short time previous to her death.

AN INCENDIARY CONVICTED.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Jan. 22.—Charles Van Gassbeck, the Kingston incendiary, who was pardoned from State Prison while serving a term for arson, was again found guilty of the same offense to-day. He is 24 years old, and of respectable parents. He has not yet been sentenced, but it is supposed that he will get 10 years.

THE ICE-GORGE AT PARKERSBURG.

WHEELING, West Va., Jan. 22.—The river has backed up to within 18 feet of the gorge at Parkersburg. The ice is thin and scattering. The tow-boat Annie Kelly sank last night, but will be raised as soon as the river falls.

CRAZED BY BUSINESS TROUBLES.

MONTREAL, Jan. 22.—Alderman Cl

STATE INSURANCE METHODS

NOT TOO MUCH CARE FOR CORPORATE FEELINGS.

ANIMATED DEBATE IN THE ASSEMBLY UPON GEN SHARPE'S DESIRE TO RECONSIDER THE DISPOSITION OF MR. FISH'S RESOLUTION—A VOTE OF 83 TO 27 AGAINST SENDING IT TO THE INSURANCE COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—Gen. George H. Sharpe provoked a very animated debate in the Assembly to-day, which resulted in a vote that is regarded by members with whom opportunity has been had to converse on the subject, as showing that the Assembly is not disposed to be very tender or fateful of the feelings of insurance corporations. Gen. Sharpe rose to move that the resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Fish, and calling for information concerning the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, be reconsidered. He said that he was absent when it was offered and passed, and that he now desired that it should be referred to the Insurance Committee.

Mr. Fish interrupted to make an explanation, and he very bluntly declared, for the benefit of the House, that he was unwilling to allow the reconsideration asked for. He said he believed that the somper named in his resolution was entirely rotten, from top to bottom. He could not see why there should be any objection to obtaining the information asked for. There were many peculiar things about the company, and he knew that the relations of the Superintendent of Insurance to that company were of a peculiar nature. If gentlemen in the Assembly would look back a year or two they would find that inquiries of a similar character to those now made had been adopted by the Assembly, but that the company had made no answer to them. Mr. Fish said that he did not care to have it go to the Insurance Committee, and he urged the gentleman from Ulster not to tie the hands of the House by insisting that it should take that course. Mr. Sharpe, in reply to Mr. Fish's offer to state reasons, said that he did not want them stated here, as the proper place to make such statements was in the committee-room, where they would be carefully examined. He objected to have any member throw suspicion upon a company that had made a deposit with the State. Mr. Fish retorted that if the fight on insurance matters was to begin it had better come on at once. He understood, morever, that the President of the company lived in Kings, and that much of the company's business was done in Kings County. The gentlemen from Kings had no objection to the resolution. Mr. Ogden, of Kings, supplemented Mr. Fish's remarks by declaring that he considered it the proper thing for the popular branch of the Legislature to exercise its power in holding on to the resolution, and he expressed his surprise that the member from Ulster should ask to have it sent to the committee.

Mr. Sloan followed. He, too, was averse to the proposition made by Gen. Sharpe. The resolution was one of pure inquiry, nothing more or less, and it was the proper prerogative of the House to consider it. There was nothing in the resolution that instituted anything wrong about the company, or in any way impugning its good name. For the reason that it merely called for information, he was constrained to vote against reconsideration of the vote by which it was passed. Mr. Strahan wanted to know why the resolution was directed specially against the Knickerbocker Company. Mr. Fish replied that it was because that was the company he was going in to tempt of the House. Mr. Hepburn objected to sending the resolution to the committee because an extended experience in the Assembly told him that the result of sending it to the committee would be to bury it. The gentleman from New-York demanded specific reasons for the inquiry; the gentleman from Ulster was solicitous that no reasons should be given, yet both opposed it. He (Mr. Hepburn) was too tender about this question of life insurance," said he, and he objected to any reconsideration prompted by the fear that somebody was going to be hurt.

This ended the discussion. The roll was called, as Mr. Fish had demanded the yeas and nays, and the motion to reconsider was defeated—yeas 28, nays 83, as follows, (Republicans in roman, Democrats in *italics*, Greenbackers in SMALL CAPITALS:)

YEAS.

Bogan,	Hayes,	Mosers,
Braman,	*Holahan,*	*Pearse,*
Devoe,	Hurd,	Perry,
Dougherty,	Husted,	*Schleicher,*
Duguid,	Knowles,	Sharpe,
Galvin,	*McDonough,*	Shult,
Gentsch,	*McIntyre,*	Simmons,
Glidden,	McNaught,	Stewart,]
Grady,	Millspaugh,	Strahan—28.
Greer,		

NAYS.

Allen,	Halsey,	Sawyer,
Arnold,	Hepburn,	Sheard,
Baker,	Hoyaradt,	*Sheridan,*
Bangham,	Ingersoll,	Sherman,
Beckwith,	Johnson,	Simonson,
Beakman,	Low,	Skinner,
Berry,	*Madigan,*	Sloan,
Bradley,	Mann,	Steele,
Brennan,	Marean,	Stephenson,
Bridgen,	McAllaster,	Thilard,
Brodhead,	McQueen,	Sutherland,
Brooks,	Mekell,	Swift,
Cady,	*Morrison,*	Tallmage,
Case,	Munson,	Terry,
Chase,	Noyes,	Thomas,
Chittenden,	Ogden,	Titus,
Clemens,	Palmer,	Tozier,
Clark,	*Paterson,*	Travis,
Curtis,	Peck,	Varnum,
E. W. Davis,	Peek,	Wadsworth,
L. Davis,	*Penfield,*	Warner,
Deane,	Pool,	Wells,
Degroe,	Prendergast,	Wetmore,
Evans,	Reynolds,	O. Wheeler,
Fuller,	Roberts,	W. F. Wheeler,
Fish,	Robson,	Wright,
Flynn,	Sang,	Young—83.
Grant,	Saunders,	

MR. SKINNER'S INSURANCE BILL.

THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT TO BE ABOLISHED—OUTLINES OF THE ACT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—Mr. Charles R. Skinner, of Jefferson, will introduce a bill in the Assembly to-morrow to abolish the Insurance Department. It does away with the offices of Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent, and transfers all powers, duties, and obligations heretofore conferred upon the Superintendent of the Insurance Department to the Controller. All books, papers, documents, and securities in the possession of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, or under the control of that officer, or of his subordinates, shall, on Jan. 1, 1880, be transferred to the Controller, and thenceforth remain in his custody. The Attorney-General is directed to report to the Legislature within 60 days after the passage of this act what abridgement or revision of the insurance laws may safely be made, so that supervision of insurance companies may be simplified. The Controller is authorized to appoint, by and with the consent of the Attorney-General, an Attorney and Examiner of Titles, who shall be an attorney-at-law, receive a salary of $4,000 a year and his actual expenses, not exceeding $4 a day, while absent from the city of Albany, in addition to his duties. A General Appraiser of the department is provided for, who is to be paid $3,000 a year and actual expenses, not exceeding $4 a day, while away from the office on duty. The Attorney and Examiner of Titles and the General Appraiser are to perform all the duties now performed by the attorneys and appraisers appointed by the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, and the Controller is prohibited from employing, and the insurance companies from paying, any other person or persons for any examination of titles, appraisal of property, or counsel-fees, and the insurance companies shall not be subjected to any expense whatever for examination or appraisals of property, or to the payment of any money whatever to any attorney employed by the Controller, except in pursuance of the advice of the Attorney of Titles or the General Appraiser, who are to be paid as other employes in the department are paid.

SUPERINTENDENT SMYTH'S REPLY.

THE ANSWER TO THE SENATE RESOLUTION —LIST OF THE SUSPENDED COMPANIES.

The following is Insurance Superintendent Symth's reply to the Senate resolution asking for information. The statement gives the name of the company, where its office is, name of the Receiver, date of failure and appointment of Receiver, and remarks:

Fire Insurance Companies.—Baltic, New-York, M. H. Kipp, 1869, acting; Ætna, New-York, Frederick A. Conkling, 1871, acting; Albany City, Albany, 1871, in hands of United States officials; Astor Fire, New-York, James Zeanrace, 1871, discharged; Atlantic, Brooklyn, John D. Cocks, 1871, acting; Beekman, New-York, P. M. Bixby, 1871, acting; Buffalo City, Buffalo, P. J. Ferris, 1871, discharged; Buffalo Fire and Marine, Buffalo, S. S. Jewett, 1871, discharged; Commonwealth Fire and Marine, New-York, W. M. Tweed, Jr., 1871, discharged; Excelsior Fire and Marine, New-York, M. F. Hodges, 1871, discharged; Fulton, New-York, John M. Furman, 1871, acting; Irving, New-York, M. L. Crowell, 1871, acting; Lamar, New-York, S. R. St. John, 1871, discharged; Lorillard, New-York, Carlisle Norwood, 1871, acting; Manufacturers', New-York, A. J. Smith, 1871, acting; Market, New-York, H. P. Freeman, 1871, acting; New-Amsterdam, New-York, Bernard Casserly, 1871, discharged; North American, New-York, Wyllis Blackstone, 1871, discharged; Schenectady, Schenectady, Abram Dotey, 1871, discharged; Security, New-York City, E. H. Woolfod, 1871, acting; Washington, New-York, W. K. Rothery, 1871, acting; Western, Buffalo, G. T. Williams, 1871, discharged; Yonkers and New-York, New-York, P. L. Franklin, 1871, acting; Corn Exchange, New-York, W. R. Foster, 1872, acting; Ramboldt, New-York, William Mulligan, 1872, discharged; Market, New-York, H. P. Freeman, 1872, discharged; Washington, New-York, George P. Bettelee, 1872, acting; Metropolitan, New-York, Charles E. Appleby, 1876, acting; Brewers' and Malsters', New-York, Peter Amerman, 1877, acting; Farmers' Joint Stock, Meridian, M. D. Drew, 1877, acting; Owners' and Onondaga Phœnix, E. K. West, 1879, acting; Guaranty, New-York, W. H. Bridgman, 1878, acting; Homestead, Watertown, S. P. Woolworth, 1878, acting.

Life Insurance Companies.—Great Western, New-York, F. M. Bixby, 1870, discharged; Farmers' and Mechanics', New-York, J. H. Coleman, 1871, discharged; American Tontine, New-York, N. Jarvis, Jr., 1871, acting; Widows' and Orphans', New-York, H. R. Pierson, 1871, (appointed 1877,) acting; Empire Mutual, New-York, F. F. Vandervoort, 1872, acting; Reserve Mutual, New-York, H. R. Pierson, 1872, acting; Craftsmen's, New-York, J. L. Worth, 1872, acting; New-York State, Syracuse, H. R. Pierson, 1872, acting; Asbury, New-York, A. V. Stout, 1873, acting; Hercules Mutual, New-York, J. H. Kitchen, 1873, acting; Eclectic, New-York, P. T. Ruggles, 1873, acting; Guardian Mutual, New-York, H. R. Pierson, 1873, acting; National, New-York, Eli Beard, 1873, discharged; Commonwealth, New-York, Thomas S. Moore, 1873, acting; World Mutual, New-York, S. W. Rosendale, 1873, acting; Merchants', New-York, E. L. Alexander, 1875, discharged; North American, New-York, H. R. Pierson, 1875, acting; Continental, New-York, John F. O'Neil, 1876, acting; Security Life Insurance and Annuity Company, New-York, W. H. Wickham, 1876, acting; American Popular, New-York, E. Z. Lawrence, 1877, acting; Atlantis Mutual, New-York, Edward Newcomb, 1877, acting.

JOHN F. SMYTH ENJOINED.

AN INJUNCTION AGAINST THE INSURANCE SUPERINTENDENT—JUDGE GILBERT'S DECISION.

In the case against Insurance Superintendent Smyth to restrain him from proceeding under an order made by Justice Westbrook, at Kingston, Ulster County, on Dec. 14, last, permitting him to pay out the sum of $130,000, amount of a trust fund deposited with his predecessor by the defunct National Life Insurance Company, Judge Gilbert, in Supreme Court, Kings County, has granted the motion for a permanent injunction to restrain the Superintendent from distributing the money in question pending certain suits now at issue. The following is Judge Gilbert's decision:

Anna Reese against William Smythe, Assistant Superintendent, &c.—Gilbert, J.—No warrant exists that I can discover for the proceeding before Justice Westbrook. The securities in controversy were deposited by the National Life Insurance Company preliminarily to the commencement of business in 1863, pursuant to the statute of 1853, as amended in 1859 and 1862. (4th Edm. Stat., 225, 252.) The provisions of the act of 1867, as amended in 1869, (7 Edm. Stat., 509,) authorizing special deposits as security for registered policies and annuity bonds, therefore do not apply to the case. (The People ex rel. Stoat against Chapman, Capt. 5 Hun, 222.) The seventeenth section of the act of 1853, as amended, authorizes the Attorney-General, and makes it his duty, to institute a summary proceeding in this court for the winding up of companies whose assets are insufficient to reinsure its outstanding risks, and in such a proceeding the court may decree a dissolution of the corporation and a distribution of its effects, including the securities deposited in this court by the Superintendent of Insurance. But the Attorney-General did not institute such a proceeding against this company. It was dissolved in 1875 by a judgment rendered in an action brought against the company by a stockholder and policy-holder therein. I think that it is at least very doubtful whether the Superintendent of insurance is authorized to institute any proceeding for the distribution of the effects in controversy for the reason that he is required by statute to hold such effects as security for policy-holders, and no provision has been made by the Legislature for rendering such security available to the policy-holders, except that contained in the seventeenth section of the act of 1853. The State is the real depos.tory. The Superintendent of Insurance is only an agent of the State. The trust creed by the deposit is not a conventional one, nor has the Superintendent of Insurance been vested with any power or control over the securities, except such as the statute affords. Considering the deposits as having created a trust, it is merely a nominal and passive one. The State is the trustee, and the policy-holders are the *cestui que trust.* The remedy to enforce the trust and to prevent any breach thereof belongs to the courts. No doubt the trustee may bring an action in a proper case to wind up the trust. Such action, however, must be prosecuted by the Attorney-General (Edm. Stat., 180, sec. 1,) and the policy holders, if within the jurisdiction of the court, and necessary parties thereto, (Lewin on Trusts, 368; Hill de., 543.) To determine the rights of the persons who alone are interested in the distribution of the effects held by the Superintendent without such persons being before the court, either personally or by representation, seems to me to be contrary to the first principles of justice. To do so in a summary proceeding, not authorized by a statute, would be a still greater violation of the rights and interests both of the State and the policy holders.

This action was pending when the proceeding before Judge Westbrook was commenced. I entertain no doubt that the action is well brought. All parties who can have any interest in the securities referred to are before the court. Conflicting claims to any surplus which may remain after the demand of the policy-holders shall have been satisfied are set up by some of the defendants. Certainly no proper adjudication of those conflicting claims could be had in the summary proceeding mentioned. This action ought, therefore, to proceed to a final determination, and all further proceedings under or in pursuance of the order of Judge Westbrook should be enjoined. (Erie Railway Company vs. Ramsey, 45th New-York, page 617.)

Ordered accordingly.

THE MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

THE CORPORATION COUNSEL'S OPINION AS TO THE ALLEGED ILLEGAL CONTRACT MADE BY SMITH R. LANE.

An opinion was received yesterday by the Park Commissioners from Corporation Counsel Whitney, relative to the action of Commissioner Lane in connection with the awarding of the contract for the construction of cases for the Museum of Natural History. Commissioner Lane was accused of making the award in an irregular manner, and Commissioner Conover, who was constituted a committee of one to investigate the matter, subsequently submitted a report sharply criticising the action of his colleague, and charging him with having exceeded his power and authority in granting the award to Mr. Schwartzwaelder, whose bid, it was asserted, was not received until after the time officially fixed for the opening of the proposals. The board, after hearing Mr. Conover's report, resolved to confer with the Corporation Counsel, and to ask for his opinion and advice as to the duty of the department in view of all the facts in the case as presented to the board. All the papers and documents, including Mr. Conover's report, were transmitted to Mr. Whitney, who, in reviewing the transaction, says substantially that Mr. Lane, as Treasurer of the department, was on July 1 authorized to issue an order for the construction of cases for the Museum of Natural History; that he sent for estimates to five reputable firms; that three estimates were sent to the officers of the department on July 11; that on the same day he found the estimate of Schwartzwaelder at his law office and that of Strippell & Son at his house. The Corporation Counsel is of the opinion that the report of Commissioner Conover was based on a misapprehension of the law in relation to the letting of contracts. The order for the construction of the cases was in the nature of a contract which should not be made at public letting. The Commissioners directed the Treasurer to procure the cases without the awarding of a contract at public letting, and assuming that the board had such authority, the Treasurer was under no legal obligation to invite different persons to submit bids, nor was he under any legal obligation to accept the lowest bid, or any of the other bids. "It would seem," continues Mr. Whitney, "that the Treasurer might give the order for the work to any person, and as such a price as, in his judgment, was just and reasonable. Is necessarily follows that neither Braunsdorf & Metz, nor any other bidder, had any legal right to the award to do the work in question."

In conclusion, Mr. Whitney recommends the approval of the bill, and its transmission to the Finance Department for payment.

Mr. Lane regards the opinion as a vindication of his course, and a complete answer to the assertions of Mr. Conover. He also believes that it is the duty of the Commissioners to reinvest him with the power of purchasing supplies and materials for the department, which was taken from him recently and conferred upon the President. At yesterday's meeting of the board Mr. Lane offered a resolution calling for the removal of Thomas Franklin, Superintending Engineer of the Riverside-avenue construction, on the ground that the reports of Messrs. Haswell, Worthen, and Bogart, the Board of Engineers appointed to examine the work, had condemned the manner in which Mr. Franklin performed his duties. The resolution was laid on the table on a vote of 8 against 1, Mr. Lane being the only Commissioner voting in favor of the resolution. While conversing with a TIMES reporter yesterday Mr. Lane said that he was in favor of having members of the press present at the meetings of the board, but that a resolution to that effect had been defeated by his colleagues. "They know," added he, "that with the doors closed, they can sit here and insult me with impunity. Why, it is not long ago since Commissioner Conover got up here, snapped his fingers in my face, and called me a ——liar."

DECLINE IN FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS.

The first sales at auction of fire insurance stocks since the great fires of last week took place yesterday, with the following result:

	Price.	Previous Sale.
144 shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Co.	127½	133¾
80 shares Mechanics' and Traders' Co.	166	173½
20 shares Merchants' Co.	125	129
5 shares American Exchange Co.	101	101
10 shares Commercial Co.	72	71
3 shares Knickerbocker Co.	92	92
40 shares Ridgewood Co.	95	95
14 shares New-York City Co.	68	70
24 shares North River Co.	117¾	116½
10 shares Continental Co.	169½	176
25 shares Home Co.	123	123
10 shares Republic Co.	70¼	70¼
10 shares New-York Equitable Co.	137	135
5 shares Ætna Co.	78	86½

A SCHOOL FOR THE INDIANS

THE HAMPTON INSTITUTE.

GEN. ARMSTRONG ARGUING IN FAVOR OF HIGHER EDUCATION FOR THE RED MAN BEFORE THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Gen. S. C. Armstrong, Principal of the Hampton (Va.) Normal and Agricultural Institute, addressed the members of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon in behalf of subscriptions toward a fund of $18,000, the amount estimated as necessary to build buildings in connection with the institute for the use of Indian boys and girls. Among those present were Rev. Dr. Henry W. Bellows, Prof. Roswell D. Hitchcock, President Draher, of Roanoke College; Hon. William E. Dodge, James M. Brown, R. L. Stuart, ex-Chamberlain George W. Lane, Stewart Brown, and Z. S. Ely, brother of the ex-Mayor. Mr. Dodge presided. Gen. Armstrong said that the Indians are beginning to evince a decided disposition to learn the arts of the whites. There are only 100,000 at present in a state of savagery. The remaining 250,000 are partially civilized, and are anxious to educate their children. There are now in the Hampton Institute 18 Indian boys from Florida, and 40 boys and 9 girls from Dakota. They are pleased with their treatment, and have written for more to come on. They are given a plain general education, and are thoroughly taught agricultural pursuits. The institute has a plant worth $200,000. The Government pays it $167 per year for the education of each Indian. They are not, therefore, charged anything for tuition, but are required to pay $10 per month for their board, either half in money and half in labor, or all in labor. The young Indians are very well with their negro fellow-students, and make good progress in their studies. The Government is virtually committed to the project, but rooms are wanted for 200 more children, and it is to pay for the erection of suitable buildings that the fund asked for is wanted.

Rev. Dr. Bellows was the next speaker. He had visited the institute and recommended Gen. Armstrong highly. The attempt to exterminate the Indians was, he said, a failure. There are as many to-day as there were 250 years ago. The extermination policy had cost numerous lives of white men and large sums of money, as well as our reputation as a civilized nation. He was in favor of trying the educational policy as proposed by Gen. Armstrong—not that of teaching the children to live by their wits, as the public school system does. The speaker thought the Indian race superior to the negro, and he believed they should have equal advantages. Prof. Hitchcock agreed with Dr. Bellows. The policy of extermination had been tried for years, at an annual cost of $13,000,000, and had failed, while the slight attempts that had been made at education had produced the most glorious results. The Indians had quadrupled and quintupled their products during the last 10 years. They ought to be taught to be citizens to their lands individually, and not to hold them in common, as now. Individual ownership was the great civilising force. Neither should treaties be made with them as with foreigners, but they should be taught to look to the Legislature as an integral part of the nation. The meeting then adjourned. Gen. Armstrong addressed a meeting of citizens of Brooklyn last evening, in the lecture-room of the First Presbyterian Church, in Henry-street. He will repeat his address this evening in the lecture-room of the Clinton-Avenue Congregational Church, and at 11 A. M. to-morrow in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association.

BUILDING A HORSE-CAR DEPOT.

JOHN E. M'INTYRE'S SUIT AGAINST THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.

John E. McIntyre, as Assignee of the firm of McIntyre Brothers & Co., builders and contractors, has begun suit in the Supreme Court against the Second-Avenue Railroad Company to recover $81,326 76, and for certain other relief. The complaint alleges that in September, 1876, McIntyre Brothers & Co. presented to Messrs. Solomon Mehrbach, Joseph Richardson, and Thomas J. McCahill, a Building Committee of the corporation, plans and estimates for a depot and stables which the railroad company had decided to build on the square bounded by Ninety-sixth and Ninety-seventh streets and First and Second avenues.

At the same time they proposed to furnish materials and erect the buildings for $230,000. The committee said they did not wish to spend more than $125,000, and asked the contractors to revise their plans and estimates, without lessening the strength of the projected building, until the estimated cost should be at or near that figure. The contractors did as requested, and finally proposed to do the work for $145,000. The committee suggested that the contractors should do the main work for $125,000, while they themselves should attend to certain minor matters, the cost of which they estimated at $25,000. This suggestion was adopted, and on Oct. 2, 1876, the members of the firm and of the Building Committee met to sign and ratify the contract. One of the Messrs. McIntyre then discovered that the contract presented for signature did not contain the specifications previously agreed upon between the parties. When Mr. Mehrbach's attention was called to this, he is said to have acknowledged that the instrument was not correct, but to have asked that it should be signed and held temporarily, because it would take a long time to prepare the real contract, and if work were not commenced at once upon the buildings, the weather might, in the meantime, become so bad as to prevent beginning it until the Spring. The contract was therefore signed, and work was begun. The complaint alleges that the contractors frequently asked the architect employed by the corporation to prepare the proper contract, but that he put them off with pleas of lack of opportunity; that the officers of the railroad company threw difficulties in the way of the completion of the work; and that finally, on Nov. 3, 1877, they entered the buildings and dismissed the contractors on the ground that they had not properly performed their work. The plaintiff says the contractors put into the buildings additional work to the value of $73,323 76, for which they received no payment, and that they were paid only $117,000 out of the sum of $125,000 originally stipulated. The suit is to have the proper contract drawn and ratified, to have it adjudged that the contractors properly executed that contract up to the time they were ejected from the buildings, and to recover the sum of $81,323 76, with interest from December, 1877. The case was before Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a motion to compel the plaintiff to state the various causes of action separately. The motion was denied, with costs.

STORMY WEATHER AT SEA.

The schooner Edith B. Coombs, Capt. Coombs, which arrived from Inagua yesterday, had on board the Captain and crew of the Swedish barkentine Sophie G., which went ashore at the north end of that island Dec. 5. Capt. Lagerstedt, of the barkentine, states that he left Cape Haytien for Havre with a cargo of logwood, coffee, hides, and soccoa, on Dec. 2, and had fair weather until the 4th, at midnight, when a stiff breeze sprang up and the weather became very thick. The vessel was then being carried out of her course by an unknown current, and at 4 o'clock A. M. she went ashore. The ship's boat was immediately launched, and the crew, nine men in all, got into it and rowed to the beach, about a mile and a half distant. That part of the island was uninhabited, but they remained there for five days and saved what they could from the wreck. The surf was so heavy that they were unable to get to the vessel, except on two of these days. After sailing 60 miles, they reached the only part of the island which was inhabited, and took passage in the Edith E. Coombs, which was loading there. They will be sent to their homes by the Swedish Consul. The Sophie G. registered 317 tons, and hailed from Gottenberg. Both the vessel and cargo were insured.

The schooner Bonny Boy, which arrived from Aquin yesterday, had been eight days north of Hatteras; with head gales, during which her jibboom and foretopmast were carried away and sails were lost and split. Jan. 9 while off Cape St. Maria, William E. Northing, a seaman, fell overboard and was drowned. He was 24 years of age, and a native of Boston.

The steam-ship Devonia, of the Anchor Line, which arrived from Glasgow yesterday, had a very stormy passage, during which scarcely anything but head gales and seas were met with, and no sail could be carried. Shortly before midnight on the third day out it was found that one of the blades of the propeller was broken, and the vessel was obliged to make the balance of her voyage at a lower rate of speed. The weather became very cold, and the entire forward part of the Devonia was covered with ice. Two or three of the crew had their hands frost-bitten.

A STOCK GAMBLER RUINED.

J. W. Weston, of No. 17 New-street, an old member of the Stock Exchange, notified the President yesterday of his inability to meet his engagements. He has been dealing extensively in privileges—puts, calls, and spreads—which are not recognized as legitimate transactions on the Exchange, and having leaned too strongly toward the bear side, was caught in the rise. There was great excitement among brokers on the announcement of his suspension, as his paper was very widely distributed, and it was reported that 40,000 shares of stock were involved. Mr. Weston said at first that 20,000 shares would be his figure, and afterward that 10,000 shares would probably cover his engagements. He estimated his liabilities at not more than $15,000, but as much of his paper has from 40 to 50 days to run, and stock values may change greatly in that time, it is impossible to approximate the probable deficiency.

PETER COOPER VICTORIOUS.

In the suit of W. G. Groom to recover $50,000 for libel from Peter Cooper, the jury yesterday, in Brooklyn, brought in a verdict for the defendant. When the case was tried before the jury disagreed. Counsel for Groom moved for a new trial yesterday, and the court reserved its decision.

JUDGMENT AGAINST A BRIDGE COMPANY.

Bailey Hascall sued the Illinois and St. Louis Bridge Company to recover on nine promissory notes, aggregating $383,446 12, and given at various times in 1874 and 1875. The case came to trial yesterday before Judge Shipman and a jury, in the United States Circuit Court, and the jury were directed to find a verdict for the plaintiff for $265,411 92. The company defended the action on the ground that the notes came into Hascall's possession without consideration.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1879.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan today amounted to $16,508,456.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $230,504 76, and from Customs, $605,120 48.

Ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Conant will be the London agent of the syndicate formed yesterday for the sale of 4 per cent. bonds, and the exchange of 4 per cents for 5-20s.

Attorney-General Devens has requested the Solicitor-General to proceed to Alabama, for the purpose of defending the Federal officers in that State who were recently arrested by the Local Court of Selma for neglecting to turn over to that court the ballot-boxes, &c., which were in evidence before the United States Circuit Court.

Mr. Hewitt's Labor Committee this morning heard Mr. Joseph D. Weeks, of Pittsburg, associate editor of the *Iron Age*, upon the relations between employers and employes. He strongly favored the English system of boards of arbitration, to whom disputes between master and men should be referred for adjustment upon a just and equitable basis.

The Senate committee appointed last session, on motion of Senator Matthews, to investigate allegations concerning his participation in Louisiana affairs, have not yet been furnished the copy of James E. Anderson's testimony before the Potter committee, which the House vote requested to supply by a resolution of the Senate adopted before the holiday recess. No meeting will be called until this testimony is received by the committee.

In view of the uncertainty as to when the Burnside committee bill can be brought before the House for consideration, and the generally conceded fact that it cannot command a majority vote, Representative Hewitt will no longer detain the Army Appropriation bill, but expects to report it to-morrow, with the provisions for reorganization and reduction, which have already been informally agreed upon by that committee, and which at the meeting to-morrow morning will receive final action.

The Committee of Conference on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, at a meeting this afternoon, reached a final agreement, and will recommend that the bill be enacted in such shape as to conform exactly to the law of last session, with the addition of a clause providing for the Second Secretaries of Legation who were dropped out of the Appropriation bill for the current year. By the adoption of this report the House will recede from all its proposed reductions of consulates and of diplomatic salaries.

The House Committee on Appropriations today concluded the consideration of the Post Office Appropriation bill, and authorized Mr. Blount to report it to the House. A feature of the bill is a proposed division of the amount to be appropriated for the postal car and railway services, about $1,250,000 to be given to the former, and the remainder of the appropriation for the two branches to the latter. The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial bill was nearly completed, the exception being in the proposed legislation with reference to Government surveys. Among the items agreed to, by which reductions are made, was the following: The compensation of the principal Examiners in the Patent Office is reduced from $2,400 to $2,000, the First Assistant Examiner from $1,800 to $1,700, the Examiner in charge of interferences from $2,500 to $2,000, and the Trade-mark Examiner from $2,400 to $2,000.

Mr. Garland, in the paper submitted by him to the Senate to-day as a minority report from the Committee on Public Lands concerning the Rancho Panoche Grande, points out that the controversy between Mr. McGarrahan and the New-Idria Quicksilver Mining Company has continued for years without reaching a conclusion, the Government meanwhile remaining silent as to its claim to the property and the New-Idria Company deriving large benefit from the mine. Unless legislation on the controversy, in one form or another, is likely to remain before Congress or the executive departments or the courts indefinitely unless some early steps be taken to secure a complete settlement of all the conflicting title and equities by a tribunal possessing comprehensive jurisdiction. It is therefore proposed in the bill submitted by Mr. Garland that all parties claiming title to the whole or any part of the said Rancho be authorized within 90 days to bring suit in the Court of Claims for possession of the property against the United States, with a right of appeal to the Supreme Court, and that in the event of a final decision in favor of the United States, as against all other parties, the property shall be placed in the hands of a Receiver, with power to rent it, unless Congress shall by law direct how it shall be finally disposed of for the benefit of the Government.

DR. BUDINGTON'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

The members of the Clinton-Avenue Congregational Church met last evening in the chapel attached to the church for the purpose of considering the resignation of the Pastor, Rev. Dr. William Ives Budington, which was read from the pulpit on Dec. 22. Mr. James Mitchell, Vice-President of the New-York Stock Exchange, was called to the chair. After prayer by A. B. Spelman, Mr. F. B. Candler, Clerk of the church, read Dr. Budington's letter of resignation, which has already been published. Mr. A. D. Warner then read a paper, which he said was an expression of the sentiment of the church in reference to the resignation. It was a long document, and expressed the deep regret of the congregation, conveyed in terms of endearment, at the cause which made necessary Dr. Budington's retirement from the pastorate, and besought him to accept the position of Pastor Emeritus. After the reading had been concluded, Dr. Budington's resignation was formally accepted, and he was appointed Pastor Emeritus. His salary is to be fixed at the annual meeting of the church on recommendation of the Board of Trustees. A committee of three was then appointed to select a committee of seven to name a clergyman to succeed Dr. Budington in the pastorate of the church. During the absence of the committee, Mr. Anthony Comstock presented the church, on behalf of the Young People's Association, with a fine portrait of Dr. Budington, which is to be hung in the lecture-room. The following committee was appointed to recommend a successor to Dr. Budington: A. S. Barnes, George P. Sheldon, S. W. Johnson, H. H. Van Dyke, Samuel C. Warner, James Mitchell, and James H. Thorp.

NEWARK'S INSOLVENT INSTITUTIONS.

The various insolvent savings institutions of Newark are making an effort to adjust their difficulties and pay off a portion of their indebtedness as soon as possible. The Dime Savings Bank expects to pay a second installment of 20 per cent., and also to wipe off some other debts which have been in litigation. The American Trust Company has called a meeting of the stockholders for the 25th inst., to consider the propriety of creating a fund for the payment of the depositors to avoid selling the assets at a sacrifice. The People's Savings Bank is trying to realize something from its assets, but the prospect is not encouraging. Indeed, it is doubted if anything can be saved from the wreck. The Citizens' Insurance and the New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Companies are similarly situated. The Chancellor has ordered a sale of the Peoples' securities, and the result is looked forward to with anxiety by the interested parties.

BURGLARS HELD FOR TRIAL.

The saloon of John H. Casey, No. 1 Barclay-street, was entered by burglars on Tuesday night. Detectives Mulry and Flynn, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, saw a young man named John Barry in front of the premises, acting in a rather suspicious manner, and, taking him into custody, they entered the saloon, and found two of Barry's confederates hidden under the counter. A bag containing seven boxes of cigars was discovered lying on the floor, while $31 in currency which had been taken from the money drawer was found with the burglars. The latter, who gave their names as Edward Malone and John Connors, with Barry, were arraigned before Justice Smith yesterday, in the Tombs Police Court, and were held for trial in default of $2,000 bail each.

A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS GRANTED.

Henry Hoffman is confined in Ludlow-Street Jail on an unsatisfied execution issued from the Marine Court on a judgment obtained by Nathan Metzger against him for $1,040 29. When it was discovered that he had no property that could be levied upon, an execution was issued against his person. This was returned unsatisfied to the Clerk of the Marine Court in November last. He was arrested and handed over to the Sheriff on Dec. 24. He now demands to be released on the ground that there was no execution against his body in existence when he was arrested. Judge Barrett yesterday granted, on his petition, a writ of habeas corpus directed to Sheriff Reilly, and a writ of certiorari directed to the Clerk of the Marine Court.

BURGLARY ON THE EAST SIDE.

Between the hours of 7 P. M. on the 19th inst. and 8 A. M. on the 20th, the store of Frederick C. Phillips, importer and dealer in Oriental goods, at No. 11 East Fourteenth-street, was entered by burglars, and robbed of goods valued at $1,361. The burglars effected an entrance to the premises by unlocking a rear door with false keys, and no clue to the thieves or the whereabouts of the property has been obtained by the Police.

CHINESE NEW-YEAR'S FESTIVITIES.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 22.—The Chinese new year was celebrated at the head-quarters of the Chinese Educational Commission, in this city, today, and this evening there was a large reception, which was attended by Gov. Andrews and wife, several State officers and members of the Legislature, and over 100 prominent citizens.

STEAMER ARRIVAL.

Steam-ship Glenfinlas, (British,) Wilcox; Shanghai Nov. 19, Amoy 25th, Singapore Dec. 3, Suez Dec. 24, and Gibraltar Jan. 4, with merchandise to order; vessel to Henderson Brothers.

THE DEMOCRATS HOWLING.

A PATHETIC ADDRESS.

THEY APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC—THEY ASSERT THAT THEY HAVE NOT DELAYED REAPPORTIONMENT, BUT ONLY OPPOSED INJUSTICE TO THEMSELVES.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—The following address has been issued by the Democratic members of the Legislature; it is signed by every member of both houses:

An Address from the Democratic Members of the One Hundred and Second Legislature to the People of New-York:

The Democratic Senators and members of the Assembly in the Legislature of 1879 avail themselves of the opportunity presented by the election of a United States Senator to present the following state of facts to their immediate constituents and to the people of the State at large. By the fourth and fifth sections of the third article of the State Constitution, it is made the solemn and sworn duty of the Legislature to apportion the State, and both the Senators and members of the Assembly among the several counties according to the number of their respectative inhabitants. This duty is also demanded under the same provision of the Constitution which requires the basis of Senatorial and Assembly representation to follow an enumeration of the inhabitants every 10 years after 1855. The census of 1875 was duly taken and reported to the Legislature on the opening of the session of 1876, and for three years the Democratic members have first asked and then demanded that the Republican Legislatures of 1876, 1877, and 1878, and so far in 1879. We believe that the apportionment required by the Constitution has been willfully neglected in the interest of one man, (a Senator in Congress,) working officially and otherwise for his own re-election—a third-term Senator in favor of a third-term President, quarreling with the Federal Administration, because he cannot control the patronage of the Government; opposed at heart by the whole Administration Party not less than by all Democrats, and yet with no man in caucus, Senate or Assembly, with courage enough to proclaim his best convictions, and therefore supporting a man who possesses his place and power, not so much for the honor of the State and the peace and welfare of the country, as to make himself a Senator and to keep his friends in office. To secure this reelection for a third term, Republican Legislatures have not only refused to obey the supreme law, but have spurned all appeals from great bodies of highly-taxed and long-oppressed citizens. To this end and expressed by unwise divisions in our own ranks in a State again and again proved to be Democratic in its sentiments and choice of State officers, we find that, while the Republican Party has, for the causes stated, been successful in the Legislature and had been concluded, Dr. Budington's resignation was formally accepted, and he was appointed P

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

—In the February number of this monthly we hear from Mr. D. H. Chamberlain, the lawful Governor of the State of South Carolina, the last word regarding the position of affairs between the white and colored races in the Southern States. No one is in a better position than he to appreciate the situation, and what he has to say will find, even among his bitter partisan enemies in the South more respectful hearing, now that time has shown that negro legislation was not an unmixed evil, and that the white rule produces results far different from what its advocates expected of it. Mr. Chamberlain writes a calm and forcible little review of the larger aspects of the question, without touching often on particulars. He defends the gift of unqualified suffrage to the negro at the close of the war, as being inevitable and logically in accordance with the spirit of the Republic. The corruptions under negro rule between 1869 and 1874 are laid to the door of the whites, who sullenly refused to cooperate with the honest but often abused negro majority, just as the intelligent and wealthy inhabitants of this City, during almost the same period, allowed corrupt men to plunder the Municipality. He contends that in our history no single instance can be pointed out where the evils of bad Government could not have been promptly corrected by the efforts of the educated and property-owning classes. The Southern States, under colored suffrage, were not exceptions to this rule. No class ever had greater advantages for securing a proper share of influence in public affairs that the white race of the South in 1867; no class was ever more open or responsive to the influences of property and education than the colored race of the South. Gov. Chamberlain denies emphatically the clamor against the bad legislation during negro rule, while admitting the corrupt practices. The Constitutions of the reconstructed States would to-day command the almost unqualified approval of competent and impartial judges.

"In the ordinary conduct of the practical affairs of Government, much must be said in approval of the spirit and methods which then prevailed. Elections were free, fair, and honest. Political canvasses were conducted by the colored race without violence or disorder or excessive rancor. The power which they held they put fairly at hazard with each recurring election. They neither cheated nor intimidated nor sought to intimidate their opponents. Their popular assemblages listened with respect and attention to the arguments of their interest political foes on those rare occasions when their foes consented to address them with argument. Public order was maintained. Crime was rare, and was punished. Life and property were as safe as in most of the States. There was a period of official corruption and profligacy in the States in which the colored vote predominated, extending generally from 1869 to 1874. For this fact no apology is explained. It was confined to official life; it was produced and inspired by a few leaders who had, for purposes of plunder, made their way to public places. As in the affairs of State, so in those that prevailed in the City of New-York from 1866 to 1873, official corruption at the South for a time baffled investigation and defied public sentiment."

Gov. Chambe lain maintains that the political supremacy of the white race in at least five of the Southern States is the result of the violent exclusion or fraudulent suppression of the colored vote. No honest or well-informed man, he thinks, will question this. In South Carolina, Mississippi, and Louisiana, the result has been reached by a system of deliberate organized violence in all its forms, crowned by the most daring election frauds. He begins his review with mention of the tendency always shown in the United States to ignore the negro question until circumstances forced recognition. He closes by saying that the same oligarchical power that from 1789 to 1860 grew in hatred of republican principles, has seized the Government again.

A paper relating to a matter of less urgency, but of national importance, is that of Senator Hoar on the conduct of business in Congress. It exposes the excessively complicated system of parliamentary rules in some of its particulars, through which free speech on the part of members and intelligent legislation are obstructed. "An Accountant" exposes "The Mysteries of American Railroad Accounting"—not a very attractive topic, to be sure, but one which exercises a great many minds in this country. Only complete and absolute publicity, both in general and detail, can secure, according to this expert, an upright management of such great corporations.

A Russian Nihilist tells some very disgraceful and extraordinary tales of official corruption at the court of the Czar, and enters at some length into the characters of Nicholas, Alexander II., and of Shouvaloff, the manager of the latter. The latter is accused of continually frightening his master into repressive measures by conjuring up the spectre of assassination, and, what is far worse, of debauching Russians, high and low, by sanctioning immoral exhibitions, encouraging drunkenness and profligacy, while at the same time stamping out all at empts to educate and enlighten the people. "The Empire of the Discontented" is a gloomy picture of Russia, but the Nihilist, as he calls himself, does not despair of his country. If the alternately crazy, weak, or brutal family of the Romanoffs can be removed from control, he thinks the sound elements of Russia will regenerate society. The "Howgate Expedition," that was represented by its commander in the January *North American*, furnishes a paper from its naturalist, O. T. Sherman, on the scientific work of the trip. William M. Taylor, D. D., has something to say on "Sensationalism in the Pulpit," and the rebel General, Richard Taylor, eulogises George Mason, of Virginia, under the title: "A Statesman of the Colonial Era." Prof. T. F. Crane has a somewhat didactic review of works on mediæval French literature recently published in France.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Rev. S. Hayward is compiling a history of the Town of Gilsum, N. H.

—A practical hand-book to the "History of the Austrian Monarchy" has been begun by Justin Vrásek.

—Prof. Fawcett's book on "Free Trade and Protection" has been translated into German by Herr Passow.

—The branch of literature most cultivated in Belgium during the last year is the history of the nation, especially since 1830.

—The next volume of the "Library of Contemporary Science" will be "Philosophy, Historical and Critical," by André Lefèvre.

—Mr. William Gilbert is preparing for one of the English monthly magazines a series of papers entitled "Legends of the Neckar."

—M. Francisque Michel has in preparation a book on the history of civilization of Scotland, based chiefly on the language of the country.

—There are now in the Boston Public Library 357,958 volumes. In December 104,989 books were taken out by an average of 30,000 people.

—The book on "Pindar," by Rev. F. D. Morice, makes the twenty-eighth volume of Lippincott's "Ancient Classics for English Readers," and closes the series.

—The Worcester, Mass., Public Library in 1878 gave out 132,384 volumes in the circulating, and 30,079 volumes in the reference department. The expenditures for the year were $16,400.

—The late Major Whyte-Melville's last work, given into the hands of his publisher only a few days before his sudden death, "Black but Comely," will be issued immediately by Chapman & Hall, London.

—The latest volume of the "Tales from Blackwood" contains the "Autobiography of a Joint-stock Company, (Limited)," "Bee or Beatrix," the "Night Wanderer of an Afghan Fort," and an "Ayrshire Curling Song."

—The Duke of Argyll's "History of the Eastern Question" has been delayed by the outbreak of the Afghan war. The Duke is keeping it back in order to write a new chapter on this fresh and important phase of the Eastern Question.

—Rev. Joseph Henry Allen's "Hebrew Men and Times, from the Patriarchs to the Messiah," an old book very thoroughly revised, will be reissued by Roberts Brothers during the Winter.

—The Longmans, London, will publish during the month a new tragedy entitled "Brian Born," by J. T. B. The scene of the drama is laid in Ireland at the beginning of the eleventh century, but the work has merely a basis of fact and only touches the skirts of history.

—Mrs. Francis Anne Kemble's "Records of a Girlhood," which is just ready at Henry Holt & Co.'s, contains the reminiscences of the famous days of the English stage and society when she was a girl; the sketches of her life are extended much beyond their earlier form in the *Atlantic Monthly*.

—"Facts About Champagne and Other Sparkling Wines," very fully illustrated, and comprising historical, topographical, anecdotal, and technical notes upon all the known sparkling wines of Europe and America, by Mr. Henry Vizetelly, British wine juror at the recent Paris Exhibition, will be published at an early day by Ward & Lock, London.

—The *Revue des Deux Mondes* indulges in the same impartiality as that which distinguishes our own leading organs, the *North American* and *International Reviews*. It opens its pages equally to M. Jules Soury's elegantly written but bold declamations against revealed religion or religion of any kind, and to M. Caro's searching criticism of modern free-thinkers.

—The third or concluding volume of Bishop Ellicott's "New Testament Commentary for English Readers" is expected to be ready by Feb. 1. The *New-Englander* expresses the opinion that "of all the new Testament commentaries for general use, this is the best. It is not shaped to suit any particular party or school. It is the product of enlightened, independent, evangelical scholars."

—A volume of "Sermons" by Bishop Stevens, of Philadelphia, will be published by E. P. Dutton & Co. early in the coming Lent. It will be uniform with the recently published volumes of sermons by Rev. Phillips Brooks and Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., and will further carry out the publishers' plan of furnishing the reading public with specimens of the best pulpit work done by preachers in the Episcopal Church.

—Flemish literature counts a new prose writer, who promises to take a high rank among authors. He uses the pseudonym of "Wazenaar." His first book, called "A Flemish Boy," is a sort of autobiography, showing lack of experience, yet truly original, and giving successful sketches of Flemish manners. He deals very frankly with the Roman Catholic clergy, who, in the villages of Flanders, join without disguise in the struggles of political parties.

—A new "Dictionary of English Dramatic Literature," as exhaustive as Mr. Collier's, but more critical, to be edited by Mr. Theodore Watts, is talked of in London. It is intended to give ample space to great names, and yet be made complete enough to serve as a book of reference. Several writers who have specially devoted themselves to English dramatic literature—Mr. Swinburne, Mr. Edmund W. Gosse, Mr. J. Knight, and Prof. John Nichol—are expected to contribute articles.

—The most important work on philosophy and religion which Denmark has produced within the last year is Bishop Martensen's "Christian Ethics," which has already been translated into English, and is issued in "Clark's Theological Library." The aim of the book is to effect some sort of reconciliation between the spirit and demands of orthodox Christianity and those of purely secular culture, together with the movements that arise out of it. Naturally enough, the book has not brought about the reconciliation, and in Denmark his conclusions have been fiercely disputed in a controversy which is not yet over.

—Robert Zimmerman in his sketch of German literary movements during the year 1878, says in the *Athenæum* that "Germany possesses a centre for the book trade, but does not possess a centre for literature. Four-fifths of the books published in Paris and in London are written in those cities, whereas of the thousands of literary works enumerated in the catalogue of the Leipzig book-fair, only the smallest portion are written in the town itself. There are almost as many books written annually in German as in most of the chief European languages taken together. However, the number of well-written works does not stand in any favorable proportion to the total number published. The effect of the want of centralization in German literature is thought to be beneficial to independence of the writers. Mr. Zimmerman thus contrasts French, English, and German writers: "A French author treats his public as if it were his mistress, whom he wishes to please; an English author treats his as his friend, by whom he wishes to be understood; whereas, a German not unfrequently treats his as his wife, toward whom he can sot pretty much as he pleases."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

HARPER & BROTHERS.

—Sport and Work on the Nepaul Frontier. By "Maori." 10 cents.

—Jane Eyre. A Novel. By Charlotte Brontë. (Carrer Ball.) 10 cents.

—Through Asiatic Turkey. By Grattan Geary. Franklin-square Library. 10 cents.

A. S. BARNES & CO.

—The International Review. Vol. V. 1878. $6.

—English History in Short Stories. Revised edition. $1.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS.

—Life, Character, and Writings of William Cullen Bryant. Commemorative Address. By George William Curtis. 75 cents.

COLBY & RICH, BOSTON.

—Occultism, Spiritism, Materialism. By Almira Kidd.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., PHILADELPHIA.

—Æsthetics. By Eugène Véron. Translated by W. H. Armstrong, B. A., (Oxon.)

THE CENTRAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, CHICAGO.

—The Tour of Prince Eblis; his Rounds in Society, Church, and State. $1.

A. L. BANCROFT & CO., SAN FRANCISCO.

—A History of the City of San Francisco. By John S. Hittell.

LITTELL & GAY, BOSTON.

—Littell's Living Age. Fifth Series, Volume XXIV. October, November, December, 1878.

G. W. CARLETON & CO.

—Widow Cherry; or, The Mystery of Roaring Meg. A Novel. By B. L. Farjeon. 25 cents.

MACMILLAN & CO., LONDON.

—XLVI Social Twitters. By Mrs. Loftie. $1. Author of *The Dining-room.*

—A Memoir of Matthew Davenport Hill, the Recorder of Birmingham. By his Daughters.

—Total Abstinence. A Course of Addresses. By Benjamin Ward Richardson. Paper. 50 cents.

HOUGHTON, OSGOOD & CO., BOSTON.

—United States Official Postal Guide. Revised and Published Quarterly. Paper.

THE AUTHORS' PUBLISHING COMPANY.

—Who Did It? By Mark Frazier. 30 cents.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., BOSTON.

—H. M. S. Pinafore; or, The Lass that Loved a Sailor. Nautical Comic Opera. Written by W. S. Gilbert. Composed by Arthur Sullivan.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS.

—The Bryant Memorial Meeting of the Goethe Club of the City of New-York.

R. CRAMPTON, ROCK ISLAND, ILL.

—Almanac of Planetary Meteorology and New System of Science. By Richard Mansill.

PORTER & COATES, PHILADELPHIA.

—As It May Happen. A Story of American Life and Character. By Trebor.

J. D. HYLTON, PALMYRA, N. J.

—The Bride of Gettysburg. An Episode of 1863. In three parts.

DERBY BROTHERS, NEW-YORK.

—A Woman's Thoughts About Men. By Mrs. Hugh L. Brinckley.

HENRY S. ALLEN.

—The Two Americas. Their Complete History. By "The Fathers of American History." 4to, 826 pages. Steel engravings.

THE FARMERS' PUBLISHING COMPANY.

—Chemical Farming; its Possibilities and its Mistakes. By Conrad Wilson.

JAMES ANGLIM, WASHINGTON, D. C.

—History of Cumberland, Md., from 1728 to the Present Day. By Will H. Lowdermilk.

JAMES MILLER.

—Do They Love Us Yet? By Mrs. Cornelius W. Lawrence.

A. WILLIAMS & CO., BOSTON.

—Draft from York Harbor, Maine. By George Houghton. Paper.

JANSEN, M'CLURG & CO., CHICAGO.

—The German; How to Give it, &c. By Two Amateur Leaders. $1 25.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION—Jan. 22.

SUMMARY.

The Refunding bill recently passed by the House was called up in the Senate and passed without amendment. Mr. Edmunds moved to consider his resolutions regarding the last three constitutional amendments, but, after some debate, the motion was lost, and the consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill resumed. Mr. Blaine addressed the Senate in support of the amendments offered by him yesterday looking to a reduction of naval expenses. He argued that it was useless to maintain so large a Navy when we had no commercial marine to protect, and asked Congress to appropriate a portion of the money spent in the support of the Navy toward building up our commercial interests. Mr. Beck and Mr. Edmunds opposed Mr. Blaine's amendments and they were withdrawn. The bill was then read a third time and passed. Mr. Edmunds again moved to take up his constitutional amendments resolutions, but Mr Thurman moved to adjourn, which was carried.

In the House of Representatives Mr. Stephens introduced a bill defining the duties of the Secretary of the Treasury. The bill appropriating $60,000 to défray the expense of transporting coin and bullion was passed. A Southern war claim bill then came up for consideration, and Mr. Bragg, a Democrat, from Wisconsin, assailed the Southern Democracy, saying that he had heard threats that they would go over to the other side if they were not given all they wanted. He declared if such were the case the sooner they went over the better it would be for the Democratic Party. Mr. Ellis, of Louisiana, denied that any Southern Democrats proposed to desert their party, and said he was willing to vote for a constitutional amendment prohibiting the payment of war claims. Eulogies were delivered by several members on the late Representative Douglas, after which the House adjourned.

SENATE.

THE M'GARRAHAN CLAIM.

Mr. GARLAND, of Arkansas, from the Committee on Public Lands, submitted a minority report, signed by himself, on the claim of William McGarrahan to the Rancho Panoche Grande, Cal., together with a bill placing all the claimants to that rancho in the Court of Claims, with the right to appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. Laid on the table, and ordered that the bill and report be printed.

NEW BILLS.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. DAVIS, of Illinois—To prevent and punish the counterfeiting within the United States of notes, bonds, and other securities of foreign Governments. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HERFORD, of West Virginia—Several bills making appropriations for the improvement of the Big Sandy River, New River, Guyandotte River, and the Great Kanawha River, West Va., all of which were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE REFUNDING BILL PASSED.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, called up the House bill to facilitate the refunding of the national debt, reported from the Committee on Finance yesterday. In explanation of the bill, he said it met the unanimous approval of the Committee on Finance. It simply provided that private individuals might exchange their 5 or 6 per cent. bonds with the Treasury at par, and receive interest for three months, the same as national banks and syndicates.

The bill was then read a third time and passed, without amendment.

ARMY REORGANIZATION.

Mr. BURNSIDE, of Rhode Island, from the Joint Committee on Army Reorganization, submitted tabular statements in relation to the present and proposed organization of the Army. Ordered to be printed.

BILLS ON THE CALENDAR.

The Senate then proceeded to consider bills on the calendar, and the following were passed:

Senate bill to pay Maj. E. E. Hall, Paymaster United States Army, $3,141 39, the amount of which he was defrauded by the criminal act of his clerk, and for which said clerk had been convicted.

Senate bill to declare certain lands granted to the Pacific Railroad Companies by acts of July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864, subject to taxation by the States or Territories in which they may be located.

MR. EDMUNDS' RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, moved to postpone the further consideration of the calendar and take up the resolutions submitted by him on the 20th inst., declaring the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States valid.

Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, said the Naval Appropriation bill would come up at 1:30 P. M., as the unfinished business, having been postponed from yesterday, at his request, that he might submit some remarks in regard to the amendments he then submitted. He hoped Senator from Vermont [Mr. Edmunds,] would withdraw his motion.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, said if the Senator from Vermont desired to make a speech on his resolutions, of course there would be a reply from the Democratic side of the chamber. If, on the other hand, the Senator did not desire to speak, those on the Democratic side of the chamber would determine for themselves whether they would reply or not.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, said he had heard no reason assigned why the Senator from Maine [Mr. Blaine] should not proceed with his remarks to-day and therefore he would vote against the motion of the Senator from Vermont. It was a question of the Senate, when a Senator had given notice that he desired to address the body, to permit him to do so at the time named by him. It would not be proper to displace the Senator from Maine, especially by a matter not requiring haste.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The motion of Mr. EDMUNDS to take up the resolutions was lost, and at 1:30 P. M. the Senate resumed consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, submitted an amendment providing that if the amount appropriated for any item of pay of the Quartermaster's Department of the Marine Corps for the present fiscal year shall be insufficient, it may be made up from the excess in any other appropriation of the bill, upon the written consent of the Secretary of the Navy. The amendment was discussed, and then laid aside.

Mr. BLAINE then had read the amendments, of which he gave notice yesterday, providing for the appointment of a board of three naval officers to inquire as to the number of officers required for a navy of 7,500 men, and also whether any of the present navy-yards may be dispensed with; providing further, that from and after July 1, 1883, only such a number of graduates of the Naval Academy shall be entitled to appointment as Midshipmen as are required to fill vacancies of that grade existing on the 1st of July in each year, those entitled to appointment to be determined by the Academic board, on the basis of their standing in the graduating class.

Mr. EDMUNDS reserved the right to object to the amendments on the ground that they proposed new legislation. He would not ask to have the point decided now, as he did not want to cut off the remarks of the Senator from Maine. [Mr. Blaine.]

Mr. BLAINE said he desired to say, in advance, that in the remarks he might make he did not intend to criticise any of the operations of the Navy Department, either present or past, and still less by the remotest implication to reflect upon the gallant corps of officers of the Navy. Should he reflect upon any department of the Government it would be upon that for which he had had the honor to be a member for a considerable number of years. At the same time, he would speak his mind freely about the present condition of the Navy, and especially the large number of officers. Congress had limited the number of men in the Navy to 7,500, and for that 7,500 men we had a total of 2,020 officers, or one officer to a little over three men. We had 138 vessels and 38 in commission, while the British Navy, which had 320 steam vessels and a total of 494 vessels, had 4,990 officers, with something over 60,000 men. For the great Navy of Great Britain, the largest and most effective in the world, there were two great navy-yards and two subordinate ones, while we, on six degrees of coast latitude, had seven navy-yards. The one at Pensacola was necessary for Gulf uses, and another was one on the Pacific coast was a necessity. The pay of the officers of our Navy on the active list amounted to over $3,822,000 annually; for those on the retired list, the pay of the same class of petty officers and seamen amounted to only $2,300,000 per annum, showing, of course, the top-heavy condition of the service. From the Naval Academy we were now turning out annually an average of 50 officers. Now, he asked that from and after 1883 the graduates from the Naval Academy should not be entitled to commission, except upon merit and to fill any vacancy which may at the time exist. Was the law now, and every Cadet upon entering the Academy would understand that his entry into the service depends upon his standing at the graduation. He was opposed to make a Navy by graduating Cadets from the Naval Academy. We could not improvise a sailor any more than we could improvise a mountain. He has to grow. Unless there was a commercial marine to build up there would have no navy. There never was a navy which did not grow out of a commercial marine, and in that respect we were sadly deficient. The commerce of the world had entirely changed within the past 20 years. It was not safe to arm our soldiers with bows and arrows as to rebuild the mercantile marine with sailing vessels. We stood to-day furnishing almost as much ocean freight as any two countries of the world and gaining nothing from it, or so little that it only served to point the moral. We paid in one year $85,000,000 gold for freight and he [Mr. Blaine] said to the the Chairman of the Committee on Finances, [Mr. Morrill,] that it would not be a possible thing for this country to maintain specie resumption with that draft upon its resources. He spoke of the resumption of specie payments in 1857, and said we resumed upon freight money, which was laid to the credit of American commerce in Europe. In the last 10 years we had sent and brought between $11,000,000,000 and $12,000,000,000 worth of products, and the freight, with the passengers attached thereto, paid over $1,100,000,000. Out of that the European nations got $900,000,000; yet we continued appropriating for our Navy to protect a commerce which did not exist. He asked that Congress would give to the revival of commerce some part of the sum now being wasted on a Navy. He believed $4,000,000 or $5,000,000 could be taken from the Navy without impairing its efficiency, and this $4,000,000 or $5,000,000 would turn $50,000,000 into our coffers. What advantage was given to a man by issuing to him an American register for a foreign-built ship? Mr. Vanderbilt was now establishing a line of steam-ships to run to Europe in connection with his road. They were foreign vessels, manned by foreign men, and should we give American registers to foreign-built ships, it would establish just such lines.

Mr. BLAINE, continuing, said he was not out of order in discussing the question on this bill, because the Secretary of the Navy had alluded to it in his annual report. He then referred to the legislation of Congress to aid in building railroads, and said from 1846 to 1875 the Congress of the United States had passed 91 acts endowing railroads with land and money to the extent of $500,000,000. In his judgment Congress acted wisely, because it cheapened freights. We had a system of railroads ahead of the whole world, but when we reached the ocean it seemed we no longer took any interest in transportation. From Chicago to Liverpool was one direct line. Take the New-York Central Railroad, put foreigners on it to brakemen, conductors, and engineers, have all its locomotives constructed in England, and it would be no more injurious to the welfare of this country than for that road to turn all our freight over to foreign ships as soon as it reached salt water. From Chicago to Liverpool is 4,000 miles. We operate 1,000 miles and turn the other 3,000 over to foreigners. He said it would be a fine thing to put an American flag on a foreign-built ship and call it an American vessel. He was not surprised that such a proposition as that should come from the South-west, [alluding to Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, who introduced the bill,] but he never expected to see the day when a New-Englander [referring to Mr. Eaton, of Connecticut,] would make such a proposition. The United States steamer Tennessee see had just returned from a three years' cruise, and the cost of that cruise would surprise every member of the Senate. The rarest thing she met in her travels was an American ship, and the only stars and stripes she saw were those at her mast-head.

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, said he felt some amazement that the Senator from Maine should indulge in such a tirade of abuse against a bill for free ships. The Senator [Mr. Blaine] was a member of the Committee on Appropriations as well as himself. [Mr. Beck,] and that Senator failed to lay before the committee a single grievance of which he complained to-day. He had no right to seek to introduce new legislation upon an appropriation bill. He made the point of order that the amendments of Mr. Blaine could not be considered, as they proposed new legislation.

Mr. Beck then spoke of the bill which he had introduced to grant American registers to foreign-built ships, and said it could not be whistled down the wind. Let our people buy their ships where they could get them cheapest, and compete for the carrying trade of the world. Of all the great ships leaving the port of New-York for ports beyond the Atlantic, not one carried the American flag. We could not build ships, because everything entering into their construction, from the smallest nail to the bunting at the mast-head, was protected by a high tariff. He [Mr. Beck] sought to make the American flag supreme on every sea, but he would vote to cut off protective tariff laws. He would not interfere with the coastwise trade.

Mr. BLAINE—Why not?

Mr. BECK—I am willing to give you that to keep you quiet. Continuing his argument, Mr. Beck said $5,500,000 had been paid for the Fisheries for the benefit of New-England, but he would not object to that. He paid $14,000,000 in 1865, $7,000,000 in internal revenue taxes last year, while Maine paid $79,000; but Kentucky asked nothing.

Mr. BLAINE said the Senator from Kentucky had supported general legislation amendments on appropriation bills, and so had the Senator from Vermont, [Mr. Edmunds.]

Mr. EDMUNDS, in reply, said he thought for the last 10 years—he would not be certain as to time, indeed—he had not sought to own even a vessel. As people do who are more prominent in national affairs, and who have larger expectations—[laughter]—he had not voted for any general legislation upon an appropriation bill.

Mr. BLAINE inquired if the Senator did not support the *posse comitatus* clause in the Army Appropriation bill of last session.

Mr. EDMUNDS replied that he was sick in his bed at home when that was passed.

Mr. BLAINE not having formally submitted his amendments, but having only given notice thereof, did not submit them in view of the objections.

The amendment submitted by Mr. HAWES in regard to deficiencies in the Quartermaster's Department of the Marine Corps was withdrawn after some discussion.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Mr. BLAINE then introduced a bill to regulate promotions in the Navy. It was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. Its provisions [are the same as the amendments discussed to-day.

THE EDMUNDS RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to take up the resolutions submitted by him in regard to the constitutional amendments.

Mr. THURMAN moved to adjourn, which motion was agreed to—yeas 24, nays 19, as follows, [Republicans in roman. Democrats in *italics*, Independents in SMALL CAPITALS:]

YEAS.			
Barnum,	*Gordon,*	*McPherson,*	
Beck,	*Harris,*	*Mamy,*	
Booth,	*Hereford,*	*Morgan,*	
Cockrell,	Hoar,	*Ransom,*	
DAVIS of Ill.,	*Jones of Fla.,*	*Thurman,*	
Davis of W. Va.,	*Kernan,*	*Voorhees,*	
Dennis,	*Lamar,*	*White,*	
Eaton,	*McCreery,*	*Withers*—24.	
NAYS.			
Allison,	Edmunds,	Patterson,	
Anthony,	Ferry,	Rollins,	
Blaine,	Howe,	Saunders,	
Burnside,	Kellogg,	Sharon,	
Burnside,	McMillan,	Windom—19.	
Dawes,	Mitchell,		
Conkling,	Morrill,		

Pairs on all political questions were announced as follows: Messrs. *Bailey, Butler, Eustis, Garland, McDonald, Merrimon, Randolph,* and *Coke,* with Messrs. Cameron, of Wisconsin; Christiancy, Chaffee, Kirkwood, Matthews, Ingalls, Paddock, and Sargent.

Mr. BOOTH, of California, said he voted to adjourn because the motion of the Senator from Vermont to take up the resolutions displaced the Desert Land bill, which he regarded as important legislation.

The Senate then, at 4:30 P. M., adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

AN EXPLANATION BY THE SPEAKER.

The SPEAKER desired to say, in view of some criticisms made in regard to the mistake in the roll-call yesterday, that a critical examination showed that there was no change in the result of the two roll-calls, and called attention to the fact that the error had been discovered through the caution of the Chair in sending down to the floor to have some of the members insist on the names being read.

A BILL DEFINING THE DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, introduced a bill defining and describing the duties of the Secretary of the Treasury in certain cases. Referred. One of its provisions is that when any national bank shall fail to redeem its notes, or shall desire to withdraw them, the Secretary of the Treasury shall sell to the highest bidder the United States bonds deposited to secure the same, for coin or Treasury notes, and issue certificates of deposit for the coin or notes thus received, which he shall deliver in exchange for the notes of the bank of exactly the same denomination and pay over the balance of those certificates to the bank which had deposited and owned the bonds, and these certificates shall be receivable for public dues, and be redeemable in coin or Treasury notes at the United States Treasury.

THE TRANSPORTATION OF COIN.

Mr. HALE, of Maine, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill appropriating $60,000 to meet the expenses of the transportation of coin and bullion, provided that the appropriation shall be immediately available, and that the charges for transportation of gold coin from San Francisco to New-York shall not exceed ¼ of 1 per cent., and for transportation of silver 1 per cent., with proportionate charges between intermediate points. It also makes an appropriation of $40,000 to meet the miscellaneous expenses of the House.

After a short discussion the bill was passed.

A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY FIGHT.

The SPEAKER proceeded to call the committees for reports.

The pending bill was the one referring to the Court of Claims the claim of Maggie Barron and others, (minors during the war,) for supplies furnished the Union Army.

Mr. BRAGG, of Wisconsin, opposed the bill as making a precedent which would open the doors of the Treasury to an evil which would bring bankruptcy upon the Government. He had always been opposed to the Southern Claims Commission. It was a court which had bred fraud and perjury all over the land. It was a remarkable result that in 19 out of every 20 cases the judgment had been against the Government. Loyalty was a sentiment, and perhaps the gentlemen on his side of the hall who had fought in the Confederate Army might claim that they had been loyal because they had sought to maintain the Government on the principles of the fathers of the Republic, while the Northerners, who had fought to tear down the structure the fathers had left, had been disloyal. [Laughter on the Republican side.] He had been astonished that this claim, which was supposed to be so loyal, should have been supported yesterday by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. Hooker.] He felt like saying to him that the mouse said when he saw a dead cat hanging up against the wall. "Ha! ha! my old friend, you are there. Well, you may stay there. I would not trust you though your skin was stuffed with straw." [Laughter.]

Mr. MILLIKEN, of Maine—I think the gentleman knows that the gentleman [Mr. Hooker] is out, or else he would be keeping as quiet as the mouse. He [Mr. Bragg] kept quiet when the gentleman was present yesterday, and did not assail him.

Mr. BRAGG—It is not my purpose to assail any one, and when the gentleman says that when I want to assail a man I do it behind his back, and dare not meet him face to face, he mistakes the man he calls to order. He proceeded, referring to the $35,000,000 which it was claimed by Southern members had been illegally collected from captured and abandoned property, and which they claimed belonged to the South, and called on those members to picture the scenes of war, and count the billions of money spent to put down the war, and then strike a balance with the $35,000,000 on the credit side, and all these countless miseries on the debit side. He was willing that the dead past should remain dead, but he was not willing to sit by and allow it to be brought up in one form or another, by one member or another, and from one committee or another, for the purpose of getting money out of the Treasury under the plea of loyalty. He had heard a taunt thrown at the Democracy which he thought it necessary to answer. He had heard it said that, unless the Democrats of the North were more liberal, unless they opened their hands and gave more lavishly, the "solid South," on which they relied, would go over to the other side. He, representing the Democrats of the North, would say that if there was a man who professed to belong to the Democracy of the South simply for the reason that the doors of the Treasury were to be opened to them, the sooner they went over the better for them, and the better for the Democratic Party. When the people of the country felt that they could trust the Treasury and the interests of the Government with the Democratic Party, with no danger of the Democrats of the North selling out body and soul to the Democrats of the South, that party could gather recruits in the Northern States that would fill up its ranks to the maximum, and it would have no need of that class of gentlemen whom it could hold only by giving them all they wanted.

Mr. ELLIS, of Louisiana, agreed that the percentage of loyal persons in the South, as the gentleman understood it, was very small. But the Southern man who had been born there, who had been reared there, and who had been identified with that people, could only have been loyal when he entered the Confederate Army and did his full duty as a soldier. He had come here and voted for a constitutional amendment which should close the books and for ever settle the accounts between them and the Government. The lecture which the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. Bragg] had seen fit to read the Democracy of the South came from a rather bad grace. No Democrat had proposed to desert the Democratic Party. No Southern Democrat had intimated such a proposition.

Several Republican members desired to ask questions, but Mr. Ellis refused to yield, and Mr. ATKINS, of Tennessee, declared that it was a "family fight."

Mr. ELLIS, in conclusion, said that the Southern people were as true to the Democratic Party as the gentleman from Wisconsin, [Mr. Bragg,] and it was to obedience to Democratic teachings as the Southern people had understood them that they had gone into the war.

Before the excitement caused by the discussion had subsided, Mr. CHALMERS, rising to a privileged question, said he understood the remarks made by the gentleman from Wisconsin were aimed directly at him.

The SPEAKER informed him that that was not a question of privilege, but that in due course of time he would have the opportunity of replying.

"Then," said Mr. CHALMERS, "I will bide my time."

THE LATE REPRESENTATIVE DOUGLAS.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of resolutions in honor of the memory of the late Beverly B. Douglas, Representative from Virginia. Eulogies were pronounced by Messrs. GOODE, POLLARD, HOOKER, WALKER, SPRINGER, DUNNELL, FRIEDMORE, CLARK, and TUCKER. The resolutions were then adopted, and the House, at 4 o'clock, adjourned—the Mississippi Levee bill (which was to have been taken up this evening) being fixed for consideration next Tuesday night.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The President sent the following nominations of Postmasters to the Senate to-day: George W. McKesig, Cairo, Ill.; Mrs. Mary C. Daniels, Wilson, N. C.; Charles W. Arnold, Albany, Ga.; Charles A. Womble, Tuscumbia, Ala.; James J. McLemore, Lafayette, Ala.; Thomas T. Allington, Florence, Ala.; Mrs. Pauline Wood, Corsicana, Texas.

THE PROPOSED SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

The Park Commissioners yesterday adopted a resolution requesting the Controller to issue bonds to the amount of $5,000, to enable them to prepare for constructing a suspension bridge over the Harlem River, a short distance north of High Bridge. By an act of the Legislature passed in 1871, and known as chapter 534 of the laws of that year, the Commissioners were authorized to build the bridge at a point not more than half a mile north of High Bridge. In their preamble to the resolutions adopted yesterday, the Commissioners say: "The land for the approaches on both sides has long been taken and paid for by the City, and the amount thereof has been assessed on the property-owners. Its construction will immediately connect an extensive system of highways now in actual use, on both sides of the river. The proposed bridge has this special advantage, that the shores which it is to connect are at the proposed place of construction, bold and elevated, so that the bridge will be of a height that will not impede the navigation of the Harlem river. The unprecedentedly low price of labor and the reduced rates of wages render this an especially fitting time for this board to discharge the duty which was so many years since imposed upon it."

TRYING TO GET OUT OF PRISON.

Charles Marsh, a man who was indicted and imprisoned last June for passing counterfeit money, was sentenced to 6 months imprisonment and to pay a fine of $100. He served his time, but has not yet paid the fine. Yesterday he applied to United States Commissioner Shields for his discharge under the law of Congress known as the "Poor Convicts act," claiming that he was now unable to pay the fine. An examination into his pecuniary condition will be made and the facts reported to the United States Circuit Court.

DECISIONS IN THE COURTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Ardito et al. vs. Rogers.—Motion granted, without costs, and defendant stipulating not to sue.

Clarkson vs. Hester.—Motion granted, and Samuel E. Lyon appointed referee to take proofs.

Cromwell vs. Davenport.—Report confirmed.

Shufeld vs. Matheson.—Leave to file supplemental answer allowed.

Hadden vs. Brown.—Amendment allowed, and leave to file a supplemental and amended complaint.

Corwin vs. Corwin.—Motion granted, and counsel fee of $50 allowed to the defendant.

Brannlick vs. Connor.—Complaint dismissed, with costs, for want of prosecution.

Cromwell vs. Davenport.—Report confirmed.

Shufeld vs. Matheson.—Leave to file supplemental answer allowed.

Hadden vs. Brown.—Amendment allowed, and leave to file a supplemental and amended complaint.

Corwin vs. Corwin.—Motion granted, and counsel fee of $50 allowed to the defendant.

Brannlick vs. Connor.—Complaint dismissed, with costs, for want of prosecution.

Wasserman et al. vs. Hoffman.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Duden vs. Wartzsieker.—Memorandum.

Hadden vs. Brown.—Motion granted.

Morrison et al. vs. Thorne.—Motion granted and Mr. W. C. Trull appointed as Referee.

Prime vs. Wiglon.—Motion granted and S. H. Thayer, Jr., appointed Referee. Van and Olin, on giving bonds in $500.

Chemicelin vs. Potter.—Granted.

Read vs. O'Malley.—Motion granted, and plaintiff may take out order for the appointment of a Receiver, with costs.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 23, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Military Reception.
BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Lucia di Lammermoor.
WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Ours.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Banker's Daughter.
PARK THEATRE.—Dot.
NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Ben. McCullough.
STANDARD THEATRE.—H. M. S. Pinafore.
BROADWAY THEATRE.—Les Fourchambault.
THEATRE COMIQUE.—Vaudeville.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—Dr. Clyde.
THE AQUARIUM.—Afternoon and Evening.
ASSOCIATION HALL.—Lecture.
SAN FRANCISCO HALL.—Love's Endurance.
CHICKERING HALL.—At 11 A.M.—Lecture.
MASONIC HALL.—Tom Thumb Troupe. Matinée.
COOPER INSTITUTE.—Billiard Tournament.
GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Skating and Music.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12 00
THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 10 00
THE SUNDAY EDITION, per annum..... 2 00
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 2 50
THE WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 1 00

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, increasing cloudiness, and rain or snow, south-east to south-west winds, falling, followed by rising barometer, and a slight rise followed by a slight fall in temperature.

It may have been with a recollection of the order received by the famous Captain of the same name to "give them a little more grapeshot," that Mr. Bragg, Democrat, of Wisconsin, made his speech in the House yesterday against the Barron claim. It was a vigorous statement of the annoyance and distress to which honestly loyal members of the Democratic Party have been subjected by Southern assaults on the Treasury. He declared that these assaults had been fatal obstacles to the progress of the Democratic Party, which could never win the confidence of the people while they continued. The speech was a surprise to the House, and especially to the Democrats, and called out a passionate, but not very successful, reply from Ellis, of Louisiana. But it has done more for Democratic success in 1880 than anything that has happened or is likely to happen this session. It is in the power of Northern Democrats, and of them only, to set at rest the present strong suspicion which attaches to their party of plotting an organized raid on the Treasury.

Senator Blaine made two or three capital points in his speech on the Navy yesterday, although his propensity toward false rhetoric sometimes betrayed him into making statements which are not altogether true. For example, when he endeavors to prove that American commerce in American ships is the only basis upon which specie resumption can be permanently maintained, he makes a random assertion. But when he says that the resumption of 1857 was based on freight-money earned by American ships, he perverts the truth. American products exported, as well as freight-money earned, were the foundations of prosperity upon which we resumed. But Mr. Blaine's exhibit of what he calls "the top-heavy condition" of the naval service was strikingly shown in his comparison of the amounts paid out on account of the pay of officers and men. The pay of the officers of the Navy on the active list is more than $3,822,000 annually, while the pay of petty officers and seamen is only $2,300,000. Congress has limited the number of men in the Navy to 7,500, and for these men there are 2,020 officers, or one officer to a little over three men. The Naval Academy turns out about 50 officers a year. Mr. Blaine thinks it high time to remodel a Navy which was intended to protect a commerce which no longer exists.

Mayor Cooper begins well. He has signalized his first appearance in the Board of Apportionment by provoking one of the most instructive discussions which has been heard in that body for many a day. During the three weeks in which he has been in office, the Mayor has already had presented to him for signature warrants in payment of judgments amounting to upward of $200,000. Most of these are simply on account of claims incurred by departments which have illegally exceeded their appropriations. As the Mayor remarked, "it amounts to this, that, notwithstanding there is a provision in the charter that no expenditures can be incurred in excess of the appropriation, the defect is practically covered by the appropriation for judgments." Mr. Kelly's defense of this vicious system was very characteristic of his loose ideas on questions of law and administrative fidelity. He defended not only the appropriation to meet judgments given for claims illegally incurred, but the equally bad practice of transferring "unexpended" balances for a similar purpose. This latter abuse, it may be remembered, was pretty thoroughly ventilated before the last Legislature in consequence of certain strictures which The Times made upon it, but the preventive action which it demanded was, if we mistake not, defeated, among other reforms, by the Governor's veto. It may be casually remarked that "the era of good feeling" which was supposed to have begun at a celebrated club dinner does not appear to have made itself felt around the City Hall.

Dr. Hayes has introduced in the Assembly a resolution to give practical effect to the demand for retrenchment in this City. He wants the committee of which he is the head to be instructed to report a bill reducing all salaries over $12,000 30 per cent.; over $8,000, 25 per cent.; over $5,000, 20 per cent.; over $3,000, 15 per cent.; over $2,000, 12 per cent., and over $1,200, 10 per cent. The chief objection to such a bill would be that it does not go far enough. It would leave at least two-thirds of the City salary list untouched, and would effect a much smaller saving than the taxpayers are entitled to expect. The great mass of $1,200 salaries distributed among policemen, firemen, and court janitors and attendants, need reduction quite as much as the exorbitant pay of Judges, heads of departments, and clerks. In Brooklyn, patrolmen are paid $1,000 and firemen $900, and Mayor Howell recommends a still lower rate of pay. The class of men from whom the court officers are drawn do not earn over $500 a year in any private employment, and assuming that the policemen and firemen are drawn from the ranks of ordinary mechanics, their pay is at least 50 per cent. greater than they could earn if they were following their respective trades. A general reduction of 20 per cent. on all salaries under $5,000 would do injustice to no one and would be a very sensible relief to the City Treasury.

In discussing the City salary question, the fact should not be forgotten that it is the lower range of salaries alone which has escaped reduction below the inflated prices of the Ring régime. The Charter of 1873 reduced the salaries of nearly every important officer in the City Government by from 33 to 20 per cent. In 1871, the Mayor, Controller, and Corporation Counsel received a salary from both City and County. In the Mayor's case the reduction was but slight, but the Controller was brought down from $15,000 to $10,000, and the Corporation Counsel from $23,500 to $15,000. The Deputy Controller was reduced from $9,000 to $7,000; the single salaried member of the Park Board from $10,000 to $6,500; and instead of a Receiver of Taxes and a Deputy at $8,000 each, there was substituted a Receiver at $7,000. The Commissioner of Public Works had his salary increased from $7,500 to $10,000, but for five Fire Commissioners, costing in all $50,000, the charter of 1873 substituted three at $17,000; five Dock Commissioners at $50,000 were replaced by three at $16,500; five Commissioners of Charities at $50,000 gave place to three at $16,500; four Health Commissioners at $20,000 to two at $11,500, and the Police Department was first reduced from four Commissioners, costing $60,000, to five, at $32,000, and then to four, at $26,000. In the Bureau of Taxes and Assessments similar reductions were made. The Commissioner of Jurors, District Attorney, Surrogate, and Judges have almost alone, among the higher classes of officers, remained untouched.

THE RECENT SENATORIAL ELECTIONS.

The elections to the United States Senate to fill the places of Senators whose terms expire on the 3d of March next are now practically completed. New-Hampshire does not choose a Senator till June next, and Arkansas, Kansas, and Louisiana have not yet completed their elections. With these exceptions, all the Senators have been chosen. Mr. Voorhees has also been elected for the remainder of the term of the late Senator Morton, and Gen. Shields will add to his military laurels the title of Senator from Missouri for 30 days. On looking over the list the general observer will not be struck with any great improvement in the character of the Senate. Of the Democrats, only two, Mr. Gordon, of Georgia, and Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, have seen service in the Senate, and neither of these is a man of distinguished ability. Both represent some of the worst tendencies of their party—the narrow partisan devotion, the intense attachment to the conception of State rights which prevailed before the war, the intractable and often arrogant spirit toward their opponents which made the task of overthrowing the pro-slavery Democracy so costly to the country. Neither, moreover, has any correct conception of the dominant issues of the hour, while the influence of Mr. Voorhees, not by any means inconsiderable in his party, will always be given to the most extreme and dangerous ideas in regard to finance. To these may be added Mr. Hampton, of South Carolina, and Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, as the only Democrats who have gained special prominence in national politics. They represent, though in a more astute fashion, much the same principles as Messrs. Gordon and Voorhees. What Mr. Hampton's course in regard to finance may be, we cannot say. It will doubtless, like that of the Georgia Senator, be subordinated to the success of the policy of his section, for which he has a like passionate attachment. He is not likely, however, to occupy as much of the attention of the public in his new sphere as he has in his recent one, which was more contracted, but where he made himself very conspicuous. Mr. Pendleton is far more adroit and able than the Indiana Senator, but his ideas are as hopelessly false, and his devotion to them is equally without reserve or qualification. We may be sure that nothing in the choice of new Democratic Senators tends to reassure the country regarding the financial future. The party does not contribute to the body, in which for a time it will have a majority, a single member of conservative and sound views on this subject. On the contrary, the tendency to quackery and demagogism which has overwhelmed every Democratic Senator of influence, except Mr. Bayard, and which has made so complete a wreck of the reputation of the once independent and powerful senior Senator from Ohio, will only be strengthened by the members just elected.

Of the nine Republicans, seven have already served in the Senate,—Messrs. Hill, of Colorado, and Platt, of Connecticut, being the only ones without experience in that body. It may be said with safety, therefore, that, in the elements of acquired skill and influence, the Republicans have gained, or retained, an advantage over their opponents. None of the Republican Senators are distinguished by special independence of view, unless we except Mr. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, who is rather eccentric than independent, and whose orbit, though it may ultimately prove difficult of calculation, will probably be reasonably regular for the time being. In the struggle over the silver legislation, which is likely to be the first of paramount importance to the business interests of the country which Congress will have to face, Messrs. Jones and Logan will be on the wrong side, while Messrs. Allison and Carpenter must be set down as at best doubtful. Mr. J. S. Morrill, of Vermont, is the only one whose fidelity and sagacity can be counted on with entire certainty. On the whole, the renewals in the Senate have not strengthened the Republicans as a party with reference to the more important duties that are before them.

The situation is one, therefore, that calls for all the more energy and vigilance in the party itself. It is one in which the initiative will not in any marked degree be taken by those whose position should naturally make them leaders. Everything will depend on the soundness and force of opinion within the party itself. Happily, there is reason to hope that this will not be wanting. The education of the Republican Party in the direction of safe finance has not been very rapid, but it has made very satisfactory progress. The party has at every stage in the long conflict with hallucination and error been sufficiently in advance of its opponents to save the country from many threatening ills. It has successfully contended with inflation; it has overthrown the scheme of repudiating the bonds by their "payment" in irredeemable paper, and it has secured the beginning of redemption in gold. It has yet to deal with the intended establishment of a practically exclusive silver currency, and with the substitution of legal tenders for bank-notes. It is unfortunate that in the new battles it may not be vigorously led by the men whom it has placed in power; but its duty is thereby only made the plainer. If it is true to itself, its "leaders" will at least be compelled to accompany, and not to oppose, it in its movements.

A GOOD BEGINNING.

The vote in the Assembly, rejecting Gen. Sharpe's motion for the reconsideration of Mr. Fish's resolution respecting the Knickerbocker Company, is the first promise of the independent action which alone can settle satisfactorily the life insurance question in the Legislature. The resolution adopted on Tuesday was a proper one. A previous call had been made upon the Knickerbocker Company for information as to its affairs, with special reference to its mortgages and other assets. On that occasion the proceeding of the Assembly was justified by current reports in regard both to the condition of the company and the relations of its executive to the head of the Insurance Department. Perhaps as a result of this relationship, the company treated the resolution with contempt. It has withheld the information, which would never have been required in this exceptional form had the department done its duty. Yesterday's vote, then, impliedly censures the department, whose remissness renders direct action necessary, while it leaves no loophole for escape on the part of the Knickerbocker's managers. Literal compliance with Mr. Fish's resolution will give us a glimpse of a state of things which the Superintendent allows to go on unchecked; and the exhibit will help members of the Legislature to judge of the motives and merit of the testimonials which certain companies—the Knickerbocker among them—have furnished in response to the Superintendent's circular.

But the division in the Assembly—83 to 27—conveys more than a rebuke to the department and a warning to the life companies. It is an intimation to the Insurance Committee that the old game by which that body has played into the hands of a corrupt department and mismanaged companies will not be tolerated this session. In the ordinary course of business, the Fish resolution might have been referred to the committee, if only as a matter of courtesy. Experience has shown, however, that the controlling purpose of the committee is either to interpose delays that are fatal to objects proposed, or so to change the nature of measures as to make them worthless. Two years ago, this was the case under the Chairmanship of Mr. Graham. No more honest man could have been appointed, nor one who worked more assiduously. The committee emasculated his bills in the interest of the lobby, and the little life that was left was extinguished in the Senate. Mr. Hepburn, the Chairman last year, could tell an equally disheartening tale. He began his work energetically, with excellent intentions, and with measures which, in the main, deserved support. But the rest of the committee was worse than a dead weight. It dared not resist reform openly, and it fell back on the old tactics. Good bills were mutilated or killed outright. The labors of the Chairman were wasted. The committee did the work of the companies and played into the hands of the department.

The composition of the present committee does not essentially differ from that of its predecessors. Gen. Sharpe has the good intentions of Messrs. Graham and Hepburn; and he has a reputation for force of character which forbids the supposition that he will submit quietly to the dilatory and dishonest tactics which have again and again destroyed confidence in the committee. Personally, he may well feel mortified at the result of his injudicious motion yesterday. If he interpret that result aright, however, he will find in it presumptive proof that a sufficient number of members are resolved to take insurance legislation into their hands, instead of allowing it to be controlled by a committee a majority of whose members are in league with the companies opposed to reform. The committee, in fact, has the full average of badness, and if its pretensions be acquiesced in we must abandon the hope of securing for the policy-holders and the public the protection they are entitled to. Gen. Sharpe will do his duty,—of that we have no doubt. We predict, however, that he will not have long to wait for the discovery that the committee has been appointed with a view to the furtherance of interests inimical to the policy-holders; and should he really desire to remove the evils of the existing system, he will avail himself of the spirit which yesterday voted down his proposition. There is hope for an earnest reformer when he can appeal from an untrustworty committee to the intelligence and independence of the Assembly.

So good a beginning on the part of 83 members seems to indicate that, in spite of the general composition of the committee, this session may witness substantial progress in the direction of amendment on the insurance question. Mr. Fish's resolution is leveled at the Knickerbocker Company. The information it demands will probably illustrate the importance of exacting from all the life companies the minute statements as to assets and expenditures which this journal has insisted upon as essential to safety. A Superintendent who discharged his duty would be in a position to unveil some of the mysteries which the companies' managers guard with suspicious jealousy. The primary mistake, however, is in the law, which does not adequately provide for the exaction of particulars that would enable any intelligent man to judge of a company's management and condition. Having dealt promptly with the Knickerbocker, now let the Assembly take up life insurance generally, and provide for a more thorough reckoning with the companies than is possible under the law as it stands. The information to be wrung from the Knickerbocker should be obtained regularly from all companies.

As regards the Insurance Department, it is satisfactory to know that a bill abolishing it will be introduced into the Assembly by a Republican member. The attempt of the Superintendent to postpone abolition by obtaining testimony from the officials of companies to whom the pretense of supervision affords convenient shelter, is too ludicrous to produce any appreciable impression. Quite enough of these testimonials has been communicated to the press to show how well the department and a certain class of companies understand the value of the service rendered by each to the other. Companies of this sort find Mr. Smyth's accommodating vigilance a convenient thing, and one which they are willing to pay for as well as puff; and he, in turn, parades their praise with a charming unconsciousness of its absurdity. We advise him not to seek a certificate from the victimized policy-holders of companies whose rottenness the department did not detect until insolvency had made it manifest. An investigation properly conducted would convince the Assembly that while mismanaged companies are anxious for the continuance of the department, their helpless policy-holders consider it a delusion and a snare.

A NATIONAL HEALTH BUREAU.

The Congressional committees appointed to inquire into and report upon the proper means of preventing the introduction and spread of epidemic diseases were expected to throw light upon the origin of the yellow fever scourge and to make suggestions for any legislation that might be practicable for the prevention of such visitations in future. But it was hardly supposed that they would undertake the erection of a new Government Bureau for the regulation of the sanitary condition of the whole country. They have, nevertheless, inspired a bill substantially for this purpose, which has been introduced into the Senate by Mr. Matthews and promptly referred to the special committee of that branch having the subject in charge. It is not easy to see how a bureau of this kind, constructed as proposed, can, within the limits of national authority, be of much more use than Mr. Le Duc's ornamental Department of Agriculture, so prolific of reports and garden seeds, but so utterly powerless to do anything useful. The proposed Health Bureau might possibly gather a deal of information more or less instructive, and of statistics more or less comprehensible, and diffuse them broadcast at the public expense. But we are inclined to think that the education of the public mind on sanitary matters can be quite as effectually promoted by other means. Agencies for such a purpose need to work among the people, and a national bureau, with bulky reports that nobody reads, would probably prove a clumsy contrivance for not doing it.

So far as concerns sanitary regulation and the enforcement of measures for promoting the public health, or even preventing the spread of epidemics, Congress has no authority to legislate beyond the province of its power to regulate commerce, and, of course, a national bureau could only operate within the limits of national legislation. The power to regulate commerce has been uniformly held to involve the right to maintain quarantine, for the purpose of preventing the introduction of infectious diseases, and this might perhaps be extended to any necessary interruption of intercourse between States. But, beyond mere quarantine regulation the National Government could not go, even if it were desirable. But it is very questionable whether it is a thing to be desired. Matters affecting the general health of the people, causes of disease and their removal, are in the strictest sense local, and can be most effectually dealt with by local agencies. Progress in sanitary science, and its practical application, has thus far been almost wholly confined to large cities. It begins where conditions most emphatically show its necessity, where local interests demand attention, and where knowledge and skill can be directly brought into requisition for its purposes and supported by a general sense of their need and their utility. From centres of activity and intelligence it spreads with more or less effect, and in several States, including Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, and a few in the West and South, there has been a sufficient diffusion of knowledge on the subject to lead to the establishment of State Boards of Health. These are of value, owing to the fact that local authorities in the smaller towns seldom have any understanding or appreciation of the subject, and those of the larger cities are powerless to exercise jurisdiction even over their immediate surroundings. States are entirely competent to deal with the matter, and can do it to far better advantage than the nation.

The Quarantine laws might very likely be made more stringent and more widely and effectively operative. It is possible that they could secure a complete exclusion of epidemics of foreign origin, and prevent those that have a foothold in the country from being carried from one State to another. But the conditions which breed pestilence within the country or promote its spread in our cities and towns are beyond national control. They must be dealt with by the communities concerned. The loss and expense incurred through the yellow fever epidemic of last Summer teach us that the whole people have an interest and a very practical concern in the matter, and they are justified in any effort to bring Southern cities and Southern States to a sense of their duty to themselves and to the country. They may promote enlightenment and urge action which shall make New-Orleans and Memphis wholesome and healthy, but they cannot compel them to cleanse and purge their streets and habitations. It is for these and other cities, and the States in which they are located, to provide for their sanitary improvement and to establish regulations to prevent epidemics from springing up and spreading within their jurisdiction. The Federal Government can only protect them against the introduction of such plagues from without by the exercise of its authority over commercial intercourse. For this there is no need of a National Health Bureau, but only for a revision of our quarantine legislation and provision for its vigilant and effective execution, in accordance with the requirements of circumstances. Something might also be effected by international concert of action with those countries from which infection is liable to be brought.

THE RED PRODIGAL'S RETURN.

It is reported that the Cabinet came to no conclusion the other day when it was asked what should be done with Sitting Bull, but referred the question to the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of War. There really ought to be no hesitation in this case. The impudent and crafty savage should be sent back to the Queen's dominions without a word of parley. He has elected to stay in Canada, and he derided and despised the embassy sent to him by the Government of the United States. Now he comes back and notifies the Government that he is ready to receive proposals for a final settlement. And it is gravely proposed in Cabinet council that two departments be authorized to perfect some scheme of adjustment. This mild-mannered treatment of the case is a fair example of the generosity, not to say pusillanimity, with which the red men are invariably managed by our paternal Government. It is as if the prodigal son, returning to his father's house, after stoning the old man and advertising him as a liar and a thief, should, "while yet a great way off," camp, and negotiate for the exact number of fatlings to be killed in honor of his consenting to go on and make himself at home.

Sitting Bull was fairly beaten last year, and when he found himself and his band surrounded where there was no chance of escape, unless he fled into Canada, he sent in for terms of surrender. "Of course," he said, "the Great Father is too rich to expect the Indians to give up their poor little ponies and old guns;" but on any other basis they were ready to discuss a proposition to quit fighting. The ponies and guns so disparagingly alluded to, were the fighting material of a band of Sioux who had desolated the border, and had kept the Army on the alert for several months. The cunning Chief, seeing that further resistance was futile, was willing to suspend hostilities, provided he was allowed to keep the instruments necessary to resume war operations when he was ready to begin again. Of course, this offer was declined, and the whole band fled across the border. There was a general expression of satisfaction that we were rid of such a troublesome enemy, and, as we have always been told that the Indians were as happy and contented under Canadian rule as so many "dead-head" boarders at a hotel, we were glad for the persecuted Indians. Poor fellows! They had found peace at last, and they were to become the fortunate objects of a British Indian policy which, in the language of the medical fraternity, "never lost a patient." The Canadian newspapers were particularly severe upon the mismanagement of Indian affairs in this country, which had driven out such a useful and ornamental member of society as Sitting Bull. "Now observe," they seemed to say, "and we will show you how to govern Indians."

Precisely what was the demeanor of Sitting Bull's band we have never heard, but it was not long before the Canadian authorities began to exhibit symptoms of uneasiness. Things were not altogether serene in the region where the Sioux band were encamped to be manipulated by the patent British sedative policy for the pacification of the Indians. The Mounted Police were kept busy, and it was remarked that the Indians from the United States had uncommonly healthy appetites. The Canadian uneasiness increased, and an official communication from the Dominion Government to ours informed us that the band had expressed a desire to return to their paternal acres—acres, be it remarked, which they had owned ever since the discovery of America. The Times took the liberty of saying at that time that this was a most incredible statement, and that it would turn out that the wish was father to the thought with those who had originated it. Nevertheless, a commission was sent to Canada to present to the Sioux the terms of the United States Government. These terms were the same that had been previously offered and declined. The Indians were to give up their "poor little ponies and old guns" as an earnest of their peaceful intentions. To this Sitting Bull returned a scornful and contemptuous reply. He was on British soil, surrounded by British officers, and he could be as insolent as he pleased. The British authorities, it must be admitted, were anxious to get rid of Sitting Bull, and they reminded him, that if he elected to stay longer in Canada, he would become a ward of her Gracious Majesty the Queen of England; and that if he should hereafter cross the boundary line, he would be regarded as an alien enemy in the United States, liable to be pursued by the remonstrances of the British Government. With the braggadocio and bombast of one of Cooper's theatrical Indians, Sitting Bull denounced the Americans as "men with forked tongues"—liars and cheats whom he was glad to be rid of forever. Henceforth, he was one of the children of the Great Mother; he was done with the Great Father at Washington, who was really no better than he should be.

Yet Sitting Bull is back again with all his host. He was told, last Summer, that he must come back as an enemy if he did not accept the terms that were offered him. It was his last chance. It has not yet been developed whether he comes in peace or in war. He is probably a repentant prodigal. He has sighed, in the pastoral simplicity of Canadian forests, for the flesh-pots of the United States Indian Bureau and for the improved fire-arms of the United States Army. He knows that no race of men on the face of the earth are so petted and pampered as the North American Indians. And while discontentedly chewing the husks which the Canadians gave him to eat, he has reflected that the Indian Agents of his Great Father's house have bread enough and to spare, although it may be sometimes moldy and sometimes short in weight. But he has come back, through Canada, just as a great many other prodigals came back, along toward the close of the late civil war. What shall we do with him? He has borne himself intolerably, before now. We cannot afford to quarrel with him. "Give him a cold potato and let him go."

Judge Gilbert has accompanied his decision in the case of certain policy-holders of the defunct National Life Insurance Company against State Superintendent Smyth with some rather strange remarks as to the character of the summary proceedings for the disposal of the assets of the company, which were instituted by that official. He characterizes the *ex parte* application made to Judge Westbrook as "contrary to the first principles of justice," and the granting of that order comes under his general characterization of the summary proceeding as "a still clearer violation of the rights and interests both of the State and the policy-holders." Judge Gilbert lays down the very sound rule that the State is the real depository of the trust funds held in behalf of insurance policy-holders, the Superintennent being merely the agent of the State. Any action to wind up the trust must be prosecuted by the law officer of the State, acting both for the Trustee and the parties on whose behalf the trust has been accepted. The injunction against the Superintendent, and the opinion accompanying it, are solid contributions toward a more scrupulous enforcement of the laws affecting the business of life insurance.

Edward Payson Weston has set out on his 2,000-mile walk on the public roads of England, having wagered £100 to £500 that he will complete it in 1,000 hours, and also deliver a lecture in each of the principal towns he passes through. As he will not walk on Sunday—there is piety in his pedestrianism, or is it pedestrianism in his piety?—he will have to accomplish something more than fifty miles a day for six days of each week. He may do it, but the fact that he is trying it must shake confidence in him; for he has been chiefly noted for failures. No man we can remember has attempted so much with so unfortunate results. Once in a while he is successful in his undertakings; but his defeat is usually a foregone conclusion. He appears to have plenty of enterprise, energy, and ambition, but his talent for failure is not equaled by any American of the day. He should learn either to achieve more or undertake less. We wish him success; we always like to hear of novelties.

A table of wages and the cost of living, with the price of staple articles of commerce, going back as far as the year 1200, has been published lately. It shows that wages during the thirteenth century were about 50 cents a week. In the next century they advanced some 15 cents, and continued to advance slowly until, in the last century, they had reached $1 87. The average for farm labor at present is $3 80 per week. Wheat in the thirteenth century averaged 71 cents, or eight and a half days' labor, a bushel. Now wheat is worth, wholesale, about $1 46 a bushel, or two and a half days' labor. In six centuries meat has nearly trebled in price; but wages have increased more than seven-fold. Thus it will be perceived that the improvement in pay for labor, while it may better the laborer's condition, does not tend to increase his contentment. Subsistence is surely easier than of old, though the laborer is not satisfied to live as his ancestors lived. It is with him as it is with all of us—his desires have augmented more rapidly than the means to gratify them. Our wants are innumerable, and, to a large extent, artificial. Luxuries, as they were once considered, have grown to be necessities. We think sometimes that we can dispense with necessities, but luxuries are essential not only to our contentment, but to any tolerable degree of well-being.

A French Marshal once defined Algerian warfare as "a succession of tricks," and the inhabitants of the Sahara border have certainly few equals in cunning. On one or two occasions, however, they have found themselves fairly overmatched by the disciplined craft of civilization, as the following story sufficiently shows: Some little time ago a friendly Arab was found murdered near one of the French military posts, and suspicion at once fell upon the sheikh of a neighboring tribe, who was known to be the dead man's mortal enemy. As he was a man of proverbial courage and ferocity, as well as extremely popular with his own tribe, there seemed to be no way of taking him except by armed force, which was thought too hazardous in the disturbed state of the country. A veteran French agent, however, undertook the difficult task, and, riding alone into the Arab camp, saluted the shiekh, with whom he was personally acquainted, and informed him, with a great show of righteous indignation, that a vagabond Arab, from some small tribe which the shiekh held in special contempt, had dared to accuse the latter of stealing a camel from him. If, said he, the shiekh would condescend to accompany him to the fort, the charge might be at once disproved, and the slanderer punished as he deserved. The haughty Arab, stung to the quick by the mere thought of such an insult, hurried off with him, accompanied by only two followers, and, being confronted with his supposed accuser, at once proved an alibi. Just then the Frenchman looked him searchingly in the face, and said, with startling suddenness: "Where were you on such a day, at such a time?" (naming the hour of the murder.) The culprit, thunderstruck at finding himself so unexpectedly entrapped, betrayed his guilt by a few incoherent words, and was instantly arrested and sentenced.

That august body the Diet of the Grand Duchy of Brunswick is, at present, occupied in discussing a law which shall furnish the country with a provisory regency in the case of the reigning Duke dying without having made the necessary arrangements with respect to the succession. The question is urgent, for the Duke is 73 years old, and it cannot be presumed that the heir apparent, the Duke of Cumberland, will be allowed to take the reins without foreign intervention, as he has solemnly protested against the establishment, not only of the North-German Union but, also, of the German Empire; that is, not only against the annexation of Hanover, but also against all those military and commercial conventions which place Brunswick in such an intimate relation to Prussia. What gives the discussion a peculiar zest is the circumstance that none of the true and decisive reasons for the establishment of a regency can be spoken of. The Brunswickers love to remain Brunswickers, an independent nation, with a crown of their own, but, of course, it would not do to say in the face of Emperor William that they hate to become Prussians. They would like very much to have the Duke of Cumberland for their sovereign, because he is the richest man in Europe, and would, no doubt, keep the university, the library, the theatres, parks, palaces, stables, &c., in splendid repair; but, of course, it would not do to tell the Duke that they like him best on account of his money. Worst of all, everybody in Brunswick knows that the Prussian commander in the fortress of Magdeburg has received orders to march into Brunswick and take possession of the country the moment he hears that the reigning Duke has died; but, of course, it would not do to insinuate that Prussia was able to commit such an act.

The black death, which has again appeared in some parts of Russia, has proved very destructive, and caused the greatest alarm. This is the same disease which, in the fourteenth century, desolated the globe, and it gets its name from the black spots, symptomatic of a putrid decomposition, that show themselves at one of its stages on the skin of the sufferer. It is thought to have had its origin in China in 1333, some 15 years before its outbreak in Europe, and it raged for 25 years, while droughts, famines, floods, earthquakes that swallowed towns and mountains, and swarms of locusts spread devastation everywhere. During the same period, Europe had as many abnormal conditions as the East. The order of Nature appeared to be reversed. The seasons were at various times inverted; thunder-storms were frequent in midwinter, and volcanoes, long considered extinct, burst forth afresh. The theory is that the extraordinary activity of the earth, accompanied by decomposition of vast organic masses—myriads of locusts, brutes, and bodies of human beings—produced some change in the atmosphere inimical to life. Some writers say that the impure air was actually visible as it approached with its burden of death. The plague owed its extension almost wholly to infection and contagion. Three years passed from the date of its appearance in Constantinople before it crept by a huge circle to the Russian territories. Statistics were not obtainable then, but it is estimated that in China alone 13,000,000 people died, and in the remainder of the East 24,000,000, while in Europe 25,000,000 souls perished, making a grand and terrible total of 52,000,000. Although there is little danger of the spread of the pest to Western Europe—for many generations it has been confined to the East—it is not strange that the Russians should be startled by the ravages the black death has already made. Persons attacked with it are said to die like flies, and the ignorant and superstitious peasantry are so terrified by it that many are thought to have perished of pure fright. Fortunately, the laws of health and the peculiarities of disease are much better understood now than in centuries gone by.

A large list might be made out of eminent men who have died from not eating luncheon. Pitt ruined himself by long fasts, while immersed in affairs and oblivious of all else, and, to come nearer home, it was in the same manner that President Orton, of the Western Union, did himself incalculable harm. If the machine is not kept well oiled it will inevitably run down. When we see men long past middle life able to cope with those in their prime, we may rest assured that they have not been negligent of their physical needs. Pitt died at 47, Byron, who played tricks with his health, at 36. Palmerston, who began official life nearly as young as Pitt, but played a noble knife and fork, died in harness at 80, and rode 20 miles the year of his death. And as for Bismarck's appetite, his biographer has given us ample information as to its marvelous excellence, and the extraordinary care which, whether in peace or war, the Prince takes to cater for it. No luncheons are omitted there. Some of the hardest worked business men in London largely add to their days by keeping hunters at a point a few miles distant; and taking a "ride to hounds" once or twice a week; and now that we have rapid transit, New-York business men might easily do something of the kind by keeping a saddle-horse in some neighboring village, and getting a ride in the surrounding country every other day. This is far better than pounding perpetually around the Park, and by keeping a horse a week or two in one place and a week or two in another, they would command variety and get acquainted with a large range of the delightful country which surrounds us. Nature is sternly revengeful, and those who will not take trouble to please her may rest assured that they will always have to pay the penalty. That this fact should not, even in the nineteenth century, have been thoroughly realized by man is a strong proof of his being still deeply impregnated with that foolishness which Solomon so constantly harps upon and bewails.

BROADWAY TRAFFIC.

P. T. BARNUM'S PLEA FOR A SURFACE RAILROAD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have always been ardently and persistently opposed to a surface railroad on Broadway. When I kept the American Museum, on the present site of the *Herald* Building, I had several consultations with Mr. A. T. Stewart on this subject, and on one occasion I induced my friend John N. Genin, the hatter, to accompany Mr. Stewart to Albany to oppose in the Legislature such a proposed railroad. But circumstances have materially changed since that time. Omnibuses have become obsolete in all Eastern cities, except New-York, the City of quick transit railroads, which make the small pace of these lumbering vehicles the more objectionable. They blockade Broadway five times more than a double-track surface railroad would. The private carriages which 15 or 20 years ago were driven in great numbers as few down as Canal-street, now seldom appear in that vicinity. From Union-square to the Battery (and especially to Canal-street) a stupor seems to have settled on Broadway, whereas, above Union square, where Broadway is many feet narrower, the surface railroad makes business lively, and buildings command good rents. I am convinced that a surface railroad on Broadway is an absolute necessity to the public generally, and to every property-holder from the Battery to Fourteenth-street. I am gratified to know that my opinion is shared by such Broadway property-owners and merchants as the Goelets, Lorillards, Brooks Brothers, W. & J. Sloane, the carpet men, Baldwin, the clothier, James A. Hearn & Son, John Daniell & Son, and many others between Bleecker and Fourteenth-street, as well as many among the wholesale houses below Canal-street. I own 110 feet on Broadway, on the north-east corner of Houston-street, 200 feet deep to Crosby-street, and I submit that it is of great interest to the City Treasury that millions of dollars' worth of Broadway property, which is now half paralyzed and can pay but small taxes, should be electrified into life and value by what has proved in all large cities, and in other parts of New-York City, the most effectual method, viz., a surface railroad.

P. T. BARNUM.

Bridgeport, Conn., Monday, Jan. 20, 1879.

REARING BLACK BASS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see quite frequently statements made in fish reports and in the public prints that black bass cannot be hatched artificially, owing to the adhesive nature of their eggs. I beg to say that black bass can be hatched, but I do not think the puny fish would prosper, after hatching, for it is just then that they need a mother's care. If I was not pretty positive on this point, that maternal care is one of the necessities for hatching black bass, I should have been hatching them long ago. All fish making their nests and casting their eggs in fixed places, the spawners lying over the eggs as it were, fanning them with their tails, are indued with the instinct of caring for their young. If all fish were hatched the same way, there would be no need of hatching any fish artificially. Now, here is something quite remarkable. Fish that are tended by the mother have no yolk-sack, and it is the mother who teaches them how to feed; while fish that require no mother have a yolk sack that will support them when young from 6 to 40 days. By the time the sack is absorbed, they know how to take care of themselves, or have learned how to feed.

SETH GREEN.

Rochester, Monday, Jan. 20, 1879.

THE STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

Washington, Jan. 22.—The Secretary of War has sent to the House Committee on Military Affairs, by request, a statement showing the actual strength of the regular Army at a stated period in each year from the beginning of the Government to the present time, from which it appears that the strength of the Army, both officers and men, from 1789 to 1794, was about 3,500. From that time to 1812 it varied from 2,600 to 6,600, but in 1813 it was increased to 19,000, in consequence

A DAY'S WORK AT ALBANY.

SUBJECTS WHICH THE ASSEMBLY DISCUSSED.

OPPOSING AN ELEVATED ROAD EAST OF THIRD-AVENUE—SPEAKER ALVORD'S APPOINTMENTS—DR. HAYES' PLAN FOR SECURING ECONOMY IN THIS CITY.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—Mr. Eidman, in introducing a bill sent to him by his constituents in the Tenth Assembly District, prohibiting the building of any elevated railway east of the Bowery and Third-avenue, explained that he was not committed to the bill. It was sent up from a meeting at which Judge Dinkel was present, and is said to have the approval of many property-owners. Mr. McDonough introduced a bill to prohibit the letting out of convict labor in prisons, and providing that convicts shall not be employed in prisons in branches of manufacture that can interfere with outside labor. The Judiciary Committee reported their first bill, one to authorize the City of New-York to sell a strip of land on the north side of the new Post Office Building. The report was favorable.

Speaker Alvord announced his appointments this morning. At no time since the Legislature met has the Assembly listened more intently to hear the Clerk's voice. The "swearing-train," which left this afternoon with the disappointed place-seekers on board, was an unusually heavy one. Several changes were made in Clerk Johnson's desk. Mr. Butler, last year clerk of Speaker Husted, is retained by Speaker Alvord. M. J. Farrell becomes the Clerk of the Committee on Affairs of Cities, and his appointment is regarded as a thoroughly creditable and deserved one. George P. Nelson, for several years Speaker Husted's clerk, is made Clerk of the Committees on Public Health, Militia and Civil Divisions.

Dr. I. I. Hayes this morning offered a resolution, with several preambles, the purpose of which is to secure an examination by the Committee on the Affairs of Cities, in order to ascertain whether reductions cannot be made in the pay of employes of the City. The resolution presented a scale upon which it was suggested the reductions might be made. The scale provides that salaries of $12,000 and upward shall be reduced 30 per cent.; of more than $8,000 and less than $12,000, 25 per cent.; more than $5,000 and less than $8,000, 20 per cent.; more than $3,000 and less than $5,000, 15 per cent.; more than $2,000 and less than $3,000, 12 per cent.; more than $1,000 and less than $2,000, 10 per cent. These reductions are to be by heads of departments, and the Controller is to pay the amount certified, less the reductions, and all balance percentage of savings shall be certified by the Controller to the Board of Apportionment, which shall deduct from the amount to be raised by taxation the amount so certified by the Controller in the next tax levy. With a view to further economy, provision is to be made, in a bill to be reported, for the consolidation of bureaus of departments in which a like business is done, and for the discharge of unnecessary employes. Mr. Grady rose to debate this resolution, and it went over under the rule.

There was a long debate over Mr. Flynn's resolution calling for information regarding the Manhattan Savings Institution. Mr. Flynn declared that he only desired that the depositors in the bank should be satisfied with its condition. Mr. Strahan and Mr. Grady deprecated any disturbance of the bank, the latter saying that its affairs were being well managed, in the interest of the depositors, by the Trustees. The resolution was finally referred to the Committee on Banks.

Mr. Hepburn, Chairman of the Apportionment Committee, asked for the appointment of a clerk and messenger for that committee. As the committee had been asked to make a report within a limited time, he was anxious to begin work immediately, being in hopes that the task allotted to his committee should be performed. His resolution was referred to the Special Committee on Expenditures of the House.

SENATORS DISCUSSING FINANCE.

MR. M'CARTHY'S OBJECTION TO THE RESUMPTION RESOLUTIONS AND THE DEBATE CAUSED BY IT—SOME OF THE NEW BILLS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—The joint resolution congratulating the country on the resumption of specie payments, the consideration of which was postponed last week at the request of Senator McCarthy, was taken up in the Senate to-day, and gave rise to a long discussion of a political and historical character touching the finances of the country, which would have been more appropriate for the halls of Congress than for the Legislature of this State. Mr. McCarthy's objection to the resolutions as they come from the Assembly was that they characterized the irredeemable currency of the past as a "calamity." He could not consent to stigmatize as a "calamity" that which enabled the country to preserve itself from destruction. It might suit the Democratic Party, which was now, as it was before and during the war, bound hand and foot to the South; but it was not the language to be used by Republicans. He proceeded to eulogize the Republican Administration of the National Government, which, by its wise legislation, had fulfilled the promise of the nation, and brought this irredeemable currency to a par with gold. He quoted from a speech of Senator Raines, made last Winter, in which he sought to throw obstacles in the way of resumption by arguing that it could not safely be brought about without further legislation, and the remonetization of silver.

Mr. Raines replied, charging that the general scope and tenor of his speech last Winter had been misrepresented in the extract read by Mr. McCarthy. He never opposed resumption, but he did think, and still thought, that needless distress and ruin had been brought upon the business interests of the country by the policy of the Republican Party in forcing resumption before the country was prepared for it.

Mr. Pomeroy followed with a speech showing a thorough knowledge of the financial legislation of the last 20 years, and demonstrating the falsity of the charge made by the Democrats against the Republican Party that they had demonetized silver. He said that silver was demonetized by the Democratic Party in Congress long before the war, with the exception of a small amount coined in the shape of the 412-grain dollar, which was not sufficient in quantity, and never had been, to make any appreciable effect upon the circulation. There was not enough of it, in fact, to supply the nurses who sought it for the purpose of hanging it around the necks of the babies of the country, and a man might have thousands of business transactions without ever encountering a dollar of it. And yet all the talk about the Republican Party having demonetized the "dollar of the daddies" had this extent—no more.

Senator St. John made a sensible speech, urging the passage of the resolutions, which, he said, ought to receive the vote of every Senator in the circle without distinction of party.

The resolutions, after being amended to avoid the objection of Mr. McCarthy, were then unanimously adopted.

Among the new bills introduced was one by Senator Goebel requiring applicants for notaries public and Commissioners of Deeds to be examined by County Judges, or in the City of New-York by the Chief-Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, as to their qualifications, and forbidding the appointment of notaries and Commissioners hereafter unless their fitness for their duties is approved by the examiners.

Senator Robertson's bill, enlarging the powers of the Commissioners for procuring an additional supply of water for New-York, was discussed in committee, and ordered to a third reading. Senator Ecclesine opposed several sections of the bill without effect, and finally withdrew further opposition, remarking that he would submit his arguments in opposition to the bill to the Executive after it came into his hands.

Judge Robertson—I presume your efforts in that quarter will be more successful than they were last Winter.

Mr. Ecclesine—I trust so.

The Senate, in executive session, confirmed the nomination of D. D. Wylie as Commissary-General of State.

LATEST NEWS FROM HAYTI.

HAYTI, Jan. 10.—Outbreaks are feared. Business is quiet. Diplomatic intercourse with France has been resumed, the Government having acknowledged the loan made by France to the late Government of President Dominique. The sanction of the Chambers is expected when they convene. Ex-President Geffrard died at Jamaica on Dec. 31.

YALE'S MAGAZINE EDITORS.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 22.—At a meeting of the Junior Class of Yale College to-day the following were elected editors of the *Yale Literary Magazine* for the coming year: Alfred B. Nichols, New-Haven; William M. Hall, Ashfield, Mass.; Doremus Scudder, Brooklyn, N. Y.; John A. Amundson, Rochester, Minn.; Edward F. Green, Oakland, Cal.

A CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.

Ida Keenan, a child 2 years of age, living at One Hundred and Forty-first-street, near Locust-avenue, while playing around the stove yesterday had her clothes ignited, and was burned so severely that she died in a few minutes.

A BURGLAR ARRESTED.

The residence of Mary Powers, at No. 308 East Forty-fifth street, was entered, Saturday night last, by James Byron, of No. 306 East Forty-fifth-street, and a companion, who stole therefrom a trunk containing $100 worth of clothing. Emboldened by their success, the burglars went back after a second quantity, and were seen by a lodger, whom they told to "never mind, it's all right," and who, upon that assurance, turned over and went to sleep, allowing the thieves to pursue their work unmolested. Next morning the robbery was discovered, and complaint was made to the Police. Last night Detectives McGowan and Tooker, of the Nineteenth Precinct, arrested Byron, and the lodger whom he and his companion had aroused identified him, and he was locked up.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ENGLISH GLEE CLUB.

The matinée of the English Glee Club at Chickering Hall yesterday was an entertainment that afforded much pleasure to a numerous audience, principally composed of the gentler sex, to which fact it is perhaps due that the applause was not more vigorous. These English Glee Club concerts, which Mr. Aiken and his associates occasionally give, are so good of their kind that it seems ungracious to mention any defects in the performance, and it is indeed but seldom that fault is to found with them. Yesterday's programme was, however, of a sombre hue throughout, the effect being more quieting than enlivening. The absence of Miss Beebe, who is without her peer in the concerted music usually given, and the evident cold of Mr. Woodruff, the first tenor, undoubtedly marred the general enjoyment; but, notwithstanding these drawbacks, the concert was an exceedingly good one, and was worthy of much praise. The male quartets were not up to the high standard of the club, owing to Mr. Woodruff's unfortunate cold, and the mixed-voice songs suffered from the fact that Miss Hubbell, who was Miss Beebe's substitute, was not thoroughly accustomed to singing them with her fellow-artists. However, at any entertainment where a less exacting standard is followed the performance would have been considered a success. A male-voice part-song by Goldbeck, entitled "Heavenly Serenade," was one of the most difficult tasks which the club had to meet, and it seemed a pity that so much labor should be thrown away on such a composition. It is a sickly, sentimental song, full of musical intricacies, but lacking the manliness which a male-voice quartet demands, and which is not inconsistent with delicacy and sentiment and an all-pervading pianissimo. The club were encored in Abt's quartet "Good Night," and responded with Zollner's familiar song, "The Toast," in which Mr. Baird's telling voice was conspicuous in the solos. The other part-songs do not call for special mention, and were only fairly given. It was in the solos that the principal interest of the concert was centred. Miss Finch sang Dudley Buck's "Expectancy" surprisingly well, with the grace and finish of an artist, and only lacked power to make it a perfect performance. She was deservedly encored, and sang Duggan's "Many a Time and Oft." Miss Hubbell's clear soprano voice appeared at the best advantage in S. P. Warren's beautiful song, "I Love my Love." Both the song and the singer were worthy of commendation and the applause which was liberally bestowed. Miss Hubbell, in response to the demands of the audience, sang the "Lilly and Violet," by the same composer.

Mr. Aiken gave a song by Reissiger, "Roland's Rock," in which he was accompanied by Mr. Warren on the organ, and Mr. George Ellard made the principal success of the concert in an "Ave Maria," by Abt, with the accompaniment of a male quartet. Mr. Ellard was in excellent voice, and sang his part beautifully. Mr. Florio contributed Bennett's "Rondo Piacevole," op. 25, to the programme, and played the accompaniments in the graceful and artistic manner his hearers are accustomed to. The next matinée of the series is announced for Feb. 19.

"CARMEN" AT BOOTH'S THEATRE.

The largest audience of the season was present last evening at the second performance of Bizet's "Carmen," with Miss Kellogg in the principal rôle. The opera, on the whole, was very well presented, but, like other representations by Mr. Strakosch's company, it was uneven, and ranged from the sublime to the ridiculous. Miss Kellogg has an excellent conception of the part of *Carmen*, and acts it with the finish of an accomplished artist. She would sing it better if she had been endowed by nature with a mezzo-soprano voice, with the tone in the lower register which so much of *Carmen's* music requires. She did the work in a conscientious spirit and merited the applause she received. Mr. Adams was again under a cloud as to his vocal powers, from which he only occasionally emerged, but he acted the part with spirit. Signor Pantaleoni gave the *Toreador's* song in the second act in a brilliant and effective manner, and roused the enthusiasm of the house, but his subsequent performance was not up to the musical standard which this scena led his hearers to expect. Of the other parts, it may be said that they were generally rendered acceptably. Miss Lancaster being a good *Michaela*, and receiving the hearty applause of the house. Mr. Behrens allowed the orchestra to play pretty much according to their individual fancies, which fact naturally interfered with the smoothness of the performance. To-night "Il Trovatore" is to be given, with Mme. Ilma de Murska as *Leonora*.

GENERAL MENTION.

At the Standard Theatre "H. M. S. Pinafore" has proved, as anticipated, a great popular success. The performance, which now runs very smoothly, is witnessed nightly by crowded audiences.

The last performance of "Les Fourchambault," at the Broadway Theatre, will be given this evening. To-morrow night and on Saturday the Lingards will appear in Byron's amusing comedy, "Our Boys."

A combination concert of considerable elaboration, both vocal and instrumental, will be given at Steinway Hall next Tuesday evening. It will need as many as four conductors. The strongest name on the programme is that of Mlle. De Murska.

The third concert of the Chickering Hall symphony series will take place on Saturday evening, and the concert programme will be publicly rehearsed this afternoon. Mrs. J. K. Barton and Mr. Hoffman are the soloists, and the orchestra is under the direction of Mr. Gotthold Carlberg.

The principal members of the new Fifth-Avenue Theatre Company, who are to appear next Saturday evening in "Dr. Clyde," are the following: Messrs. Charles Fisher, G. D. Chaplin, Harry Lee, Owen Fawcett, Frank Hardenberg, Thomas Jefferson, J. G. Peakes, and Misses Ellie Wilton, Laura Don, Minnie Monk, Agnes Elliott, Mrs. Richmond, and Mrs. Hill.

A very attractive benefit performance will be given this afternoon at Niblo's. The *beneficiaire* is the widow of the unfortunate Police Officer Furness. The performance will comprise an act of "Ben McCullough," an act of "Mother and Son," an act of some favorite comedy, and various other attractions. Several leading members of the Union-Square and Wallack's Theatre companies will take part in this entertainment.

OBITUARY.

JOHN P. M'COWN.

John P. McCown died at Little Rock, Ark., yesterday, of pneumonia. He was born in Tennessee, and was appointed to the Military Academy from that State in 1835. He was graduated, tenth in his class, on July 1, 1840, and between that date and May 17, 1861, served in the Fourth Artillery, rising to the rank of Captain, reaching that position in 1855. He did good service during the Mexican War, being engaged in the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, and Monterey, the seige of Vera Cruz, the battle of Cerro Gordo, and the assault and capture of the City of Mexico. He afterward served on frontier and garrison duty. He resigned on May 17, 1861, and joined in the rebellion, being appointed a Major-General.

OBITUARY NOTES.

J. B. Sheffield, a large paper manufacturer at Saugerties, died at noon yesterday, at the age of 75 years, of congestion caused by heart difficulty. He leaves a wife and eight children.

Hon. John J. Parry, of Rome, died Tuesday night, at the age of 51 years. He was a prominent contractor, County Treasurer for nine years, and a member of the Assembly in 1873.

A NEW WITNESS FOR MRS. COBB.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Jan. 22.—Evidence which will affect a new trial, if granted, of Mrs. Cobb, is believed to have been discovered. The *Telegram* will publish on Thursday the sworn statement of a woman residing in another part of the State, to the effect that while riding with Charles H. Cobb, Jr., one day last Spring he told her under a pledge of secrecy that he was in the habit of taking Fowler's solution of arsenic medicinally. The woman kept silence during the trial, partly through a dread of being a witness and partly through a belief that Mrs. Cobb would be acquitted. If a new trial is granted to Mrs. Cobb, this woman will testify, providing her evidence is declared admissible.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Jan. 22.—The workmen employed in the pottery works at St. John, Quebec, have struck in consequence of a reduction of 15 per cent. in wages.

THE BIGGEST BILLIARD RUN

SLOSSON THE VICTOR.

HE BEATS SEXTON AND PLAYS A SUPERB "NURSING" GAME—ALBERT GARNIER'S EXCITING STRUGGLE WITH THOMAS GALLAGHER—THE FRENCHMAN DEFEATED BY ONLY THIRTEEN POINTS.

The third day of the Brunswick & Balke Championship Tournament was marked yesterday by two of the finest displays of skill at billiards that have probably ever been witnessed in this City. The great hall of Cooper Institute was crowded in the evening with ladies and gentlemen, who attended to witness the game between George F. Slosson and William Sexton, which resulted in a brilliant victory for the young Chicagoan, who made the greatest run on record in this country—441 caroms—by the finest rail "nursing." In the afternoon Albert Garnier and Thomas F. Gallagher engaged in a most interesting contest, that ended in a victory for Gallagher after a very close and exciting struggle. When Garnier and Gallagher strung for lead in the afternoon game, both the white balls rolled back, and laid tight against the top cushion, necessitating a second string for lead, which Garnier won. He made a counting stroke on the ivories, and played them gracefully and well for 42. Gallagher then missed, and the lithe Frenchman played several shots for position, and brought the tiny spheres together on the side rail, where they broke away, and he played some brilliant "massé," "draw," and "cushion" shots, to bring them again under controll, but retired after making 39 caroms. His graceful manipulation of the cue, his brilliant shots, won for him the admiration of the spectators. Gallagher was nervous at the start, but in his sixth inning he got the balls together on the right-side rail, after a number of difficult shots, and one lucky "draw," which was a "double-chance" shot, and began to "nurse" them delicately, playing them skillfully toward the top of the table. They "froze" on the ninety-seventh shot, and he retired after having brought his score one above that of his adversary, who had counted 105. He played several innings thereafter with much skill and judgment, although his runs were impaired by bad luck in "freezing." But his adversary was equally unlucky, the balls resisting his efforts to coax them into position, and causing him to grow nervous after a while. Gallagher kept steadily gaining on him, however, and at the close of the fifteenth inning stood 300 to the Frenchman's 188. Garnier took off his coat and elaborate watch and chains, and strove desperately to gain control over the refractory balls, but, although he made many brilliant shots, Gallagher kept running toward the home stretch steadily, playing a remarkably fine "open-table" game, which he at times varied with delicate "nursing." In his eighteenth inning he played a "nurse" game, in which he displayed brilliant skill and admirable judgment, that netted him 181 points, and he retired amid the plaudits of the spectators, his score being 484 to Garnier's 212. But now came a check to his progress, and Garnier, fired with a resolution to do die with or win, began playing in spite of that brilliant play of which all experts admit he is undisputed master. With odds against him over two to one, he picked up his cue and played a very pretty run of 50, slipping up on a very difficult "rail" carom, and his next inning added a neat 45 to his score, following it in his twenty-third inning with 38, while the spectators looked on with rapt interest. Little by little he was gaining in his up-hill fight, and his sixty-fifth inning played 61 as pretty billiards as could be witnessed in any tournament, his opponent meantime beginning to lose the "nerve" with which he had been playing. Closer and closer he crept to his adversary, and he made a brilliant run of 41 the excitement of the spectators rose to a fever heat, and as, with two splendid runs of 30 and 70, he brought his score up within 13 of his opponent's count of 587, the interest of the spectators reached the highest pitch, and found voice in cheers and applause. Garnier had now but 23 to go to Gallagher's 13. Garnier brought his score up in two innings to 587, and was "kissed" out on a "round-the-table" shot, leaving a most difficult shot to Gallagher, who had four to go. The St. Louis expert made a brilliant counting stroke, and closed the game, beating Garnier 13 points. Though beaten, Garnier's defeat was better than a victory, for his play during the last innings far outshone that of his opponent, who, with the lead he had, ought to have beaten the Frenchman at least 200 points. There is no disputing, however, that the game is a great one for Gallagher to win. Appended is the score:

Gallagher—0, 0, 3, 2, 5, 96, 0, 24, 5, 48, 5, 34, 17, 53, 3, 0, 181, 8, 20, 20, 6, 8, 23, 0, 4, 0, 2, 13, 1, 0, 1, 7, 4—600.

Garnier—12, 39, 2, 21, 1, 0, 2, 17, 2, 11, 12, 15, 13, 10, 4, 5, 15, 4, 10, 50, 45, 38, 1, 69, 1, 41, 7, 30, 70, 6, 2, 1, 0—587.

Winner's average, 17 32-34; loser's, 17 2-34.

Best runs—Gallagher, 181, 96, 68; Garnier, 70, 69, 50.

Umpires—Mr. D. Pulsifer for Gallagher, Mr. Newburger for Garnier.

Referee, Michael Geary; marker, G. H. Ellis.

Time of game—3 hours and 20 minutes.

The contest between William Sexton and George F. Slosson, which had been looked forward to as one of the brilliant features of the tournament, was opened in the evening, with Mr. Geary as referee, and Mr. W. Vance as Sexton's umpire, Slosson acting as his own umpire. The two players chatted together pleasantly, and when, gong being called at 8:25 o'clock, Slosson won the lead, but failed to count, as did Sexton. Slosson then gathered the balls at the bottom of the right side rail in two shots, and then began some very careful and pretty "nursing," netting 34. A number of innings followed before either competitor got into trim, but at length Slosson worked the balls across to the top of the right side rail again, in his sixth inning, and began another "nurse" toward the bottom of the table, playing with much grace and delicacy. The balls "broke" on the sixty-eighth shot, and he retired after scoring 3 more caroms, his score standing 129 to Sexton's 18. Two innings later he began more clock-work "nurse" caroms, and did not cease his brilliant play upon the rail until the balls "froze" on the ninety-seventh shot. He then made a counting stroke from the string, and played several fine position shots, his one hundredth shot being a beautifully-executed three-cushion carom from a difficult position, that yielded him a fine position on the bottom rail, and he resumed his "nursing." He crossed to the right side rail, down which the ivories rolled slowly with a constant clicking, obedient to the gentle tap of the player's French cue. He turned the top corner very skillfully, and with 209, and ended in the spheres down the rail, seeming to exercise a magician's control over their motion. Another corner was turned with equal skill, and down the left side rail the ivories rolled gently or quickly, as the player chose; 225—250—300 were counted, and still the balls obeyed the player's will; 327 are counted, and another corner is turned, and the spheres are clicking along the bottom rail like the pendulum of a clock. Three hundred and fifty are gathered in, and still another corner is turned and the ivories cross to the right side rail and begin again their monotonous "click," "click," "click;" 351—375—400 are counted, and the enthusiastic spectators cheer to the echo, while the young expert rests on his cue to receive the ovation. Four hundred and five—410—415—418, and Sexton's great run at Crescent Hall is exceeded, and both contestants shake hands, Slosson having "nursed" his beaten your great run, Billy." The balls "break" on the next shot, and the expert plays carom after carom, until 13 more are scored, and then, Schaefer's great run of 429 being beaten, the spectators join in one great burst of applause, which becomes deafening as the player retires after making the highest run on record—441—and affording a splendid display of rail nursing in its perfection. He took his seat with a score of 570 to Sexton's 25. Sexton went up to the table laughing as Slosson took his seat, and in the face of immense odds played with undisturbed self-possession, but retired on his twenty-eighth shot. Slosson counted 3, and then essayed a fine carom shot, which the referee decided did not count. Sexton then made 30, and retired on an unfortunate miss, leaving the balls in a fairly good position from which Slosson gathered 10, and then retired on a "foul," made in attempting a "massé." Sexton, who was now beginning to weaken somewhat, made 5, and Slosson gathered in 11 and missed, with but 6 to go. Sexton missed again, giving the Chicagoan a shot from which he easily made the needed 6, and closed the most brilliant game he has ever played, beating the exchampion, who recently vanquished him, 5:3 points. His was greeted by great applause as he and his adversary smiled and shook hands. It is but simple justice to Sexton to say that his low record is due to the fact that Slosson's great run left him no opportunity to exhibit his power at "nursing" and "open-table" play, the balls running very hard for him. Rudolphe played some fancy shots at the close of the game, the score of which was as follows:

Slosson—0, 34, 2, 0, 21, 71, 1, 441, 3, 10, 11, 6—600.
Sexton—0, 0, 4, 13, 1, 7, 0, 27, 30, 5, 0—37.
Winner's average, 50; loser's, 7 10-11.
Best Runs—Slosson, 441, 71; Sexton, 30, 27.
Time of game, 1 hour 11 minutes.

This afternoon Maurice Daly and Thomas Gallagher will play, and in the evening Jacob Schaefer will meet A. P. Rudolphe, whom he has been "discounting" of late.

CUTTING IN PASSENGER RATES.

A RAILROAD WAR IMMINENT BETWEEN THE VANDERBILT AND OTHER WESTERN LINES.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—It is reported that the railroads leading out from this city are again at war, and that the rates are being cut from $1 to $3. There has been a nervous feeling regarding this business for some time, and several efforts were made lately to patch up the breach, but without avail. The above cut is not made openly, but there is no doubt that a rebate of the above amount is given to steamship agents, brokers, and others. The Vanderbilt roads are accused of being the aggressors in this instance. The officers of those roads claim that the Erie and Chicago line, which runs over the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, Atlantic and Great Western, and New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroads, has been paying commissions to outsiders for some time, and they have at last been compelled to take retaliatory measures to protect their interests. It looks as if the Vanderbilt roads were determined to force a war in order to compel the New-York, Lake Erie and Western, and the Atlantic and Great Western to change their position in regard to the payment of commissions on the sale of tickets.

THE SOCIALISTS' MEETING.

BISMARCK FIERCELY DENOUNCED—A LARGE AND ORDERLY GATHERING.

The Socialists held a meeting last evening in Chickering Hall—"on Fifth-avenue," as one of the speakers exultantly remarked—to protest against the persecution of their brethren in Germany. Every seat was filled, and the walls were lined by persons standing. It was an orderly, well-dressed, and well-fed assemblage. So far as appearances went, no one had much ground for complaint on the score of ill-treatment at the hands of society. The great majority were of the male sex, but here and there a woman in the audience and on the platform served to relieve the monotony. The general characteristics of the faces of the crowd were strongly foreign—very recent importations apparently, with the German and Bohemian element predominating. This fact was emphasized by the much greater enthusiasm manifested when the addresses were in those languages. Citizen John Swinton, of the *Sun*, occupied the chair; Robert H. Bartholomee, chief organizer of the party in this country and late chief organizer in Berlin, acted as Vice-President.

Mr. Swinton, who was afflicted with a bad memory and required frequent prompting, paid his respects to Bismarck and the enemies of Socialism in the United States in a two-column oration. Mr. Schwab led the applause in every instance, evincing, on several occasions, a lack of discretion that drew upon him the angry glances of the speaker. An apology was made for the absence of Dr. Douai, editor of the *Volks Zeitung*, who was expected "to make the principal speech of the evening." The Doctor sent, instead, a very long letter, full of scorching denunciation of the common enemy, which was read in dramatic tones by the English Secretary. The Chairman then announced that he had selected Mr. Jonas as a substitute for Dr. Douai. Mr. Jonas, however, was not to be found. Mr. Swinton called upon Mr. Jonas to step forward, but there was no response. Mr. Swinton thereupon became angry, and said that he could not understand why the Germans had deserted the meeting. All the Germans seemed to have decamped. In the absence of German speakers, a series of resolutions reviewed in English and in German. They denounced the policy of Bismarck in regard to Socialism; predicted for it disaster; offer the sympathy of "millions of the American people" to the German Socialists, and provide that copies be sent "to the Federal authorities at Washington for transmission to the Berlin Government; also that copies be sent to the Federal Council of Germany, the German Parliament, and the German Chancellor." When they were put, one man shouted "No," which induced the Chairman to remark that if he were Denis Kearney he would claim that 75,000 people were present, and all but one were on the right side.

Then Mr. Swinton became petulant again. He had, he said, tried to get one of the Germans on the platform to speak, but all had declined. He had tried to get Bismarck in the audience, but he too had refused. He had thought that the Germans were the most voluble nation on earth, but he found it impossible to get any of them to speak. They had crawled out of it. At this point there were cries of "Winter," and a slovenly young man with seedy, ill-fitting clothing, thin unkempt whiskers and hair, a pinched countenance, and eye-glasses, marched up to the platform and astonished the crowd in fluent German. He was announced as George Winter, a cigar-maker. He was followed by one Citizen Henry Drury, a tall person with whiskers, long legs and large feet. Citizen Drury was excessively stagey in his utterance and gestures, and several times just missed falling over backward when emphasizing a particularly telling bit of vituperation. He was, likewise, excessively profuse. The Vice-Chairman wrote a request that he would cut his remarks short, and handed it to him, but it had no effect. Citizen Drury always found something additional to say, and it was not until he had talked over an hour that he took warning from the growing uneasiness of the audience and subsided. Citizen Seniele followed in French, and Citizen Falda, editor of the *Delnicke Listy*, in Bohemian, and the proceedings wound up with a German address by Citizen Florian Paul, one of the recent exiles from Berlin.

While the sentiments expressed were generally the veriest demagogery, it is worthy of mention that several of the speakers claimed for Socialism that it had been misrepresented. It meant, they said, not murder and robbery, but universal brotherhood, respect to property, respect to capital, respect to authority, respect to religion, and respect to the family relations; and it asks only economy in the administration of the Government, universal education, a chance to earn enough to eat, and liberty. These sentiments were warmly applauded in every instance.

THE MISSING STEAMER HOMER.

FEARS THAT SHE HAS BEEN LOST—THEORIES AS TO HER FATE.

BOSTON, Jan. 22.—It is now believed that the steamer Homer, which cleared from this port Dec. 16, 1878, for Liverpool, and has not since been heard from, is lost. She carried no passengers. Her cargo consisted of 43,000 bushels of wheat, of which 4,000 were in bags, and a full list of miscellaneous freight. She was an iron steamer, of 1,238 tons register, built in October, 1877, at Low Walker on the Tyne. She was double-decked in iron, with iron beams, four bulkheads, and was 285 feet long, 34 feet beam, and 24 feet 5 inches depth of hold. She had two compound engines of 180 horse-power, and was brigantine-rigged. She had no wheel-house aft, and her stern was neither square nor round, but a medium between the two, and ran up and over inward, after it came above the upper deck line. She was painted black. When here she was thoroughly surveyed, and was rated as A1 ✠, the next grade below A1, and she was reported as a good vessel. She was loaded under the immediate supervision of the underwriters, and when she sailed was not so deep as the other English steamers sailing at the same time. She drew 19 feet 4½ inches. She was owned by R. R. Glover, in London, and commanded by Capt. R. S. Walker. She had been in the East India trade, and her last cargo out from London was with ice for Calcutta, returning with linseed, &c.

Capt. Walker was 37 years old, and this was his first voyage as Captain of a steamer across the Atlantic. The day the Homer sailed he told an East Boston ship-master that he should run over pretty well south, as he didn't like the ice and heavy weather of the northerly course, and when told that he might be lost track of in case of accident, he replied that he would not have any trouble, for he knew all about those southern waters. Capt. Walker is the son of a prominent English ship-master, and is spoken of as a good seaman. He is also something of an artist, and had in his cabin several oil-paintings of his own production. The hull of the Homer and a large portion of her cargo were insured in London. The amount placed in Boston is thought to be about $30,000. About the fate of the ship there are two theories. One is that her boilers exploded during the heavy gales that have swept the Atlantic, and that some of her crew may yet appear to tell her story. This theory is based on the report, on Jan. 8, by a Liverpool special, to the effect that the ship Cambria, from Callao, had passed, in latitude 48° north, longitude 19° west, a large steamer on fire, evidently abandoned. The place where this abandoned steamer was reported was about 150 miles south of the true course of the Homer. The Cambria described the steamer as being black, with a square stern. That the Homer's was not a square stern has been stated, but it is said that at a distance it would be readily taken for such. Another theory is that the Homer's machinery having broken down, and Capt. Walker taking a southerly course, as he said he might, is making, or has made, Fayal under sail, and may yet be heard from.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Just after 10 o'clock last night fire was seen on the upper floors of No. 12 Murray-street, a building that runs through to No. 15 Park-place. The first floor, basement and sub-cellar, of No. 15 Park-place, are occupied by the Gould Pump Manufacturing Company, and the rest of the building is occupied by Tifft & Howard, manufacturers of oil and gas stoves, and general house-furnishing ware, with the office and sales-room at No. 12 Murray-street. The fire broke out about the centre of the third floor, in which were stored a large number of empty boxes, and quickly extended through the fourth and fifth floors to the roof. Its origin is unknown. Two alarms were sounded, bringing enough engines to the scene to enable the firemen to gain control of the fire in a short time and prevent it from extending to the lower floors of the building. The three upper floors were pretty well burned out, and the rest of the building was flooded with water. Tifft & Howard's damage on stock is estimated at about $7,000, and the Gould Pump Manufacturing Company's loss by water will probably reach $2,000. The damage to the building amounts to about $3,000, making a total of $12,000.

A fire at Lisbon, N. Y., Tuesday night, destroyed Robert Scott's building, occupied by J. R. Clark, dealer in general merchandise, and Miss Theresa Armstrong's building, occupied by her as a millinery store. The loss is $6,000; insurance, $400.

The Eccles Cotton Mill, at Ashton, near Preston, England, running 29,000 spindles on full time, was burned yesterday. One hundred and thirty persons are thrown out of employment. The loss is £30,000.

A fire at Beebe, on the Iron Mountain Railroad, yesterday burned Price's saloon, the store-house of Massey & Son, Leahy & Brother, and Brooks & Thompson.

Thomas Johnson's bakery and dwelling, at Kingston, Ontario, were burned early yesterday morning. Mr. Johnson's two little daughters were burned to death.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

THE TELLER COMMITTEE'S WORK.

MORE ABOUT THE TISSUE TICKETS IN SOUTH CAROLINA—BALLOT-BOXES STOLEN AND STUFFED BY DEMOCRATS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 22.—The Teller committee resumed its investigation this morning. E. M. Pinckney, a colored minister and Republican, testified to the existence of three organizations of "Red Shirts" in Williamsburg County. He also gave an account of the alleged interference with a Republican meeting at White Oak, at which Swails is said to have been captured and taken to Kingstree by Democrats. He gave a long account of the election at Kingstree, stating that the Democrats refused the United States Supervisor admission to the polls, and in the evening seized the ballot-box and stuffed it. He also related his personal experiences, saying that the "Red Shirts" were hunting him, and had dug a grave for him. He described his arrest on the charge of perjury made by Democrats as "kidnapping," and gave a detailed account of his being beaten and threatened. The cross-examination, however, elicited the fact that these latter were the consequences of personal difficulties.

John M. Freeman, colored, Republican Supervisor at the Palmetto Engine-house, testified that the arrest of a Democratic voter by his order, for repeating, resulted in the knocking down and kicking of the witness, but the intervention of the Democrats saved him from more serious injury; when he returned to the polling-place he found that his poll-list was gone; up to that time 915 votes were polled, and about two hours later, when the poll closed, the total vote proved to be over 3,500. The witness saw Democratic tissue ballots stuffed into the box, and saw large numbers in the box when it was opened; he saw a number of persons vote tissue tickets; he knew of no certificates of colored Democrats by Republicans, and thought the ostracism was just the other way. At the close of the examination of this witness the ballot-boxes were opened by the committee, and no ballots were found in the box used at the Palmetto Engine-house and at two other polls. One box was examined, and the whole were then given to a committee of Republicans and Democrats for examination and report as to the number and kind of ballots therein.

A. W. Green, colored, Republican, Deputy Marshal at the Palmetto Engine-house, testified as to the fight in which Freeman was struck. The ballot-box, when opened, was half full of tissue ballots; he stayed at the poll until the count was finished in the morning; he saw full-size Democratic ballots with tissue tickets folded up in them in the box; nearly all the tissue tickets were put in that way; there were more ballots in the box than names on the poll-list, and one of the Democratic clerks was at work throughout the night adding names to the poll-list to make the numbers agree.

R. S. Catheart, white, Democrat, testified that he was at the Palmetto Engine-house nearly all election day; when the fight occurred, Freeman [the Supervisor] was protected by Democrats; Green [a previous witness and a Deputy Marshal] proclaimed himself a Democrat, and was so drunk that the witness put him in a chair to sleep, and found him there still asleep in the morning; a number of colored people voted the Democratic ticket, and the tissue ticket was voted openly; many white Democrats from other wards voted at the Palmetto Engine-house; colored men told the witness that means must be employed to prevent voting secretly, and he gave them tissue tickets.

G. D. Bryan, President of the Democracy of the First Ward, testified that only three tissue tickets were voted in that ward; the white residents of the ward went to Palmetto Engine-house, or Market Hall, in the Third Ward, to vote, in consequence of the crowd at the poll. One colored man brought up 95 colored men to vote with tissue tickets. Other colored men told him their churches would not allow them to vote the Democratic ticket, and they desired to conceal the fact. Intimidation of colored Democrats by negroes at previous elections was common. The witness did not know of colored Democrats being killed for voting such ticket, but he knew of white men killed while protecting colored men; he had heard of cannon being taken to political meetings in 1876, but only for saluting purposes, and he knew that at previous elections the State Militia, composed of negroes, attended Republican meetings with arms; Unaclemedon was a negro company of colored Militia, as reorganized by the Democrats, than can be found in any other city of the Union.

DISCUSSING NATIONAL GUARD MATTERS.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—The National Guard Association met this afternoon in the Assembly Chamber of the old Capitol building. Col. Amasa J. Parker presiding. Of 75 delegates all were in attendance. The Chair presented a report, in which he referred to several subjects which should demand the attention of the association. Committees were appointed as follows:

To Devise Measures to Secure Better Attendance at Drills—Cols. R. C. Ward, Crager, Eddy, Graves, and Porter.

To Devise Rules and Regulations for Better Practice last Summer—Major Farr, Capt. J. S. Loomis, Major McEwen, and Col. C. P. Bromley.

To Amendments to the Code—Lieut.-Col. Belknap, Col. George D. Scott, Messrs. Williamsons and Lewis Balch, and Capt. E. L. Cole.

To Return Thanks to the Commander-in-Chief for the Reappointment of Gen. Wiley, Chief of Ordnance—Gens. Carey, Brinker, and Varian, Cols. R. C. Ward, G. D. Scott, and Burke, and Capt. Cusack.

On Modification of the Manual in Loading and Firing—Lieut.-Col. Graves, and Capts. Tallman and Burns.

On Uniforms for the Line—Lieut.-Cols. Wilson, Graves, and Eddy, Col. Scott, and Capt.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 22.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

U. S. 5s 10-40 C. $5,000.....106½
U. S. 6s, '81, R. 20,000.....105⅞
U. S. 6s, '81, C. $10,000.....107
U. S. 5s C., '91. $5,500.....106

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11:15 A. M.

U. S. 5-20 C. '67. $30,000.....102⅛
$30,000.....b.c.102
U. S. 5s C., '81. $10,000.....106⅞
U. S. 6s Cur. $100,000.....120⅛

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

Ls. 7s oon.	Western Pacific.	Wells-Fargo Ex.
$1,000 b.c. 64⅛	2,000.....102⅞	10.....opg. 97
B. C. M. & N. 1st	Un. Pac. 7s, 1. e.	Western Union.
2,000.....70⅞	3,000.....b.c. 107⅛	300.....b3. 96⅜
14,000.....70⅞	Pacific of Mo. 1st.	300.....b3. 96⅜
7,000.....70⅛	1,000.....107⅛	Han. & St. Jo.
N. J. C. 1st con ass.	1,000.....107⅛	100.....b.c. 14⅜
10,000.....b.c. 70½	Pacific of Mo. 2d.	C., C., C. & I.
N. J. C. 1st con as.	2,000.....116⅛	92.....b.c. 43⅜
10,000.....70⅜	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st.	200.....43⅝
N. J. C. con. as.	5,000.....b.c. 61	Erie Railway.
5,000.....70⅜	T. & W. con. conv.	1800.....b.c. 24⅜
N. J. C. Adjus.	2,000.....69⅜	100.....s3. 24⅜
1,000 b.c. 93	2,000.....69⅜	100.....b3. 40⅜
M. & St P. 1st. & D. s.	Gr. West. 2d s. cp.	100.....b.c.b3. 70⅞
10,000.....b3. 99½	5,000.....94⅜	100.....b3. 70⅞
M. & St. P. c. & I.	11,000.....84⅜	400.....70⅞
2,000.....102⅛	19,000.....84⅜	400.....70⅛
M. & St. P. c. & I.	C. & S. 1st. gd by	400.....70⅛
5,000.....110	Lake Shores.	Chi. & N. W.
D., L. & W. 2d.	10,000.....85 97	100.....b.c. 59⅛
1,000.....b.c. 6½	12,000.....85 97	100.....59⅛
N. W. C. C. G.	5,000 b.c. 87½	800.....59
1,000.....102⅞	Q. & T. 1st. x. c.	Chi. & N. W. pf.
C., B. & Q. 7s con.	5,000.....b.c. 61⅜	100.....b.c. 84⅛
1,000.....117	L. & Nash. 2d.	1200.....84⅛
5,000.....b.c. 117	1,000.....b.c. 98	Det., L. & West.
C. B. & Q. 8s.	St. L. K. C. & N. R. E.	100.....41⅛
6,000.....110⅛	5,000.....98⅛	100.....s20. 40⅜
M. & St P. 7s, cons.	14,000.....97	100.....s20. 40⅜
2,000.....104⅜	1,000.....97⅛	100.....s20. 40⅜
M. & St. P. c. & I.	Bell. & So. Ill. 1st.	100.....s15. 40⅞
15,000.....102⅛	5,000.....s3.100	100.....s15. 41⅛
M. & St. P. 1st. I. & C.	W. Penn. con. conv.	100.....b.c. 41⅛
3,000.....109	ex coupon.	210.....s20. 41
St. L., J. & C. 1st.	5,000.....69	L. S. & M. S.
5,000 b.c. 104⅜	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d. ex c.	100.....b.c.b3. 40⅛
M. & St. P., L. & D. z.	5,000.....84⅜	900.....70⅜
8,000.....99⅜	C., St. P. & M. 1st.	200.....s3. 70⅜
Nor. Pac. C. R. G.	5,000.....107⅛	200.....70⅜
5,000.....108⅜	C., St. P. & M. Minn.	100.....b.c. 91⅛
D. & H. R. '84.	L. G. Inc.	100.....b.c. 91⅞
2,000.....107	5,000.....44	100.....40⅜
D. & H. R. '91.	C. & S. 1st. gd by	3500.....b.c. 59⅜
1,000.....b.c. 97	C., C., C. & I.	900.....59⅜
Leh. & Sar. 1st R.	10,000.....92	Chi. & N. W. pf.
2,000.....118	C. & S. 1st. gd by	3500.....b.c. 59⅜
H. & St. Jo. 8s con.	Lake Shore.	100.....84⅜
5,000.....105⅞	5,000.....96⅛	100.....84⅜
Mich. Cen. 8s. & Nash. 2s.	100.....94⅜	S. L. I. M. & S.
2,000.....111	4,000.....96	10.....10⅜
Mich. Central 7s.	1,000.....97	Central of N. J.
2,000.....114⅛	E. T., Va. & Ga. 1st.	200.....b.c. 40⅜
M. K. & T. con. s.	5,000.....102⅛	100.....41
5,000.....49	1,000.....103	C., M. & St. P.
Mer. El. 1st.	Chi. & Alt. s. f.	400.....b.c. 43⅜
7,000.....b.c. 87⅛	5,000.....b.c. 102⅜	100.....b.c. 43⅜
N. Y. C. 6s '83.	S. L. & S. F. 2d. cl. b.	C., M. & St. P. pf.
2,000.....108⅛	1,000.....b.c. 31	900.....b.c. 51
Can. So. 1st g'd.	K. C., St. L. & C. 1st.	300.....51⅜
5,000.....78⅛	1,000.....31	500.....51⅛
2,000.....113⅛	K. C., St. L. & C. 2d.	300.....51⅜
N. Y. E. 1st. R.	5,000.....88	500.....51⅛
11,000.....105	M. & E. 1st con.	300.....51⅜
No. Missouri 1st. R.	2,000.....92	1000.....51⅜
2,000.....103	Jefferson 1st.	Morris & Essex.
Mich. So. & r.	11,000.....85	100.....b.c. 82⅜
2,000.....110⅛	Fourth Nat. Bank.	200.....82⅜
D. & R. G. 1st.	8.....95	500.....b3. 83
3,000.....b.c. 87⅛	Bank of Com.	Canada Southern.
N. Y. C. 1st. R.	2.....118⅜	100.....b.c. 87⅜
1,000.....c.122	Park Bank.	100.....87⅜
C. P. 1st. S. J. Br.	20.....100⅛	400.....48
200.....97⅞	Merchants' Bank.	N. Y. N. H. & H.
Un. Pac. 1st.	10.....b.c. 103⅛	100.....b.c. 97⅜
1,000.....107⅞	Adams Express.	10.....b.c.160¾
6,000.....b.c. 107⅞	16.....107	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1:30 P. M.

U. S. 5s C. '81. $10,000.....106⅜
$10,000.....106⅞
U. S. 4s C. 1907. $10,500.....99⅞
130,000.....99⅞
U. S. 6s R. '81. 10,000.....106⅞
10,000.....106⅝

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

Chi. & Alt. 1st. $10,000.....116
Ill. Cen. 1st. 10,000.....74⅞
N. J. C. 1st con as. 10,000.....b.c. 70½
N. J. C. con. as. 5,000.....79⅜
N. J. C. Adjus. 2,000.....b.c. 93⅜
M. & St P. 1. & D. s. f. 10,000.....b3. 99½
M. & St. P. c. & I. 2,000.....102⅜
M. & St. P. c. & I. 5,000.....110
D., L. & W. 2d. 1,000.....b.c. 6½
N. W. C. C. G. 1,000.....102⅞
C., B. & Q. 7s con. 1,000.....117
C., B. & Q. 8s. 6,000.....110⅛
M. & St. P. 7s, cons. 10,000.....104⅜
M. & St. P. c. & I. 2,000.....102⅜
D. & H. R. '84. 2,000.....107
D. & H. R. '91. 1,000.....b.c. 97
Leh. & Sar. 1st R. 2,000.....118
H. & St. Jo. 8s con. 5,000.....105⅞
Mich. Cen. 8s. & Nash. 2s. 2,000.....111
Mich. Central 7s. 2,000.....114⅛
M. K. & T. con. s. 5,000.....49
Mer. El. 1st. 7,000.....b.c. 87⅛
N. Y. C. 6s '83. 2,000.....108⅛
Can. So. 1st g'd. 5,000.....78⅛
N. Y. E. 1st. 20,000.....105
No. Missouri 1st. R. 2,000.....103
Mich. So. & r. 3,000.....b.c. 87⅛
D. & R. G. 1st. 400.....87⅜
Bank of Com. 2.....118⅜
Park Bank. 20.....100⅛
Merchants' Bank. 10.....b.c. 103⅛
Adams Express. 16.....107

SECOND BOARD—1:30 P. M.

Chi. & Alt. 1st. $10,000.....116
Ill. Cen. 1st. 10,000.....74⅞
N. J. C. 1st con as. 10,000.....b.c. 70½
N. J. C. con. as. 5,000.....79⅜
N. J. C. Adjus. 2,000.....b.c. 93⅜
M. & St P. 1. & D. s. f. 10,000.....b3. 99½
M. & St. P. c. & I. 2,000.....102⅜
M. & St. P. c. & I. 5,000.....110
D., L. & W. 2d. 1,000.....b.c. 6½
N. W. C. C. G. 1,000.....102⅞
C., B. & Q. 7s con. 1,000.....117
C., B. & Q. 8s. 6,000.....110⅛
M. & St. P. 7s, cons. 10,000.....104⅜
M. & St. P. c. & I. 2,000.....102⅜
D. & H. R. '84. 2,000.....107
D. & H. R. '91. 1,000.....b.c. 97
Leh. & Sar. 1st R. 2,000.....118
H. & St. Jo. 8s con. 5,000.....105⅞
Mich. Cen. 8s. & Nash. 2s. 2,000.....111
Mich. Central 7s. 2,000.....114⅛
M. K. & T. con. s. 5,000.....49
Mer. El. 1st. 7,000.....b.c. 87⅛
N. Y. C. 6s '83. 2,000.....108⅛
Can. So. 1st g'd. 5,000.....78⅛
N. Y. E. 1st. 20,000.....105
No. Missouri 1st. R. 2,000.....103
Mich. So. & r. 3,000.....b.c. 87⅛
D. & R. G. 1st. 400.....87⅜
Bank of Com. 2.....118⅜
Park Bank. 20.....100⅛
Merchants' Bank. 10.....b.c. 103⅛
Adams Express. 16.....107

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—JAN. 22.

(All Prices are on Currency.)

FIRST CALL—11 A. M.

Bertha & Edith.	Bertha & Edith.	Dahlonega.
500 b.c.b3. .11	500 b.c.b3. .12	1000.....b.c. .14
500 b.c.b3. .11	500 b.c.b3. .11	Consol. Va.
500 b.c.s3. .11	500 b.c.s30. .11	10.....8¼
500 b.c.b3. .11	500 b.c.b3. .11	Grand Prize.
500 b.c.s3. .11	500 b.c.s3. .11	100.....a.c. 15
1000 b.c.s3. .11	500.....s3. .11	

SECOND CALL—1 P. M.

Bertha & Edith.	Gold Placer.	Buckeye.
500 b.c.b30. .12	500 b.c.b30. .12	100 b.c.s. .12
500 b.c.b30. .12	500.....b.c. .20	100 b.c.s. .12
500 b.c.b30. .12	500.....b.c. .20	100.....b.c. .12
500 b.c.b30. .12	Navajo.	500 b.c.b3. .12
500 b.c.b30. .12	500 b.c.b. .40	500 b.c.s. .12
1000 b.c.b3 .12	California.	500.....b.c. .11
Independence.	25.....a.c. 97½	200.....s3. .12
100.....b.c. 1.65	Bussey.	500.....s3. .12
15.....a.c 1.65	100.....17	500.....12
100.....a.c 1.65	Bockeye.	500.....12
Grand Prize.	100.....b.c. .14	500.....12
33⅓ b.c.15. 5	500.....b.c. .14	100.....b30. .13
20.....a.c. 5	200.....b.c. .13	Dahlonega.
American Flag.	100.....b.c. .14	500.....b3. .14
100 b.c.b30. .21	100 b.c.b10. .13	200.....c. .14
100.....20	100 b.c.b30. .14	300.....c. .14
500 a.c.b30. .21	100.....b.c. .12	

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

American Flag.	Bertha & Edith.	Buckeye.
500.....a.c. .20	100.....a.c.c. .11	100.....b.c. .13
500 b.c.b30. .21	6000 a.c.b15. .12	1000 b.c.b30. .14
Dahlonega.	1000 a.c.b15. .12	100.....b.c. .13
500.....c. .14	500 a.c.b15. .12	100.....b30. .14
500 a.c.b30. .15	100.....a.c. .12	100.....b30. .13
Independence.	500 a.c.b15. .12	200.....s3. .13
50 b.c.s3 1.60	Grand Prize.	Hussey.
Gold Placer.	100.....b.c. 5	100.....a.c. .22
500 b.c.b30. .20	Navajo.	100.....a.c. .23
100.....a.c. .20	25.....a.c. .45	

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22—P. M.

The dealings on the Stock Exchange today exhibited great activity, and were characterized by a very buoyant tone. Prices occasionally showed some reaction, which was evidently due to realizations, for at each decline strong buyers appeared, whose purchases were invariably followed by a marked appreciation in values. The outstanding short interest in the market is still extensive, and appearances justify the belief that anything like a serious attempt to cover must inevitably be followed by a further sharp advance in prices. Indications are not wanting that the market is, to some extent at least, gradually passing out of the control of the professional operators, and that bona fide investors are quietly absorbing some of the assured dividend-paying shares, and others which have a promising future. The improvement on the day's transactions ranged from ½ to 5 ⅜ cent., the latter in Erie preferred, and the advance in nearly the entire list was well maintained in the closing dealings. The most active as well as the strongest stocks were Erie, North-western, St. Paul, C., C., C. and I., Michigan Central, Illinois Central, Western Union, Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph, and the coal shares. The advance in Erie, both common and preferred, was due to large purchases caused by the announcement that within a brief period the New-England branch of the road will be in operation. All the Vanderbilt shares were strong at advancing quotations, and rumors were current that parties possessing the best opportunity for judging the present and prospective value of the properties were large buyers. Among the Granger stocks, North-western was strong throughout, while St. Paul, after a sharp advance in the early dealings, lost some portion of the improvement. The steady upward movement in C., C., C. and I. continued, and the stock was to-day in brisk demand. It is said that a contest for the control of the road is impending, and that the report to be submitted to the Directors at their meeting in February will be of such a favorable character as to justify the resumption of dividends. The coal shares were strong early in the day, but later suffered some reaction. Investment stocks were buoyant, under a brisk inquiry, and recorded higher quotations.

The transactions aggregated 296,730 shares, including 61,230 Erie, 50,654 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 49,730 North-western, 45,750 Lake Shore, 23,200 St. Paul, 11,445 Western Union, 9,375 Wabash, 7,000 Michigan Central, 6,760 Ohio and Mississippi, 4,400 Morris and Essex, 4,155 New-Jersey Central, 2,954 Rock Island, 2,657 C., C. and I., 2,650 Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph, 2,100 Delaware and Hudson, 1,960 Pittsburg, 1,845 New-York Central, 1,800 Illinois Central, 1,700 St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern, 1,460 Hannibal and St. Joseph, and 1,050 Canada Southern.

Erie common fell off from 24⅜ to 24⅞, and rose to 25. Erie preferred advanced from 39¾ to 42 for actual business, and closed at 42⅜ bid and 43 asked. Lake Shore advanced from 70 to 71⅛, and reacted to 70½. Michigan Central rose from 79½ to 80⅝, and reacted to 80⅛. Canada Southern advanced from 47¼ to 48. North-western common rose from 58⅜ to 59½, receded to 59, and finally sold at 59⅜. The preferred advanced from 83⅞ to 84½, receded to 84, and at the close recovered to 84½. St. Paul, after selling up from 40⅛ to 40⅞, declined to 40, but finally sold at 40½. The preferred advanced from 80⅜ to 81⅛, reacted to 80⅜, and closed at 81. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western rose from 50⅞ to 51⅛, fell off to 51, advanced to 52⅜, and closed at 51⅝. Morris and Essex rose to 82¾, fell off to 82⅜, rose to 83, and closed at 82⅝. Delaware and Hudson advanced from 43¼ to 44⅛, and reacted to 44. New-Jersey Central rose from 40⅜ to 41, and after selling down to 40½ recovered to 40¾. Wabash advanced from 21⅝ to 22⅞, and closed at 22⅝. Ohio and Mississippi fluctuated between 9⅜ and 9¾. St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern sold at 7¾@7⅞ for the common, and at 32¾@32⅞ for the preferred. Missouri, Kansas and Texas fell off from 6 to 5⅝, and recovered to the former figure. Hannibal and St. Joseph common sold at 14¾@15. C., C., C. and I. advanced 1⅛ per cent., selling at 51⅜ ex dividend. Pacific Mail sold at 12¾@13. Western Union rose from 96¼ to 97⅜, and Atlantic and Pacific from 36 to 37⅝. Among investment shares, Rock Island advanced from 124⅞ to 125⅝, closing at 125½. New-York Central rose from 114⅜ to 115, and reacted to 114⅝. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy sold at 113⅜. Chicago and Alton rose to 84¼; Fort Wayne to 105½; Pittsburg to 91⅞, and Illinois Central to 84. Express shares were firm.

The Money market was without essential change, the supply of capital offering to borrowers on call having been in excess of the demand at 2@3 ⅌ cent. Prime mercantile paper sold at 3½ to 5 ⅌ cent. The following were the rates of exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying par @¼ premium; Charleston weak, ⅛@1-16 discount @ par; New-Orleans, commercial ¼, bank ½; St. Louis, 75 premium; Chicago, steady, 1-16 discount buying, 1-10 premium selling, and Boston 12 cents premium.

The foreign advices reported a strong and buoyant market for American railway shares at London. Illinois Central advanced 1¼ ⅌ cent., to 85¼; Erie 1¼, to 24⅜; preferred 1⅝, to 40; Pennsylvania ¼, to 35¼, and Reading, 1-16 discount buying, 1-10 premium selling, and closed steady at 41. United States 4½s, were steady at 108⅝, and 1867s at 103⅝. United States 10-40s declined ¼, to 109¼, and 5s ⅜, to 107¾. British Consols were firm at 96¼@96⅜ for both money and the account. At Paris, Rentes fell off to 113f. 70c.

The Sterling Exchange market, which on Monday and yesterday was very active, displayed comparative quiet to-day, and the opinion is expressed in some quarters that very little, if any, better rates can now be made. There is no margin of profit for speculative operators, and the market must stand or fall on its own merits. The only change made in rates to-day was an advance in 60-day bills from 4 86½ to $4 86¾, with actual business at $4 85½@$4 85⅝. Demand bills sold at $4 88¼@$4 88½, cables at $4 89½@$4 89⅜, and commercial at $4 83½@$4 84¼.

Government bonds generally were weakened to-day by the announcement that the Treasury had issued an order, quite unexpected, headed by the Rothschilds, to float a portion of the 4 ⅌ cent. loan in Europe. This will, of course, result in a more rapid redemption of the 5-20 bonds and other issues which succeed these, and hence there was a decline in prices of ⅛@⅜ ⅌ cent. United States 5s of 1881 and 10-40s were also adversely affected by the decline at London. The subscriptions to the 4 ⅌ cent. loan at Washington to-day, up to noon, are reported at $16,426,000. Railroad mortgages continue active and on the advance, the improvement in some issues to-day being equal to ¾@1 ⅌ cent. New-York Central coupon Fives, due 1922, Rock Island 6s to 1104, Milwaukee and St. Paul, La Crosse Division, to 109, do. I. and D. Division extension to 99½, do. C. and M. Division to 110, do. Consolidated Sinking Funds to 102⅝, do. I. and M. Division to 105½, Chicago and Northwestern Consolidated coupons to 107, Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy consolidated 7s to 117, New-Jersey Central Consol Firsts to 100, Michigan Central Sinking Funds to 111, do. 7s to 115¼; Metropolitan Elevated Firsts to 97⅞, Kansas Pacific, J. and D., 1896, with coupon certificates, to 103¼, St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Real Estate 7s of 1895, to 97¼, Cincinnati and Springfield Firsts, guaranteed by C., C., C. and I., to 92, do. guaranteed by Lake Shore to 97, Louisville and Nashville Seconds to 97, East Tennessee, Virginia, and Georgia Firsts to 103, Chicago and Alton Sinking Funds to 102½, Delaware and Hudson registered, of 1884, to 107⅜, Chicago and Alton Firsts to 116, Morris and Essex 7s of 1871 to 103, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western convertibles to 103, Denver and Rio Grande Firsts to 87½, and Quincy and Toledo Firsts, ex-coupon, to 90½. C., C. and I. C. Firsts sold up to 61½, and do. Seconds to 19⅛, but the former reacted ½, and the latter ¼ ⅌ cent. at the close. Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Firsts declined 1 ⅌ cent., to 70⅜. Missouri, Kansas and Texas consolidated assented dropped 1 ⅌ cent., to 49, but afterward rallied to 49½. In State bonds, Louisiana Consols rose to 64½, and reacted to 63⅞@64. District of Columbia 3.65s advanced to 81¾.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 22.

	Tuesday.	*Wednesday.*
United States 4½s, 1891, coup.	106	106
United States 5s, 1881, coup.	107½	106⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup.	102½	102⅜
Bills on London.	$4 85@$4 85¼	$4 85½@$4 85¾
New-York Central.	114⅜	114½
Rock Island.	124¼	125⅛
Pacific Mail.	13	13
Milwaukee and St. Paul.	40	40⅜
Milwaukee and St. Paul pref.	80⅜	81
Lake Shore.	69⅞	70½
Chicago and North-western.	58⅝	59⅜
Chicago and North-western pref.	83½	84½
Western Union.	96¼	97
Union Pacific.	68⅜	68⅞
Delaware, Lack. and Western.	50⅜	51⅝
New-Jersey Central.	40⅝	40⅞
Delaware and Hudson Canal.	43¼	44
Morris and Essex.	82⅛	82⅝
Panama.	123	123
Erie.	24⅛	24⅞
Ohio and Mississippi.	9⅜	9⅝
Harlem.	142	142
Hannibal and St. Joseph.	15	14⅜
Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred.	38½	34½
Michigan Central.	79⅜	80⅛
Illinois Central.	83⅞	84⅞
Wabash.	21⅞	22⅝
Canada Southern.	46¼	48
Iron Mountain.	16	16⅛
Pittsburg.	91¼	91⅝

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	*Lowest.*	*No. of Shares.*
New-York Central.	115	114⅜	1,845
Canada Southern.	43	47¼	1,050
Erie.	25	24⅜	56,460
Erie pref.	42	39¾	4,970
Lake Shore.	71¼	70	45,750
Wabash.	22⅞	21⅝	9,375
North-western.	59½	58¾	29,030
North-western pref.	84½	83¾	20,700
Rock Island.	125⅝	124⅞	2,954
Fort Wayne.	105½	105¼	240
Milwaukee & St. Paul.	40⅞	40	12,800
Mil. & St. Paul pref.	81⅝	80⅝	10,400
Pittsburg.	91⅞	91¼	1,960
Del., Lack. & Western.	52⅛	50⅞	50,654
New-Jersey Central.	41¼	40¾	4,155
Delaware & Hudson Canal.	44⅛	43¼	2,100
Morris & Essex.	83	82⅜	4,400
Michigan Central.	80⅜	79⅛	7,000
Illinois Central.	84	82⅞	1,800

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

Theup-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,238 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and contesof

THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID AND DO WASHING AND Ironing.—By a respectable girl; wages moderate; good City reference. Call at No. 227 East 29th st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young American Protestant girl in small private family; best City reference. Addre s J. J., Box No. 276 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,238 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; nine years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 409 East 26th st., two flights.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first-class chamber-maid and laundress or house work; is an excellent cook; best City reference. Call at No. 208 West 19th st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid; most careful and capable; will help in fine washing; best City references. Call at No. 963 1st av., corner 53d st., grocery store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 243 East 59th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR TO ATTEND AN INvalid.—By a Protestant woman; good City references; can be well recommended. Address N. C., Box No. 316 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,238 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR TO WAIT on General House-work.—By a respectable young girl; two years' City reference. Call at No. 591 6th av., corner 30th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A RE spectable young woman; best City reference. Call at No. 289 West 35th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND DO PLAIN WASHing.—By a young girl lately landed; is highly recommended. Call at No. 151 West 39th st., one flight.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A GIRL AS CHAMber-maid and fine washing. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 124 East 38th st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL, born in this country, in an American family as cook; willing to assist with washing and ironing; City or Astoria references. Call or address as above, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK.—FIRST-CLASS; BY A RESPECTABLE woman; thoroughly understands all branches of French and American cooking; will assist with washing; best City reference. Call at No. 457 6th av., store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR DO House-work in a Private Family.—By a young woman; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 128 West 24th st.

COOK AND ASSIST IN WASHING.—BY A Protestant woman, in private family; excellent City reference from last employer. Call at No. 403 West 42d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT FAMily cook; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call at No. 159 West 51st st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A girl to cook, wash, and iron, and would do general house-work. Call at No. 302 East 36th st., first floor.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A GIRL AS good cook and first-class laundress in private family; good City reference. Call at No. 200 East 49th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG WOMAN as cook, wash, and iron, or do house-work; good City reference. Call at No. 162 West 53d st., in store.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISHWOMAN as first-class cook; can take full charge; best references. Call at No. 308 East 32d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman; good baker; will do washing, if required; best City reference. Call at No. 403 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO house-work; City or country; City reference from last place. Call at No. 32 Horatio-st., in store.

HOUSE-WORK.—GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND Ironer; City reference. Call at No. 806 2d-av., between 43d and 44th sts., second flight.

HOUSE-WORK OR GOOD PLAIN COOK.—By a respectable young girl; good references. Call at No. 227 East 29th st.

KITCHEN-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do kitchen-work in a private family; good City reference; wages moderate. Call at No. 227 East 29th st., first floor.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant German girl; thorough hairdresser, dress-maker, and operator; best City reference. Address R. G., Box No. 309 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO wait on lady and do sewing; would assist with chamber-work; willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 652 2d-av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS MAID Has seamstress, or to wait upon a lady. Inquire at No. 105 West 38th st.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY La respectable girl; best City reference. Call at No. 313 East 24th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan (first) in a gentleman's family to take care of growing children and sew, or to make herself generally useful to a lady. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 209 West 32d st., Room No. 8.

NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A SITUAtion for a middle-aged woman to act as invalid or to take charge of a young infant. Apply at No. 57 5th-av. from 12 till 2 o'clock.

NURSE.—A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL OF 18, IN this country for a few months, to take care of children. Call or address No. 60 West Houston-st., third floor.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED INFANTS nurse; will wait on a lady; understands hairdressing; best City reference. Seen for two days at No. 419 3d-av., near 29th st., millinery store.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE to grown children, and sew, or wait on a lady; best City references. Address H. C., Box No. 318 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT AS Nurse; can take entire charge of young children; can sew; has reference. Address L. S., Box No. 296 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse; can take entire charge from birth; excellent reference. Address J. N., Box No. 288 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS baby's nurse, and make herself useful; City reference; seen for two days. Apply at No. 776 2d-av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL; UNdersteads hair-dressing; five years' reference from last place. Call at No. 12 West 37th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT ENGLISH PROTestant; can bring up baby from the month. Call for three days, at present employer's, 117 West 15th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman wishes a house in a good family; understands dress-making and general sewing; willing to assist with chamber-work or wait on elderly lady; unexceptionable references. Address H. R., Box No. 278 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,238 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress; thoroughly understands dress-making, all kinds of family sewing; fine needle-work, and silk embroidery; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best City reference. Call at No. 28 West 14th-st., near 5th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress; thoroughly understands dress-making, all kinds of family sewing; fine needle-work, and silk embroidery; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best City reference. Call at No. 28 West 14th-st., near 5th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—DRESS, CLOAK, CHILDREN'S, Infant's; operates all machines; board myself; $1 50 a day. Address, all week, J. S., No. 760 3d-av., Advertisement Office.

SEAMSTRESS AND UNDER-STAND's DRESSmaker's for the City or Dania. Address, for two days, M. A., Box No. 254 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do plain sewing and mind children; best of City references. Call or address 44 Marion-st., Stapleton.

USEFUL GIRL.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WHO has never worked in a store; is honest, and willing to learn; or to take care of a child that can walk. Address S. M., Box No. 301 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

USEFUL GIRL.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE, AND willing young American girl to assist in the housework and make herself generally useful in a small family; no washing. Address Rawlay, Box No. 260 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, none but private families need apply; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 201 East 37th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL; BEST City reference. Call at No. 313 East 24th st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS. Will go out by the day or take work home; good reference. Call at No. 413 West 40th st., top floor.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT, RELIABLE, and trustworthy man; thoroughly understands his duties in all respects; civil and obliging; City or country; excellent City testimonials from late and former employers for sobriety and honesty. Address J. D., No. 215 East 40th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant man of thorough experience in every branch of the business; good City driver; has served in this City for years; undoubted reference given. Address G. V., Box No. 305 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY AN AFRICAN MAN; SPEAKS good English and French; is good coachman; in private family; four years' best City reference. Address Joseph, No. 50 Washington-alley, private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A STEADY MAN; SINGLE; age 28; thoroughly competent in all branches of the business; private family preferred; good City reference from last employer. Call at No. 1,238 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and contesof

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN AS Coachman; understands horses, carriages, and harness; well recommended; make himself useful; civil and obliging; four years' reference from last place. Address G., Box No. 254 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG Single man; thoroughly understands horses, carriages, and harness; best City ref rence. Call at No. 114 West 46th st., Grand Central Stable.

DRIVER, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN TO DRIVE a light delivery or grocery wagon. Address J. F., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

FARMERS AND GARDENERS.—BY TWO brothers: Protestants; one married, unincumbered; both practical farmers and gardeners; understand care of cattle, horses, carriages, improvement of land, handy on gentleman's place; City reference. Address Brothers, Box No. 238 *Time* Office.

FOOTMAN.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN WHO understands his business thoroughly; willing to make himself useful in every way in a gentleman's house; City or country; is lately landed from the old country. Address Footman, T. T., Box No. 316 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER, (German, married, no children;) understands thoroughly the management of pleasure grounds, vegetable and fruit garden, greenhouse, forcing-houses; expert to take charge of a first-class private place; all references. Call or address Florist, No. 654 5th-av.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER and florist; has had many years' experience in the culture of all kinds of tropical plants, flowers, grapes, and

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, Jan. 22:

F. G. & C. S. Brown, foreclosure sale, William F Scott, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story brick building, with lot 27.6 by 98.9, No. 341 East 27th-st, north side, 172.6 feet west of 1st-av., for $7,300, to Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Insurance Company, plaintiff.

C. J. Lyon, foreclosure sale, Cephas Brainerd, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 80, No. 108 Lexington-av., west side, 40.5 feet north of 62d-st., for $15,129, to D. Minor and others, as Executors and plaintiffs. Also, similar sale, Charles P. Buckley, Esq., Referee, disposed of the four-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25 by 102.2, No. 328 East 74th-st., south side, 275 feet east of 2d-av., for $6,000, to G. W. Lavigne.

Jere Johnson, Jr., foreclosure sale, William S. Cogswell, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 20.10 by 100.5, No 322 West 53d-st., south side, 254.2 feet west of 8th-av., for $8,500, to plaintiff.

The remaining auctions were postponed as follows: Sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co., of a plot of land on 3d-av., north-east corner of 156th-st., adjourned to Feb. 5, and sale by Hugh N. Camp, of the house, with plot of land, Nos. 737 to 747 East 11th-st., north-west corner of Avenue D, adjourned to Feb. 21.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Jan. 21.

75th-st., s. s., 240 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x102.2;	nom.
Henry A. Bogert and wife to Henry L. Bogert.	
142d-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 11th-av., 100x99.11;	$188
William C. Connor, Sheriff, to William B. Cary.	
58th-st., s. s., 65 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 20x80.5;	11,500
Cornelius Mot son and wife to Hugh Bleeson.	
3d-av., w. s., 16.2 ft. s. of 83d-st., 17.4x88.4, irregular;	3,000
23d Ward; George Dirding and wife to Jordan L. Mott.	nom.
39th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 2d-av., 100x100.5;	nom.
John Selms and wife to James Van Orden.	
Wooster-st., No. 100, 25x100; Charles Griffin, Executor, to Eugene Wahlen.	nom.
Same property; Amelia C. Sling and others to Eugene Wehrlen.	11,000
3d-av., s. s., corner of 86th-st., 25.8x58.6x irregular; C. W. West, Referee, to Germania Life Insurance Company; n. s. Pearl-st., s. of	20,000
42d-st., n. s., corner of 2d-st., 100x100.5;	
George H. Granniss, Executor, to Charles B. Granniss.	33,500
51st-st., n. s., 900 ft. w. of 2d-av., 16.8x100.5;	6,500
Louisa Felton and husband to Fritz Felton.	
57th-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x50.5;	nom.
James Netter to Frederick S. Howard.	
54th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x100.5;	8,000
Henry Smith to Seaman Lichtenstein.	
Norfolk-st., No. 25, 25x100; John Rogers to Charles H. Rogers.	9,333
Norfolk-st., Nos. 21, 23, and 25, 75x100;	23,000
Charles H. Rogers and wife to Mayor, Aldermen, &c.	
62d-st., n. s., 70 ft. e. of 3d-av., 16x100.5;	6,150
George Goetze to Dora Garts, Executrix.	
1st-av., w. s., 77.6 ft. s. of 76th-st., 20x50; also,	
Delancey-st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of Attorney-st., 25 x100; Philip Hanlon to Philip Carey.	nom.
79th-st., n. s., 450 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x38.6x irregular; James Gilroy and others to John Gilroy.	13,000
42d-st., s. s., 425 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x100.5;	2,500
Robert Warwick and wife to Andrew Warwick.	
56th-st., n. s., 450 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x100.5; also, 46th-st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x 100.5; Andrew Warwick and wife to William S. Warwick.	5,000
44th-st., n. s., 450 ft. w. of 9th-av., 20x100.5; also, 45th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x 100.5; also, 9th-av., w. s., 80.5 ft. n. of 42d-st., 20x75; Same to same.	30,000
4th-st., n. s., 337 ft. w. of Avenue D, 20.3x86;	7,000
Frank Dana and wife to Susan Hoffman.	

LEASE RECORDED.

Broadway, No. 475, and Mercer-st., No. 43, 2 years; Frank Johnson, Trustee, to Samberg, Hill & Co. | $4,000

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Bassford, Sarah E., and husband to John J. Attridge, agent; n. w. corner of Avenue D and 3d-st., 5 years. | $1,800
Bender, J. B., and wife to M. L. Chaim; n. w. corner of Willet and Stanton sts, 4 years. | 3,000
Blesson, Hugh, to Gen. Mercantile Co.; s. s. 58th-st, e. of Lexington-av., 6 months. | 11,500
Cooper, A. B., and wife to Nancy M. Morris; n. s. 49th-st., of 9th-av., 3 years. | 3,000
Decker, Paul G., and wife to Caroline Levy; e. s. Jackson-av., n. of Cliff-st., 4 months. | 1,000
Froelich, Christian, and wife to Philip Seidemann; s. s. 15th-st., e. of 1st-av., 5 years. | 3,000
Garty, Dora, Executrix, &c., to George Goette; n. s. 62d-st., e. of 3d-av., 5 months. | 100
Harper, William, and wife to Charles B. Granniss and others, Executors, &c.; n. w. corner of 4th-av. and 53d-st., 7 months. | 39,500
Same to Same same property, 3 months. | 21,000
Herberger, John P., to Francis Weis; s. s. 19th-st., e. of 1st-av., instalments. | 700
Hess, George, and wife to Felix Horn; Nos. 5 and 7 Attorney-st., 2 years. | 3,000
Kenny, Peter D., and wife to Dolores F. Brancolo; s. s. corner of 9th-av. and 57th-st., 5 years. | 14,000
King, Henrietta L., &c., to Alexander Hamilton; No. 39 Madison-st., and No. 553 Grand-st., 3 years. | 10,000
McKibbin, Hugh, to Lang & Robinson; No. 124 Orange-st. | 500
Mana, Solomon, to F. Gerber; s. s. 13 h-st., w. of Avenue C, 5 years. | 1,500
Mills, Nettie R., and husband to J. L. Cadwalader, s. s. Madison-av., w. of 89th-st., 1 year. | 17,000
Murphy, James W., and others to the New-York Life Insurance Company; n. s. Pearl-st., s. of Beaver-st., 5 years. | 50,000
Valkamp, Ellen, and others to A. Dickinson and others, Trustees, &c.; No. 54 Oliver-st., 2 years. | 3,500

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Allison, Frank, to Louis W. Medbury. | $3,500
Julianda, Joseph E., and others, Executors, &c., to Thomas P. Grant. | 3,403
Julian-la, Joseph E., and others, Executors, &c., to James G. Grant. | 2,815
Julianda, Joseph E., and others, Executors, &c., to Mary E. Grant. | nom.
Lotje, Theodore, to Therese M. Amend. | 3,035
McGean, H. M., Referee, to S. S. Powell. | nom.
Schaefer, Joseph, to E. P. Wickham. | 1,500
Taylor, Moses, to Jacob T. Taylor, Executor, &c. | nom.
Taylor, Moses, and others, Executors, &c., to Sarah E. W. Hadfield. | nom.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH—NEAR 5TH-av., one of the finest four-story 20-foot houses in the market. F. CRAWFORD, No. 956 3d-av.

HARLEM—RAPID TRANSIT. Houses, stores, and floors, to let and for sale. PORTER & CO., No. 173 East 125th-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ESTATE OF JOHN P. POWERS, DECEASED.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the following described real estate:

FOURTH-AVENUE.—The four-story brick stores, with lease of lots, situate on the north-east corner of 4th-av. and 11th-st., Nos. 93, 95, 97, 99, and 101 4th-av. The leases run from the 1st May next.

STONE AND PEARL STREETS.—The brick stores and lot No. 26 Stone and No. 61 Pearl-st., running through from Pearl to Stone-st.

CANAL AND MOTT STREETS.—The brick and frame buildings and lots Nos. 173 and 180 Canal-st., corner of Mott-st.

THIRD-AVENUE, SIXTY-SIXTH AND SIXTY-SEVENTH STREETS.—Eight lots, comprising the entire easterly front on 3d-av., between 66th and 67th sts., and 14 lots on 66th-st., and 14 lots on 67th-st., commencing 100 feet east of the 3d-av.; street lots are each 25x100 feet, except the two easterly lots on each street, which are 30x100 feet each.

ELM-STREET.—The lot on the north-west corner of Elm and Catharine-lane.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET.—One lot, south side, 300 feet west of 7th-av., 25x98.9.

SIXTY-EIGHTH AND SIXTY-NINTH STREETS.—Six lots, north side of 68th-st., and four lots, south side of 69th-st., 375 feet west of 8th-av.

RIVERSIDE-AVENUE.—Seven lots on easterly side of Riverside-av., 2.5 feet north of 116th-st., and opposite Riverside Park.

TWELFTH-AVENUE.—Plot of water lots on 12th-av., between 118th and 118th sts., opposite Riverside Park.

FORTY-FIFTH STREET.—Four lots, south side, between 11th and Riverside avs.

TWELFTH-AVENUE.—One water lot, north-east corner 94th-st.

SOUTH DUTCH CREEK AND TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—About 19 lots.

BROOKLYN.—Thirty-two lots, comprising the entire block bounded by Columbia, Sigourney, Otsego and Halleck sts.

HUGH CASSIDY, Executor,
HENRIETTA B. POWERS, Executrix,
of JOHN H. POWERS, Deceased.

Book-maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., and of the Executor, No. 11 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT IN a large parcel of land of about 100 acres intact, on the bank banks of the Hudson, situated about 18 miles, or 3-4 minutes, from the City Hall; part of an old family estate; prospects of future rise very great. For sale at a great bargain. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE.

THE FOUR LOTS, with the BUILDINGS THEREON, situated at the north-east corner of 41st-st. and Park-av., constituting the southerly portion of the

GRAND UNION HOTEL.

Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

NO. 199 CHURCH-ST.—SECOND, THIRD, and Fourth Lofts to let; very light and desirable. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

PROPOSALS

WILL BE RECEIVED FOR

LEASING FOR A TERM OF YEARS

THE PREMISES ON

BROADWAY, CHAMBERS, & READE STS.,

LATELY OCCUPIED FOR OUR WHOLESALE BUSINESS. APPLICATIONS MAY, if so desired, INCLUDE the

TWO BUILDINGS ADJACENT ON CHAMBERS-ST.,

KNOWN as NOS. 53 and 55, EXTENDING THROUGH to READE-ST.

The BUILDINGS are HEATED THROUGHOUT by STEAM, are PROVIDED with ONE PASSENGER and SIX FREIGHT ELEVATORS, and are in EVERY WAY ADAPTED to SUCH ALTERATIONS and USES as ANY EXTENSIVE BUSINESS MAY REQUIRE.

The ENGINES, BOILERS, and STEAM APPARATUS are in PERFECT ORDER, and the VAULTS, BESIDES BEING FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF, are SPACIOUS ENOUGH for ANY PURPOSE to which the buildings may be applied.

PROPOSALS will please STATE the USES INTENDED, ALTERATIONS PROPOSED, TERM of YEARS DESIRED, &c., &c. Address

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 9TH-ST.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW STORES NOS. 503 AND 505 BROADWAY, 50x200, NOS. 507 AND 509 BROADWAY, 50x200, AND NO. 511 BROADWAY, 25x200, extending through to Mercer-st.; central location for dry goods business. These spacious stores, with basement and sub-basement, can be rented as a whole, or will be divided to suit tenants. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—NO. 18 WALKER-ST.—FIVE-STORY modern building; iron front. Can be rented as a whole, or will be divided. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—STORE AND BASEMENT IN SIX-STORY marble building No. 259 Canal-st., directly adjoining Lee, Tweedy & Co.; rent very low. CHARLES FOX'S SON & CO., Nos. 74 and 78 Greene-st.

AT LOW RENTS—BUILDINGS, NO. 27 OLD-slip, No. 96 Pearl-st., and also No. 395 Pearl and No. 34 Vandewater. L. J. CARPENTER, No. 68 Wall-st. and No. 26 3d-av.

SHIPPING.

STATE LINE,

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and the homeward passages.

BRITANNIC, Capt. Read ..... Saturday, Feb. 1, noon.
REPUBLIC, Capt. Inwise ..... Thursday, Feb. 6, 3 P. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. Perkins ..... Saturday, Feb. 15, 2 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, $90, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st. Phila. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN.

PARTHIA...WED., Jan. 29 | ANGLIA...WED., Feb. 12
SCYTHIA...WED., Feb. 5 | BATAVIA...WED., Feb. 19

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms, including a special low rate for the Fall and Winter months.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage through to Newburg Green. CHAS. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Leaving Pier 38, N. R., foot of King-st.

MONTANA ..... TUESDAY, Jan. 28, 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN ..... TUESDAY, Feb. 4, 3 P. M.
WYOMING ..... TUESDAY, Feb. 11, 9 A. M.
NEVADA ..... TUESDAY, Feb. 25, 7:30 A. M.
MONTANA ..... TUESDAY, March 4, 2 P. M.

These steamers are built of iron, have watertight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having a comfortable, smoking-room, library, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and quiet.

CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room,) $55, $65, and $75. INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26.

OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier at foot of Locust-st., Hoboken.

NECKAR...Sat., Jan. 25 | MOSEL...Sat., Feb. 8
WESER...Sat. Feb. 1 | ODER...Sat., Feb. 15

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin $100
Second cabin 60
Steerage 30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid Steerage certificates, $30. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, IRELAND, &c.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

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CABIN, $80, $90, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.
Philadelphi Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

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Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passengers apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS, NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Devonia ..... Jan. 25 | Anchoria ..... Feb. 8
Ethiopia ..... Feb. 1, noon. | Bolivia ..... Feb. 15, noon.

Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

Second Cabin, $35. Steerage, $25.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.

Caledonia ..... Jan. 25 | Circassia ..... Feb. 1, noon.

Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

HERDER...Thurs., Jan. 23 | CIMBRIA...Thurs., Feb. 6
GELLERT...Thurs., Jan. 30 | LESSING...Thurs. Feb. 13

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & SONS, General Agents. General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers leave Jersey City, near Pavonia Ferry,

ROTTERDAM ..... Wednesday, Jan. 22
W. A. SCHOLTEN ..... Saturday, Feb. 1

Cabin, $65-$70. Intermediate, $45-$50. Steerage, $23. H. GAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st. FITSCH, EDYE & CO., No. 406 Broadway. L. W. MORELSE, 27 So. Wm-st., Freight Agts. 150 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF MACON, Capt. KEMPTON ..... Saturday, Jan. 25
CITY OF COLUMBUS, Capt. NICKERSON ..... Wed., Jan. 29

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, Georgia and Florida Steamboat Company, and with the new and elegant iron steamer ST. JOHNS.

GEO. YONGE, Agent,
C. D. OWENS, Ocean S. S. Co. and
General Agent A. & G. R. R., Central R. R. of Ga.,
No. 315 Broadway. No. 408 Broadway.

FLORIDA RAILROAD AND STEAM-SHIP LINE.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FLORIDA.
SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
LOWEST RATES OF FREIGHT AND PASSAGE.
Steamer ASHLEY, Capt. ..... Saturday, Jan. 25
And every SATURDAY thereafter.

For Fernandina direct, from Pier No. 19 N. R., at 3 P.M. Only line issuing through offices and bills lading to all points in Florida, and on Chattahoochie, Appalachicola, and Flint Rivers, and BRUNSWICK, Ga. Insurance ¼ per cent. Bills lading signed 3 P. M.

For further information, through bills lading, and passage rates, apply to J. K. ROBERTS, No. 177 West-st., up stairs.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO,

Connecting at St. Thomas with German steamers for Porto Rico and Spanish Main. The new first-class iron steam-ship CITY OF PARA, Capt. CARPENTER, will sail for the above ports on Wednesday, Feb. 5, at 3 P. M.

Positively no freight received after 3d. Freight must be paid in advance. Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at Roberts' Dock, Brooklyn. Insurance lower than by any other line. Shippers desiring insurance can effect same under our open policy. For freight engagements or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents. Office, Pier No. 20 East River.

SHIPPING.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA PORTS, AND ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 17 SOUTH RIVER.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

CHAMPION ..... SATURDAY, Jan. 25
GULF STREAM ..... WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination, one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the Pier,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent,
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

PALMETTO FREIGHT LINE.

VIA STEAM-SHIP TO CHARLESTON, S. C., and the SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD, to all points in the South and South-west.

Freight rates and Insurance at lowest figures.

Bills of lading signed at Pier No. 27 North River.

CHAS. D. OWENS, General Agent.
Palmetto Freight Line,
No. 315 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship ACAPULCO ..... Wednesday, Feb. 12, noon

Connecting for South and Central America and Mexico.

From San Francisco for Japan and China:
Steam-ship CHINA ..... Wednesday, March 5, noon

From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK. Monday, Feb. 17, noon

For freight or general information apply to Company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River, and for passage at Company's Ticket Office, No. 287 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, at following dates:

Steamer SANTIAGO DE CUBA ..... WED., Jan. 29
Steamship ..... SATURDAY, Feb. 8

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamer leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.

Calling at Progreso, Campeche, and Frontera.

CITY OF VERA CRUZ ..... Saturday, Jan. 25
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only,) Thurs., Feb. 6
CITY OF MERIDA ..... Saturday, Feb. 8

Steamer leaves New-Orleans Jan. 29 and Feb. 19 for Vera Cruz via Matamoros, Tampico, Tuxpan, connecting with steamer for Havana, for New-York and way ports.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.

Magnificent accommodation for passengers.

S. S. NIAGARA ..... Saturday, Feb. 1
S. S. SARATOGA ..... Wednesday, Feb. 12

Tickets issued also for
VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS
in connection with French and English S. S. Lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.

Open from 5:30 A. M. to 12 P. M.

RECTOR-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry, and connects with cars for South Ferry.

CORTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Communipaw Ferries.

PARK-PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Jersey Street Ferry for Brooklyn.

CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferry.

FRANKLIN-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses-Street Ferry to Jersey City, and connects with cars for Desbrosses and Kear Street Ferries.

BLEECKER-ST.—Connects with cars for East and West.

EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Christopher-Street Ferry to Hoboken, connecting with cars for Christopher and East Tenth Street Ferries.

FOURTEENTH-ST.—Nearest point to Union-square, Wallack's and Lyceum Theatres, Academy of Music, Irving and Tammany Halls, connecting with cars for East Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point to Standard, Broadway, and Fifth-Avenue Theatres, Aquarium, and San Francisco Minstrels, connecting with cars for Weehawken Ferry.

FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Connects with New-York Transfer Company's cabs, for Grand Central Depot.

FIFTIETH-ST.—Connects with cars for Central Park.

FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Central Park, connecting with cars of Belt Line Railroad.

For up-town trains take west-side stations.

For down-town trains take west-side stations.

FARE 10 CENTS.

Except between the hours of 7:30 A. M. and 5 and 7 P. M., when the fare is 5 cents.

WM. R. GARRISON, President.
M. VAN BROCKLIN, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after Jan. 13, 1879,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:12 P. M. Regular at 4:30 and 8:20 A. M., 1 and 10 P. M.; Sunday, 4:30 A. M. and 10 P. M. For Baltimore, 4 P. M., except Sunday.

Express for Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 3:30, 4, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7:30 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 9:50, 10:40 A. M., 10:10 P. M., daily; 3:40 A. M., 6:20 P. M., except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore: 6:50 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:45, 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 A. M. and 10:10 P. M. From Philadelphia: 4:30, 6:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:50, 6:20, 8:30, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 4:30, 6:50, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 6:20, 10:10 P. M.

Ticket offices, No. 528 and No. 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts; No. 4 Court-st., and Brook ys Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.
General Manager.

TO PHILADELPHIA via PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA:

14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after Dec. 16, 1878,

Express Trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

4:30, 7:30, 8:30, (10:30 Limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8: 0 and 10 P. M.

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Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 12:01, 3:45, 3:55, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:30 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:45, 3:55, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, $90, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st. Phila. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

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WILLIAMS & GUION.

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Company's Pier at foot of Locust-st., Hoboken.

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IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

HERDER...Thurs.,

SHOVING CURLING STONES.

POOR ICE FOR THE SPORT.

THE INTER-STATE CURLING MATCH—NEW-JERSEY PLAYERS GET DISGUSTED AND NEW-YORKERS WIN THE MEDAL—OTHER GAMES AT CENTRAL PARK.

The fourth annual Inter-State Curling Match between New-York and New-Jersey clubs was contested at Central Park yesterday afternoon, and resulted in a decisive victory for the New-Yorkers. Only enough ice was cleared of snow on the curling lake to make room for five rinks. The inter-State contest brought out players for 10 rinks, and half of them, therefore, had to be accommodated on the large lake, from a portion of whose frozen surface in front of the terrace the snow had been scraped. The weather was warm and pleasant, but the ice was in the poorest possible condition for curling. Half the "tees" were in pools of slushy water, while between them the soft ice was soon worn into a series of shallow holes with corresponding hummocks. On good, hard ice curlers have to exercise good judgment to avoid sending the stones beyond the "tee," but yesterday it required any amount of muscle to send a stone from "tee" to "tee," a distance of about 56 yards. The Inter-State Match was therefore quite as much a trial of strength as of skill, and was far from satisfactory to either the winners or losers. The match was called at 1:30 o'clock, with Mr. A. M. Stewart, of the St. Andrew's Club, as umpire, and D. Foulis, of the Caledonian Club, to assist him on the large lake. Time was called at 5:30 o'clock, and as soon as the various scores were added up the umpire announced that the match was won by New-York by a total of 264 points to New-Jersey's 191 points. The match was for the Hamilton silver medal, presented by Mr. John L. Hamilton in 1876. The conditions require that the medal shall be held by the "skip" of the rink making the highest total score on the winning side. In 1876 it was carried off by John E. Smith, of the Paterson Club, New-Jersey. New-Jersey was again the winner in 1877, when Mills Thomson, of the Ivanhoe Club, wore the medal. Last year, James Adie, of the New-York Club, carried off the medal for the first time for his State. The umpire awarded the medal yesterday to Mr. John Templeton, "skip" of Rink No. 1, but the Brooklyn Caledonian Club entered a protest against the decision, and the final award will therefore not be made until the protest is passed upon by the Grand National Curling Club. The dispute was caused by the withdrawal of the New-Jersey contestants from Rinks Nos. 3 and 4 early in the afternoon, they being disgusted with the ice and their own bad luck. The New-York curlers ran these rinks played on until the close of the match, rolling up scores of 328 and 218, respectively. These, they claimed, should be counted in the total score, but Mr. Stewart held otherwise, and hence the protest. The following is the list of players and the scores made at each rink, the scores of Rinks Nos. 3 and 4 being given as they stood when the New-Jersey players withdrew:

RINK NO. 1.

New-York.	*New-Jersey.*
James Gillie,	J. Hill,
E. Winterbottom,	R. Lyon,
Farres Flaherty,	J. Buzbee,
John Templeton, (skip.)	J. C. Bailey, (skip.)
Score—40.	Score—15.

RINK NO. 2.

J. Raffy,	J. Campbell,
M. McPherson,	M. Clark,
A. Robertson,	I. I. Boice,
A. Miller, (skip.)	M. Thomson, (skip.)
Score—13.	Score—42.

RINK NO. 3.

S. B. Lewis,	A. McGregor,
J. B. Nichol,	W. Love,
G. Everett,	A. Cameron,
J. Maltman, (skip.)	A. Phin, (skip.)
Score—27.	Score—.

RINK NO. 4.

T. Nicholson,	D. Malns,*,
A. Dairymple,	J. McLaren,
J. Kellock,	N. N. Morton,
S. McLaren, (skip.)	J. R. Smith, (skip.)
Score—32.	Score—1.

RINK NO. 5.

J. Patterson,	D. Williams,
W. Houston,	C. Cowper,
A. N. Cook,	W. S. Edwards,
J. Lamewill, (skip.)	J. Stevens, (skip.)
Score—38.	Score—18.

RINK NO. 6.

A. Duncan,	T. Baveridge,
G. T. Addison,	A. Hargreave,
D. Mead,	H. Wardell,
J. Robb, (skip.)	R. Downs, (skip.)
Score—9.	Score—34.

RINK NO. 7.

T. J. White,	J. McKnight,
J. Stewart,	F. D. Cuttins,
G. Perrier,	C. Clarke,
W. Kellock, (skip.)	M. Simmons, (skip.)
Score—20.	Score—20.

RINK NO. 8.

A. Campbell,	W. Bradt,
C. McKenzie,	T. Halliday,
K. McCormack,	A. McKnight,
R. Mitchell, (skip.)	J. Dennis, (skip.)
Score—35.	Score—16.

RINK NO. 9.

J. Henry,	W. Stevens,
J. S. Conley,	G. Atterbury,
W. Semmers,	J. Reynolds,
J. McConnell, (skip.)	H. L. Butler, (skip.)
Score—15.	Score—27.

RINK NO. 10.

J. Russell, Jr.,	J. T. Edwards,
J. L. Robertson,	B. Stapleton,
R. L. Kokell,	J. Peacock,
S. McIntyre, (skip.)	T. H. Van Halton, (skip.)
Score—37.	Score—11.
Total score—264.	Total score—191.

In addition to the inter-State match, three other interesting curling matches were played on the two lakes during the forenoon. The members of the New-York Caledonia Club played a "point match" for three prizes, the first of which was won by Charles McKenzie, and the second and third prizes were taken by W. Carmichael and W. Hogg, respectively. The Manhattan Club played the Newark Club for a medal, which the latter won by a score of 18 to 14. The Thistle Club, of Brooklyn, also played for a medal against the Paterson Club, which won it by a single point, the totals standing at 19 and 18.

MONMOUTH PARK ASSOCIATION.

THE STAKE RACES TO BE RUN AT THE JULY MEETING—A NEW EVENT FOR 1880.

Four stake races, to be run at the July meeting of the Monmouth Park Association, are now open, and will close on March 1 next. They are for all ages, and they will, therefore, be very popular with turf men. The first on the list is the Long Branch Handicap Sweepstakes, of $50 each, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared by June 27, with $500 added; the second to receive $150 out of the stakes; one mile and a quarter. The second is the Shrewsbury Handicap Sweepstakes, of $100 each, half forfeit, and only $20 if declared by June 27, with $700 added; the second to receive $150 out of the stakes; the winner of the Long Branch Handicap to carry five pounds extra; one mile and three-quarters. The third is the Monmouth Cup, of $50 each, play or pay, with $1,000 added; the second to receive $300 out of the stakes; the winner of the Westchester Cup this year to carry five pounds extra. two miles and a quarter. The Ocean Stakes is a new race, for all ages, without penalties, which will be a welcome addition to the list, as, with the exception of handicaps, the stakes for all ages are few and far between. The popularity of the famous mile and a quarter sweepstakes at Saratoga should induce the associations in the Eastern Circuit to open more stakes of the same class, for they will be fully appreciated by owners of race-horses. The Ocean Stakes must become popular from the conditions, which are, $50 each, play or pay, with $700 added, while the distance is a mile and an eighth, which will suit the speedy ones. The Champion Stakes for all ages, for the August meeting, is also open, and will close on March 1. The entrance is $200 each, half forfeit, and only $50 if declared by 1st July, with $2,000 added; the second to receive $500 out of the stakes, and the third to save his stake; one mile and a half. This will be a very valuable event, and the name suggests a struggle of some import to turf men.

For the meeting of 1880 a new event, called the Breeders' Stake, has been opened, and is to be run at the August meeting. The conditions are $50 each, $10 forfeit to the racing fund, with $700 added, of which $500 to the owner and $250 to the breeder of the winner; for 2-year olds; those got by stallions or out of mares which have never produced a winner allowed three pounds, if claimed at the time of naming; the engagement to follow the ownership of the horse, without written transfer, and the only liability of the nominator to be the $10 forfeit to the racing fund, which is payable at the time of naming; any surplus over $750 from the forfeits to be divided equally between the breeders of the second and third horses in the race; the distance is to be five furlongs. There appears to be too much verbosity in the conditions of this stake, and it is not likely to become popular with the generality of breeders. The stake is to close April 1. Nominations are to be made to George L. Lorillard, at the rooms of the American Jockey Club.

IN SEARCH OF A MISSING GIRL.

Several years ago, Patrick Guthrie, his wife, a son named James, and a daughter named Prudence came to this country and settled in Jersey City. Two years ago Mrs. Guthrie died, and about a year ago Mr. Guthrie died. James, being 21 years of age, had been supporting himself for some time, and Prudence, being determined not to be a burden to him, sought and obtained a position as a trusted servant in the family of James Smith, of Hackensack. Being a bright girl, she was treated more as a companion than a servant, and was in the habit of accompanying Mr. Smith's family to the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church. When her brother heard of it, he went to Mr. Smith's house and asked for his sister, and when she entered the room he told her what he had heard, and asked her if it was true. She said it was, when he drew a pistol and threatened that if she did not leave the church and Mr. Smith's house and return home with him he would kill her. Prudence ran up stairs, crying and shrieking, to tell Mrs. Smith of her brother's conduct. Mrs. Smith went down stairs to remonstrate with young Guthrie, when he threatened to kill her also. Finally, Miss Guthrie, rather than have any further trouble, accompanied her brother from the house, since which time she has not been seen. The congregation of the Asbury Church held a meeting on Tuesday night, and it was resolved to raise money to enable Mr. Smith to prosecute the case, and a warrant will be at once obtained for Guthrie's arrest.

THE THEFTS OF JOHN BONNER.

JUDGE VAN VORST ON THE MISMANAGEMENT OF THE BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

Shortly before John Bonner ran away from this City, leaving the Bankers' and Brokers' Association, of which he was President, destitute of the securities upon which its funds had been loaned, Mr. Thomas S. Marlor borrowed from the institution $6,000, depositing as collateral $12,000 worth of Wabash Railway bonds and $5,000 of the stock of the Metropolitan Bank. Upon the appointment of Mr. Robert L. Cutting, Jr., as Receiver of the association, Mr. Marlor offered to repay, with interest, the money loaned to him, and asked for the return of his stock and bonds. Mr. Cutting answered that he could not return the collateral, as it had been rehypothecated by Bonner for loans to himself. Soon afterward Cutting began a suit against Marlor for the $6,000 loaned to him, with interest, claiming that the money was fairly owed to the association, but that the corporation was not responsible for the wrongful act of Bonner in running away with the defendant's stocks and bonds. Judge Van Vorst rendered a decision in the case yesterday in the Special Term of the Supreme Court. In reviewing the testimony, Judge Van Vorst shows that Bonner was permitted to visit the office of the Bankers' and Brokers' Association whenever he chose, and to take from it whatever securities were there. No record of the taking of the collateral was kept in the office of the corporation, but in the books of Bonner's firm was kept a loan account, in which the securities were entered. The nominal manager of the corporation, a Mr. Oley, neither consented nor objected to the removal of the stocks and bonds, but remained passive before Bonner, who was his superior in official position.

In commenting upon these irregularities, which continued for six months, and led to the despoilment of the association, Judge Van Vorst says: "I conclude that a system of management of a banking-house in which such conduct of its affairs was permitted a breach of duty, and grossly negligent toward its dealers and persons having stocks and bonds in its keeping, is not to be tolerated, that the Trustees took any substantial oversight of the affairs of the association, or devised any measures for the safe keeping of its property. They did not hold meetings, as required by the by-laws. If summoned to attend, they did not appear. No periodical examination of the securities appears to have been made by any committee. Ordinary circumspection and safeguards were not interposed for the protection of the property of the association or of its depositors and dealers, and Bonner's license to do as he chose without accountability seemed unlimited. The legitimate outcome of such license was ruin to Bonner and the association, and loss to depositors and stockholders. It is urged in behalf of the association and Bonner, in justification of the confidence and power reposed in him, that he was, up to the time of his failure, a man of good character. But it should not be allowed to any man, however good he may seem to be, to be tempted with power and property in this way. The stock and property of the association are really acquired was the ailment by which his appetite for speculation was fed, and through which his ruin was probably hastened. A banking association, with the powers and privileges of the one under consideration, is under a duty to adopt rules and regulations and so to conduct its business as that property intrusted to its safe keeping should be reasonably protected against misapplication by its servants and agents. An omission to adopt and enforce prudent rules in this regard is a failure of duty toward its dealers, and is blamable negligence."

In conclusion, Judge Van Vorst holds that the Bankers' and Brokers' Association is responsible for the acts of Bonner, and he therefore gives a judgment for the defendant Marlor for the value of his securities above the amount of the loan made to him, which judgment must be satisfied from the assets of the association now held by the plaintiff in his capacity of Receiver.

SUIT AGAINST TALMAGE'S CHURCH.

MR. GELSTON, THE LATE TREASURER, DEMANDS $1,340—WHY HE DID NOT PAY A SUBSCRIPTION.

In March, 1878, a quarrel occurred between the Session and Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on the one side, and the Trustees of the Tabernacle on the other. The Trustees wished to discharge Mr. George W. Morgan, the organist, while Rev. Mr. Talmage and the Session of the church wished to retain that gentleman's services. Mr. Talmage and the Session triumphed, and the Trustees resigned in a body. Among the Trustees was Mr. William J Gelston, who had filled the position of Treasurer to the church for some time. At the time of his resignation the church owed Mr. Gelston $1,340, which he had advanced out of his own pocket. Some time after the split in the church, which resulted in the resignation of the Trustees, Mr. Gelston commenced suit for the recovery of the amount due him by the Tabernacle. The trial of the suit was begun in the City Court, before Judge Neilson and a jury, yesterday. The court-room was crowded by church people, and Rev. Mr. Talmage occupied a seat at the counsels' table. Messrs. Tenney and Freeman appeared for the Tabernacle, while the plaintiff was represented by Messrs. Pearsall and Barnard. The defendants put in a counter-claim for $1,000, which the plaintiff promised to subscribe toward paying off the debt of the church. Some difficulty was experienced in getting a jury, owing to the rigid questioning on the part of counsel on either side to which the gentleman whose names were drawn on the panel were subjected. Mr. Stephen Brown, a New-York leather merchant, was called, and asked by Mr. Barnard if he attended the Tabernacle, to which Mr. Brown, who is an old gentleman, replied with great fervor, "God forbid!" Mr. Brown was promptly rejected by the defense.

The first witness called after a jury had been secured was the plaintiff. He gave an account of his stewardship while Treasurer of the church, going into many uninteresting details. He admitted having put down his name for $1,000, which he had not paid, toward liquidating the debt of the church. Another witness was examined in behalf of the plaintiff, the testimony of Mr. Gelston, and the plaintiff's case was declared closed. Mr. Freeman, for the defense, moved that judgment for $340 be granted for the plaintiff. The correctness of Mr. Gelston's figures was admitted, but the church claimed that it was entitled to the $1,000 subscribed by him, and that he was entitled to $340, the balance of the amount sued for after $1,000 had been deducted. The motion was opposed by plaintiff and denied by the court. Mr. Freeman then opened for the defense, and claimed to be able to show that the subscriptions to the church were made in good faith. Mr. Gelston maintains that the debt of the church was falsely stated by Dr. Talmage, and that many of the subscriptions were not made in good faith, but only to induce others to subscribe. The untrue statement of the church debt and the lack of good faith on the part of certain subscribers relieved Mr. Gelston, according to that gentleman's claim, from the payment of his subscription.

The trial will be continued to-day, when the defense will examine witnesses to show that the subscriptions obtained by Mr. Kimball, the church debt raiser, were made in good faith.

A SINGULAR OMISSION.

Five carriages halted successively in front of Gen. William F. Smith's mansion in East Forty-first-street, on Tuesday evening, while the banquet he was giving to his friends was in progress in his hospitable parlors. They came to convey some of the guests to their residences, but the lamps in front of each of the coaches were not lit. This was regarded as a remarkable omission under the circumstances. Gen. Smith, as President of the Police Board, earnestly requested the Common Council to pass a law providing that the lamps in carriages shall be lighted at night, and he had an ordinance enacted to meet his views. That five unlighted coaches should remain at dark before the General's residence, in violation of the only law of which he is the author either shows a lack of appreciation of his legislative ability or of the Municipal statute which emanated from his brain.

LIQUOR-DEALERS FINED.

A number of persons, indicted on complaint of the officers of Rev. Dr. Crosby's society for violations of the Excise law, were brought before Judge Gildersleeve, in the General Sessions Court, yesterday. Jacob Blank, proprietor of the saloon No. 100 Third-avenue, and Jacob Camben, his bar-tender, were fined $50 and $5 respectively. Simon Bauer, proprietor of the place No. 305 Bowery, and his bar-tender, Henry Rall, were also fined $50 and $5 respectively. Jacob F. Hass, who keeps a saloon at No. 464 Pearl-street, was also fined $50, and a fine of $5 was imposed upon his bar-maid, Jenny Bertha. Jane Hynard, proprietress of the saloon at No. 11 Bowery, and her bar-maid were respectively fined $22 and $5, and Mary Miller, who dispensed liquors at No. 19 Bowery, was fined $5. The fines were all promptly paid, and the accused liquor-dealers promised not to offend again.

JOHN W. HULL ARRAIGNED.

John W. Hull, the broker, who carried off $30,000 in United States Government bonds from the office of Field & James, No. 16 Broad-street, and who was subsequently brought back from Canada, was arraigned by Assistant District Attorney Lyon, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday. The prisoner, who is an aged man, pleaded not guilty. His counsel, Mr. Nelson J. Waterbury, asked for a postponement of the trial, and requested that bail be fixed. Judge Gildersleeve fixed bail at $5,000. Hull, who feels his position keenly, says that at one time he was the possessor of $60,000, which he lost in one day by speculating in Wall-street.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

THE MAYOR AND THE CONTROLLER.

MR. COOPER PUTS SOME HARD QUESTIONS TO MR. KELLY.

The first meeting of the Board of Apportionment during the present year was held yesterday in the City Hall. At 2 o'clock all the members, consisting of Mayor Cooper, Controller Kelly, Tax Commissioner Wheeler, and Mr. Jordan L. Mott, the President of the Board of Aldermen, were in attendance, the Mayor, the Controller, and Mr. Mott meeting for the first time in their official capacity. After some unimportant business had been transacted, Mayor Cooper took up a copy of the minutes of the board containing the budget for the present year, and then said:

"I would like to ask the board a question as to the appropriation for judgments and claims against the City which I find in the budget. Is there anywhere in the action of the board anything which limits the appropriation to any particular class of claims?"

Controller Kelly—In the case of certain claims, where departments have exceeded their appropriations, the creditors could obtain judgments against the City, and what is the use of incurring the expenses of litigation in addition to the amount claimed, when the claims must be paid?

Mayor Cooper—Then I understand that this appropriation would cover any claim against the City?

Controller Kelly—Yes, it would. Then there is another view of it—that it would apply to those cases where there had been a deficiency in the appropriation.

Mayor Cooper—Then, when a department has expended more than its appropriation, the deficiency can be paid out of the appropriation for judgments and claims?

Controller Kelly—Yes. In the case where they are charged by law with the performance of certain duties, they could not carry on their departments without the money, and so they would have valid claims against the City for the excess of expenditures over the appropriation.

Mayor Cooper—Then I understand you to say that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has power, in case any department expends more than its appropriation, to pay this excess out of the appropriation for judgments and claims.

Controller Kelly—Yes.

Commissioner Wheeler—I do not so understand it.

Mayor Cooper—Then it amounts to this, that, notwithstanding there is a provision in the charter that no expenditures can be incurred in excess of the appropriation, this defect is practically covered by this appropriation for judgments and claims.

Commissioner Wheeler—Certainly not.

Controller Kelly—The appropriation provides for these expenditures in a general way.

Mayor Cooper—Take the Department of Parks; suppose that it had incurred expenses in excess of its appropriation; then they could be paid out of this appropriation for judgments and claims.

Controller Kelly—The Department of Parks was provided for, and gave notice during the first week of the year that there would be a deficiency, and the board transferred $25,000 to them from the interest fund.

Mayor Cooper—A department can go on then, and incur expenses in excess of its appropriation, and provision can be made in the next budget to cure the defect by providing for it in the appropriation for judgments and claims.

Controller Kelly—If the departments are charged by law with certain duties, they must incur the necessary expenses or they cannot carry on their departments. If there is no money to pay their necessary expenses at the end of the year, the creditors might resort to the courts and get judgments, and there is no use in paying interest and the cost of litigation.

Mayor Cooper—Do you hold, Mr. Controller, that where there is no appropriation for the expenses of a department such expenses can be paid out of the appropriation for judgments and claims? Is there no limitation by the action of the board? Does it apply to any claim?

Commissioner Wheeler—The law says that no department shall exceed its appropriation, and I do not think that this amount in excess could be recovered.

Mayor Cooper—I doubt whether they could recover where there is no appropriation.

Controller Kelly—I think there can be no doubt that, where the Board of Apportionment does not appropriate the amount required by law to be appropriated, the creditors can recover. Where the law provides that a certain thing shall be done, and no appropriation is made, the City would necessarily be liable.

Mayor Cooper—I do not think an official can bind the City where he acts in violation of law. If there is no appropriation for an expenditure, I do not find any law by which it can be paid. An official has no right to incur an expenditure and then ask for an appropriation.

President Mott—Innocent creditors might suffer in such cases. They might probably not be aware that there was no appropriation to meet the expenditure.

Controller Kelly—Where a judgment has been obtained against the City it must be paid. Of course, the judgment must be obtained in accordance with law. I suggest that the whole subject be referred to the Corporation Counsel for his opinion.

Mayor Cooper—Up to this time warrants for judgments and claims have been presented to me amounting from one to two hundred. I would like to know what is the amount of the judgments that are liable to accrue this year.

Controller Kelly—In 1877 we appropriated $300,000; in 1878, $300,000, and for 1879, $450,000. We did this on the knowledge we had of the amount of judgments that had been obtained, and probably would be obtained. I think that the judgments may reach probably four or five hundred at last year, but that after this year they will fall off one-half.

Mayor Cooper—Do you think the appropriation for this year will be sufficient?

Controller Kelly—I cannot say that. A number of judgments came in at the end of the year: among others, in favor of the Police Surgeons for $28,000.

Mayor Cooper—I would like the Controller to state at the next meeting of the board of the judgments obtained against the City before Jan. 1, 1879, and which were not paid at that date.

Controller Kelly—I will furnish you all the information on the subject.

The board then authorized the Controller to issue $50,000 of assessment bonds, $50,000 of Croton water stock, and $110,000 of additional Croton water main stock, in compliance with requisitions from the Department of Public Works, after which it adjourned until Monday next at 2 P. M.

THE LATE JOHN BLAIR SCRIBNER.

A FEELING TRIBUTE TO HIS MEMORY—RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE BOOK TRADE.

A meeting of the principal publishers and book-sellers of this City was held at Leavitt's trade sales-room yesterday afternoon to take appropriate action with regard to the death of Mr. J. Blair Scribner. The attendance was very large, nearly every house being represented. Mr. William H. Appleton was chosen to preside, with J. Henry Harper as Secretary. Messrs. A. D. F. Randolph, George Putnam, F. H. Dodd, and R. R. Bowker were appointed a committee to draft suitable resolutions of respect to the memory of Mr. Scribner, which were afterward presented to the meeting and adopted unanimously. These bore testimony to the honesty, ability, high purpose, and honorable ambition in business of Mr. Scribner, and stated the determination of those present to attend his funeral in a body. Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, addressing the meeting, said:

It may be, Mr. Chairman, that as we grow older the occurrence of death seems more frequent and startling. It seems but as yesterday that some of us met here on the departure of George Appleton; only a little longer when we were called together to mourn the death of Fletcher Harper, and within the space of four years have we thus met—twice to speak of those who had reached and enjoyed the full fruitage of manhood, and twice to remember those cut off in the very flower of their years. Four times out of the five we have been summoned by one of our historic names—Harper, Appleton, Scribner—names familiar not to our city only, but to and identified with our literature. To-day, our dead brother is the youngest of us all. I think of him rather as a boy than as a great publisher, for I knew him when he was a boy at his father's knee. I have not yet been quite able to realize that he was the senior of the firm whose liabilities bears his name; have never been able to call him by other than his familiar household name. And yet, while my interest in him may have led me to question the wisdom of his taking the heavy responsibilities he so lately assumed, certainly there was a clear indication of strength and character and force which command remark that one so young in years should be so eager to take on that which some of us who are older would so willingly lay down. I count it to the honor of every one who brings into this work of ours an instinctive love and reverence for it, who presents it with a just and adequate sense of its responsibilities and privileges. In this calling our friend had a notable pride and ambition. It came to him alike by inheritance and pursuit. He was ambitious to perpetuate a name already honorable—to enlarge a structure the foundations of which had been laid by his father's own hand. He entered upon it full of hope, courage and expectation; untouched by the sense of waning, undistanced by the remembrances of long previous years of struggle and toil, which had finally compassed the point of successful venture. To this part of our work he was not called, and the future lay before him with a business already established over and around the age of which was the glamour of his once expectant youth, and the promise of unbounded success. Shall we wonder then, that he had many and comprehensive plans; that he set no limits to his bodily strength, while he left unhampered the enthusiastic determination to ally more closely than ever his inherited name with those of the old and new masters in literature and the arts? But it is a homely, yet an old saying, that "Man proposes, but God disposes." A few days of weariness, a few more of sickness, an enforced absence from the manifold business, and then, in a moment—almost in the twinkling of an eye—there comes the unexpected call, the inevitable event that clouds and changes and saddens all. It is a mystery that we cannot fathom, but it is not the inexorable hand of fate striking blindly here and there, but the hand of God, the hand of an all-wise, all-merciful, all-loving Father, who not only knows the end from the beginning, but who holds all our lives in His hand, and without whose knowledge not even a sparrow falls to the ground. I will not attempt to express the lessons of the hour. To me there is nothing appalling in the presence of death when there is a consciousness of what lies beyond. Yet, from that presence there should ever come a lesson for our life. We still remain, still have our work to do, and if this event shall serve to stimulate and help us to do with our might what our hands find to do, this providence, this mystery, will not have spoken to us in vain.

THE EAST SIDE FIRE-BUGS.

TRIAL OF ISAAC PERLSTEIN ON A CHARGE OF ARSON—STRONG TESTIMONY FOR THE PROSECUTION.

The General Sessions court-room yesterday contained a number of the blue-uniformed members of the Fire Department and Insurance Patrol, who had been summoned to testify in the case of Isaac Perlstein, the alleged "fire-bug." The first witness called by Mr. Rollins was Gustavus Smith, a member of the Insurance Patrol who testified that he was in attendance at the fire, and took charge of the premises after the flames had been extinguished; the place was cleared up, but otherwise remained untouched until the arrival, next morning, of Fire Marshal Sheldon, who made an investigation of the origin of the fire.

Daniel Dempsey, a member of Engine Company No. 9, testified that he knew Bernstein, Perlstein, and Freeman; he had been detailed to watch Perlstein, and had seen him, before the fire took place, about 20 times, sometimes two or three times a day; he knew the other defendants also, and had frequently seen them together; on the night of the fire he saw Bernstein, Freeman, and Perlstein at Siegel's lager-beer saloon, No. 62 East Broadway; they left there about 9:15 P. M., walked up East Broadway to Rutgers-street, and thence to No. 23 Essex-street, next door to which Bernstein's father kept a butcher's shop; Perlstein carried a basket on his arm all the way from the saloon; witness, accompanied by Mr. Perley, of the Fire Marshal's office, remained on the opposite side of the street, and saw Freeman go into a hallway, while Perlstein handed his basket to Bernstein, and after crossing the street and looking cautiously around him, repassed, and followed Freeman into No. 23, while Bernstein, still holding the basket, waited on the corner; shortly afterward Freeman and Perlstein came out of No. 23 together; the former handed Perlstein a demijohn, and both joined Bernstein on the corner; witness and Perley followed the trio, who went through Hester-street to Ludlow, and entered No. 11; Perley went in after them, while witness remained on the opposite side of the street; while awaiting developments witness saw Perlstein reach out through the windows of Levy's apartment and close the blinds; Freeman came out by the alley-way shortly after, and walked up and down the street in front of the premises; Perley also came out, and having told witness to keep a sharp lookout as the men were in the third story, re-entered the building; in about fifteen minutes Perlstein and Bernstein left the building and joined Freeman on the street; all three then walked to the corner of Canal and Ludlow streets, but Bernstein returned and looked up at No. 11. The prisoner and Freeman went back to their headquarters, and No. 62 Broadway, arriving there at about 10 P. M. Witness then went into the nearest engine house, and warned the assistant foreman to be on the look out for an alarm of fire from No. 11 Ludlow-street. The men were shortly hired and up, and everything was put in readiness for the expected alarm. About 10 minutes afterward the alarm sounded, and witness ran after the engine to No. 11 Ludlow-street, where a fire was burning in the room from the window of which he had seen Perlstein put out his head to close the blinds. Witness entered Levy's rooms with the other firemen, and found the place in flames, but the fire was extinguished without delay. After the fire had been put out, witness saw Joseph Levy in company with Bernstein and the prisoner at No. 62 East Broadway. The three men, accompanied by two strangers, went to the residence of the prisoner, at No. 28 Market-street, and remained there about five minutes. Perlstein did not come out again, but Freeman, Bernstein, and the two strangers reappeared, the latter followed one of the strangers to No. 36 Chrystie-street, and lost sight of the others.

Mr. Brooke cross-examined Dempsey at great length as to the improbability of his being able to identify the prisoner in a third story window from across the street, but the witness swore positively that he was able distinctly to recognize Perlstein, it being a bright moonlight night. His testimony in reference to the movements of the prisoner and his alleged confederates on the night of the fire also remained unshaken.

Charles H. Perley, an employe of the Fire Department, testified that on the evening of the fire he tracked Perlstein, Bernstein, and Freeman from No. 62 East Broadway to No. 11 Ludlow-street, and followed them up to Levy's apartments, on the third story; Perlstein knocked at the door, which was entered, and the door was again locked; after about 10 minutes' delay, Freeman came out of the room, went down stairs, and left by the basement; witness re-entered the house, and about five minutes afterward Perlstein and Bernstein came out of Levy's rooms, locked the door, and went down stairs; witness waited for about five minutes, and then saw smoke issuing from the broken fanlight over the door of Levy's rooms; he then broke open the door and found separate fires on the lounge, bureau, table, and bed; the bedclothes were all disarranged, the mattresses being on the top; the bureau drawers were open, and their contents hung out; articles of clothing were scattered all over the room, and a broken lamp lay overturned on the floor; the smell of kerosene-oil was overpowering, and after witness had extinguished the fire he found that the carpet, furniture, and wearing apparel were saturated with that fluid; witness then sounded the alarm, and with the assistance of some citizens succeeded in arresting the progress of the fire; the fires were distinct and separate, and a train had been laid from those in the front room to that in the bedroom; the floor, near the window, where one of the fires had been lit, was much charred, and a pile of cheap calico dresses in the centre of the same room was on fire; he remained in the place until after the arrival of the incurance patrol. Here the witness, Rosen, pointed out on a diagram the positions of the distinct fires discovered in Levy's apartments, and corroborated the testimony of Dempsey in relation to the movements of the prisoner and his alleged confederates after the fire had been extinguished. He was positive that Perlstein was one of the men whom he had seen enter Levy's rooms on the night of the fire.

The witness was subjected to a rigorous cross-examination by Mr. Brooke, after which an adjournment was taken until to-day.

UNLICENSED LIQUOR-DEALERS.

Another spasmodic attempt to enforce the provisions of the Excise law as against unlicensed dealers is imminent. On Monday evening, after a conference with President Morrison, of the Excise Board, Superintendent Walling sent the following order by telegraph to all the Police Captains in the City:

To All:

It is reported that many persons are selling liquors, wines, ale, and beer without licenses. You will take measures to enforce the law against all persons in your precinct who are violating the law in so selling.

G. W. WALLING.

Despite this order, but few of the many liquor-dealers carrying on their business without a license from the Board of Excise have as yet been arrested, but the Police Captains have warned them to procure licenses or they would be arrested. Only five licenses are on record, notwithstanding the fact that there are nearly 2,000 liquor-dealers in this City who are selling liquor in violation of law.

In making a tour of the liquor saloons in his precinct on Tuesday night, Capt. Williams, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, entered the liquor store of Patrick Cuff, No. 402 Fourth-avenue, and inquired whether he had a license. The Captain was referred to what purported to be a license suspended behind the bar. This document, however, proved to be a license issued in 1871, and that expired Aug. 28, 1872. Capt. Williams took possession of this document, and ordered the place closed.

MR. GUMBLETON'S BOOKS OF FEES.

Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, granted the motion on behalf of Mr. J. Adriance Bush, individually, for a writ of peremptory mandamus to compel County Clerk Gumbleton to exhibit his fee-books for inspection by the relator. The decision is as follows:

"After what was said at the close of the argument, it is only necessary to add that in our judgment the previous proceeding is no bar to the present, and for the sufficient reason that the right is clearly continuous. There is nothing to prevent Mr. Bush or any other citizen from examining the books in question every day the County Clerk's office is open, and the denial of the right is in plain disregard of the law. There is nothing in the point that the books are not kept. Mr. Gumbleton makes no such claim, and it is of no consequence what Mr. Bush has been led to believe from the transcript of accounts filed in the Controller's office. The law requires the books to be kept, and, whether the relator believes in their existence or not, Mr. Gumbleton is bound to comply with the law and exhibit them on demand. Motion granted, with costs."

Mr. Gumbleton spent the greater part of the afternoon in consultation with his counsel. It is presumed that he will apply for a stay of proceedings and appeal to the General Term, as he did in the similar proceedings of the Bar Association's committee against him.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE REGISTER.

Notice of the Governor's decision respecting the answer of Register Loew to the charges made by the Bar Association's Committee on Extortions, was served yesterday on the counsel for the Register. They were unable to hold a consultation yesterday for the purpose of ascertaining what course should be pursued, but will do so in a few days. The Governor's decision gives them the alternative of either standing on the answer as it is, or else of amending this answer on or before Feb. 1. The Governor's conclusion, that the Register's denials are insufficient, is one that is shared in by the lawyers of this City generally. Should Mr. Loew have no better answer to make to the charge of extortion, it is considered that it will go hard with him.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Abel Dennison, has been appointed by the Supreme Court Receiver of the French Manufacturing Company.

Joseph Cook will lecture this evening at Association Hall on "Marriage and Divorce," and will give a prelude on "Commercial Honesty."

The dead body of a newly-born male infant was found yesterday morning in the front yard of No. 145 East Forty-first street, and sent to the Morgue.

Twenty-eight new cases of scarlet fever and four of diphtheria, and seven deaths from the first-named disease and two from the last-named were reported yesterday.

Joseph Koeble, George H. Magaus, and John Gorman, who were employed as clerks in the Permit Bureau, were removed by Mayor Cooper yesterday. Their successors have not yet been appointed.

One hundred and eighty-two immigrants were landed at Castle Garden yesterday. The Devonia, from Glasgow, brought 48; the Neckar, from Bremen, 51, and the City of Chester, from Liverpool, 83.

The dead body of an unknown man was found floating in the Hudson River, off Fifty-ninth-street, yesterday, by Capt. Ole B. Lampman of the lighter A. M. Hitchcock, and removed to the Morgue for identification.

Rev. J. B. Wetherill and Mrs. Wetherill, the adopted daughter of Mrs. A. T. Stewart, sail for Liverpool this morning in the steamship Celtic, of the White Star Line. Miss Bessie Darling, the actress, also sails in that vessel.

By the verdict of a jury before Judge Landon, in Part III. of the Supreme Court, yesterday, it was decided that the Board of Trustees of the Shepherd's Fold elected in March, 1877, is the only legal Board of Trustees of the institution.

Major Philip Schuyler will make a talk to the newsboys about the Indians of the Plains, at the lodging-house, No. 15 New Chambers-street, this evening, and will describe his recent visit among them. He will exhibit some interesting curiosities.

Edward H. Beebe, aged 71, died yesterday at the Home for Incurables, in Fordham, while eating his dinner, a piece of roast duck which he was attempting to swallow becoming firmly lodged in his throat and choking him before it could be removed.

Rear-Admiral John C. Howell and Flag-Lieut. F. H. Paine, of the United States Navy, and Capt. E. Duncan Clitherow, of the British Army, will sail for Havana in the French steamship Amerique to-day. Admiral Howell goes take command of the European squadron.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to-day, a discussion will be had on the report of the Special Committee on Reforms in the Customs Service, suggesting the substitution of "home market valuation" in lieu of the present methods of determining dutiable value.

Customs inspectors seized yesterday from a passenger on the Neckar, from Bremen, 77 bottles of poor rum, 56 packages of snuff, 145 common cigars, 8 yards of fine flannel, 3 yards of toweling, 13¾ yards of crash, 72 packages of silver leaf, and 2 bogwood work-boxes.

At the meeting of the Fire Commissioners yesterday a resolution was adopted authorizing the payment of $1,000 from the insurance fund to the widow of Fireman Irving, who was killed at the late Vesey-street fire, and placing her name on the pension list at the rate of $300 a year.

A large supply of plants and flowers has been contributed by Southern ladies to decorate the Academy of Music this evening, on the occasion of the military and civic reception and ball to Gen. Grant. These, as well as the other floral decorations, are to be distributed among the various city hospitals to-morrow.

The fourth annual reunion of the members of the William Herring Class Union of Grammar School No. 36 took place last evening at the Hoffman House. After dining, Assistant District Attorney Herring, after whom the union was named, and listening to some remar

The New-York Times.

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THE CUSTOM-HOUSE FIGHT.

GEN. ARTHUR'S DENIALS OF MR. SHERMAN'S CHARGES.

HIS ANSWER READ BY SENATOR CONKLING TO THE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE—THE SUSPENDED COLLECTOR CENSURED FOR OBEYING TREASURY ORDERS—THE REJECTION OF MERRITT'S NOMINATION CONSIDERED CERTAIN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—At its regular meeting this morning, the Senate Committee on Commerce considered the charges submitted by Secretary Sherman against the recent management of the New-York Custom-house, and Gen. Arthur's answer to them. The answer was read by Senator Conkling himself, and as the reading proceeded was commented upon and discussed in detail by the Senators present. Upward of three hours were consumed in this way, and it was found impossible to agree upon a report this morning. The committee has been called to meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow, however, and there is hardly a doubt that they will be ready with a report early to-morrow afternoon. That it will be adverse to the nomination of Merritt and company there is now no doubt. A prominent Democrat of Senator stated to the TIMES correspondent to-day that Gen. Arthur's answer was so full, specific, and conclusive that all the Republican and nearly all the Democratic Senators who had listened to it were fully determined to vote in favor of sustaining him. The same gentleman stated that, even without Gen. Arthur's answer, the charges of Secretary Sherman were so loose and incoherent as to be practically unworthy of consideration.

In addition to that portion of the answer which was printed in THE TIMES of this morning, it can now be stated that Gen. Arthur's communication is particularly strong in reference to the clause in the Secretary's charges which relates to the employment of Custom-house clerks who, for certain services, received pay from importers. The Secretary specifically charges Gen. Arthur with having kept in his department a number of persons who, from time to time, accepted fees from importers for giving them information in regard to what are known as "commission charges cases;" in other words, for informing such importers of the amounts which had been unduly collected from them by the Customs service, and which they were entitled in receive back from the Government. In answer to this, Gen. Arthur shows, by official communications and by the record, that he was expressly instructed by the Treasury Department to permit clerks to perform for importers the service described. Other charges of a similar character made by the Secretary are refuted in the same way—by a reference to specific orders of his own, instructing the Collector to do exactly the service for which he is now censured.

A close canvass of the Republican Senators, which was made to-day, reveals the fact that not more than five of them will vote for the confirmation of Merritt. The Democrats are divided to some extent, but there is now hardly a doubt that enough of them will vote against Merritt to secure his rejection by a very large majority. Senator Kernan, of New-York, who has been approached by friends of the Administration and repeatedly urged to aid them, continues to remain neutral, and to applications for advice, which he has received from a number of Southern Senators, has replied that he took but little interest in the contest, and believed that each Democratic Senator might vote upon it according to his own inclinations without detriment to the party organization. Gen. Kernit is still actively pushing Merritt's claims, and the Administration, as usual, complacently predicts that it will come out with flying colors. Disinterested persons, who have the very best opportunity for judging, however, unite in expressing the opinion that Mr. Merritt will not receive more than 15 votes.

THE WEST AND THE SOLID SOUTH.

A PET SCHEME SPOILED BY GEN. BRAGG'S DENUNCIATION OF SOUTHERN WAR CLAIMS —THE "FIRE-EATERS" PREPARING TO DEFEND THEIR SO-CALLED HONOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The breach between Southern and Western Democrats, which occurred in the House yesterday during the discussion on the bill granting to certain minor heirs of an original Southern claimant for damages for property destroyed during the rebellion the right to sue in the Court of Claims, has since been the principal topic of discussion in political circles here. One of the pet schemes, long cherished by the more intelligent leaders of the South, has been to unite in political harmony the South and West, and so, for a time at least, place the East under the control of those two sections. To this end numerous conventions have been held in the Mississippi Valley and in all the cotton States, and White League orators have talked themselves hoarse in regard to the natural bond between the great West and the great South. In view of these facts it is perhaps not to be wondered at that the bitter family feud which occurred in the Democratic camp yesterday has given great uneasiness to the Southern leaders most interested. Gen. Bragg, the brave little Democratic soldier from Wisconsin, who was brave enough to denounce Southern claims as frauds and to defy the solid South, has been unsparingly denounced as a traitor to his party and to his section by Mr. Chalmers, of Fort Pillow, and other "fire-eaters" of the same sort, have prepared exceedingly sharp speeches in reply. These they intended to deliver to-day, and it is believed that in the debate which would certainly have followed, a number of independent and conscientious Democrats from the West would have joined Mr. Foster and Gen. Bragg in denouncing the unjust claims of the South and in properly rebuking the arrogance of the Representatives from that section. To prevent the fight which it was known must follow, the leading Democrats in the House and Senate met in an informal caucus last evening, and determined to do everything in their power to prevent a renewal of the discussion. In this they were, for the time, at least, successful. Chalmers, and one or two others from the South, who believed that the honor of their people, and all that sort of thing, had been assailed by Gen. Bragg, made an attempt to bring the bill up, but they were defeated by their own party friends. It is understood, however, that, in direct opposition to the advice of their associates, they will to-morrow make another effort in the same direction.

MR. GOODE'S EDUCATIONAL SCHEME.

THE BILL DEBATED IN THE HOUSE—WESTERN AND SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS AGAIN EXCHANGE COMPLIMENTS—A COLORED CONGRESSMAN'S ELOQUENT SPEECH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The House wasted a good deal of valuable time to-day in listening to a number of set speeches in reference to the bill from the Committee on Education and Labor, which provides, in substance, for the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of public lands between the States and Territories for the education of the people. Many of the Southern members spoke in favor of the measure, while the Western men were generally opposed to it. Mr. Mills, of Texas, one of the most independent Democrats in the House, opposed the bill, and characterized it as a sham. Mr. Keifer, of Ohio, asked Mr. Goode, of Virginia, who had charge of the measure, if the Southern States would not discriminate against the blacks in the distribution of the fund, and if he would admit an amendment forbidding such discrimination. Mr. Goode replied he would admit such an amendment if it did not provide for mixed schools. Mr. Cain, the colored member from South Carolina, made the most notable speech of the day, greatly annoying the Southern members by quoting statistics to show that the number of illiterate colored persons in the South was smaller in proportion to the population than the number of ignorant whites in that section. He created a shout of laughter by declaring that education was needed everywhere, but especially in South Carolina and Louisiana, and that most of all was greater enlightenment needed in Mississippi, the State where the white gentlemen governed according to their own peculiar plan. At the close of his remarks, which were listened to with deserved attention, the eloquent colored Congressman was the recepient of many warm congratulations from his Republican colleagues.

REPUDIATION IN LOUISIANA.

THE DEMOCRATIC LEADERS DETERMINE TO REPUDIATE A LARGE PART OF THE STATE'S OBLIGATIONS AND REDUCE THE INTEREST ON THE RECENTLY-FUNDED CONSOLS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—From letters received from New-Orleans this morning, by one of the most widely-known capitalists in Washington, it appears that the Democratic leaders who control the Legislature of Louisiana have substantially determined to reduce the State debt by repudiating all that portion of the outstanding consols which are in excess of the debt as it existed before the war. This they will do on the plea that the indebtedness contracted since the war is chargeable to "Radicals and carpet-baggers," and is, therefore, not legitimate or worthy of consideration. It is also proposed to reduce the interest on the recently-funded consols from 7 to 5 per cent. Just how audacious this proposal is will be better understood when it is stated that the old bonds of the State, which have been funded in the new 7 per cent. consols, were many of them bearing 8 per cent. interest, and it was part of the consideration of the contract, when the holders of these 8 per cent. bonds—most of them foreigners—consented to scale them 40 cents on the dollar of their face value and fund them in the new 7 per cent. consols, that the interest appropriation should, by constitutional amendment, be made perpetual till principal and interest were extinguished. Such constitutional amendments were adopted embodying this proviso, and the validity of the contract thus entered into has been more than once ratified by acts of the Legislature, approved and promulgated by Gov. Nicholls himself. For instance, Act No. 58, approved by Nicholls March 12, 1877, is entitled, "An act to enforce effectually the constitutional amendments proposed Jan. 24, 1874, ratified at the general election held on the 2d of November, 1874, relative to the State debt and the funding thereof."

The matter of reducing the debt materially by excluding all bonds not of ante-bellum origin will present several startling difficulties. For example, the Democratic post-bellum Legislature of 1868-9 authorized two $1,000,000 and also a $3,000,000 issue of levee bonds. These bonds were largely taken up abroad, principally in Holland, at 70 and 80 cents on the dollar in gold, and the proceeds were put into the levees of the State. Nearly $4,000,000 of the bonds issued by the Warmoth carpet-bag Legislature were for obligations authorized by that Democratic post-bellum Legislature. The larger part of the bonds issued by Warmoth in accordance with acts passed by his own Legislature were questioned in the courts by Kellogg, and declared null and void by decision of the court of last resort. Kellogg himself issued no bonds except $650,000 of railroad bonds, authorized by acts passed before his term of office. In short, all talk of reducing the rate of interest on the constitutionally guaranteed debt of Louisiana, or of picking out from the mass of new consols particular bonds as representing alleged carpet-bag rascalities, has only one purpose, thinly veiled, and that is repudiation.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

A NOVEL POSTAL SUGGESTION — SENATOR HOWE'S DEFEAT ATTRIBUTED TO ADMINISTRATION INFLUENCE — PROPOSED RETIREMENT OF SENATOR CHRISTIANCY AND THE ELECTION OF ZACH. CHANDLER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The committee of Congress which has under consideration the question of the classification of mail matter is daily in receipt of letters from all parts of the country making suggestions. One correspondent, who has evidently made a deep study of the Postal laws, suggests, among other things, the following: "The poor send letters, the postage should be 1 cent; the speculator sends circulators, and can afford to pay 2 cents. A man doesn't take a paper if he is not able to pay for it. Let him pay 1 cent each. Magazines and other literary matter are taken by the rich, make them pay 2 cents."

James H. Sloss, who was to-day nominated to be United States Marshal for the Northern District of Alabama, served two terms in Congress from Alabama, and was one of the most influential and competent Representatives that that section had in the House. He has, ever since his retirement from the House, been active in politics, and has wielded considerable influence in his State. It is believed that his nomination will meet with the approval of a majority of the Senate.

Friends of Senator Howe now in Washington claim that his defeat was brought about by the direct interference of agents of the Administration. During the French arms controversy, Senator Howe was exceedingly bitter in his antagonism to Secretary Schurz, who was then a member of the upper house, and he has recently been regarded as the leader of the anti-Administration party in the Senate, and made the first pronounced speech in opposition to Mr. Hayes' policy which was listened to in that body. For these reasons, it is known that both Secretary Schurz and the President have been strongly opposed to him, although no one claims that the Secretary of the Interior did anything to prejudice the result in Wisconsin, it is stated with much positiveness that, with the advice of members of the Administration and by the aid of E. W. Keyes, the Postmaster at Madison, who threw all his influence for ex-Senator Carpenter, Mr. Howe was defeated. Of course, it is not claimed that Senator-elect Carpenter is the choice of the Administration, but it is stated that the successful candidate was selected as being eligible and in every way preferable to Senator Howe.

For some time past it has been a matter of comment in Washington that Senator Christiancy, of Michigan, has been willing to retire from the Senate if some place more suitable to his tastes were offered him. This desire has been perhaps intensified by what is believed to be the popular clamor in Michigan, especially since the late election, for the return of Zach Chandler to the Senate. It has also been a current rumor that the Republican leaders of Michigan have been for some time casting about to find some place which Mr. Christiancy would be willing to accept instead of the Senatorship. His term of service in that body expires in 1881, and it is generally conceded that he cannot be re-elected. It is known that he would much prefer a Judicial position, and when Justice Hunt was stricken with paralysis his friends were confident that if he was retired Mr. Christiancy would get his place. But for some reason not explained that idea has been abandoned, and it is now stated here that he would be glad to accept the mission to Brazil, and that the President would be equally glad to tender it to him. This statement, however, may be taken with the grain of allowance that it is being circulated by a number of Michigan politicians who are now in Washington, and who are known to be anxious to have Mr. Chandler returned to the Senate.

THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.

DR. LINDERMAN SAID TO BE DYING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Dr. Linderman, Director of the Mint, is dying. At 12:30 o'clock this morning he was still alive, but after a consultation his physicians informed him and his family that he could not survive many days, and that he might die before daylight. He expressed himself as being resigned, and cheerfully took part in the religious services which were held in his room. Last Summer, during his vacation at the Isles of Shoals, Dr. Linderman contracted a severe cold, from which he has been suffering ever since. He has also been afflicted with a serious affection of the kidneys, and has recently grown so feeble that he has only been able to speak in a whisper. Recent newspaper attacks, and reflections upon his official record which were made by Congressman Glover, caused him much uneasiness, and are believed to have had much to do with his present condition. He is 50 years of age, and until recently has enjoyed the most robust health. His death will be sincerely regretted by a large circle of friends in Washington and elsewhere.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

PROVISIONS OF THE ARMY AND POST OFFICE BILLS AS REPORTED TO THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The Army Appropriation bill was reported to the House by Representative Hewitt to-day. The total amount appropriated by it is $26,747,300. The total estimates amounted to $29,084,500. The appropriation for the support of the Army during the year 1879 was $25,778,187. The committee, at their session this afternoon, concluded to strike out a number of the provisions informally agreed upon in their draft of the bill, and, as reported to the House, the new legislation recommended for enactment in the bill is as follows: Each member of the next two graduating classes of the Military Academy may elect to receive $750 and mileage to his place of residence, the acceptance of which shall render him ineligible to appointment in the Army until two years after his graduation. The existing limitation of the retired list is to be repealed, and every officer who has been 30 years in service, upon his own application, be placed upon it; and on or before Jan. 1, 1880, every officer who shall have rendered 40 years' service, or who shall be 62 years of age, shall be retired; but the President may extend the limit of service 65 years in any case where, in his judgment, the officer possesses peculiar fitness for his position. It is also provided that the Secretary of War shall cause reports to be made showing what officers may, in the opinion of their superior officers, be unfit for the efficient performance of military duty, and if any such officer shall not appear before the Examining Board, he shall be retired; but in case of such application, he shall be retired or continued in service according to the recommendation of the Retiring Board, as passed by the Board.

The principal items of the Post Office Appropriation bill, reported to the House from the Committee on Appropriations to-day, are as follows: For compensation of Postmasters, $7,350,000; for clerks in Post Offices, $3,460,000; for payment of letter-carriers, $1,900,000; for mail transportation on star routes, $5,690,633; for transportation by railroads, $8,715,310; for transportation by steam-boat routes, $750,000; for transportation by postal-cars, $1,250,000; for compensation to railway postal clerks, $1,350,000; route agents, $1,075,000; for transportation of foreign mails, $250,000. It is provided that if the revenue of the department shall be insufficient to meet the appropriations made by this act, then the sum of $4,291,319, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be appropriated to supply deficiencies in the revenue of the Post Office Department for the year ending June 30, 1880. The sum appropriated by the bill is $34,960,343. The total estimates upon which the bill is based were $36,571,900. The appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1879, were $33,256,373.

A MORMON PETITION.

TWO DAUGHTERS OF BRIGHAM YOUNG ASK CONGRESS TO REPEAL THE ANTI-POLYGAMY LAW.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The memorial of Emeline B. Wells and Seina Young Williams, daughters of the late Brigham Young, presented to the House by the Speaker to-day, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, asks for the repeal of the Anti-Polygamy law of 1862, and for legislation to protect the women and children of Utah Territory. They say that previous to the decision by the Supreme Court of the United States that the law of 1862 was constitutional, the Mormon women generally implicitly believed it to be right to live under their present civilization they have a peaceful, prosperous, and healthful condition of society. Their children are owned and supported by their fathers, and equally recognized as heirs to their father's estates, and women are protected from the temptation to infanticide and kindred crimes; that the enforcement of the law of 1862 would imprison their husbands, despoil and destroy their homes, render their children illegitimate before the world, and leave themselves and many thousands of women desolate and unprotected; that this example, set by the United States, would encourage mobs to assault and afflict them as in times past when they were driven from State to State, far out beyond the pale of this Republic; that after President Fillmore, "by the advice and consent of the Senate," appointed Brigham Young, a practical polygamist, Governor of Utah, they had good reason to believe that the Government would continue to protect them in their religious faith and its practice; and that harsh measures toward the Mormons, such as destruction of families and homes, would be a cruel agency to drive many to desperation, while just and humane treatment would foster and strengthen their love and affection for the Government, thereby securing a more peaceful issue of affairs now pending. In conclusion, the petitioners ask: "That in any future legislation concerning the marriage relation in any Territory under its jurisdiction, it will consider the rights, the hearts, the characters of the women to be affected by such legislation, and that it will consider the permanent care and welfare of children as the sure foundation of the State."

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan 23, 1879.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan since yesterday's report have amounted to $9,089,600.

The following-named national banks were to-day designated as depositories of public moneys to receive deposits on account of subscriptions to the 4 per cent. funded loan: Dover Plains National Bank, at Dover Plains, N. Y.; National Iron Bank, at Falls Village, Conn.; Hocking Valley National Bank, at Lancaster, Ohio.

The Secretary of the Treasury has addressed a communication to the Committee on Commerce of the Senate and the Committee of Ways and Means of the House, requesting that the petition to Congress of A. T. Stewart & Co., of New-York, that an investigation be made into the aid-glove cases be granted, and that the investigation be made as soon as practicable.

The joint commission on the transfer of the Indian Bureau, which was to have met to-day, postponed their session on account of the absence from the city of Senator Ogleaby, and the illness of Judge Boone, who has an attack of rheumatism. A meeting will be held on Saturday, and, in all probability, the question of transfer, so far as the commission is concerned, will at that time be disposed of.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $316,132 38, and from Customs $448,929 14.

The Census bill reported in the Senate to-day by Mr. Morrill, in behalf of the Committee on the Census, is substantially the bill introduced in the House by Mr. Cox, of New-York, with the exception that it provides for the appointment of Supervisors by the Secretary of the Interior, and appropriates $250,000 for preliminary expenses instead of $3,000,000 for the expenses of the entire census. It also contains a clause giving the Superintendent of the Census authority to employ special agents to enumerate the Indians not taxed, with such information as to their condition as may be obtainable. The clause which provides for obtaining statistics of corporations is substantially retained.

Representative Finley, of Ohio, has submitted to the House Committee on Public Expenditures his report with reference to the investigation of the Government Printing Office, which has been in progress for some time. After charging general extravagance in the management of the department, Mr. Finley recommends the abolition of the printing office, and that the printing of the Government be let out by contract to the lowest bidder. The report proposes that only the Congressional *Record*, and bills offered in either House of Congress, be printed in Washington. It is understood that there are only one or two members of the committee who will give the report their support, on the ground that in the event of its adoption all the printing would necessarily go out of the city, and hence great distress would follow among those now engaged in that office.

THE LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

EUROPE'S EASTERN PROBLEMS.

THE BRITISH ADVANCE IN AFGHANISTAN ORDERED TO BE STOPPED—RUSSIA TRYING TO REGAIN A DIRECT INFLUENCE OVER TURKISH AFFAIRS—WHO SHALL RULE BULGARIA?

EDINBURGH, Jan. 23.—The *Scotsman's* London correspondent hears on the highest authority that the Government, because of anxiety to avoid a mishap in Afghanistan during the February snows, sent dispatches to India on Tuesday suggesting that the advance from Kandahar and Jalalabad had better be stopped, and also inquiring in regard to the feasibility of holding Kandahar through the Winter.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 22.—This evening Safvet Pasha, the new Ambassador to Paris, has started for his post. It is believed that he was the central figure of an intrigue for the overthrow of Grand Visier Kheireddin Pasha. His departure, therefore, is a victory for the latter. It is believed that several further conferences will be necessary before the definitive treaty between Russia and Turkey can be signed. The Russian wording makes it of superior authority to the treaty of Berlin, thus placing Turkey under the direct influence of Russia. The Turks reject this formula.

TIRNOVA, Jan. 23.—While the name of Prince Alexander, of Battenberg, is in the mouths of the younger and noiser members of the Bulgarian Assembly of Notables, which is to elect a ruler for Bulgaria, the older leaders favor Prince Henri of Reuss, formerly German Ambassador to Constantinople, as being a man of greater age and experience, and better fitted to guide the Principality in the earliest and most critical stages of its existence.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The *Standard's* Vienna correspondent telegraphs as follows: "Rustchuk advices report that a motion will be passed in the Bulgarian Assembly to postpone the election of a Prince to rule over the Province until Bulgaria and Roumelia have been invited."

GERMANY'S AFFAIRS OF STATE.

ACTION OF THE PRUSSIAN DIET IN OPPOSITION TO THE PARLIAMENTARY DISCIPLINE BILL—INCOME AND CLASS TAXES IN THE EMPIRE.

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—The lower house of the Prussian Diet to-day discussed a motion introduced by Deputy Heereman, an Ultramontane, calling upon the Prussian Ministry to instruct its representatives in the Federal Council to oppose the Parliamentary Discipline bill. A motion made by the Conservatives to pass to the order of the day was rejected by a vote of 299 to 62. Herr Heereman's motion was also rejected, but one of similar tendency, introduced by the National Liberals and Progressists, was adopted, to the effect that existing guarantees of liberty of speech and the independent standing of regulations relative to parliamentary business and discipline, constitute the essential basis of both the Prussian and Imperial Constitutions, and that, relative to the bill now before the Federal Council, the protection of constitutional rights can safely be left to the Reichstag itself. During the debate Count Stolberg-Wernegerode, the Representative of the Imperial Chancellor, declared that the Diet was incompetent to interfere in a matter which was before the Federal Council. The Government, therefore, declined to make any statement concerning the contents of the bill or the attitude they intended to assume in regard thereto.

At Tuesday's sitting of the Prussian Budget Committee the Minister of Finance declared in his own name, though not on behalf of the Ministry of State, that until a new source of revenue from indirect taxation was created in Germany, and until it was ascertained what portion of the surplus could be transferred to the individual States, it would be useless to discuss the question of income and class taxes, as any reform of the present system of taxation would be impossible. As soon as the matriculatory contribution of Prussia to the Empire decreased, owing to the imposition of new imperial taxes, or any surplus in the imperial revenue arising from new sources of income fell to the share of Prussia, the class and income taxes should be remitted to that amount for the year in question.

The German Army estimates show an increase of 80,000 men.

FRENCH POLITICS.

COMPLETE AMNESTY TO BE URGED BY THE RADICALS—M. DU BORT'S RESIGNATION —PROPOSED SESSION OF THE CHAMBER IN PARIS.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—It is asserted that the Radicals will introduce motions in favor of complete amnesty to-morrow, and will introduce bills relative to freedom of the press and the right of public meeting in a short time.

Rentes rose in price to-day upon a rumor that an interpellation would be addressed to M. Léon Say, Minister of Finance, in the Chamber of Deputies, in regard to the re-conversion of the 5 per cent. rentes, and that he would reply that he considered such conversion inopportune in the present circumstances, and impossible for a long time to come.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 23.—M. Say presented the budget for 1880 in the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, M. Laroche-Goubert proposed that the Chamber meet in Paris until the weather becomes milder. The question was left undecided. It is asserted that M. Grévy, President of the Chamber, is not in favor of the proposition.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "M. Teisserenc du Bort's resignation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce may be regarded as proof that French public opinion disapproves of the reactionary Customs policy foreshadowed by his denunciation of the treaties of commerce. We may now reasonably hope for a liberal and economic policy on the part of France.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—A Paris dispatch to the *Times* says: "The motion made by Deputy Laroche-Joubert, yesterday, that the Chamber meet in Paris, was dropped as unconstitutional."

Articles in the *République Française* show M. Gambetta's continued hostility to the Cabinet.

The *Standard's* correspondent at Paris says there are indications that Gambetta will support the motion for a general amnesty, whereby he would sustain a Parliamentary defeat, but regain all his outside popularity.

WHAT A SEA CAPTAIN SAW.

A SHIP ON FIRE WITH A STEAMER ALONGSIDE —A WARNING NOT TO SAY ANYTHING ABOUT THE MATTER.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Captain of a ship recently arrived at Queenstown writes to Lloyds that he saw, 50 miles west of Fastnet, on the 16th inst., a steamer alongside of a burning wreck. The steamer ordered him to keep on his course and say nothing about the affair, under the penalty of being also burned. The steamer had not the appearance of being a merchantman or man-of-war. She had 150 or 200 men on board, apparently English.

SEVERE WEATHER IN EUROPE.

COLD AND SUFFERING IN GREAT BRITAIN— VIOLENT SNOW-STORMS IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Severe cold weather prevails, and much suffering and destitution are reported in all parts of Great Britain.

Violent snow-storms have occurred during the past three days in Ukraine, blocking the Kharkov and Azov, and Poltava and Soomy, and other railways. Seven thousand workmen are engaged in clearing the lines of communication between Moscow and Sebastopol, which are greatly impeded.

Lloyds' dispatch from Antwerp, dated yesterday, says: "The ice in the Roads and the river has considerably increased since yesterday. A boat coming in was capsized, and eight men were drowned."

A dispatch to Lloyds from Heligoland, dated to-day, says: "The Elbe is blocked with ice, and steamers are unable to force an entrance."

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE SPANISH FLAG OUTRAGED—THE VATICAN AND THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT— GEN. GRANT SAILS FOR INDIA—UNITED STATES FOUR PER CENT. BONDS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Alexander Carnegie, merchant, at No. 16 Bishopsgate-street Within, E. C., has failed. His liabilities are £150,000.

MADRID, Jan. 23.—The Spanish Vice-Consul at Puerto Plata, San Domingo, has been dismissed for sanctioning the arrest of two insurgent Generals who had taken refuge on board a Spanish steamer, and were afterward shot. The Spanish Government has demanded satisfaction from San Domingo for outraging the protection of its flag.

ROME, Jan. 23.—The Vatican will shortly take steps to re-establish relations with the Mexican Government. Should the negotiations prove unsuccessful, the wants of the Mexican Church will be supplied in the best manner possible without the intervention of the Government. The question of the possibility and expediency of rendering the Catholic Church in England directly dependent upon the Pope, instead of upon the Congregation Propaganda Fide, is still under consideration.

In the Senate to-day, the Minister of Worship, in the course of debate said that since the accession of Pope Leo, who spoke in calm, elevated language, certain concessions had become easier. The Government would pursue a policy of moderation and endeavor to smooth the difficulties relative to the appointments to Sees in the royal patronage, while upholding the rights of the Crown.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 23.—Count Langrand-Dumonceau, who is supposed to have fled to America, has been sentenced *in contumaciam* to 15 years' imprisonment for fraud and forgery.

MARSEILLES, Jan. 23.—Ex-President Grant and family embarked to-day on board the French mail steamer Labourdonnais for India.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—A telegram from the Governor of the French colony of New-Caledonia says that the movable columns of troops had cooped up the insurgents on the shore of Cape Goulvain, which they captured, after a rather warm engagement, in which a sub-Lieutenant and a private soldier were killed.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The *Standard's* Madrid correspondent hears that Captain-General Campos will be recalled from Cuba before the assembling of the new Cortes, by having expressed willingness to become Minister of War after the completion of the Havana elections.

The *Times*, in its financial article this morning, says: "On account of the dearth of good investments, people are beginning to look toward the United States 4 per cent. bonds. We believe the syndicate has already sold to jobbers and others here a considerable portion of the amount it has just contracted for."

Mr. Ruskin, the art critic, has withdrawn his resignation of the Slade Professorship.

SLAUGHTERING THE CHEYENNES.

THE INDIANS DETERMINED TO DIE RATHER THAN SURRENDER — DETAILS OF THE FIGHTING.

FORT ROBINSON, Neb., Jan. 23.—Couriers arrived this morning confirming the news, received late last night, of the battle between Capt. Wessells' command, consisting of four companies of the Third Cavalry, and the escaped Cheyennes, yesterday morning. Trails were discovered leading in the direction of the large range of hills about 18 miles north-west of Bluff Station, a distance of 46 miles from this post, and were followed by Capt. Wessells until he was within three miles of the hills, where he halted and formed skirmish lines. All four companies were deployed as skirmishers, Company F, Lieut. Baxter, moving from the south to the north-east side, Company H, Capt. Wessells, directly opposite. Company E, Capt. Lawson, closed in at the mouth of the ravine, where the Indians had intrenched themselves, and Company A moved directly down the ravine, hemming them in on all sides, leaving no possible avenue of escape.

The Indians had placed themselves in a deep wash-out, keeping under cover. As soon as the skirmishers were within 150 yards of the Indian stronghold, the latter opened fire, killing Sergt. Taggart and Privates Brown and Nelson, of Company A, and dangerously, if not fatally, wounding Private Delaise, of Company H. Notwithstanding the dreadful volley poured into the troops, they steadily advanced, and when within 25 yards of the savages' position, fire was opened on all sides with terrible effect. At this moment Capt. Wessells, leading his company and fully cheering them forward, received a slight scalp wound from a pistol in the hands of one of the Cheyennes, rendering him completely insensible. Lieut. Chase, of Company A, seeing the commanding officer fall, rushed forward instantly, seized Capt. Wessells and carried him beyond the range of the enemy's fire. Then, dashing at the head of his own company, he led the men to the very edge of the washout, where they fought the enemy with unabated fury. Meanwhile, Capt. Wessells, having regained consciousness, again came to the front, and seeing the ground strewn with the dead bodies of the savages, implored his men to cease firing, in view to getting the remaining Cheyennes to surrender, but the latter stubbornly refused, and rushed at the troops with formidable hunting knives, having expended all their ammunition. They seemed determined not to surrender, but before they had advanced many paces a volley was fired by the troops, killing most of them. Companies F and E were in best positions to accomplish much, and Col. Lewis, with B and D Companies, remained on the opposite bluff from where Capt. Wessells started, and, not knowing the position of Wessells' command, arrived too late for action.

At the cessation of the firing the dead bodies of 23 Indians were found in rifle-pits occupied by them. This number included 17 warriors, four squaws, and two papooses. Nine remained, of whom one warrior and five squaws were more or less wounded, and three squaws were unhurt. Of the troops engaged the three already mentioned were killed, and Capt. Wessells and one private of his company wounded. The latter cannot live. Ambulances left here at an early hour this morning to bring in the dead and wounded, and are now moving back slowly. They are expected here with the troops to-morrow afternoon.

RENO AT THE CUSTER MASSACRE.

THE TESTIMONY YESTERDAY—WHITTAKER PROPOSES TO TAKE THE CASE BEFORE THE SENATE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—From the evidence of Lieut. Varnum in the Reno inquiry to-day, it was gathered that Gen. Custer must have kept himself informed and known that Reno's men were standing on the defensive. It was the witness' idea at the time that Custer had either been outnumbered like Reno or had gone down the river to join Terry, who was coming up.

Dr. R. H. Porter, who was Acting Assistant Surgeon under Custer, and was with Reno's battalion, was next put on the stand. From his testimony it seems that he also understood that Custer was expected to support Reno. The Adjutant had told Reno that Custer was coming along when Benteen was seen approaching after Reno had got to the hill. The men supposed at first that it was Custer coming to their relief.

Frederick Whittaker, of Mount Vernon, N. Y., who makes the charges of cowardice against Major Reno, which are now being investigated, arrived here last night to give his testimony. He says he has come to Chicago "solely in the hope of securing justice for the memory of Gen. Custer, by bringing to light the whole truth about the battle of the Little Big Horn, and the campaign in which the General met his death. Since I have been here I have become satisfied that the scope of the present inquiry and the orders by which the court is limited are too narrow to insure the revelation of all the facts bearing on the question of who is responsible for the Custer disaster. I have, therefore, made application for a further and fuller investigation in the highest tribunal of the country—the Senate of the United States—and private letters from Washington assure me that this application will, in all probability, soon be granted." Mr. Whittaker has heretofore publicly charged Capt. Benteen with a disobedience of orders on that day, in that he did not move more quickly to Custer's support as ordered. He now says he is satisfied that Benteen is wholly blameless for the disaster of the Little Big Horn. He makes this correction in justice to the living and the dead.

ELECTION FRAUDS IN FLORIDA.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 23.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day, Judge Settle sentenced the Brevard County Canvassing Board, convicted of making a false return of the election, Lee, the County Clerk, was sentenced to three years, and Wright and Johns, Sheriff and Justice, respectively, to one year each in the Albany Penitentiary. Lee is also a State Senator from Brevard County. All other election cases have been continued to the May term of court.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S RULERS.

TESTIMONY OF WHITE AND COLORED REPUBLICANS AS TO INTIMIDATION AND BALLOT-BOX STUFFING.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 23.—The first witness before the Teller committee to-day was C. C. Hayne, a colored Republican, who testified to the beating of Freeman, the stuffing of ballot-boxes at the Palmetto Engine-house, and the rejection of colored voters in the Eighth Ward.

J. J. Young, a colored Republican, who was Supervisor at the Thirty-two Mile House poll, testified that when the ballot-box was opened an excess of 341 ballots was found, all of which were Democratic tissue tickets; the surplus votes were drawn out, and all but five were Republican votes. The witness saw only two tissue tickets voted. He testified that tissue tickets had been used by the Republicans at primary elections in Charleston years ago.

Samuel Lee, a colored Republican, from Sumter, testified that early in the canvass, at a precinct meeting at Swimming Pens, he was given notice that no organization of the Republican Party would be allowed there; the witness persisted, and 20 armed white men threatened to shoot him, and then rode off. He described the interference of the Democrats with the Republican Convention at Sumter, when a there was a disturbance, but nobody was hurt. He next described the Rafting Creek meeting, where the Democrats insisted on being heard, and told him that if he did not call the meeting to order he would be taken back to Sumter; he was knocked down, taken in a buggy to Sumter, and told that if he would not promise not to call another Republican meeting in the county he would be killed. At the Hampton meeting he was ill-treated for asking Gov. Hampton a question, but Hampton rescued him. The meeting on Oct. 12 was described at length, the witness claiming that the Democrats had cannon to intimidate the negroes, and that one of the guns was loaded with ten-penny nails; the election was quiet, but there were 215 names more on the Democratic poll-list than there were on the list kept by the witness. These votes, he claimed, were tissue tickets which had been voted in the large Democratic ballots in the extra names on the list he was told were taken from the Auditor's books. On cross-examination the witness testified that he was a candidate for Congress in opposition to the regular Republican ticket in 1874, and during the canvass had charged the Republicans with fraud, corruption, and intimidating the negroes; he admitted that he was not present at the meeting of Oct. 12, and that loaded anvils were often fired off to make a noise at political meetings; he knew that it had been proposed to hold a joint meeting on Oct. 12.

J. H. Stewart, colored, a school-teacher, was called, and corroborated the testimony of Lee as to the Rafting Creek meeting, the meeting on Oct. 12 and the fraudulent voting at the election with tissue tickets. On cross-examination he admitted that both he and Lee had made speeches at Rafting Creek without interruption, and that it was known before Oct. 12 that a Democratic meeting was to be held at Sumter on that day; the Democratic meeting was held at the depot, some distance from the Republican meeting; he heard no shots fired during the day; he heard that leading Democrats did their best to prevent a difficulty.

T. J. Coghlan, white, Republican, age 76, was called. He spoke at the Republican meeting on Oct. 12; he never recognized Hampton as Governor, and considered him an imbecile; after the meeting he called the Republicans together at the Court-house to keep them out of trouble; the Democrats threatened to kill him; some "Red Shirts" approached him and he drew his pistol and bade them keep off. The witness corroborated the testimony of Lee and Stewart as to the election.

At 4 P. M. the invitation of Collector Baldwin the Teller committee this afternoon visited the points of interest in Charleston Harbor on the revenue cutter Moccasin. The members disembarked at Fort Sumter, and attentively examined the plan and site of the national jettes now in process of construction, with which it was evident they were favorably impressed.

PENNSYLVANIA ADMINISTRATION.

A COMPLIMENT TO EX-GOV. HOYT—A WILD THEORY AS TO THE CAUSE OF THE DELAY IN APPOINTING THE NEW CABINET.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 23.—Gov. Hoyt to-day appointed ex-Gov. Hartranft to be Major-General of the National Guard. Upon the official announcement of the appointment in the Senate, that body went into executive session, and unanimously confirmed it. This is an unusual compliment, and must be gratifying to the distinguished soldier thus honored, as, under the rule, executive appointments must lie over, and a single objection would have prevented the suspension of the rule. Speaker Long to-day announced the standing committees of the House. Those of the Senate were announced yesterday, so that both branches are fully organized for the serious business of the session.

Gov. Hoyt has not yet announced the names of his Secretary of State and Att

dicted him in everything he said; I was called by Mr. Gibson.

Q.—Before you were examined, did Mr. Stenger—Witness (interrupting)—No, Sir, Mr. Stenger, never.

Q.—Please hear the question; did Mr. Stenger ask if what Dula was saying was true? A.—No, Sir; nobody did; of course, I knew it was true, although I contradicted it; I never knew anything of this business before I went on the stand; when I had been examined $450 was handed to me in a scrap of paper; I took it then, but returned it afterward to Mr. Gibson and Mr. Weber; I told them I was going to expose them, and Mr. Weber tried to "fix me" to go before the committee at Atlantic City, but I refused.

Q.—Your affidavit says that you were instructed by Mr. Stenger to report "not found" when you had any subpœnas to serve upon Republicans without A.—It was not Mr. Stenger, but Mr. Maddox; it is a mistake, and I altered it as soon as I saw it in the newspapers.

The witness then stated how, when acting as Sergeant-at-Arms of the committee, he had returned 12 or 13 subpœnas, with the report, "not found;" he did so on instructions from Mr. Maddox; in all these cases they were witnesses who were Republicans, or whom he was unable to "fix up" to testify as Maddox desired.

The witness was next examined with regard to the telegrams sent in his name to Carter and Gibson. Weber, he said, told him that Gibson and Maddox had promised him $10,000 in cash, and guaranteed that his alleged defalcation as Treasurer of the West Feliciana School Board should be squared. The telegrams in witness' name were signed by him for Weber, who promised to hold himself responsible for everything that occurred.

Q.—And yet you were going to expose him all over the country? A.—Yes; he knew what I could say before the committee, and thought that by getting me to write these telegrams he would get my silence; I do not know that they were satisfied about my making the statement that Gibson had bought me, but I know that neither Weber nor Maddox nor Gibson would dare to make an enemy of me; why, I could get $50 or $60 from them at any time; they kept me all the time and paid my board bills.

Q.—After signing these telegrams for Weber, asking for money, did you never send any similar requests for yourself? A.—No; I did not want anything; I had returned them $450 before that.

Q.—Were all the telegrams placed in the envelope with your affidavit? A.—All except one, which was from Gibson; he telegraphed that he was sure not to be forced into buying testimony by threats or blackmailing; this was in answer to a telegram from Weber calling him a thief and a scoundrel, and stating that he ought to be put in the Penitentiary.

Q.—Now, when did it strike you that you had been doing wrong by giving such evidence as that laid by you before this committee? A.—When Gov. Cox was examining me; he gave me a pretty close examination, and if he had kept on a bit longer he would have found it all out; that satisfied me that I should not do so on the stand any more.

Q.—Do you suppose you have been able to give perfectly satisfactory answers to Gov. Cox, you would not have come to that opinion? A.—Yes, Sir, I should; I saw that when on the stand it is very easy to tell the truth, but not very easy to stick to a lie.

Q.—Then Gov. Cox's testimony is true? A.—No, I think I kept even with him; you would not go on the stand and let anybody get the best of you, would you? [Laughter.] I think if a man goes on the stand to testify to anything, why, if he goes in he lying, he must lie right through; otherwise he should let it alone.

Q.—Now, if you wanted to expose this lying, why did you not write about it to somebody—to John Sherman, or anybody—instead of spending a month at New-Orleans trying to persuade Mr. Morris Marks to take your statement? A.—Well, Sir, I don't know; I say nothing but what is the truth; if I have done anything that is not straight, I should like it to be shown up; I have got as clear a conscience as any man around this table. [Laughter.]

Q.—Now, you began by telling Maddox and Carter that you had perjured yourself for them, and would not do it any more, and they discharged you. A.—I was discharged, but cannot say that was the reason.

Q.—And after that they paid you $25 to $50 to keep you still? A.—Yes, they did; they did not think that I would expose them after all.

Q.—You received $450 to swear to a lie, and thereupon you do the swearing but return the money. Then you tell them you are going to expose them. What do you get for that? A.—Nothing, Sir.

Q.—You do it for conscience sake. When you came here did you enter into negotiations with anybody as to being paid? A.—No, Sir; I have never thought of such a thing; I do not remember ever being in a gentleman's room and saying I was out of money; that the Republicans were playing with me, and that I was not to be played with unless something was done for me; that if they did not help me I should contradict my affidavit. No, Sir. The boot was on the other leg. Somebody came to me; that was Mr. Maddox; I have not received a cent since I came here, and have not complained about it.

Mr. Potter then cross-examined him upon the evidence tendered by the witness at New-Orleans, taking the questions almost seriatim as they stood, and requesting the witness to point out those which were untrue. A great part of his former evidence was declared by St. Martin to be entirely false, and given on instigation of Gibson and Maddox. This part of the examination was not concluded when Gen. Butler suggested that the examination should be adjourned. The remainder of the sitting was passed in secret session.

MANSLAUGHTER IN THE FOURTH DEGREE.

On the evening of Dec. 18 Frederick Feist and Philip Schlopp, both butchers, met in Schroder's beer-saloon, No. 133 Division-street, and drank pretty freely. Schlopp became annoyed at Feist's neglect in not asking him to join him in a drink, and asked if he was not to be treated. Feist made no reply, but finished his drink and left the place, returning to his work in the provision store at Nos. 135 and 137 Division-street. Thither he was followed by Schlopp, who, in his drunken rage, sought satisfaction for the insult which he supposed had been offered him. While Feist was engaged in scraping brands from a provision-barrel, Schlopp stole behind him and pushed him over. Feist recovered himself swiftly, and warned his assailant to desist. Schlopp declined to take the friendly advice, but staggered toward Feist as if about to strike him. Thereupon Feist struck him on the head with the sharp scraper which he held in his hand, felling him to the ground and inflicting a wound from the effects of which Schlopp subsequently died in the New-York Hospital. Feist was arrested, and was placed on trial for homicide by Assistant District Attorney Lyon, in General Sessions, yesterday. The jury found the guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree, with a recommendation to mercy, and Judge Gildersleeve, in view of the palliating circumstances in the case, imposed the mitigated penalty of one year in the Penitentiary.

PROF. NEWBERRY ON GOLD AND SILVER.

Prof. J. S. Newberry, of the School of Mines of Columbia College, delivered last evening, in Steinway Hall, the fifth lecture of the present course before the Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen. He took for his subject "Gold and Silver in the Past and Future," and pointed out the gold and silver districts of this continent upon a large canvas map. The Professor reviewed the history of gold and silver from time to time, and brought it down to the present, and gave much information regarding the various means of discovering the precious metals, and where they are found. He believed that gold and silver would not decrease, for new fields will undoubtedly be discovered in Africa which will replace those of this country when the latter have been worked out. After his lecture, Prof. Newberry gave some interesting magic-lantern views of gold mining in California. It was announced that the next lecture of the course will be delivered Feb. 6 in the same hall by William Allen Butler, who will speak on "Our Great Metropolis; its Growth, Mismanagement, and Needs." Tickets can be obtained from members of the society without charge.

CHARGED WITH FALSE PRETENSES.

Detectives Keirns and Ferris, of the Central Office, yesterday arrested William A. Ellis, who is charged with having swindled a leather firm in Texas out of $4,000 worth of hides by fraudulent representations. He obtained, it is alleged, by means of a forged order, the goods from Hollis & Abbot, commission merchants, of No. 110 Pearl-street, agents for the owners of the hides, who live in Dallas, Texas. The arrest was made on a dispatch from the Sheriff of Dallas, Texas, received by Superintendent Walling several days ago, which stated that Ellis had been indicted by the Grand Jury for false pretenses. Ellis was brought to the Central Office, where he was locked up. He sent for a lawyer, and was allowed to have a long interview with him. During the afternoon he was arraigned at the Tombs Police Court and remanded until to-morrow.

ASSAULT ON THE HIGH SEAS.

Antonio N. I. Perez and John Shaw were fellow-passengers on the steam-ship City of Rio de Janeiro, on the voyage from Brazil to this port, in December last. On Dec. 19 the steamer was lying in the harbor of St. Thomas, and Perez and Shaw concluded to visit the town while the ship was coaling and taking in cargo. They quarreled while ashore in respect to the payment of the fare of the negro boatman who took them from the ship to the jetty. On their return to the ship the quarrel was renewed, and Shaw says that Perez thrust an umbrella into his eye, causing serious injury to that organ, and likely to impair the other eye through sympathy. Yesterday Perez was arrested on a charge of assault on the high seas. He was taken before United States Commissioner Shields, who held him to bail in the sum of $500 to appear for examination.

MARINE NOTES.

Capt. Russell, of the schooner R. L. Russell, which arrived from Jacksonville yesterday, reports that at 9 o'clock Tuesday evening last he struck what was supposed to be a sunken wreck. He was then sailing in 10 fathoms of water, between Cape May and Cape Henlopen, but, although his vessel struck heavily, she was not materially injured.

The ship L. L. Sturgess, which arrived from London yesterday, passed the schooner Ada L. off Hatteras on Jan. 17. That vessel had lost her main boom, but was making the best of her way to the southward.

MURDER IN THE FOURTH WARD.

Harry Madden, a sailor, was instantly killed at 12 o'clock last night in the drinking-saloon No. 12 Oliver-street, by John Smith, the keeper of the place. Madden was quarreling just before he was killed. Smith was locked up in the Fourth Precinct Station-house.

A GLANCE OVER EUROPE.

THE BURNING QUESTIONS OF THE DAY.

BELOW THE SURFACE OF AFGHAN AFFAIRS—A FEW ERRORS CORRECTED—THE LITTLE TROUBLE IN TUNIS—VARIOUS VIEWS OF THE FRENCH SITUATION—AGITATIONS IN ITALY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 8, 1879.

My letters must of necessity be pieces of patch-work, as there is no coherence, even indirectly, between any of the questions now agitating the European world, whose barometer is the Stock Exchanges and the Paris Bourse. First in order comes Afghanistan, but as it is probable that this Old World will be henceforth indebted to American enterprise for all light upon the mysterious doings north of the Hindu Kush, I shall do little more than call attention to the fact of having ventured three months ago to express opinions of the situation absolutely identical with those ascribed by the *Herald's* correspondent to the Governor of Tashkend. The British press is indignant that Gen. Kaufman should presume even to hint at the possibility of a repulse of the Anglo-Indian forces, but forgets that, although it spends a vast deal of money on its reporters, these gentlemen may be prevented, either by staff regulations or by reasons of policy, in other words, by a natural desire to be on good terms at head-quarters, from telling the truth when this truth is not flattering to the national vanity; and that, among the strong contingent of literary Mamelukes, there is not one who is capable of appreciating the value, or even of describing intelligently, any military operation. The idea that important information might possibly be gleaned elsewhere than within the British lines was scouted by those who asserted that "all the fighting would be along the British front," not reflecting that to have a "British front" at all, there must be a corresponding "Afghan front," behind which events of extreme gravity might pass. Then, too, there was a false idea about Russia's unwillingness to allow communications to be forwarded through her channels, entirely ignoring the complaisance shown in Bulgaria, where long chronicles of Russian defeats, with all the ill-natured commentaries and prognostics of philo-Turkish reporters were never interfered with until one individual violated his pledge and brought down suspicion upon the entire clan. Nobody cares at St. Petersburg whether Afghanistan be or be not speedily conquered by the English, and Russia is not likely to raise a hand in favor of the fugitive Shere Ali, if so be that he is a fugitive. She has attained her object, which was simply the creation of a state of affairs such that, without spending a ruble or firing a shot, she has made it impossible for England to detach a single regiment of her Anglo-Indian Army to take part in any future conflict on European soil.

John Bull is slow in his awakening from his dreams, but, when he does find out a deception, he gives full vent to his wrath, first against those who caused, and then against those who have kept him in ignorance of, his disasters or his failures. Just now he can only nurse himself into the belief of victory upon the faith of official dispatches of the nature of that native officer's report announcing the utter collapse of Afghan resistance and the decomposition of the Afghan forces. But Yakoob Khan's arrival at Jalalabad was also officially proclaimed some weeks ago, although, since then, this distinguished foreigner has never been seen, either there or at any other British outpost. Official, too, were Lord Lytton's telegrams, reproduced in the Blue Book, when Gen. Abramoff was confounded with the Russian Envoy to Kabul, a mistake afterward corrected by the Viceroy, upon representations made from St. Petersburg. In short, the Anglo-Indian Government can get no direct information, and it is forced to rely upon "intelligent contrabands," who feel that, if they want to keep their employment and be well paid for it, they must try to please their employers by always bringing in good news and glad tidings of great joy to those who are heartily sick of the whole business. The Tashkend dispatch and some private information, which, if not obtained at the fountain head, is not altogether unworthy of credence, lead me to consider Major Gholam's communication as unusually inaccurate. The Ameer has not, it seems, been driven from his capital by any revolution, as was pretended, but has gone to Russia to solicit her protection, after releasing Yakoob Khan, for whose sequestration there no longer exists any pretext since the death of Shere Ali's favorite son, to whom he desired to leave the Afghan sceptre. And in the matter of the treasure said to be carried away, in one part of the dispatch, and to be still in Kabul, in another, the Viceroy's agent is contradictory, while he is altogether at sea about its value, which is known to be of 7 crons, not of 70 lacs, of rupees, just 10 times as great as has been officially stated, or, in our money, about $35,000,000; quite enough, if judiciously expended, to buy up every native soldier in the British ranks. However, it is quite unnecessary for me to continue to write about these Asiatic affairs, about which Americans, if at all interested therein, will be posted far better than any one here, until they have entirely passed into the domain of ancient history.

The Bey of Tunis manifests an intention to eat humble pie, and offers to send one of his Aides-de-Camp to Paris with explanations, but is informed that this satisfaction is insufficient, nothing being considered acceptable except excuses to the French Consul-General, the dismissal of three functionaries implicated in the trespass on M. De Sancy's property, and an international examination of the questions on which the Tunisian authorities and the aforesaid Sancy are at variance. The note to this effect communicated by M. Waddington is threatening, but, although two or three ironclads are anchored in the Tunisian harbor, or rather because they are anchored there, no powder will be burned on this occasion. This is not the first time that the Sancy concession has given trouble. It was originally granted to a kind of joint-stock company composed of the present titulary, Lieut. Bonaparte Wyse, a brother of the notorious Mme. De Solms, and one of our own countrywomen, Mrs. Lorillard Ronalds—whose success in the official world of 1867 was so brilliant. The first fruits of the enterprise—the establishment of a stud for crossing English and African breeds of horses—were very encouraging, but the partners quarreled on a question of administration, only settled in 1874 by a decision of the Supreme Court of Aix, which has jurisdiction in all cases arising from dispute between Frenchmen in the Barbary States and the Levant. Mrs. Ronalds and Count De Sancy were then confirmed in their rights for a term of 99 years, and, although columns have been written on the subject of the present aggressive interference, no one has even attempted to assign its cause.

Far more interesting is the question of the lately-decided Senatorial elections, about which the British press is disposed to be congratulatory, and the German press to be ominously silent. That across the channel people should be satisfied with a result in consequence of which there is not even a candidate in the country is quite natural, but there is much disappointment because the German colossus elects to be reticent until the foreign policy of the new régime and its possible influence upon German institutions shall have been developed. Only the *Gazette de l'Allemagne du Nord* deigns to express an opinion, adding to this what may be called by him who can and will read between the lines, a word of caution and advice. The French Republic is informed that it has reached its apogee, and that it may succeed in maintaining its position, provided its directing principles remain in conformity with the reserve and moderation lately professed by M. Gambetta, and that it bear in mind how much the consolidation of republican institutions owes to foreign benevolence. "Let us hope," continues the Berlin journal, "that this splendid victory won by the Republicans will not make them forget that the Empire did not keep its promises of peace, also set forth in its initial programme, and that the constant agitation concerning Alsace and Lorraine is beginning to retract attention at the imperial court, where the arrogant tone of certain articles in the *Moniteur* is not viewed with satisfaction." Of the commentaries of French journalism little can be said; all the so-called Liberal organs are fearful or triumphant, according to their coloring—the *Journal des Débats*, the *Temps*, and the *République Française* continuing to recommend only dignified exultation, while the *Rappel* and others of the same stamp are disposed to be insolently threatening to the vanquished, foreshadowing such general ostracism and such sweeping political reforms that descent upon people, if timorous, will commence to set their houses in order, so as to be able to take up their residence in foreign parts at 24 hours' notice. The Conservative papers differ widely in their utterances, and although these have no real influence on the masses, with whom alone now lies the solution of the coming "difficulties," it may be interesting to note that the *Français*, the *Gazette de France*, and the *Patrie* consider the 5th January as the "inauguration of an era of social disorder and anarchy," while the *Soleil*, the *Liberté*, the *Constitutionnel*, and the *Moniteur* content themselves with the reflection that the chosen candidates are not Extremists; that, perhaps, after all, life and property may not be in any imminent peril, and that, in any case, nothing can be done but watch and wait, until their adversaries, by mistakes and excesses, shall lose the confidence of the nation. This may, perchance, be a weary business, particularly as all parties, when in power, so write upon electors that an adverse vote is not readily obtained, and if the Republic ever should come to grief, its destroyers will be only the Republicans. The uncertainty of what will come afterward, if the Republic should fall, is her great safeguard, and may consolidate her institutions into a definite vitality, should her supporters not abuse their victory. Still, to consider the 10,000 votes polled on Sunday as a true gauge of the sympathies of 10,000,000 electors is going too far, when we remember that, since the imperial plebiscites, the nation has never been consulted as to its preferences for any particular form of government.

From letters received from Italy, I am inclined to think that the agitation in favor of the *provincie irredenti* is again showing symptoms of eruption, and may yet cause trouble with the Austrians, where not only is there no tenderness felt for their turbulent neighbors, but where now and then is heard a hint that, if one of the two powers has a claim to rectify its frontiers, it is rather the Austrian Empire than the Italian Monarchy. Yet this is only a kind of argument *ad nationem*, a defense by an offensive demonstration, as—with the prospect of another Bosnian campaign in the Spring, and the probabilities of a collocation with Russia in case there is less distant future—the impecunious Hapsburgs will not seek a quarrel, even with so insignificant an enemy as Italy. The danger, if there be any danger, is in the Peninsula, where the Right, under the leadership of King Humbert, may think it good policy to take the initiative of a revenge which has long been the darling project of the Garibaldi school of patriots. To fight for the Trent and the Tyrol would be a splendid safety-valve for the revolutionary element, but it might be risky, as it would entail a similar movement concerning Nice and Savoy, for which the Cabinets here has been in no hurry to whistle, alternately ever since their annexation to France. The treaty of Berlin is responsible for this outbreak in favor of *Italia irredenta*; the occupation of Bosnia and the Herzegovina was displeasing to the Italians, who were temporarily calmed by the assurances of their statesmen that it had only been assented to on certain conditions, and are now indignant because the only compensation offered them is a promise to give guarantees that Italian interests shall not suffer in the Mediterranean nor in the Ægean, whereas, unfortunately, according to the opinion of the Italians, the question of Salonica cannot be settled without their consent. They are disposed to sell this at as high a price as possible. It is, however, understood that England is not kindly disposed to Italy, in any solution of this kind, as an increase of Austrian influence in the old Turkish Provinces might interfere with her own supremacy in the East, where she proposes to keep a positive monopoly in everything commercial, political, and financial. And so we say whether the Oriental-Roumelia difficulty is or is not shortly to be settled. One day the telegraph informs us that the Russians are rapidly evacuating their positions, and on the morrow we learn that they will not budge until Podgoritza be given up to the Montenegrins. As to Turkey, no one knows, and no one cares except Mr. Waddington, who suggested that the frontiers ever be rectified, as no one has the slightest sympathy for either the Greeks or their Mussulman neighbors, but every one wishes that the Areopagus of Berlin were not so much like the Imperial Chambers at the time of the Diet of Westphalia, whose decisions, although supreme, could never find executors.

I think this exhausts my budget of "burning questions," as the press calls them, and that there is nothing left to tell except the renewed adjournment of the lottery drawing, now more or less fixed for the 26th of January, when it is supposed some more sufficiently familiar with the wheels and cylinders, with which the Minister and consorts play every morning for an hour or two, perhaps to see if fraud be possible. Tickets, as I prophesied, have declined in value, and yesterday overstocked speculators sold below par.

FAST TIME IN SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 23.—The second day's meeting of the club was very largely attended, and the time in all the races was remarkably fast. The time made in the second heat of the first race is the best on record over this track. The first race—Bonaventure Stake, for 4-year olds, mile heats, entrance $25, $200 added by the club—had three starters. The first heat was won by Bergamot, Speculation second, Captain Erhard third. Time—1:48¾. The second heat was won by Bergamot—with Erhard second and Speculation third—in 1:45¼. The second race, a mile dash, was a fast one. Four started, Egypt winning by a neck—Lucia, Bell second, Governor Hampton third, Leroy fourth. Time—1:46¼. The third race, mile heats, with five entries, but only four started, Bill Dillon being withdrawn on account of not being in condition to run. The first heat was won by Little Reb, with Jim Bell a good second, Hattie F. third, Rappahannock fourth. Time—1:47. In the second heat, a splendid start was had and faster time made than in the first heat, Little Reb coming in first, Jim Bell second, Rappahannock third, Hattie F. fourth. Time—1:46¾. The races will close on Saturday.

MRS. OOBB'S NEW WITNESS.

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., Jan. 23.—Mrs. Albert T. Baker, of this place, to-day stated to a representative of the New-London *Telegram* that, in the last of February or first of March, 1878, Charles H. Cobb, Jr., confidentially told her that he was in the habit of taking an arsenical preparation which a friend, who was a druggist, had prescribed for him. He added that Kate, his wife, did not know he was taking it; if she did know it, it would worry her to death. The friend referred to is believed to be Wesley Bishop, who was formerly a drug clerk. Mr. Fisher, of counsel for Mrs. Cobb, received a similar statement from Mrs. Baker, and will make it one of the means for securing a new trial.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A CORRESPONDENT.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 23.—Horace L. Hyde, brother of William Hyde, managing editor of the St. Louis *Republican*, was run over by a railroad train on the Missouri Pacific Road, near Bonnet's Mill, this morning and instantly killed. Mr. Hyde was a well-known newspaper reporter, and has been connected with most of the journals of this city at different times during several years past. He was the only regular newspaper correspondent with the Yellow Fever Relief Commission on the steamer Chambers, down the Mississippi River, last Summer.

BURIAL OF GEORGE S. HILLARD.

BOSTON, Jan. 23.—The funeral of Hon. George S. Hillard took place from the Church of Our Saviour, (Episcopal,) at Longwood, at 1 o'clock this afternoon. There was a large attendance of friends and relatives. The pall-bearers were Judge Lowell, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, Dr. Henry J. Bowditch, Hon. Peleg W. Chandler, Hon. Henry W. Paine, Hon. Leverett Saltonstall, Hon. Amos A. Lawrence, and J. Henry Hill, of Worcester. The remains were carried to Mount Auburn.

BAYARD TAYLOR'S BEQUESTS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23.—The will of the late Bayard Taylor has just been admitted to probate in Chester County. He names John J. Pinkerton and Charles B. Lamborn as Executors. He bequeaths the sword of Schiller, presented to him by William Makepeace Thackeray, to be deposited in Schiller's house in Germany among the other relics of the poet. He leaves his unpublished writings to his wife and George H. Boker, President of the Union League of this city.

FINANCES OF MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 23.—The Auditor has made his annual report on the State finances. The total estimated expenditures are $4,315,650; estimated revenues, $3,999,257 79; estimated deficit, $316,392 21. This is the smallest deficit reported since 1861. The outstanding loans represent $20,495,464 in sterling and $12,525,000 in bonds. The funded debt is as follows: Jan. 1, 1876, $33,220,464; Jan. 1, 1879, $33,020,464; decrease in 1878, $200,000.

FORT MCKENNEY, Jan. 23.—Private Ringer, Company D, Ninth Infantry, was shot and killed by a drunken soldier of the same company on Jan. 16.

THE MID-AIR RAILROADS.

RAPID TRANSIT ON THE EAST SIDE.

COMPLAINTS AND GRIEVANCES AGAINST THE NEW-YORK ELEVATED ROAD—A RESOLUTION IN FAVOR OF THE SECOND-AVENUE LINE.

A meeting of the People's Association of the Twenty-first Assembly District was held last evening in Parepa Hall, Eighty-sixth-street and Third-avenue, for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee appointed at the meeting held two weeks ago to wait upon the officers of the New-York Elevated Railroad Company, in reference to the grievances and complaints of citizens as to its management. H. C. Robinson, Chairman of the committee, read a long report, in which he said that the committee had waited upon the officers of the road and suggested to them the importance of regularity in running trains, and that a large portion of the crowding at the stations arose from its absence; also, the enlargement of the platforms of the cars, the placing of a man to open the rear gate of all trains as they came to the stations, and the feasibility of having passengers enter at the head of the car and leave at the rear, thereby shortening the time consumed in egress and ingress. The committee say they dwelt strongly on the relief to be obtained by transferring the Grand Central passengers at Forty-second-street, thus making the Forty-second-street trains through trains, and the necessity of having heavier engines, so that the steep grades could be overcome more rapidly, and the starting from the stations quickened. They also suggested the desirability of five-cent fares for a longer time morning and evening, together with the absolute necessity for more frequent trains. The Superintendent and Vice-President, they say, went over their suggestions carefully, and in reply said that the irregularity of trains was owing to insufficient terminal facilities, and the width of the platforms is limited by the width of the doors. They admitted the advantages of stronger engines, and said that their new ones would be 2,000 pounds heavier than those now in use. They have carefully considered the subject of running short trains to Forty-second-street, and decided that it was not feasible to do so. They had, however, consented to accept the box system of collecting tickets, to put a third ear on the Forty-second-street train, and give through passengers an opportunity to transfer at Thirty-fourth-street, thus increasing the carrying capacity of every third train one-third, and to that extent relieve the pressure. The subject of intermediate trains from Eighty-fourth, Fifty-ninth, and Forty-second streets was under consideration, and a plan was being elaborated to test the advantages of such a system. The trains will, the officers say, be put upon the road as soon as possible.

In conclusion, the committee say that, while they are willing that the company shall be liberally remunerated for their outlay, they demand that in their love of gain they shall not maintain a policy of economy which would deny to the public that accommodation and convenience which the Legislature intended to give. They therefore demand, first, that regularity of trains must be established, even if a Superintendent shall be necessary at each end of the line; second, that Forty-second-street train must be enlarged and made available for through passengers, even if it be necessary to discontinue the use of the street to the Grand Central Depot; third, more trains during the hours of low fares; and, fourth, as the New-York Elevated Road cannot carry all the passengers on the East Side, the speedy completion of the Metropolitan Road on Second-avenue.

An animated discussion followed the reading of the report. Mr. Andrew Powell urged the importance of 5-cent fares day and night, from the Battery to Harlem, and Mr. H. C. Robinson contended that the question of fares was of minor importance. What is most wanted is a Superintendent who can start trains enough to carry all the passengers who want to ride. At present, when persons get on the platform at Eighty-fourth-street, they did not know whether they were destined to wait for a train five minutes or half an hour. He did not believe there was another railroad between here and San Francisco that would suffer such irregularity in the running of trains as the New-York Elevated had done. In his opinion, the demand should be for regular trains, clean, warm cars, and politic, obliging employees.

After further discussion, the report was adopted unanimously, after which Mr. Robinson introduced a preamble and series of resolutions, asking the Legislature not to pass the bill introduced into the Legislature by Assemblyman Eidman, of the Twenty-first District of this City, prohibiting the construction of an elevated railroad east of Third-avenue. Another long discussion followed, which was opened by Mr. Miller, who thought property ought not to be taken without compensation. Mr. H. P. Allen contended that the question of compensation for damages was one which could not be computed, and that if such a principle was attempted it would prevent all public improvements in the future. Besides, property was not taken. Mr. H. P. Brooks and Mr. H. C. Robinson followed in the same strain, after which the resolutions were adopted. Mr. Powell then stated a committee appointed to wait upon the officers of the New-York Elevated Road and ask an extension of half an hour or an hour, night and morning, for 5-cent fares. Instead of putting the question, however, the Chairman declared the meeting adjourned.

A BLOCKADE ON THIRD-AVENUE.

As engine No. 63 on the New-York Elevated Railway was on its way down Third-avenue yesterday morning, shortly before 11 o'clock, one of the valves of the cylinder on the right side of the locomotive gave way. The train, consisting of three cars, was then approaching the Fourteenth-street station, and ran by its own momentum to the station and was stopped to take on and let off passengers. The engineer then started the engine again, and for a few minutes there was a fearful twisting of the train, as the machinery of but one side of the locomotive was in working order. The absurd experiment of trying to run a train with 50 passengers on board with a broken engine, was then abandoned. The next train following came up, and the next foolish experiment was to compel this last engine to push the forward train with the broken engine and pull its own train, but this also was found impracticable, owing to the lightness of the locomotive. Some 20 minutes were thus lost, and then attempts were made to repair the broken engine on the track. Meantime the down track, nearly as far back as Forty-second-street, was occupied by trains which had run up but were unable to proceed. When the engineer in charge of engine No. 68 announced that it would take at least 20 minutes longer to fix the valve so that the train could be moved, many of the passengers, who had engagements on time down town, were obliged to descend to the station and take the Third-avenue horse cars to continue their journey. It was upward of half an hour before the train could be moved, and meantime there were hundreds of passengers on the trains that were imbedded between stations who could not get to the street from the track, and were obliged to wait over until the whole line was moved. Passengers who desired to go further down town, on leaving the Fourteenth-street station, asked for the return of their fares and offered to surrender their tickets, but the company's agent refused to return the fares on any tickets not purchased at that station.

THE NINTH-AVENUE ROAD.

The General Term of the Supreme Court was occupied yesterday by an action in which both sides were appellants. It was the suit of Frederick P. James against James A. Cowing and the New-York Elevated Railroad Company for the recovery of $22,500, the face value of 45 first mortgage bonds of the defunct West Side Elevated Patent Railway Company. Mr. Cowing, the plaintiff says, was the Trustee of the mortgage, which was for $1,000,000. There was also a small second mortgage on the property of the railway company. The corporation in a third time became involved in debt, and negotiated a third mortgage for $250,000 with John F. Tracy, David Dows, E. W. Dunham, William S. Woodward, and William L. Scott. Cowing also became Trustee of this mortgage, which, the complaint alleges, was taken up by persons with whom he was in collusion. It was foreclosed, and the road was sold to the newly-formed New-York Elevated Railroad Company for $230,000, or $20,000 less than the mortgage, and subject to the prior mortgages. Subsequently the first mortgage, in which the plaintiff, James, was interested, was sold, and the road was bought in on account of the mortgage bondholders, by the defendant Cowing, for $750,000. Shortly afterward, it is alleged, Cowing, without proper authority, sold out the entire interest of these bondholders for $100,000 to the New-York Elevated Railroad Company. From the results of this sale each bondholder was entitled to receive about $49 for each $500 bond. The plaintiff refused to accept such a dividend, and brought suit against Cowing and the New-York Elevated Railroad Company, claiming that there had been collusion between them, as was indicated by the fact that Cowing became Secretary and Treasurer of the defendant corporation. James also claimed that Cowing was responsible, because it was his duty to have held the property bought in under the foreclosure of the first mortgage to await the formation of a new company by the bondholders; that he was not authorized to sell the property, and that his action in selling amounted to a wrongful conversion of it.

The case was tried in 1876, before Judge Larremore, at Special Term. Judgment was then given against Cowing for $22,500, but the company was relieved from liability. An appeal was taken by Cowing first, and then by James, who objects to having the New-York Elevated Railway relieved from liability. Decision was reserved.

A QUIET DAY AT TRENTON.

TRENTON, Jan. 23.—The Assembly sat for a short time this morning, and then adjourned for the week. The Senate finished its labors yesterday. The only matter of any interest brought to the notice of the House was a bill for the abolition of shoe-making in the State Prison. The committee heard argument on Wednesday evening, and yesterday reported the bill for further action by the House. It will be on the House calendar next Tuesday, and will probably provoke a warm discussion. It is understood yesterday that the repeal of what is known as the Students' bill is a movement toward wiping from the statute books one of the smallest of the partisan acts of the last Legislature. The bill was specially designed to disfranchise the students in the colleges at New-Brunswick and Princeton, because they voted the Republican ticket. The repeal was passed by a vote of 37 to 21.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Thomas Jasper & Co.'s elevator at Quincy, Ill., was burned Wednesday night. The loss is estimated at $12,000, on which there is no insurance. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin.

The Irvine Mill, in St. Paul, Minn., having two runs of stone, was burned yesterday morning. The loss is about $10,000 on the mill and $1,500 on wheat. Insurance on all the property, $6,900.

A fire at St. Joseph, Mich., last night, destroyed Wells & Co.'s store-house and a large stock of baskets. The loss is estimated at $6,000; insured for $4,500.

Emerson & Stevens' scythe manufactory at West Waterville, Me., was burned last night. The loss is $20,000; insurance, $10,000.

POPULATION OF FRANCE.

It appears from the French population tables drawn up from the returns of the census of December, 1876, that the foreigners resident in France numbered 801,700 persons, thus forming 2.17 per cent. of the total population. In 1851 the proportion was 1.06 per cent., and in 1861, 1.33 per cent. Of these 801,700 foreigners, 374,500 were Belgians, 66,500 Germans, 165,000 Italians, 62,500 Spaniards, 50,000 Swiss, and 30,000 English. The most striking fact shown by the tables is the relatively great number of adults in France and the small number of children. Whereas in England children under 15 years of age form about 36 per cent. of the population, and persons of above 15 years 63 per cent., in France the former number only 29 per cent. and the latter 71 per cent. The figures are as follows: Under 15 years, 10,008,900; from 15 to 60, 22,527,000; and over 60, 4,361,000. As regards the occupations of the French people, 18,968,000, or 53 per cent., are engaged in agriculture; 9,274,000, or 26 per cent., in manufacturing and similar industries; 3,837,000, or 14 per cent., in trade; 1,231,000, or 4 per cent., in liberal professions; 2,150,000 being of no occupation. Of the agricultural population, 10,620,000 cultivate their own property; 5,708,000 are farmers, (*fermiers*,) and 2,639,000 are laborers and gardeners. Of those engaged in other industries, 3,133,000 are devoted to manufacturing. The numbers of those engaged in the liberal professions are as follows: Public worship, 267,500; public instruction, 222,600; law, 148,900; medicine, 141,800; art and science, 90,600.

WEST VIRGINIA DENYING CERTIFICATES.

WHEELING, West Va., Jan. 23.—The following resolution passed the West Virginia Senate today, and will doubtless pass the House:

Whereas, There have been put upon the market so-called West Virginia certificates, purporting to represent the indebtedness of this State to the Commonwealth of Virginia, therefore be it

Resolved, By the Legislature of West Virginia, that no such certificates have been issued by authority of this State, nor is the State in any manner liable for payment thereof, nor does it in any wise recognize such certificates.

The explanation of this action is that in 1871 Virginia compromised with her creditors by assuming two-thirds of her then existing indebtedness, and for the remainder issued these certificates, which were to become payable after she had a settlement with West Virginia, which settlement she has never had. The States differ radically as to the proper basis of settlement, West Virginia contending that she owes little or nothing, and Virginia claiming that she owes the amount of these certificates, about $15,000,000.

SITTING BULL'S DESIRE FOR PEACE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—Gen. Sheridan, a day or two ago, received a dispatch from Gen. Terry in regard to Sitting Bull, and embodying a report sent in by Col. Wood, post commandant at Fort Bennett. Col. Wood reported having held an interview with two Indians, Black Wolf and Fox, who had been dispatched as emissaries from the camp of the Indians. These two messengers said there was a very large encampment of Sioux on the American side of the line, on Mo Moon Creek. Which is four day's ride from Fort Peck. Black Wolf and Fox report that a large council of Indians was held there the day before their departure, at which it was decided to send runners to the different agencies to ascertain if peace could be concluded. They returned. The messengers represent that Sitting Bull is especially outspoken in favor of peace. Gen. Sheridan expects fuller particulars in a few day.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET EXCITED.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Jan. 23.—A panic took place in the stock market here to-day. Bank of Montreal and Consolidated Bank stock fell 6 and 7 per cent. respectively from yesterday's prices. The decline in the latter stock was caused by the reported failure of one of the Directors of the local Board of Toronto. The feverish state of the market was reported. The financial troubles in England cause the depression. The panic in the Bank of Montreal stock, it is said, was caused by a rumor of complications or anticipated failure in one of the maritime provinces. Other stocks were less or more affected, but the authorities of the banks principally affected assert that there is no reason for a decline in their stocks.

ARKANSAS TASTE IN PORTRAITS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 23.—In the Senate, to-day, a resolution to remove the portraits of Grant and Lincoln, and substitute therefor those of Jackson and Lee, was defeated by a vote of 18 to 9. Two ballots for United States Senator were taken the day before, and resulting as follows: Walker, 44; Johnson, 35; Bell, 19; Baxter, 17; scattering, 8. Necessary to a choice, 62.

FIGHTING ABOUT A MURDERER.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 23.—Advices from Frenchburg reports that trouble is feared between the friends of Barnes, who is imprisoned for the murder of a man named Stevens, and the Sheriff's posse. In the event that a release is attempted a fight will occur. The Governor has been appealed to.

THE ARLINGTON SUIT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—At Alexandria, Va., to-day, the taking of evidence in the Arlington case was continued in the United States Circuit Court. The testimony referred to the sale of the estate under the direct tax law; the occupancy of the premises by United States forces and negroes, and to the Tax Commission.

BENEFIT OF A SECOND TRIAL.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 23.—The jury this afternoon in the case of Russell Wheeler, indicted for the murder of Thomas Henderer, returned a verdict of acquittal, on the ground of justifiable homicide. This was his second trial. On the

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION—Jan. 23.

SUMMARY.

In the Senate, Mr. Burnside reported, without amendment, the bill appropriating $250,000 for the education of the blind, and it was placed on the calendar. The Conference Committee on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill made a report, which was adopted, and the bill passed. Mr. Edmunds withdrew his motion, made yesterday, to take up his resolutions regarding the validity of the last three constitutional amendments, and the consideration of the bill amending the patent laws was resumed. After several amendments had been acted upon, the bill was passed. The Army Appropriation bill was then taken up, so that it might be the unfinished business on Friday. The bill appropriating $60,000 for transporting coin and bullion, with several amendments for paying miscellaneous expenses, was passed, and the Senate then went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

In the House, the conference report on the Consular and Diplomatic bill was agreed to. Mr. Cox reported the Census bill, and Mr. Blount the Post Office Appropriation bill. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill applying the proceeds of the public lands to the education of the people. Mr. Goode advocated and explained the bill. It was vigorously opposed by several Democrats, while some Republicans spoke in its favor. After a sharp debate, the committee rose without taking action, and Mr. Hewitt reported the Army Appropriation bill. The House then took a recess till 7:30 P. M. At the evening session the bill classifying mail matter was discussed, but no action was taken.

SENATE.

NAVAL LEGISLATION.

Mr. Sargent, of California, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute, the House bill to abolish the volunteer Navy of the United States. Placed on the calendar.

He also reported, from the same committee, the Senate bill appropriating money for the payment of bounty to the officers and men of Flag-officer Farragut's fleet, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations. It was so ordered.

NEW BILLS.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Matthews, of Ohio—A bill to incorporate the American Ocean Cable and Telegraph Land Wire Association, of Philadelphia, the right of way and privilege to lay, land, and operate submarine telegraph cables on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States, and to establish telegraphic communication between the United States, Europe, and Asia. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. Allison, of Iowa, (by request)—Granting the right of way and depot grounds to the Sioux City and Pembina Railroad Company through the public lands of the United States, from Beloit, Iowa, to the Missouri River, in the Territory of Dakota, at or near the mouth of White River. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. Windom, of Minnesota, the Senate insisted upon its amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill, and a committee of conference was ordered. Messrs. Windom, Allison, and Hamlin were appointed conferees on the part of the Senate.

THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

Mr. Buensides, of Rhode Island, from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported, without amendment, the House bill to promote the education of the blind. Placed on the calendar. It appropriates $50,000 as a perpetual fund for the purpose of aiding the education of the blind in the United States, through the American Printing-house for the Blind. The Secretary of the Treasury is to hold the fund in trust, invest it in the bonds of the United States bonds, and pay over the interest to the institution named, to be expended in making embossed books for the blind and tangible apparatus for their instruction. No part of the income from the bonds shall be expended in the erection or leasing of buildings.

THE TENTH CENSUS.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, from the Special Committee on the Census, reported a bill to provide for taking the tenth and subsequent censuses. Placed on the calendar. Mr. Morrill gave notice that he would call it up for consideration on Tuesday next after the morning hour.

THE CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC BILL.

Mr. Windom, of Minnesota, from the Conference Committee on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, submitted a report, and in explanation thereof said the bill as it passed the House appropriated $1,045,735. The Senate added $82,100, making a total of $1,127,835. The amendments of the Senate were all agreed to in conference with amendments striking out from the bill the following items: For Charges d'Affaires *ad interim* and diplomatic officers abroad, $20,000; and for diplomatic and consular officers, $40,000, to be used in the discretion of the President, $20,000; leaving the total amount appropriated by the bill as agreed to, $1,087,835, an increase over the bill for the present fiscal year of $10,200. The increase is made up of the following additions: Four additional Secretaries of Legations at Great Britain, France, and Germany, $2,000 each—$6,000; for a clerk to the Legation at Spain, $1,200; for revising and editing consular regulations, $2,000.

The report was agreed to and the bill passed.

THE LATE REPRESENTATIVE DOUGLASS.

The resolutions of the House announcing the death of Hon. Beverly Douglass were received by the Senate, and Mr. Johnston, of Virginia, announced that he would call them up at an early day.

THE PROPOSED TERRITORY OF PEMBINA.

Mr. Saunders, of Nebraska, gave notice that on Wednesday next he would call up the bill to establish the Territory of Pembina.

ANOTHER WAR CLAIM.

The Senate then proceeded to consider bills on the calendar, and discussed at some length the bill for the relief of Warren Mitchell, which authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to pay him $125,692 22, being the proceeds of cotton taken from Mitchell at Savannah, Ga., which proceeds were ordered to be paid into the Treasury. No vote having been reached at 1:30 P. M., it was laid aside.

MR. EDMUNDS' RESOLUTIONS.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the unfinished business, being the bill to amend the Patent laws, the pending question being on the motion of Mr. Edmunds, submitted yesterday, to lay aside the Patent bill and take up the resolutions submitted by him on the 7th inst., declaring the validity of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution.

Mr. Edmunds said he found by the vote of last night that a majority of the Senate was adverse to considering his resolutions, and it was useless to waste the time of the Senate; therefore he withdrew his motion to take them up.

THE PATENT BILL.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the bill to amend the Patent laws.

Mr. Windom submitted an amendment that "in any suit brought in any court now having jurisdiction in patent cases for an alleged infringement of any patented article, where it shall appear that the defendant purchased the same in good faith from the manufacturer thereof, or from a person or firm engaged in the sale of such articles, application therefor, and supplied the same for and to his own use and not for sale, nor for making a product for sale, if the plaintiff shall recover a judgment for merely nominal damages, the court shall adjudge that he pay all the costs of the suit, and that the plaintiff shall not recover the sum of $20 or over, the court shall adjudge him to pay his own costs, unless it shall also appear that the defendant at the time of such purchase, manufacture, or practical application had knowledge or actual notice of the existence of such patent.

Mr. Wadleigh, of New-Hampshire, submitted an amendment to that of Mr. Windom, as follows:

"Provided that nothing contained in this section shall apply to articles manufactured outside of the United States."

Agreed to.

The amendment of Mr. Windom, as amended by Mr. Wadleigh, was then agreed to.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

THE ARMY REORGANIZATION BILL.

Mr. Burnside moved to take up the bill reported from the joint select committee to reorganize the Army, and said if the bill should be taken up to-day he would consent to its being laid aside informally, that it might come up as the unfinished business to-morrow.

The motion of Mr. Burnside was agreed to without a division, and the Army bill was laid aside, with the understanding that it would come up as the unfinished business to-morrow.

THE RELIEF OF WARREN MITCHELL.

The Senate then proceeded to consider bills on the calendar.

Mr. McCreery, of Kentucky, moved to postpone the pending and the order of business, and take up the bill for the relief of Warren Mitchell. Agreed to—yeas 25, nays 22.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

Pending discussion on the Mitchell bill, Mr. Windom moved to lay aside the bill informally, and take up the House bill appropriating $60,000 to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to carry out the provisions of section 254 of the Revised Statutes in regard to the expenses of transporting coin and bullion, and $40,000 for miscellaneous expenses of the House. The amendments of the committee appropriating $10,000 to be applied to defraying expenses in such investigations or inquiries as have been or may be ordered by the Senate during the Forty-fifth Congress; $232 67 for the Army Reorganization Commission, and $953 60 for the committee to inquire into the expediency of transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department, were agreed to. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

The Senate, at 3:40 P. M., on motion of Mr. Edmunds, went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened, at 3:50 P. M., adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

JUDICIARY REPORT.

On motion of Mr. Knott, of Kentucky, a session was ordered for to-morrow night, for the consideration of reports from the Judiciary Committee.

THE CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC BILL.

Mr. Singleton, of Mississippi, submitted the report of the Conference Committee on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. He stated that the bill was exactly the same as the law passed last session, with the exception that the present bill retained the Second Secretary of Legation at Paris, Berlin, and London. The report was agreed to.

THE CENSUS BILL.

Mr. Cox, of New-York, Chairman of the Committee on the Census, reported a bill for taking the Federal census. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

Mr. Ryan, of Kansas, from the same committee, submitted the views of the minority. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

THE POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. Blount, of Georgia, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Post Office Appropriation bill. Referred to the Committee of the Whole, and made the special order for Saturday next.

THE EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE.

Mr. Goode, of Virginia, moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the bill applying the proceeds of the public lands to the education of the people. Agreed to—yeas 126, nays 106. The affirmative vote was cast by the Democrats, and the negative by the Republicans, who desired to have a morning hour in order that the debate begun yesterday by Mr. Bragg, of Wisconsin, and Mr. Ellis, of Louisiana, should be continued.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, in the chair,) on the bill to apply the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to the education of the people. It provides that the net proceeds of the sales shall be forever set apart for the education of the people, and apportioned to the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia upon the basis of the population of such States between the ages of 5 and 21, provided that after five years one-half, and after 10 years the whole, of said net proceeds shall be set apart as an educational fund, which shall be invested in United States bonds bearing not less than 4 per cent. interest, the interest on such fund only to be applied as above. Jeremiah M. Wilson, Haviland, Ill.; Samuel Lyon, Earlsville, Ill.; Seneca D. Chapin, White Hall, Ill.; John B. Miller, Anna, Ill.; F. H. Bates, Rimhurst, Ill.; William M. Oraddick, Knoxville, Iowa; S. A. Moore, Centreville, Iowa; Thomas Emery, Lemara, Iowa; O. P. R. Williamson, Grand Island, Neb.; Warren P. Hunt, Lewiston, Idaho; E. S. Nettleton, South Pueblo, Col.; H. Lueders, Lake City, Col.; D. B. Bradley, El Moro, Col.; A. T. Fleetwood, Sioux Falls, Dakota Territory; E. A. Grant, Fargo, Dakota Territory; John J. Sykes, Grass Valley, Cal.

Mr. Goode explained the provisions of the bill, saying there were millions of millions of acres of public lands, but remembering how much of it had been squandered by grants to railroad companies, it was evident that the time must come when there would no longer be any public domain to bring revenue to the Government.

Mr. Frye, of Maine, inquired if there was anything in the bill which would compel the fund to be applied in the Southern States to the education of the colored race.

Mr. Goode replied that there was no disposition in any Southern State to discriminate in any way between white and colored children.

Mr. Keifer, of Ohio, inquired if Mr. Goode would admit of an amendment forbidding any such discrimination.

Mr. Goode replied that he would, unless the gentleman wanted to establish mixed schools. He was willing to make it as plain as human language could make it that this fund was to be dedicated to the free education of all children, both white and colored, but he would oppose every proposition to establish mixed schools, because that would be alike ruinous to the white and the colored race.

Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, opposed the bill. Public education must be fostered and built up by the States, otherwise the General Government might give and give, but there would be no prosperous public school system. The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Goode] counted upon obtaining millions for this fund. He [Mr. Dunnell] would undertake to say that in 10 years thousands instead of millions would cover all the returns from this application. The receipts from that source were rapidly lessening, and at the end of five years there would be substantially nothing left to go into the school fund, and the amount distributed up to that time would be a mere laughter and applause.

Mr. Patterson, of Colorado, agreed with Mr. Dunnell that the proceeds from the sale of lands was rapidly decreasing. If it was the intention that a State could never have the opportunity of constructing great works for the improvement of the arid lands within its boundaries, a hundred years from to-day the same vast extent of desert domain would be met with in going from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, a monument to the ignorance, the want of foresight, and the lack of humanity of the American Congress.

Mr. Townsend, of New-York, opposed the bill. He had been educated in the good old-fashioned school of Democracy that believed that the business of education belonged to the State, and that every State had a right to do as it pleased, as it minded to. [Laughter.] It passed all human patience to stand by and see a calm, adroit, and oily proposition to rob the loyal States out of their interest in the public lands. They were to be tricked and rigged out of their interest. He was not ready for that and it did not put him in a good humor. [Laughter.]

Mr. Loring, of Massachusetts, congratulated himself on being able to advocate a measure in the interest of education and in entire accordance with the policy of the country from the day the Pilgrim Fathers landed up to the present time.

Mr. Monroe, of Ohio, said he had voted to go into committee on this bill and against taking up the war claims because he was in favor of this bill and was opposed to the war claims. While he admitted that the first responsibility as to schools rested with the several States, he still contended that the General Government had some responsibility in the matter and should do something in the way of aiding education.

The time fixed for general debate having expired, the House proceeded to consider the bill by sections for amendment.

Mr. Reagan, of Texas, moved to amend the proviso in the first section, which provides that it shall not limit or affect the right of any State to grant the public domain or interfere with granting bounty lands, by adding the words: "Or grants in aid of public improvements." He explained and advocated the amendment, indicating that it might be necessary to grant lands for a competing railroad across the continent.

Mr. Harrison, of Illinois, opposed the amendment, declaring that one of the doctrines of the Democratic Party was not to approve of any such improvement of that kind, either in money or in lands.

Mr. Keifer, of Ohio, congratulated the Democratic Party on having reached a principle laid down for it by the gentleman from Illinois, [Mr. Harrison.] One of the last acts of the last Democratic President (and he trusted that he would be forever the last) (laughter) had been to veto a grant of land to an agrarian in principle. The Homestead law had been passed by a Republican Congress, and been signed by Abraham Lincoln, a Republican President. Under that law there had been 384,848 homestead entries, covering an area exceeding that of Scotland, England, and Wales. That had been the policy of the Republican Party in respect to the public lands, and it had been carried out in spite of the policy of the Democratic Party of old. He now congratulated the Democratic Party on having been educated by the Republican Party up to the point of being in favor of homesteads. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. Eden, of Illinois, offered as a substitute for Mr. Reagan's amendment, an amendment providing that all public lands which have been granted by Congress to aid in the construction of railroad and telegraph lines, which have not been completed and which have lapsed by reason of failure to complete such railroad and telegraph lines within the time limited, are hereby declared forfeited to the United States.

Mr. Cain, of South Carolina, spoke in favor of the bill. The education of his race was very important. A nation should raise its citizens above superstition and crime. He proceeded to quote statistics to show that the number of illiterate colored persons in the South was much smaller than that of white persons. Education was necessary all over the nation, especially in Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina.

Mr. Wright, of Pennsylvania, declared his belief that not only did every inch of the public domain belong to the people, but also that famine should be provided for before the erection of school-houses. The attention of Congress should be fixed upon a single point, and that was the relief of the suffering millions. [Applause in the galleries.] He would not agree that a dollar should be taken from the National Treasury for any purpose however, long as there were hungry men, women, and children thronging the streets. "Our penitentiaries," he continued, "aye, Sir, our mad-houses, are full. In the State of Pennsylvania to-day there are 5,000 persons confined in lunatic asylums. [Significant laughter.] What took them there but starvation? Want and starvation fill our penitentiaries and our alms-houses, and yet you talk about taking money from the National Treasury to build up institutions of learning. You may laugh about the lunatics in Pennsylvania if you please, but perhaps if a few of you were there [meaning in lunatic asylums] you would be in better places than you are in here." [Laughter.]

Mr. White, of Pennsylvania—What part of the State are these lunatics in?

A member—In the Kiskiminitas section. [Laughter.]

The committee rose without acting on the amendment.

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Mr. Hewitt, of New-York, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Army Appropriation bill, and said he would call it up for consideration after the Post Office Appropriation bill was disposed of.

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The House then, at 4:30, took a recess until 7:30.

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THE MAIL CLASSIFICATION BILL.

At 7:30 the House (Mr. Carlisle, of Kentucky, in the Chair) took up for consideration the bill for the classification of mail matter, and to regulate rates of postage thereon.

Mr. Waddell, of North Carolina, Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Roads explained the provisions of the bill. It divided mail matter into four classes—first, written matter; second, periodical publications, under registration; third, miscellaneous printed matter; and fourth, merchandise; and made the rates of postage uniform on all periodicals, whether daily, weekly, monthly, or quarterly. The bill was satisfactory to the publishers of the country.

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THE EAST SIDE ROAD AGAIN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The letter of "J. C. F." in defense of the New-York Elevated Railroad, printed in yesterday's Times, is scarcely such a statement in rebuttal of those of his illustrious predecessors as will tend to change public opinion in favor of that much-abused structure. "J. C. F." seems to forget that the privileges and franchises enjoyed by that corporation, in which he takes so much interest, differ materially from the purchased and independent shop and stock in trade of the money-getting merchant. These privileges and franchises are the gift of the people through their legislative representatives, and for the powers granted a return is due, which the people have a right to demand as a condition precedent. This corporation must be a good deal more than a dividend-making concern in order to retain the powers and rights already conferred, or they may be legally transferred to some more competent and responsible successor. The "gold-leaf and extravagance of a rival corporation" are enviously referred to by "J. C. F.," but some of both were anticipated, and might reasonably be expected, by those who find it more convenient to patronize the vehicles of the New-York Elevated Railroad Company, which are no improvement upon, and are no more comfortable than, the long-complained-of Third-avenue street car. The seats are measured off in most contemptible dimensions, and may be supposed to bear some relative proportion to the breadth of intellect of this parsimonious corporation's executive management. The cars are uninviting generally, and thus far have not been kept in a cleanly condition, a matter which in Summer should be looked after by the Board of Health.

As for heat, that is a matter of preference; the company might at least put one or two judiciously-warmed cars on each train for those who prefer them. With the thermometer at zero, a person with a few shares of the company's stock in his pocket (even watered stock) is about the only one who can make up his mind that these crowded cars are both comfortable and healthful. Proper ventilation is not an impossibility, even with some heat. If what we are to have in the way of conveniently-run trains is not to be measured by what we have had, why all right; but the terminal facilities should have been thought of before, by a company which has been running trains up Greenwich-street and Ninth-avenue for several years, and which has appropriated to its own use as much of the public Battery Park as it deemed necessary for side tracks and switches. As the writer has not been a complainant heretofore, it may be of interest to mention that taking a company's rapid transit ticket at Sixty-seventh-street, a few days ago, for which was paid 10 cents, to carry him to Hanover-square, 12 minutes were quietly passed waiting for a southward-bound train, which, when taken, was found to go no further than Franklin-square. Getting off again at Twenty-third-street, 20 minutes of waiting were added to the other 12, several trains coming along in the meantime, none of which had been carried out in spite of the policy of the Democratic Party of old. He now congratulated the Democratic Party on having been educated by the Republican Party up to the point of being in favor of homesteads. (Laughter and applause.)

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To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The letter of "J. C. F." in defense of the New-York Elevated Railroad, printed in yesterday's Times, is scarcely such a statement in rebuttal of those of his illustrious predecessors as will tend to change public opinion in favor of that much-abused structure. "J. C. F." seems to forget that the privileges and franchises enjoyed by that corporation, in which he takes so much interest, differ materially from the purchased and independent shop and stock in trade of the money-getting merchant. These privileges and franchises are the gift of the people through their legislative representatives, and for the powers granted a return is due, which the people have a right to demand as a condition precedent. This corporation must be a good deal more than a dividend-making concern in order to retain the powers and rights already conferred, or they may be legally transferred to some more competent and responsible successor. The "gold-leaf and extravagance of a rival corporation" are enviously referred to by "J. C. F.," but some of both were anticipated, and might reasonably be expected, by those who find it more convenient to patronize the vehicles of the New-York Elevated Railroad Company, which are no improvement upon, and are no more comfortable than, the long-complained-of Third-avenue street car. The seats are measured off in most contemptible dimensions, and may be supposed to bear some relative proportion to the breadth of intellect of this parsimonious corporation's executive management. The cars are uninviting generally, and thus far have not been kept in a cleanly condition, a matter which in Summer should be looked after by the Board of Health.

As for heat, that is a matter of preference; the company might at least put one or two judiciously-warmed cars on each train for those who prefer them. With the thermometer at zero, a person with a few shares of the company's stock in his pocket (even watered stock) is about the only one who can make up his mind that these crowded cars are both comfortable and healthful. Proper ventilation is not an impossibility, even with some heat. If what we are to have in the way of conveniently-run trains is not to be measured by what we have had, why all right; but the terminal facilities should have been thought of before, by a company which has been running trains up Greenwich-street and Ninth-avenue for several years, and which has appropriated to its own use as much of the public Battery Park as it deemed necessary for side tracks and switches. As the writer has not been a complainant heretofore, it may be of interest to mention that taking a company's rapid transit ticket at Sixty-seventh-street, a few days ago, for which was paid 10 cents, to carry him to Hanover-square, 12 minutes were quietly passed waiting for a southward-bound train, which, when taken, was found to go no further than Franklin-square. Getting off again at Twenty-third-street, 20 minutes of waiting were added to the other 12, several trains coming along in the meantime, none of which had been carried out in spite of the policy of the Democratic Party of old. He now congratulated the Democratic Party on having been educated by the Republican Party up to the point of being in favor of homesteads. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. Eden, of Illinois, offered as a substitute for Mr. Reagan's amendment, an amendment providing that all public lands which have been granted by Congress to aid in the construction of railroad and telegraph lines, which have not been completed and which have lapsed by reason of failure to complete such railroad and telegraph lines within the time limited, are hereby declared forfeited to the United States.

Mr. Cain, of South Carolina, spoke in favor of the bill. The education of his race was very important. A nation should raise its citizens above superstition and crime. He proceeded to quote statistics to show that the number of illiterate colored persons in the South was much smaller than that of white persons. Education was necessary all over the nation, especially in Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina.

Mr. Wright, of Pennsylvania, declared his belief that not only did every inch of the public domain belong to the people, but also that famine should be provided for before the erection of school-houses. The attention of Congress should be fixed upon a single point, and that was the relief of the suffering millions. [Applause in the galleries.] He would not agree that a dollar should be taken from the National Treasury for any purpose however, long as there were hungry men, women, and children thronging the streets. "Our penitentiaries," he continued, "aye, Sir, our mad-houses, are full. In the State of Pennsylvania to-day there are 5,000 persons confined in lunatic asylums. [Significant laughter.] What took them there but starvation? Want and starvation fill our penitentiaries and our alms-houses, and yet you talk about taking money from the National Treasury to build up institutions of learning. You may laugh about the lunatics in Pennsylvania if you please, but perhaps if a few of you were there [meaning in lunatic asylums] you would be in better places than you are in here." [Laughter.]

Mr. White, of Pennsylvania—What part of the State are these lunatics in?

A member—In the Kiskiminitas section. [Laughter.]

The committee rose without acting on the amendment.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. Hewitt, of New-York, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Army Appropriation bill, and said he would call it up for consideration after the Post Office Appropriation bill was disposed of.

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY.

Mr. Cox, of New-York, introduced a bill to regulate commerce between the United States and Canada, and to provide for reciprocal navigation. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The House then, at 4:30, took a recess until 7:30.

EVENING SESSION.

THE MAIL CLASSIFICATION BILL.

At 7:30 the House (Mr. Carlisle, of Kentucky, in the Chair) took up for consideration the bill for the classification of mail matter, and to regulate rates of postage thereon.

Mr. Waddell, of North Carolina, Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Roads explained the provisions of the bill. It divided mail matter into four classes—first, written matter; second, periodical publications, under registration; third, miscellaneous printed matter; and fourth, merchandise; and made the rates of postage uniform on all periodicals, whether daily, weekly, monthly, or quarterly. The bill was satisfactory to the publishers of the country.

Mr. Ramer, of Rhode Island, moved to reduce postage on letters weighing half an ounce to 2 cents, and argued in advocacy of the reduction. Rejected.

Mr. Blount, of Georgia, moved to strike out of the sixth section, regulating registration, a clause allowing the proprietor of a publication, which is refused registration to apply to the District Court for a mandamus to compel the Postmaster to grant such registration. Rejected.

Mr. Spriggs, of Illinois, moved to strike out the whole section on the ground that it was establishing a censorship over the press.

Mr. Blount replied that the Postmaster-General had the same proprietor now; that there was no censorship in it, but merely a question of administration.

Mr. Waddell, of North Carolina, Chairman of the committee, remarked that the bill had the approval of all the legitimate publishers of the country, but it was being "talked to death by chin-music," and he therefore moved the previous question.

The motion was agreed to, and the House, at 10 P. M., adjourned

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations: Henry O. Beatty, to be Register of the Land Office at Sacramento, Cal.; William G. Thompson, of Iowa, to be Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho; Peter Mantor, to be Register of the the Land Office at Bismarck, Dakota Territory; William Gibson, of Pennsylvania, to be Lieutenant-Commander in the Navy, in accordance with the act of Dec. 12, 1878.

Postmasters.—Mrs. Agnes Houston, Thompsonville, Conn.; Charles St. John, Jr., Port Jervis, N. Y.; J. D. White, Greensborough, N. C.; Wiley A. Walker, Winston, N. C.; James H. Goss, Union Court-house, S. C.; Alonzo Webster, Orangeburg, S. C.; E. W. Boone, Newberry Court-house, S. C.; Frederick Ball, Lagrange, Ga.; Mrs. [M. E. Henry, Decatur, Ala.; [Robert Stewart, Macon, Miss.; John B. Deason, Brookhaven, Miss.; Frank M. Goar, Tupelo, Miss.; C. B. Sabin, Galveston, Texas; A. G. Wilcox, Rockdale, Texas; August B. Palm, Round Rock, Texas; Charles H. Oldford, Hearne, Texas; Charles Kirkinbarger, Bonham, Texas; A. B. Norton, Dallas, Texas; F. S. Goodson, Bellevue, Ohio; Thomas N. Robertson, Brasil, Ind.; John C. Eiler, Muncie, Ind.; Samuel B. Wheeler, Monticello, Ind.; Dallas Eaton, Highland, Ill.; Asa H. Pratt, Kew

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BOARDING AND LODGING—Seventh Page—5th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Fifth Page—6th col.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—Seventh Page—1st col.
CITY ITEMS—Fifth Page—6th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—Seventh Page—1st col.
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 24, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Carmen.
WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Ours.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Banker's Daughter.
PARK THEATRE.—Dot.
BROADWAY THEATRE.—Our Boys.
NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Ben. McCullough.
STANDARD THEATRE.—H. M. S. Pinafore.
THEATRE COMIQUE.—Vaudeville.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—Dr. Clyde.
THE AQUARIUM.—Afternoon and Evening.
SAN FRANCISCO HALL.—Love's Endurance.
CHICKERING HALL.—At 11 A.M.—Lecture.
MASONIC HALL.—Tom Thumb Troupe. Matinée.
COOPER INSTITUTE.—Billiard Tournament.
STEINWAY HALL.—Concert.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12 00
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum	2 50
The Weekly Times, per annum	1 00

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for this region to-day, partly cloudy weather, winds shifting to easterly and southerly, and during the day rising temperature and falling barometer.

The Potter committee resolved yesterday to receive from Gen. Butler all the cipher dispatches in his possession, to make a complete inventory of them, to have them photo-lithographed for the use of the committee, and deciphered according to "the best knowledge, skill, and ability" of an expert to be chosen by the committee. It was also resolved to give Mr. Tilden the opportunity demanded for him by Mr. Hewitt of facing his accuser before a competent tribunal, and to allow Mr. Tilden to be represented by counsel, "in the same manner and under the same limitations as a person arraigned under the resolution authorizing this committee." S. H. St. Martin, late Deputy Marshal of Donaldsonville, La., was permitted to testify concerning his celebrated affidavit, and gave the committee some valuable information about the theory and practice of lying, by which he was so much relieved that he informed his examiners that he had as clear a conscience as any man around the table.

The discussion in the Chamber of Commerce yesterday as to the proper method of ascertaining the value on which duties on imports should be assessed was spirited and able. The special committee, of which Mr. Jackson S. Schultz is Chairman, reported in favor of duties, principally *ad valorem*, and of assessing these duties on the "home value," that is, the wholesale price at auction for cash. No formal bill was submitted, but the committee reported the general principle, the Chairman explained it, and suggestions were asked from merchants and importers as to the details of its application. The speech of Mr. Schultz will be found extremely interesting. It is certain that the vexations and injuries to business arising from our present methods are extremely embarrassing and even oppressive, and it is quite proper that suggestions for their improvement should come from such a body as the Chamber of Commerce. The proposed system would unquestionably require a better organized and more skillful civil service than we now possess for its successful application; but that is a recommendation rather than otherwise. It would be disgraceful if we should adhere to a bad system on the confessed ground that we could not furnish a good enough service to administer a better one.

Mr. Skinner, of Jefferson, promises to be one of the most active and fearless reformers of the present Assembly. His well-directed attack upon the waste of public money on the petty officers of the House was a highly creditable example of conscientious regard for public interests, while the bill for the abolition of the Insurance Department shows his possession of the right sort of independence. His proposed constitutional amendment for the institution of biennial legislative sessions will tend still further to elevate him in the estimation of the people, who, in this as in other States, are heartily sick of too much law-making. The kind of reception which such an amendment would meet with at the polls is hardly doubtful, and now that it has been thus early brought before the Legislature, it is to be hoped that its author will lose no opportunity of pressing it on the possibly unwilling attention of his colleagues.

The rivalry in pointing the way to retrenchment in the cost of Municipal administration in New-York is being actively sustained in the Assembly. Mr. Brooks' resolution as to the exorbitant cost of the inferior courts of the City has been supplemented by Mr. Varnum's resolution relating to the extravagance of the entire Judiciary system. Dr. Hayes' resolution proposing a graduated reduction of salaries above $1,200 has been put in a more comprehensive shape by Mr. Strahan's announced intention to introduce at an early day "a bill to enable and compel the authorities of the City of New-York to practice greater economy in the matter of expenditures for all departments, boards, courts, and commissions." It is to be hoped that the bill will be forthcoming at a very early day, and that its character will be as thorough as the announcement in regard to it would lead us to expect. If Mr. Strahan can show the people of this City, as he readily may, how $2,000,000 a year can be saved on the tax-levy, he will be regarded as a public benefactor.

Tax-payers will not be so much interested in that part of the report of the State Capitol Commissioners which gives the cost of the work as far as it is done, as in that portion which shows how much it will cost to finish the building. Nevertheless, it is upon the basis of the money lately expended that we are to calculate how much more will be needed. The building, as a whole, has cost too much. To be sure, it is not such a monument of extravagance and dishonesty as our own Court-house, nor is it so difficult to figure up the amount expended upon it as it is in the case of the Capitol at Washington. Last year, the State Commissioners estimated that the building, finished according to their plans, could be built and furnished for $5,198,625. They now report that the finished portion, which contains two of the three great rooms, one-half the heating apparatus, five of the seven elevators, one-half of the plumbing, all of the drainage and water-supply, &c., has cost, with materials on hand, $1,274,227. Therefore, they argue that they have kept the work within the bounds of their estimate; and they say that the additional sum of $4,200,000 will complete and furnish the building. This seems a great deal of money. But, since we have nearly finished the work, and nobody doubts the honesty and ability of the present Commissioners, it seems that there is nothing left for us but to go on to the end.

THE EDMUNDS RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Edmunds' withdrawal of his resolutions will not disappoint the country nor entail serious loss upon the Republican cause. Having discovered that the prevailing sense of the party was adverse to their consideration, only one course was open to him. Unsophisticated minds will probably think that, on a subject so delicate and yet so important, the proper plan would have been to ascertain the judgment of Republican Senators before taking the step now hastily abandoned. It is hardly wise or seemly on the part of an individual, however eminent, to force upon a party, as a basis of policy, his own views on a question about which Republicans honestly differ; and he has no right to complain if, as a result of his injudicious action, he be obliged to "eat the leek" with more publicity than is pleasant to a sensitive nature. Mr. Edmunds blundered, and he now pays the penalty.

The time may not be distant when it will be the duty of the Republican Party to revise and enlarge its policy with regard to the questions growing out of the political condition of the freedmen and the measures required to protect the ballot in the Southern States. When this time comes, something more practical will be needed than the recital of a series of abstractions by which Mr. Edmunds proposed to test the judgment of the Senate. There might be a unanimous declaration respecting the validity of the constitutional amendments without in any degree bettering the prospect for their enforcement in States controlled by the Southern Democrats. Meanwhile, however, it must be admitted that neither in nor out of Congress is Republican opinion educated up to the point at which a demand for further legislation is likely to become imperative. Mr. Edmunds assumed that this point had been reached. His proposal that the Judiciary Committee should be instructed to report a bill for the protection of rights acquired under the amendments, presupposed a condition of Republican opinion which does not exist. As to certain material facts connected with the Southern elections there is, among Republicans, little or no difference of opinion. But there are wide differences as to the means to be employed for the prevention of the frauds and outrages which in at least two States rendered the elections worse than a mockery.

Indeed, the merit of Mr. Blaine's motion for an inquiry arose out of its adaptation to this condition of affairs. The Vermont Senator took it for granted that everything is ripe for further legislation. The Maine Senator more correctly interpreted Northern sentiment when he assumed certain alleged facts as a reason for investigating thoroughly the circumstances connected with the Southern elections in question. Even on this safe ground party action was not easily obtained. Unworthy personal jealousies, doubtless, had much to do with the indifference encountered by Mr. Blaine, and with the lack of earnestness which delayed the organization of the committee. But it must also be admitted that the disinclination to reopen the Southern question in any shape exists among Republicans to an extent which so clear-headed a man as Mr. Edmunds should not have overlooked. How far this feeling will yield to the results of the investigation now going on in Louisiana we shall know in due season. The fragments of testimony that have been received add little to our knowledge, though confirming general impressions previously received; and of the tone and sagacity of the committee we cannot form an opinion. For political purposes, the treatment of facts is as important as the facts themselves, as the melancholy fate of Mr. Boutwell's Mississippi report proves. And it is certain that in the present temper of the Republican Party, only the judicious handling of conclusive evidence will reconcile the party to a revival of the Southern controversy, or contribute to the growth of a demand for fresh legislation directed against the Democracy in the Southern States.

Indirectly, Mr. Edmunds' resolutions have aided in the crystallization of opinion on the controverted points of this question. Doubts may be entertained with reference to facts, and with reference to the expediency of making them the groundwork of a party programme. But when principles are at stake, doubt disappears; expediency is overshadowed by duty. Now, the sole redeeming effect of Mr. Edmunds' effort is seen in the broad line which it has brought to light as between the Republican and Democratic Parties. The vague phrases employed by the Democratic Senators to hide their position, touching the constitutional amendments, are dropped when they come to the principles which underlie the relations of States to the Federal power, and determine the nature of the authority which regulates the exercise of the franchise and guards the freedom and integrity of elections. Without robbing the States of an atom of the power conferred on them by the Constitution, Republicans will not yield the vital principle of the Union, or surrender the safeguards of rights acquired as consequences of the war. So far as these matters are concerned, the Republican policy can undergo no change. It is not dependent on Mr. Blaine's inquiry or Mr. Edmunds' resolutions. The Democratic position is now equally well defined. Pretenses hitherto employed to mitigate the odiousness of principles that culminated in rebellion, are at last discarded. Compelled in some specific way to meet the Edmunds resolutions, the Democratic Senators have promulgated, as their party's policy, an undiluted version of the old State rights doctrine. With the resolutions presented by Mr. Morgan on record, their party cannot escape the responsibility involved in its revival of nullification, and its bold reassertion of the Southern pretensions which led to the war.

THE PENSION ARREARS BILL.

The diversity in the estimates made by experts, or those who should be experts, of the amount of money which the pension arrearage law will take from the Treasury is extraordinary. But the same diversity occurred when the measure was acted upon last year, and the year before, and nobody has since thought it worth while, apparently, to make more accurate calculations. The Congressmen who had charge of the bill in the two houses fixed the probable amount called for at about $18,000,000. It is said that Pension Office authorities raise that to $33,000,000 at present, with enough more in the future to carry the total above $50,000,000. Mr. Sherman's estimate is reported to be about $100,000,000. Three years ago the Pension Commissioner computed the arrearage at about $13,500,000; but it has increased greatly since.

The existing law on the subject is section 15 of the act of 1873; and it declares that all pensions granted for death, wounds, or disease received in the service since March 4, 1861, shall begin at the date of the death or of the discharge from the service, "or from the termination of the right of the party having prior title to such pension"—*provided* that the application for the pension was, or shall be, filed with the Commissioner within five years after the right thereto accrued; otherwise, the pension is to begin at the date of filing the last evidence necessary to establish it. The bill now passed by both houses of Congress simply removes this five years' limitation clause or proviso.

So much for what the bill is. One of the best arguments in its favor was that in some cases soldiers who received disabilities in the service held back, through a commendable motive of pride or of patriotism, from applying for a pension until after the five years' limit had expired; and that then they asked a pension because the hard times or misfortunes drove them to do it. Hence it was urged with much force that the honorable feeling which prompted this delay should not work to their disadvantage. In other cases, the carelessness of the young soldier may have led him to refrain from looking after his pecuniary rights until the statute period had run against him. In still other cases, the degree of disability, especially from disease, which would entitle the claimant to relief, might not have developed itself until after the five years had passed, and yet be traceable to the injury received in service. In still other cases, ignorance that a valid claim existed, or a shrinking from going through the claim agent machinery, and, above all, inability to get at the required evidence, may have caused the delay. Still another argument attacked the five years' limitation as one that never had any basis of reason; for it must be admitted that, if intended to guard against frauds in trumping up pretended wounds or diseases, the real point for meeting this danger is not on arrears of pension, but on granting a pension at all. If the evidence is not satisfactory, the pension must not be given; if it is satisfactory, why not allow the pension to accrue from the time the injury was received? Finally, it is argued that if the discrimination in the law of 1873 is unjust, the amount of money required for righting it ought not to stand in the way, in view of the vastly greater amounts already paid and to be paid for pensions.

Against this measure it has been urged that, even admitting that the right to a pension is a contract right instead of a gratuity, the power and duty of Congress to prescribe some limitation of time in regard to applications, and to effectuate it by discriminations, have never until of late been disputed. In fact, we find that in 1862, under the first pension, there was a one-year limitation—the date being fixed at discharge, but if the application was delayed a year, then the pension "shall commence on the day of the filing of the application." In 1864 we find this limit extended to three years; and in 1873 the five years' limit was fixed upon, without, apparently, any question of its liberality and equity. It is urged that during this long interval, such restrictions operated as a kind of notice to claimants, and that subsequent claimants could hardly complain of injustice. Besides, it appears from the records that an enormous majority of the cases now to be affected by the bill have been those of applications perfected since 1873; and at this point comes in the question how far they have been multiplied by the industry of claim agents, purchasing the accruing benefit for small amounts—a branch of the subject, however, which we need not discuss. Still another argument, which caused almost all the debate in the Senate on the day the bill was passed, is that the new measure may, in some cases, give a pension for years during which disabilities were not developed or suspected, and that for such intervening time pensions are not designed. Finally, it was argued that so large a sum should not be taken out of the Treasury on a revocation of conditions long ago imposed.

But, after all, the strongest practical argument in favor of the measure was, doubtless, that it was "a soldier bill"; for on no other ground can we account for a bill appropriating so much money sweeping the House by storm, and the Senate by a vote of 44 to 4; while to this same peculiarity we must, doubtless, ascribe the prolonged deliberation of Mr. Hayes and his Cabinet, as to whether the bill should be signed or vetoed. Meanwhile, the not very abstruse and yet somewhat important calculation, whether the measure is likely to call for eighteen millions, or three or five times eighteen millions, still keeps modestly in the background.

ABORTIVE PROJECTS IN CONGRESS.

It seems that members of Congress learn little by experience or observation regarding the limitations imposed by a short session. It is perfectly well known that, with the exception of the period of the war, when legislation was absolutely necessary, very few measures of importance, other than the appropriation bills, have ever been carried through at the second session of a Congress. In the first place, the total number of working days in the session cannot exceed 80. From these must be deducted a fortnight for the holiday recess, and, with the interruptions which invariably occur, the available time is reduced to not more than ten weeks. Yet, year after year, members and committees force upon the two bodies of Congress propositions literally by the thousand. Congress has during the present session sat somewhat less than six weeks, yet there have been introduced in the House nearly a thousand bills, and in the Senate nearly one-fourth that number, in all about 1,200 bills, and the process still goes on. In the two houses, the bills of the present Congress number very nearly 8,000.

Among these proposed bills some are of general importance, on which much time is expended, for the most part, for nothing. Thus, an elaborate examination has been made into the question of the sugar duties. The Treasury Department, after a pretty thorough investigation, made certain definite recommendations. The Committee of Ways and Means of the House took the business in hand, and heard many witnesses, at considerable expense, and occupying a great deal of time. It is now announced that nothing will come of it. The committee cannot agree on any measure, and if they could, it is extremely improbable that anything they should recommend could obtain the approval of the House. The same committee has had before it the subject of free ships. It has gone through the same process, and with the same result. A good deal of time has been devoted to hearing arguments and taking "testimony," as it is curiously called. It is not probable that we shall ever have the benefit of a report on either question, or of the publication of the testimony. A measure has also been set on foot to regulate inter-State commerce, a subject of sufficient importance, certainly, and one which has attracted a great deal of attention. Hearing is now being given to the representatives of the various railroad lines to be affected by the bill; but it is certain that no legislation will follow, and probably no report will be made.

On the other hand, in the Senate, by the greatest promptness and energy on the part of Mr. Edmunds, having the advantage of previous consideration of the subject by his committee, a bill has been passed providing a partial remedy for the confusion which exists regarding the counting of the Electoral votes. But the bill is opposed in the House; a counter-proposition, of the most extreme and remarkable character, has been brought forward, and it is not likely that any bill whatever will become a law. Such measures as are completed in the meantime are rushed through with indecent haste, no sufficient time is allowed for mature deliberation, and millions are wasted for want of method and responsibility in legislation. Congress, beset with innumerable projects, does very little thoroughly, and does nothing at all in regard to the great body of bills which are submitted to it.

It would be a great deal better for the country if the attention of Congress could be confined during the short session to the appropriation bills, and to the uncompleted work of the preceding session. Of course, no hard and fast rule could be embodied either in the Constitution or in the statutes regulating this matter, but a little practical common sense on the part of members would go a great way toward settling the difficulty. If they would refrain from crowding the files of the two houses with propositions for which there is no earthly hope of even consideration, to say nothing of favorable action, time would be left to do with reasonable leisure and thoroughness the work that must be done. But so long as the great majority of Congressmen guide their conduct, not by the public interests, but by what they think will render them popular in their limited constituencies, we are not likely to see much improvement. At present things are going from bad to worse at each short session.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS WANTED.

Before the withdrawal of the German Parliamentary Discipline bill, it was noted in Germany, with some surprise, that the measure had created more excitement outside of Germany than at home. The provisions of that bill did seem obnoxious to a stranger, and especially to Americans, accustomed as we are to the utmost freedom of debate. But it is always easier for people to become inflamed by the misfortunes of remote nations than to be moved by circumstances nearer home. It is a demonstrable proposition that good Americans pass more sleepless nights and anxious days on account of the Anti-Socialist laws of Germany than even the Germans do. We can imagine one of our excellent Communists shaking a sleepy German by the shoulder and crying, "Wake up, there! Don't you know that you are a victim of the most crushing tyranny on earth?" The victim of tyranny smiles drowsily and takes another mug of beer. No, he does not know that he is persecuted and downtrodden. Sometimes his good-natured, stolid face beams with a ray of intelligence when his voluble French friend shows him the malevolent oppression of the Kaiser, but, on the whole, he is content to let his friends do his swearing and relieve his mind for him. And it must be admitted that his friends very much enjoy doing it.

The defenders of human liberty throughout the world held a meeting at Chickering Hall the other night, in which German despotism was very severely handled. If the Kaiser or that bad man, Bismarck, could have heard what was said about them, they would undoubtedly have felt, as Warren Hastings did on a certain occasion, that they were the basest criminals on the earth. There was a painful lack of Germans. The meeting was arranged for the purpose of giving naturalized Germans an opportunity to ventilate their wrongs; but, in the language of the Chairman, Mr. John Swinton, of the editorial staff of our brilliant contemporary, the New-York *Sun*, "the Germans had decamped." Not one was to be found. Vainly the Chairman rapped his knuckles on the stand and demanded to know if there were any down-trodden Germans in the hall who would like to ascend the platform and recite their wrongs. Not a down-trodden responded. It was proposed to send out agents with lassoes and compel some fugitive German Socialist to come in, just as the good fathers of the California mission were used to lasso Indians who were to be baptized into the faith. Where was the use, moaned the Chairman, of organizing a meeting of German Socialists to denounce German Anti-Socialist laws, if the German Socialists would not attend? The meeting in this respect was a failure. "They had crawled out of it," said the disappointed Chairman, although he had understood that they were "the most voluble nation on the face of the earth."

The failure of the German-American Socialists to rise to the emergency is one of the most discouraging signs of the times. In consequence of the laudable efforts of the Socialists in Germany to reduce the number of crowned heads, by means of shot-guns and other weapons, this peaceful and patriotic class is outrageously persecuted. Men who have gone out gunning for Emperors have actually been put to death; and such a popular prejudice has been created against sportsmen of this variety that the relatives of one of them changed their names in order to disguise their relationship to the unsuccessful marksman. When it was discovered that certain Socialist societies were preparing to kill Emperors, Princes, and other imperial vermin, stringent laws were enacted against them, and these oppressed people were notified that they must not interfere with business of the crowned heads. A thrill of indignation ran along the cable under the briny depths of the Atlantic, and Mr. Justus Schwab called an impromptu meeting of exiled patriots at his lager-beer shop. It was numerously attended. A great deal of beer was drank, and the resolutions of the assemblage took the shape of 5-cent nickels, which flowed into Schwab's money-drawer like the leaves of Vallambross. There was no lager at Chickering Hall the other night. Neither were there any German Socialists.

Why this lukewarmness? Why do not the heart-broken exiles of despotism rise up and denounce the tyrannical laws of "the man of blood and iron"? Is it possible that the German-Americans are so sleek and comfortable in their republican American homes that they do not care for their persecuted brethren beyond the sea? Is it possible that they do not know that king-killing, like poaching, is declared unlawful, and that a Socialist who takes aim at a paltry Emperor is actually arrested and tried as if he were an ignominious chicken-stealer? These are the facts, and yet, strange to say, our German Socialist friends stolidly drink their lager while Swinton, Citizen Deury, and the seedy young man with eye-glasses combine to blister Bismarck and make things hot for the crowned heads. It is a bad sign when victims of tyranny do not know when they are victims of tyranny. It is lamentable that Americans and Bohemians should be compelled to manage the denouncing business, while those who are most interested (or should be) in this attempt to make tyranny tremble placidly look on and smile. But Germany is a great way off, and even the thunder-tones of the Chickering Hall meeting must roll over the heads of many abuses nearer home before the bad old Kaiser will hear them. Unless our fellow-countrymen can secure a few real victims to assist in the next protest against German imperialism they had better take up some native-born grievance. It is a pity to waste so much useful sympathy on a foreign country which does not seem to want it.

One of the most remarkable productions of the late George S. Hillard was a lecture delivered in his thirty-eighth year on the "Connection between Geography and History." This was the first presentation in the Republic of the principles of comparative physical geography, afterward unfolded by Guyot in his work. "The Earth and Man," made up from a course of lectures given in Boston. Hillard's "Life of Captain John Smith," after it had appeared in Sparks' "American Biography," was republished in England without the author's name, as a native performance. In early life he was regarded, no doubt justly, as far superior, intellectually, to Charles Sumner, whose law partner he temporarily was, and he would probably have achieved much more in politics, had he possessed Sumner's excessive industry and adhesiveness of purpose. Although he had been six years a paralytic, he retained full mental vigor and all his wonted cheerfulness to the last. Allusion has been made in some of the newspapers to his domestic unhappiness. His marriage was a most striking instance of temperamental incompatibility. Both he and his wife were amiable, estimable, and affectionate, but totally devoid of sympathy one with the other. They could no more coalesce than oil and water; and yet each made a heroic struggle during 40 years to this end. They separated only two years ago, their common friends having decided that separation was the best thing, as the author's growing ailment rendered any lack of spiritual or mental concord too serious to be longer endured. The ill-assorted couple had great respect for one another; but any approach to harmony was simply impossible. In the first years of their marriage they had a son, and his loss was an affliction from which the father never entirely recovered. It very rarely happens that so excellent and admirable a man and woman as Mr. and Mrs. Hillard have been hopelessly prevented, by radical differences of constitution and disposition, from making one another happy.

Germans of a statistical turn are letting in a considerable amount of uncomfortable light upon the social condition of those who live in their capital city. Every one knows that Berlin is a town of hasty creation. From a quiet, well-ordered place, it has within a few years expanded into a great, bustling metropolis. But, though there has been a gain in size, it cannot be said that the city has increased proportionately in other desirable respects; on the contrary, the augmentation of human want and misery seems to have outstripped the growth in population. Take one curious change, that is, the increase in the number of those who live on third stories. In 1861 they were only 3½ per cent. of the population, while in 1871 the proportion had risen to 8½ per cent., and since that time the increase has been gradual, though slow. Every year the ratio of citizens of Berlin who live in cellars grows larger, while the number of those who pass through the rigors of a North German Winter without a fire or stove in their rooms is terribly large. Besides this, it is estimated that one-eighth of the entire population is composed of men and women who are little better than tramps, living from hand to mouth, and only working when forced to do so. Perhaps these facts may account for the rapid spread in Berlin of Socialism, as this is a theory wonderfully attractive to those who have nothing to lose by any change.

The bitter jest recently leveled at the great champion of French Republicanism, by changing the pharse "*Vous m'embêtez*" (you bore me) into "*Vous me Gambettez*," is a fair illustration of the well-known saying that the enemies of a French politician always aim at coupling him with some ridiculous association. Indeed, the party warfare of France, for generations past, has been chiefly waged by means of those nicknames in which her people excel. One of Louis XV.'s upstart favorites was actually driven from Paris by the mockery which converted his newly-acquired title of La Vandière into "L'Avant-hier," (the day before yesterday.) The deadliest of the countless hostile epithets applied to Marie Antoinette was that of "La Boulangère," (the bakeress,) which kept alive the absurd calumny that she had withdrawn a quantity of grain from the public stores, in order to sell it for her own benefit. The fate of the Directory of 1795 was sealed the moment France began to speak contemptuously of its members as "Les Avocats," (the lawyers.) The massacre of the 4th of December was needed to efface the nickname of "Soulouque" applied to Louis Napoleon, in stinging allusion to the mock Emperor of the Haytian negroes, and there can be little doubt that the spirit fostered on that occasion by teaching the soldiers of the Algerian Army to speak of the Parisians as "Bedouins" rendered the butchery ten-fold more bloody than it would otherwise have been.

The late J. Blair Scribner was so much admired and loved by his maternal grandfather, Hon. John I. Blair, after whom he had been named, that the latter had determined, it is said, to leave him a large amount of property. He was so desirous that his elder grandson should be the senior partner of the publishing house that he bought, it is said, Mr. Armstrong out of the firm in order that its style might be changed from Scribner, Armstrong & Co. to Charles Scribner's Sons. By this change the entire financial responsibility and management of the house devolved upon Blair Scribner, who was very capable and ambitious, though not strong enough to endure the strain. He had been ailing for some time, and his physician had urged him last Autumn to go South for rest and recreation. But he was unwilling to leave his post, and by rigidly adhering to it he really died from overwork. Had Mr. Armstrong remained in the firm, it is not unlikely that Blair Scribner would still have been alive. Thus his grandfather's generosity defeated the very purpose he had so fondly cherished. The uncertainty of life and death is shown in the fact that Blair Scribner, less than 30, is dead, while his grandfather, John I. Blair, is yet vigorous at over three score and ten. Few young men had brighter prospects or more to live for than Blair Scribner, and his early death illustrates the bitter sarcasm of fortune.

In spite of the careful study that has been given to the disease, diphtheria must still be classed as an unexplainable physical disorder. For a long time it was supposed to be of modern origin, but medical historical research has shown that there is good reason for thinking that it prevailed with deadly effect in India as long ago as 600 B. C., and that the fatal epidemic called in the Talmud "sekara" was essentially diphtheritic in its character. But from this time forward to the seventeenth century there is no disease described with which it can be compared. At that time there were many deaths from this cause; but it appears to have made a complete leap over the eighteenth century, and not to have been taken into professional account until about twenty years ago. Since that time, 1858, it has been intermittent in its severity, when any given locality is considered, though it has never disappeared, when this and other large countries are taken into account. What regulates its coming and its going is, however, an unsolved mystery. Of the nature of the disease itself the same uncertainty exists, some physicians classing it with the very common disorder known as croup, while others, of seemingly equal authority, maintain that there is no connection between the two. Indeed, almost as much is learned by what it does not do as by what it does. In this way it has been repeatedly shown that it is governed by family or constitutional attractions, since, when one member of a family has it, other members of the household are much more liable to be attacked by it than friends or nurses who are not related by blood ties, even though the exposure in the latter case should be greater than in the former. In view of the number of cases of sickness from this cause in this City at the present time, it would be well for all to bear this last-named circumstance in mind, for the frequency with which two or more members of a family die within a short time from this disease is one of its most painful features. It is, at least, satisfactory to know that the number who recover is now much larger than it once was, for in ancient times it was styled an incurable complaint, while the present rate of mortality from this cause is less than 40 per cent. of those who suffer from it. The fact of its complete absence through long terms of years certainly indicates its possible preventability, and in these days of enlightened medical research it will be strange if some way is not discovered of stamping it out as effectually as small-pox has been eradicated.

In consequence of the prospectively unprofitable character of most of the great mercantile pursuits in England, and the ill-success that has attended many of the investments made by British capitalists in foreign national loans, it is probable that the amount of unemployed money held in London seeking secure investments is larger now than it usually is. This sum, under ordinary conditions, has been estimated to be about £120,000,000, but it would not be surprising if it now footed up to £150,000,000, for many of the large landed proprietors have not yet begun to feel the contracting pressure of hard times upon their incomes. Under these circumstances, if our business interests revive within the next year or two, it would not be strange if English capital was to flow this way to supplement our own in the development of our various industries. There are certain American investments which are not likely for a long time to come to prove attractive to foreign capitalists. Among these may be ranked the loans of certain Southern and Western States; the stock of railroads, particularly those in the West, and shares in mining ventures. In all of these British investors have had bitter experience, and the lesson so hardly learned is likely to be remembered. But these, while they represent many of the channels through which floating money is absorbed, do not include countless opportunities for using capital which a great and growing country like this has to offer when business is in a flourishing condition. In California the custom was adopted long ago of establishing large loaning institutions supplied wholly with funds drawn from the other side of the Atlantic, and though this has already been done here on a small scale, it is not improbable that the practice may be extended in the immediate future. In these cases, the money is placed by the foreigners in the hands of managers upon whose honesty and business keenness they can rely, and, though the scope of operations is frequently carried outside of what would be termed legitimate banking, the investors feel secure in the thought that they will not be called upon to meet unreasonable losses. It is true that this field is at present more than filled by home accumulations, as holders of bank stock know to their sorrow, but 12 months or 24 months may change all this.

VICEREGAL VISITORS AT NIAGARA.

Niagara Falls, Jan. 23.—The viceregal party spent yesterday visiting the scenery about the Falls. The visitors followed the river on the Canadian side to the new suspension bridge, and crossed to the American side. Turning to the northward, they kept on the outskirts of the town, then, following the river road, they reached the bridge and crossed to Goat Island. Luna Island was next visited. They next went to Prospect Park, which was beautifully decorated with flags and arches, after which they descended the inclined plane to the ice mound below the American fall. They went thence along the rough path across the ice bridge, on which there are three saloons for the sale of refreshments. On seeing these the Marquis of Lorne laughingly remarked that it was the first time he had ever seen a refreshment booth made of solid ice with a stove burning briskly in it. They then finished the walk across the ice bridge, and taking the sleighs which were in waiting at the foot of the ferry road, returned to their hotel.

GENERAL NOTES.

Rents have fallen from 25 to 30 per cent. in Quebec.

The California Constitutional Convention has rejected all the propositions to extend the elective franchise to women.

Cincinnati papers record with evident pride that nine foundlings have been found on door-steps in that city since New Year's Day.

A Connecticut farmer and his son have been badly poisoned in the hands by buckskin gloves purchased in Bridgeport. Sumac is supposed to have been used in the tanning.

An Iowa girl eloped with her lover and was married the other day, while her dearest lady friend, closely veiled, led her cruel father a wild-goose chase in another direction.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton has been delighted by the discovery that the State of Indiana exempts widows and spinsters possessing $1,000 of property from taxation on one-half that sum.

Hon. Artemas Ervin and Mr. James Cox, of Lowndes County, Miss., quarreled on Monday afternoon, 6th inst., and fell at each other with their pen-knives. Both were seriously, perhaps fatally, cut.

The Toledo brewers refuse to employ any man in cutting ice who does not furnish a ticket from a saloon-keeper patronizing them. Consequently, if a man doesn't drink beer he can't have work.

The Boston *Advertiser* says that Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes used but one pen for all his literary works from 1857 until September of last year, when he sent it to the makers to be repaired, with a "certificate of honorable service."

Of the 232 divorces in St. Louis last year, 123 were granted by default—many, probably, by collusion between the parties, and in some cases unknown to the defendant. There are now pending about 200 cases undisposed of.

A tailor in Concord, N. H., has made, in compliance with the order of an eccentric customer, a pair of trousers which measure 20 inches in circumference at the thigh and 13 inches at the ankle, and have a spring-bottom of 24 inches.

The use of pennies in St. Louis, which was begun about a year ago, is reported to be increasing, and many citizens are finding them not only endurable but indispensable. And this is found true not only of the poorer classes but of wealthy people.

The *National Journal of Education* prints letters from Prof. Andrew P. Peabody, D. D., of Harvard College; William Lloyd Garrison, and John G. Whittier, disapproving military drill in schools as tending to the cheapening of human life and the reckless use of deadly weapons.

Mr. Hugh Johnston, of Catasauqua, Penn., took his wife sleigh-riding on Tuesday. On the way she complained of feeling cold, and he wrapped her more closely in the robes. She made no further complaint, but when they reached home Mr. Johnston discovered that she was dead. Heart disease was the cause.

The Lebanon *Courier* predicts that Gov. Hoyt will make one of the most popular Executives Pennsylvania has ever had. It says he is a genial gentleman, in full sympathy with the people, with a personal magnetism that wins the regard of all who approach him, added to which are an honest purpose and a natural and cultured ability.

Gen. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, has been interviewed again. He says he is a hard-money man of the strictest sect, but thinks resumption was had too suddenly and has cost too much. He would have neither greenbacks nor national bank-notes, and, in fact, wants no other financial institutions than State banks. He says that South Carolina ought to pay its debts, and admits that there were "irregularities" in the late election. Looking forward, he expresses the belief that the Democracy can succeed in 1880 on the platform of constitutional rule, self-government, and no sectionalism.

AMUSEMENTS.

"IL TROVATORE" AT BOOTH'S.

Mr. Strakosch's company, with the addition of Mme. De Murska, gave a performance of "Trovatore" last evening at Booth's Theatre which was worthy of much praise. The house was full, and the artists who sang had no cause to complain of a lack of appreciation. Mme. De Murska's *Leonora* was a meritorious performance, but the rôle demands dramatic force and the grand style, which Mme. De Murska does not possess beyond scores of other *Leonoras* who have appeared on the New-York stage. Indeed, her rendering of the part was not up to the standard of some artists who are not yet forgotten. She sang, however, carefully, and introduced some of her exceptionally brilliant high notes and florid execution, which never fail to arouse the enthusiasm of an audience. The triumphs of the evening were Miss Cary's *Azucena* and Mr. Adams' *Manrico*. Miss Cary was in superb voice, and sang, as she acted, with the skill of an experienced artist. If she would contrive to make herself look like *Azucena*, and sacrifice the attractiveness of her stage presence to the dramatic requirements of the part, she would in every sense be entitled to the first place on the operatic stage in this rôle. It was, nevertheless, a noble performance by Miss Cary, and received, as it deserved, the heartiest applause. Mr. Adams was in better voice than he has been on any other evening of the season, and gave a spirited and artistic rendering of the part of *Manrico*, which improved as it progressed. In the duet with *Azucena*, in the fourth act, he was without fault, and no better performance of this favorite part of the opera has been heard for many a day. Signor Pantaleoni was not particularly good as the *Count*. The minor parts and the chorus were fairly given, but the orchestra, as usual, were inclined to be noisy, and the conductor had his hands full in his efforts to keep them under control.

GENERAL MENTION.

This evening the *Lingards* may be seen at the Broadway Theatre in "Our Boys." This amusing play will be given at the two performances to-morrow.

Mr. Charles Fechter will make his appearance on the Boston stage next month in the "Duke's Motto." Later in the season he is expected to play in this City.

Unusual preparations are now being made at Niblo's for the coming revival of that ancient and well-worn spectacle "The Black Crook." This seems to indicate a return to the "good, old times," as the vague past is generally termed.

It may be well to recall the fact that the hundredth anniversary of the death of David Garrick, the most illustrious name in English theatrical annals, occurred last Monday. Davy—as Johnson affectionately called him, the same Johnson who had previously lampooned him—died on the 20th of January, 1779. His last appearance was made in "King Lear."

On the return of Mlle. Aimée to the Park Theatre in April, a company made up mostly of new faces will be introduced to the public. The second prima donna will be Mlle. Berthe Legrand, who is unknown here, and the tenors will be M. Guteam and M. De Howey. Offenbach's latest success, "Madame Favart," is one of the novelties to be presented by the

WORK IN THE NEW CAPITOL

PROPOSITIONS AND DISCUSSIONS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

MORE SUGGESTIONS FOR INSURANCE LEGISLATION—THE REFEREE SYSTEM ATTACKED—A SUBSTITUTE FOR MR. BROOKS' RESOLUTION ABOUT THE INFERIOR COURTS TABLED—TALKING ABOUT SALARIES IN THIS CITY.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—In the order of introduction of bills to-day, Mr. Skinner brought forward the bill, of which an outline was sent yesterday, proposing the abolition of the Insurance Department. Upon Mr. Fish's request, the bill was read through as introduced. It was listened to with attention, puzzling some members, while it astonished others. In the line of life insurance matters, Mr. Hepburn introduced a bill requiring life insurance companies to issue paid-up policies to policy-holders upon lapsed policies in certain cases. Mr. Ogden, of Kings, introduced a bill in relation to foreign insurance companies doing business in this State. It provides that no company organized under the laws of any foreign Government shall hereafter be admitted to transact the business of fire insurance in this State, unless it shall have deposited in the Insurance Department as security for its policy-holders in this State a sum at least equal to $500,000, provided, however, that this act shall not apply to any such foreign company now authorized to transact such business in this State. Such sum of $500,000 deposited with the Insurance Department shall be invested in the manner now provided by law as to the assets of insurance companies organized under the laws of this State.

Mr. Wells, of Westchester, introduced a bill designed to check abuses in the appointment of Referees, particularly in the City of New-York. It is well known that some of the Judges have had their favorite Referees, to whom they have referred cases in spite of the protest of all parties to the action, the court claiming the right to appoint any one, even if the parties to the suits were willing to agree upon some one else. It is believed by the promoter of the bill that there is no reason why parties should not agree upon a Referee of their own selection. Mr. Wells' bill provides that in actions to foreclose mortgages for the partition or sale of real estate and for the admeasurement of dower, whenever a referee shall be appointed for any purpose, the court shall appoint as such Referee any reputable attorney of the Supreme Court that may be agreed upon by the plaintiff and such of the defendants who have appeared, or attorneys; and in cases where none of the defendants have appeared, then the court shall appoint as such Referee any reputable attorney of the Supreme Court, nominated by the plaintiff. The bill expressly provided that no person shall be appointed as Referee who holds any position as clerk or otherwise in any court of this State, or who has any interest whatever in the action.

Mr. Yaroum, of Erie, opened the discussion, opened by Mr. Brooks upon the question of the reduction of salaries in New-York City. He moved Mr. Brooks' resolution regarding the inferior courts from the table, and offered a substitute for it, as follows:

Whereas, It appears by the financial estimate of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New-York that the expenses of maintaining the judiciary of said City, including the offices of the Commissioner of Jurors, for the year 1879, will reach the enormous sum of $885,484, as more fully appears by the schedule annexed hereto; and

Whereas, In the judgment of this House the expenses of this branch of the City Government can be greatly reduced without in any degree impairing the efficiency of the administration of justice.

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Affairs of Cities to hear, determine and report to the House at the earliest practicable day, in the interest of economy and reform, the proper remedies to reduce the expenses and to remove other abuses, if any, growing out of the administration of justice in the City of New-York.

After the Clerk had read the proposed substitute, Mr. Brooks, who was evidently not satisfied, desired to have a vote taken, separately, on his resolution and the substitute. This the Speaker decided would not be done. Mr. Brooks then declared his reasons for aiming his resolution at the Court of General Sessions, which was that it is a court established by legislative action and within its control. Mr. Hayes said that while he had no disposition to obstruct the member from Richmond, he objected to passing a resolution to instruct the Committee on Cities. The whole matter should be referred to the committee, and he therefore called up his resolution regarding the sealing down of the salaries, which he offered as an amendment to the amendment of Mr. Varnum. Mr. Varnum rather hastily accepted the amendment. Then Mr. Strahan expressed his opinion that the scope of the inquiry to be undertaken should be wider. It should be extended to all the boards and departments. He then went over the resolution of Dr. Hayes, calling attention to what appeared to him, Under, in that it omitted to strike at the salaries of certain employes.

Mr. Hepburn, speaking more directly than the gentleman from New-York, suggested that the phraseology of the resolution was too limited. He favored Mr. Brooks' resolution, because he believed it good generalship to attack the enemy in detail. If all departments were assailed together, opposition would be concentrated. He trusted that the opposition to the resolution would not be frittered away by referring it to the Committee on Cities. Mr. Fish asked whether it would not be better to have local authorities fix the salaries, rather than the Legislature, knowing nothing about them, should attend to the matter. Further on, Mr. Strahan alluded to the action of the Governor, who had vetoed bills to reduce salaries because the passage of them was considered an unconstitutional interference with local authority. It was Mr. Strahan's opinion that it would not do to mince matters by attacking in detail. The bill to reduce salaries should be comprehensive. There was public opinion enough in favor of such a bill to drive it through. He gave notice that he proposed to introduce such a bill at an early day. Mr. Husted, seeing that the discussion which was becoming tiresome to the Assembly, was likely to result unprofitably, moved to lay the whole matter on the table, but not until he and Dr. Hayes had had a sharp passage, in which Mr. Husted objected very fiercely to the insinuation of Mr. Hayes that he was opposed to reducing salaries in New-York. The matter was tabled.

THE SENATE'S WORDS AND DEEDS.

LOOKING AFTER RECEIVERS OF SAVINGS BANKS—THE BILL ABOUT COMMISSIONERS OF WATER-SUPPLY FOR NEW-YORK PASSED—A PROPOSED NEW CAPITOL CELEBRATION.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer presented to the Senate this morning the report of the Capitol Commission, of which he is a member, and the reading of which was listened to with marked attention. The Commissioners invite the severest scrutiny of the Legislature and of the public into their official acts, both as respects their economy and wisdom.

The report of the Acting Superintendent of Banks was received in answer to Senator Jacobs' inquiry as to the number of savings banks that had failed in the last 10 years, the names of Receivers, &c. The Superintendent says he is unable to give the names of Receivers or any details of their acts, for the reason that when a Receiver is appointed the bank is taken out of the jurisdiction of the Bank Superintendent, and the law does not compel him to report to anybody but the court that appointed him. He advises a change in the law so as to require reports to be made also to the Bank Department, where the public naturally looks for information. He says he has asked for information from several Receivers, who have declined to furnish it. Mr. Jacobs said that, from information he had received, he was satisfied that some of these Receivers were putting the money of depositors into their own pockets, where they intended to keep it as long as possible, and it was very likely these were the men who refused information to the Bank Superintendent. He therefore offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Superintendent for the names of those Receivers who had refused to answer his inquiries.

Judge Robertson's bill, enlarging and simplying the powers of the Commissioners appointed last Winter to take steps for procuring an additional supply of water for New-York, was read a third time and passed, with only one dissenting vote—Ecclestine's. The bill was drawn by the Corporation Counsel of New-York, and its passage asked for by all the persons officially interested in the work of procuring an additional water-supply. Senator Wagstaff asked and obtained unanimous consent for the passage of a bill authorizing the Controller to issue duplicate certificates to the Manhattan Savings Institution in place of those stolen last Fall.

Senator Ecclestine offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the New-York Police Commissioners to report, in 10 days, what steps they have taken to reduce the pay of policemen, and under what authority they are acting.

Senator Harris called up a resolution, offered by him two weeks ago, for the appointment of a joint committee of the two houses to take into consideration the propriety of getting up some kind of a ceremonial whereby the transfer of the Legislature from the old to the new capitol might be properly commemorated and put on record. A long discussion followed, in which the Albany hobby of everlastingly glorifying the new Capitol was humorously and sarcastically treated. Mr. Ecclestine thought there had been enough celebration of the new Capitol until the structure was completed. He was in favor of waiting until the entire meal was served up, instead of stopping to say grace over each individual dish. Mr. John Reed had no objection to the celebration, if it was done without expense to the State, but he thought that, for the present, the people had about all they could do to pay the bills for the Capitol without incurring additional expense for banquets such as the world progressed. Mr. Ecclestine, who appeared to be the only serious man in the debate, rebuked Mr. Ecclestine for his sobriety in talking about a celebration in which he was only a guest, and the expense of which was paid by the citizens of Albany, as something "we" had done. He would remind Senators that for the last three years not a cent had been paid in taxes by the people of this State for the new Capitol. All the appropriations had been taken from unexpended balances of appropriations for other purposes. This brought Mr. Jacobs into the discussion. He quoted the laws of 1877, from which it appeared that over $1,000,000 was raised by tax that year for the new Capitol. The debate finally ended in the adoption of the resolution for the appointment of a committee. The motive for the whole thing is said to be to afford an opportunity for certain Senators and Assemblymen to air their eloquence in making speeches at the proposed celebration.

Senator Murphy introduced, by request, a bill transferring the Dock Department of New-York to the Department of Public Works. Also, by request, a bill providing for a reduction of the number of Judges of the Marine Court to four, by forbidding the election of successors to the next two Judges who e terms expire.

COST OF THE NEW CAPITOL.

THE COMMISSIONERS' REPORT OF THE PROGRESS OF THE WORK—THEY THINK THE STRUCTURE CAN BE COMPLETED FOR $4,200,000.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—The New Capitol Commissioners have submitted to the Legislature their report of the work of the past year. Its main points are as follows:

They report that they have expended during 1878 the sum of $1,026,463 72, and that there was on hand the sum of $21,272 66, being the unexpended balance of the appropriation made by the act of May 13, 1876. There is now due and unpaid and to become due upon contracts $340,910 14. During the year 1878 the north centre section of the new Capitol has been finished and furnished. The Assembly Chamber, with its appurtenances, has been made ready for the Assembly. The room designed for the Court of Appeals has been prepared for the use of the Senate, and several adjoining apartments have been fitted up for the officers of that body. Four rooms have been furnished and set apart for the Governor, and about 30 minor apartments have been prepared for committee-rooms and other purposes. The walls of the south centre section, and those upon the court have been raised to the roof line. A sidewalk has been built along the north side of the building, the street in front thereof has been repaved, and three crosswalks have been laid across Washington-avenue. One-half of the basement of the whole building has been finished. All the exterior drains have been completed, and pipe laid a distance of half a mile, giving the building an independent water supply.

"On the 18th day of January, 1878," the report continues, "in answer to the resolution of the Assembly, the New Capitol Commissioners transmitted an estimate of the cost of the completion of the new Capitol made by the Superintendent and the architects, by whom it was stated that the building could be built and furnished for the sum of $5,198,622. Since the said estimate was made, a large portion of the new Capitol has actually been finished and furnished, and we are, therefore, able to test the accuracy of our estimate by the result of last year. The finished portion is about one-quarter of the area of the whole building, but it is considered that it contains two of the three great rooms, one of the three stair-cases, one-half of the heating apparatus, five of the seven elevators, one-third of the furniture, one-half of the entire water supply, the whole exterior drainage, and that one-half of the basement has been finished; also, the walls of the court and the south centre have already been built up to the roof line. It is clear that the work done last year bears a larger proportion than one-fourth to the work estimated upon in 1878. One-quarter of the estimate for last year is $1,299,655. The work actually done and the materials actually purchased have cost $1,294,227 92. Therefore, if we are correct in supposing that one-quarter of the work estimated for last year has been completed, it is clear that we are quite within our estimate. After carefully considering the subject, and in view of last year's experience, we renew our statement of January, 1878, and say that for the sum of $4,200,000 additional appropriation all the liabilities may be paid and the new Capitol finished and furnished. The Commissioners have reason to believe that the building can be contracted for within the said sum, to be completed in two years from the date of contract.

"The resolution of the Assembly above referred to asks the commission for an estimate of the cost of administering the new Capitol after the same shall be completed. On this point it is doubtless a great danger of waste and extravagance in this direction. The expenditures of the Capitol at Washington amount, as we are informed, to about $300,000 per annum. We are informed, also, that when the new Capitol may be cleaned, lighted, warmed, and in all respects properly cared for for a moderate sum; but to accomplish this it is, in our opinion, necessary that its administration should be kept free from partisan influence. To that end a force of 43 men has been organized to serve during the session of the Legislature, who will take care of the machinery, attend the fires, run the elevators, and do all the work of cleaning the buildings, and also perform all police duty. The appointments to this force have been equally divided between the political parties, and it is proposed that the men shall serve during good behavior. We believe that upon a system like this the cost of maintaining the new Capitol, when the same shall be completed, may be brought within $75,000 a year, and our estimate for maintenance during the year 1879 is $25,000."

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A BRILLIANT RECEPTION.

LADIES' DAY AT THE UNION LEAGUE.

THE CLUB-HOUSE TURNED INTO A FLOWER GARDEN—A NOTABLE DISPLAY OF PAINTINGS—THE DISTINGUISHED GUESTS—A STRIKINGLY BEAUTIFUL SCENE.

The annual ladies' reception at the Union League Club last evening was an exceptionally brilliant social event. The vestibule of the Twenty-sixth-street entrance was banked on each side with potted palms and other exotic plants. At each turn of the staircase stood a camellia tree in full bloom, supplemented by a basket of trailing vines and sweet-smelling flowers pendent from the banisters. On the centre table in each room, throughout the building was an immense basket of cut flowers, and many of the mantels were similarly decorated. All the chandeliers were festooned with similax interspersed with flowers. The main hallway on the second floor was hung with banners of silk, embroidered with heraldic devices, and similar banners alternating with silken national flags ornamented the walls of the theatre, which served as a dancing hall. Bernstein's band were seated upon the stage, the front of which was completely banked with potted plants in full bloom, and they were further hidden by a double silken curtain of green and crimson and gold. Every room was brilliantly lighted, and with the paintings and statues and elegant appurtenances of the club-house itself, the rich toilets of the ladies, and the glittering uniforms of the officers of the Army and Navy present, the scene was a strikingly beautiful one.

Seldom has such an excellent collection of paintings been gathered, even in the art gallery of the Union League Club, as that which delighted the guests of last evening. There were four from Mrs. A. T. Stewart's collection, including Bouguereau's great canvas, the "Return from the Harvest," and Judge Hilton contributed no fewer than 13, among which may be mentioned Beaumont's "Tomb of Philip Pot," Capobianchi's "Treasure-room of Baron Rothschild," Bridgman's "Checkmate," and Alvarez's "Mme. Pompadour's Toilet." Other pictures particularly worthy of note were "The Vidette," by Meissonier, contributed by M. Knoedler & Co.; "The Dress Parade," by J. G. Brown, same owner; "Tendresse Maternelle," by Leon Perrault, from Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts' collection; "Near Chartres," by Rico, "La Parisienne," by Boldini, and "Master of Hounds," by Gérome, contributed by A. Spencer; "Birthday of Washington," by Baugniet, "Philip II. at Hampton Court," by Escosura, and "Spanish Muleteer," by Vibert, from the collection of S. P. Avery; a "Landscape," by Daubigny, contributed by Francis A. Stout; "The Seashore—Looking Eastward at Sunset," by O. K. Gifford; "Waiting for the Bathers," by E. L. Henry; "The Apprentise," by W. M. Chase; "Escort of the Pasha," by Pasini, owned by Robert Lenox Kennedy, and "Grecian Page," by J. Elliott Gregory. There were 70 canvases in all. The gallery was lighted in the early part of the evening by an electric lamp, which brought out all the beauties of the paintings, but was severely trying on the toilets of the ladies. An accident whereby the glass receptacle underneath broke and allowed a globule of melted copper to drop upon a lady's train, caused the wearer to faint at about 10 o'clock. In smothering the incipient conflagration a gentleman destroyed his gloves and burned his hand. The lady's dress was only slightly damaged.

After depositing their overgarments in the rooms set aside for that purpose on the upper floors, the guests first paid a visit to the art gallery, and the next teentre of attraction was the supper-tables, which were set in the billiard-room beyond. The steward of the club had outdone himself. In the centre of each table was an immense basket of cut flowers, and this was flanked on all four sides by decorative pieces of the most intricate and artistic kind. The pieces of structures were imitated, from a red brick building to a bee-hive, and these were variously ornamented by candied statues, flowers, fruit, birds, and animals, and by stuffed birds, the latter in the most artistic manner, and colored to the life. But the crowning piece of all was an immense structure representing an arch, with a rocky grotto beneath. Prone on the top lay a nymph, surrounded with all the beautiful mysteries known to the French *cuisine*, and underneath, in an artificial pond of real water, swam a dozen or two of live golden carp.

The formal reception took place in the Madison-avenue parlor of the second floor, at 10 o'clock, and half an hour later the dancing was begun in the theatre. There were 20 dances on the programme, mainly waltzes and galops. At this time the building was crowded to its limit. The toilets of the ladies were notably tasteful and rich, and there was a brilliant display of valuable jewels. A few of those present were Hon. Hamilton Fish, Sr., son and daughter, Judge and Mrs. Noah Davis, Mr. and Mrs. William Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Butler, Judge Henry Hilton, Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher Harper, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane, Mr. Joseph Seligman, Mr. and Mrs. Chesley Richardson, Miss Richardson, Miss Minnie Stanton, Miss Kellogg, Mr. and Mrs. George DeWitt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Charles Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Seymour A. Dance, Hon. Elliott C. Cowdin, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Brown, Miss Bonney, Miss Barrett, Hon. Joel W. Mason, Thomas Rutter and daughters, Gen. Fry, United States Army; Commodore Erben, United States Navy; Mr. and Mrs. Salem H. Wales, Josiah M. Fiske and wife, E. L. Henry, J. F. Cropsey and wife, Daniel F. Appleton, Paymaster Stevens, United States Navy; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel P. Avery, Major E. D. Judd, United States Army; Hon. Joseph H. Choate and wife, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Darling, Gen. Arnold, Effendi Egnatz, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Capt. Phipps, Asa Bird Gardner, Leonard Jerome and daughter, Hon. Thomas Murphy and daughter, Charles E. Develin, United States Navy; Gen. Kilpatrick, Dr. Edward Kershner, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Magoun, Gen. James Porter, Hon. Isaac H. Bailey and daughter, Rufus F. Andrews, Charles L. Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Wagner, Commodore Nicholson, United States Navy; Gen. J. G. Barnard, Gen. Benham and wife, Capt. Thomas Ward, Gen. Crittenden, Col. Bird, Assistant Surgeon J. P. Kimball, Col. Fletcher, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Cornelius Groot, Miss Groot, Mr. E. L. Hilton, Gen. Alexander J. Pyne, Grayton Ives and wife, Mrs. Shillaber, of California, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Southwick, M. Gienzer, of Paris, Miss Vance, George Cabot Ward, and several hundred others.

At 11:30 o'clock supper was served, and the hungry guests did ample justice to the bountiful and varied *menu* that had been provided. In addition to the room before described, there were four other rooms, connected into a series of supper rooms, and these were constantly filled with family parties who did not care to mingle with the throng below. It was after midnight when the last guests left their departure. The success of the reception is largely due to the following gentlemen:

Committee of Arrangements—Fletcher Harper, S. Franklin Stanton, George W. Dillaway.

Art Committee—James W. Pinchot, Cyrus Butler, Edward L. Henry, Francis A. Stout, Frank Waller, Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., George McClure.

Floor Committee—Frederick C. Richardson, William Carpender, Charles A. Wyckoff, Samuel W. E. D. Stokes, Henry D. Babcock, Sully Gilles, Edward T. Dyer, Isaac F. Roe, Gilbert E. Jones, Alexander G. McCosh, Daniel Lord, Jr., T. Chesley Richardson, Isaac Henderson, Jr., William A. Paton, Thomas L. Manson, Jr.

Reception Committee—George Cabot Ward, John Jay, Robert L. Kennedy, Noah Davis, John A. Stewart, Benjamin G. Arnold, Charles L. Tiffany, R. Ogden Doremus, James A. Roosevelt, Nathaniel F. Bailey, William H. Maxwell, Horace Porter, Joseph E. Gay, Frank Waller, Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Caritale Norwood, Jr., Charles F. Hardy, Edwin J. Morgan, Enoch L. Mason, Marshall O. Roberts, Daniel F. Appleton, Cornelius R. Agnew, Thomas Hillhouse, Adrian Iselin, J. Pierpont Morgan, Henry J. Scudder, Charles G. Landon, Sandford R. Gifford, John Bloance, Chaselas Lanier, George Montague, David R. Garnies, Amos F. Eno, Robert Lenox Belknap.

THE WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY CLUB.

TENTH ANNUAL DINNER OF THE MEMBERS—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The New-York Wesleyan University Club gave its tenth annual dinner last evening at the Westminster Hotel. Rev. Dr. Daniel Curry, President of the club, occupied the chair, and at his right were seated Rev. Dr. D. D. Foss, President of the University; Judge George G. Reynolds, of Brooklyn; Judge Northrop, of Connecticut, and Orange Judd, a member of the University Board of Trustees. Among the other guests were Rev. Dr. J. M. King, Rev. George E. Reed, Stamford, Conn.; Rev. G. L. Thompson, and Dr. C. L. Bonnell, of Brooklyn; Profs. Van Vleck and Lane, and Assistant Corporation Counsel Dean. Rev. Dr. Foss, in response to the toast, "The University," said that it had been found necessary to practice retrenchment in the expenses of the university, and the heaviest part of the burden had fallen on the Faculty, who, rather than permit a curtailment of the regular course of studies, had voluntarily surrendered 10 per cent. of their salaries. As a result, the college was now in an encouraging financial condition. A subscription of $6,584 had enabled the trustees to meet last year's deficit. The toast of "The Alumni," was responded to by Judge Reynolds, who said that of the 1,000 graduates of the college, one-half were ministers of various denominations; some were members of studies, had voluntarily surrendered 10 per cent. of their salaries. As a result, the college was now in an encouraging financial condition. A subscription of $6,584 had enabled the trustees to meet last year's deficit. The toast of "The Alumni," was responded to by Judge Reynolds, who said that of the 1,000 graduates of the college, one-half were ministers of various denominations; some were members of the three state-cases, one-half of the heating apparatus, five of the seven elevators, one-third of the furniture, one-half of the entire water supply, the whole exterior drainage, and that one-half of the basement has been finished; also, the walls of the court and the south centre have already been built up to the roof line. It is clear that the work done last year bears a larger proportion than one-fourth to the work estimated upon in 1878. One-quarter of the estimate for last year is $1,299,655. The work actually done and the materials actually purchased have cost $1,294,227 92. Therefore, if we are correct in supposing that one-quarter of the work estimated for last year has been completed, it is clear that we are quite within our estimate. After carefully considering the subject, and in view of last year's experience, we renew our statement of January, 1878, and say that for the sum of $4,200,000 additional appropriation all the liabilities may be paid and the new Capitol finished and furnished. The Commissioners have reason to believe that the building can be contracted for within the said sum, to be completed in two years from the date of contract.

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IMAGINING A PAGAN JURY.

JOSEPH COOK ON MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

A PRELUDE ON THE CAUSES OF BUSINESS DEPRESSION—THE STANDARD OF CHURCH MEMBERSHIP.

Mr. Joseph Cook attracted a very large audience to the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association last evening to hear his lecture on "Marriage and Divorce," which he preceded by some remarks on the "Causes of Business Depression." In respect to the latter topic, the lecturer began by calling attention to the fact that for about 200 years past periods of commercial depression had been recurrent at regular intervals of 10 years. He next considered the causes to which scientists had attributed these effects, such as the spots on the sun and the fluctuations of harvests, and said that there were other causes, more directly within the province of human thought and control, which he believed had great influence in the material prosperity of the world. Among these were injudicious investments and enterprises; the tendency to over-investment in that which promised large profits, but which was destroyed because it was invested in by too many, and the inefficiency of legislation referring to commercial interests, such as injudicious bankruptcy laws, which were almost invariably opposed by the creditor class and advocated by the debtor class in business. One of the great remedies which Mr. Cook believed could be applied to a cause of this depression was to purge the Church of unworthy members; or, in other words, to set up a higher standard for church membership. Under the voluntary church system of the United States Judas does not always go out and hang himself, even when he carries the bag! Our churches were too often used as a sort of standard by which to judge of the social stature of men. There was too much of the Sunday club about them. They were cultivated as a kind of society which added to social prestige and kept families in good social flavor. He made as great a distinction between these Sunday clubs and Christian churches as he did between Christians and mere church members. The stories of defalcations from day to day, and of commercial dishonesty, involving among its principals so many members of these fashionable church clubs, had a demoralizing effect upon honest commercial enterprise, at the same time that they tended to weaken the influence of the Church itself. He thought that the whole Christian community should begin at once the work of reform, commencing operations in the parlors. In this way the Church had an opportunity to reach the world within one zone by availing herself of the interdependence of commerce between the countries. Let the secular arm of the Church reach around one-half the earth and the spiritual arm encircle the other half, and the union of the two would bring about a better state of thrift and lay a better basis of existence for the life of to-day and of the hereafter.

In speaking of the subject of marriage and divorce, Mr. Cook modeled his argument upon a very picturesque plan by considering the sanctity of marriage as against the free-love theory before a jury. In order to meet the views of free lovers as to impartiality and to avoid sectarianism, before a modern Christian bench, he selected his jury mainly from the pagans of ancient and modern times. He then named the characters of Phocion's wife, Pericles, Hampden, Thomas Jefferson, Pliny the Younger, Cornelia, Mrs. Browning, and other personages who had been distinguished for their marital and paternal fidelity, self-sacrifice, and devotion to woman's station. Confucian writings and utterances that the fountain of conjugal loyalty was the existence of supreme affection, and that without it marriage could not naturally result, and should, therefore, be opposed by the laws. An unhappy marriage, he said, would otherwise be "home," "the red-hottest Gehenna to be found on this planet." Mr. Cook cited the whole animal creation to show that the same state was the natural condition of all animated beings, and claimed that philosophy and mythology alike demonstrated the truth, justice, and beauty of this law and its principle. Let it be the sentiment of nature that the home is to be founded wherever supreme affection exists, and the means are at hand to maintain that home, and he would answer for the execution of the laws. There would then be no lack of recruits in the world, because it would be surrounded by the watch-fires of blazing social hearths which would consume the very principles and foundations of the system of Communistic Socialism.

The lecturer closed by analyzing the methods by which the secret of supreme affection might be ascertained to exist, and claimed that in going into the ranks of paganism and secularism, for his jury, he had secured the right swing of his forces into action at all, but had won the fight without it. Finally, to close up the ranks of the great army which maintained the inviolability of marriage, the lecturer spoke of extracts from the writings of Goethe, Shakespeare, and Tennyson, and then brought the Bible and Christ's personal teachings to sustain the dictum "What God has joined together, let no man put asunder."

TALMAGE'S TABERNACLE.

DISAGREEMENT OF THE JURY IN THE SUIT OF MR. GELSTON AGAINST THE TRUSTEES.

The trial of the suit of William H. Gelston, formerly Treasurer of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, to recover $1,342 loaned by him to the church, was continued at the Brooklyn City Court, before Judge Neilson, yesterday. A number of witnesses were called for the defense, to prove that the subscriptions received for the liquidation of the debt were given in good faith, and with no secret understanding as to the time or manner of payment. The court excluded all testimony offered as to arrangements, private or otherwise, for the payment of the debt not made on the 17th of February, the day on which Mr. Kimball, the debt-raiser, obtained the subscriptions from Mr. Gelston and others which liquidated, as claimed, the greater part of the church's debt. Mr. Kimball testified that he was requested to assist in raising the debt of the church by Mr. Talmage and Major Corwin; he believed that the debt was stated to him as $69,500. Witness did not think that the terms of the subscriptions required them to be paid within six months, as claimed by Mr. Gelston; he thought an arrangement for a longer period had been made for the larger subscriptions. Mr. Silcox, one of the Trustees who resigned with Mr. Gelston, testified that he subscribed $5,000 on the Thursday preceding the meeting which Mr. Kimball appealed for subscriptions; the Pastor induced witness to subscribe that amount, the arrangement being that $2,000 should be paid the first year and $1,000 on each of the three following years. The testimony was ruled out, as the arrangement was made prior to the 17th of February. Mr. Pearsall, for the plaintiff, offered to show that the debt was $97,805 on the 17th of February, when it was falsely represented to be $69,500. The offer was ruled out, as not material to the case.

Albert Latham testified that he became was put down for $500 on the 17th of February without his authority, while he was at home sick in bed.

Mr. Talmage was called by the plaintiff, who desired to show by the witness that private arrangements were made with certain of the subscribers as to the manner in which their subscriptions were to be paid, as the plaintiff claimed that these private arrangements deceived people who openly subscribed in the church, intending to pay the money within the six months, in ignorance of the fact that many of those who were pledged for subscriptions and whose pledges had been handed up before the congregation, had already made private arrangements enabling them to pay by installments in four or five years. These private arrangements, it was claimed, released those who were deceived by them from pledges to pay made in good faith. As Dr. Talmage's testimony related principally to conversations prior to the 17th of March, between different persons, during which private arrangements were made for the payment of sums to be subscribed, it was ruled out by the court. Mathew Arbuckle, the corner plaster

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 23.

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

N. C. 6s, o. J. & J.		Can. So. 1st c'f's		Pull. Pal. Car.	
$1,000.....	13⅝	30,000.....	73⅛	100.....	80
5,000.....	31⅞	5,000.....	73⅝	Delaware & Hud.	
D. of C. 3.65s C		Ohio & Miss. 2d.		100..h.o.s3.	44⅞
15,000.....	81¼	15,000.....	82	126.....	44⅞
29,000.....	81½	1,000.....	83	Pacific Mail.	
1,000.....	81⅝	5,000.....	82⅞	100.....	13
E. C. R. & N. 1st.		Cen. Pac. gold.		N. Y. C. & H.	
45,000.....	73⅜	6,000.....	107⅜	9.....	b.c.115
N. J. C. 1st con.as.		C. P. 1st. C. & O. Br.		Erie Railway.	
4,000.....	79½	1,000.....	86½	2800.....	b.c. 25⅜
1,000.....	79⅞	C. P. 1st. S. J. Br.		2800.....	25¼
5,000..b.c.	79¾	5,000.....	98	Erie Railway pf.	
N. J. C. Adjust.		Un. Pac. 1st.		500..b.c.s20.	44⅞
9,500.....	94½	10,000.....	107¼	Michigan Central.	
12,000.....	94¾	Pacific of Mo. 1st.		100.....	b.c. 80⅝
10,000.....	94⅞	1,000.....	107¾	L. S. & M. S.	
5,200..b.c.	94	Pacific of Mo. 2d.		900.....	b.c. 71½
N. J. C. 1st cons.		2,000.....	104¾	Panama.	
1,000..s.3.	94	K. P. 1st. m. F. & A.		400.....	b.c.123
N. J. C. conv. as.		with coup. cer.		Chi. & N. W.	
1,000.....	79¾	3,000.....	112½	3000.....	b.c. 60
1,000.....	79¾	Kan. Pac. as. Div.		400.....	60⅛
1,000.....	79¼	Trust Rec.		100.....	b3. 60⅛
K. & D. M. 1st.		3,000.....	77	100.....	s3. 60⅛
10,000..b.c.	84	C. & N. W. 1. C. 1st.		600.....	60⅜
L. & W. B. con.as.		1,000.....	61	200.....	60⅜
7,000.....	4½	St. L. K. C. & N. R. E.		600.....	60⅝
8,000.....	47⅜	34 ⅞⅜.		Han. & St. Jo.	
M. & St. P. 8s. 1st.		2,000.....	97¾	800.....	b.c. 58⅛
10,000.....	12⅞	2,000.....	b.c. 98	C. C. C. & I.	
M. & St. P. c. a. f.		A. & T. H. inc.		100.....	b.c.c. 44⅜
3,000.....	102⅜	3,000.....	43	100.....	c. 44¾
6,000.....	102¾	L. & S. I. 1st. s.fd.		600.....	45
M. & St. P. 1. & D. x.		5,000.....	98	300.....	45¼
10,000.....	99⅞	L. & S. 1st. s.fd. by		Illinois Central.	
32,000.....	100	Lake Shore.		25.....	b.c. 84⅛
2,000.....	100⅛	3,000.....	98⅜	200.....	84⅜
N. W. C. 6s.		C. & S. 1st. s.fd by		Central of N. J.	
3,000.....	106¾	C., C. & I.		100..b.c.b3.	41
1,000.....	106⅞	4,000.....	92¼	C. M. & St. P.	
Gr. Chic. 1st.		Mich. Cent. Ex.		300.....	b.c. 40⅝
5,000.....	108	1,000.....	96¾	200.....	b3. 40⅜
C. C. C. & I. con.		L. & N. con. '93.		300.....	40⅜
5,000.....	99⅜	3,000.....	103	C. M. & St. P. pf.	
5,000.....	99⅝	C. & N. W. 1st.		200..b.c.	84¾
M. & E. 1st con.		1,000.....	90⅛	Wabash.	
7,000.....	92	3,000.....	90¼	125.....	b.c. 22⅜
D. & R. 7s.		Jefferson.		1500..b.c.b3.	52⅜
1,000.....	97	1,000.....	88	Morris & Essex.	
D. & H. C. 7s. '94.		1,000.....	88	2000.....	82⅞
1,000..c.	99½	S. L. & S. F. 2d.		Chi., Bur. & Q.	
D. & R. G. 1st.		3,000.....	30⅜	200.....	84⅞
3,000.....	87¾	Am. D. I. Co. 7s. as.		5.....	b.c.161¼
8,000.....	87⅞	5,000.....	30	New-Jersey So.	
Erie 4th.....	100⅛	Fourth Nat. Bank.		100.....	2
1,000.....	100½	100.....	95	200..b.c.s3.	2
M. & St. Jo. con.		Ninth Nat. Bank.		200.....	2¼
1,000.....	105	10.....	79	M. K. & T.	
C. R. I. & P. 6s.		Wells-Fargo Ex.		25.....	b.c. 67⅜
1917 C.		10..b.c.s3.	97¼	P. Ft. W. & C. pf.	
1,000..b.c.	110⅜	Bank of Com.		10.....	105⅛
Met. Ela. 1st.		24.....	118	S. L. I. M. & S.	
5,000.....	98⅜	St. Nicholas Bank.		100.....	b.c. 18⅜
M. & T. con. s.		100.....	49½	100.....	c. 18⅝
5,000.....	49½	Adams Express.		100.....	c. 18⅞
8,000.....	49¼	10.....	106⅜	Dub. & S. City.	
5,000..b.c.	49	Quotations.		30.....	b.c. 61
M. K. & T. 2d.		25.....	28	Chicago & Alton.	
10,000.....	15	Western Union.		5.....	b.c. 85
N. Y. Ela. 1st.		100.....	b.c. 97⅜	Han. & St. Jo. pf.	
25,000.....	105⅛	600.....	97¾	$. L. I. M. & S.	
No. Missouri 1st.		200.....	97⅝	320..b.c.	37
1,000..b.s3.	83¼	200.....	b3. 98	Ohio & Miss.	
Mich. Cen. 8s, s. f.		1510.....	97⅞	200..b.c.s3.	9¾
3,000..b.c.	111			60.....	b.c.s3.	9¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11:15 A. M.

U. S. 5s O. '81.	U. S. 4½ C. 1907.	U. S. 5s 10-40 R.	
$100,000 b.c.	106¾	$24,000 c.	106	40,000.....	106⅜
60,000.....	106⅜	U. S. 4s R. 1907.		U. S. 4½ C. '91.	
U. S. 5-20 R. '67.	11,000..b.c.	100	25,000.....	106
10,000.....	102				

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

D. of C. 3.65s C.		S. L. K. C. & N. R. E.		Central of N. J.	
$3,000.....	81½	7s '95.		100..b.c.	40⅛
B. C. R. & N. 1st.		2,000.....	98	200.....	40⅜
10,000.....	70	T. & W. 1st. S. D.		700.....	40⅜
6,000..b.c.	69¾	x mat. coupon.		200.....	41
K. & D. M. 1st.		6,000.....	95	200.....	41⅛
10,000.....	94¾	T. & W. 1st. s. cp.		C. & P. pf.	
N. J. C. Adjust.		1,000.....	84½	100..b.c.	91⅞
5,000.....	94⅜	T. & W. con.c., xcp.		Chi. & R. I.	
47,000..b.c.	90	T. & W. con. c., xcp.		400..b.c.b3.	125⅜
N. J. C. Adjm't.		C. & I. C. & I. 1st.		C. M. & St. P.	
5,000.....	94⅜	Lake Shore.		5.....	b.c. 40⅝
N. J. C. 1st. '99½		10,000.....	96⅝	100.....	b3. 40⅝
3,000..b.c.	117⅜	1,000.....	96¾	400.....	40⅝
M. & St. P. 1st, l. & D. x.		Pacific of Mo. 2d.		500.....	40⅝
5,000.....	100¼	Ninth Nat. Bank.		800.....	40⅝
L. & W. B. con. as.		25.....	70	100.....	40⅝
5,000..b.c.	47½	American Ex.		C., M. & St. P. pf.	
D. & R. G. 1st.		30.....	b.c. 47	500.....	b.c. 81⅝
8,000.....	88⅜	Adams Express.		100.....	81⅞
Mor. & Es. con.		100.....	105	Wabash.	
5,000..b.c.	93	25.....	b.c. 105½	100..b.c.	22⅞
Erie 4th.		At. & Pac. Tel.		400.....	22⅞
10,000.....	106	100.....	38	200..b3.	22⅜
B. & St. Jo. 8s. con.		Delaware & Hud.		Morris & Essex.	
2,000.....	103⅛	100.....	44⅛	1000..b.c.	82⅜
15,000.....	105⅝	Pacific Mail.		200.....	82⅜
R. N. Y. & E. 1st.	1916	100..b.c.	13⅜	100.....	82¼
5,000.....	112⅜	500.....	13⅝	C. R. I. & P.	
Can. So. 1st g'd.		100.....	13⅜	500..b.c.	17
21,000.....	73⅜	N. Y. C. & H.		Del., L. & West.	
2,000.....	73¼	25..b.c.	114⅞	300.....	b.c. 52⅜
M. Y. Ela. 1st.		20.....	113	400.....	52⅜
7,000.....	105⅛	Erie Railway.		100.....	52⅜
3,000.....	105¼	3200..b.c.s3.	25¾	200.....	b3. 52⅜
Ohio & Miss. 2d.		200.....	25¾	Chi., Bur. & Q.	
80,000.....	84	Michigan Central.		60.....	b.c. 114
C. P. 1st. S. J. Br.		250..b.c.b3.	80⅜	100.....	114⅜
1,000.....	98	L. S. & M. S.		M. E. & T.	
C. P. 1st. C. & O. Br.		100..b.c.b3.	71⅞	100..b.c.	57⅜
1,000.....	96½	1150.....	71⅝	St. L. & S. F. pf.	
C. P. 1st. T. D.		Illinois Central.		100.....	94⅜
with certificate.		100..b.c.	84⅜	St. L., K. C. & N.	
5,000.....	73⅜	100.....	84⅝	100..b.c.	8
E. T. & G. 2d. '96.		C. & N. W.		N. Y. L. E. & W.	
with sp. cer.		1800..b.c.	60⅜	5.....	b.c.161¼
7,000.....	105	Chi. & N. W. pf.		Ohio & Miss.	
Pacific of Mo. 1st.		100..b.c.b3.	86⅜	200.....	10⅜
7,000..b.c.s4.	104⅜	200.....	85¾	California.	
A. & T. H. 2d, pf.		300.....	85¼	Ohio & Miss. pf.	
1,000.....	83	500.....	s3. 85¼	200..b.c.b3.	23

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1:30 P. M.

U. S. 5s C. '81.	U. S. 5s '81, R.	U. S. 6s. Cur.	
$1,000..c.	106⅜	$100,000	106¼	$100,000.....	120⅛
15,000.....	106½	U. S. 5-20 R. '67.	10,000.....	120⅞
U. S. 10-40 R.	10,000..b.c.	101⅞		
20,000.....	105			

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

L. & W. B. con. as.		Lake Shore.		Central of N. J.	
$5,000.....	47⅛	1000.....	73⅜	500..b3.	41¼
K. P. 1st 7s. D. Div.		3000.....	73⅛	400.....	41⅜
Trust Rec.		1600..b.s3.	73	100..b3.	41⅜
7,000.....	76⅜	2500.....	72⅜	600.....	41⅜
L. & No. 1st.		1000.....	72¼	200.....	41⅜
5,000.....	107	800.....	72⅜	60.....	41⅜
H. & St. Jo. 8s. con.		1700.....	72	200.....	41⅜
3,000.....	103⅜	200.....	s3. 71⅞	100.....	41⅜
11,000.....	106	800.....	72	100.....	41⅜
N. Y. Ela. 1st.		1000.....	72⅛	200.....	41⅜
46,000.....	105¼	1000.....	72⅛	1000.....	42
Ohio & Miss. 2d.		1000.....	72¾	200.....	42⅛
80,000.....	83½	Kansas & Texas.		200.....	41⅞
Cen. Pac. gold.		700.....	6	200.....	41⅞
15,000.....	107¼	Pittsburg.		200.....	s3. 41⅞
At. & L.		100.....	91⅞	200.....	s3. 41⅞
5,000.....	60	200.....	92	300.....	41⅜
Adams Ex.		Rock Island.		200.....	41⅜
60 sh.....	105¾	800.....	125⅛	St. Paul.	
Buffo Tufnel Co.		100.....	125⅜	800.....	40½
70.....	3⅛	100.....	125⅝	200.....	40⅝
100.....	3	Fort Wayne.		1400.....	40⅝
Quicksilver.		10.....	106	2020.....	b3. 40⅞
300.....	14	19.....	105¾	200.....	40⅞
Pull. Pal. Car.		North-west.		300.....	40⅞
50.....	79	300.....	c. 60¾	500.....	40⅞
At. & Pac. Tel.		300.....	s20. 59⅜	100.....	40⅞
500..b.s3.	38¼	1000.....	59¾	St. Paul pf.	
Delaware & Hud.		600.....	60⅛	100.....	81⅜
100.....	44	3300.....	61	100.....	81⅜
208.....	44⅛	200.....	61⅛	100.....	82
200.....	44⅛	600.....	60⅞	200..c.b3.	81⅞
100.....	44⅜	600.....	60⅞	200.....	81⅞
200.....	44⅞	800.....	60⅜	200.....	81⅞
100.....	44⅞	500.....	60⅞	100.....	81⅞
300.....	b3. 44⅞	400.....	60⅞	Wabash.	
100.....	44⅞	100.....	60⅞	300..b3.	22⅞
Western Union.		North-west pf.		400.....	22⅞
700.....	97⅛	100.....	85⅛	425.....	22⅞
2300.....	97⅜	100.....	b3. 85⅜	10.....	22¾
N. Y. C. & H.		100.....	85⅝	200..b.10.	22¾
100.....	114⅜	350.....	86	200.....	22⅞
Erie Railway.		100.....	85½	200.....	22⅞
200.....	25	100.....	85¼	200.....	22⅞
600.....	25⅜	300.....	85¼	100.....	22⅞
1850..b3.	25⅞	300.....	85	200.....	22⅞
600.....	24¾	5000.....	85¼	200.....	22⅞
2850..b3.	26	500.....	85⅝	Ohio & Miss.	
1800..b3.	25⅞	100.....	85⅝	1300.....	10⅞
1000..b3.	25⅝	C. C. & I.		400.....	10⅞
400.....	25⅞	135.....	45⅞	500.....	10⅞
1050.....	26	710.....	45¾	1200.....	10⅜
200.....	25⅞	400.....	45⅞	400.....	10⅜
1400.....	25⅜	400.....	45⅝	100.....	10⅜
2100.....	25⅞	100.....	45⅝	Ohio & Miss. pf.	
1800.....	25⅝	100.....	45½	100.....	28½
Erie Railway pf.		100.....	45¼	Han. & St. Jo.	
900.....	s20. 45	100.....	b3. 45¼	400.....	52⅛
800.....	s15. 45	100.....	45⅜	1000.....	52⅜
100.....	45⅜	100.....	45⅜	100.....	52⅜
900.....	s20. 45	Han. & St. Jo.		7200.....	52⅞
100.....	s30. 45⅝	50.....	15⅜	3000.....	53
100.....	s10. 45⅝	400.....	s3. 14⅜	600.....	b.c. 52⅞
100.....	s10. 45⅛	200.....	s3. 14⅜	500.....	52⅞
Pacific Mail.		Kansas Pacific.		600.....	52⅞
200.....	s3. 13⅜	200.....	9¾	1000.....	52⅞
250.....	13⅜	New-Jersey So.		2300.....	52⅞
900.....	13⅜	100.....	17⅜	900.....	52⅞
Michigan Central.		C. R. & I.		1000.....	52⅞
300.....	80⅝	107.....	114	St. L., K. C. & N.	
800.....	80⅜	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.		100.....	8¼
100.....	80⅜	100.....	9¾	300.....	8
Illinois Central.		Morris & Essex.		N. Y. L. E. & W.	
20.....	84⅞	400.....	82⅜	100.....	3⅛
440.....	84¼	C. C. & I. C.		800.....	32½
100.....	84¼	100.....	5½	100.....	s3. 32¼
100.....	84⅛				

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—JAN. 23.

(All Prices are in Currency.)

SECOND CALL—1 P. M.

Buckeye.		Consol. Va.		Silver Hill.	
$500.....	b.c. .13	20.....	b.c. 8	100. b.c.s10.	2⅜
500.....	b.c. .14	10.....	b.c. 8	California.	
100. b.c.b30.	.14	5.....	b.c. 8¼	10.....	9¾
500.....	b.c. .13	20.....	s3. 8	Dahlonega.	
1000. b.c.s3.	.12	500. b.c.b30.	8¼	500. b10.	.15
500.....	b.c. .12	Independence.		Hukill.	
500.....	b.c. .12	25.....	b.c.s.1.60	100.....	s.10
100.....	b.c. .12	100.....	b.c.s.1.60	Imogene.	
100.....	b15 .12	10.....	b.c.s.1.60	100.....	s10. .20
American Flag.		100.....	b.c.1.60	Lacrosse.	
500.....	b30. .22	Gold Pieces.		500.....	.29
100.....	.20	100. b15..	.20	500.....	.29
100.....	.20	500. b.20.	.20	100.....	.29
100.....	.21				

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

Bertha & Edith.	Lacrosse.	Lacrosse.	
600..... b.c. .11	100..... .29	500.....	.29
500. b30. .12	100..... .29	100.....	.29
500. a.s.b3. .12	100. b5.. .29	100..... b3.	.30
Buckeye.	100..... s30. .29	100..... b5.	.30
100..... b.c. .12	100..... .29	300. a.c.b5.	.30
500..... b.c. .12	100..... .29	100. a.c.b5.	.30
100. b.c.s10.	.12	100..... .29	100. a.c.b5.	.30
American Flag.	100..... .29	California.	
500. b.c.b30.	.22	100..... .29	10. b.c.b30.	10¼
500. b.c.b5.	.23	500..... b30.	.30		

THURSDAY, Jan. 23—P. M.

The business on the Stock Exchange today was large in volume, and the dealings were well distributed. All classes of shares found ready buyers, and under brisk purchases an improvement in prices, ranging from ¼ to 4¼ ₱ cent., was established, the advance being most marked in Erie, North-western, Ohio and Mississippi, St. Paul, Lake Shore, C., C., C. & I., Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and New-Jersey Central. During the afternoon a reaction of ¼ to 1 ₱ cent. took place under realizations, but the decline was subsequently fully recovered in some instances, and the market closed strong and buoyant in tone.

The transactions aggregated 305,158 shares, including 89,025 Erie, 55,250 Lake Shore, 47,590 North-western, 37,400 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 21,445 St. Paul, 20,200 Ohio and Mississippi, 9,400 Western Union, 8,785 New-Jersey Central, 5,400 Wabash, 5,110 C. C. C. and I., 3,250 Michigan Central, 3,200 Morris and Essex, 2,270 Delaware and Hudson, 1,900 St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern, 1,770 Hannibal and St. Joseph, 1,750 Pacific Mail, 1,700 Pittsburg, 1,600 Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph, 1,400 Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 1,200 Iron Mountain, 1,185 Illinois Central, and 1,120 Rock Island.

Erie common advanced from 25⅛ to 26, and closed within a fraction of the highest point. The preferred rose rapidly from 44⅜ to 46½, and closed at 45⅛, as against 42½ yesterday. Lake Shore advanced from 70⅝ to 72¼, and after receding to 71⅞, rose to 72⅜ in the final dealings. Canada Southern sold at 48 throughout the day. Michigan Central rose from 80 to 80¾, and closed at 80½. Northwest common advanced from 59½ to 61¼, reacted to 60⅝, recovered to 61, and finally sold at 60¾. The preferred sold up from 84½ to 86½, reacted to 85, and rallied to 85⅜. St. Paul common rose from 40⅜ to 40⅝, fell off to 40¼, and sold up to 40⅞ at the close. The preferred advanced from 81 to 82, receded to 81⅜, and recovered to 81⅝. C., C., C. and I. rose from 45⅞ to 46, and reacted to 45¼. Union Pacific fell off to 67¾. Ohio and Mississippi advanced from 9⅝ to 11 for the common, and from 24⅜ to 29 for the preferred, with final sales at 10½ and 28½, respectively. Wabash fluctuated between 22½ and 23, with opening and closing sales at 22¾. St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern sold at 7⅞@8¾ for the common, and 32⅜@32⅞ for the preferred. Missouri, Kansas and Texas fell off from 5¾ to 5⅝, and rose to 6. Hannibal and St. Joseph common declined from 15 to 14¾. The preferred sold at 37@37½. Iron Mountain rose from 16⅜ to 17. Morris and Essex advanced from 82⅞ to 83, fell off to 82⅜, and rallied to 82¾. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western advanced from 51¾ to 52⅜, reacted to 52½, rose to 53, fell off to 52½, and finally sold at 52⅜. Delaware and Hudson declined from 44½ to 43⅝, and rose to 44⅞. New-Jersey Central fell off from 41 to 40¼, rose to 42, and reacted to 41⅝. Pacific Mail advanced from 12⅞ to 13¾, and closed at 13⅝. Western Union rose from 97 to 98, reacted to 97¼, and recovered to 97⅝. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph sold at 38@38¼. Among investment shares Rock Island rose to 125¾, Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy to 114⅝, New-York Central to 115, Fort Wayne to 106½, Pittsburg to 92, and Illinois Central to 84⅜. The final sales were at a slight reaction from these prices.

The money market was easy, with large offerings of capital at 2@3 ₱ cent. on railway and miscellaneous collaterals, and as low as 1@1½ ₱ cent. to the Government bond dealers. Discounts are unchanged.

The foreign advices reported a very buoyant market for American railway shares at London, with a still further improvement in prices of ¼ to 6¼ ₱ cent. Erie was most conspicuous in the upward movement, the preferred advancing 6¼ ₱ cent., to 44¾, and the common 1 ₱ cent. to 25⅝. Illinois Central rose 1 ₱ cent. to 86¼. New-Jersey Central 1 ₱ cent., to 42, and Reading ¼ ₱ cent., to 13¼. United States bonds were considerably lower, doubtless in consequence of the announcement of the formation of the syndicate to float the 4 ₱ cent. loan in Europe, and the belief that redemption of the 5-20s and other issues will proceed more rapidly than heretofore. United States 10-40s were reported at 107½, against 109¼ yesterday, while 5s of 1881 declined ⅞ ₱ cent., to 106⅞; 4½s ¼, to 108⅜, and 1868s ¼, to 103⅜. British Consols were firm at 97¼@96⅜ for both money and the account. Bar silver was quoted at 50¾d. ₱ ounce. The Bank of England Directors, at their weekly court this morning, made no alteration in the discount rate, which remains 4 ₱ cent. The bank gained £526,000 bullion for the week ending yesterday, and £10,000 to-day on balance. The proportion of the bank's reserve to its liabilities is now 31⅞ ₱ cent., as against 30¾ ₱ cent. last week. At Paris, Rentes rose to 113f. 92½c. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase in specie of 10,425,000f.

In the Sterling Exchange market to-day there were free offerings of bankers' and commercial bills, the pressure to sell being chiefly lost at utable to the feeling of uncertainty which prevails in regard to the probable operations of the new syndicate. The nominal asking rates were reduced from $4 86½ to $4 86 for bankers' long, and from $4 89½ to $4 89 for sight drafts, with actual business at a concession of 1 cent from these figures. Cables sold at $4 88½@$4 88¾, and commercial bills at $4 82½@$4 83½.

Government bonds were firm for 4s and 4½s, but weak and lower for the other issues, notably 10-40s, which declined 1 ₱ cent. The market, generally speaking, is weakened by the rapid refunding of the public debt and the decline in prices at London. The subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan at Washington to-day amounted to over $9,000,000. Railroad mortgages continue in active demand, and with few exceptions, still higher prices were recorded to-day. Metropolitan Elevated Firsts rose to 79⅜, New-Jersey Central convertibles to 96, St. Paul, I. and D. Division, Extension, to 100¼, do., consolidated Sinking Funds to 102¾, Delaware and Hudson coupon 7s of 1894 to 99½, Denver and Rio Grande Firsts to 88¾, North Missouri Firsts to 108¼, Ohio and Mississippi Seconds to 83½, Kansas Pacific 6s, Februrary and August, with coupon certificates, to 112½, Cincinnati and Springfield Firsts, guaranteed by C., C. & I., to 92¼, Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis Firsts to 90½, Toledo and Wabash consolidated convertibles, ex coupon, to 70. St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Real Estate 7s of 1893 to 98, Kansas Pacific 7s, Denver Division, with coupon certificates, to 78½, and do. 6s, J. and D., 1896, with coupon certificates, to 105. Cincinnati and Springfield Firsts guaranteed by Lake Shore, fell off to 98½, and recovered to 97. Hannibal and St. Joseph convertibles declined to 105, and subsequently rose to 106. New-Jersey Central Firsts were strong at 117⅜; do. consolidated assented full off to 79¼, convertibles assented to 79, and Lehigh and Wilkesbarre consolidated assented to 47½. Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Firsts declined from 70½ to 69¾. In State bonds, Louisiana Consols advanced to 65, fell off to 64¼, and rallied to 64½. District of Columbia 3.65s sold at 81⅝@81¾. North Carolina old, January and July, declined to 18¾.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1879.

Receipts.....	$1,693,801 50
Payments.....	1,134,244 72
Balance, coin.....	114,568,920 85
Balance, notes.....	45,245,513 61
United States notes redeemed.....	63,995 00
Coin received for United States notes.....	2,700 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 23.

	Wednesday.	*Thursday.*
United States 4½s, 1891, coup.....	106	106
United States 5s, 1881, coup.....	b.108⅝	106½
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup.....	102¾	102¾
Bills on London $4 85½@$4 85¾	$4 85@$4 85½	
New-York Central.....	114⅜	114⅜
Rock Island.....	125⅛	125⅛
Pacific Mail.....	13	13⅝
Milwaukee and St. Paul.....	40⅛	40⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul pref..	81	81⅝
Lake Shore.....	70⅛	72⅜
Chicago and North-western.....	59⅜	60⅜
Chicago and North-western pref..	84½	83⅜
Western Union.....	97	97⅝
Union Pacific.....	68⅛	67⅝
Delaware, Lack. and Western..	51⅝	52⅜
New-Jersey Central.....	40⅞	41⅝
Delaware and Hudson Canal..	44	44⅛
Morris and Essex.....	82⅝	82⅜
Panama.....	123	123
Erie.....	24⅞	25⅜
Ohio and Mississippi.....	9⅝	10⅛
Harlem.....	142	142
Hannibal and St. Joseph.....	14⅜	14⅜
Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred.	35½	37½
Michigan Central.....	80½	80¼
Illinois Central.....	83⅞	84⅛
Wabash.....	22⅞	22⅜
Canada Southern.....	48	48
Iron Mountain.....	16⅛	17
Pittsburg.....	91¼	92

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	High-est.	*Lowest.*	*No. of Shares.*
New-York Central.....	114⅞	114⅜	345
Canada Southern.....	48	48	300
Erie.....	26	25⅛	64,625
Erie pref.....	44⅞	44⅜	3,400
Lake Shore.....	72⅜	70⅜	55,250
Wabash.....	22⅞	22⅛	5,400
North-western.....	61⅛	59⅛	32,650
North-western pref.....	86⅛	84¼	14,940
Rock Island.....	125⅜	125⅛	1,120
Fort Wayne.....	106	106	100
Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	40⅞	40¼	14,720
Mil. & St. Paul pref.....	82	81	6,725
Pittsburg.....	92	91⅜	1,700
Del., Lack. & Western.....	53	51⅞	37,400
New-Jersey Central.....	42	40¼	8,795
Delaware & Hudson Canal..	44⅞	43⅝	2,270
Morris & Essex.....	83	82⅜	3,200
Michigan Central.....	80⅝	80	3,250
Illinois Central.....	84⅜	84⅛	1,185
Union Pacific.....	68	67¾	275
C., C., C. & I.....	46	45⅞	5,110
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy..	114⅜	114	621
Chicago and Alton.....	84⅜	84¼	200
Iron Mountain.....	17	16⅜	1,200
C., C. & Ind. Central.....	5⅛	5⅛	100
Hannibal & St. Joseph.....	14⅝	14⅝	150
Hannibal & St. Joseph pf.	37⅜	37	920
Ohio & Mississippi.....	11	9⅝	18,300
Ohio & Mississippi pref...	29	24⅞	1,900
Panama.....	123	123	100
Western Union.....	98	97	9,400
A. & P. Telegraph.....	38¼	38	1,600
Pacific Mail.....	13⅝	12⅞	1,750
Quicksilver.....	14	13½	400
Kansas Pacific.....	9⅜	9¼	200
Mo., Kan. & Texas.....	6	5⅝	1,400
St. L., K. C. & N.....	7⅞	7⅝	900
St. L., K. C. & N. pref.....	32⅞	32⅜	1,000
New-Jersey Southern.....	2⅛	1⅞	450
Adams Express.....	105	105	225
Total sales.....			305,158

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	*Asked.*
United States currency 6s.....	120¾	121
United States 6s, 1881, registered..	106⅝	107
United States 6s, 1881, coupon.....	106⅝	107
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered.	101⅞	102⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon..	101⅞	102⅛
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered.	102⅛	103⅛
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupon..	102⅛	103⅛
United States 10-40s, registered.....	105⅛	105¼
United States 10-40s, coupon.....	105	105¼
United States 5s, 1881, registered..	105¼	106⅛
United States 5s, 1881, coupon.....	106⅛	106⅝
United States 4½s, 1891, registered..	106	106¼
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon.....	106	106¼
United States 4s, 1907, registered....	99⅞	100⅛
United States 4s, 1907, coupon.....	99⅞	100⅛

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Exchanges.....	$73,190,996
Balances.....	3,953,329

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83...	45	Mo. H. & St. J. due '86.	104
Alabama 5s, '86...	45	Mo. H. & St. J. due '87.	104
Alabama 8s, '86...	45	N. Y. 6s, G. R., '87.	110
Alabama 8s, '88...	45	N. Y. 6s, G. O., '87.	110
Ala. 8s, A. & O. R..	5

JAN 1879

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following City real estate was sold at public auction at the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, Jan. 23:

Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, Louis P. Ehrichs, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick building, with lot 25.6 by 101.8, No. 1,591 2d-av., west side, 102.2 feet north of 82d-st., for $10,500, to James Mulry, plaintiff.

E. A. Lawrence & Co., foreclosure sale, William H. Gibson, Esq., Referee, sold five lots, each 25 by 99.11, on East 146th-st., north side, 475 feet east of 10th-av., for $2,000, to Lydia S. Floyd, plaintiff.

C. J. Lyon, foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, sold two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 151st-st., south side, 100 feet east of 10th-av., and plot of land 155.7 by 100, on 10th-av., south-east corner of 151st-st., for $14,500, to Jacob K. Lochman, as Executor and plaintiff. Also, similar sale, H. Brewster, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land, 99.11 by —, on 8th-av., south-east corner of 154th-st., running through to Macomb's road, for $8,000, to same purchaser.

The remaining sales were adjourned as follows: Sale by Richard V. Harnett of a plot of land, on 10th-av., north of 212th-st., to Jan. 27; sale by A. J. Bleecker & Son, of 15 96-100 acres of land, known as Lots D and G, on a map of Hunt's Point farm, to Feb. 3; sale by E. F. Raymond of the building, with lot No. 733 Broadway, north of Waverley-place, to Feb. 13; and sale by F. G. & C. S. Brown of the dwelling, with lot, No. 350 West 32d-st., west of 8th-av., to same date.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Jan. 22.

15th-st., n. s., 97 ft. e. of Livingston-place, 22x77.6: Francis Gaetcha and wife to Frederick Meisner. Executor $10,000

Washington-av., Lot No. 8, 50x100, 232 Ward; Sarah Halsey to Elizabeth Halsey 3,000

Allen-st., w. s., 100.2 ft. w. of Canal-st., 25.2x65.7½; Martin Hoss and wife to J. G. Rudolphe 16,000

103d-st., West, No. 303; Daniel M. Edgar and wife to William R. Beadleston and others 8,500

Lexington-av., s. w. corner of 40th-st., 19.2x85; Charles Warrous and wife to Harry W. Watrous 100

Same property; Harry W. Watrous to Ruth A. Watrous 100

Eldridge-st., No. 83, 25x100; Henry W. F. Hocke, Executor, to Henry C. Almer 7,300

Same property; Charles H. Schenbel and others to Henry C. Almer 7,300

19th-st., n.s., 350 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x95; John Hanlon to William Dermody 5,000

Same property; William Dermody to Fannie Hanlon 5,000

50th-st., s. s., 20 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20x100; William A. Mowatt and wife to George A. McMurtry. 10,000

Madison-st., n. s., 216 ft. e. of Scammel-st., 23.9 x96; A. Erbe, Referee, to Bank for Savings.. 5,000

Madison-av., No. 1430; Charles Dugdin and wife to Clarence S. Day 38,000

78th-st., s. s., 381.3 ft. w. of 3d-av., 18.9x80.2; James Gilroy by Matthew C. Reynolds 10,500

Avenue A, w. s., 25.8 ft. s. of 82d-st., 25.6x106.8; F. Swartz, Referee, to August Baumgarten 5,000

Pearl-st., No. 206; E. S. Rapallo, Referee, to William F. Dornbusch 6,225

Pearl-st., n. s., 357.8 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x94.9; John Wallace to William Wallace ..... nom.

53d-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of 9th-av., 27x52; Charles Woodall to Joseph H. Burtis ..... nom.

46th-st., n. s., 140 ft. e. of 5th-av., 20x100.5; A. A. Reddell to Robert A. Chesebrough 25,132

Same to Same, s. s., 140 ft. e. of 5th-av., 20x100.5 26,065

4th-av., w. s., 55th to 56th st., 100x200.10; Andrew Scheer to William Nolan 105,000

Eleventh Ward, No. 9, 21.10½x98.9; also, Grand-st., No. 570, 26x75; Hannah Gumpert to Edward J. Gumpert ..... nom.

Fordham-av., s. s., 89 ft. s. of 8th-st., 75x209; also, Fordham-av., n. of 8th-st., 25x209.3, 24th Ward; Cecelia H. Pohle and others to Thomas A. Oliver ..... nom.

53d-st., n. s., 234 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20x100.5; William R. Guernsman and wife to Margaret Fallman 7,000

Southern Boulevard and Grant-av., Lot No. 214, 89x86x104, 23d Ward; Same to Same 1,500

66th-st., East, No. 310; Anton Gerstner and wife to Ferd. A. Siegbahn 8,025

LEASE RECORDED.

1st-av., s. s., 72.1½ ft. s. of 4th-st., 24.4x85, 20 years; John J. Astor to Louis Klemann $500

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Bassford, Sarah E., and husband to A. S. Underhill; w. s. Avenue B, n. of 9th-st. 3 years $10,000

Christman, George B., and wife to Theresia Johenning; w. s. 2d-av., n. of 43d-st. 5 years. 2,000

Dornbusch, William, and wife to J. F. Bichm; s. s. Pearl-st., 3 or 5 years 3,000

Everett, Samuel H., and wife to The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; 144 West-st., and Nos. 214 and 216 Washington-st., 18 months 75,000

Everett, Samuel H., and wife to George Opdyke; same property, 5 years 20,000

Felton, Louisa to H. Cavernann; No. 152 Thompson-st., 5 years 3,500

Fonika, Lydia, and husband to John Carey, jr., and others. Trustees, &c.; n. e. corner of 2d-av. and 64th-st., 3 years 5,000

Freudenburg, Frederick, and wife to Charles H. Reed; s. s. Rivington-st., e. of Attorney-st., 5 years 10,000

Kerr, Levi, and others to William Rockefeller; a. a. corner of 8th-av. and 54th-st., 1 year.... 60,000

Lennon, Patrick, to John Smith; n. s. 18th-st., e. of 10th-av., 1 year 6,000

McCloskey, John, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; a. a. corner of Avenue B and 8th-st., and also Nos. 183 and 185 7th-st., 18 months 87,500

Niederstein, Apolonia, and others to Charles A. Hubert; w. s. Norfolk-st., s. of Hester-st., 1 year 4,220

O'Reilly, Bridget, to Jeannette C. Patterson; n. s., 25 feet e. of 9th-av., 5 years 1,000

Roberts, John J., to T. S. Ormiston; s. s. 5th-st., w. of 8th-av., 2 years 2,000

Siegbahn, F. F., and wife to Maria Peak; s. s. 66th-st., e. of 2d-av., 5 years 7,500

Noble, William, and wife to Andrew Soher; w. s. 4th-av., from 55th to 56th st 105,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Bual, Julius, to Moses Behr $3,000

Carty, Michael, to Allen Hall ..... nom.

Gesenex, Frederica, to Mete Doscher 3,600

Hubert, Charles A., to Charles Baner 2,000

King, Archibald G., Executor, &c., to King, Executor, &c. 11,000

King, Archibald G., Executor, &c., to A. G. King, Trustee, &c. ..... nom.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THE DESIRABLE PROPERTY NO. 61 West 14th-st., 75 feet east of 6th-av., building 25x 112, suitable for dry goods, furniture, or any business, to lease or sell. Apply on premises.

NEW OF EAST 127TH-ST., NEAR STUYVESANT PARK.—A well-located, fine, medium-size dwelling; parlors. Permits from V. K. STEVENSON, 2d., offices 4 P-ne, 35 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.

HARLEM—RAPID TRANSIT.

Houses, stores, and floors, to let and for sale. PORTER & CO., No. 173 East 125th-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ESTATE OF JOHN H. POWERS, DECEASED.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the following described real estate:

FOURTH-AVENUE.—The four-story brick stores, with lease of lots, situate on the north-east corner of 4th-av. and 11th-st., Nos. 99, 101, 103, 105, and 101 4th-av. The leases are from the Stuyvesant estate.

STONE AND PEARL STREETS.—The brick stores and lot No. 26 Stone and No. 61 Pearl-st., running through from Pearl to Stone-st.

CANAL AND MOTT STREETS.—The brick and frame buildings and lots Nos. 178 and 180 Canal-st., corner of Mott-st.

THIRD-AVENUE, SIXTY-SIXTH AND SIXTY-SEVENTH STREETS.—Eight lots, comprising the entire easterly front on Third-av., each 25 feet front by 100 feet deep, on 66th-st., and 14 lots on 67th-st., commencing 100 feet east of the 3d-av.; street lots are each 25x100 feet, except the two easterly lots on each street, which are 30x100 feet each.

ELM-STREET.—The lot on the north-west corner of Elm and Catharine-lane.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET.—One lot, south side, 300 feet west of 7th-av., 25x98.9.

SIXTY-SECOND, AND SIXTY-FIFTH STREETS.—Six lots, north side of 63d-st., 325 feet west of 8th-av., and four lots, south side of 69th-st., 375 feet west of 8th-av.

RIVERSIDE-AVENUE.—Seven lots, easterly side of Riverside-dr., 225 feet north of 119th-st., and opposite Riverside Park.

TWELFTH-AVENUE.—Plot of vacant lots on 12th-av., between 125th and 128th sts., opposite Riverside Park.

EIGHTY-FIFTH STREET.—Four lots, south side, between 11th and Riverside-ave.

TWELFTH-AVENUE.—One water lot, north-east corner 94th-st.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, CROSS AND TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND STREETS.—Seven 19 lots.

BROOKLYN.—Thirty-two lots, comprising the entire block bounded by Columbia, Sigourney, Otsego and Halleck sts.

HUGH CASSIDY, Executor,
HENRIETTA B. POWERS, Executrix.
ESTATE OF JOHN H. POWERS, Deceased.

Book-maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., and of the Executor, No. 11 Pine-st.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALEXANDER C. ROGERS and WILLIAM H. EDWARDS, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that there will be sold at public auction, on the 8th day of February, 1879, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, the following described property, viz.: Two lots at Menlo Park, New-Jersey, situated on the corner of Cedar-street and Middlesex-avenue, and numbered 13 and 14, in block 12, said down on map of the Menlo Park-Homestead Association, filed in the office of the Clerk of Middlesex County. Said lots are each 50 feet 6 ins. in front and rear, and 150 feet deep. A copy of said map may be seen at the Post Office at Menlo Park.

ja17-law3wF B. F. RICE, Assignee.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE,

THE FOUR LOTS, with the BUILDINGS THEREON, situated at the north-east corner of 41st-st. and Park-av., constituting the southerly portion of the

GRAND UNION HOTEL.

Apply to HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine-st., New-York.

TO RENT OR LEASE—ON 57TH-AV., BETWEEN 11th and 12th sts., a large double house; will be thoroughly repaired and altered to suit a desirable tenant. Apply to C. L. SMITH, No. 212 East 9th-st.

NO. 102 WEST 39TH-ST.—PARTLY FURnished house to responsible party; rooms reserved.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

NO. 129 CHURCH-ST.—SECOND, THIRD, and Fourth Lofts to let; very light and desirable. Apply to GRACE & ELY, No. 32 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW STORES NOS. 503 AND 505 BROADWAY, 50x200, NOS. 507 AND 509 BROADWAY, 50x200, AND NO. 511 BROADWAY, 25x200, extending through to Mercer-st.; central location for dry goods business. These spacious stores, with basement and sub-basement, can be rented as a whole, or will be divided to suit tenants. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—NO. 18 WALKER-ST.—FIVE-STORY modern building; iron front. Can be rented as a whole, or will be divided. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and the homeward passages.

BRITANNIC, Capt. Perry.....Saturday, Feb. 1, noon.
REPUBLIC, Capt. Ismes.....Thursday, Feb. 6, 8 P. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. Kennedy.....Sat., Feb. 15, 12:30 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—saloon, $80, $90, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. E. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN.

PARTHIA...WED., Jan. 29 | ABYSSINIA...WED., Feb. 12
SCYTHIA.....WED., Feb. 5 | BATAVIA...WED., Feb. 19

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms, including a special low rate for the Fall and Winter months.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Leaving Pier 38, N. R., foot of Kingsland.

MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Jan. 28, 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Feb. 4, 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Feb. 11, 9 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Feb. 25, 7:30 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, March 4, 2 P. M.

These steamers are built of iron, in watertight compartments, and are supplied with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library. Experienced surgeon attends each one, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room,) $55, $65, and $75. INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26.

OFFICES, No. 29 BROADWAY, Cabin.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From Pier No. 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.....Thursday, Jan. 30
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Feb. 6

First Cabin, $55 to $70, according to accommodations: excursion tickets, $110 to $130. Second Cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage at lowest rates.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's pier foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

NECKAR.....Sat., Jan. 25 | WESER.....Sat. Feb. 8
WESER.....Sat. Feb. 1 | ODER.....Sat. Feb. 15

RATES OF PASSAGE: FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100
Second cabin.....60
Steerage.....30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid Steerage certificates, $30. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Jan. 25, 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, Jan. 30, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Feb. 8, 6:30 A. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $26. Prepaid certificates at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS, NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

From Pier 20 North River, foot of Jay-st.

Devonia.....Jan. 25, 7 A. M. | Anchoria.....Feb. 8, 6 A. M.
Ethiopia.....Feb. 1, noon. | Bolivia.....Feb. 15, noon.
Cabins, $30 to $80, according to state-room; rates at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier 20 North River, foot of Jay-st.

Castalia...Jan. 25, 7 A. M. | California.....Feb. 1, noon.
Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY between New-York and Havre.

Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

FRANCE, Trudelle.....Wednesday, Feb. 5, 3:30 P. M.
CANADA, Franeau.....Wednesday, Feb. 19, 3:30 P. M.
AMERIQUE, Delon.....Wednesday, March 5, 3 P. M.

Steamers marked thus " do not carry steerage passengers.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passengers apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company. Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

GELLERT...Thurs., Jan. 30 | LESSING...Thurs., Feb. 13
CIMBRIA...Thurs., Feb. 6 | SILESIA...Thurs., Feb. 20

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. H. RICHARD & BOAS, General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers leave Jersey City, near Pavonia Ferry.

W. A. SCHOLTEN.....Saturday, Feb. 1
MAAS.....Wednesday, Feb. 12

Cabin, $65-$70. Intermediate, $45-$50. Steerage, $25. H. G. CALKOEN, Agent, No. 27 South William-st.
FUNCH, EDYE & CO.,
27½ So. Wm-st., Freight Agts. 150 Bway, Gen. Passage Agt.

THE RED STAR LINE FOR ANTWERP.

Carrying the Belgian and United States mails. Sailing every 12 days from New-York to Antwerp.

VADERLAND sails Saturday, Jan. 25, 3 A. M.

For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Phila., and No. 52 Broadway, New-York.
JNO. McDONALD, Agt., No. 5 Battery-place.

NATIONAL LINE—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R. FOR LONDON, (Victoria Docks:)—
Holland, Wed., Jan. 22, 3 P. M. | Canada, Feb. 5, 8:30 A. M.
Egypt, Sat., Feb. 1, 11:30 A. M. | Erin, Sat., Feb. 8, 6:30 A. M.
Cabin, $50 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF MACON, Capt. KEMPTON.....Saturday, Jan. 25
CITY OF COLUMBUS, Capt. RICKERSON...Wed., Jan. 29

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, Georgia and Florida Steamboat Company, and with the new and elegant iron steamer ST. JOHNS.

C. D. OWENS, Agent. GEO. YONGE, Agent. Ocean S. S. Co. and Central R. R. of Ga., Savannah. Central R. R. of Ga., Savannah. No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

FLORIDA RAILROAD AND STEAM-SHIP LINE.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FLORIDA.
SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
LOWEST RATES OF FREIGHT AND PASSAGE.
Steamer ASHLAND, SATURDAY, Jan. 25.
And every SATURDAY thereafter.

For Fernandina, Jacksonville, Pilot Pt. No. 2, M. R., at 3 P.M

Only line issuing through tickets and bills lading to all points in Florida, and on Chattahoochie, Appalachicola, and Flint Rivers, and BRUNSWICK, Ga., insurance 1 per cent. Bills lading signed on pier. For further information, through bills lading, and passage rates, apply to HENRY R. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., up stairs.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO,

Connecting at St. Thomas with German steamers for Porto Rico and Spanish Main. The new first-class iron steam-ship CITY OF PARA, Capt. CARPENTER, will sail for the above ports on Wednesday, Feb. 5, at 3 P. M.

Postal way-bill receipted for at 3d. Freight must be paid in advance. Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at Roberts' Dock. Insurances lower than by any other line. Shippers desiring insurance can effect same under our open policy. For freight engagements or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents, Office, Pier No. 20 East River.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO via 1STHMUS OF PANAMA: Steam-ship COLON.....Friday, Jan. 31, noon
Connecting for South and Central America and Mexico.

From San Francisco for Japan and China:

Steam-ship CHINA.....Wednesday, March 5, noon
From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 17, noon

For freight or general information apply to Company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., N. River, and for passage at Company's Station Office, No. 1 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

Steamer SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....WED., Jan. 29
Steam-ship .....SATURDAY, Feb. 8

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.

Calling at Progreso, Campeche, and Frontera.

CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Saturday, Jan. 25
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only,) Thurs., Feb. 6
CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, Feb. 8

Steamer leaves New-Orleans Jan. 29 and Feb. 19 for Vera Cruz via Matamoros, Tampico, Tuxpan, connecting with steamer for Havana, New-York, and above ports.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA PORTS, AND ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

CHAMPION.....SATURDAY, Jan. 25
GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination, one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the Pier,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.
Or BENEDICT D. HASKELL, General Agent,
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

PALMETTO FREIGHT LINE.

VIA STEAM-SHIP TO CHARLESTON, S. C., and the SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD, to all points in the South and South-west.

Freight rates and Through Bills of Lading signed at Pier No. 27 North River.
CHAS. D. OWENS, General Agent
Palmetto Freight Line,
No. 315 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.

Magnificent accommodation for passengers.

S. S. NIAGARA.....Saturday, Feb. 1
S. S. SARATOGA.....Wednesday, Feb. 12

Tickets issued also for
VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS
in connection with French and English S. S. Lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.

Open from 5:30 A. M. to 12 P. M.

RECTOR-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry, and connects with cars for South Ferry.

CORTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Pavonia Ferry.

PARK-PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken.

CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferry.

FRANKLIN-ST.

GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses-Street Ferry to Jersey City, and connects with cars for Desbrosses and East Grand Street Ferries.

BLEECKER-ST.—Connects with cars for East and West.

EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Christopher-Street Ferry to Hoboken, connecting with cars for Christopher and East Tenth Street Ferries.

FOURTEENTH-ST.—Nearest point to Union-square, Wallack's and Lyceum Theatres, Academy of Music, Irving and Tammany Halls, connecting with cars for East Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point to Booth's, St. James, and Park Theatres, Grand Opera-house, Delmonico's Garden, and Masonic Temple, and Twenty-third-Street Ferry to Jersey City.

THIRTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point to Standard, Broadway, and Fifth-Avenue Theatres, Aquarium, and San Francisco Minstrels, connecting with cars for Astoria Ferry.

FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Connects with New-York Transfer Company's cabs, for Grand Central Depot.

FIFTIETH-ST.

FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Central Park, connecting with cars of Belt Line Railroad.

For up-town trains take east-side stations.

For down-town trains take west-side stations.

FARE 10 CENTS.

Except between the hours of 5:30 and 7:30 A. M. and 5 and 7 P. M., when the fare is 5 cents.

WM. R. GARRISON, President.
M. VAN BROCKLIN, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after Jan. 19, 1879.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Washington, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:12 P. M. Regular at 8:30 and 10:40 A. M., 12 M., 3:30 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 A. M. and 10 P. M. For Baltimore, 4 P. M., except Sunday.

Express for Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M. & 4

BRILLIANT BILLIARD PLAY.

FOURTH DAY OF THE TOURNAMENT.

DALY DEFEATS GALLAGHER—THE LATTER PLAYS A GREAT SCIENTIFIC SHOT—SCHAEFER BEATS RUDOLPHE—THE FRENCHMAN GETS EXCITED.

The games of the Brunswick and Balke Championship Tournament at Cooper Institute, yesterday, while they were marked by much brilliant play, were peculiar in the matter of enthusiasm and excitement, the enthusiasm being elicited by a great shot by Gallagher, and the excitement by a heated war of words by Rudolphe, prompted by the trivial circumstance of a ball rolling over a tiny bit of chalk. Maurice Daly vanquished Thomas J. Gallagher in the afternoon, and in the evening Jacob Schaefer overcame the excitable A. P. Rudolphe. Daly won the lead, but missed from the string, giving Gallagher a "leave" that yielded 12 points. Daly made a pretty two-cushion long "draw," and, with a few gracefully-played "position" shots, gathered the ivories in the right-hand upper corner, where he played them freely and well for 43, and then got them into position for a "nurse" on the top rail. He was in splendid trim, and played with an easy grace worthy of Garnier. The ivories broke about three-quarters of the way across the rail, and he played a number of neat shots, among them being three fine "banks" to bring them once more under control, but retired on an easy shot, after completing a run of 103. Gallagher grew nervous, as usual, and made but 3; tried again, and made 4, and then gathered a "goose-egg." Daly had also been playing small counts, but was fighting hard for the rail, at the same time widening the big gap between his score and that of his adversary. The St. Louis man, finding the balls rolling hard for him, began to play "safety," but the young New-Yorker very nearly knocked the life out of the "safe" leaves, and renewed his efforts to gather the spheres on the rail. In his seventh inning he made but 1, but it was as finely-executed a single-cushion shot as could well be played. Gallagher played for 13, and left the balls in splendid position for his opponent, who was not slow to take advantage of it to gather 30 points, which made his score 208 to Gallagher's 39. In the eleventh inning he gained the rail he had so long fought for in two shots, and began to "nurse" the ivories down the right-side cushion, playing them with much delicacy. They "broke" on his fifty-fourth shot, but a beautiful "kiss" shot and a delicate "massé" brought them seemingly under control. They were not what they seemed, however, and they quickly scattered, and the player retired after scoring 76. He gave his opponent 1 on a "safety" play in the succeeding inning, but left the ivories so that the St. Louis man could not count. The latter, however, got them into a fair position directly afterward, and gathered them on the top rail, where he began to play a pretty "nurse," but slipped up on an unlucky "massé," after having added 35 to his score. Daly also followed with an equally fine nurse for 35, and then retired, carrying his score to 243, Gallagher's being 79. The latter missed, and once more Daly rolled the spheres to the rail, and resumed his graceful play, while carom followed carom, until the balls "broke" once more, and forced the player to adopt open-table shots for position, which he quickly gained, and began to "nurse" once more with consummate skill. for a time, when the balls again slipped away. Being unable to regain control of them the player sat down, having by a run of 56, increased his score to 412. Gallagher scored 8, and the New-York expert followed with a neat 43. The balls "froze" on Gallagher after he had counted 12 and obtained good position. He retired after playing a few more open-table shots with his score increased to 111, which figures, by a run of 14 in the succeeding inning and in the next a brilliantly-played run of 68 points, he still further increased to 193. It was the first time he had gathered the ivories on his favorite right side rail, and Daly frequently uttered the comment, "good shot," as the player rolled the balls gently toward the top of the table. They "broke" away on his sixty-fourth shot, and he stopped to study the puzzling position in which they were placed. A ball lay near the cushion against the middle of the right rail cushion, while the "spot" white ivory lay directly in front, and nearly touching it. The player's ball lay near the rail, about a foot and a half away from the other balls. It was a position from which he could not make a "bank" successfully, and, after deliberating, he determined to essay an almost impossible "cushion-kiss" shot. He drew with a slight "reverse English" from the spot-ball, everything depending upon the cushion of the left side rail. This caused the "spot" white ball to strike the red, which touched the cushion about midway above the bottom right hand "pocket," whence it glided to the bottom rail, and crossed diagonally to the left rail cushion, and glided away from it to meet the player's ball with a caress "kiss," just as the latter rolled with its "reverse" from the left rail cushion. It was a splendidly calculated shot, and, by all odds, the most brilliant yet played in the tournament, and was deservedly rewarded by prolonged cheers and hand-clapping. The player was now regaining his nerve, and was beginning to press Daly, who, in his twenty-third inning, forced his ball off the table, giving his opponent a second point on a "miss." Gallagher quickly took advantage of it, and played viciously to overcome his adversary's lead, but though he did the best up-hill work he has yet exhibited, Daly was gradually taking advantage of his bad luck, and wedging in small runs, which crushed out Gallagher's chance of regaining his grand total, and finally, by a run of 63, the New-Yorker closed the game in the twenty-eighth inning, beating the St. Louis man 306 points. The score was as follows:

Daly—0, 103, 14, 3, 23, 0, 25, 1, 30, 4, 76, 2, 0, 5, 35, 0, 56, 43, 1, 6, 0, 1, 0, 54, 0, 2, 63—306.
Gallagher—12, 2, 4, 0, 0, 0, 6, 13, 1, 2, 0, 1, 2, 35, 1, 1, 8, 27, 14, 68-21, 5, 21, 27, 0, 21, 6—294.
Winner's Average—21 12-28; loser's, 10 24-27.
Best Runs: Daly—103, 56, 76, 63; Gallagher—68, 35.
Time of Game—Two hours and thirty-eight minutes.
Umpires—Mr. Pulsifer for Gallagher, Mr. Colville for Daly.
Referee—Michael Geary; Marker—G. H. Ellis.

When Rudolphe, the Frenchman, and Jacob Schaefer, one of the star billiardists, crossed cues in the evening, Rudolphe put in an objection against the balls, and the referee having overruled it, spotted the red ball with a fancy finger shot, and gave the lead to his adversary, who won the "bank" for it. Schaefer opened with a 4 to his profession, gathered in a "goose egg," which he stoned for with a neatly-played 14. In the sixth inning Schaefer played brilliantly for position, but failed to gain it, as, like his adversary, he was not yet warmed up to good work. He made 30, to which the Frenchman responded with 44, and began varying his play with some of his famous "blunting," stopping, as he gathered the balls in a subsequent inning, and walking over to the championship emblem, which he very lowingly scrutinized, amid general laughter. He sat down after counting 29, and Schaefer gathered from his leave a fine position on the right side-rail, and began to "nurse" the ivories along it with his accustomed skill until they "froze" on his fifty-fifth shot, and he retired with a score of 115 to Rudolphe's 138. A miss on both sides followed, and then Schaefer gathered the spheres on the left side-rail, down which he nursed them quickly, but with great delicacy, clicking out carom after carom with clock-like regularity. He turned the corner, and began a long series of "kiss caroms" on the bottom rail, until they reached and turned to the right side-rail. A little later, on his one hundred and twenty-sixth shot, the white object-ball rolled over a piece of chalk [and settled. Schaefer at once notified the referee, who walked toward the table with the design of lifting the ball and removing the obstruction. Rudolphe at once sprang to his feet and protested, and brilliant billiard shots gave place to hot verbal shots at the referee. "I must move the ball, to take away the chalk," said Mr. Geary, flashing slightly, whereupon the Frenchman sailed out in wild excitement, "No! No! the balls must not be moved," and then as the spectators heartily hissed and cried "Leave it to the referee," Rudolphe turned toward them and exclaimed: "The rules do not allow it," while amid the general uproar, Mr. Geary carefully lifted the ball, brushed away the chalk, and replaced the ivory in its original position. Schaefer attempted to resume his nursing, when Rudolphe threw himself in front of him, and cried, "No, No! this game is out," while the young Chicagoan gave him an impatient shove aside. Rudolphe kept up his objections, and seizing a copy of the rules, in which nothing covering the disputed point appears, demanded that he should read them. Geary waived the paper aside, and said, "You are not playing this game on technicalities, but on honest principles." A remark which was greeted with applause and followed the Frenchman's objections. A little later, Rudolphe said, rather good-naturedly, "Well, let the past go," and then turning to the referee, exclaimed, amid general laughter, "No hard feeling, you know." The players then resumed their game in good spirits, although the incident for a time disconcerted them, and displayed brilliant play, Schaefer running steadily toward the home stretch, and closing the contest at length, beating Rudolphe 304 points. Appended is the score:

Schaefer—7, 4, 8, 0, 9, 30, 1, 3, 0, 1, 52, 0, 170, 1, 1, 37, 32, 14, 41, 2, 0, 23, 30, 35, 14, 7, 22—800.
Rudolphe—0, 14, 1, 3, 23, 46, 5, 10, 0, 29, 3, 0, 7, 3, 6, 0, 8, 20, 24, 5, 36, 5, 4, 16, 0, 21—296.
Winner's average, 22 6-27; loser's, 11 10-26.
Best runs—Schaefer, 170, 88; Rudolphe, 46, 36.
Umpires—Mr. Newburger for Schaefer, Mr. Neil Bryant for Rudolphe.
Time of game—2 hours and 3 minutes.

This afternoon George Slosson will play Randolph Heiser, and William Sexton and Maurice Daly will meet in the evening.

A YOUNG MAN'S SUICIDE.

Frederick Bissell, a young man aged 18 years, residing with his mother at No. 437 Classon-avenue, Brooklyn, committed suicide yesterday morning by cutting his throat and shooting himself through the head. Melancholy, induced by a fear of consumption, caused the young man to take his life. Young Bissell was over six feet in height and still growing. The weakness caused by this rapid growth led him to fear that he would die of consumption. He was not engaged in any business, but purposed to commence the study of medicine next Fall. Yesterday morning he was more than usually cheerful, and, after taking breakfast with his mother and sister, went up to his room to put on an overcoat, his mother having requested him to go down town on some business. A few minutes after he had entered his room the report of a pistol was heard. Mother and daughter ran screaming to the young man's room, but found the door locked. No answer was returned to their cries for admittance. Hastily summoning Dr. Hamilton, who lives close by, the bedroom door was forced open, and the dead body of young Bissell was found on the floor. On one side of him was an open razor and at the other a revolver with one chamber discharged. He had first cut a jagged wound in his throat and then placing the barrel of the pistol close to his right ear, sent a ball crashing through his brain. Coroner Simms will hold an inquest. Young Bissell's relatives are in good circumstances.

SUICIDE OF A GERMAN SOLDIER.

THE END OF A FAST LIFE—FROM AFFLUENCE TO POVERTY—HIS DEATH BY POISON.

George von Glasenap, a German soldier, about 35 years of age, committed suicide yesterday afternoon, in a cheap lodging-house at No. 110 Chatham-street, by swallowing poison. Glasenap came to this country in 1873. He was born in Brandenburg, received his education at the Military Academy of Potsdam. In 1862 he entered the Prussian Army as Ensign in the Twenty-fourth Regiment of Infantry, garrisoned at Spandau. His father was Division General, one of his brothers held an important office at the Army Head-quarters, and several other near relatives held responsible and influential military appointments. Glasenap was transferred, as Lieutenant, to the infantry of the Guard, and that took him to Berlin, where his taste for fast life could be indulged in. When the war between Prussia and Austria broke out Glasenap's regiment went to Bohemia, and he distinguished himself at Koniegratz and other places, and won the esteem of his superiors for his bravery and good judgment. After the war, when the regiment went back to Berlin, Glasenap plunged into fast life, and his father had more than once to pay his debts. At the opening of the Franco-Prussian war Glasenap was transferred to one of the regiments of the line, and won distinction at Metz, and afterward at many points on the way to Paris. At the close of the war, and when Glasenap had again reached Berlin, he fell among his old companions, and gave free rein to his passion for fast life. The result was that his father peremptorily refused to pay his bills, and then Glasenap got into such trouble with his creditors that he left home secretly and came to this country. He brought with him letters of introduction to several prominent men. But he was thrown upon his own resources and had to live moderately. He became acquainted with Dr. Morwitz, of the Philadelphia *Demokrat*, and through his influence was placed on the staff of the *New-Yorker Journal*.

A short time before the opening of the Centennial Exhibition Glasenap went to Philadelphia, and was given a position on the editorial staff of the *Demokrat*. After the Exhibition he went West and Southeled extensively. He took poor care of himself and of his reputation, and when he returned East found evil reports ahead of him. He reached this City about a year ago, and could not immediately secure literary work. He sold wines for a Beaver-street house on commission, but made a poor living at that. Eventually he secured some work on the *Handel's Zeitung*, but did not continue it long. Tuesday night last he went to the Centennial Hotel, in Chatham-street, and got a room. He had no baggage, and seemed anxious to conceal his identity. Yesterday morning, at 3 o'clock, he again went to the same hotel and requested to be shown at once to a room, as he had an important letter to write. The clerk told him there was no fire in the room at the time, and offered him the privileges of the office for writing. Glasenap accepted the offer, and wrote a long letter. He then went to the room assigned to him. At 11 o'clock the chamber-maid found his door open and, looking in, saw him lying on the outside of the bed. She thought his appearance singular, and informed the clerk, who went up, and, supposing from Glasenap's looks that he was ill, attempted to arouse him. Failing to do so, he became alarmed and notified the Police. They summoned an ambulance, but before it reached the place Glasenap was dead. The letter he had written was found at the head of the bed. It was addressed to Charles Bledel, No. 131 William-street, spoke of the writer's intention to destroy himself, and was otherwise incoherent. At the end it contained a request that his friends would see that his debts of honor were paid, and gave a list of them, suggesting that it be sent to his family. Coroner Wollman had the body removed to the Morgue. The name of the poison used by the suicide is not yet known, as he went to some pains to destroy the bottle and label after taking it. The body will be buried in Potter's Field, unless claimed by Glasenap's friends.

THE PLANETARY CONJUNCTION.

A BANK OF CLOUDS RENDERS ITS OBSERVATION UNSATISFACTORY.

While no material questions of physical or mathematical astronomy could possibly hinge on the conjunction of Jupiter, Venus, and the crescent moon, glimpses of which only were attainable last evening, owing to the dense bank of clouds lying low down in the western horizon, the probable brilliancy of the display was sufficient to entice many persons, armed with all sorts of instruments, to the highest house-tops in the City. Our professional masters of astronomy did not, however, trouble themselves with any attempts to observe the phenomenon, being sufficiently familiar with Jupiter and his satellites to care to examine them in cold weather. As the wind was strong and incessant at sunset and after, it was no boy's play to use a telescope, mounted in the ordinary manner, at a high elevation, except under the shadow of some friendly wall, to protect the tube from tremor. The sun setting at two or three minutes past 5 o'clock, and traveling in a path very oblique to the plane of the horizon, the long twilight was expected to offer a series of very interesting optical phenomena at this conjunction, Jupiter's banded disk looming brightly out of the red light of the sunset from 12° to 15° above the horizon, and the crescent moon lying faintly outlined against it, 10° higher up. Compared with what imagination had anticipated, the reality was thus very dull and disappointing. The view was not a lengthened one, nor was it very clear, the colored clouds through which the sun had just descended extending upward about six degrees. The situation of Venus and her disk could be dimly discerned a little below and to the south of the giant of the solar system. Higher up in the south-west, well above the cloud-bank whose edge obscured the two planets in conjunction, Saturn rode free of intervening mist. At the earliest moment, say about 5:18, a glimpse of the planets was caught and retained for a few moments. Jupiter setting about 6 o'clock, and the moon 34 minutes later. The interval between 5:30 and 6, which was generally selected as the best time for observation, did not prove a remunerative half-hour to those who were inclined to brave the cutting wind. The result was that everybody retired in disgust before the proper moment for the dropping of the curtain, a whiff of high air having rewarded their efforts, which was nearly all that could be expected of a phenomenon low down in the horizon after a recent storm. Happily, no questions of astronomy hinged upon observing the phenomenon, as would have been the case with an occultation, by which some data for determining the positions of the planets might have been recorded. On Sunday Saturn and the moon will be in conjunction, and on Friday next, directly after sunset, the moon will commence her journey across the Pleiades—a phenomenon commonly known as their occultation.

THE COUNTERFEITERS ARRAIGNED.

Ulrich and Cole, the counterfeiters who have been held in the Essex County (N. J.) Jail for several days on a charge of being engaged in counterfeiting a plate used in printing $100 Treasury notes, were arraigned before United States Commissioner Keasbey yesterday. William B. Guild, Jr., counsel for Cole, said that, with the permission of the Commissioner, his client would waive an examination. Mr. Keasbey said he had no desire to press the examination, and the prisoner was remanded. His wife was present during the proceedings. She is a woman of about 40, and and was elegantly dressed. Ulrich also waived an examination by advice of counsel, and he, too, was remanded. Before going back to jail he told an interesting story of his enlistment in this country for the Crimean Army, his transfer to Boston, hence to Halifax, and finally to England. He was one of the famous "Six Hundred," according to his own story, and was severely wounded in several places upon the head. After his return to New-York he fell in with Jim Colwert, a partner of Cole, who induced him to engrave a vignette which he did, without knowing what it was to be used for, after which he engraved a $5-note plate, from which notes were printed and sent to Hamburg. He also engraved a $50 plate. They printed in all about $250,000. The counterfeit notes were sold principally to emigrants coming to this country.

MINING SHARES ON THE STOCK-LIST.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange have decided to admit to dealings on the Exchange the securities of all solvent mining companies, one of the conditions of approval of an application being that an expert appointed by the Exchange shall be permitted to investigate the books and mines of the applicants, the latter to pay his expenses. As a starter, the committee have placed upon the regular list the $10,000,000 of stock of the Homestead Mining Company, of Dakota. They have also admitted to the regular list the $1,200,000 of new 7 per cent. income bonds of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company and the $2,450,000 of new 7 per cent. income bonds of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey.

SUIT FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.

A young woman named Elizabeth Smith, who lives with her stepfather, Mr. Horatio Holden, at No. 1,253 Third-avenue, yesterday petitioned Judge Donohue, in the Supreme Court, Circuit, Part I., for the appointment of a guardian *ad litem*. She stated that she desired to begin a suit for breach of promise of marriage against Reuben W. Green, whom she charged with having, in August, 1877, pledged himself to her, and with having recently discarded his promise by marrying one Ada Smith, with whom he now lives in Bridgeport, Conn. Judge Donohue appointed Mr. Holden the guardian of the petitioner.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

THE LATE JOHN BLAIR SCRIBNER.

HIS FUNERAL SERVICES NUMEROUSLY ATTENDED—REV. DR. VINCENT'S ADDRESS.

The funeral services over the remains of the late John Blair Scribner were numerously attended yesterday afternoon at the Church of the Covenant, Park-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street. Among those present at the church were representatives of nearly all the publishing houses, and many persons of literary distinction, including E. C. Stedman, Rev. Edward Eggleston, Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge, Col. Thomas W. Knox, Noah Brooks, A. D. F. Randolph, W. H. Appleton, Rev. Drs. Taylor and Chapin, Messrs. Blakeman and Ivison, George A. Leavitt, Henry Holt, Mr. Flagg, of E. P. Dutton & Co.; James Miller, Robert Carter, James Oakley, Mr. Maynard, of Clark & Maynard; Mr. Dick, of Dick & Fitzgerald, and Mr. Armstrong, of the late firm of Scribner, Armstrong & Co. All the employes of Charles Scribner's Sons were present, and occupied seats in the body of the church. After a brief prayer at the house by Rev. Dr. M. E. Vincent, the body was borne to the church at 2 P. M., the family of the young publisher, his brother-in-law, Mr. Walter Larned, of Chicago, and the following pall-bearers accompanying it thither: Dr. J. G. Holland, Whitelaw Reid, Roswell Smith, J. Henry Harper, Col. Alexander B. Crane, Edward L. Burlingame, Thomas Powell Fowler, and James R. Osgood. The casket, a rich one of rosewood, embellished with silver mountings, was deposited in front of the pulpit, and on its lid were placed two simple floral tributes. The services began with an invocation by Rev. Dr. Philip Schaff, and the singing of the hymn "Friend after friend departs." Rev. Dr. T. Shedd read a passage of Scripture, after which Rev. Dr. Vincent delivered an eloquent address. He said among other things:

It is much to be able to say of a young man, that his ideal of living has from the first contemplated an active and useful relation to society. In the conditions of society which have grown up here, too many youths have taken advantage of circumstances similar to his, to throw themselves upon the community as drones and dead weights, thus adding themselves to the dangerous classes; for every useless man is dangerous. He seemed to have a better ideal from the first. The example of a father whom he greatly honored, and who set his mark deeply upon this community by his high Christian character and contagious energy, seemed to have possessed him thoroughly. He had literary tastes, perhaps literary ambitions, and had made some progress in a course of liberal study; but at the death of his father he abandoned his college course and entered upon the business, where he felt that he would be himself and could give his undivided energies to master the every detail. The abandonment of distinctively literary pursuits for business is always a trial to one who is thoroughly in love with them. Whatever of this there was in his case was doubtless somewhat mitigated by the nature of his business, which kept him among books and literary associations; yet he was, during his business life, assiduous in his efforts to extend his knowledge and to broaden the culture. Books were the companions of his leisure. Not very long before his death he was speaking of a contemplated foreign tour, and even then, when the state of his health and his need of rest might have justified him in thinking only of his own enjoyment, he was making plans for others. He had a pride in the thought of the house retaining its old name, and of taking his father's position and developing his father's plans. Even those who feared that the burden would be too great for his strength could not withhold their sympathy from the honorable aspiration of a son to perpetuate a father's name and success. To Blair Scribner the position meant something more than the name. He let himself fully into it. He took his share of the actual burden cheerfully and enthusiastically. He might have carried an equal amount of enthusiasm and energy into a far different and less honorable channel, even in the conduct of business. Bad books pay. Shallow literature circulates more quickly and widely than good and noble literature, and these facts furnish a temptation to authors and publishers. He was true to the traditions of the house, and aimed to give the public not one page "which, dying, he would wish to blot." He was a conscientious man, not only in the great lines of business integrity, but in the details. He gone in the freshness of his manhood, his high aims unreached and his ambition unfulfilled. To his friends, said the preacher in conclusion, he leaves the legacy of an unblemished reputation. To himself he leaves a heritage in heaven, and carries with it, alike in its prosecution as in its sudden close, a lesson to the young men whose relations with him were so tender, so loyal, and genial. To his comrades, fired with like ambitions, competitors with him in the race for success, the speaker would say, draw near, and look upon the pale face, and see where honors and earthly rewards will lead.

After a prayer by Rev. Dr. Murray and the pronouncing of the benediction by Dr. Vincent, those present were permitted to view the body, which was interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

The employes of the firms of Charles Scribner's Sons and Scribner & Welford held a meeting at the Park-Avenue Hotel yesterday and adopted appropriate resolutions of respect and esteem for their late employer.

HOW TO VALUE IMPORTED GOODS.

THE NEW METHOD OF ASSESSING DUTIES PROPOSED BY THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Chamber of Commerce held a special meeting yesterday to discuss the report of the committee on Revenue Reforms presented at the last regular meeting and published in THE TIMES of the 3d inst. The report proposes to substitute home market values for foreign values in determining the dutiable values of imported goods. Mr. Jackson S. Schultz, Chairman of the committee, opened the discussion by stating at length the reasons which prompted the committee in proposing the change. He admitted that neither by the method suggested, nor by any other that can be devised, can smuggling be prevented, when exorbitant duties make this contraband business profitable. He thought, however, that the difficulties which have arisen during the past few years between the Government and the merchants must satisfy everybody that we cannot go along much further with our present methods. He described in detail the absurdities of the current system, and concluded that so real are its complications and so liable to permit, and even encourage, under-valuation, that honest importing at the present time is impossible, and very soon there will only remain the agents of foreign manufacturers to supply our consumers through jobbing houses. He then considered the question of substituting a specific for ad valorem duties, and claimed that it would be a vast improvement, but was of the opinion that a uniform duty on articles consumed alike by the rich and poor will never meet the approval of the people as represented in Congress. The various objections offered thus far to the proposed change were next detailed and answered, and the speaker gave it as his opinion that all that can be raised can be met by proper provisions of law, or by Treasury regulations. Mr. Schultz concluded as follows: "Home valuation is to be determined by the wholesale market value at a specified time. This value is applied to all invoices attacked by the Government. The consignee or owner must present a full descriptive invoice to the Collector of the port of his merchandise. He may estimate the value in this invoice. He may withhold all information except such as will aid the examiner in determining the intrinsic value of the goods. He may even withhold the trade-mark by which the goods are recognized in the market, for it is no intrinsic value that the Government has a right to levy duties, not on extrinsic. These belong to acquired character, and cannot be bought or sold like merchandise. There is no law or regulation requiring trade-marks to be attached to merchandise, and, therefore, evasion is no crime. The trade-marks may be withheld and put on with the consent of its owner after the goods have passed the Custom-house. This may be done under the present system, and would, no doubt, be more frequently done under a system of home valuation. But when once we come to understand and concede that foreign merchandise is to be judged by its intrinsic, rather than its extrinsic, value, all difficulty would disappear, and much of the injustice now inflicted under our present tariff laws would be avoided. No doubt this method of judging of value would render necessary a higher order of talent in our appraiser's department, but this has been needed even under our present system, and should not be looked upon as a misfortune. In Great Britain, where essential portions of the "home valuation" policy has prevailed, the non-exposure of actual invoices is looked upon as one of the features which recommends the system; and on reflection it will appear most desirable to avoid this exposure here. While, both in theory and by Treasury regulation, the employes of the service are enjoined not to expose the invoices to the examination of outside parties, we know practically that such exposures are common, and if any system can be devised that shall avoid the possibility of such an outrage, it certainly is to be commended. It will be perceived by those conversant with the present methods of determining dutiable value that if home valuation is substituted substantially on the plan here suggested, that most of the obstructed methods now employed will be entirely done away with. There will be no long list of imaginary values attached to invoices; no question of the name of the consignor. There need be no consular certificates; no oaths as to foreign cost or market value. All oaths now taken, both before and after entry, can be greatly modified, or altogether dispensed with. If bonds are required at all, they need be for no more than the dutiable value of the goods; but, under a proper system of home valuation, we are greatly in hopes to do away with all bonds, as we see no reason why bonds should be given for goods which go into consumption, first having paid the required duty in cash. In is otherwise with goods placed in bonded warehouse for the accommodation of the merchant, or transported in bond to interior Custom-houses. It is perfectly notorious that most of the present forms of entries of goods and the payment of duties were inaugurated and made necessary by a former system of credits, which were extended to the merchants on their transactions with the Government; and now that these credits have been discontinued, they appear unnecessary for the safety of the Government, as they are certainly onerous to the merchants."

In conclusion he said: "Your committee have not entered into the detail provisions of law or regulations that would be required to put this new method of collecting our revenue into operation. Whether the commissions allowed the importer over his estimate of market value should be 5 or 10 per cent. would depend upon the nature of the goods. If staple, like sugar and iron, the second judge that 5 per cent. would be proper. If fancy goods, like gloves and silks, then 10 per cent. Then, too, the question of estimating and allowing for damage would be one of those detail questions that could hardly be more complicated in the proposed than in our present methods. The expense of collecting the revenue under this system would be far less than at present. With the single exception of the Appraiser's Department, we should judge that one-half the office force could be dispensed with. The examiners and appraisers would require to be men of the highest standing and experience. But all we seek will be accomplished, if we direct attention to this reform as a practical measure. All matters of detail can well be left to Congress and the Secretary of the Treasury."

Considerable discussion followed, generally favorable to the proposed change, and when a vote was taken the report of the committee was unanimously adopted. Merchants and others interested are requested to send in objections and suggestions, and the committee will give them due consideration in the preparation of a bill which they intend to present to the next Congress for adoption.

ISAAC PERLSTEIN'S TRIAL.

BEGINNING OF THE DEFENSE IN THE GENERAL SESSIONS COURT.

The General Sessions Court room was crowded yesterday during the continuation of the trial of Isaac Perlstein, who is accused of attempting to burn a tenement-house full of human beings. The first witness called by Assistant District Attorney Rollins was Harvey P. Miller, a policeman detailed for duty at the Fire Department, who testified that he arrested the prisoner on Nov. 14, at No. 62 East Broadway, in company with Bernstein and Freeman; he searched Perlstein, and found on his person various memorandum-books and papers, which he handed to the Fire Marshal. Fire Marshal Sheldon was recalled, and identified the articles produced as those handed him by Officer Miller; the arrest of Perlstein had been made at his instigation, and the action of Firemen Perley and Dempsey had been carried out under his direction; witness had had a conversation with Perlstein on Nov. 14 at Police Head-quarters; after cautioning the prisoner that he need not say anything that would criminate himself, the latter made a statement which was read over to him before he signed it. The statement (produced) was identified by witness, and offered in evidence by Mr. Rollins.

Mr. Charles W. Brooke, counsel for the prisoner, here interposed, for the purpose of examining the witness. The Fire Marshal, in reply to his questions, stated that the prisoner had been brought from a cell at Police Head-quarters to the detectives' room, when about to be questioned in relation to the arson. He spoke to the prisoner as a man who was charged with the crime, but used no threats or inducements in order to extort the statement. Mr. Brooke objected to the evidence, but Judge Cowing admitted it. Mr. Rollins then read the statement of the prisoner, which set forth that he knew nothing whatever of the fire at No. 11 Ludlow-street, and had never been in that house. He denied any knowledge of, or acquaintance with, either Levy, Bernstein, or Freeman, but said he had met them frequently at Siegel's saloon, the alleged rendezvous of the gang. On cross-examination by Mr. Brooke, the Fire Marshal admitted that the statement of the prisoner was not in his exact words, but contained his answers written in narrative form.

Mr. Brooke called Fireman Charles H. Perley, a son of the Fire Commissioner, and had the three codefendants with the prisoner—Bernstein, Freeman, and Levy—placed at the bar for the purpose of being identified. After identifying Freeman, the latter, pointing his finger at Perley, said: "He ought to know me, because I kicked him out of mine house." Levy bore his identification meekly, but the third prisoner, Bernstein, became enraged and exclaimed, "Of course, he is one of the."

Assistant District Attorney Rollins to the witness—Did your acquaintanceship with the man Freeman commence in the way he has described?

Perley—Yes, Sir; the conduct bids me do so, sirrs.

The witness was further examined by Mr. Rollins, for the purpose of contradicting the statements in Perlstein's statement. Perley swore that on each of the three days succeeding the fire he had seen the prisoner at No. 62 East Broadway in company with Bernstein, Freeman, and Levy.

Gustav Smith, of the Insurance Patrol, was recalled by Mr. Rollins, for the purpose of showing the value of the goods burned in Levy's premises. Mr. Brooke objected, and the witness was withdrawn. Mr. Rollins then announced the close of the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Brooke, in moving that the court direct the jury to acquit the prisoner, stated his grounds. There was, he said, no proof tending to show any burning of the premises named in the first and second counts of the indictment as the dwelling-house of Isaac Kosnisburg, the testimony being solely directed to proving what had been done in the premises occupied in the ground floor by the insurance agent. In addition to this, the third count in the indictment, which charges Joseph Levy with having set fire to his own premises, describes no offense under the statute, there being no evidence that any person was in the premises at the time the act was committed. Mr. Brooke, in concluding his motion that the case be taken from the jury, argued that the prosecution had failed in proving whether the fire was accidental or premeditated.

Assistant District Attorney Rollins, in opposing the motion, said that it was sufficient, in order to comply with the requirements of the statute, to prove that the building in question had been used as a dwelling, and that particular building had been set on fire. Such proof, which, he claimed, he had produced, would be amply sufficient to sustain the indictment.

Judge Cowing, in rendering his decision, said that, anticipating the motion of Mr. Brooke, he had examined this question with great care, and would deny the motion of counsel.

Mr. Brooke, in opening the case for the defense, claimed that the evidence for the prosecution was weak, purely circumstantial, and in no way calculated to inculpate the prisoner. He would prove that the witnesses who had sworn for the prosecution were utterly mistaken in their identification of Perlstein. The prisoner, he would show, instead of being engaged in the perpetration of arson on the night of the fire at No. 11 Ludlow-street, was enjoying the society of his family in his own home, and knew nothing of the alleged burning.

GUMBLETON SEEKS MORE DELAY.

Artemas H. Holmes, the counsel for Mr. J. Adriance Bush in his proceeding to compel the County Clerk to exhibit his fees books, went before Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday morning, to obtain the writ of peremptory mandamus, in accordance with the decision rendered on Wednesday. Judge Barrett at once signed the order, and it was sent to County Clerk Gumbleton, whose legal duty it is to prepare the precept directed to himself. Mr. Holmes followed the order to the County Clerk's office to obtain the precept, and to make an immediate demand to be allowed to examine Mr. Gumbleton's books. He was there referred from one clerk to another in search of the papers, until he had wasted about 15 minutes in fruitless labor. In the meantime the counsel for the County Clerk went before Judge Barrett and asked for a stay of proceedings, which was promptly refused. They then resorted to Judge Donohue, in the Supreme Court, Circuit, Part I., and their application was successful. An order was issued directing the relator, Mr. Bush, to show cause on the first Monday of February why a stay of proceedings pending an appeal to the Supreme Court, General Term, should not be granted. On learning of this order, Mr. Holmes applied to Judge Donohue to amend it by making it returnable to-day, which application was granted.

CIVIL SERVICE IN THE POST OFFICE.

Superintendent Gayler and Inspector Gardner on Wednesday last conducted a civil service examination in the Post Office to determine the successorship, by promotion, to the Chief Clerkship of Station B, a branch office. Chief Clerk Paige, of Station E, died recently, and the Chief Clerk of Station B was promoted to the vacancy, the former being a more important station. Twenty competitors entered the examination, and Sixth Assistant Postmaster-General James E. Ward and Postmaster-elect Pelton, in December, 1877, under a resolution of its Directors, its liabilities are small in amount, and the assets are more than sufficient to pay them off.

The fourth of a series of entertainments to the homeless boys of the East Side was given last night at the Rivington-Street branch of the Children's Aid Society. The programme consisted of recitations and singing by Miss Mary E. Cherry, piano solos by Miss Agnew, and humorous songs by Mr. E. L. Lentilhon. The reception hall was filled with an enthusiastic company of newsboys and bootblacks, who applauded vigorously, especially when any of the performers referred to labor or restitation. The entertainment closed with a feast of ice-cream and cake, contributed by Messrs. W. L. and A. L. Smith.

BROOKLYN.

Mary Eldridge, aged 34 years, of No. 70 Sullivan-street, was found dead on the floor of her bedroom, at noon yesterday, by her son Julius, who had just returned from school. Death resulted from apoplexy.

A contract has been made by the Board of City Works with George S. Glendening to clean the sewers and sewer basins of the city for one year at $8,500. There are 312 miles of sewers and 5,800 basins.

Mary Mindler, residing corner of Lorraine and Clinton streets, was severely bitten on the arm and leg by a bloodhound owned by William Schenck, who lived close by. The injured woman was taken to St. Peter's Hospital.

A recent inspection of the Ridgewood pumping station demonstrated the fact that the machinery was so neglected by the employes superseded some time ago by competent mechanics, appointed by the present Board of City Works, that if the change had been delayed a little longer a serious accident must have occurred, which would have deprived the city of water for days.

Charities Commissioners Henry and Shipman have discovered that the county is being extensively swindled in the matter of the contracts for supplies to the public institutions at Flatbush. The resignation of A. J. (better known as "Jumpy") Michaels, a well-known Ring Democrat, who has occupied for years the position of Inspector of Supplies at the county buildings, was demanded at once and given without a moment's delay.

John Butler, a colored man, fell from a second-story window of the house No. 59 Remsen-street, last evening, to the street. In his descent he struck against the iron railing surrounding the area, a spike of which entered his abdomen. Butler was removed to the Long Island College Hospital. His injuries will probably prove fatal. Butler was standing on the sill of the window, cleaning the glass, at the time of his fall.

Timothy Riley, of No. 145 Siegel-street, and George Gilmore, of No. 225 Ellery-street, were found in the possession of a horse and sleigh, yesterday morning, by Officer Hirschoff, of the Sixth Precinct, for which they could not account. The men were arrested, and it was subsequently ascertained that they had stolen the sleigh from in front of a saloon, where it had been left by Frederick Wise, of No. 23 Lorimer-st. Wise, the owner, while he went inside to transact some business. Riley and Gilmore were held for the Grand Jury by Justice Guck.

LONG ISLAND.

Some time ago it was announced that Mrs. Appolonia Gunser, widow of John Gunser, who was murdered at East Williamsburg on the night of the 13th of May, 1877, had been married to a wealthy grocerynan named Henry Dukin. Dukin, after living with Mrs. Gunser about one week, abandoned her. As various times his wife endeavored to effect a reconciliation with him, but failed, and now cross suits for divorce are pending between them.

At an early hour yesterday morning burglars broke into the Southern Railroad Depot at Springfield, Town of Jamaica, and stole a few articles. The thieves then visited the store of Charles Smith, a short distance from the depot, where they forced an entrance through a rear door. They stole from the store, in which also the Post Office is kept, $40 in postage-stamps and cigars to the value of $10. The thieves then effected an entrance to Mr. Smith's dwelling apartments, which they ransacked and carried off several articles of clothing. Mr. Smith's loss is about $300.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Coroner Schirmer yesterday began, at White Plains, an inquest on the body of Joseph Jackson, the colored man who died on Tuesday night from a pistol-shot wound inflicted upon him the night before by William Harris, in that village. By the testimony of the physicians who made the autopsy, it appears that the ball cut the right jugular vein and death would have sooner resulted but for coagulation of blood at the point of incision. The inquest is to be continued.

NEW-JERSEY.

Nicholas Kuebbe, of Hoboken, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Whitehead yesterday charged with smuggling tobacco, cigars, and snuff. The examination was postponed until Tuesday next, and in the meantime the accused was admitted to bail in $4,000.

The City of Paterson is supplied with water by a private corporation, and, as the 10-year contract expires next year, the project of the city's building new works is again agitated. The city's annual rental now is about $18,000.

Danner, who is walking, at the Paterson

The New-York Times.

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WHO SHALL BE COLLECTOR?

THE COMMITTEE VOTE TO REPORT IN GEN. ARTHUR'S FAVOR.

STRONG POINTS MADE IN THE CLOSING PORTIONS OF GEN. ARTHUR'S REPLY TO MR. SHERMAN'S CHARGES — THE COMMITTEE AGREE TO REPORT IN FAVOR OF REJECTING MERRITT'S CONFIRMATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The New-York Custom-house cases were this morning under consideration again by the Senate Committee on Commerce, and the reading of Collector Arthur's answer to the Sherman charges was concluded. The close of the communication was quite as effective as was its opening. In regard to the Secretary's charge that the Collector, influenced by political considerations, appointed incompetent men to office, the answer makes an unqualified denial, and states that the only purely political appointments made in the Custom-house during Gen. Arthur's administration, were made at the request of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who, it is alleged, frequently wrote to the Collector in the name of the President for places in the Custom-house. Further than this, the answer sets forth that a number of the candidates so pressed for appointment by the President were rejected because they were unable to pass the rigid examination to which all applicants for position in the Custom-house were subjected. In addition, the answer declares—what is well known to be a fact—that, when he was suspended Gen. Arthur received from the Secretary of the Treasury the warmest assurances that no fault could be found with him as a public officer, and that if he desired it, he [the Secretary] would gladly write him a letter to that effect.

After the reading of the answer had been concluded, the Senators present—Messrs. Conkling, Spencer, McMillan, Jones, of Nevada, Gordon, Ransom, and Dennis—were enjoined to the strictest secrecy, and this evening great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining trustworthy information regarding the proceedings. It is known, however, and can be stated definitely, that after some unimportant discussion, the committee, without a contending vote, agreed to a report in favor of rejecting the nomination of Acting Collector Merritt. Senator Randolph was absent with the Teller committee in South Carolina, and, of course, did not vote. It is understood, however, that he is paired with Senator Patterson. As to the action of the other Democrats on the committee, it is only known definitely that they did not offer any objection to the adoption of the report against Merritt, but it is stated on what seems to be good authority, that they declined to bind themselves by voting in favor of it. There is hardly a doubt, however, that at least two of them will, when the report is presented to the Senate, vote with the majority of their committee.

There is known to be some difference of opinion in regard to the merits of the case as far as it relates to Surveyor Graham, and there is a probability that he will be confirmed. In regard to Gen. Merritt, however, the committee is practically unanimous. There was no executive session of the Senate to-day, and an effort is now being made to have the injunction of secrecy removed and the whole matter considered in open Senate. If this effort fails there is hardly a doubt that the long-pending contest will be settled in executive session on Tuesday next.

THE PROGRESS OF LEGISLATION.

SPECIAL ASSIGNMENTS MADE BY THE HOUSE — INDICATIONS THAT BUSINESS WILL NOW BE PUSHED—THE FREE SHIPPING BILL ABANDONED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Several special assignments for the consideration of pending business were made by the House to-day, which may be regarded as an indication that the work of the session will be vigorously pushed forward, and after next week it is probable night sessions will be held regularly. Friday and Saturday nights of next week have been assigned for the consideration of private bills. The bill for the erection of a building for the accommodation of the Congressional Library is fixed as a special order for Saturday, Feb. 1. The Census bill is made a special order for Tuesday, Feb. 10, and Wednesday night next is set apart for the consideration of reports from the Committee on Commerce. This committee has decided to abandon the bill to issue American registers to foreign-built ships purchased by citizens of the United States, for the reason that there is no chance for its passage at the present session. The Committee on Ways and Means is anxious to obtain another day to make reports, but is not likely to succeed. To-day an unsuccessful effort was made to have a day set apart for the consideration of the bill readjusting the tariff on sugars. The indications are that the committee will be unable to get this bill before the House. It was adopted two weeks ago by the Committee on Ways and Means, but is opposed by the four most prominent members of the committee — Messrs. Wood, Kelley, Garfield, and Banks. This division in the committee will insure the defeat of the bill, even should its friends succeed in getting it before the House.

POSTAL LAW AMENDMENTS.

PARLIAMENTARY QUESTIONS RAISED BY THE HOUSE ON THE POST ROUTE BILL—THE SENATE APPOINTS A COMMITTEE TO INQUIRE IN REGARD TO ITS RIGHTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Post Route Bill, which was passed at the last session, and upon which the two houses were unable to adjust their differences, occupied the entire session of the Senate to-day. The amendments made by the Senate to this bill included the Brazilian subsidy and the franking privilege, and changed the rate of postage on foreign books in accordance with the recent postal treaties. To these amendments there was decided opposition in the House, but particularly to the subsidy. It was claimed by the House conferees that the amendment touching the postal rates changed the Revenue laws, and therefore was an invasion of the constitutional right of the House of originating measures of this character. The real objection, however, on the part of the House conferees was to the subsidy clause, and a point was raised on the postal clause because of the parliamentary advantage which such an objection would give. Speaker Randall, who is strongly opposed to all subsidies, sustained the points raised against the Senate amendments, and the House conferees were instructed not to consider the amendment made by the Senate on postal rates on foreign books. In consequence of this position on the part of the House no agreement was reached, and the bill came up to-day in the Senate on a motion to appoint a new conference committee with certain instructions. After several hours spent in discussion, the entire matter was referred to a select committee of five Senators to inquire as to the prerogatives of the respective houses as to amendments of the character alluded to, and whether it is competent for the Senate to instruct a conference committee.

THE ALABAMA CONTEMPT CASE.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY MAYER AND MARSHAL TURNER RELEASED—EFFECT OF THE PROMPT ACTION OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—A short time ago a question of jurisdiction arose in Alabama between the United States and State officers, which resulted in the arrest of United States Marshal Turner and United States Attorney Mayer, the former being committed for contempt, and the latter held to answer for contempt of the authority of the State court. It appears that in a trial before the United States court certain ballot-boxes were obtained by the United States Marshal and Attorney, and placed in charge of the court. Subsequently, the same cases, which were pending in the United States court, or cases similar to them, were taken before the State court, and a process was served upon Marshal Turner and Attorney Mayer to produce the ballot-boxes. To this process answer was made that the boxes in question were not in possession or control of the respondents, but were in custody of the United States court. The answer was deemed insufficient and unsatisfactory by the State court, and an order was issued for the arrest of the two United States officers. Turner was committed to jail for contempt, and Mayer was held to answer upon the same charge. Upon the facts being reported to the Attorney-General, an order was issued to apply to the United States court for a writ of habeas corpus to have the two officers taken before that court. The Attorney-General expressed a determination to defend the United States officers and to free them from the arrest of the State court, and sent Solicitor-General Phillips to Alabama to attend to the matter as his immediate representative. The decided action of the Attorney-General seems to have had a good effect upon the State officers, and to-day information was received at the Department of Justice that Marshal Turner and Attorney Mayer had been discharged from custody, and the charge of contempt withdrawn. Solicitor-General Phillips is now on the way to Alabama, in pursuance of the instructions of the Attorney-General.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

SENATOR PATTERSON CONTEMPLATING ANOTHER ATTACK ON THE ADMINISTRATION—DEMOCRATIC OFFICER WITH WHOM THE PRESIDENT IS SATISFIED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—It seems to have been settled that the contest between Messrs. Corbin and Butler, of South Carolina, for a seat in the Senate, will be considered and acted upon within the next two or three weeks. In an interview had with him to-day regarding the matter, Senator Patterson stated that when the case came up he would vote as he had previously done—in favor of Butler. During the discussion which will be brought about by the contest, he purposes making an exhaustive speech, in which he promises to denounce the Hayes Administration in unmeasured terms. He says that, compared with his former memorable effort in the direction indicated, the coming speech will be as a drop of sulphuric acid compared to a cart-load of dynamite.

Alarmed by the reports of a prospective change among United States officers in the South, and especially in Georgia, Col. Fitzsimmons, the distinguished Democrat who was recently made United States Marshal for that State, has sent a friend or two to Washington to look after his interests. Senator Gordon has also interested himself in the matter, and to-day called upon the President and asked him if it was true that he intended to remove Col. Fitzsimmons. The President replied that he had no intention of interfering with the Georgia Marshal; that he had no fault to find with his administration, but on the contrary, regarded him as one of the best Federal officers in the South.

The geological and geographical surveys of the State of Colorado, which have been conducted by Prof. Hayden for several years past, have been completed, and the value of the work for the advancement of science and the development of the mining and agricultural interests of the State have been acknowledged by the Legislature of Colorado in a joint resolution, passed Jan. 14, an engrossed and certified copy of which was received by Prof. Hayden to-day.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1879.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $284,163 80, and from Customs, $205,482 98.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan since yesterday's report have amounted to $3,795,100.

Dr. Linderman, Director of the Mint, is sinking slowly. His physicians have no hopes whatever of his recovery, but say that he may last a day or two.

Gen. Sherman will start South on his tour of inspection to-morrow. Gen. Van Vleit will join Gen. Sherman at Atlanta, though he will not be with him in an official capacity.

The Controller of the Currency has called for a report showing the condition of national banks at the close of business on Wednesday, Jan. 1, 1879. The report is called for on that date for the purpose of obtaining, as nearly as can be ascertained, the condition of the banks on the day provided by law for the resumption of specie payments.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular to Consular officers, requiring them, in accordance with the Consular Appropriation act, to furnish to the Secretary of the Treasury, or to such Customs officer as he may direct, as often as may be required, the prices current of all articles of merchandise usually exported to the United States from the port or place in which the Consular officer is stationed.

The bill introduced to-day by Senator McPherson to extend the limits of the port of New-York is a copy of the bill introduced in the House by Mr. Hardenbergh transferring to the New-York collection district all that part of Hudson County, N. J., which is now within the Newark district. The Assistant Collector at Jersey City, authorized by section 2,535 of the Revised Statutes, is to have power to enter and clear vessels, &c., under such instructions as he shall receive from the Collector of the Port of New-York.

The House Committee on Public Lands today adopted a resolution by a vote of 6 to 3 that the Chairman be requested to prepare a bill to be reported to the House referring all claims to the Pancho Grande Quicksilver Mines to the Court of Claims, in order to determine the ownership of the property, and that the Attorney-General of the United States appear before said court in behalf of the Government. The above action is intended to settle the question of ownership as between Mr. McGarrahan and the New-Idria Company and the Government.

The bill to reduce and reorganize the Army and the bill to make rules for the government and regulation of the land forces of the United States, introduced by Mr. Burnside to-day, are but little more than a revision of the "Burnside army bill." The first of the two bills is that portion relating to organization, appointments, staff details, and assignments, military instruction at colleges and universities, and the retired list, with sundry amendments; and the second contains the remaining portions of the original bill without alteration. The first bill contains 59 sections and covers 30 pages, the second 665 sections and covers 195 pages.

The first of the two Presidential Messages transmitted to the House to-day related to the claim of the Choctaws and Chickasaws to additional remuneration, in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of 1855. It was accompanied by sundry documents relating to the subject, and a recommendation from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that the questions involved be submitted to Congress for action. The second Message was in reply to a resolution calling for the papers and documents pertaining to the claim of J. C. Landreau against the Republic of Peru, for an alleged violation of contract with regard to certain deposits of guano by him discovered. He asserts that he is entitled, under a Peruvian concession, to one-third of the value of such deposits, but being unable to enforce his claim in the Peruvian Courts, he prays for the interposition of this Government in his behalf.

The bill introduced to-day by Senator McPherson, "To incorporate the Spanish-American Commercial Company," names as incorporators Joseph Dilworth, George A. Berry, Henry Lloyd, William Frazier, William B. Negley, and Richard E. Bread, and such others as may be associated with them, and proposes to give the company a national charter "to manufacture, purchase, store, sell, ship, transport, and deal in goods, wares, and merchandise, and to contract for, build and maintain ships, docks, wharves, warehouses and grain elevators, with power to purchase, hold, mortgage, and convey real and personal property, and to do and perform all things necessary to carry the provisions of this act into execution." Section 2 provides that the company may, under the authority of any Government at peace and amity with the United States, engage in public works which may be necessary to develop and increase the lawful business and commerce thereof, and to facilitate trade with the United States, having respect to all laws and foreign treaties of the United States. The capital stock of the company is fixed at $10,000,000, and the principal office of the company is to be in the City of New-York.

TURKEY AND AFGHANISTAN

LATEST PHASES OF THEIR TROUBLES WITH THEIR NEIGHBORS.

RUSSIA ADVISED NOT TO HURRY THE EVACUATION OF ADRIANOPLE—RUSSIAN VIEW OF THE AFGHANISTAN CAMPAIGN—THE BULGARIAN CONSTITUTION — TURKEY'S INTERNAL MATTERS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 24.—The *Golos* complains of the delay in the signing of the definitive treaty between Russia and Turkey, advises the Russian Government not to hurry about the evacuation, and says that Russia's opponents are intriguing to delay the settlement of the Eastern Roumelian questions until the departure of the Russian Army. "It is therefore advisable," says the *Golos*, "that the troops should remain at Adrianople until April, so that the Porte may still feel the influence of their presence when the result of the election for a Prince of Bulgaria is declared."

The *Golos*, in another article, says: "England is de facto sovereign in Afghanistan, and has every chance for carrying through her plans in Asiatic Turkey."

The St. Petersburg *Gazette* says that Yakoob Khan has fled from Afghanistan.

According to trustworthy information, Shere Ali will not come to St. Petersburg, but will remain in Tashkend.

TIRNOVA, Jan. 24.—The Constitution for Bulgaria has been ratified by the Czar of Russia, and has arrived here. It will be translated into the Bulgarian language and communicated to the foreign Consuls and Bulgarian Assembly. The time consumed in the translation of the Constitution will probably retard the meeting of the Assembly to the 6th or 10th of February, when it will be opened by Prince Dondoukoff Korsakoff, the Russian Governor of Bulgaria.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 24.—The Bulgarian Militia in the Balkan districts have been rearmed.

Negotiations have been commenced between the Porte and Austria on the question of the occupation of Novi-Bazar.

The French Government having represented to the Porte the necessity of the early arrival of the Ottoman Commissioner at Adrianople, the Porte has sent the required maps and instructions to Mukhtar Pasha, with orders to proceed to Aino, the place finally appointed for the meeting of the Greek Frontier Commission, as soon as possible.

VIENNA, Jan. 24.—A special dispatch from Cettinje to the *Political Correspondence* says: "Since the Turkish Commissioners arrived at Podgoritza the prospects for a pacific surrender of the territory ceded to Montenegro have materially improved."

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The *Standard's* Berlin dispatch says it is reported that Austria has informed the powers that she will not forego the right to occupy Novi-Bazar, but will not exceed the boundaries fixed by the Berlin Congress.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

A DENIAL OF THE REPORT THAT M. DUBORT HAS RESIGNED FROM THE MINISTRY—MACMAHON'S THREATENED RESIGNATION—THE AMNESTY TO COMMUNISTS.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—The Havas Agency utterly denies the resignation of M. Teisserenc du Bort, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and says that his appointment to the Governorship of the Bank of France was discussed, but that the post being otherwise filled his resignation is not now contemplated.

The manager of the *Lanterne* (newspaper) has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 2,000 francs, for libeling Government officers.

It is said that President MacMahon told M. Grévy, President of the Chamber of Deputies, that he would resign should the Chamber of Deputies impeach the De Broglie Cabinet.

It is stated that Gen. Davoust will be appointed Chief of the General Staff of the Ministry of War.

Three transports will be sent next month to bring the pardoned Communist convicts from New-Caledonia.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 24.—Before the adjournment of the Chamber of Deputies to-day, the Minister of Public Instruction presented a bill making primary education obligatory after Jan. 1, 1880. The Chamber adjourned over to Tuesday next. The motion in favor of amnesty will be presented next week.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—A Paris dispatch to the *Standard* says a youth has been arrested at Lille for threatening to assassinate Gambetta. The threat was a mere foolish attempt to extort money.

The budget for 1880 was presented to the Chamber of Deputies yesterday. It estimates a surplus of £66,000.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says M. Renan and Victor Lefranc are mentioned as candidates for the vacant life Senatorship, and that the latter has the best chance.

THE PLAGUE IN ASTRACHAN.

MEASURES TO PREVENT ITS SPREAD BEING DEVISED.

VIENNA, Jan. 24.—The *New Freie Presse* states that the German and Austrian delegates have agreed to propose to the International Sanitary Commission, which met to-day, the immediate adoption of the following measures: The dispatch of doctors to the infested districts in Russia to study the character, progress, and local extension of the plague; the complete prohibition of importation of all merchandise from the infected region, and certain articles coming from any portion of Russia; and, finally, a quarantine of 20 days at all the Eastern and South-eastern frontier stations against all persons coming from the infected districts.

The Austrian Government intends introducing a bill in the Reichsrath for meeting the expenses of precautionary measures against the plague.

At the conference of the International Sanitary Commission to-day, at which Germany, Austria, and Hungary were represented, the measures to prevent the plague proposed by the German and Austrian delegates were in substance adopted. The regulations relative to imports from Russia are slightly less stringent than the programme reported provides, but the commission resolved, in the event of the spread of the epidemic, to close the frontier.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 24.—An official messenger from Astrachan states that there have been no cases of plague at Wetlianka since the 9th inst.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE SUPPOSED PIRATICAL STEAMER—ICE-BLOCKED RIVERS—AFFAIRS AT THE VATICAN—A ROYAL RUSSIAN WEDDING.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The owners of the ship Ralston, whose Captain is credited with the letter to the Admiralty published yesterday, reporting suspicious acts of an unknown steamer 50 miles west of Fastnet, announce their conviction that the affair is either a hoax or a delusion.

Steam-boat traffic on the Thames is again interrupted by floating ice. A dispatch from Bremen says: "There is considerable drift ice in the river, but communication between here and Bremerhaven is not much troubled."

The *Globe* learns from Cronstadt that 2,000 workmen have been discharged from the Nicolaieff Dock-yard, in pursuance of the economic policy now prevailing in most of the Russian naval establishments.

The *Daily Telegraph's* Paris dispatch says: "It is rumored that Mgr. Roncetti, the Apostolic Internuncio, who lately rendered good service at Rio de Janeiro, is in accord with the conciliatory views prevailing at the Vatican, and will shortly replace Mgr. Meglia, the Apostolic Nuncio here. It is also hinted that the Pope intends changing the representatives of the Vatican at Vienna, Lisbon, and Madrid."

The striking operatives of the Blackburn Cotton Mills have resumed work at the former rates of wages.

The United States fregate Constitution has been repaired and taken out of dock preparatory to starting for home.

An additional inquiry into the loss of the steamer Pommerania has been begun before the Hamburg Maritime Board. The evidence so far is favorable to the officers of the Pommerania as regards the brilliancy of her lights and the observance of the rule of the road.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 24.—The Grand Duchess Anastasia, daughter of the Grand Duke Michael, was married to-day to Prince Frederick of Mecklenburg-Schwerin at the Winter Palace with grand ceremonies. The city is illuminated to-night. Te Deums were sung in all the churches. The bells will continue to be rung for three days.

MADRID, Jan. 24.—It is officially announced that the gendarmerie have seized 30 muskets and a Republican flag and seal in the town of Reus, in Catalonia, and arrested three prisoners.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 24.—A pernicious fever is causing great mortality among the inhabitants of the Rhodope district.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—Snow is still falling here.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—At Preston 300 more mill operatives have struck work. At Ashton-under-Lyne the cotton manufacturers yesterday resolved to reduce the weavers' wages 5 per cent. The notices of the reduction will expire on the 14th of February. The master spinners of the same districts will hold a general meeting on Tuesday to consider the question of the spinners' wages.

A steamer, supposed to be the Healeden, Capt. Rooke, last reported at Havre, from New-Orleans, has been much damaged by collision at Rouen.

ENGLISH MARKET REVIEWS.

CONDITION OF THE LONDON MONEY MARKET AND THE LIVERPOOL COTTON AND GRAIN MARKETS DURING THE PAST WEEK.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The *Times*, in its financial article this morning, says: "The Bank of England's return yesterday is unsatisfactory. It indicates a further considerable withdrawal of notes. The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities is increased in consequence of the reflux and the importation of coin and bullion, but the amount of the reserve shows a slight decrease in consequence of the increase of the note circulation. It is a curious sign of the disordered condition of credit to find money almost unlendable at the same time that notes continue to go into circulation. There is no business demand for them. Their withdrawal is merely an indication of popular distrust or of the prudence of other banks. In this sense we might say that several millions of the £33,243,000 now nominally in circulation is really a part of the reserve, being money in the possession of the banks.

"There was an active inquiry for bar silver on Thursday, but the complete absence of supplies prevented business. The demand was principally for India. Early in the day, 50½ pence per ounce was quoted; later, 50⅛ pence, and, finally, 50⅜ to 50⅝ pence was given as the nearest price. It seems to be the current opinion that Germany will not sell under 51 pence per ounce."

Silver is quoted to-day at 51 pence per ounce.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 24.—This week's circular of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association says: "There was considerable business in cotton in the early part of the week, and prices advanced, but since Tuesday the market has been quiet, and quotations generally are as at last week's report. American advanced early in the week from ⅛ to ¼ penny, but the tone is now quieter. Quotations generally are unchanged. In Sea Island there was a good demand during the past fortnight, and prices were a half-penny higher. Futures were a shade to sixteenth higher on Friday, with considerable business, and advanced 1-16 to 3-32 on Saturday, when the improvement was maintained; since then they have been weak, and the whole advance was gradually lost, the market closing steady at last Thursday's prices."

A leading grain circular says: "Scarcely any change is noticeable in the wheat markets of the Kingdom, which generally maintain previous rates, although the demand is far from active. The number of cargoes off coast has been reduced to seven. Several have gone to British destinations, and some to the Continent. Those arriving meet with limited inquiry, sellers asking the late prices. The same may be said with regard to parcels for shipment and on passage. On the spot a fair business was done in wheat, sellers accepting rather less money for Californian, but for Winter fall prices were obtainable. Corn is held for an advance, in all positions. At this market to-day the demand for wheat was moderate, the red American about supporting Tuesday's prices. In Californian the turn was in favor of buyers. Flour was unchanged. Corn was rather higher, but the demand was disappointing, and the market closes only a shade over Tuesday's currencies."

TRENOR W. PARK'S TOWN BONDS.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 24.—The towns of Berlin, Petersburg, and Stephentown, in Rensselaer County, and Bennington, Vt., issued bonds to the amount of $500,000 in 1865 to aid in the construction of the Harlem Extension Railroad. Nearly all the bonds were taken by Trenor W. Park, and it is asserted that Park assured the townspeople that all that was asked was a loan of credit, and that interest and principal would be paid promptly by himself and the company. Interest has not been paid in several years, and Park sued the towns. In the case of Berlin, tried before the United States Court to-day, Judge Wallace presiding, the Judge directed the jury to find a verdict for Park and against Berlin of $9,000. A stay of 30 days was granted, and the case will go to the United States Supreme Court, which, it is said, has never passed upon such a case.

RESTORED TO THE MINISTRY.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 24.—The East Hanover Presbytery to-day, by a vote of 15 to 6, removed the sentence of suspension from Dr. E. T. Baird, late Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, who was suspended last year for alleged irregularities in connection with funds of the concern, and restored him to the Gospel ministry. The grounds for this action was that the Presbytery finds that Dr. Baird has made a distinct and penitent acknowledgement of the moral wrong done by him, and that he expresses penitent sorrow for the great injury to the cause of Christ and the Church resulting therefrom.

CANADIAN BANK STOCKS RECOVERING.

MONTREAL, Jan. 24.—The reaction in bank stocks to-day is most noticeable in the Consolidated Bank, which sprung from 46, the closing price of yesterday, to 51, at which it closed at this morning's board. The Bank of Montreal appreciated 1 per cent., and other bank stocks fully recovered what they lost the previous day. The panicky feeling has given way, and more confidence is felt in the market.

AN EXAMPLE FOR PUBLIC OFFICERS.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Jan. 24.—The Grand Jury, at its present term, having censured the practice of the Board of Freeholders of charging the county with rations and forage on their days of meeting, in accordance with an old custom, but without the sanction of law, at the meeting of the board at this place on Monday last each member paid his own bill.

DAMAGES FOR SIX BROKEN PROMISES.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Jan. 24.—In the case of Abigail Morris against Capt. Leonard Seely, of Red Bank, for damages for six breaches of promise of marriage from 1870 to 1878, during which time three children have been born to her and two suits for damages settled, the jury to-day awarded the plaintiff $1,100.

TWO PRISONERS ESCAPE FROM JAIL.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 24.—About 7 o'clock last night, as Jailer Rodgers entered the corridor of the jail at Shelbyville, Ky., to lock up the prisoners for the night, he was struck in the face by a lump of coal. "Bill" Owsley, held for "Klukluxing," and William Read, a confidence operator, escaped. The jailer fired at them, but without effect.

A LABORER BLOWN TO PIECES.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 24.—A laboring man employed in the Port Henry Iron Mines was blown to atoms yesterday by the premature explosion of a blast. He leaves a wife and nine children.

DID NOT WANT THE OFFICE.

BALLSTON, N. Y., Jan. 24.—Elisha G. Morse declined the office of County Treasurer to-day, and Stephen C. Medbery, Republican, of this place, was appointed.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Monday, Jan. 27: Nos. 38, 35, 36, 18, 45, 46, 34, 7.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 24.—Walter Blair, of Philadelphia, who fell from a train on the Pennsylvania Road, near this city, on Thursday, died to-day.

SHREVEPORT, La., Jan. 24.—In making up a train here, to-day, two cars jumped the track, instantly killing Henry Wheaton, son of the Clerk of the Caddo Parish Court.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

SITTING BULL ASKS FOR PEACE.

MESSENGERS SENT TO ASK FOR TERMS—THE CHIEFS PROMISE TO PUNISH THOSE WHO COMMIT DEPREDATIONS—SITTING BULL TIRED OF WAR.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—Reference was made yesterday to the fact that two of Sitting Bull's emissaries had recently met Col. Wood, of the Eleventh Infantry, United States Army, at Fort Bennett, Dakota, and communicated to him the wishes of that chief in regard to a return to the United States. Gen. Sheridan has just received Col. Wood's official report concerning this meeting. These runners who came into the fort were Sioux, called Black Wolf and The Fox. They reached Fort Bennett on Jan. 10, and left the main hostile camp a month ago. They reported that a day or two before they came away a council was held. All the chiefs and leading men were present, among them Sitting Bull. This Indian said: "When I look back southwest from here, I see my country where I formerly lived. I long to be back there again. I find that warring is a very bad thing. By that I lost my country and caused my people a great deal of suffering. From this day on I want to quit making war on the whites. I hope to quit it forever—now and forever. I hope to have no more trouble with the whites, and I hope to make peace." They do not remember all he said, but that is about the substance of it. His speech was well received by the council. Other chiefs spoke in about the same strain.

Sitting Bull then proposed to send runners to the different agencies to find out on what terms the Indians could come in. This was agreed to by the other chiefs; there was no opposition. Sitting Bull and Big Road then selected 13 messengers from the different bands. Each was told to go to the agency to which his band belonged. All received the same instructions from the council, which were to find out the conditions under which they could return to their agencies, to tell nothing except what they were told to tell, and to bring back such messages as they should receive from the authorities there. Sitting Bull was very anxious to let all know, and to let the "Great Father" know, that he wished to make peace.

The two runners further said to Col. Wood: "The Indians desire to return to the agencies to which they belong. There is no game in the British possessions, and that is the reason we moved over the line. We all moved over about two and a half months ago. There is more game on this side, particularly between the Missouri and the Yellowstone. The Indians are suffering a great deal for want of food. We stopped war because we were starving. That is the reason the council was called together. I have attended all the main councils held in our present camp. The feeling expressed in all these councils has been for permanent peace. In those councils laws were made to punish any one who committed depredations on the whites. A party of young men, soon after stole wood on a steamer, killed a settler and brought them into camp. The Indians punished the leader by killing him. I tell you this as evidence that our people are all for peace. I was in hopes that all this and our desire for peace would have been known to all the American people before we arrive here. Sitting Bull said to me before leaving: 'I believe you will have great difficulty in making the officers believe in your good intentions, but act like a man and then they will believe you.'"

TRYING TO OUST A CONGRESSMAN.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY'S ABSURD ATTEMPT IN MINNESOTA TO UNSEAT A REPUBLICAN.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 24.—The notice of contest served by Ignatius Donnelly upon W. D. Washburn, elected member of Congress from this district by 2,700 majority, has been regarded as a joke, but the contestant goes on taking testimony to present to the House with the utmost seriousness, trusting that the wish of the Democratic House to assure another State to its party in the event of the election of President lapsing there, will override legal obstacles to his admission. The charges which are the basis of the contest are bribery and intimidation of employes in manufacturing establishments in Minneapolis, where Washburn lives. Donnelly took testimony in St. Paul for some days, mostly hearsay, and, in conclusion, yesterday and to-day he has been sitting in Minneapolis, taking most voluminous evidence in support of the theory of bribery of workmen. Witnesses testify to having heard somebody boast of having made money by changing politics from Donnelly to Washburn. Only one man swore to having been directly approached by a man who claimed to represent Washburn with an offer of money. An attempt was made this morning to show compulsion of employes by Washburn's agents to compel men employed in his mills to vote for him. All this sort of thing is regarded as very absurd here in the face of 2,700 majority.

DISASTERS TO VESSELS.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Jan. 24.—A dispatch received at Pictou last night from St. Thomas gives intelligence that the bark Anna A. Rich, of Pictou, had put in there in distress, while on the passage from Baltimore for Europe. The vessel was damaged and Capt. Rich swept overboard during a hurricane on Jan. 4.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 24.—The brig Fidelia, Capt. Davis, of Bangor, Me., from Navassa, with 480 tons of phosphate, yesterday afternoon struck a heavy cake of ice and sank in three fathoms of water, off the mouth of West River, five miles below Thomas' Point, in Chesapeake Bay, about 40 miles from this city. The decks of the brig are above water, and the crew remain on board. The Captain has reached here, and is preparing to raise his vessel immediately. The Fidelia, which encountered severe weather at sea, and sustained some damage, came in the Canea Dec. 31, and was prevented by the ice from coming up to Baltimore. The cargo will not be materially damaged by the water.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The bark Matilda C. Smith, from Baltimore, before reported off Point de la Coubre, signaling for assistance, has been towed into the River Gironde.

The Norwegian bark Anne Margaretha, Capt. Jacobson, from Rouen, Jan. 6, for Baltimore, is ashore off Bollard Point. The crew was saved.

The Norwegian bark Anne Margaretha, before reported ashore off Bollard Point, will be a total wreck.

REFUNDING THE DEBT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Secretary of the Treasury, this afternoon, issued the eighty-fourth call for the redemption of 5-20 bonds of 1865, consols of 1867. The call is for $20,000,000, of which $10,000,000 are coupon, and $10,000,000 registered bonds. The principal and interest will be paid at the Treasury on and after the 24th day of April next, and the interest will cease on that day. The following are descriptions of the bonds:

Coupon Bonds—Dated July 1, 1867, namely: $50, No. 1 to No. 64,000; $100, No. 70,001 to No. 85,000; $500, No. 55,001 to No. 62,000; $1,000, No. 73,001 to No. 86,000, all inclusive; total coupon bonds, $10,000,000.

Registered Bonds—Redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, after the 1st of January, 1879," as follows: $50, No. 2,271 to No. 2,550; $100, No. 16,401 to No. 18,500; $500, No. 9,301 to No. 9,350; $1,000, No. 31,901 to No. 35,500; $5,000, No. 8,301 to No. 10,150; $10,000, No. 15,401 to No. 17,000, all inclusive; total registered bonds, $10,000,000; aggregate, $20,000,000.

SALMON IN NEW-ENGLAND RIVERS.

PLYMOUTH, N. H., Jan. 24.—The President of the Fish Commission this week placed in the Pemigewassett River 1,000,000 young salmon, making a total of 2,000,000. The United States Fish Commissioner all over New-England report great success in efforts in hatching thus far.

CONTEST OVER THE ARLINGTON ESTATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—At Alexandria, Va., to-day, the Arlington case was again before the United States Circuit Court, Judge Hughes presiding. Nearly all the time was occupied in the examination of witnesses to prove the general practice of the United States Direct Tax Commissioners in refusing to accept taxes from any but the owners of the property or those personally interested. This refusal to receive taxes was proved in this case, a brother-in-law of Gen. Lee having authorized Mr. Fendall, an attorney, of Washington, to pay the taxes on the Arlington estate, and the Commissioners having refused to accept the tendered amount. It was developed during the testimony that the will of the late G. W. P. Custis had been lost, having probably been taken from the Court-house of Alexandria County during its occupancy by the Federal forces, and to-morrow evidence will be produced to prove the loss of the original instrument. With the exception of this evidence, the testimony is all in, and the court adjourned to-day in order to give counsel on both sides time to draw up instructions to the jury, and it is probable that the argument will be on the instructions only.

MURDERED BY HER FATHER.

SUICIDE OF THE MURDERER—DETAILS OF A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN IOWA.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Jan. 24.—A terrible tragedy occurred near Daytonville, Washington County, Iowa, last night, in the murder of Miss Emma Hull by her father, O. P. Hull. Mr. Hull was a highly-respected and wealthy farmer, and his daughter Emma was a beautiful girl of 18 years, a leader in the society in which she moved, and apparently the idol of her father, nothing being left undone by him for her comfort and happiness. This feeling of late seemed to have increased into a mania, so that her absence from home even for an evening caused him much anxiety. Last night she attended a spelling school in the neighborhood, in company with others of the family, which seemed to give Mr. Hull more than ordinary uneasiness. On their return he arose from bed and met them. Soon all retired without anything noticeable occurring.

About 1 o'clock in the morning one of Emma's sisters, sleeping in the same bed with her, called to her mother that something was the matter with Emma. The mother came into the room, and, striking a light, was horrified by the sight of her daughter lying dead in a pool of blood. At the same moment Mr. Hull came into the room and, with the exclamation: "O, mother!" shot himself through the head with a revolver, dying instantly. Emma was found to have been struck on the head with an axe just in front of the ear, her head being almost cut in two.

A TOLEDO ELEVATOR BURNED.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 24.—The Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company's Elevator B, with its contents, consisting of 143,000 bushels of grain, mostly corn, was entirely destroyed by fire at noon to-day. The loss is estimated at $85,000. The building was insured in Cincinnati for $25,000, and the insurance on the grain amounts to $44,900. The fire, which started in the cupola, is supposed to have been caused by friction in the machinery. The building was erected in 1859, cost $30,000, and was the smallest of the company's elevators at this point, having only 150,000 bushels grain capacity. The grain in store at the time of the fire was owned by various commission firms in this city. There were 120,000 bushels of corn, 10,000 bushels of wheat, and 13,000 bushels of flax-seed. The following is a list of insurance companies having policies on the grain: Franklin, of Columbus, Ohio, $6,000; Insurance Company of North America, $2,500; Penn-sylvania Fire, $3,000; Scottish Commercial, $5,000; Imperial and Northern, of London, $1,000; Commercial Union, of London, $400; Liverpool and London, $2,500; London Assurance, $2,000; People's, of Trenton, N. J., $3,000; Ohio, of Dayton, $1,000; Commonwealth, of Boston, $2,500; Dayton, of Dayton, $1,000; York, Pennsylvania, $3,000; Amazon, of Cincinnati, $2,500; New-Hampshire, $2,000; St. Paul Fire and Marine, $1,000; People's, of Newark, N. J., $2,500; British and Mercantile, $2,000; Hartford, $1,000; Springfield (Mass.) Fire and Marine, $1,000; total, $44,900.

OTHER LOSSES BY FIRE.

G. Brown's large frame building in Front-street, Milton, Penn., occupied by A. Lockman, confectionery dealer; Biden & O'Brien, auctioneers, and G. Brown, Jr., residence, was destroyed by fire last night, with its contents. During the fire a terrific explosion occurred, instantly killing James Goodman and injuring several other pers

supply of Bokhara. The Ameer submitted and became a tributary to the Czar. Anglo-India woke up again. The Czar declared Afghanistan outside the sphere within which Russia would feel called upon to exercise her influence. Negotiations thus opened up led to Russia accepting of the line of the Upper Oxus as the boundary of Afghanistan. While the Czar and his officers were making these and similar protestations and arrangements, they were planning an expedition against Khiva. Anglo-India inquired if this were true. Russia denied it. In 1872 Lord Loftus told the English Government it was true. It was still denied by Russia. At last, when the truth could no longer be kept back, the Russian Ambassador assured Anglo-India that the expedition was "only a little one" to punish brigandage. "Far from the intention of the Emperor taking Khiva," he said, "positive orders had been given to prevent it." A few months later, June 10, 1873, Khiva fell; the whole of its territory on the right bank of the Oxus was annexed; the suzerainty of Russia was forced, and an enormous indemnity was imposed upon the Khan. It was in 1873 that Shere Ali, of Afghanistan, implored the Viceroy of India for an alliance against Russia. The history of the Russian mission to Kabul, the intrigues of Kauffman, the determination of Anglo-India to go to Kabul likewise, the insult offered to her mission, the declaration of war, the wild series of Russia and Bulgaria for volunteers for Kabul, and the invasion of Afghanistan are the events of the past few months; and the impartial critic will, in considering the action of England, take into account the treacherous advance of Russia upon the frontiers of the British Empire in the East. Those who write for the critic of these Old World subjects to take a comprehensive view of the Afghan question and its influences on Russian and English policy, Col. Malleson's volume will be found of incalculable value. There is no "fine writing" in it; no attempt at eloquence; nothing sensational; it is a careful marshalling of historical facts, and a calm contribution to the history of an engrossing subject.

NEW MAGAZINES.

Mr. Edmund Yates kept his secret well. Nobody outside his own select contributors knew that he had a fresh project for 1879 until the announcement was made in the *World* of Jan. 1 that a new monthly called *Time* would appear in March, and that Mr. Yates having "been sufficiently fortunate as a literary conductor in another quarter," hoped "to be successful in this fresh enterprise." *Time*, it is said, "will produce some of those more thoroughly popular features for which we must go back to the periodical literature of which the first successes were witnessed 20 years ago." The first novel will be from the pens of the authors of "Ready-Money Mortiboy," and in addition to this announcement I am enabled to give you some particulars as to the other contributors to *Time*, the advent of which is creating quite a flutter of interest and curiosity in literary circles. *Time* will be the same size as the *Cornhill*, numbering 128 pages. It will contain 12 or 14 different articles every month, four or five of a reflective, serious, political, scientific, or literary character, the rest modeled on the style and manner of the early volumes of *Household Words*. Mr. Yates has had a peculiarly fabulous experience for the inspiration of a magazine which will aim at combining the excellences of the old with the requirements of the new in serial literature. The first editor of *Temple Bar* and *Tinsley*, he was, under the late Charles Dickens, one of the most constant contributors to *All the Year Round* in the best days of that delightful magazine. He will write for *Time* some reminiscences of his famous editor of those days. His papers will contain some entirely new letters by the author of "Pickwick." Mr. Gilbert will contribute a new series of "Bab Ballads," and Mr. Christie Murray, whose first essays in literature and journalism were made under the editorship of your correspondent, has already gone forth among the laborers for the purpose of making new studies of the short and simple annals of the poor. Mr. Bret Harte will write the introductory stanzas in No. 1, which is to be an example of "a periodical amusing without flippancy, earnest without dullness, and instructive without pedantry." Though magazines are no longer the popular publications they were, it is quite possible that a new monthly conducted with the spirit of the old ones when they were new may achieve a distinct and gratifying success. The mopthlies of to-day are conducted on the shabby editorial system of getting the most literary work at the lowest rate of pay. Lots of amateurs and nobodies have thus found their way into the writing circles, and the best literary and scientific names are now conspicuous by their absence in pages which they once adorned and made readable. Men of established reputation can no longer afford to write for the magazines as the novelists, and magazine proprietors can no longer afford to pay them. While magazine editors have thus been letting their periodicals drift to the very worst, newspaper editors have been encouraging the best pens to write for them, thus, whenever opportunity offers, transferring from the legitimate domain of periodical literature sketches of travel, scientific essays, social-articles, and critical reviews, which at one time were only to be found in perfection in the pages of our magazines. The *Nineteenth Century* is the one exception to the general dullness of English periodical literature. *Time* may take up the running on another track, and in the matter of interest and "value received" it will be easy to run its more immediate competitors off the course. The *Biograph* has appeared. There is nothing more interesting or instructive than biography, and occupying this ground cleverly, there is no reason why the *Biograph* should not succeed. No. 1 contains original histories of Wilkie Collins, John Hollingshead, Henry Irving, Theodore Martin, Canon Girdlestone, and other well-known men, together with notices of men who are still fighting their way. No. 2 is to contain a series of answers to questions which have been put to Mr. Gladstone, including the reason why the ex-Premier changed his political creed from Conservatism to Liberalism. The *Athenæum* stigmatizes the questions as impertinent, and almost suggests that they are a hoax. But the *Athenæum* is not a political organ, and may be excused for not seeing the importance, in the eyes of the political world, of such questions as these: "By what mental changes or external causes did Mr. Gladstone consciously pass from the Conservative to the Liberal side?" "Does Mr. Gladstone's 'moral antipathy'—if it be wholly moral, as many persons contend—to Lord Beaconsfield date from the attacks made on Sir Robert Peel, or is it of more recent origin?" Mr. Gladstone has answered theso and four other questions for the *Biograph* of February, which promises to be a very attractive number.

ART PUPILS AND ART SHOWS.

Whatever becomes of English trade, English art is going to be a big thing in the future. The commercial supremacy of Great Britain may be a dead letter, but her artistic life is a growing reality, destined, possibly, to lead the nations in painting when America leads them in manufactures. A nation like England, whose very gloom inspires the imagination with wonder and gives a halo of romance to incidents which pass unregarded among southern peoples; a nation cradled in difficulty, having a history unequaled in the records of individual acts of courage and self-sacrifice; a land of mysterious beginnings, thick with curious superstitions, studded with the remains of giant builders, carrying the mind back to the days when ghosts and fairies were recognized as realities, when merchant venturers sailed to unknown seas, and the world was daily waiting to be explored; a nation with such records, such incitements to artistic work, such subjects for poems on canvas, and such a wealth of hill and dale, of tree and meadow, of bosky dell, with monkish ruins by running streams, all pulsating with historic associations—when such a nation gets itself into the practice and study of art, the world may look forward to the coming of its conqueror in those inspiring contests which bring Heaven down upon the earth. For those who like to study historic parallels, the marvelous art progress and promise of England may offer much matter for reflection in connection with the decline and fall of those great Asiatic nations whose noble lives present but a blaze of artistic luxury. I have been spending a good deal of time among art schools and art exhibitions. First, the exhibition of the West London School of Art, held at Portland Road, one of the most important of the South Kensington institutions, and under the careful direction of Mr. Steward, an authority more particularly on the antique. Here I find an array of works full of a new power, fresh from the easels of students mostly under 20. It is a mixed school, one among thousands now scattered over the length and breadth of the land; and the master looks with pride on the trophies of the year, which include national, local, and other prizes. When one regards this nucleus of art education, remembering that the majority of the students are from the middle, some of them from the artisan, classes, the wide influences which radiate from such a centre need not be insisted upon. Then the weight of the studies are from the highest branches of poetic art to the esthetics of common life, and the decorative uses of art in the humblest ways. This is the key to the changes which have taken place in the furnishing and decoration of English houses within the past few years and which is going down to the very cottages of the poorest. Children of to-day are trained to art with advantages such as no other country at the moment possesses. The result will be to lift the efforts of the next generation and give to the English by training what the French possess by nature, an artistic instinct. Nothing has so much astonished me for some time as the exhibition of the works by the Female School of Art, under the especial patronage of the Queen, which has been open to the public for a couple of days only. "If the time has not yet come for a history of that training college whose 'girl graduates' are beginning to make their names famous in the wide world of art, it is surely not far hence," says the art critic of a leading journal, contemplating the works of the girls who are coming to the front in this school, established by Miss Gann, who is fortunate enough to have secured the royal patronage. During the year eight students have won their way from this art college into the schools of the Royal Academy, while her Majesty has purchased two pictures from the pupils' exhibition, and national and other prizes in the South Kensington competitions, fill several cases. The examples of the art work of the year mark another step forward among female art students, and promise to keep untarnished the lustre which the fame of Rosa Bonheur in France and Elizabeth Thompson in England has shed upon woman in her highest efforts in the broad fields of culture. The Loan Exhibition of Old Masters, opened this week at Burlington House, coupled with the previous one, brings to light another bewildering collection of treasures. It would seem as if the art contents of our royal palaces, ducal houses, and galleries of private collectors are literally inexhaustible. No matter how many loan shows we may have, there are always vast stores of gems behind. When the Queen has given up to the Burlington House committee the keys of her rarest treasures. Holbein drawings, studies by Leonardo da Vinci, are here in startling abundance. Seventy drawings by Raphael, 50 by Michael Angelo; miniatures by Cooper, Oliver Dixon Cruse; portraits by Reubens, Vandyck, Hals, and Lancret; paintings of priceless value from the galleries of the Duke of Buccleuch, the Duke of Devonshire, Earl Wharncliffe, and the University of Oxford; the exhibition is one of matchless interest, and must prove invaluable to the crowds of students and pupils and teachers, who daily mix among the throngs of ordinary sight-seers.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S LABORS.

TEACHINGS WHICH DIRECTED CHRISTIAN THOUGHT FOR TEN CENTURIES—DR. LORD'S LECTURE.

Dr. John Lord discoursed yesterday in Chickering Hall on St. Augustine, the greatest of the Fathers and the greatest light of Christian antiquity, since he directed the thinking of 1,000 years, and is the authority of the Latin Church on questions of theology. Unlike most of the great Fathers, his parentage was obscure, and he owed nothing to the circumstances of wealth and rank. His father was a heathen and lived in heathenish sin. His mother, Monica, was remarkable alike for piety and intellect. Most of the illustrious men of the world have had remarkable mothers. Until he was 16 he was lazy, quarrelsome, neglectful of his studies, and hated Greek especially. But his mind was inquiring and his nature genial. The first work which stimulated his brain was the "Hortensius" of Cicero, a lost work which was an exhortation to philosophy. So he sought philosophy. Those, in his time, who made the greatest pretension to it were the Manicheans—as shallow as they were arrogant and boastful. These people imposed upon him at first by their subtle theories about the origin of the universe. But his mind was logical, and he loved the definite. The Manicheans ceased to interest him, since he could learn nothing from them that was really new. He was now 30, and taught rhetoric for his support. In other words, he was a school-master or Professor. Disgusted with Carthage, where he lived, he turned his steps to Rome in search of truth. He was always a searcher after truth, even in the depths of sin. But he did not find truth at Rome, although he frequented the lectures of the philosophers of the new academy. They did not give him the repose he sought. He found in Rome a great moral desert to him. He found everybody busy in the pursuit of money, or immersed in pleasures. They had no time to give to him—an unknown rhetoric teacher. From Rome he went to Milan, and its Bishop, Ambrose, converted him, intellectually, to the acceptance of Christian truth. But he continued to lug his sins. At last, he wrestled with the angel and was converted in his heart by the Epistles of St. Paul. He was now 32, and resolved to withdraw from the marts of lip-labor and the selling of words, to enter into the service of the Master who had called him from death unto life. He returned to Africa, after being baptized, and lived wholly about Hippo, his study in his native town. Being on a visit to Hippo, the people clamored for his ordination, and he became a priest, and soon after Bishop of this small Numidian town. There his great power consisted not so much as a preiate, or even a preacher, as a theologian. It was his mission to head off the heresies of the day. He first turned against the Manicheans, his early friends, and exposed their errors and denounced their pride of reason. He then fought the Donatists—not an infidel sect, but bigots—who made the rite of baptism depend on the character of the officiating priest. They formed a powerful party, and were schismatics. One of the great ideas of Augustine was the unity of the Church, which the Donatists practically subverted.

But his great work was the defense of the doctrines of Paul against the Pelagians, whose great teachers were Pelagius and Celestius—men of great ability and irreproachable morals—two doctors of whom the schools were justly proud. Nothing disagreeable marked their teachings or manners. The essential principle which they advocated was man's ability to practice any virtue independently of Divine grace; hence perfection was a matter easily attained and a Saviour needless. Instead of the atoning sacrifice, a ritual resurrection of man by the death of Christ. Why should there be a Divine redemption if man could save himself? Whether Pelagius has been fairly represented by his opponents, it is certain that many of them was antagonistic to Paul and undermined religious faith. The foundations of Christianity were assailed, as they were afterward by Abelard. So Augustine came to the rescue.

The central principle of the theology of Augustine was man's inability to rise in virtue without Divine grace. He felt that all that is vital in theology must radiate from the recognition of the sovereign power in the renovation and salvation of the world. All his personal experiences, all his observations, confirmed the authority of Scripture. His views of election, grace, and Providence all radiate from one central idea of the supremacy of God and the comparative littleness of man, and his theology was more cheerful than that of his adversaries, since it gave more hope to the miserable people of the falling Empire, who could not claim the virtues of Pelagius. The Divine interposition is based on infinite love. It is the helping hand of Omnipotence. I need not detail the results of this famous controversy. The danger to be feared from the Pelagians was not from their organization as a sect, but their individual opinions. And if not even Augustine, Pelagianism would have taken; so deep a hold of Christendom that it would have become the creed of the Church, because, for a time, it was all the fashion. But the fame of Augustine does not rest on his controversies alone. He wrote treatises on almost all subjects of interest. His essay on the Trinity is worthy of Athanasius. His "Soliloquies" are unsurpassed by Christian writers. His sermons on the Psalms is sparkling with tender effusions. Perhaps his greatest work was the amusement of his leisure hours—a philosophical treatise called the "City of God," in which he raises and replies to all the vital questions of his day—a sort of Christian poem on our origin and end, and a final answer to all the gods of antiquity. Besides his various treatises, 363 of his sermons have come down to us, as well as numerous letters, all of which formed the staff of the reading of the ecclesiastics of the Middle Ages. For 40 years he was the oracle of his day, and he was the oracle of the Church for 1,000 years. And this extraordinary man, of Bernard, of Calvin, of Leibnitz, of Bossuet, all of whom merely reproduced his ideas, and acknowledged him as the fountain of their own greatness. He has been equally appealed to by Arius, Catholics and Protestants. What a mighty fame—what a perpetuated influence did this Bishop of an unimportant town leave behind! So great is the power of ideas. Such is the form of original genius.

The next lecture, on Tuesday, will be on "Leo the Great."

THEY WERE NOT PROUD.

From the St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer-Press.

Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, two young ladies were seen going down Third-street, one leading and the other driving a cow. The young ladies were good-looking, and trudged along till a dry goods store on Third-street was reached. Here they tied the animal and disappeared in the store, whereupon a young man was seen to rush out of the back door, and it was some time before he could be found. A few evenings since Mr. Lyon accused the young ladies of being too proud to accept the duties of a farmer's daughter, and promised to cash a $50 silk dress if they would perform the above act. So yesterday morning, attired in farmerish calico costumes, they drove Mr. Faber's cow from the barn, attached a rope, and while Miss Faber led the animal, Miss Hendricks walked behind with a broomstick to hasten the trip. Without fear, they passed down Third, from the Seven Corners to Wabasha, there tied the animal and hastened to receive their wages.

AN ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

Capt. Julian Welling, of the Fifth Regiment, National Guard, attempted suicide last night, at 10 o'clock, by shooting himself twice in the head, while at the regimental armory, in West Twenty-third-street. The wounds are not dangerous. Capt. Welling, who keeps a saloon at No. 24 Bond-street, was driven to this act by continued business reverses.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 24.—At the Coroner's finquest, this morning, upon the body of Annie Davies, who died at the house of Mrs. Alice Landis, on Orange-avenue, from the effects of criminal malpractice, the jury returned a verdict against Mrs. Landis, as principal, and Charles S. Olden and Annie McGrath as accessories to the death of the girl.

SHOT BY HIS MISTRESS.

"OOFTY GOOFT" AND MRS. HOOPER.

THE SCENES ENACTED IN THEIR BOARDING-HOUSE YESTERDAY MORNING—A LIVELY TIME WITH AN INFURIATED WOMAN AND A JEALOUS MAN—MRS. HOOPER SHOOTS "OOFTY" IN THE SIDE.

Augustus Phillips, widely known as "Oofty Goofs," the German dialect writer, whose real name is Augustus P. Alden, was shot and dangerously wounded yesterday morning, at 4:30 o'clock, by his mistress, Mrs. Mary Hooper. The couple had been living together as man and wife in a furnished room on the third floor in a boarding-house at No. 142 West Sixteenth-street. They hired their apartments one month ago under the name of Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Phillips. "Oofty Gooft" was born in this City. He is about 42 years of age. He comes of an eminently respectable and well-to-do family. His father is Judge Alden, a retired Judge of the Supreme Court of this State, and a man of great wealth. His mother was a Phillips, and she belonged to a good family. When the war broke out young Alden joined the Ellsworth Zouaves as a private, and followed the fortunes of that organization until its leader's death. When the regiment was reorganized he left it and joined a New-York City regiment. When he became of age he had a yearly income of $5,000 settled on him, and that made him independent and a young man of leisure. He was a favorite with Democratic politicians of the old Tammany regime, and was a prominent member of the Americus Club. After the war he began to write political sketches and "bits" in German dialect under the *nom de plume* of "Oofty Goofs," and acted for some time as theatrical manager for George Knight. Some three years ago he bought out the "Resort Musicals" of Alfred Barron, at Twenty-eighth-street and Broadway, and took the personal management of the place. But the acquaintances which Alden made there proved the bane of his life, and one of them was Mrs. Mary Hooper. Alden had been married and was divorced. Mrs. Hooper claimed to be a widow and to belong to a very respectable family. While Alden ran the Resort Musicals Mrs. Hooper was a frequenter of the place. She lived at that time alone in furnished apartments. No one of her associates knew what had become of her husband. Their acquaintance soon ripened into intimacy, and eventually Mrs. Hooper became Alden's acknowledged mistress, and she even succeeded in inducing him to proclaim her as Mrs. Phillips, his wife, he himself always passing as Augustus Phillips, few knowing that his last name was Alden. Mrs. Hooper is about 28 years of age, well formed, of fair complexion, coarse featured, with blonde hair, and a very thick, short neck.

The intimate friends of both Alden and the woman have for some time known that she has been tired of him and found another lover. On Thursday night Alden and Mrs. Hooper visited the London Theatre, in the Bowery. They remained there until a very late hour, and before going home visited a saloon and got quite intoxicated, and separated on their way home. Mrs. Hooper ran across her "friend," and she took him to her room. They entered the house at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning. They made so much noise at the front door that Dr. Quinlan, who has his office on the ground floor, and who was sleeping therein, awoke, opened his door, and looked out to see what was the matter. He was astonished at the condition of Mrs. Hooper, and at her having a strange man with her. But he said nothing, and the couple went up stairs. They had not been there half an hour before Alden came to the house. He was under certain people under the influence of liquor, but quite cheerful, and he noticed Dr. Quinlan's door open, and called out to him in a loud, cheery voice, "Hello, Doctor, how are you? Good night!" Dr. Quinlan studied over the prospective situation up stairs, and, satisfied that all was well, ceased listening. He heard nothing for some time, and then loud laughing and talking. This was followed by noisy scolding, and then by a prolonged silence. The quarreling and scolding were resumed, and then a woman was heard screaming at the top of her voice. In a moment Mrs. Hooper rushed into the physician's office out of breath, her hair streaming down over her shoulders, her dress starting out of her head, and with nothing but a loose night dress on her person. "My God, Doctor, my husband is shot; come up stairs!" she screamed, and then ran over to the Doctor's couch, and attempted to drag him from it by main force. At that time she carried a revolver in her right hand. Arrived at Alden's room. Dr. Quinlan saw him sitting on a chair placed beside his bed. His face was more covered with blood, and his hands were tightly clasped to his left side. "Doc.," he said, "I'm shot." "Yes, and I did it, Doc.," chimed in the woman, and she began to dance wildly about the room, flourishing the revolver in all directions, "and I wish I'd killed him, and I'll kill him yet, so I will, so I will," she screamed wildly, and danced around the room like a maniac. Dr. Quinlan attempted to coax the weapon from her, but she laughed at him. Then Alden tried to coax it from her. She laughed at him. He got very angry and, forgetting all about his wound, sprang from the chair, seized her by the throat, threw her to the floor, and disarmed her. He then swooned from exhaustion. His insensible condition for a time brought the woman to her senses, and she became quite repentant over what she had done, and help she could to the Doctor, and by their united efforts Alden was laid upon the bed and undressed.

Dr. Quinlan then examined the wound. A bullet hole was found in the hypochondriac region of the left side between the eleventh and twelfth ribs, and the blood was flowing freely from it. The patient was too low to admit of probing, and Dr. Quinlan sent out for Dr. David Phillips, of No. 209 West Fourteenth-street, to hold consultation with him. It was decided to administer ether to Alden. This was done, and when the patient was thoroughly under the influence of the anæsthetic the wound was probed, but a half hour's search failed to find the location of the bullet. The pistol was a French seven-barreled affair, shooting a ball of small calibre. Five chambers were empty, and two empty cartridges were found on the floor, and a third in Alden's pocket. Dr. Quinlan, having dropped there while Mrs. Hooper was dancing around flourishing the weapon. She said that her husband scolded and quarreled with her because she had gone home with a rival, and during the quarrel drew the pistol and fired one shot at her, when she took it from him and fired at him. She said the ball let struck him, and that she regretted it had not killed him. Then she wept because he was wounded, and called him between her sobs, "My Gus, my Gus! oh, don't die! Will you?" She would not tell the name of the man who went home with her, or other particulars of the affair. She declined to say how her male companion had got out of the house, or whether he was caught in the room by Alden.

Alden, during his lucid intervals, refused to say a word about the matter. He was put to sleep with a solution of morphine, a prescription of which was made and left in the room, and he was left under Mrs. Hooper's care. Dr. Phillips then went home and Dr. Quinlan retired to his office. It was then that Mrs. Hooper was strictly enjoined to allow Alden to sleep as long as he would, as he needed absolute rest, his system being in very bad condition from excessive use of alcohol, and being quite liable to erysipelas. Dr. Quinlan had not been down stairs two hours, when he heard a great uproar up stairs again and ran up. He entered the room quietly, and found the two fighting back to back to the door, poking Alden in the side with a poker, and saying to him: "Ah, you're jealous of me—you're jealous of me, ain't you? That's what ails you, I know you." She succeeded in awakening the unfortunate man, and when his eyes were open and he realized the situation he said, "Doctor, I can't stand this. I won't stand it. I'll be—if I will. This woman won't let me alone." She then turned and saw the Doctor, who explained to her the serious nature of her conduct, and told her that Alden would surely die unless allowed sleep and rest, and threatened to have him removed to the hospital unless she changed her conduct. She fell on her knees and begged pardon. She was again left in charge of Alden, at his own request, and he sank again to sleep.

Dr. Quinlan again went down stairs. He had not been in his office half an hour before he again heard a noise up stairs. He ran up, and again caught Mrs. Hooper tormenting Alden with his poker, and he again remained to quell his jealousy. He was thoroughly aroused this time, and was sitting up in the bed, bleeding at the side, and kicking at her with his bare feet as hard as he could. She was beating him with the poker across the toes, and saying, "You're only jealous, you're only jealous, that's all, so it is." When Alden saw the Doctor enter the room he sprang out of the bed at the woman, and struck her two blows with all his might on the nose. She fell bleeding. He fell to the floor exhausted in a deep swoon. The blood from her nose spread over her entire person, and she sprang to her feet with a shriek of horror. Doctor, look at me! I'm murdered, I'm murdered!" and ran screaming down the stairs. Alden's wound began to bleed again, and he was taken down into Dr. Quinlan's office. Mrs. Hooper attempted to get at him there. She was threatened with arrest. That had no effect, and two officers of the Twenty-ninth Precinct were sent for. When they arrived she was taken to the street in her night dress, her hair streaming and her person covered with blood, crying that she was murdered. She looked as if she was. A cab was procured and she was taken to the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-house. Alden recovered and insisted on going to the station-house. He did not appear to be in bad condition, and was allowed by the officers to walk, and with his way to Thirtieth-street with an officer on each side of him. Capt. Williams met him in the station-house and asked what ailed him. Alden attempted to speak, but swooned before he could utter a word. He was restored, and swooned five times in succession, and was then taken in an ambulance to an insensible condition to the New-York Hospital. There he recovered during the afternoon, but refused to talk about the case. His wound was examined, but the bullet could not be found. The House Surgeon decided that he was in no immediate danger unless peritonitis or erysipelas should set in. Drs. Quinlan and Phillips think that the ballet may have penetrated the abdominal wall into the stomach, or fallen into the abdominal cavity, in which case the chances are much against Alden's recovery. A singular fact in connection with the wound is that the small circle of inflammation surrounding the bullet-hole in Alden's side increased from one inch in diameter to about 10 inches in diameter during his trip from his home to the station.

When Mrs. Hooper reached the station-house she acted as if she had been literally cut to pieces, and alleged that she had been "beaten and kicked to a jelly from head to toes." When she was taken to the hospital and washed and examined it was found that her bruises were of an exceedingly trifling character, although she claimed that her internal injuries would undoubtedly prove fatal. She admitted to Capt. Williams that she had shot Alden, said she meant to kill him, and regretted that she hadn't. She was kept as a prisoner in the hospital.

SCOTLAND'S GREATEST POET.

COMMEMORATING THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF ROBERT BURNS—THE CALEDONIAN CLUB AT DINNER.

The New-York Caledonian Club celebrated the anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns by giving a dinner at its club-rooms, No. 118 Sullivan-street, last evening. The dining-hall was draped with American and British flags, and above the President's chair a blue flag bearing the cross of St. Andrew surmounted a large oil-painting of Burns. An orchestra supplied music during the dinner. There were about 200 members of the club present, wearing sprigs of heather in their lapels, many of whom were accompanied by ladies. Chief C. G. Nicholson presided. After dessert had been finished great steaming plates of "haggis," the Scottish national dish, were placed on the tables. Everybody having been helped, ex-Alderman Arnott, of Brooklyn, delivered "the address to the haggis." The toasts were drunk in goblets of grog, composed of Scotch whisky, slightly diluted with water and sweetened. The first toast, "The Immortal Memory of Burns," was drunk in silence, and the toast of the evening, to "The Genius of Burns," was responded to by Mr. Andrew McLean, of the Brooklyn *Eagle*. It was due to the genius of Burns, he said, that Scotchmen felt at home the world over. His songs had preceded them and secured a welcome for them, and his was the only name in all secular literature that served as a spell to assemble men once a year in every city in the civilized world. The Scotch alone, of all the people active in modern affairs, could point to a bard whose services to humanity were so concededly great that they could, without having to explain the grounds of their admiration, proceed on every anniversary of his birth to glory in the lustre he shed upon their nationality. Burns' poem, "A Man's a Man for a' That," had been given to the world as the accompaniment of the mighty effort for liberty made by the men who stormed the Bastile, and those who resisted the British troops at Bunker Hill. In contemplating the genius of Burns the first characteristic which forced itself upon one's attention was his intense love of liberty for all men, and his sympathy for the soldiers of liberty wherever they showed themselves. It had been said that at a meeting in Dumfries, when the health of King George was proposed, Burns had said that he preferred to drink the health of a better man—George Washington." The speaker read a letter written by Burns at that period, which had shown with what confidence he had looked upon the contest for popular government in the American colonies. After reciting to the editor of the London *Star* the points of a sermon which he had heard in glorification of the English revolution, and the overthrow of the Stuarts, Burns wrote as follows: "Man, Mr. Publisher, is a strange, weak, inconsistent being. Who would believe, Sir, that in this, our Augustan age of liberality and refinement, such a scene so justly sensible and jealous of our rights and liberties, should be animated with such indignation against the very memory of those who would have subverted them—that a seventy-four gun ship under our national protection should complain, not against our monarch, but his favorite advisers, but against our whole legislative body, for similar oppression, and almost in the very same terms, as our forefathers did of the house of James? I will not, I cannot, enter into the merits of the cause, but I dare say the American Congress in 1776 will be allowed to be as able and as enlightened as the English Convention was in 1688, and that their posterity will celebrate the centenary of their deliverance from as as duly and sincerely as we do ours from the oppressive measures of the wrong-headed house of Stuart." That visitation, so decisively indicated, the direction taken by the active sympathy of the poet, and in that, if there were nothing more, Scottish-Americans had a special warrant for celebrating the anniversary of his birth under the flag to whose centenary he had so hopefully looked forward. The selection of the age in which Burns lived must, the speaker said, be properly regarded, or many of his poems would appear harsh and, perhaps, ribald. His had been a battle-field in which he commanded sometimes more positive than courtly phrases or mealy-mouthed speeches. In those days the pretensions of the favored classes had been supported by the hypocrisy of the bigot, and, in order to take the foot of the King from the neck of the host, they must cast off and shiver the shield of superstition. When Burns' songs were scrutinized in detail it was astonishing to note the acuteness of his muse, the liveliness of his fancy, and the versatility of his art. Jeffrey had not been in error when he called him "the Scottish Shakespeare," for only in Shakespeare's works could be sound so intimate an acquaintance with all the emotions of the human mind. Through the genius of the peasant's child the skylark would sing in the mind, the bluebell would be fragrant in the imagination, and the torrent would leap from the mountain side in the memory of many of Scottish birth who might never again look upon the lakes, hills, and valleys of their native land.

A SILVER WEDDING.

MADISON-AVENUE DELIGHTED WITH AN ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION.

The Madison-avenue residence of Mr. Levi M. Bates, the dry-goods millionaire, was the scene last evening of one of the most elegant anniversary receptions which have been given for many years. The occasion was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the marriage, (in the little country village of Bristol, Vt.,) of Levi M. Bates, then a penniless Vermont boy with the world before him, to Miss Martha Arnold Tucker. The hall, the parlors, the stairways were festooned with smilax. Baskets of flowers depended from every doorway, and an immense shield of red and white roses guarded the entrance to the parlor. Among the distinguished society notabilities who graced the occasion were Judge Samuel Jones and wife, Mr. Frank Vincent and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sanger, Mr. and Mrs. Martin J. Cooley, Mr. and Mrs. C. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Wood, Mrs. B. H. Van Auken and B. H. Van Auken, Jr., the Misses Hargous, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Shattuck, Mrs. Amos F. Eno, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Van Valkenburg, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Graham Dunn, Mrs. William A. Budd, Miss Bradford, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Juillard, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Darling, Commodore C. K. Garrison and wife, Mr. and Mrs. James Motley, Mrs. Clarence Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Nicoll, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Stout, and many others. Messrs. Irving A. Fisher, William Ives Washburn, R. King Schults, and W. G. Bates, nephew of the millionaire, acted as ushers, distinguished by white and scarlet rosettes bearing a silver monogram representing the initials of the groom and bride. In the front room on the second floor was displayed an array of presents, silver, of course, which made a sort of Aladdin's cave of the apartment. One of the most elegant was a front-work silver service, weighing 200 ounces, presented by the employes of the firm. A white silk pennon bearing a suitable legend and the names of the donors accompanied the gift. A handsome silver fruit service bore the card of Mr. and Mrs. V. Mumford Moore. Mr. Frank Vincent presented an olive dish and fork; Commodore and Mrs. C. K. Garrison a gold ice-cream set; Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Pitcher presented a card-receiver of elegant pattern. There were also elegant mementoes of the occasion from Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Reed, Miss Vincent, Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Nicoll, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Taylor, T. E. Roberts, George N. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. Hoagland, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Hillard, Dr. and Mrs. Henry D. Nicoll, Mr. and Mrs. John Downey, and many others. A portfolio of water-color paintings of the wild flowers of Vermont, from Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Skidmore, must not be forgotten, nor must the splendid silver-mounted, silver-lined basket, $4 in presence, sed by Mr. Bates to his wife, nor the elegant painted screen, mounted in silver, which was the gift of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Wallace. A life-size crayon of Mr. Bates, presented by his wife, gave an artistic air to the display; and there were objects of *certu*, silver-mounted, innumerable. Mrs. Bates received her guests in an elegant jaune silk elaborately trimmed with lace. A diamond necklace and two diamond stars in her hair were the only ornaments. A beautiful silver bell entwined with loops of smilax swung above her head, and a large floral monogram entwining the initials of the happy couple was the emblem of the occasion.

A BROOKLYN BARBER SHOT.

A few minutes before 9 o'clock last evening, Peter Taritino, a barber, residing at No. 307 Hamilton-avenue, attacked one of his assistants named Matlino with a razor, and cut him severely. During the affray Matlino was shot, receiving a slight wound. The Police did not learn of the facts until after midnight, and could not ascertain who fired at Matlino. The cause of the quarrel is said to have been a criminal intimacy between Matlino and Taritino's wife. Matlino was taken to the Long Island College Hospital. His wounds will probably prove fatal.

THE MURDER OF HARRY MADDEN.

The post-mortem examination made upon Harry Madden's body yesterday by Deputy Coroner Cushman revealed the fact that he died from a gunshot wound in the front part of the throat, severing the windpipe and shattering the larynx. The opening in the throat was one and one-half inches by one inch. A few bird or duck-shot were found within the wound and in the muscles of the neck on the left side. Madden was shot by John Smith in an Oliver-street saloon Thursday night.

ST. MARTIN'S TALE RETOLD.

HOW DEMOCRATIC TESTIMONY WAS PROCURED.

THE WITNESS REITERATES THE MAIN PARTS OF HIS AFFIDAVIT—DETAILS REGARDING THE DISTRIBUTION OF TILDEN'S CORRUPTION FUND—EFFORTS OF THE CONSPIRATORS TO INDUCE ST. MARTIN TO WITHDRAW HIS RECANTATION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Potter Investigating Committee met again this morning at 11 o'clock, and resumed the cross-examination of the witness St. Martin, who testified that since his arrival in Washington he had been staying a part of the time at the Metropolitan Hotel, and since then at his cousin's house. He had not received any money from anybody since he came here.

The Chairman—You stated in your testimony at New-Orleans that you were appointed Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms on the Friday previous to your examination. Is that right? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you get your appointment in New-Orleans? A.—Yes, Sir; from Mr. Maddox. The subpœnas were not given to me by Mr. Potts, the Sergeant-at-Arms, but by Mr. Maddox.

Q.—Did you go into the country at once? A.—No, Sir; I kept the subpœnas in my pocket for a day or two, and then I went to Mr. Stenger, the Chairman of the sub-committee, and received from him money to pay my expenses.

Q.—Was that the first time you saw Mr. Stenger—the day you got the money from him to serve the subpœnas? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When did you again see Mr. Stenger? A.—I might have seen him the day before I was examined; I cannot say; after giving my testimony I went to Bayou Sara; I saw Carter and Maddox the next day, and stated that I was going to expose them.

Q.—And the next day you were discharged from your position as Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms? A.—I do not remember whether it was the next day or not.

Q.—You were discharged because you told Maddox and Carter that you would expose them? A.—No, I do not say that, but it looked so to me.

Q.—Do you know you were discharged because Gov. Cox would have you discharged? A.—No, Sir; I never heard that before.

Mr. Cox—Is that the fact, Mr. Chairman?

The Chairman—I saw it in the paper.

Mr. Cox—It is a mistake, Sir; it is the first time I have heard of it; I did insist that my particular subpœnas that I wanted to serve in Donaldsonville should be served by a man from Washington, and I had it done.

Mr. Stenger—I think you suggested that St. Martin should serve no subpœnas.

Mr. Cox—That is possible.

The Chairman (to witness)—That was the end of your service; you only made those two trips to the country? A.—That is all. My first trip was to Aymand plantation, where I saw Duncan.

Q.—Who was it gave you instructions about serving the subpœnas upon Armstead and St. Martin? A.—They were given by Maddox, Carter, and Weber.

WITNESSES REPORTED AS "NOT FOUND."

Q.—You speak of having a lot of subpœnas to serve on Republican witnesses; were they? A.—They were a lot of colored people; I afterward saw them on the witness stand.

Q.—And you did not find them? A.—I did not find them because I was instructed not to find them; I could have brought them if I had wished to.

Q.—The Democrats asked you to find out if the witness would testify the way they wanted; if not, you were not to serve the subpœnas? A.—It was not given to me that way; they told me if I thought that the witness would go back on his former testimony to subpœna him, and if I could work on him to get him to do it it was all right.

Q.—Did you ever mean to say that you did not find a single man who would not go back on his testimony?

The Witness (laughing)—You can see from the testimony that there was no witness that I brought that did not go back.

Q.—Did you find anybody that was willing to stand to what he had formerly said? A.—They all were, but I got them to go back with some trouble.

Q.—You could not find any that were not willing to go back on their testimony? A.—I could have found some if I wished, no doubt.

Q.—But you did not, and when you say in your affidavit that you could not find them, it was not exactly the way you wanted them, and that you returned the subpœnas "not found," you did not mean that? A.—Well, not exactly.

Q.—Now, you say that the statement in your affidavit that you acted under instructions from Mr. Stenger in serving the subpœnas is a mistake? A.—Yes, and I did not know of it until I read it in the

LITERARY NOTES.

—A new novel by Miss Braddon is forthcoming.

—Mrs. Jameson's biographer calls Lady Byron the sphinx woman.

—A. N. McNicoll discusses "Robert Browning" in the January *Gentleman's Magazine.*

—Archbishop Trench's "Lectures on Mediæval History" has reached a second edition in England.

—Mr. W. D. Howells' new story, "The Lady of the Aroostook," will be completed in the March *Atlantic.*

—It is a sign of the times that the "Poems of Arthur Hugh Clough" has reached the sixth edition in England.

—Mr. E. Maunde Thompson has been appointed Mr. Bond's successor in the keepership of manuscript at the British Museum.

—Mr. W. C. Coupland has undertaken (for Messrs. Trübner, London.) the translation of Hartmann's "Philosophie des Unbewussten."

—"A Socialist" publishes through the offices of Charles P. Somerby a reply to the arguments of Dr. Roswell D. Hitchcock on Socialism.

—A fourth and enlarged edition of Charles Clement's admirable essay on Michael Angelo, Leonardo, and Raphael has just been published.

—The fifth part of Mr. Grove's new "Dictionary of Music and Musicians," just out, carries the work from "Ferrarese del Bene" to "Guitar."

—The new Health Primers issued by D. Appleton & Co. are on "Premature Death: Its Promotion or Prevention," and on "The House and its Surroundings."

—Another choicely edited book of verses by John James Piatt makes its appearance, with Houghton, Osgood & Co., of Boston, bearing the name: "Poems of House and Home."

—Abby Langdon Alger has translated for Roberts Brothers, of Boston, a treatise on "Reading as a Fine Art," by Ernest Legouvé, of the French Academy. Legouvé amuses while he instructs.

—The late Stephen H. Carpenter, Professor of Logic and English Literature in the University of Wisconsin, at the time of his death, had just ready for the press a translation of "Beowulf," with notes.

—Mr. C. W. Curtis, of this City, is about to publish a catalogue of the works of Velasquez and Murillo, founded on studies made in Spain and elsewhere, and the use of the author's large collection of engravings.

—Oscar Pletsch, the delightful and ever fresh illustrator of children's books, has brought out a new volume, entitled "Guckaus," which means "Peep-bo," and contains charming wood-cuts of German child life.

—The total number of new books and of new editions and reprints published in 1878 in England amounts to 5,314, against 5,095 in 1877. The American importations for the year were 620, and other foreign works were 182.

—The English *Quarterly Journal of Science* edited by William Crookes, becomes a monthly with the February issue. The January number contains an article on "Sanitary Science in the United States, its Present and its Future."

—The business of making birthday books is decidedly brisk. The "George Eliot Birthday Book" is to be followed by one devoted to Byron, another to Lonfellow, and we are soon to have a "Birthday Book of German Literature."

—According to the *Athenæum*, Mr. Edison has completed arrangements with Messrs. Sampson Low & Co. and Messrs. Harper & Brothers for the simultaneous publication in England and America of his new work on the electric light.

—Dr. Henry Maudsley, after 15 years' service as joint editor of *The Journal of Mental Science*, published by authority of the English Medico-Psychological Association, has retired. His place is filled by Drs. D. Hack Tuke and George H. Savage.

—"Shadows of Coming Truth" is the title of a new work which Mr. Eliot Stock, London, is to bring out immediately. It will be a consideration of the broad aspects of religion viewed in connection with the doctrines of development.

—The February number of the *Magazine of American History* is entirely devoted to the commemoration of Washington, and contains 70 of his letters (1754–80) never before published, with a great variety of historical matter concerning him that not hitherto been accessible.

—The January *Contemporary Review* contains Prof. Monier Williams' Oxford lecture on "Afghanistan and the Punjaub." Other articles are, "The Moral Responsibility of Bank Directors," by Mr. A. Taylor Innes, and "Atheism and the Church," by Canon Curteis. The alcohol discussion is also to be continued.

—Just ready at Harper & Brothers are "Goldsmith," by William Black, and "Hume," by Prof. Huxley, in the "English Men of Letters;" "An International Episode," by Henry James, Jr.; "Gulliver's Adventures," by Lucy Lamb, and Crabb's "English Synonyms," a new and revised edition.

—D. Appleton & Co. will shortly publish in their "Handy Volume Series" "The Disturbing Element," by the author of the "Heirs of Redclyffe;" the "Multitudinous Seas," with illustrations; Mr. Thackeray Bunce's "Origin of Fairy Tales," and Dr. Guernsey's "Carlyle, his Life, his Books, his Theories."

—Mr. W. T. Dobson's book, "The Classic Poets, Their Lives, and Their Times," is not even "damned with faint praise" but condemned out and out as "heavy" and "dull," written "without a vestige of critical power or any fullness of knowledge," by a critic in the *Academy*, who sees "no reason why the book should have been written."

—A volume of selected speeches and reports on finance and taxation by Mr. John Sherman has been published through D. Appleton & Co. at the request of friends of the Secretary. The first is that on the Morrill Tariff bill in the House of Representatives in 1860; the last his annual report to Congress in 1878 as Secretary of the Treasury.

—Smith, Elder & Co., of London, issue a volume of poems for a new singer, whose name does not appear upon the title page. "Constance, a Tale," is by an Anglo-Indian, who lays the scenes in India. Other poems, chiefly relating to India, follow the main story. A liberal appendix of notes gives greater exactness to the allusions to Oriental manners and scenes.

—D. Appleton & Co. have issued the first and second of their "Health Primer Series," consisting of *Exercise and Training*, by C. H. Ralfe, M. D., and *Alcohol: Its Use and Abuse*, by W. S. Greenfield, M. D. The contributors to the series embrace many distinguished English scientific men, such as G. M. Balfour, J. Mortimer-Granville, J. Langdon Down, and others. The next primers will treat of *The House and its Surroundings* and *Premature Death: Its Promotion or Prevention.*

—The new *Revue Historique*, which has already won an excellent reputation on its merits, is the rallying-point in France of those who lean towards a free interpretation of history, and a spirit of complete independence. It inclines to sympathy with the Liberal school. The *Revue des Questions Historiques*, on the other hand, makes no secret of its Ultramontane sympathies and of its determination to maintain the rights of the Church. Both periodicals are conducted by men of consummate ability and Benedictine erudition.

—G. P. Putnam's Sons will shortly bring out a new edition of Mr. O. B. Frothingham's "Life of Gerrit Smith. It will differ from the first in omitting the author's original conjecture with regard to Mr. Smith's motives in disclaiming a knowledge of the plans of John Brown, thus leaving the reader free to draw his own conclusion. The biographer still maintains Mr. Smith's complete acquaintance with the old hero's main project, but admits the probability that he, in common with the general public, supposed a different project was entertained at Harper's Ferry.

—Sampson Low & Co., London, are about to publish, in cheap monthly volumes, a series of illustrated biographies of great artists, similar to Mr. Sweitser's "Artist Biographies." Recently from the press of Houghton, Osgood & Co. They will be compiled from the latest authorities, and will give the results of the important researches which have been carried on during the last 20 years in the field of art history. Each volume will be a monograph on some artist, and will contain his portrait and as many examples of his art as can be readily procured. Among the earliest biographies promised are Rembrandt, Titian, Holbein, Turner, Leonardo, Raphael, and Michael Angelo.

—The *Literary Churchman*, (W. Skeffington & Son, No. 163 Piccadilly, London, W.,) besides its usual supply of thoroughly honest reviews of English and Continental works in theology and general literature, announces for publication during the year the following papers on parish organization: "The Parish Priest in his Study," "The Parish Priest in his Pulpit," by Canon Ashwell; "The Institutions of the Parish," by the Dean of Lichfield; "Communicant Classes," by Canon Butler, Vicar of Wantage; "The Parish Choir," by the editor; "The Schools of the Parish," by the editor; "How to Retain Young Men," by Rev. H. G. Shuttleworth; "Parish Missions," by Canon Walsham How; "The External Good Works of the Parish," "The Offertory," by Sir A. Brady.

—The late Rev. Joseph M. Finotti, who died in Colorado Jan. 10, was a noteworthy person among the literary men of Boston. He was once the literary editor of the *Pilot*. His "Life of Blessed Peter Claver" proved an interesting contribution to American literature on the slavery question from the Roman Catholic point of view. At the request of the late Archbishop Bailey and other prelates he undertook the important work of a bibliography of Roman Catholic literature in America. He published an octavo volume on this subject in 1871, which covered the field from the earliest publications down to 1820, and was engaged upon a supplementary volume up to within a short time of his death. He came of a family of high repute in Italy, and had made himself a master of the English language and literature.

—Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons will publish shortly "The Game Fishes of the United States," a work which will undoubtedly attract the attention of both the naturalist and sportsman. This publication will not only be remarkable for its illustrations, but will be considered as authority for its text. Mr. S. R. Kilbourne, the well-known painter of fish, has made careful pictures of some 20 different kinds of fish, and Prof. G. Brown Goode, of the Smithsonian Institution, Assistant United States Fish Commissioner, has given all the facts in the natural history of each species, furnishing a complete synonymy of the various names applied to the same fish in different sections of the country. The pictures will be exact reproductions of studies of the fish, made under the inspiration of pure air and open sky.

—An attempt is making to preserve the fast-disappearing folk-lore and dialects of Bushmen, Hottentots, and Kafirs in South Africa. Literary productions of great antiquity, handed down to the present generation in a manner similar to that in which the Homeric poems reached the age of Pisistratus, have been found among them, and Prof. A. H. Sager writes to the *Academy* that the South African Folk-Lore Society, just forming, proposes to issue once in two months a small periodical, at a shilling a year, exclusive of postage, in which this literature shall be published accurately in the language and words of the narrator, with a translation added in English, French, or German. Americans interested in this work can obtain information of the Secretary of the society, care of Miss L. C. Lloyd, Cape Town, South Africa, to whom also subscriptions may be sent.

—The late Mrs. Grote was a remarkable woman. Her Eastern home was the resort of the Mills, father and son; of both the Austins, of Charles Buller and Sir William Molesworth; and at her later home might often have been seen Henry Hallam, Chevalier Bunsen, George Cornewall Lewis, Jenny Lind, Chopin, Mendelssohn, and Thalberg. Her first contributions to the *Westminster Review* were prompted by a desire to add "a few pounds" to the scanty income allowed to the young couple by the elder Mr. George Grote. She proved a helpful husband to undertake the "History of Greece," and lived to write the "Personal Life of George Grote," in which at one time she appeared as an outside critic of Mr. Grote and at another as "the very pulse" of his existence. Her literary companionship with her husband was constant and unique, like that of George Eliot with the late George Henry Lewes. The only other work from her pen, besides various essays, is a "Memoir of the Life of Ary Scheffer."

—With the change from a bi-monthly to a monthly, the *International Review* has been placed in the hands of new editors. They are two Boston literary men, Henry Cabot Lodge and John T. Morse, Jr., both of whom are well trained to their work. Mr. Lodge is in charge of the department of American history at Harvard University, and was formerly, in company with Mr. Henry Adams, editor of the *North American Review*. He is a strong and vigorous writer, and a man of good literary judgment. Mr. Morse has won a high reputation by his "Life of Alexander Hamilton." He is the author of several other works, and has been an industrious contributor to current literature. The proprietors of the *International* are to be congratulated on securing the editorial services of men who are well qualified to give it a larger hold upon American readers. Its business management will remain in the hands of Henry P. Barnes, who for several years has also discharged the duties of editor. The new editors show their hand for the first time in the March number.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

D. APPLETON & CO.

—"Exercise and Training." By C. H. Ralfe, M. D. "Health Primers."

—"Tales from the German of Paul Hyse." "Collection of Foreign Authors."

—"Alcohol, Its Use and Abuse." By W. S. Greenfield, M. D. "Health Primers."

—"My Guardian." By Ada Cambridge. Illustrated by Frank Dickse. Paper, 60 cents.

—"Appleton's Illustrated Hand-book of American Winter Resorts." For Tourists and Invalids.

—"The Speaking Telephone, Electric Light, and Recent Electric Inventions." By George B. Prescott. With illustrations.

HARPER & BROTHERS.

—"Samuel Johnson, His Words and His Ways." Edited by E. T. Mason.

—"Captain Nelson. A Romance of Colonial Days." By Samuel Adams Drake. 75 cents.

—"Robert Dick, Baker, of Thurso: Geologist and Botanist." By Samuel Smiles, LL. D.

—"A Primer of Spanish Literature." By Helen S. Conant. "Half-hour Series." 25 cents.

—"The Vicar of Wakefield." A Tale. By Oliver Goldsmith. "Half-hour Series." 25 cents.

—"An Eye for an Eye." A Novel. By Anthony Trollope. "Franklin-Square Library." 10 cents.

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, PHILADELPHIA.

—"Jarl's Daughter; and Other Stories." By Mrs. F. H. Burnett. Paper, 25 cents.

HENRY B. ROGERS, M. D., DUNKIRK, N. Y.

—"New and Original Theories of the Great Physical Forces." Published by the Author.

SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER OFFICE.

—"Almanac and Directory for 1879."

GEORGE P. ROWELL & CO.

—"American Newspaper Directory of All Newspapers, &c., Published in the United States, Territories, the Dominion of Canada, and Newfoundland."

MARTIN B. BROWN.

—"Board of Health of the City of New-York. Fifth and Sixth Annual Reports of the Health Department.

MACMILLAN & CO., LONDON.

—"Dictionary of Music and Musicians." Part V., "Ferrarese del Bene" to "Guitar."

SCRIBNER & CO.

—"A Selection of Spiritual Songs; With Music for the Church and the Choir." Selected and arranged by Rev. Charles S. Robinson, D. D.

HARROUN & BIRKSTADT.

—"Neophonography; A Method of Short Alphabetic Writing." By James Richardson.

ROBERTS BROTHERS, BOSTON.

—"Signor Monaldini's Niece." "No Name Series." Sheets and cloth. $1.

—"The Dramatic List; A Record of Performances of Living Actors of the British Stage." Compiled and edited by Charles Eyre Pascoe.

—"Reading as a Fine Art." By Ernest Legouvé, of the *Académie Française*. Translated from the ninth edition. By Abby Langdon Alger. 50 cents.

HOUGHTON, OSGOOD & CO., BOSTON.

—"Poems of House and Home." By John James Piatt.

POTT, YOUNG & CO.

—"The Celts." (Conversion of the West.) By Rev. G. F. Maclear, D. D.

—"The English." (Conversion of the West.) By Rev. G. F. Maclear, D. D.

—"The Northmen." (Conversion of the West.) By Rev. G. F. Maclear, D. D.

—"The Continental Teutons." (Conversion of the West.) By Very Rev. Charles Merivale, D. D., D. C. L., Dean of Ely.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO., BOSTON.

—"Brazil and the Brazilians." By Rev. James C. Fletcher and Rev. D. P. Kidder, D. D. Ninth edition. Revised to date.

ROSE-BELFORD PUBLISHING COMPANY, TORONTO.

—"'Twas in Trafalgar's Bay." By Walter Besant and James Rice. Paper.

RANDEL & BRUNO.

—"Grace's Exposure; or, Unsweetened Sugars." By William H. Grace. Pamphlet. 50 cents.

D. LOTHROP & CO., BOSTON.

—"Autobiography and Memorials of Ichabod Washburn." By Rev. Henry T. Cheever. $1.

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.

—"New and Practical System of the Culture of the Voice and Action." *By Prof. J. E. Frohsher.* Improved edition.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION—Jan. 24.

SUMMARY.

In the Senate, Mr. Saulsbury called up his resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information in regard to commissions paid to bankers in the negotiation of bonds, and it was adopted. Mr. Ferry reported amendments to the Post Office Appropriation bill, similar to those attached to the Post Route bill of last session, and a debate ensued thereon. Finally, the amendments were referred to a specially committee. Mr. Edmunds moved to take up his resolutions reaffirming the validity of the last three constitutional amendments. After various dilatory motions had been acted upon, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

The House of Representatives ordered a session for Wednesday night for the consideration of reports from the Committee on Commerce. The bill appropriating $60,000 for the transportation of bullion, and $40,000 for miscellaneous expenses, was passed, with the Senate amendments. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar, and a burlesque report was made in regard to a claim for a pair of trousers and a blanket destroyed by Gen. Aiken, S. C. Mr. Bragg, of Wisconsin, objected to several war claim bills. Twelve private bills were passed, after which the House took a recess till 7:30 P. M. The evening session was devoted to the consideration of bills from the Judiciary Committee.

SENATE.

ARREARS OF PENSIONS.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, presented a petition of a large number of citizens of Vermont favoring the bill granting arrears of pensions. Laid on the table, the bill having passed the Senate, In presenting the petition Mr. Morrill said that in his opinion many persons who signed the petition would not have done so if they had known of the amount involved. He would have hesitated in voting for the bill had he known of the large amount required to pay such arrearages.

Mr. Conkling, of New-York—What is that amount?

Mr. Morrill replied that he understood the Commissioner now estimated it would be about $80,000,000.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a memorial of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, and other officers of the National Woman's Suffrage Association, favoring the passage of the joint resolution now pending before the Senate, proposing an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit the several States from disfranchising persons on account of sex, and, also, that the Judiciary Committee of the House be discharged from the further consideration of that resolution, where it rests on account of a tie vote, that it may be brought to a direct vote in the House. Referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

RAILROAD DISCRIMINATION.

Mr. Sharon, of Nevada, presented resolutions of the Nevada Legislature praying for the passage of a law prohibiting alleged discriminations, exactions, and extortions of the Central Pacific Railroad Company in that State. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Sharon said the evils complained of had existed for a long time. The people of his State had rights which the Government reserved to itself. The Government had subsidized this road with the land and money of the people, and they had a right to demand that Congress should see that they were not imposed upon by the railroad corporation. In other words, the creature could not rise above the creator.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Grover, of Oregon—To restrict the immigration of Chinese into the United States. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. Morrill, of Vermont: (by request)—A bill to incorporate the Spanish-American Commercial Company. Referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

He also introduced a bill extending the limits of the Port of New-York. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

BANKERS' BOND COMMISSIONS.

Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, called up the resolution, submitted by him on the 17th inst., and published in full at that time, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information in regard to commissions paid to bankers or others for services in negotiating the sale of United States bonds; whether interest had been paid on called bonds, at the same time the interest was accruing on bonds sold to redeem the same; how much such interest had been paid, and whether the proceeds from the sale of Government bonds had been left on deposit in any national bank acting as a Government depository.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, submitted an amendment, providing "information already communicated to either house of Congress shall not be repeated, but reference to documents already printed shall be found shall be made, and the names of subscribers to the popular loan since June, 1877, to whom no commissions have been paid may be omitted."

The amendments were agreed to, Mr. Saulsbury, and the resolution was agreed to as amended.

POSTAL AMENDMENTS.

Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported amendments to the Post Office Appropriation bill, similar to those attached to the Post Route bill of last session, which were agreed to. They amend section 3,893 of the Postmaster-General to readjust the compensation hereafter to be paid for transportation of mails on railroad routes, each railroad company to be paid according to the service performed and the speed maintained, and divide mail matter into four classes, as follows: First, writing matter; second, periodical matter; fourth, merchandise; and fixing the rate of postage thereon the same as provided in that bill.

The amendments were referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Ferry said that at the close of the last session of Congress the Conference Committee on the House bill to establish post-routes submitted a report which was not acted upon, for the reason that the House refused to consider the amendments of the Senate, claiming that one of them was in the nature of and constituted a revenue bill. It had been understood that the Conference might lead to an agreement upon the bill, and he hoped the Senate would order a new conference.

Mr. Kernan, of New-York, inquired if some of the amendments to the bill did not propose a subsidy of $300,000 per annum to the Brazilian Mail Steamship Line.

Several Senators on the Democratic side—Yes, yes.

Mr. Ferry said his object in having another conference was to see whether the two houses of Congress could not agree upon the bill in the main by striking out the subsidy or other objectionable features.

Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, denied that this bill was a revenue bill. If it was a revenue measure to add an appropriation for mail service between Brazil and the United States, then there were many bills originating in the Senate which might be called revenue bills.

Mr. Ferry said the provision to which the House excepted as a revenue measure was that allowing all books admitted to the mails for conveyance therein under the provisions of the Postal Union Treaty to be delivered free of any Customs duty, under such regulations as may be agreed upon by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster-General.

Mr. Kernan said this Brazilian subsidy business should come up as an independent proposition. The bill also contained an amendment regulating the franking privilege, and that also should come up as a separate measure. Pending discussion, the morning hour expired.

Mr. Ferry moved the consideration of the conference report would be continued.

Several Senators who are opposed to the Brazilian subsidy objected.

Mr. Ferry then moved to postpone all prior orders and proceed with the consideration of the conference report on the Post-route bill. Agreed to—yeas 30, nays 22, as follows, (Republicans in roman; Democrats in *italics*; Independent in SMALL CAPITALS:)

YEAS.

Allison,	Ferry,	Merrimon,
Blaine,	*Garland,*	Mitchell,
Burnside,	Hamlin,	Paddock,
Cameron of Penn.,	*Hill,*	Plumb,
Chaffee,	Hoar,	Rollins,
Christiancy,	Howe,	Sargent,
Conkling,	*Johnston,*	Sharon,
Conkling,	Jones of Nevada,	Spencer,
Dawes,	McMillan,	Windom,
Dorsey,	Morey,	*Withers*—30.

NAYS.

Bailey,	*Grover,*	*McPherson,*
Beck,	*Harris,*	*Morgan,*
Booth,	*Hereford,*	*Saulsbury,*
DAVIS of Ill.,	*Jones of Fla.,*	*Thurman,*
Davis of W. Va.,	*Lamar,*	*Voorhees,*
Dennis,	*McCreery,*	Wadleigh,
Eaton,	*McDonald,*	*White,*
Gordon,		*Wilkers*—24.

PAIRS.

Allison,	Ferry,	Oglesby,
Anthony,	*Garland,*	Patterson,
Blaine,	Hoar,	Plumb,
Booth,	Howe,	Rollins,
Burnside,	Jones of Nevada,	Saunders,
Conkling,	Kellogg,	Spencer,
Conkling,	McMillan,	Wadleigh,
Dorsey,	Mitchell,	Windom—23.
Edmunds,	Oglesby,	

The Senate, at 4:50 P. M., adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

Mr. Wood, of New-York, introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to accept for the service and purpose of exploration by way of Behrings Straits, the ship Jeanette, tendered by James Gordon Bennett. Referred.

COMMERCE REPORTS.

A session was ordered for Wednesday night for reports from the Committee on Commerce.

THE SUGAR BILL.

Mr. Robbins, of North Carolina, asked to have Wednesday next fixed for the consideration of the Sugar bill.

Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, objected.

THE CENSUS BILL.

On motion of Mr. Cox, of New-York, the Census bill was made a special order for the second Tuesday in February.

WAR CLAIMS.

Mr. Robinson, of Indiana, from the Committee on War Claims, reported a bill declaring the intent of the act entitled "An act to indemnify the States for expenses incurred by them in defence of the Union." Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

THE TRANSPORTATION OF BULLION.

On motion of Mr. Hale, of Maine, the Senate amendments to the bill appropriating $60,000 for the transportation of coin and bullion, and $40,000 for the miscellaneous expenses of the House, were concurred in.

PRIVATE BILLS—A BURLESQUE REPORT.

The morning hour having expired, the House went into Committee of the Whole, with Mr. Bell, of Georgia, in the chair, on the private calendar.

Nearly all the War claim bills were objected to by Mr. Bragg, of Wisconsin.

One of the bills created much amusement. It was for the relief of a private soldier who had lost his trousers and blanket by a fire at Aiken, S. C. The report (made by Mr. McCook, of New-York,) was of a burlesque character. It stated that the claimant was to blame, and that Hines (the soldier) was "lying down in his tent, enjoying needed repose after a day's labor in asserting and maintaining the sovereignty of the General Government." It is true the report continued, "that those who seek to hold him responsible refer to the general and careless use of the pipe by our weary warriors, and others have attempted to account for the catastrophe by calling attention to the dangerous habit of soldiers carrying matches in their trousers pockets. Both of these theories, although plausible, are rejected by your committee, and after patient investigation they are of opinion that the fire originated in some unaccountable manner." The report goes on to say that a gratuitous issue of trousers and blankets had been made to Hines, and that this was a fatal mistake. His commanding officer, unwilling that Hines should appear before the people of Aiken trouserless, had made proper haste to rehabilitate him, and that gratuitous, unmutilated issue, which was given red tape or circumlocution, but without it Hines would be in undisputed possession of a pair of trousers and a blanket, to which he would have no legal title."

The committee rose, and 12 private bills reported by it were passed by the House.

ARMY REORGANIZATION.

Mr. Banning, of Ohio, presented a substitute for the Army Reorganization bill, and asked to have it printed. So ordered.

The House, at 5 o'clock, took a recess till 7:30, the evening session to be for business from the Judiciary Committee.

EVENING SESSION.

JUDICIAL BILLS.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the Senate bill to create an additional Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

On a point of order made by Mr. Eden, of Illinois, the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Butler also moved to go into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the bill.

The motion was rejected by a vote of 45 to 70.

Mr. Butler made the point of order that there was no quorum voting.

Mr. Eden moved to adjourn. The motion was defeated by a vote of 33 to 86.

A call of the House was then ordered. The roll-call showed the presence of 154 members—more than a quorum—and further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

The question was then put on Mr. Butler's motion to go into Committee of the Whole, and it was rejected.

Mr. Lynde, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the Senate bill to amend section 5,497 of the Revised Statutes, by providing a penalty for embezzlement on the part of officers in the internal revenue service. Passed.

Also, a bill to divide the Southern Judicial District of Georgia in two districts.

On motion of Mr. Hill, of Georgia, (who said that the bill named a county which had no existence at all,) the bill was recommitted.

Mr. Pryor, of Maine, from the same committee, reported back the Senate bill for taking of testimony to be used before Congress in cases of private claims against the United States. Passed. It provides that any committee of Congress, before which private claims may be pending, may order testimony to be taken before any Master in Chancery within the judicial district where the evidence is to be taken, which evidence shall be forwarded to the committee issuing the order.

Several other bills from the same committee were passed, and at 10:20 the House adjourned.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

George Leavitt to be Collector of Customs for the District of Machias, Me.; Adam Wolf to be Surveyor of Customs at Nashville, Tenn.; John Murphy to be Register of the Land Office at Harrison, Ark.

Postmasters—Hiram B. Fargo at Greenville, Mich.; John Clinton at Brownsville, Tenn.; Tinis H. Little at Aberdeen, Miss.; Henry S. Glover at Macon, Ga.; D. W. Davis at Dorien, Ga.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 24, 1879.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	47	Hemp, bales	1
B. E. Peas, bags	173	Hides, bales	91
B. W. Flour, pkgs.	76	Hops, bales	594
Beeswax, bxs.	450	Leather, sides	21,328
Cotton, bales	1,861	Spirits Turp., bbls.	3
Cotton-seed-oil, bbls.	53	Oil-cake, pks.	1,393
Cotton-seed-cake, bgs.	500	Oil-meal, bags	710
Copper, bbls.	16	Pork, pks.	833
Copper, cakes	131	Beef, pks.	278
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	9	Cut-meats, pks.	11,372
Eggs, pkgs.	602	Lard, tcs.	6,756
Flour, bbls.	15,091	Lard, kegs	10
Corn-meal, bbls.	700	Butter, pkgs.	4,951
Corn-meal, bags	410	Cheese, pkgs.	2,809
Wheat, bushels	149,750	Dressed Hogs, No.	502
Corn, bushels	70,808	Starch, pkgs.	2,982
Oats, bushels	14,050	Stearine, pkgs.	137
Rye, bushels	850	Sumac, bags	699
Malt, bushels	8,203	Tallow, pkgs.	621
Barley, bushels	5,600	Hair, pkgs.	73
Peas, bushels	4,040	Tobacco, hhds.	77
Oat-meal, bags	184	Tobacco, pkgs.	988
Flax-seed, bags	1,016	Whisky, bbls.	2,424
Grease, pkgs.	480	Wool, bales	69
Grass-seed, bags	1,047		

BOOTS AND SHOES—Business has been somewhat brisker and is generally satisfactory as to sales. The offerings have been more liberal, affording an attractive assortment of seasonable goods.

DRUGS, DYES, AND DYEWOODS—With a fair call noted for the leading kinds of Drugs and Dyes, prices have been generally quoted steady, the principal holders showing confidence.....English Chemicals have met with a fair, steady demand on the previous basis as to prices.....Essential Oils have been attracting more attention, and the leading kinds have been quoted firm.....Dyewoods have been unchanged as to values, on, however, a restricted business.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite moderately dealt in since our last, and prices have been quoted, as a rule, barely steady. The offerings have been comparatively free. The better qualities of Superfine and No. 2 attracted the most attention.....Sales have been reported since our last of 13,700 bbls. at all grades.....included in the reported sales were 1,800 bbls. low Extras, for shipment, within the range of $4 10@$4 20, and 1,000 bbls. choice Double Extra Mill Extras, mostly for the West indies, at $4 70@$5, for about fair to very choice, in new pks., and for English markets, at $5 25@$5 50 for 2,600 bbls. Minnesota and Wisconsin clear, (these at $3 60@$4 75, of which about 1,000 bbls. for export, mostly at $3 90@$4 92½.....and 1,000 bbls. Spring Wheat, at $3 90@$5, barrel, at $4 50@$5 35;) 4,598 bbls. Patent Extras, (these at $5 50@$7 25;) 928 bbls. Superfine, (these at $3 15 for inferior to fair, $3 20@$3 50 for good to choice, and $3 60 for very fancy Winter: 600 bbls. very good to choice Winter went at $3 40@$3 50;) 750 bbls. No. 2, (these at $2 35 @$2 50 for common to fair, and $2 60@$2 65 for almost choice to fancy Winter at $2 80@$3, the latter rate delivered;) and sundry lots unsound and Sour Flour at from $3 25 @$3.....Southern Flour has been quiet and steady. 600 bbls. sold, in lots, mostly Extras, at from $4 25@$5 50.....Rye Flour quoted steady; 880 bbls. sold, chiefly at $4 85@$5, for fair to choice, and $5 25@$5 50 for fine.....Corn-meal fairly active, at former prices; 1,800 bbls. were sold, of which 1,500 bbls Brandywine at $2 80.....Buckwheat Flour has been in moderate request, and quoted at $1 70 @$1 85, selling mostly at $1 75@$1 80, (fancy lots ruling higher.).....Buckwheat, last, sold at 48c.

FISH—A generally firm but rather quiet market has been reported since our last.....Sales include 1,100 bxs. Layer Raisins at $1 57½@$1 60; 1,500 bxs. loose at $1 70; 1,800 half bxs. Valencia do. at 9½c.; 280 bbls. Currants at 3¾c.@4c.; 100 cases Sardines, quarter-bxs., at 11c., 115 casks Turkey Prunes at 5½c.@5¾c.; 20 cases Citron at 13¾c.

GRAIN—A restricted business has been reported in Wheat for shipment, however, has been offered with less urgency and quoted generally steadier, in instances a shade dearer, though leaving off at the extreme close less buoyantly. The speculative inquiry has been quite moderate. Spring Wheat has varied little in price, but has been very quiet. Cable advices were of rather weak markets. Reports from the West were variable, but at the close of a trifle firmer.....Sales have been reported to-day of 323,000 bushels, (of which 163,000 bushels for export,) including 3,200 bushels Extra White at $1 12@$1 12½, (an odd car-load reported as low as $1 10¼, and boat-loads quoted as high as $1 13;) 13,000 bushels White State at $1 11@$1 11½; 18,000 bushels No. 1 White $1 10½@$1 10¾; 800 bushels do., steamer grade, at $1 07; 40,000 bushels No. 2 Red, on the spot, 07@$1 07½; 800 bushels No. 3 White at $1 03½@$1 04; 14,000 bushels ungraded White at $1 07@$1 10¾; 2,000 bushels No. 1 Red at $1 09½; 2,000 bushels No. 2 Red at $1 09½@$1 09¾; 32,000 bushels do., January options, at $1 09¾; 24,000 bushels do., February options, at $1 09½@$1 09¾, and 2,000 bushels do., March options, at $1 11; 1,600 bushels No. 3 Red at $1 03½@$1 04, closing at $1 04 for car lots, (owing to a boat load higher;) 13,000 bushels Amber at $1 07@$1 08; 17,000 bushels No. 2 Amber at $1 07½@$1 07¾; 40,000 bushels do. January options, at $1 07¾; 16,000 bushels do., February options, at $1 08; 3,000 bushels do., March options, at $1 09¼; 3,000 bushels ungraded Amber at $1 08@$1 11; 2,500 bushels No. 1 Spring at $1 04; 2,000 bushels No. 2 Spring at 98c.@ $1 01; 1,000 bushels No. 3 Spring at 93c., (of which 8,000 bushels choice Chicago at 93c.;) 18,000 bushels unraised Spring at 72c.@98c., (chiefly at 72c.@73c.;) 7,200 bushels Rejected at 69c.@72c. Little active business has been reported in Corn for early delivery at a shade firmer prices. The main call has been for No. 2, old crop, for shipment. New York was quoted Mixed and No. 2 in demand for export. Options tame but indicative of steadiness.....Sales have been reported of 296,000 bushels, (of which 224,000 bushels for early delivery,) including New-York No. 2 at 51c., delivered, and choice, to arrive, at 48c.; do., in store, 56,000 bushels prime, at 46¾c. @47c., (48,000 bushels at 47c.;) New-York No. 2, January option, 47¾c.@48c.; do., February, 48c.@48¼c.; do., March, 48¾c.@49c.; New-York steamer Mixed, 46¾c. @47c.; do., March, 16,000 bushels, at 46¾c.@46¾c.; No. 2 Western, 46¾c.@47c.; do., January option, 46¾c.; steamer Mixed at 45¾c.@46¾c.; Western Mixed, January option, 46¾c.@47c.; do., February, 8,000 bushels, at 44¾c.; Mixed Western, ungraded, 46¾c.@48c., (for Grades 1 to 2 Southern Mixed, New-York, 46¾c.@47c.; 10,000 bushels for export at 45¾c., and 8,000 bushels at the same price.; New-York steamer White, a sample lot, at 48c.; do., February, 48¾c.; Mixed Western, new, at 46c.@46¾c.; No. 2 White, 49c.@ 49¾c.....Rye held firmly, but dull; odd lots of Jersey from store, sold at 75c.; Canada, unsettled; a boat-load of six-rowed State rumored sold without reliable particulars.....Malt and Peas as last quoted.....Oats have been unusually active and generally higher; the main call was for the speculative line; more inquiry was reported for the grades of No. 2 White, chiefly for April option, and for Mixed, chiefly for early delivery.....Sales have been reported since our last of 1,000 bushels, including New-York Extra White quoted at 38c.@38½c.; New-York No. 1 White 38c.; New-York do., 2 White, 37½c.; New-York No. 2 Mixed, April delivery, 50,000 bushels, at 34c.; New-York No. 3 White, 2,800 bushels, at 32½c.@33c.; New-York No. 1 quoted at 31½c.; New-York No. 2 at 31c.@31¼c.; New-York No. 3 quoted at 30½c.; White Western, 3,600 bushels, at 33¼c.@35c.; Mixed Western, 1,400 bushels, at 31½c.; White State, 4,800 bushels, at 33c.@35c.; Mixed State nominal at 31c.@32c.; Rejected at 31½c.; New-York rejected, 700 bushels, at 29½c. and a car-load of Jersey at 31c. Feed quoted as before, on a fair inquiry.....Bale Hay has been in generally good request, especially the better qualities, which have been quoted firmer.....We quote shipping qualities at 85c.@90c., for poor to fair; for very choice, and retailing qualities at 95c.@98c. for fair to very choice ₱ 100 ℔. Clover, 90c.@95c.; Salt Hay at 30c.@45c.....Straw has been more active, with prices quoted at from 40c.@ 60c.; Oat, 30c@45c.....Seed steady on a slow

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STEAM-BOATS—Seventh Page—3d and 4th cols.
STORES, &c., TO LET—Seventh Page—1st & 2d cols.
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 25, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—At 2 P. M.—Aida.
WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Ours. Matinée.
UNION-SQUARE.—Banker's Daughter. Matinée.
PARK THEATRE.—Dot. Matinée.
NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Ben. McCullough. Matinée.
STANDARD THEATRE.—H. M. S. Pinafore. Matinée.
THEATRE COMIQUE.—Vaudeville. Matinée.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—Dr. Clyde.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Hayden.
THE AQUARIUM.—Afternoon and Evening.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy. Matinée.
CHICKERING HALL.—Symphony Concert.
MASONIC HALL.—Tom Thumb Troupe. Matinée.
GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Skating and Music.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum..... 2 50
The Weekly Times, per annum..... 1 00

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The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day in this region, warmer southerly to westerly winds, and partly cloudy weather, with slight changes in barometer, followed during the night by colder north-west to south-west winds and rising barometer.

Whatever may be the duty which Senators owe to the "dignity" of their august body, it is a great pity that it should have to be asserted in defense of a Brazilian subsidy and the franking privilege. Yesterday the Post-route bill of last session came up on a motion to appoint a new Conference Committee, the House having rejected amendments from the Senate, including the two above mentioned. The motion was agreed to by 30 to 22, seven Democrats voting in favor of, and two Republicans against it. Subsequently a debate ensued on the action of the House as a denial of the rights of the Senate, and a number of Senators warmly condemned the course of the other body. We are strongly inclined to believe that the House was justified both by law and custom and by sound policy, in rejecting the amendments referred to. They were in the nature of new legislation, and the rules of the Senate forbid them as such. They were precisely such propositions as the Senate has many times refused to receive in an appropriation bill from the House; and they were certainly mischievous, as well as impertinent. The Senate injures its influence as a conservative body by such propositions, which may fairly be called tricks, and if its rights have really been encroached upon, it would do well to select some other subject in connection with which to vindicate them.

Senator Edmunds made another attempt to get his resolutions before the Senate yesterday, and failed by the action of Senators Garland and Bruce. The former, although paired with Mr. Kirkwood, of Iowa, on political questions, saw his way clear to vote for an adjournment, expressly intended to defeat a Republican proposition. Had he obstained from voting and had not Mr. Bruce absented himself, there would have been a tie, and Mr. Wheeler would doubtless have decided the vote against adjournment. It will be seen that it will prove exceedingly difficult for the resolutions to be got before the Senate. The Democrats evidently do not desire to debate the propositions submitted by Mr. Morgan in their name. It would not be unlike Mr. Edmunds to renew the effort he is making as often as he thought the Democrats would resist it.

The *Record's* report of the speech of Mr. Bragg, of Wisconsin, on Wednesday shows that it was even more radical and effective than it appeared from the press summary. He took the strongest ground against all claims for damages by the war, and declared that there was no principle on which they could be justified; that they were the creation of a statute, and fell to the ground if the conditions of the statute had not been fully observed. His assertion that there was not one in a hundred claimants who was loyal was fully accepted by Mr. Ellis, of Louisiana, who declared that it was those who sustained the rebellion who were "*loyal—loyal* to their country, *loyal* to their God, loyal to the noblest and holiest emotions that ever animated the human heart"—[the italics are Mr. Ellis'.] One would say that if this be true, the Court of Claims might as well be abolished forthwith, and to do Mr. Ellis justice, he declared himself ready to vote for a constitutional amendment which should forever bar all claims growing out of the war.

Mr. Ellis made a curious diversion, in the course of his speech, in order to justify the Southern attempt to draw indefinite millions from the Treasury for internal improvements. He said that "the old Democratic doctrine of non-internal-improvement by the General Government" "rested upon the doctrine of State sovereignty, in other words, the right of secession." By the defeat of the rebellion the basis of the doctrine as to internal improvements was swept away, and "we recognize as the result of the war a great and radical change in the spirit of our Government." This is a very remarkable instance of the extraction of comfort from misfortune. We do not suppose that Mr. Ellis has any personal interest in the levee question, but, if he had, the refreshing coolness of his position ought to entitle his claim to generous consideration.

The Committee on Commerce has agreed to report the rejection of the nomination of Mr. Merritt, as Collector of this port. There was no dissenting vote, though the disposition of the Democratic Senators who were present is not accurately known. The action of the committee will not occasion surprise, in view of the facts cited by Collector Arthur in response to the accusations of the Secretary. It is very unfortunate that a man in Mr. Sherman's position should expose himself to such criticism as these facts justify. In addition to those which have already been made public, it will be seen by our dispatches this morning that the only "political appointments" for which Mr. Arthur can be blamed were made at the request of the Treasury Department, in behalf of the President. The general charge of incompetency is met by Mr. Sherman's own offer to attest Mr. Arthur's high character as an officer. If Mr. Sherman's attack on Mr. Arthur were made from personal motives, it would be contemptible; if, as is more probable, it be made in pursuance of the "policy" of the Administration, it is pitiable.

WESTERN USURY LAWS.

The belief that the loanable value of money may be determined by law is asserting itself. In New-York it has taken the form of a bill introduced by Senator Edick, of Otsego, fixing the rate of interest at six per cent. In the West, it obtains expression in the Messages of Governors, Republican and Democratic. Gov. Croswell, of Michigan, proposes the repeal of the provision of law authorizing contracts to be made at rates not exceeding ten per cent., and the substitution of a uniform rate of seven per cent. Gov. Cullom, of Illinois, suggests the reduction of the maximum rate to eight per cent. Gov. Phelps, of Missouri, recommends a reduction to six or seven per cent., and the enactment of a more stringent Usury law. Gov. Pilsbury, of Minnesota, does not commit himself to any specific change: he holds that the price of money is too high, and that legislation should make it cheaper.

An examination of the reasons assigned in support of these propositions does not inspire confidence in the financial sagacity of their authors. The Michigan Governor only knows that "an abundance of money can now be obtained on good security at seven and eight per cent."; and he jumps to the conclusion that these conditions are permanent. The Governor of Illinois concedes that "in commercial centres and in older communities" free trade in money may be expedient; for newer communities he would have stringent measures to prevent the exaction of heavier rates than those which the Legislatures deem desirable. Because money can be had in Chicago and St. Louis at eight per cent. while the farmers pay ten, he appears to think that the latter are an aggrieved class, for whose benefit the law should make an eight per cent. rule. He is confirmed in this opinion by the alleged cheapness of money in New-York and other Eastern cities, and the ability of the Federal Government to float a four per cent. bond. The Governor of Missouri dwells upon the same facts, and uses an argument still more muddled. Thus, admitting that in these times distrust is wide-spread, and that, for that reason, money is not easily obtained, he proceeds to make of the lenders' caution a grievance for which the debtor is entitled to redress. A rigid Usury law seems to his imagination just the thing required. The borrowing class—according to this Solon—will then have the advantage and money will be cheap! The Governor of Minnesota belongs to the same order of wise men. He has a vague notion that the "natural law of supply and demand" is as applicable to the price of money as to the price of wheat, but somehow, he believes, the law of the State, by reducing the maximum interest, may produce low rates of interest and thereby "increase the wealth of the State." He knows that circumstances compel business people to be satisfied with a small margin of profit, and he cannot discover why the man who has money to lend should not be equally accommodating.

If Gov. Pilsbury, obeying the dictates of his own logic, proposed the enactment of a law fixing the maximum and minimum price of a bushel of wheat, or of a barrel of flour, or of Minneapolis blankets, or of store goods in St. Paul, or the price of lots at Duluth, his friends would consider the propriety of transferring him to an insane asylum. All these things, it would be said, must be left to regulate themselves in the open market. The proposition would not be more absurd, however, than is the proposal to regulate the value of money on a basis to be determined by the value of money in other places. Minnesota, we are told, should not pay higher rates of interest than are paid in neighboring States. What is possible in Illinois and Michigan should be made possible, by law, in Minnesota. Gov. Cullom is a victim of the same delusion. Cities may be left to care for themselves, he argues; rural districts require the guardianship of the Legislature. But what causes the difference? For reasons which may or may not be good, lenders prefer the security of city property, where business activity gives greater assurances of value and availability, to farm property in sparsely-populated districts. Hence the acceptance of a lower rate of interest in one case than in the other. The law cannot obliterate the causes of the distinction, but, by denying the right of the lender to act upon the promptings of his judgment, it will increase the farmer's difficulty as a borrower. The average Western farmer is not a stickler about the rate of interest when he seeks the use of money, and he will be likely to prefer the getting of it at ten per cent. to the inability to get it which the passage of a rigorous Usury law will produce. The difficulties of a Missouri borrower will be still further increased if it be understood that legislation embodies the spirit manifest in Gov. Phelps' Message. The creditor is treated as a hard-hearted wretch, whom the law should fetter always and punish when it can; while the debtor is depicted as a long-suffering mortal, who should have the help of the law in his efforts to prevent the collection of borrowed money. Perhaps we should call this the orthodox Missouri doctrine,—so perfectly in keeping is it with the practice of indebted counties and municipalities, and with the attitude of the Missouri Democracy toward Eastern people who have money invested in the State.

Fallacious as are the arguments presented by these Governors in behalf of a legislative crusade against dear money, they have a parallel in the ideas entertained in regard to the causes of the present abundance of capital and the low rates of interest that prevail. In each case it is assumed that the supply of money is destined to remain in excess of the demand, and, therefore, that borrowers will hereafter be able to obtain it on their own terms. Let Gov. Cullom, or Gov. Phelps, or Gov. Pilsbury come to New-York, or Boston, in his private capacity, as a borrower, and he will quickly discover his mistake. He will find that the accumulation of idle capital denotes a disordered condition of credit which renders the lending of money almost impossible. There are no great enterprises to absorb capital; corporate loans are not heard of; business has not regained activity; and when borrowers do appear ordinary evidences of credit are unavailable. The banks, being choked with money, lend it at call, on securities that are immediately convertible. The proceeds of bonds called in for redemption, and much other capital, find their way into four per cent. bonds. Nevertheless, Messrs. Cullom, Phelps, and Pilsbury would have a hard time if they tried to obtain money, with no other evidence of fitness as borrowers than the ownership of Western farms. The fact would then dawn upon them that all the signs of cheap money which excite the envy of the West are results of an abnormal state of things, and will disappear whenever confidence shall be re-established and business activity restored. Moneyed men will not then be satisfied with four or six per cent. interest; and those of them who are inclined to invest in the West will either choose States that recognize a reasonable degree of freedom or will exact conditions stringent in proportion to the risk incurred. The true method of lowering Western rates of interest is to inspire confidence in the integrity of borrowers and in the administration of the law when contracts are involved. Of all the Governors who cry aloud for Usury laws and an enforced reduction of interest, not one has touched this method of obtaining the benefits desired.

A TIMES LIBEL SUIT.

The Times has had its fair share of libel suits. It may be doubted whether a newspaper can be at once aggressive, fearless, and independent, without being, with more or less frequency, sued for libel. In these days of an overcrowded legal profession, with its natural outgrowth of "speculative" lawyers, a libel suit against a newspaper is not, necessarily, a very expensive luxury for the plaintiff. In nine cases out of ten such suits are instituted merely for the purpose of silencing unpleasant criticism, or of inducing the public to believe that the person who has been assailed is eager and ready for the opportunity to "vindicate" himself. It will be readily inferred that the great majority of newspaper libel suits never come to trial. That, at least, has been the experience of The Times.

These remarks are not intended to apply to the libel suit which was yesterday closed by a verdict against The Times for six cents damages. The suit in question belonged to quite a different category from that with which we have been most familiar. The plaintiff had a grievance for which he mistook his remedy; the defendant had, unwittingly, caused pain and mortification to a most estimable and reputable gentleman, for which ample satisfaction was not accorded him. No injury was inflicted which could be appraised in a court of justice; no misunderstanding existed which a frank interchange of views could not have removed. Mr. Ellison S. Keitt, of Newberry, S. C., commonly known as "Col." Keitt, sued The Times for $50,000 as a *solatium* for the injury done to his reputation by the publication of a dispatch stating that Col. Keitt, of Newberry, S. C., had been arrested on a charge of bigamy. The person who had been arrested was one Thomas Keitt, of Newberry, a mulatto member of the South Carolina Legislature, a former slave, born on the Keitt plantation, and inherited as a chattel by E. S. Keitt, and whose right to be distinguished as "Colonel" happened to be decidedly more questionable than that of the plaintiff. The dispatch and a subsequent paragraph in which its publication was justified, assumed the reputed blood-relationship of the mulatto Keitt to his former masters, and though that assertion was not complained of as part of the alleged libel, it obviously furnished the animus of the prosecution. We may state now, as we would cheerfully have done at any time had the proofs been presented to us, that Thomas Keitt's assumed relationship to his former masters rested on mere casual gossip, and that his paternity is satisfactorily accounted for without connecting it with those whose name he adopted. We may add that the language of the dispatch was not such as to make a clear enough distinction between Ellison S. Keitt and Thomas Keitt, and that, though it could by no possibility have been held to apply to the former by those who knew him, its publication evidently exposed him to a somewhat annoying kind of notoriety, of which we very sincerely regret having been the occasion.

That the explanatory paragraph which was elicited by the letter from Col. Keitt's attorney did not express any such regret was mainly due to the character of the demand made upon us and to the interpretation which we put on the motives which instigated the arrest and subsequent conviction of Thomas Keitt. Col. Keitt did not seek from us either explanation or apology; he demanded the name of the person who had written the "private letter from South Carolina" on which the dispatch was based. Unless in the case of willful misinformation, a newspaper is not justified in divulging for purposes of prosecution the names of its news-gatherers. Toward our Southern friends we hold this obligation doubly binding, inasmuch as it would be very easy to find Southern juries who would regard their connection with The Times as in itself a crime. It happened, also, that about the same time we had received threatening demands from certain illicit distillers in North Carolina, and from other Southern citizens who fancied themselves aggrieved by the strictures of our correspondents, for the names of these correspondents. Regarding all these demands as part of a common desire to bully and to silence The Times, we treated them with very scant courtesy. We are free to confess that we misapprehended the character of Col. Keitt's request as completely as we believe he mistook the mode of eliciting a satisfactory explanation. Rightly or wrongly, too, the arrest and very prompt conviction of Thomas Keitt was believed to be part of a scheme of the White League Democracy of South Carolina to obtain complete control of the Legislature. That consideration did not tend to give us any special tenderness for the feelings of Mr. Ellison S. Keitt.

Better acquaintance with that gentleman has impressed us with the conviction that he is totally incapable of pursuing any object by mean or underhand methods. His demeanor on the witness-stand was that of an honorable and upright gentleman, who was perfectly careless what effect his testimony might have on his own case, but was scrupulously careful to avoid any concealment of the truth. He frankly admitted that his reputation had not suffered from the publication of the alleged libel, and he testified without any hesitation to the faithful manner in which the mulatto Keitt had discharged the functions of County Commissioner, Keeper of the Poor-house, and legislator. He had assisted in the defense of his former slave on the trial for bigamy, and Thomas Keitt, on his recent liberation from the Penitentiary, got a fresh start in life from Mr. E. S. Keitt. That the latter gentleman is not free from the characteristic weaknesses of the Southern planter, may be inferred from his persistent prosecution of the suit which was decided yesterday. For him, as for his distinguished friends who testified to his character and his exclusive claim to the designation of "Col." Keitt, there is but one society in South Carolina where "distinction" can originate, or whose recognition can raise a man above unnoticed obscurity. That society is, of course, all on one side of the color line. A kind master Mr. Ellison S. Keitt obviously was; a just employer, a public-spirited citizen, and a cultured gentleman he undoubtedly is. But we should suppose him to be incapable of regarding the negro in public life as anything but an anomaly, to be got rid of as quickly as possible, and we have had proof how keenly he resented the pretension that his former slave could possibly be spoken of in terms which were also applicable to himself. The moderation with which a Northern jury has appraised the damage which he has sustained may contribute to the educational process of which he and men like him stand so much in need. Could that process be accelerated, we should regard as one of the most hopeful instrumentalities for the regeneration of the South the influence on public affairs of men like Col. Keitt of Newberry.

FIRE INSURANCE RATES.

The fire underwriters of this City have decided for the present to go back to the system of schedule rating which was in force here five years since; and on this account those who have within the past few days been compelled to take out new policies of insurance or renew old ones have found that the premium asked was considerably larger than was demanded only a fortnight ago for insuring similar risks. Although this has been a sudden move, the action has not been unforeseen. For some months past our fire underwriters have been thinking of forming an association for the purpose of increasing the rates received for insuring property within our Municipal limits, and prior to the first of the two great fires we have recently had, a large number of them voted to organize a tariff association, and appointed a committee to prepare rules and regulations for the government of its future members. It cannot be doubted that the large losses which most of our companies have lately met with have made it far easier than it otherwise would have been to put this plan into execution, for, in order that it may succeed it is necessary that the underwriters should wholly abandon the reckless competition in rates which has gone on with increasing severity since 1875. This they might have done even had there been less reason for the change than there now is; but there were many who did not believe that an era of good will and friendly confidence could follow a period of mutual distrust and bitter business rivalry, with no other reason for the transition than the votes of a hundred or more underwriters. It is true that most of the fire insurance companies were doing a losing business in this City before this year opened, but as a rule it needs more than a general average of unsuccessful business to bring underwriters into hearty co-operation. If this were not so, they would have combined forces in this City twelve months ago, for New-York business was much more disastrous in its results in 1877 than it was in 1878. To make a union effective among independent companies some great striking loss was needed, and this having come, there is no reason why, with careful management, a well-arranged tariff of rates should not be maintained in this City.

It may be taken for granted that the system of rating found so serviceable in former days, when the underwriters were working together with the harmony that they now hope to attain, will be continued in the future. At that time the business buildings were carefully surveyed and a proportionate rate given to each; but what should be avoided by the new organization, if it wishes to have a term of life extending through years, is the error of starting this on too high a scale. The policy which the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters followed for some time after the Chicago fire seemed to be summed up in the words, "Make hay while the sun shines." The rates were pushed up to an unnecessarily exorbitant point, and every business enterprise had to pay a tax, for which it received no equivalent, in order to satisfy the greedy demands of the underwriters. But this very haste to make money brought about its own cure, for the premiums received were so much in excess of the value of the risks assumed that it no longer needed judgment and experience to become a successful underwriter. Any one who possessed a tariff-book could not go wrong, and in most cases he could cut down considerably on the printed rates without putting the company that he represented in more than ordinary peril. Both men and money gravitate toward a business that is exceptionally profitable, and thus the underwriters of this City found, after a period of unalloyed success, that they had brought into existence a large number of rivals and competitors. The past five years has been spent in an effort to equalize matters, so that the ratio between insurance capital and the property to be insured might be brought down to its normal condition. The experience has been a hard one; agency companies have been forced to discontinue business in this City, while a number of our local organizations have become insolvent. But at last a point has been reached which would seem to justify a change of practice, and instead of testing each other's financial vitality, the managers of these corporations may now ask themselves, is it not about time to earn something for those who hold insurance stock?

No property-owner can rightly object to the insurance companies receiving a fair return for the risks they assume, for their ability to pay a loss may at any time be to him a question of the highest importance, and to cramp their resources is to lessen the security they can offer to their policy-holders. But it is one thing to be well-paid and another thing to be over-paid, and the rock upon which the tariff organization is likely to split will be in mistaking the latter for the former. The volume of premiums received for insuring property in this City during the year 1878 will soon be definitely known, and this might be used as a basis for common action. The rates ought to be so adjusted that the companies shall receive in premiums from $1,200,000 to $1,500,000 more this year than they did last year. This might be done without raising the hostility of business men, on whom the extra load would principally fall, or without encouraging companies from other States that do not now do business in this City to come here. If more than this is attempted, though the profit for the time being may be large, the usefulness of the association will come to a speedy end, and its members will sink into a condition in which they will be no better off than they now are. All that the underwriters need to make them continuously fortunate is common prudence, a virtue which hitherto they have never seemed to possess.

CIVILIZED DOGS.

An eminent French veterinary surgeon has recently expressed the opinion that dogs are peculiarly susceptible to the influences of civilization. He finds that those animals which are brought up in the *salons* of Paris display a dignity and decorum in their behavior and show an intelligence altogether unknown to the boorish brutes that pass their days among the uncouth peasants of the rural districts. Well-educated dogs that move in the refined circles of the metropolis have a fine sense of propriety, not to say delicacy, and that calm self-possession that comes of good breeding, and often exhibit a keen sense of humor and even an appreciation of the higher forms of wit. On the other hand, those that associate with coarse characters about farm-yards and stables are usually awkward and stupid creatures or are given to rowdyish and unruly ways, such as their plebeian surroundings are calculated to beget. Any one who has associated on terms of intimacy with dogs, or has been a careful observer of their habits and manners, will find no difficulty in confirming the opinions of this French authority. He must have noticed that there are most emphatically dogs and dogs, and that their differences correspond in no small degree to the social and educational advantages which they have enjoyed. Dogs in a wild and unregenerate condition are little, if any, better than the Bushmen and Hottentots of South Africa or the savages of Patagonia and the Pacific Islands. In communities which we are wont to call civilized, but which in reality present a deplorable mixture of civilization and barbarism, where brutishness is carried to a degree of which the untutored savage is wholly incapable, dogs vary almost as much as men in their character. They may not rise to the same heights, but neither do they sink to equal depths. Everbody must have encountered dogs whose dignity of manners and ready perception of the fitness of things have put to shame the clumsy disregard of the proprieties which is so often found even in respectable human society. Certain it is that when not debased by evil associations, which even dogs cannot wholly resist, they are capable of an honesty and a fidelity to important trusts which are often deplorably lacking in men placed in similar circumstances.

Perhaps the noblest specimens of canine character are to be found in the middle ranks of life, where they associate chiefly with good, sensible people, who are accustomed to give a fair account of themselves, and to have duties and responsibilities that develop sturdy qualities. Here dogs are to be met with which never shirk their duty, are true to every obligation in life, resolute, faithful, and courageous, and free from that sloth and supercilliousness that are apt to come from luxurious surroundings. There are also aristocratic dogs, as ready to presume upon their social condition and become intolerable anobs as those human creatures with whom they are brought in contact. They sit in barouches and ride through the Park with a sense of superiority and an enjoyment of their absurd pretensions that are evident to the most careless observer. The pampered poodle or the petted pug becomes fastidious and lazy, and is often almost as shallow and conceited as those from whom he derives his manners and his education. That he does not read trashy novels and make fashionable calls is due to the single peculiarity, whether we regard it in his particular rank in life as a misfortune or otherwise, that nature has denied him the capacity for articulating words. No doubt, he has his frivolities that are quite as enervating and foolish, but which we cannot understand on account of a corresponding deficiency in our nature. It may be noticed that dogs which associate with sporting men, hunters, horsemen, and the like, partake of their tastes and enter with great zest into their pastimes. Dogs that are brought up on farms are apt to be clumsy, hulking fellows with some rough good qualities, but no conception of elegance of manners or propriety of behavior.

No doubt much depends, among civilized and uncivilized dogs, on descent and birth as well as education and social breeding. "Blood will tell" in the canine as decidedly as in the human race. Silk purses from sows' ears is a difficult manufacture, however the figure may be applied. Excellence of material is essential to excellence of product, no matter what skill and care may be expended in the intervening process. The higher and better qualities of character are developed through generations as well as in a lifetime, and happy is he that has a favorable start. The inheritor of intelligence and noble impulses has an advantage that gives the efforts of education a double effect. This is undoubtedly true of human beings and no less so of dogs. But it proves all the more that the latter are susceptible to civilizing influences, and who shall say how far they may be carried? Already some dogs are more to be respected and admired than some men, and fit to serve as examples of behavior. Which race has the higher average of good qualities is a question not to be decided off-hand, though it may be admitted that men reach far wider extremes. These considerations raise a frequent question of the proper treatment of canine members of society; for why should they not be admitted to belong to society? Man is not the only living thing necessary to the strength and progress of civilization. The humbler portions of the community perform a useful part, and have a right to be considered members. May we not, then, so cultivate and educate dogs as to make them at once more useful and more edifying? This would be better than the policy of repression, of muzzling and tying up or killing off, which should only be applied to the rank and unregenerate socialists among them. The policy which our friend Prof. McShane O'Donnell would have society carry out in respect to human beings might be applied to dogs without exciting the repugnance which its more general application would certainly arouse. That is, the vicious and worthless might be weeded out and doomed to a merciful destruction, and the rest improved and elevated with the greater care. Perhaps the success of this policy would give us a canine population of such excellence that it would exert a very beneficial influence by its character and example upon the human part of society, and greatly promote the progress of the world toward a purer and sounder civilization.

A short time ago a paragraph appeared in a London newspaper, presumably one of those "society" journals which so successfully make mischief, to the effect that "a very disagreeable story is told about a neighbor of Mr. Whistler, whose works are not exhibited to the vulgar herd. The Princess Louise, in her zeal, therefore, graciously sought those at the artist's studio, but was rebuffed by a 'not at home,' and an intimation that he was not at the beck and call of Princes." Mr. Rossetti writes that the story "is certainly disagreeable enough, but is devoid of the smallest nucleus of truth;" that he does not run after great people, but that the man who could rebuff the Princess Louise, to whom loyalty is due not more to her exalted position than to her well-known charm of character and artistic gifts, must be a curmudgeon, indeed, and he should have felt highly honored by her Royal Highness' visit. Society papers are furiously denounced in London now, but they survive because they maintain prurient the taste they helped to stimulate, and, moreover, the majority of those they attack have such weak points in their harness that even if innocent in the special spot assailed, they would submit to almost anything rather than appear in the witness-box.

Lucretia Mott, who lately delivered an address before the Pennsylvania Peace Society, and was unanimously elected President for the ensuing year, is, in many ways, one of the most remarkable women of the time. Although vigorous in mind as ever, and taking part in public affairs, she has just passed her eighty-sixth year, having been born Jan. 3, 1793. We can hardly think of a single man or woman still in active life, unless we except Peter Cooper and Sojourner Truth, who has reached such an age as Mrs. Mott. She was one of the very first Abolitionists in the Republic, having determined in her fourteenth year, while at a Quaker boarding-school in this State, to abstain from the use of anything produced by slave labor. This was when William Lloyd Garrison, usually called the Father of American Abolitionism, was only 3 years old. She was also conspicuous in the first Woman's Rights Convention, held at Seneca Falls, more than 30 years ago, and she has been devoted to the causes of woman and anti-slavery, and helped them ever since, by all the means in her power. In her twenty-sixth year she became a preacher—she has always been a zealous member of the Society of Friends—and traveled afterward in different States, including Maryland and Virginia, advocating the interests and emancipation of the negro and the most liberal views of the Quakers. She ascribes her longevity, with excellent bodily and mental health, to her simple mode of living, her continual self-restraint, and her constant intellectual activity.

The Colorado beetle or potato-bug has always been a terror to British agriculturists, who have been apprehensive that it might be imported from America and do the mischief it has done here. English entomologists have, therefore, been examining the subject, and have come to the conclusion that it is very doubtful if the beetle can be acclimated on British soil. They say that the insect does not thrive west of the Rocky Mountains, where the climate is more like that of England than it is in the Eastern States, and that while the American flora flourishes in England, the American fauna does not. Another reason for belief in entomic immunity is that there is a much larger number of insectivorous birds in Britain than here. The beetles would certainly play sad havoc in the tight little island should they get over there; for it is so very small that such an army of them as has invaded the West might ravage it from Cornwall to Northumberland in a single night.

Although the rents of dwelling-houses in certain sections of the West End of London are probably fully as high as the prices asked for residences on Murray Hill, it is none the less much easier in the English capital, or in its immediate neighborhood, to hire dwellings on moderate terms than it is here. It may be that the advertisements of real estate agents are not wholly to be depended upon, and that what appear to be highly advantageous offers, when read in the *Times* or the *Telegraph*, would turn out to be quite the contrary if they could be tested by personal examination. But after quieting one's judgment by this consideration, the fact still remains that the scale of prices ranges much lower there than here, and it cannot be that all the houses that are in the market are undesirable ones. One reads, for instance, of a mansion at Sydenham, (which, as most of those who have been in London know, is a respectable and fairly attractive suburb,) containing seven bedrooms with dressing-rooms, three reception-rooms, a dining-room, breakfast-room, morning-room, library, and conservatory, with coach-house and out-houses for the servants, which may be had, thoroughly furnished, for the modest sum of $140. This is but one sample, taken at random out of a host of offers; but will any one who has searched through Brooklyn, the Oranges, and the towns along the Hudson, point to a like instance of moderation on the part of American house-holders? The furnished house that can be had for $700 a year, even in the freshly-settled districts of New-Jersey, would not afford a basis for a description similar to the one we have just given, though the ingenuity and exaggeration of the owner or his agent were exercised to the utmost. And yet land is, if anything, dearer in and around London than it is here, and the cost of materials is not much less than it now is with us. It would thus seem that in spite of all the reductions that have been made we have not yet got our rents down to a gold basis, for there is no reason, now that our currency troubles have passed, why it should cost more to live in New-York than it does in London. The protective tariff adds unnecessarily to some of our expenses, but these increases are set off by the lower price at which we can buy food.

John Norris, who died at Petersburg, Va., a few days ago, is said to have been the last survivor of the famous naval engagement fought by Commodore Perry on Lake Erie, nearly 66 years since. He was a volunteer in the cavalry commanded by Col. Richard M. Johnson—the man who did not kill Tecumseh—and was with the forces of Gen. Harrison at Camp Seneca, on the Sandusky River, when Perry asked for volunteers for his ships. Norris, who was the first of 20 to answer the call, served on board the *Caledonia*, which captured the British brig *Hunter*, after a fierce contest. Several years ago an effort to gather all the survivors of Perry's victory at Put-in-Bay resulted in the discovery of only four. Soon after three of them died, and the death of Norris removes the last survivor; so it is said at least. But we cannot believe it. We feel sure that in a few months, or weeks, perhaps, we shall be reading of the decease of another last survivor of that engagement, and in due time of another and still another. No man ever seems to be the last of anything. The mere fact that anybody has taken, or is presumed to have taken, any part in any memorable event appears to insure extraordinary longevity. And then there are always an inordinate number of survivors of battles and the like. Nothing but the conviction that a human being cannot live much beyond 100 years prevents us from getting accounts of fellows alive to-day who had fought at Cannes, Philippi, and Actium.

The great enlargement in the size both of steam and sailing vessels, which has taken place within the past few years, is an illustration of the theory of gradual development and natural selection. It is not a great while ago that it was thought that a sailing vessel of more than 1,000 tons register, and a steamer of over 2,500 tons, were too large and cumbersome to be profitably used; and singular as it may seem to us now, the opinion was at the time a sound one, and those who greatly varied from it did so at considerable loss to themselves. Take the case of the ship *Great Republic*, which, before she was razeed, was not, if we remember aright, much, if any, larger than quite a number of sailing vessels that are now afloat. But twenty years ago her size made her a naval wonder, and, furthermore, caused her possession to be financially disastrous to her owners. There was always delay attending her loading, for she was as ill-suited to the demands of trade, as then understood, as a man twelve feet high would be to a modern dwelling-house. Besides this, her running expenses were more than proportionately greater than those of smaller craft, for experience had not then taught ship-owners how to rig and man large vessels in an economical manner. The same may be said of the *Great Eastern*, which was constructed out of time, and which, if it had not been for the unforeseen work of laying submarine cables, would long ere this have been broken up and sold for old iron. But in all probability sailing vessels and steamers will, within a few years, be built which will outrank in size both of those above mentioned, and their dimensions will be in them a profitable feature; only the growth will be regular and in accordance with the laws of supply and demand. This adaptation of means to ends is seen in the increased capacity of the transatlantic freight steamers, which now often carry 5,000 and 6,000 tons of freight with but little more outlay than was formerly required to transport one-third of the amount. A steamer that can carry 5,000 tons of wheat can be sailed, in consequence of recent improvements, almost as cheaply as one that can carry but 2,500 tons. There will be a small addition to the coal bill, and two or three more coal-heavers and stokers will be needed; but after paying these, if sufficient cargo can be had, the former can be run at a profit where the latter would not obtain a high enough rate of freight to pay expenses. It has been suggested that in establishing a new line of freight steamers between this port and Europe the New-York Central Railroad Company's managers have not borne this circumstance sufficiently in mind. The steamers that have been named for this route are relatively small boats, and if the competition in ocean rates became excessive, they would soon be driven from the trade by such vessels as the *Hooper*, which came to this port not long ago, or by such large freighting boats as those which Messrs. Leyland & Co., of England, are running between Liverpool and Boston.

AMUSEMENTS.

"MIGNON" AT BOOTH'S THEATRE.

A full audience, ready to applaud, and only too anxious to be pleased, assembled at Booth's Theatre last night, attracted by the names of Mme. Di Murska, Miss Kellogg and Miss Cary. The opera was Thomas' "Mignon," with Miss Kellogg in the part of the heroine, and Mme. Di Murska as *Filina*. It is an ungracious task to have to record the fact that neither of these ladies can be said to have scored a success. An apology was made in advance for Mme. Di Murska, who was announced to be suffering from a cold, and criticism is therefore, in her case out of place. Miss Kellogg was, apparently, in robust health, as her performance in the first act showed. She was not at all satisfactory in her rendering of the rôle, for she seemed in the first act to have retained from her last appearance the air of *Carmen* in her action, and to those who remember Nilsson's lovely impersonation of *Mignon*, this was a fatal blight in her effort throughout the evening. Nor did she sing very well it may be added. Her "Non conosci" was her best effort, but it lacked the finish which a prima donna of Miss Kellogg's reputation should give it. Miss Cary made an impression in the slight part of *Federico*, and was warmly welcomed by the audience, with whom she is always a favorite. The male parts were unmistakably weak. Mr. Westberg, the tenor, has a light, smooth, and perfectly musical voice, but as yet lacks power for the operatic stage, and is necessarily ineffective, though he phrases well and knows how to sing. The chorus and orchestra were as bad as usual. The season will be concluded with a matinée this afternoon, when "Aida" will be performed.

GENERAL MENTION.

The new management of the Fifth-Avenue Theatre will begin to-night, and "Dr. Clyde," which is said to be a very amusing play, will be seen for the first time in its English dress. A new local drama by Mr. James Steele MacKaye will be brought out at this theatre after "Dr. Clyde." It is also announced that "A Midsummer Night's Dream" is in preparation.

The third symphony concert of the Chickering Hall series will be given this evening by an orchestra under the direction of Mr. Carlberg, with the assistance of Mr. Richard Hoffman and Mrs. Barton, soprano. The programme is full and varied, containing Beethoven's "Fourth Symphony," Mendelssohn's "Ruy Blas" overture, a new concerto for piano and orchestra, by Brüell, and a cavatina of Mozart. There was a large attendance at the rehearsal on Thursday afternoon, and the audience to-night will undoubtedly be in accordance with the merits of the concert.

The "Arion" celebrated their twenty-fifth anniversary last night at Steinway Hall, by a concert, in which they had an excellent orchestra, under their conductor, Dr. Damrosch, and Mrs. Swift, soprano; Miss Henne, contralto; Mr. Bischoff, Mr. Graff, Mr. Remmertz, and others. There was a full house and a highly successful concert. Mrs. Swift, who is known as the soprano who succeeded

STATE LAW-MAKERS' PLANS.

YESTERDAY'S WORK IN THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY.

APPROPRIATION FOR EQUIPPING THE NATIONAL GUARD PASSED IN THE ASSEMBLY—THE MANHATTAN SAVINGS BANK RELIEVED—A NEW SYSTEM OF REFEREES SUGGESTED—PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—"Unanimous consent" has until to-day carried every bill through the Assembly that its promoter was anxious to see passed. To-day the first Committee of the Whole House was formed, and a bill was considered, reported, read a third time, and passed in the usual course. The Chairman of the committee was Mr. Sloan, and it took up the Senate bill to appropriate $200,000 for equipping the National Guard. Mr. Husted, in order to explain the bill, moved to strike out its enacting clause, and then told the House that two years ago, when troops were called out to protect the railroads from threatened destruction, it was discovered that the National Guard, which was considered of very little account, was really of a great deal of importance as a protection to life and property. It was also discovered that it was very imperfectly equipped. Last year an effort was made properly to equip the guard, and the speaker suggested that $500,000 would be necessary. The Adjutant-General thought that the amount was too much to ask, so the speaker yielded to his superior officer and half that amount was appropriated. The result was that the Guard was only half equipped, while $200,000 would equip it completely.

Mr. Brooks supported Mr. Husted, explaining to Mr. Hepburn—who objected to appropriating so much money, without more consideration of the bill, at so early a stage of the session—that the Ways and Means Committee had given the matter an examination, and approved the bill, after it had amended it so as to provide for the care of the equipments to be purchased. Mr. Langbein and Mr. Brennan also spoke in favor of the passage of the measure, and it was passed—77 votes in the affirmative and none in the negative.

The Committee on Banks yesterday held a meeting in the Assembly Chamber, the committee-rooms not being ready for occupation yet, and considered the resolution offered by Mr. Flynn, calling upon the Manhattan Savings Institution for information. Mr. McLean, one of the Directors of the bank, appeared, and gave an account of the robbery of the institution, and of the efforts its Directors had made to enable it to resume business. He said that several lawyers had made overtures to the bank officers to assist them in obtaining possession of the stolen securities, but that none of the offers had been considered. He said that in the meantime brokers had been making offers to depositors to buy their books at a discount of 25 per cent., thus throwing suspicion upon the Trustees. Mr. McLean then described the bill passed in the Senate, which was introduced to authorize the City of New-York to reissue bonds held by the Manhattan Savings Institution, and said that if this bill could be passed, then Congress would not hesitate longer about the reissue of the Government bonds, and that with both measures adopted the bank would undoubtedly reopen next week. The bill from the Senate was moved this morning by Mr. Strahan, and Mr. Sloan made a presentation of the facts for the benefit of the depositors. He said he was opposed to hurrying through such bills, but this case called for prompt treatment, and he believed that it would be well to pass the bill. Unanimous consent was given to read it a third time, and it was passed by a vote of 81, without opposition.

Mr. Langbein's bill in relation to the appointment of official Referees in the First Judicial District provides that the Presiding Justice of the Supreme Court, the Chief-Justice of the Superior Court, the First Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and the Chief-Justice of the Marine Court, then appoint 20 "good and reputable gentlemen," members of the Bar of the degree of counsellor at law in the Supreme Court, and residents of New-York, to act as official Referees. Their fees are to be paid by the prevailing party, and the taxes shall be: For every attendance and adjournment without hearing, $4; for every attendance and hearing, examination of witnesses, production of documentary evidence, or argument of counsel, $3; for making a report and engrossing a copy for the court, 10 cents per folio of 100 words, and a like sum for all necessary copies of testimony, exhibits, or other papers; for attendance on sale of real estate when adjourned, $3; when sold, $5 for each lot or parcel sold; for drawing and executing a deed or other conveyance as such Referee, $5.

Mr. Hayes' bill to prevent the making and publication of false or deceptive statements in relation to the business of fire insurance is an amendatory act. It makes it the duty of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department to bring violations of the law to the attention of any company committing the same, and if the company is chartered by the State, to report it to the Attorney-General for dissolution. If it be a company incorporated in any other State or country, it shall be his duty to revoke its authority to do business in the State.

Mr. Langbein offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Police Commissioners of New-York to report within 10 days the steps taken by them to reduce the pay of the Police force, and under what authority they act. Mr. Gentsch, of Erie, called by resolution upon the Canal Board for the roll-call of 1879. Mr. Saunders, of Madison, asked that the use of the Assembly Chamber be accorded to the State Medical Society for Wednesday evening, Feb. 5; and Speaker Alvord, rising to debate the question, favored granting the request, suggesting that the old Capitol was the building to be used for such purposes and not the new one.

Mr. Strahan pushed through to its third reading the bill authorizing the City of New-York to sell a strip of land on the north side of the Park Office, which the United States authorities propose to roof over and thus furnish a place where the mails can be unloaded under cover. There being scarcely more than enough members in the House to furnish the requisite number of votes, it was ordered to third reading.

Mr. Holahan caused some merriment by offering a resolution, which was read and then returned to its writer as not being of the privileged order. It provided that the Clerk be ordered to furnish 127 ear-trumpets for the use of members, and that acoustic apparatus be raised behind the Speaker's seat. The Assembly adjourned until Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

The session of the Senate was brief and the proceedings unimportant. Senator Hicks' bill, extending the privileges of married women, was discussed in committees and progressed. The bill comprises only one section, which reads as follows: "A married woman may enter into any engagement, transaction, or contract, with any other person, respecting property, the same as she might if she were unmarried." Mr. Ecclesine opposed the bill as a dangerous innovation on old established doctrines relative to the rights of married women, and one that would lead to very bad results.

J. F. Pierce introduced, by request, a bill prohibiting the building of an elevated railroad in Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn. The Brooklyn delegation in both houses appear to be between two fires in the matter of elevated railroads for that city, and are afraid to take the responsibility of any act touching the subject, even to the introduction of a bill. Two-thirds of their constituents are clamoring for quicker transit, either elevated or underground, while the other third, comprising real estate owners and horse railroad companies, are threatening with political death any member who shall advocate quick transit, unless it be by land and through a route that will not interfere with their interests.

Senator Robertson has appointed the new Senator, Thomas Murphy, to the same places on the standing committees that were held by his predecessor, John Morrissey.

RECEIVERS NOT TO BE FOUND.

REPLY OF SUPERINTENDENT LAMB TO THE SENATE'S CALL FOR INFORMATION.

Superintendent Lamb yesterday sent in a communication to the Senate, as follows:

To the Honorable, the Senate:

In compliance with the resolution of your honorable body, * * * "That the Superintendent of the Banking Department be requested to inform the Senate who the Receivers are that refused to answer his inquiries, and also to communicate the names of those Receivers whom he cannot find," I respectfully report that, in seeking information as to the liquidation of insolvent banks, I found a tabular exhibit in a public newspaper, (THE NEW-YORK TIMES,) which purported to give the titles of the failed savings banks, the names of the Receivers or Assignees, and other facts. I had personal knowledge of the preparation of that exhibit in the Fall of 1877, and feel some confidence in its substantial accuracy. The record shows these statements:

Name of Bank.	Date of Closing.	Name of Receiver.	When Last Dividend was Declared.
Guardian	Nov., 1871	Jeremiah Quinlan, removed. Peter J. O'Donohue, removed. John T. McGowan.	Aug., 1874.
Bowling Green	Nov., 1871	Sheppard F. Knapp	April, 1873.
Market	Jan., 1872	James Banks, removed. Francis W. Worth, Assignee, died. John L. Platt, Assignee.	March, 1873.

I wrote to these alleged Receivers and Assignees and to all others therein named, using the New-York City Directory to obtain the precise address. No answer was made by each alleged Receivers or Assignees above-named, and a second inquiry was addressed to each one of them, but no reply has yet been received by me, and none of the letters of inquiry have been returned to the department. From all the others responses were procured.

As I have already reported, the National Savings Bank of New-York was closed in 1871 by its Trustees, and its affairs are said to have been settled, and the depositors are reported to have been paid in full by John B. Green, Treasurer of the corporation. I am not aware, however, that the transactions have ever been examined and the accounts audited and approved, as is the custom in cases of regular proceedings in insolvency. It is true, as far as I am informed, that no depositor has made a complaint at the department that he had not been paid.

I was also informed, upon authority which I deemed trustworthy, that Daniel Pratt and Patrick Lynch, of Syracuse, have been, if they are not now, the Receivers of the People's Safe Deposit Company and Savings Institution of Syracuse and Utica, which failed in 1872. To them I also sent letters of inquiry, but have never received any reply to them. I cannot affirm that in these four cases I have found the actual Receivers of the insolvent corporations. I have used such wit as I have to find them. The persons supposed to be Receivers, and to whom inquiries were addressed, have failed to give me any information as to whether they are Receivers or not, and if they are, to state what their transactions have been and what the situation of the estates is. Very respectfully yours,

HENRY L. LAMB,
Acting Superintendent.

NOTES FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—The Senate Committee on Retrenchment has had one or two meetings, at one of which it adopted a resolution calling upon the Controller for a report of the salaries paid in all of the State departments. The Controller replied that the information was contained in his annual report. The committee then adopted a resolution calling upon the Controller for a detailed list of all the clerks, messengers, &c., employed in the various State departments, with the salary paid to each.

Judge Osborn has confirmed the action of Charles E. Patterson, Receiver of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Troy, in bringing an action against the Schaghticoke Woolen Mills upon two $1,000 notes due the bank. He also authorizes the Receiver to commence such action against the Trustees of the said bank and the employment of Moses Warren, of Troy, and Rufus W. Peckham, of Albany, as counsel.

GENERAL NOTES.

A St. Louis woman applied to the Mayor for money from the City Treasury to defray the expenses of her suit for divorce.

Canadian papers report that the Prince of Wales is under promise to visit Ottawa during the tenancy of the present occupants at Rideau Hall.

The Boston *Post* says that "few or no great men live in their descendants." And it is right in the homs of the Adamses that such language is used.

The late Major John H. New, of New-Orleans, bequeathed all his property to a lady in Europe who once nursed him and his wife through a severe sickness.

A Memphis paper says that Gen. Pillow's death, some months since, was caused by inflammation originating in one of the wounds he received in Mexico.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* alleges that a pointer dog in Virginia kept up for four miles with a train running 20 miles an hour, and was lifted aboard without stopping.

A Democratic paper in Kentucky reports that the Republicans of that State are bringing forward the name of Gen. Eli H. Murray for Governor, and it speaks kindly of him.

The Western Association of General Passenger Agents, at its session in St. Louis, voted to limit the amount of baggage to 150 pounds for each passenger ticket of any kind.

A Greenback member of the Legislature of Iowa, visiting the State Insane Asylum, asked the Superintendent if they had received any Greenbackers as patients, and was told that they were not allowed to admit incurables. He turned the subject.

Charles Schmidt, the fashionable tailor in New-Orleans, in the good old days before the war, bequeathed nearly $25,000 to charitable institutions of that city, including Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish asylums. His estate is valued at $80,000.

The Dubuque (Iowa) *Times* commends the President's selection of Major William G. Thompson for Chief-Justice of Idaho, and says that he is one of the ablest lawyers in Central Iowa, a gentleman of learning, honor, large experience in his profession, a sound Republican, and of great personal popularity.

A woman has appeared in Pittsburg, Penn., claiming to be the widow of Hon. Robert W. Mackey, and will contest his will. She asserts that she was married to him 20 years ago, and had two children, a son and daughter, by him. Mr. Mackey's will was made two years ago, and divides his property equally among his three sisters and one brother.

The Mary Fletcher Hospital in Burlington, Vt., built and endowed by Miss Mary Fletcher, of that city, was formally opened on Wednesday, the principal address being delivered by Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa, of this City. The cost of the site was $25,000, and of the buildings $50,000, and the permanent endowment fund of the hospital is $110,000.

The Cleveland (Ohio) *Leader* says that if the editors of honest-money newspapers in the West should some time publish their recollections of the personal advice, abuse, and protest that they have received, from intelligent and honest men, too, against the iniquity of fighting on the side of the "gold bugs," their collective reminiscences would form an interesting and instructive history.

Baltimore is to have another art exhibition in the Spring, especially of American pictures, and an agent is to be sent to this City to select about 100 late productions of artists here. Seventy-five per cent. of the net proceeds of the exhibition are to be applied by the Trustees of the Peabody Institute to the purchase of paintings, a preference being given to American art, and 25 per cent. will be paid to the Decorative Art Society of Baltimore.

New-Hampshire reports the death of six centenarians in 1878, the oldest being 111 years of age. Mrs. Maria Beers, of Cheshire, Conn., celebrated her ninetieth birthday on the 21st inst., and there were 10 lady guests present whose ages, with her own, aggregated 909 years, the oldest being 93. The aggregate ages of six brothers and sisters living in Livingston County, this State, is 496 years, the oldest being 88 and the youngest 74. Three of the family have died, aged respectively 81, 80, and 50 years, the last of a fever contracted in the West.

A SLEIGH-RIDE WITH VARIATIONS.

From the Trenton (N. J.) Gazette, Jan. 24.

A party of 14—seven girls and the same number of young men—who reside in this city, started out the other evening behind a pair of shoeless mules for a ride to Dutch Neck, and it was with considerable difficulty that the aforesaid mules could retain their footing. Everything went along as merry as a marriage bell for about five miles, when to the discomfiture of the party the sleigh broke down. There was no blacksmith within miles of them, and the consequence was that the fellows were compelled to put their shoulders to the wheel and draw the sleigh the balance of the distance, while the girls sat within, enjoying themselves hugely. They reached their destination in the wee sma' hours of the morning, when they sauntered homeward, and sat down with a knitted brow around the stove until daylight. After considerable difficulty a blacksmith was secured, who restored the broken parts, and the homeward journey was begun. The mammas spent a sleepless night, and during the whole of the morning many and varied were the inquiries, until the excitement reached such a pitch that several parties started out to find the lost sheep. They had not proceeded far when they met the prodigals homeward bound and bringing their mules behind them.

AN EARTHQUAKE IN JEFFERSON COUNTY.

They have come to the conclusion in Jefferson County that an earthquake occurred there on the 15th inst. The Watertown *Times* says: "It is believed by very many people in the city that the singular reports heard at different points in the city on the morning of the 15th were caused by an earthquake. The reports were distinctly heard at Dr. Rosa's, Col. Flower's, A. M. Farwell's, Dr. Porter's, H. E. Conger's, Merrist Andrus', at several places on State and Factory streets, at the hotels, and at many other places about town. A gentleman from Black River said the reports were also heard there. At Dr. Rosa's house the inmates thought there were burglars in the cellar, and every one in the house got up. At one place the servant girl was so badly frightened that it was only after great effort that she could be made to understand that something awful had not happened. Nearly everybody in the city who was not sleeping soundly at that time heard the strange noises."

PRIZE FIGHTERS PLEADING TECHNICALITIES.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24.—Arthur Chambers, John Clark, and John King were given a hearing at the Central Station this morning. They were charged with conspiring to engage in a prize fight. The prisoners' counsel contended that the Commonwealth could not make out a case against the accused, since the fight, even if had been agreed upon, had been arranged to take place outside of Pennsylvania, and the Commonwealth could not deal legally with the proposed breaches of the peace in Canada. The prosecution brought a number of witnesses to prove that a fight for money had been publicly arranged, and asked that the case be sent before the Judge in order that the question at issue could be passed upon. The defendants were accordingly held in $1,000 bail each for their appearance at court.

HOW THE DEMOCRATS WON.

THE TELLER COMMITTEE INVESTIGATIONS IN CHARLESTON AND NEW-ORLEANS—MORE OF THE STORY OF INTIMIDATION AND TISSUE TICKETS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 24.—The Teller committee was engaged to-day in hearing evidence as to the conduct of the late election in Sumter, Williamsburg, and Richland Counties. Butler Spears, colored Republican, of Sumter County, testified that he was pursued and fired at by Democrats, and W. H. Singleton testified to finding packages of tissue tickets in the ballot-box at Swimming Pen Precinct.

The Democrats then put up C. H. Moise and Marion Moise, white Democrats, of Sumter, who testified to the general good feeling toward the colored people in the county, and the non-interference of the Democrats with the Republican meeting on Oct. 12. The former said he was disgusted with the conduct of the Democrats in offering violence to Sam Lee, and that the tissue tickets in the Sumter box could only have got there by fraud.

S. J. Hanna, colored, Supervisor, testified to being assaulted and driven from the polls at Kingstree, in Williamsburg County.

Deputy Marshal Pendarsa, colored, at the same place, was assaulted by a party of Democrats, who then, without being sworn, voted tissue tickets by the handful. Other Supervisors testified to being refused admission to other polling-places in the county.

R. E. Blair and J. H. Johnson, Republican Supervisors at Camden, in Kershaw County, testified that the polls were crowded by whites so that the colored people could not vote, and that he found large numbers of tissue tickets in the ballot-boxes.

J. M. Cantey and W. M. Shannon, Democratic Supervisors at the same place, and W. D. Trantham, County Chairman, testified that after 9 o'clock in the morning the crowding was over, and that everybody who chose to do so could vote, and that many colored people abstained from voting at the instigation of their leaders.

N. S. Shelton, Edward Benson, Preston Thompson, and other Republican Supervisors in Columbia, testified to interference with the United States officers by Democrats; also, to the voting of tissue tickets wrapped up in large Democratic tickets, and to the fraudulent voting, extensively and generally.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 24.—The counsel delegated by the Teller Investigating Committee to remain here and take testimony, to-day heard one witness. M. J. Cunningham, member of the Legislature for Natchitoches Parish, testified as follows: The general tenor of witnesses on the Republican side is to the effect of conspiracy on the part of Democrats to break up the negro meetings for political effect; such testimony is unqualifiedly false; there was no organized band such as Blount describes; no such action against Blount and others was taken for protection, they having threatened to get the negroes together and burn the town; it was reported that Blount had 10 or 12 armed negroes in his house; after consultation it was concluded it would not be safe to allow him to remain there garrisoned; I was acting Chief of Police; the affair was quietly managed; no violence or banishment was contemplated; it was solely for the purpose of preserving the peace that we determined to arrest him; no violent threats were made, as stated by Blount and his wife; I consider the Bredas as the most bloodthirsty men in the parish. If there were acting with Democrats they proposed to kill the Republican leaders; it was natural for us to think when they turned over to the other side, they would propose to kill us. The testimony of the witness throughout was contradictory of the Republican witnesses, except as to Blount, the Bredas, and others being advised to leave the parish, but the witness said the cause was not political. He declined to express an opinion as to whether it would be safe for the Bredas to return, they having done great injustice to the whole people of the parish.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—1 A. M.—Generally clear weather prevails in the Southern States, with warmer southerly winds and no change in the barometer. The barometer has fallen, with increased cloudiness and slight rise in temperature in New-England and the Middle States, where the winds have shifted to southerly. The barometer has fallen and the temperature risen in the lake region, with southerly and westerly winds and partly cloudy weather. Warmer and generally clear weather has prevailed in the North-west, with southerly to westerly winds. The barometer has risen rapidly in the Upper Missouri Valley, with colder northerly winds. The barometer is apparently lowest north of the lake region and high on the South Atlantic coast. The lower Mississippi has risen slowly. The Tennessee and Cumberland have fallen. The Ohio has risen 18 inches at Pittsburg, and fallen one foot at Louisville.

INDICATIONS.

For the upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, warmer southerly to westerly winds and partly cloudy weather, with rising barometer, and, in the northern portions, light snow.

For the Middle States, warmer southerly to westerly winds and partly cloudy weather, with slight changes in barometer during the day, followed during Saturday night by colder north-west to south-west winds, and rising barometer.

For New-England, partly cloudy weather and light snow, with southerly to westerly winds and slight changes in temperature, with slight fall followed by rising barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, warm southerly to westerly winds, shifting to colder north-westerly, partly cloudy weather and stationary or slowly rising barometer.

For the lower lake region, south-west to north-west winds, with partly cloudy weather, followed during Saturday night by rising barometer and lower temperature.

For the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States during Saturday, warmer southerly to westerly winds and partly cloudy weather, with stationary or slowly-falling barometer.

For the Western Gulf States, warm east to south winds, partly cloudy weather, and stationary or falling barometer during the day, followed during the night by winds shifting to colder northerly, and rising barometer.

For the Northern and Central Pacific coast regions, generally cloudy weather and light rain.

For the Southern Pacific coast region, clear or fair weather.

The lower Mississippi and upper Ohio Rivers will rise slowly.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1878.	1879.		1878.	1879.
3 A. M.	15°	25°	3:30 P. M.	33°	36°
6 A. M.	17°	25°	6 P. M.	30°	36°
9 A. M.	20°	26°	9 P. M.	29°	33°
12 M.	24°	30°	12 P. M.	30°	32°

Average temperature yesterday.....30°½
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....24°½

THE EXPERTS OF THE CUE.

SLOSSON'S AND SEXTON'S BRILLIANT PLAY.

SOME REMARKABLY LARGE RUNS SCORED—SLOSSON BEATS HEISER AND SEXTON DEFEATS DALY—THE FINE POINTS OF THE LATTER STRUGGLE.

The first week of the Brunswick and Balke Championship Tournament, after chronicling the largest run on record, was closed yesterday at Cooper Institute, with two of the most brilliant displays of scientific billiard-playing ever witnessed in the City. In the afternoon George Slosson, the Chicago star, and Randolph Heiser met, Slosson winning an easy victory. In the evening a very large number of ladies and gentlemen were entertained with an equally brilliant game between William Sexton, ex-champion, and Maurice Daly, in which the latter was defeated. Both games were marked by some astonishingly large runs. George Slosson whittled out a piece of chalk and chatted with Heiser pleasantly before the afternoon game began, and then both young men "banked" for lead, which Heiser won, but failed to use to any advantage. The players took some time to warm up to their work, and neither scored anything of account until the seventh inning, when Slosson, with 10 shots, gathered the balls on the top rail and began to swing his cue with graceful ease, tapping out carom after carom. The ivories turned to the left side rail and "broke," and the young Chicagoan began to play some pretty "position" shots, and soon brought them into obedience to his will again, and they rolled, with a gentle clicking, toward the bottom of the table, while the Boston boy player, Heiser, stood leaning against a post watching Slosson with a critical and admiring eye. The balls clicked out 140, and still obeying the young magician's wand-like cue, glided into position on the bottom rail. The player drove them onward with gentle caroms, but at 170 they began to grow refractory. They were quickly brought under control again, however, and rolled on a journey along the right side rail toward the point at which they had originally started. They "froze" on the two hundred and eighth shot, but Slosson made a pretty stroke from the string, and resumed his fine "position" play, and retired after having made 215 caroms, his score standing 231 to Heiser 8. The Boston boy could not get in trim, and once more the wand of Slosson was raised, and the ivory spheres were drawn into position on the left side rail, where they began another journey, guided by the player's cue, and, as he tapped, tapped, tapped with monotonous regularity, they responded with a faint "click," "click," "click," as though they were the pendulum of a clock wound up to run forever. They slowly stole away on the fifty-ninth shot, however, and gave Heiser an opportunity to play some brilliant shots, but he was unable to gain control of the balls. Slosson had meantime scored 300 in 37 minutes, by play that, for grace, skill, and judgment could not well be surpassed. He gathered the balls in the crotch later on, and fought hard for position, which he did not gain until he had played 30 fine shots. The balls "froze" directly afterward, and, counting from the string, he renewed his fight for the rail, but failing in the effort, retired after having scored 51 caroms, nearly 30 of which were prettily scattered on the open table. Heiser missed, and again the young Chicagoan returned to his task and rolled the balls up the left side rail. They broke away once, but did not free themselves from the cue, which quickly drew them unwillingly back, until, after 54 caroms, the cue slipped, and the player sat down, leaving Heiser a splendid position on the right side rail. The latter took advantage of it and began to reveal glimpses of brilliancy at "nursing," until the ivories meanly "froze" upon him after he had played 34 caroms, and he retired, not being able to count from the string. Poor play on both sides followed for a number of innings, "goose eggs" being gathered with frequency, until, in the twenty-fourth inning, Slosson drew the balls to his favorite rail, and then followed another brilliant display of "nursing," and open-table caroms, which brought the spellbound ivories across to the right side rail, up which they journeyed with their clock-like ticking, until they had chimed 119, when they evinced an inclination to "spread." They did "spread" directly afterward, and, having played them for 11 more, Slosson retired with a score of 553 to Heiser's 65. The young Bostonian went up to the table, played a splendid "round-the-table" position shot, brought the ivories to the left upper "crotch," and began to "nurse" them down the left side rail, but unfortunately slipped up on a "miss-cue," and retired amid applause after making 47. Slosson then played them neatly for 34, seemingly "miss-cueing" purposely on an easy shot to give his friend Heiser a chance to increase his score. The chance, however, was not taken advantage of, and with 13 caroms the Chicagoan closed the game, adding another piece of brilliant work to his credit. The following is the score:

Slosson—6, 0, 4, 2, 4, 0, 215, 2, 59, 0, 8, 1, 0, 0, 13, 51, 54, 0, 0, 0, 2, 0, 2, 130, 34, 12—600.
Heiser—0, 0, 0, 0, 4, 5, 1, 3, 0, 0, 0, 2, 0, 1, 2, 5, 0, 34, 1, 0, 1, 7, 1, 0, 47, 3—115.

Winner's average, 23 2-26; loser's, 4 11-26.
Best runs—Slosson, 215, 130; Heiser, 47, 34.
Umpire—Mr. Pulsifer for Heiser, Mr. Slosson for himself.

Referee—Mr. Michael Geary. Marker—G. H. Ellis.
Time of game—1 hour 31 minutes.

When Sexton and Daly walked up to the table in the evening, they were both greeted with applause while they chalked and sand-papered their respective cues. The "ivories" gave the lead to Sexton, who liked after making a scouting stroke from the string. The play on both sides was indifferent, although occasionally varied with a brilliant shot, until the fifth inning, when Daly left the balls in position, but slipped up on a difficult long "single cushion" shot, which left the balls in admirable position. The ex-champion immediately gathered the balls on the right side rail, and began to "nurse" with consummate skill and delicacy playing the balls slowly toward the bottom rail. "Seventy-seven," cried the marker, and with the exclamation the balls turned the corner, and the soft echoes of "kiss caroms" were heard through the hall for some moments, and then gave place to the clicking echoes of "nurse caroms." "One hundred and eight," was announced by the marker, and another corner had been turned with the ex-champion's well-known skill, and his cue, like Slosson's, seemed to have become the wand of a magician, whose influence the balls could but submissively obey. Slowly and softly they rolled together along the cushion. One hundred and eighty-two had been rung out, and they turned the top rail and traveled along it, counting 200 as they were half-way down. They unexpectedly "froze" on the two hundred and fourteenth shot, after having rotated the length of the table, and the player retired on an inaccurate shot from the string, with a score of 214 to Daly's 29. The latter walked to the table, swung his cue backward and forward for a difficult draw shot, and struck his ball too low, driving it off the table, forfeiting one point to Sexton. The ball was picked up and spotted, and in 12 shots Sexton had them again on the left side rail, and resumed his "nurse" game with marvelous delicacy of touch and great judgment. He caromed, and caromed, and caromed, until the marker's lungs began to weaken. Still the ivories kept rolling gently on the cushion, when the player, who was now thoroughly warmed to his work, was suddenly brought to a stop by a "freeze." It did not seem to disturb him, however, for he counted from the string, and began a series of the most beautiful position shots, but at length slipped up on an unlucky "miss-cue," because he had forgotten to chalk his cue. Daly saw the game quickly slipping away from him, but went to the table apparently cool and self-possessed, and began to handle his cue with grace and skill, until a spectator cried across the hall, "look out," disconcerting the player just as he was about to make a difficult "massé," and he sat down with a knitted brow after scoring 27 points. Sexton responded with 7, one of which was a brilliantly-executed "massé" that elicited loud applause. He was now nearly 300 ahead of his adversary, and in his tenth inning, after striving hard to gain the rail, gathered the balls on the right side rail and resumed his "nursing," playing carom after carom in rapid succession until his seventy-eighth shot, when he slipped up, leaving Daly as fine a "set up" as the latter could ask him in an earlier stage of the game. Daly now began some of his opponent's skillful play on the rail, driving the ivories in a reverse direction toward the bottom rail. They "broke" after a time, however, and he played some very fine shots on the open table, being frequently interrupted by applause. He failed to capture a good position, however, and retired after increasing his score to 109, Sexton's being 443. In a succeeding inning he gained the left side rail, after some pretty "position" shots, and then the clicking of the clock-work cue responded to the tapping of the player's skillfully-manipulated cue. They traveled slowly down the rail, turned the corner to the bottom rail, while the hush that had fallen upon the assembled spectators was broken by a shout of applause as 100 was called. From the bottom rail the ivories rolled to the right side rail, and clicked out 163, and then "broke." The chimes of caroms ceased, and were suspended by some beautiful open-table shots, and when the player retired at last, he had completed a run of 173, which ran his score up to 282. Sexton now began to swing his cue through his fingers, and to study the table for "position," playing every shot with great care and judgment. In the fifteenth inning, when he had 116 to go to close the game, he gained position on the right side rail, and by rapid and pretty "nursing" won the game, beating his opponent 316 points. Appended is the score:

Sexton—1, 1, 3, 0, 214, 123, 1, 5, 15, 77, 3, 11, 13, 17, 116—500.
Daly—1, 5, 7, 16, 0, 2, 27, 5, 5, 41, 0, 173, 1, 1—284.
Winner's average, 40; loser's, 20 4-14.
Best Runs—Sexton, 214, 123, 116, 77; Daly, 173, 41.
Umpire—Both Mr. Sexton and Mr. Daly acted for themselves.
Referee, Mr. Michael Geary; marker, G. H. Ellis.
Time of Game—1 hour 33 minutes.

On Monday afternoon A. P. Radcliffe will play Randolph Heiser, and in the evening Albert Garnier will cross cues with George Slosson. No games will be played on Saturdays during the tournament.

THE PASSAIC COUNTY GRAND JURY.

INDICTMENTS PRESENTED AND RECOMMENDATIONS MADE—THE M'DONALD LIBEL CASE.

The Passaic County (N. J.) Grand Jury came into court yesterday afternoon with 21 bills of indictment, (making 38 in all,) a presentment, and a sort of memorandum or semi-presentment. It was understood some days ago that the Morris Canal and Banking Company had been indicted for not keeping in proper repair a bridge at Browertown. A presentment was brought in yesterday against the company for the bad condition of the 14 other bridges of the company in Passaic County, especially on account of the excessive narrowness of some and the steepness of the approaches. The "semi-presentment" alluded to recommended that the County Jail be so altered as to provide for the separation of juveniles from other criminals, and complimented the Warden's management of the jail in other respects. It also recommended that all churches and halls in the city should have ample means of egress in case of a panic. This was suggested by the recent panic in the Cross-Street M. E. Church, which is extremely deficient in this respect.

It is understood that there were some very warm discussions in the Grand Jury on Wednesday, and again yesterday morning and afternoon, regarding the indictment of Joseph P. McDonald for libel in his *Labor Standard*. A bill was once voted upon and rejected, and one of the Grand Jurors incautiously dropped some remarks outside about who voted for and against the bill. Mr. McDonald published the reported vote, and warned people not to trade with the Grand Jurors who had voted to indict him. This raised a new breeze in the Grand Jury, and the excitement was very high. Two or three determined efforts were made this week again to indict him, but unsuccessfully, it is understood.

A communication was presented to the Grand Jury yesterday morning from the Director of the Board of Chosen Freeholders, inviting the fullest scrutiny into the administration of the county affairs, and tendering every facility to promote a thorough investigation. The communication was laid upon the table, only two or three members favoring an investigation.

OBITUARY.

J. T. WILLIAMS.

The death was announced on the Stock Exchange yesterday of Mr. J. T. Williams, another old member—the third among the founders of the Exchange in as many weeks. Mr. Williams was born in this City on Oct. 29, 1819, and was consequently in his 60th year. His father, Jabez Williams, was a prominent ship-builder, and on attaining his majority the young man became a member of the firm. Jabez Williams & Son subsequently removed their yards to Greenpoint, being the pioneers of the ship-building interests at that place. Mr. Williams came to Wall-street in 1854, and was one of the original 50 who formed the old Open Board of Brokers. He was also one of the first to join the Stock Exchange. He passed through the panics unscathed, and accumulated a large fortune. During the past four or five years he did no commission business, but retained his office at No. 26 Broad-street, confining his operations to speculations on his own account. In the early history of Brooklyn he was elected a Supervisor by the Whig Party on a local question of excessive county taxation, but after serving his term declined further political honors. His residence, at No. 3, 216 Fulton-street, was regarded as one of the finest in the city of churches. He leaves a widow and one son, who is a member of the firm of Davol & Co., brass-founders. His disease was inflammation of the liver. His funeral will take place from his late residence at 2:30 P. M. to-morrow. The Stock Exchange have appointed the following committee to take suitable action: James Mitchell, W. H. Johnson, L. H. Niles, C. Benedict, and D. S. Norbury.

TRYING TO RETRIEVE AN ERROR.

WILLIAM WINTER REPENTS HAVING GIVEN A DEED OF TRUST—HIS LONG ENDEAVOR TO SET IT ASIDE.

An old man named William Winter, now almost 70 years of age, has, for more than 10 years, been trying to set aside a deed of trust which he executed to Daniel C. Birdsall in 1863. He is the son of Gabriel Winter, who was a well-known lawyer of this City half a century ago, and who died in 1862, at the age of 80 years, leaving a large estate. In his youth William Winter is said to have been gifted with great mental powers. These, however, were lessened by his excesses as he grew old, and in 1863 he was so weak mentally that his brother-in-law, John Livingstone, a lawyer of this City, began proceedings to have him declared a lunatic. The case was carried to the Court of Appeals, where the decision was in favor of Winter, which led to fear further legal proceedings against him, he executed to Birdsall the trust deed for real estate valued at $200,000, which he now desires to have vacated. He alleges that it was procured by Birdsall by "deceit and fraud;" that the latter was in collusion with John Livingstone, who was desirous of depriving him of his property, and that after Birdsall had obtained control of his estate he treated him (Winter) very badly. Several years after the deed was executed Livingstone and Birdsall quarreled, and the former instituted an action to have the latter removed from his Trusteeship. After much litigation the Court of Appeals decided that Livingstone had no right to maintain his action. Birdsall soon afterward retained his place and Judge Barnard appointed John H. White as his successor. White, it is said, has been unfaithful to his trust, and when he died, Samuel F. Webster, the present Trustee, succeeded him.

The present suit was begun in 1871 against John H. White, Mortimer Livingstone, and Henry W. Livingstone, and the title was not changed when White died. The defendants Livingstone are the sons of John Livingstone and the nephews of the petitioner. They appear in the case because, through the alleged collusion of Birdsall and John Livingstone, Winter executed a trust deed which set forth that Birdsall should collect the rents of Winter's real estate in the City and Flushing, Long Island, and pay over to the petitioner a certain sum annually until his death, upon which event the property should go to his children, if he should have any lawful issue, or to his nephews. Winter dislikes John Livingstone, and he seems not to have any love for the latter's sons, and, as he considers that he has been very badly treated since he allowed the control of his property to go out of his hands, he is very anxious that the deed of trust should be vacated. The suit was called for trial yesterday before Judge Potter, in the Supreme Court, Circuit, but was adjourned until Monday upon the motion of Mr. John Livingstone, who appears as counsel for the defendants. Ex-Judge John K. Porter, Ira Shafer, and Solomon F. Higgins are of counsel for Winter.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

D. C. Robinson, of Albany, is at the St. James Hotel.

Ex-Congressman O. B. Matteson, of Utica, is at the Park-Avenue Hotel.

T. B. Blackstone, President of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, and J. J. Mitchell, of St. Louis, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Speaker Thomas G. Alvord, of Syracuse; Jeremiah McGuire, of Elmira, and Major C. E. Suter, United States Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

DEATH OF A FRENCH SENATOR.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—M. Paul Morin, a life member of the French Senate, is dead. He was a Republican.

Important! Dr. William Hall's Balsam for the lungs cures coughs, colds, croup, consumption, and all diseases of the throat, chest, and lungs.

Use Henry's Carbolic Salve for pimples, freckles, cuts, sores, burns, &c.—*Exchange.*

Practical Wisdom.

An ancient adage says: "In time of peace prepare for war." Is it not equally wise to prepare for sickness in time of health? When anticipating a journey, guide-books and maps are studiously examined, and all possible information of the route and country obtained. Yet many make the "journey of life" and throughout the entire trip remain almost strangers to themselves, in profound ignorance of their abilities, and have no knowledge of the physiological laws that govern mind and matter. To such, life is like a boy handling an engine, he may have ascertained how to start and stop it, but he knows not how to keep it in running order. The PEOPLE'S COMMON SENSE MEDICAL ADVISER, an illustrated work of over 900 pages, is designed by its author as a popular hand-book of anatomy, physiology, hygiene, medicine, and the most common diseases to which all are liable, and with which many are afflicted. The work is replete with sound, practical suggestions. Price, $1 50. Address the author, R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffal

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 24.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

U. S. 5s C., '81. $10,000.....b.a.106⅝
U. S. 6s C., '81. $10,000.....120⅜
U. S. 4½ C., '91. $1,000...a.c.108⅛

U. S. 6s Cur., 1907. $1,900...b.a.100
U. S. 4s C., 1907. $90,000...a.120⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11:15 A. M.

U. S. 5s 10-40 C. $10,000.....105
U. S. 6s Cur. $50,000...b.a.105⅜
U. S. 4s C., 1907. $10,000.....106⅛

U. S. 5s, '81, R. $10,000.....120⅝
U. S. 4½ R., '91. $20,000...s.a.106⅛
U. S. 4s C., 1907. $10,000.....b.a.106

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

S. C. 6s, non-fd. $5,000.....1½
D. of C. 3.65s C. 9,000.....82
Mo. 6s, '87. 4,000 b.a.105
Tennessee 6s, old. 1,000.....38¼
5,000.....38⅜
A. C. & N. 1st. 5,000.....b.70
2,000.....b.a.70
B. C. R. & N. 1st. 5,000.....70⅜
5,000.....70⅝
K. & D. M. 1st. 8,000.....88½
C. R. I. 1st con as. 5,000.....b.a.70
4,000.....b.c. 80
D. S. & R. G. 1st. 18,000.....89⅝
4,000.....89¾
5,000.....b.89⅞
2,000.....b.89⅞
N. J. C. 1st, '90. 10,000.....114
N. J. C. 1st con. as. 5,000.....b.a.98
C. P. 1st, C. & O. 1st. 10,000.....b.a.111½
M. & St. P. con. 7s. 10,000.....103
5,000.....103
2,000.....103
5,000.....70½
2,000.....b.c. 69
2,000.....b.c. 69
W. C. C. & I. C. 1,000.....106⅞
M. & St. P. 1st & D. 15,000.....103⅛
15,000.....103⅜
10,000.....100⅛
30,000...b.c.100⅜
Am. D. I. Co. 7s. 5,000.....b.c. 58
Am. D. I. Co. 7s. 4,000.....b.c. 59
4,000.....b.c. 59
2,000.....b.c. 60
W. C. C. & I. C. 1,000.....106⅞
M. & St. P. con. cv. 10,000.....b.a.70
M. & St. P. 1st & D. 3,000.....103⅛
D. & H. C. 7s. 6,000.....97½
D. & H. C. 7s, '94. 1,000.....b.a.110
1,000.....100
H. & St. Jo. 8s, con. 10,000.....108¼
N. Y. Elev. 1st. 5,000.....98⅜
N. Y. Elev. 1st. 10,000.....105⅜
D. & H. C. 7s, '94. 2,000.....b.c. 90
D. & K. G. 1st. 2,000.....106
2,000.....90
2,000.....89⅞
1,000.....89¾
1,000.....89⅝
18,000.....89¾
1,000.....89⅞
5,000...s3. 89¾
C. C. & I. C. 5s. 10,000...b.c. 99⅜
Mt. Kis. 1st. 2,000.....98¾
Mich. Cen. 8s. s. f. 5,000.....111¼
Louisiana, consol. 2,000.....64⅞
D. of C. 3.65s C. 1,000.....82
L. & W. R. con. as. 10,000...s3. 84½
10,000.....84⅝
L. & W. R. con. as. 10,000...s3. 84⅞
10,000.....84⅞
L. & W. R. con. as. 10,000...s3. 85
Rio Mississ. 1st. 5,000.....b.a.106
2,000...s30.108⅛
St. L. K. C. & N. R. E. 75-95. 9,000.....93½

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

Louisiana, consol. 2,000.....64⅞
D. of C. 3.65s C. 1,000.....82
L. & W. R. con. as. 10,000...s3. 84½
10,000.....84⅝
L. & W. R. con. as. 10,000...s3. 84⅞
10,000.....84⅞
L. & W. R. con. as. 10,000...s3. 85
Rio Mississ. 1st. 5,000.....b.a.106
2,000...s30.108⅛
St. L. K. C. & N. R. E. 75-95. 9,000.....93½

Illinois Central. 100.....84⅜
100.....84⅝
100.....84½
100.....84⅝
200.....67
100.....86½
Pittsburg. 92
Lake Shore. 928
3210.....72⅜
3400.....72½
1100.....b3 73⅛
Erie. 100.....72⅞
1300.....72⅝
500.....72⅞
400.....72⅝
North-west. 62
500.....62⅜
500.....62¼
500.....62⅜
300.....62⅝
800.....62⅜
1300.....62⅝
1400.....b3. 62
Rock Island. 1200.....92⅛
400.....92⅜
2000.....92⅝
400.....92⅞
North-west pf. 1000.....b.a. 83⅜
1200.....85⅛
1000.....85⅜
800.....85⅝
800.....b3. 85⅞
Central of N. J. 800.....41⅜
100.....41⅝
100.....b3. 42
Ohio & Miss. 200.....41½
St. Paul. 1800.....41¾
100.....41⅞
1500.....41⅝
3100.....41⅞
1000.....41⅞
500.....41⅞
500.....41⅞
Ohio & Miss. pf. 200.....b.a. 97½

Del., L. & West. 300.....53⅜
100.....53⅝
100.....53⅜
6920.....53⅝
100.....53⅜
100.....53⅝
100.....53⅜
100.....53⅝
100.....53⅜
500.....53⅝
100.....53⅜
100.....53⅝
100.....53⅜
100.....53⅝
100.....53⅜
4,225
5,600
500
100.....53⅜
100.....53⅝
Wabash. 700.....23⅞
2000.....23⅝
200.....23⅞
100.....23⅝
100.....23⅞
100.....23⅝
600.....23⅞
900.....23⅝
Albany & Sus. 100.....b.c. 80
Morris & Essex. 900.....82¾
100.....82⅞
100.....82⅝
100.....82⅞
St. L. K. & N. 100.....b.a. 14⅜
Chi. Bur. & Q. 100.....b.c. 104
Han. & St. Jo. 200.....b.c. 14⅜
Ohio & Miss. 100.....b.a. 37⅜
Kansas & Texas. 100.....b.c. 14
Kansas Pacific. 100.....10¼
100.....b.a. 10⅜
100.....11
100.....b.c. 10⅜
Quicksilver. 100.....b.a. 15
100.....b.c. 15
300.....c. 2
Fort Wayne. 10.....107½
Chi. & N. W. 100.....b3. 37
St. L. K. C. & N. pf. 400.....b.c. 33⅞
Del. & Hud. 100.....b.c. 34⅜
New-Jersey So. 12.....161
Ohio & Miss. pf. 100.....b.a. 89⅜
100.....b3. 89⅞
100.....b3. 90
100.....b.a. 89⅞
100.....b.a. 90
100.....b.a. 89⅞
100.....b.a. 90
100.....b.a. 89⅞
100.....b.a

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Friday, Jan. 24:

Bernard Smyth, foreclosure sale, R. G. Reardjice, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story stone-front stone, with lot 33.3 by 74.11 by 33 by 50.6, No. 2 New Chambers-st., south side, 5 feet south of Chatham-st., for $32,400, to Thomas H. Barowsky, plaintiff.

William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles F. Estwick, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story building, with lot 24.2 by 100.5, No. 433 West 46th-st., north side, 224.2 feet east of 10th-av., for $11,000, to Denis Morgan, plaintiff.

E. F. Raymond, foreclosure sale, Edward Patterson, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 100, No. 20 6th-av., east side, 25 feet north of 3d-st., for $16,000, to Cordelia E. Yrelin and others, as Executors and plaintiffs.

Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, J. S. Potter, Esq., Referee, sold one lot, 25 by 102.2, on East 76th-st., south side, 250 feet west of 3d-av.; and one lot, 25 by 102.2, on East 76th-st., south side, 25 feet west of the above, for $5,000, to John W. Surbank, plaintiff.

James M. Oakley & Co., foreclosure sale, Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land, 100.11 by 100, on 10th-av., south-east corner of 121st-st., for $4,000, to Louisa F. Calve, plaintiff.

L. J. & I. Phillips, foreclosure sale, H. Brewster, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land, 82 by 178 by 158.2, on West 125th-st., north side, 100 feet west of 8th-av., for $4,000, to Mary A. A. Woodcock, plaintiff.

Stevenson, Jr., foreclosure sale, J. Grant Sinclair, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 18 by 65, No. 34 West 44th-st., south side, 394 feet east of 6th-av., for $5,800, to David L. Mills, plaintiff.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Jan. 23.

Lodlow-st., e. s., lot No. 1,336, between Broome and Delancey sts., 25x87.6; Henry Broesler and wife to Margaretha Hamburg..... $7,600

113th-st., s. s., 220 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x100.11; Michael Reilly and wife to James Fitzpatrick. 2,550

126th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 7th-av., 12½x99.11; Bernard M. Smith to Jane A. C. Platt.. nom.

126th-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 7th-av., 12½x99.11; Same to Same..... nom.

East-st., e. s., 75.2 ft. s. of Rector-st., 25x87.5; Rebecca Abrahams and husband to Rane B. Abrahams..... nom.

East Broadway, No. 173, 26x100; Rebecca Abrahams and husband to Abraham Morris..... nom.

4th-st. East, No. 289, 97.8x96; Henrietta Ketchum and others to Brad Israel..... 6,000

Allen-st., No. 163, 25x74.8; F. J. Joachimsen, Referee, to Elizabeth Koch..... 8,000

84th-st., s. s., 450 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x204.4 to 85th-st., s. s. Peter, Referee, to Laura W. J. Carmalt..... 6,500

Mott-st., s. s., 96.10 ft. e. of Terrace-place, 25x100, 234 Ward; S. D. Gifford, Referee, to Westchester Fire Insurance Company..... 1,000

William-st., No. 63, 22x100; Peter Voiter and wife to Joseph Voiter..... 5,000

Troy-st., s. s., 115.3 ft. s. of Sydney-st. to Berkshire-st., 17.11 irregular; Ernest F. Fabb to Alice F. Seagerson..... 6,250

Columbia-av., n. corner of Jefferson-av., 100x100, 24th Ward; August Meyer and wife to Mary H. Rank..... 850

38th-st., s. s., 25 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x72.6; Frank K. Thieg to Margus Heyman..... nom.

38th-st., s. s., 98 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x72.6; John D. Grade to Frank K. Thieg..... nom.

39th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 2d-av., 12.5x39.8; James L. Miller and wife to George A. Mc-Dermott..... 1,250

91st-st., s. s., 475 ft. w. of 3d-av., 50x100; Ephraim D. Brown, Executor, to John Clapp, Jr..... nom.

91st-st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 3d-av., 50x100.8; Same to Same..... nom.

44th-st., n. s., 145 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x100.5; Same to Same..... nom.

Market-sts., No. 97; Charles K. Strong and others, Trustees, to Kate S. F. Carter..... nom.

LEASES.

University-place, w. s., 70.7 ft. s. of 9th-st., 23x90.8, 21 years; Sailors' Snug Harbor to John B. Haddon..... $600

University-place, s. w. corner, 21 years; Same to Same..... 800

Pinkney-st., No. 256, 5 years; John H. Meyer to Robert Walsh..... 2,000

6th-st., s. s. corner of 1st-av., 3 years; Peter Hoffman to William Wolf..... 840

8th-av., Nos. 644, 646, 648, 3 years; George Leask to Jacob Dux..... 600

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Clapp, John, Jr., to Stephen Brown; s. s. 91st-st., w. of 3d-av., 1 year..... $10,000

Congregation Pnai Jeruel to Henrietta Ketchum and another; No. 239 East 4th-st., 5 years. 4,000

Durkin, Patrick, to John McCullough; s. w. corner of 2d-av. and 2d-st., 2 years..... 1,000

Haber, John, and wife to Henry E. Stevens; n. w. corner of 9th-av. and 57th-st., 6 months.. 1,200

Jones, Nathaniel H., and wife to Peter Dodge; Kingsland and others, Executors, &c.; w. s 2d-av., s. of 93d-st., 5 years..... 7,000

Koch, Elisabeth, to Henry Schiky; w. s. Allen-st., s. of Stanton-st.; installments..... 750

Morris, Abraham, and wife to Rebecca Abrahams; No. 178 Rivington-st..... 7,500

Poillon, W., and wife to Rachel A. Poillon; w. s. 8th-av., s. of 133d-st., 3 years..... 10,000

Rosenbaum, Samuel, and wife to Peter Dodge; s. s. Norfolk-st., lot No. 1,598, 5 years.. 8,000

Same to Same; n. s. 126th-st., e. of Avenue A, 5 years..... 5,000

Smith, Delia, to The Mutual Life Insurance Company; No. 47 East 81st-st., 18 months.. 7,000

Titus, Oliver, to Henrietta E. Titus; n. w. corner of Valentine and Central av., 3 years.. 1,000

Wright, I. E., and wife to John Ross; s. s., 124th-st., e. of 2d-av., 1 year..... 2,500

MARRIAGES.

Barton, William H., and another, Administrator, &c., to Sarah A. Conklin..... $2,000

Housman, Edward A., to Jacob E. Lockman and another, Executors..... nom.

Kingsley, Henry C., to the President and Fellows of Yale College, New-Haven..... nom.

Rainford, Rosa R., to George D. Rainford..... 24,500

Rosa, George R., to Gustav Engelke..... nom.

Wind, Hyman, to Moses Newburger..... 400

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AN ASSORTMENT OF HOUSES, gold prices, from $3,800 to $13,000. Situate on 82d 81st, 80th, and 79th sts. Two beautiful corners, 79th and 80th sts. and 1st-av. desirable as an investment. Call and see them. Office, corner 79th-st. and 1st-av.

FOR SALE—PRIVATE DWELLINGS AT LOW figures: East 9th, 12th, 13th, 29th, 58th, and 62d sts.; West 11th, 126th, and 142d sts.; must be sold. L. J. CARPENTER, No. 36 3d-av., Bible House.

THE DESIRABLE PROPERTY, NO. 61 West 143d-st., 75 feet east of 6th-av., building 26x112, suitable for dwelling, boarding-house, or any business, to lease or sell. Apply on premises.

HARLEM—RAPID TRANSIT.
Houses, stores, and floors, to let and for sale.
PORTER & CO., No. 173 East 125th-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ESTATE OF JOHN H. POWERS, DECEASED.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the following described real estate:

FOURTH-AVENUE.—The four-story brick stores, with lease of lots, situate on the north-east corner of 4th-av. and 11th-st., Nos. 101 4th-av. and 101 4th-av. The leases are from the Stuyvesant estate.

STORE AND FLAT, 97 EIGHTH.—The brick stores and lot No. 26 Stone-st. and No. 61 Pearl-st., running through from Pearl to Stone-st.

CANAL AND MOTT STREETS.—The brick and frame buildings and lots Nos. 178 and 180 Canal-st., corner of Mott-st.

THIRD-AVENUE, SIXTY-SIXTH AND SIXTY-SEVENTH STREETS.—Eight lots, comprising the entire easterly front on 3d-av., between 66th and 67th sts., and 14 lots on 66th-st., and 14 lots on 67th-st., commencing 100 feet east of the 3d-av.; street lots are each 25x100 feet, except the two easterly lots on each street, which are 20x100 feet each.

ELM-STREET.—The lot on the north-west corner of Elm and Catharine-lane.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET.—One lot, south side, 300 feet west of 7th-av., 25x98.9.

SIXTY-EIGHTH AND SIXTY-NINTH STREETS.—Six lots, north side of 68th-st., 325 feet west of 8th-av., and four lots, south side of 69th-st., 375 feet west of 8th-av.

RIVERSIDE-AVENUE.—Seven lots on easterly side of Riverside-av., 2.5 feet north of 116th-st., and opposite Riverside Park.

TWELFTH-AVENUE.—Plot of water lots on 12th-av., between 118th and 118th sts., opposite Riverside Park.

EIGHTY-FIFTH STREET.—Four lots, south side, between 11th and Riverside-av.

TWELFTH-AVENUE.—One water lot, north-east corner 81st-st.

BETWEEN DEVOE AND TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND-STREET.—About 19 lots.

BROOKLYN.—Thirty-two lots, comprising the entire block bounded by Columbia, Sigourney, Otsego and Hallock sts.

HUGH CASSIDY, Executor,
HENRIETTA C. POWERS, Executrix.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers.

Book-maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., and of the Executor, No. 11 Pine-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE.

THE FOUR LOTS, with the BUILDINGS THEREON, situated at the north-east corner of 41st-st. and Park-av., constituting the southerly portion of the

GRAND UNION HOTEL.

Apply to HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET—FROM FEB. 1, NUMBER OF NEW three-story brick houses; very choice; all conveniences; must be seen to be appreciated; Nos. 411 to 425 West 51st-st.; rent, $700. For particulars apply to JOSEPH CORLIT, No. 253 9th-av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

OFFICE TO RENT—IN THE FINE BUILDINGS, No. 36 Beekman and No. 18 Spruce sts.; admirable location for publishing house or agency or manufacturers; steam heat. JAMES PRICE, 200 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

FIRE-PROOF.
MORSE BUILDING,
NASSAU AND BEEKMAN STS.
LAW AND INSURANCE OFFICES TO LET FROM MAY 1.
ROOMS DIVIDED TO SUIT TENANTS.
ELEGANT
BANKING AND INSURANCE OFFICES
ON THE PRINCIPAL FLOOR.
PLANS AND PARTICULARS WITH
S. E. & G. L. MORSE,
NO. 138 CHAMBERS-STREET.

TO LET—NO. 18 WALKER-ST.—FIVE-STORY modern building; iron front. Can be rented as a whole, or will be divided. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine-st.

NO. 198 CHURCH-ST.—SECOND, THIRD, and Fourth Lofts to let; very light and desirable. Apply to HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine-st.

NOS. 22 AND 24 8TH-AV.—MAGNIFICENT STORE, FACing Hotel Brunswick; law rent. Keys from V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
4 Pine or 35 East 17th-st.

SHIPPING.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier 38, N. R., foot of King-st.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Jan. 28, 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Feb. 4, 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Feb. 11, 9 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Feb. 18, 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, March 4, 9 P. M.

These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-rooms, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room,) $55, $65, and $75. INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26.
OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and the homeward passages.

BRITANNIC, Capt. PERRY.....Saturday, Feb. 1, noon.
REPUBLIC, Capt. INMAN.....Thursday, Feb. 6, 2 P. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. KENNEDY.....Sat., Feb. 15, 12:30 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are unsurpassed in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—saloon, $80, $90, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $26.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the south of 41.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN.
PARTHIA.....WED., Jan. 29 | ETRURIA.....WED., Feb. 12
SCYTHIA.....WED., Feb. 5 | SAXONIA.....WED., Feb. 19

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms, including a special low rate for the Fall and Winter months.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STATE LINE,

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From Pier No. 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Jan. 30
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Feb. 6

First Cabin, $55 to $70, according to accommodations; excursion tickets, $100 to $130. Second Cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage at lowest rates.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 43 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's pier foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.
NECKAR.....Sat., Jan. 25 | MOSEL.....Sat., Feb. 8
WESER.....Sat., Feb. 1 | ODER.....Sat., Feb. 15

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100
Second cabin.....60
Steerage.....30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid Steerage certificates, $30. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF MONTREAL, Thursday, Jan. 30, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Feb. 8, 8:30 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Feb. 13, 10:30 A. M.

From Pier No. 39 North River, foot of Christopher-st.

CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broad-st., N. Y.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS,
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.
Devonia.....Jan. 25, 7 A. M. | Anchoria.....Feb. 8, 6 A. M.
Ethiopia.....Feb. 1, noon. | India.....Feb. 15, noon.

Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.
Castalia.....Jan. 25, 7 A. M. | California.....Feb. 1, noon.

Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
FRANCE, TRUDELLE.....Wednesday, Feb. 5, 3:30 P. M.
CANADA, FRANCEUIL.....Wednesday, Feb. 19, 3:30 P. M.
AMERIQUE, DELORD.....Wednesday, March 5, 3 P. M.

Steamers marked thus " do not carry steerage passengers.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passengers apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
GELLERT.....Thurs., Jan. 30 | LESSING.....Thurs., Feb. 13
GUMBRIA.....Thurs., Feb. 6 | WESTPHALIA.....Thurs., Feb. 20

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100; second cabin, $60. Steerage, $30.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. E. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.
Steamers leave Jersey City, near Pavonia Ferry.
W. A. SCHOLTEN.....Saturday, Feb. 1
MAAS.....Wednesday, Feb. 12

Cabin, $65-$70. Intermediate, $45-$50. Steerage, $23.
H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.
FUNCH, EDYE & CO., L. W. MORRIS,
27 & 29 Wm-st., Freight Agts. | 50 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MACON, Capt. KEMPTON.....Saturday, Jan. 25
CITY OF COLUMBUS, Capt. NICKERSON.....Wed., Jan. 29

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, Georgia and Florida Steamboat Company, and with the new and elegant iron steamer ST. JOHNS.

GEO. YONGE, Agent,
C. D. OWENS, Ocean S. S. Co. and
General Agent A. & G. R. R., Central R. R. of Ga.,
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

FLORIDA RAILROAD AND STEAM-SHIP LINE.
ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FLORIDA.
SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
LOWEST RATES OF FREIGHT AND PASSAGE.
Steamer ASHLAND, SATURDAY, Jan. 25.
And every SATURDAY thereafter.

For Fernandina direct, from Pier No. 19 N. R., at 3 P. M.

Only line issuing through tickets and bills lading to all points in Florida on Florida Railroad, Apalachicola, and Flint Rivers, and BRUNSWICK, Ga. Insurance ¼ per cent. Bills lading signed on pier. For further information, through bills and passage rates, apply to
J. K. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., up stairs.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.
FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO.

Connecting at St. Thomas with German steamers for Porto Rico and Spanish Main. The new first-class iron steam-ship CITY OF PARA, Capt. CARPENTER, will sail for the above ports on Wednesday, Feb. 5, at 2 P. M.

Positively no freight received after 3d. Freight must be paid in advance. Freight rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at Roberts' Dock, Brooklyn. Insurance lower than by any other line. Shippers desiring insurance can effect same under open policy. For freight engagements or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents, Office, Pier No. 20 East River.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Pier (old No. 43) North River.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Friday, Jan. 31, noon
Connecting for South and Central America and Mexico.

From San Francisco for Japan and China:
Steam-ship CHINA.....Wednesday, March 5, noon
From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 17, noon

For freight or general information apply to Company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River, and for passage at Company's Ticket Office, No. 287 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.
Calling at Progreso, Campeche, and Frontera.
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Saturday, Jan. 25
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only,) Thurs., Feb. 6
CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, Feb. 8

Steamers leave New-Orleans Jan. 29 and Feb. 19 for Vera Cruz via Mazatlan, Tampico, Progreso, connecting with steamers for Havana. New York and above ports.
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 21 and 23 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S.C., FLORIDA PORTS, AND ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
CHAMPION.....SATURDAY, Jan. 25
GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination, one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the Pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent,
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

PALMETTO FREIGHT LINE.
VIA STEAM-SHIP TO CHARLESTON, S. C., and the SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD, to all points in the South and South-west.
Prices of rates and Insurance at lowest figures.
Bills of lading signed at Pier No. 27 North River.
CHAS. D. OWENS, General Agent
Palmetto Freight Line,
No. 315 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
FROM PIER 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodation for passengers.
S. S. NIAGARA.....Saturday, Feb. 1
S. S. SARATOGA.....Wednesday, Feb. 12

Tickets issued also for
VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS
in connection with French and English S. S. Lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
Steamer SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....WED., Jan. 29
Steam-ship .....SATURDAY, Feb. 8

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

RAILROADS.

METROPOLITAN
ELEVATED RAILWAY.
Open from 5:30 A. M. to 12 P. M.

RECTOR-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry, and connects with cars for South Ferry.
CORTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Communipaw Ferries.
PARK PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken.
CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferry.
FRANKLIN-ST.
GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses-Street Ferry to Jersey City, and connects with cars for Desbrosses and East Grand-Street Ferries.
BLEECKER-ST.—Connects with cars for East and West.
REPUBLIC, Capt. IVERSON.....Thursday, Feb. 6, 3 P. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. KENNEDY.....Sat., Feb. 15, 12:30 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are built of iron and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—saloon, $80, $90, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $26.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the south of 41.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN.
PARTHIA.....WED., Jan. 29 | ETRURIA.....WED., Feb. 12
SCYTHIA.....WED., Feb. 5 | SAXONIA.....WED., Feb. 19

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms, including a special low rate for the Fall and Winter months.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STATE LINE,

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From Pier No. 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Jan. 30
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Feb. 6

First Cabin, $55 to $70, according to accommodations; excursion tickets, $100 to $130. Second Cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage at lowest rates.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 43 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's pier foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.
NECKAR.....Sat., Jan. 25 | MOSEL.....Sat., Feb. 8
WESER.....Sat., Feb. 1 | ODER.....Sat., Feb. 15

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100
Second cabin.....60
Steerage.....30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid Steerage certificates, $30. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF MONTREAL, Thursday, Jan. 30, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Feb. 8, 8:30 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 13, 10:30 A. M.

From Pier No. 39 North River, foot of Christopher-st.

CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broad-st., N. Y.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS,
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.
Devonia.....Jan. 25, 7 A. M. | Anchoria.....Feb. 8, 6 A. M.
Ethiopia.....Feb. 1, noon. | India.....Feb. 15, noon.

Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.
Castalia.....Jan. 25, 7 A. M. | California.....Feb. 1, noon.

Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
FRANCE, TRUDELLE.....Wednesday, Feb. 5, 3:30 P. M.
CANADA, FRANCEUIL.....Wednesday, Feb. 19, 3:30 P. M.
AMERIQUE, DELORD.....Wednesday, March 5, 3 P. M.

Steamers marked thus " do not carry steerage passengers.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passengers apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
GELLERT.....Thurs., Jan. 30 | LESSING.....Thurs., Feb. 13
GUMBRIA.....Thurs., Feb. 6 | WESTPHALIA.....Thurs., Feb. 20

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100; second cabin, $60. Steerage, $30.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. E. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.
Steamers leave Jersey City, near Pavonia Ferry.
W. A. SCHOLTEN.....Saturday, Feb. 1
MAAS.....Wednesday, Feb. 12

Cabin, $65-$70. Intermediate, $45-$50. Steerage, $23.
H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.
FUNCH, EDYE & CO., L. W. MORRIS,
27 & 29 Wm-st., Freight Agts. | 50 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MACON, Capt. KEMPTON.....Saturday, Jan. 25
CITY OF COLUMBUS, Capt. NICKERSON.....Wed., Jan. 29

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, Georgia and Florida Steamboat Company, and with the new and elegant iron steamer ST. JOHNS.

C. D. OWENS, GEO. YONGE, Agent,
General Agent A. & G. R. R., Ocean S. S. Co. and
No. 315 Broadway. Central R. R. of Ga.,
No. 409 Broadway.

FLORIDA RAILROAD AND STEAM-SHIP LINE.
ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FLORIDA.
SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
LOWEST RATES OF FREIGHT AND PASSAGE.
Steamer ASHLAND, SATURDAY, Jan. 25.
And every SATURDAY thereafter.

For Fernandina direct, from Pier No. 19 N. R., at 3 P. M.

Only line issuing through tickets and bills lading to all points in Florida on Florida, Apalachicola, Appalachicola, and Flint Rivers, and BRUNSWICK, Ga. Insurance ¼ per cent. Bills lading signed on pier. For further information, through bills and passage rates, apply to
J. K. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., up stairs.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.
FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO.

Connecting at St. Thomas with German steamers for Porto Rico and Spanish Main. The new first-class iron steam-ship CITY OF PARA, Capt. CARPENTER, will sail for the above ports on Wednesday, Feb. 5, at 2 P. M.

Positively no freight received after 3d. Freight must be paid in advance. Freight rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at Roberts' Dock, Brooklyn. Insurance lower than by any other line. Shippers desiring insurance can effect same under open policy. For freight engagements or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents, Office, Pier No. 20 East River.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Pier (old No. 43) North River.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Friday, Jan. 31, noon
Connecting for South and Central America and Mexico.

From San Francisco for Japan and China:
Steam-ship CHINA.....Wednesday, March 5, noon
From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 17, noon

For freight or general information apply to Company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River, and for passage at Company's Ticket Office, No. 287 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.
Calling at Progreso, Campeche, and Frontera.
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Saturday, Jan. 25
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only,) Thurs., Feb. 6
CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, Feb. 8

Steamers leave New-Orleans Jan. 29 and Feb. 19 for Vera Cruz via Mazatlan, Tampico, Progreso, connecting with steamers for Havana. New York and above ports.
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 21 and 23 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 11:30 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 5 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

STEAM-BOATS.

$1 50 TO BOSTON.
VIA THE OLD, RELIABLE
STONINGTON LINE.
CONNECTING WITH ALL POINTS EAST.
NOT A TRIP MISSED IN SEVEN CONSECUTIVE
FIVE YEARS.

The elegant steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT leave Pier No. 33 North River, (foot of Jay-st.,) at 4:30 P. M. daily, (except Sundays.)

Special first-class limited tickets, good only on 2:45 A. M. train from Stonington, sold via this line from New-York to Boston for $1 50.

Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company and at Nos. 263 and 207 Broadway, and at Metropolitan and Fifth-Avenue Hotel Ticket Offices.

PROVIDENCE LINE, FOR FREIGHT ONLY.
Steamers ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 29 North River, (foot of Warren-st.) daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M. for Providence direct.
Freight via either line taken at lowest r

THE END OF A LIBEL SUIT.

COL. KEITT AGAINST THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE LAW AND THE FACTS IN THE CASE—$50,000 DAMAGES ASKED FOR—THE JURY GIVE PLAINTIFF A VERDICT FOR SIX CENTS.

Early in September, 1877, Thomas Keitt, a mulatto member of the South Carolina Legislature, residing at Newberry Court-house, in that State, and sometimes called, among his intimate associates, "Col. Keitt," was arrested at Newberry and committed to jail on a charge of bigamy. The fact of his arrest was communicated to THE TIMES on Sept. 5, in a special dispatch from Washington, which was published in THE TIMES on Sept. 6. On this publication Ellison S. Keitt, a brother of the late Lawrence M. Keitt, sued THE TIMES, in the United States Circuit Court, for libel, claiming that he was the only "Col. Keitt" residing at Newberry Court-house; that the dispatch referred to and reflected injuriously upon him, and that it was false. He asked for $50,000 damages. The trial was begun on Wednesday last, before Judge Shipman and a jury, in this City, and yesterday the plaintiff received a verdict awarding him 6 cents damages. The printed dispatch from Washington set forth that one "Col. Keitt, of Newberry, S. C.," had been arrested and held to await the action of the Grand Jury, at that place, on a charge of bigamy; that he was a near relative of Lawrence M. Keitt, who was somewhat conspicuous in Congress before the war, and that the exposé would make a stir among the best people in that section. The plaintiff, in his complaint, set forth that he was widely and favorably known and respected in South Carolina and other States; that the publication in question was false, defamatory, wicked, and malicious, and was published with intent to injure him in his good name and reputation. Nelson Smith and William A. Beach appeared as counsel for the plaintiff, and Joseph H. Choate and Allen W. Evarts for the defendant. On behalf of the plaintiff a large number of depositions were read, among the deponents being Gov. Wade Hampton, Gen. John S. Preston, Archbishop Lynch, of Charleston, Attorney-General Youmans, and other eminent residents of the Palmetto State. These gentlemen all deposed, in effect, that they had known Ellison S. Keitt for periods varying from 10 to 25 years; that they knew his brother, Col. Lawrence M. Keitt, who had been for years a member of Congress, and who was killed in battle near Richmond, in June, 1864; that since his death the plaintiff was known to them and generally throughout the State as "Col. Keitt," or as "Col. Keitt, of Newberry," and that they knew of no other Col. Keitt. On cross-interrogation they all deposed that he was a white man, but some of them had heard of a colored man named Keitt, from Newberry Court-house, who had been a member of the Legislature, and had held other public offices since the close of the war; they never knew of his being called Col. Keitt, and did not know that he had ever held any Militia rank, but had heard that he was convicted of bigamy in September, 1877. Col. A. H. H. Dawson, of this City, was examined, and testified to his introduction to, and acquaintance with, the plaintiff as Col. Keitt, of South Carolina. Under cross-examination by Mr. Choate, Col. Dawson, referring to the profusion of military titles in the South, said "it would be a small crowd that a man could throw a stone into, down there, without hitting a Colonel." Mr. Choate asked the witness whether Lawrence M. Keitt was not the same Keitt who was commonly known as having assisted Preston S. Brooks in his assault on Charles Sumner, on the floor of the United States Senate in 1856, but the question was excluded by the court on general grounds of the avoidance of acerbity and unpleasant reminiscences on this trial. Mr. Choate claimed the right to prove it as an element tending to show in what respect the Keitt family had won its most historical renown.

Ellison S. Keitt testified in substance that we was a citizen of South Carolina, born at Orangeburg, and had lived since 1862 at Newberry; in 1863 he went into the Confederate Army as a Captain; on the evacuation of Charleston he was placed in command at Sullivan's Island, and, after that period, was called Col. Keitt, and became so known throughout the State; in 1868, 1869, 1871, and 1872 he visited the North, and was widely introduced as Col. Keitt; he knew a colored man named Tom Keitt, who had achieved political distinction and was born a slave in the Keitt household, but he had never held any military rank or title. It was a common thing for slaves and ex-slaves to adopt the names of their former masters—sometimes they adopted fancy names, the names of distinguished men—they had numbers of Washingtons and Jacksons down there, and there was also a Rufus Choate. This information created a lively ripple of amusement in court, which Mr. Choate heartily enjoyed, and thereupon he proceeded to cross-examine Mr. Keitt. The witness admitted that he had never received an actual commission for any rank in the rebel service, and that it was only after the war closed he was known as Colonel, having been, as Mr. Choate phrased it, "a Captain in war and a Colonel in peace." Mr. Keitt said he did not think it was a very common thing for persons at the South to call each other "Colonel" or "Major" when they had not been in the military. The name Keitt belonged to Tom, the colored man, only by adoption. "Just the same," rejoined Mr. Choate, "as your title of Colonel is Tom white or black?" "He is a mulatto," replied the witness. "Did you know his mother?" continued Mr. Choate. The witness said he did, and that she was a slave to his father, and was black. "Then Tom's white blood didn't come from her?" queried Mr. Choate. "I suppose it came from his father, whatever its source may have been," said the witness. "What is his height?" "About five feet eight or nine inches," answered Mr. Keitt. "And as heavy as you are?" was Mr. Choate's next ingenuous inquiry. "No, Sir;" said the witness promptly; "I am about six feet, Sir—in my boots." The witness went on to say that Tom was at one time his slave, left to him by his father's will, and that Tom's mother also was born a slave on the Keitt plantation; the witness' father owned about 100 slaves or more, most of whom were born slaves to him; Tom was at the time of his birth the only one of mixed blood, but at the time the elder Keitt died there were two or three other mulattoes, who had been born among them. When witness returned from the North in 1872 he found Tom was a candidate for election as County Commissioner, and he was elected and filled the office acceptably; he was afterward made keeper of the Poor-house, and in 1876 and 1877 was elected to the Legislature; for the latter office Tom was opposed by Judge Pope, Dr. Barrow, and Col. Keitt, the witness, but Tom defeated them all; in September, 1877, he was convicted of bigamy and sent to State Prison. His arrest made some sensation in Newberry, but not in the State at large; it got into the leading and local newspapers down there, of course.

From points Mr. Choate led the witness to admit squarely that he was well known wherever he was known at all, and that among those who knew him he was still as well thought of as ever. He had been a widower since May, 1862, and that fact also was generally known to all his personal friends. "Then," rejoined Mr. Choate, "no one would have supposed that you could commit the crime of bigamy?" The witness replied in effect that some of his friends, who had not heard from him for some time, and did not know whether he was married again or not, wrote to him, and as times were very corrupt in South Carolina then, there was no telling what a man might not do. His friend Gen. Garlington wrote asking if it was true, and offering to defend him on trial if it was the fact that he had been so charged. "Probably he thought that the defense of a widower against the charge of bigamy would be an easy matter," suggested Mr. Choate. Mr. Keitt closed his testimony by saying that he had telegraphed a denial of the charge to the South Carolina press as soon as it was known to him; that his denials were printed, and a few days afterward he put the case in the hands of a New-York attorney to seek a retraction from THE TIMES and protect his interests. An explanation appeared, but it was an unsatisfactory one.

For the defense it was shown, by depositions of numerous residents of Newberry, that the negro Tom Keitt was reputed by local gossip in the county to be the natural son of some member of the Keitt family by a slave mother, among the affiants being many county officials and old settlers in Newberry; that he had held various public positions, and was ultimately convicted of bigamy. Witnesses were examined orally also, showing that the writers and the publisher of the dispatch had never heard of the plaintiff, nor that he was known as Col. Keitt; that the dispatch containing the alleged libel was published as ordinary current news, and was intended by the correspondent who wrote and sent it to refer to a negro, there being a political contest at the time for the possession of his seat as a member of the Legislature, and it was thought that this arrest was a means resorted to to get rid of him politically. Gen. Carlos J. Stolbrand, now a resident of Orleans, La. S. C., but who had been Chief of Artillery of the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Army Corps, under Gens. McPherson and Sherman, during the war, testified, also, that he knew Tom Keitt as a member of the Legislature, and that he had at first been pointed out to him as Col. Keitt, a member of the Legislature from Newberry County, Keitt being at the time a member of the committee before which the witness had official business pending.

When the testimony was closed Mr. Choate said that the facts all being now before the court, so that the motives or malice could be fairly judged of, he felt it his duty to offer this plaintiff any proper publication, as a vindication, which he might ask, and which was due to a gentleman, as they believed the plaintiff to be.

Mr. Beach, on behalf of the plaintiff, declined the offer, unless it was accompanied by the offer of such a sum of money as would be a reasonable compensation for the expense to which Col. Keitt had been subjected in vindicating himself.

This offer having been declined, Mr. Choate proceeded to sum up the case in a closing argument for the defense, insisting, among other things, that there was entire absence of malice, and that in any event the plaintiff's reputation had not been injured appreciably by the publication. Mr. Beach exhausted the case in an argument of two hours' duration, and demanded a full verdict for damages.

Judge Shipman charged the jury yesterday morning. After stating the character of the action, he said that a libel was a false and malicious publication, tending either to injure the memory of one dead or the reputation of one living, and exposing him to public hatred, contempt, or ridicule. Every publication which charged or imputed to any person that which rendered him liable to punishment was prima facie a libel, and implied malice in the publisher. The publication of this article was not denied, or the responsibility of the defendant for damages, if the publication was untruly spoken of or concerning the plaintiff. Neither was it denied that, if it was spoken of or concerning the plaintiff, it was untrue in fact and malicious in character. The first material question of fact was whether it was uttered of or concerning the plaintiff. [The court here read the alleged libelous publication.] The plaintiff said that he had long been the only resident of Newberry Court-house, known as Col. Keitt; that he was a well-known citizen of South Carolina; had filled offices of honor and trust, and that for many years past he had been universally known throughout the State as Col. Keitt, and was recognized by that title as the brother of the late Lawrence M. Keitt, and was by marriage and descent connected with prominent families in that State. He also claimed that the publication could have no other intent than to cast upon him a charge of crime. The defendant claimed that it referred to one Thomas Keitt, a mulatto, who lived at Newberry, who had been a member of the Legislature; who had been arrested for the crime of bigamy; who was called "Col. Keitt," and who was reported to be the natural son of some one of the Keitt family other than the plaintiff. The question of fact, then, was, Of whom was this publication uttered? The plaintiff urged that the assertion that the libel concerned a negro was a pretense, because it was abundantly proved that the negro never was an officer of the Militia, and never was known as or styled "Colonel;" and, further, that the testimony in regard to his paternity clearly showed that there was no general reputation on the subject, the talk being only occasional gossip and scandal. He further said that the whole tenor of the article indicated that he was the person referred to. The defendant asserted that Thomas Keitt was aptly identified by the description in the publication. The court would here say that if the author of the publication intended to have the community understand that it described the plaintiff in terms as unavoidably to convey to the minds of all persons who were acquainted with his name the information that he was charged with crime, it was not a defense to say that, although the language naturally and obviously pointed to the plaintiff, the publication was applicable to another person, whose identity was concealed from the knowledge of the public. It was not a defense that the description was applicable to some other person, if the natural and obvious and intended meaning of the language did not point to such person, but did intentionally point to the plaintiff and conveyed to the public the charge that he had committed the crime named in the publication; and when the court said that the author of the publication intended the public to understand that the plaintiff was meant, the court did not mean that it was necessary to prove that the editor of the paper had such intent. If the editor or publisher made his newspaper the vehicle of a libel he was responsible, although he did not know it was a libel. Who, then, was intended by the utterer of this publication to be understood as charged with crime? Did he mean the plaintiff or Thomas Keitt? The jury had heard the testimony of Mr. Carson and Mr. Kirke, for the defense, to prove this, and they could look at all the circumstances, and an examination of the tenor and phraseology of the libel itself would be important. Mr. Carson's testimony was that he was informed by Mr. Kirke that he was a member of the Legislature of Thomas Keitt, and styled Col. Keitt, had been arrested for bigamy, and that it was supposed by the party friends of the arrested person that his arrest was caused by persons of the opposite party for the purpose of having his seat in the Legislature declared vacant. Did Mr. Carson intend to communicate by this dispatch the information that Thomas Keitt, a mulatto, was the person designated, or did he mean a different person, answering the description of the plaintiff? If the latter was true, it was immaterial that he had in his mind and knew that Thomas Keitt was the man actually charged with the offense. If the publication charged the plaintiff with crime, and if, while the utterer had in his mind the facts in regard to Thomas Keitt the publication intentionally and maliciously led the public to put their statement that the plaintiff had been arrested, then the defendant was liable. If neither of these facts were found in favor of the plaintiff then the defendant was not liable. The jury found upon the questions thus submitted in favor of the plaintiff, then the only remaining question was that of damages. If an editor published a false and malicious publication he was liable to pay the actual damages which the plaintiff had sustained in his feelings and reputation. If no actual damage was sustained, then the verdict might be for nominal damages. If express malice was proved the jury might give punitive damages, but such damages were not claimed here. The plaintiff had stated that he was annoyed and wounded by the publication, and that he received a letter from Gen. Garlington, a friend, in regard to it; that he took immediate measures to correct it by telegraphing to the Charleston *News and Courier*; that he had a large acquaintance at the South, and had made many acquaintances at the North, and feared that the publication would cause him annoyance with acquaintances and those unaware of his domestic condition and affairs. It was also shown that the article was the subject of comment at Newberry and of current remark. The plaintiff was entitled to compensation for the actual injury to his reputation. That his reputation had not suffered among his friends was manifest. How much it had suffered among those who knew him casually, mere acquaintances, could not be accurately told. In the matter of damages there was no arithmetical rule, but the jury could give just damages for the injury actually sustained. They were not to give damages merely to punish the defendant, neither were they to pay the plaintiff, either in whole or in part, for his outlay or expenses of suit. They were to deal justly, impartially, and uninfluenced by prejudice or passion, to give such a sum as in their judgment would be a meet recompense for the injury which the plaintiff had sustained.

The jury, after a retirement of about three hours, rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for 6 cents, as above stated.

NEW RAILROAD FACILITIES ON CONEY ISLAND.

The necessary legal proceedings having been completed, with the early Spring, the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad will construct a new road some two and a quarter miles, beginning at Cable's and terminating at Norton's, the western extremity of Coney Island, the point known as the Steam-boat Landing. The new road will run back of the hotels, at some 800 feet from the ocean, and some 400 feet beyond Surf-avenue. Surf-avenue is to be 120 feet in width, and will be an extension of the Concourse. The advantages of this railroad to both Brooklyn and New-York will be very evident. It opens to the public a portion of the island which has heretofore been little visited, as it affords some two miles of the best bathing, this part of the beach allowing bathing at high or low tide. New-York visitors can take the steam-boats, and landing at Norton's, will be able to reach the centre and eastern portions of the island. Another branch of this same road will be carried to the Prospect Park Fair Grounds. Mr. Charles Green, the well-known trainer, who has had for so long under his special charge Mr. Bonner's and Mr. Vanderbilt's horses, has just secured a long lease of these grounds, and proposes having races on the track during the Summer. The numerous visitors to Cable's, who were restricted in prior seasons to railroad traveling alone, can in the coming Summer take the water communication, as now devised by the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad.

AN EVENING'S ENTERTAINMENT IN A NEW-JERSEY CHURCH.

A course of popular entertainments has been undertaken by the Methodist Episcopal Church of Westfield, N. J., for the benefit of a special fund. The first one was given on Thursday evening with an admirable programme of readings by Mr. Alfred E. Pearsall, and organ recitals by Mr. C. H. Edwards. Every piece was applauded, and one of the organ selections was encored. Mr. Pearsall's readings were particularly happy. His pathetic rendering of "Singing Joseph" and "Surly Tim's Troubles" were notable instances of dramatic power, while his interpretation of the humorous was equally successful. The audience fairly roared over his "Brother Watkins," "A Night of Trouble," "Business in Mississippi," and other irresistibly funny things. But the last thing on the programme, a burlesque of the modern choir, was of all others a never-to-be-forgotten performance. The people laughed till they cried, and everybody went home talking about it. The next entertainment in the course will be a lecture by Rev. Dr. J. H. Vincent, of Plainfield, entitled "That Boy's Sister."

THE O'SULLIVAN BARRATRY CASE.

The trial of John C. O'Sullivan for barratry was concluded in the Hudson County Court of Quarter Sessions, and was given to the jury at 4:30 o'clock. Judge Garretson, in his charge, defined the law of barratry and the offense itself. "Barratry, he said, was the stirring up of strife, trouble, and litigation; inciting others to bring suits, or bringing suits personally for purposes of revenge. Even where there was just cause for the suits the offense was complete, provided the prosecution was for malice, and not to uphold the dignity of the law and vindicate justice. As to the law, Judge Garretson said that it required that three malicious suits should be proved to establish the crime of barratry, and if the jury were of the opinion that three cases had been made out against O'Sullivan it would be their duty to convict; if not, they should acquit. At the conclusion of Judge Garretson's remarks the jury were conducted to their room and locked up. At 11 o'clock they had not agreed upon a verdict, and were locked up for the night.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

THE METROPOLITAN ROAD.

STEPS NOW BEING TAKEN TOWARD ITS COMPLETION — WHAT VICE-PRESIDENT BAIRD SAYS.

Mr. John Baird, the Vice-President of the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad, in speaking yesterday to a TIMES reporter respecting the completion of the road, said that the foundations were all opened on the West Side from Eighty-third to One Hundred and Sixth-street, and a great many of them had been built. A few of the foundations above Eighty-third-street had to be dug very deep on account of the peculiar formation of the ground, and consequently the work at that particular point has been somewhat delayed, but they expect to have them completed next week. As soon thereafter as the contractors, Messrs. Clark, Reeves & Co., of Phœnixville, Penn., deliver the iron, they will commence putting up the superstructure. At Ninety-second-street the road crosses an aqueduct, which will cause some delay, but the company expect to have the iron-work and stations up as far as One Hundred and Fifty-ninth-street, Eighth-avenue and Harlem River, as early as July 1. The work is also nearly completed through Fifty-third-street, from Sixth to Eighth avenues, and they expect to commence running above Fifty-third-street, on Eighth-avenue, in about three weeks.

In regard to the lower end of Church-street, Mr. Baird said that the company had bought all the property from Morris-street to and including the old depot of the Harlem Railroad, now used as a depot by the New-York Elevated Railroad. They have obtained possession of most of the property, and have commenced tearing down some of the buildings. Some of the leases, however, will not expire before May 1, and this will retard their progress somewhat at this point. They are going ahead, however, as fast as possible, and have men now at work preparing the foundations, and they expect to get across Broadway to Beaver-street by May 1. The work through Beaver-street will be delayed, Mr. Baird said, on account of the difficulties to be encountered in the laying out of the foundations, owing to the intricate nature of the sewer connections, and gas and water mains in that street. The engineers completed the drawing of the exhibits for Division and Allen streets yesterday, and they will be sent to the Commissioner of Public Works either to-day or Monday for his approval. The present expectation of the company is to have the iron-work and stations completed from Beaver-street to Harlem by Sept. 1, including the remainder of the distance from the present terminus of the road at Morris and Church streets.

When asked in regard to the kind of road the company proposed building on the East Side, Mr. Baird said that the structure would be heavier than that on the West Side, and would be adapted to the laying of three tracks, instead of two. The road now being built on the West Side, above Eighty-third-street, is also heavier than that on Sixth-avenue, below Fiftieth-street, and is intended for three tracks. The engines intended for use on the East Side are to be heavier than those now in use on the West Side, and the cars will be, if anything, nicer than the old ones. Mr. Baird said that Mr. Pullman, of the Pullman Palace Car Company, was in the City a few days ago, and said that he had prepared designs for the new cars, which were far ahead of the old ones, and that the designs were approved by the Board of Directors. The intention was, Mr. Baird said, to give the people on the East Side just as good a road, and just as nice cars as the people on the West Side. In conclusion, Mr. Baird said that the company had got all the money they needed to build the road, the contract for the iron had been awarded to Clark, Reeves & Co., of Phœnixville, Penn., and he saw no reason why the road should not be completed by the time specified—Sept. 1. He had no idea that the bill introduced into the Assembly by Mr. Eidman, of the Kingsland & Newtown Company, to cut in Division and Allen streets, and the lower end of First and Second avenues, forbidding the building of an elevated railroad east of Third-avenue, would become a law. He believed that a majority of Judge could be found in the City, or even in the State, who would grant an injunction restraining them from building the road. The people in Fifty-third-street, he said, threatened the company with an injunction, but they had refused to carry out their threats, and he had no fears of their doing so.

The route of the East Side branch will be through Beaver-street to Pearl, through Pearl (over the track now operated by the Harlem Railroad) to Chatham-square, thence through Division-street to Allen, through Allen to First-avenue, through First-avenue to Twenty-third-street, thence to Second-avenue, and up Second-avenue to the Harlem River. The entire distance is about eight miles. In the narrow streets the columns will be erected on the edges of the sidewalks, with girders spanning the roadway, and on streets that are over 50 feet wide, like First and Second avenues, the railroad will occupy the middle of the street. The strength of the structure will be sufficient to sustain eight times the weight it is ever intended to carry. On the West Side road the structure is calculated to support four times as great as it is ever intended to carry.

The total number of passengers carried by the Metropolitan Road daily is between 50,000 and 60,000, and the number of trains run each day is 441, distributed as follows: From 6 to 7 A. M., 20 trains; 7 to 8 A. M., 27; 8 to 9 A. M., 29; 9 to 10 A. M., 29; 10 to 11 A. M., 28; 11 to 12 A. M., 22; 12 to 1 P. M., 21; 1 to 2 P. M., 23; 2 to 3 P. M., 31; 3 to 4 P. M., 32; 4 to 5 P. M., 33; 5 to 6 P. M., 32; 6 to 7 P. M., 28; 7 to 8 P. M., 21; 8 to 9 P. M., 16; 9 to 10 P. M., 17; 10 to 11 P. M., 17; 11 to 12 P. M., 17. The number of passengers carried daily by the New-York Elevated Road is about 90,000.

THE KILLING OF OFFICER FURNESS.

IS WILLIAM L. PALMER SANE OR INSANE?—HIS APPEARANCE BEFORE THE COMMISSION.

Dr. John Ordroneaux, Col. John R. Fellows, and Charles B. Waite, the Commissioners appointed by Judge Gildersleeve to inquire into the sanity of William L. Palmer, Jr., who shot and killed Officer Asa H. Furness, of the Fourteenth Precinct, in the Metropolitan Hotel last month, met in the District Attorney's office yesterday. Assistant District Attorney Ball appeared for the prosecution, and William P. Dixon, a cousin of the prisoner, looked after the interests of the accused. Palmer was brought down from Bellevue Hospital by two court officers. His appearance was exceedingly wild, and his actions suggestive of an unsound mind. On being placed at the bar, Mr. Dixon stepped forward and offered to shake hands with the prisoner, but the latter indignantly spurned the offer, and charged his relative with being one of the persons who had entered into a conspiracy to kill him. He drew himself up to his full height and gesticulated wildly whilst the indictment was being read over to him. After Clerk Hall had got through, the accused said savagely: "I am not guilty. Is that all you want with me?" Mr. Dixon handed to the Clerk a special written plea of insanity, and it was placed on the records.

As Palmer was about being taken from the court-room, he turned sharply, and, approaching Judge Gildersleeve, said: "Your Honor, I am entitled to a trial. Can't I have the privilege of choosing my own lawyer, and is it not my right to go before the Grand Jury?"

"Certainly," said Judge Gildersleeve, humoring the prisoner, "the District Attorney will attend to all that for you."

Palmer bowed his acknowledgments, and was taken from the court-room to the chamber in which the Commissioners sat. Here he surveyed the arbiters of his fate with suspicion, and informed the officer in charge that they also were in league to poison him.

The Commissioners, finding that the order of the court under which they were appointed did not give them the power to inquire into the prisoner's sanity at the time of the murder, but only directed them to ascertain his sanity at the present time, adjourned until to-day, when, under the amended order of the court, they will take testimony as to the prisoner's insanity at the time of the commission of the murder. If, under this order, they find Palmer insane, it will put an end to all further proceedings by consigning the prisoner to a lunatic asylum. Under the first order of the court, the finding of the prisoner to be at the present time would not put a stop to further proceedings, the accused being simply sent to an asylum and kept there, his return to a sane condition rendering his trial for the offense necessary.

Palmer has all the appearances of a lunatic, and it is said that Drs. Gray and McDonald, who have already examined him, have given it as their opinion that he is insane. He is possessed of the mania that all the attaches of Bellevue are his enemies. The people laughed till they cried, and everybody went home talking about it. The next entertainment in the course will be a lecture by Rev. Dr. J. H. Vincent, of Plainfield, entitled "That Boy's Sister."

THE TRIAL OF ISAAC PERLSTEIN.

TESTIMONY OF THE ACCUSED IN HIS OWN DEFENSE—EVIDENCE IN FAVOR OF AN ALIBI.

The immense crowds who thronged the General Sessions Court room yesterday afforded ample testimony of the general interest taken in the trial of Isaac Perlstein, for having, as alleged, set fire to the crowded tenement-house No. 11 Ludlow-street for the purpose of obtaining the insurance on the burned property. The prisoner displayed extreme nervousness yesterday, and scarcely lifted his eyes from the floor, unless to take a furtive glance at the jury. Judge Cowing took his seat at 11 o'clock, and the trial of what will undoubtedly be known in the criminal history of New-York as "the great arson case" proceeded. At the opening of court Assistant District Attorney Rollins again recalled Charles H. Parley, who testified that when Perlstein, Bernstein, and Freeman left their head-quarters, at No. 62 East Broadway, for No. 11 Ludlow-street on the night of the fire the prisoner carried a basket. When they had reached their destination witness did not notice the demijohn which he had previously seen in Freeman's hand.

"Well," said Mr. Rollins, "was the basket large enough to hold a Democrat—a demijohn I mean."

The mistake of the prosecuting officer was received with roars of laughter. When it had subsided, witness said that the basket was large enough to contain a demijohn.

Isaac Perlstein, the prisoner, then took the stand, and, in answer to the question of his counsel, Mr. Charles W. Brooks, stated that he was a peddler and lived at No. 28 Market-street; on the entire day and night of the fire he was at home with his family, and retired at 11 P. M.; four days afterward he was arrested, and locked up in a cell all night; next morning he was examined by Fire Marshal Sheldon, and, although able to speak only a little English, answered the questions put to him as well as he could; the Fire Marshal then wrote out a statement and read it to him, and although witness did not understand it, he signed it; he was told, he said, that unless he answered the questions put to him he would be imprisoned for life.

Assistant District Attorney Rollins then took the prisoner in hand, and subjected him to a very trying cross-examination. The witness said he had come to this City from Pennsylvania about 10 months ago, and admitted having been convicted for the larceny of $12. He denied, however, having been implicated in the theft of $490 from an Italian at Wilkesbarre. He denied emphatically that he was on terms of intimacy with Freeman, or had ever had any acquaintance with him socially or through business. The statement that he had been in Freeman's company 25 times during October and December was, he said, false, as was also the assertion of the witnesses for the prosecution, that he had left No. 62 East Broadway with either him or Bernstein. He denied all knowledge of the fire at Joseph Levy's rooms, No. 11 Ludlow-street, or of a fire at the house in which Levy's brother lived, No. 47 Ludlow-street. He never was in No. 11 Ludlow-street, he said, and therefore could not have had any hand in the fire. His household effects were insured, but he had never set fire to them, nor (proudly,) had his father before him.

Mr. Rollins then proceeded to cross-examine the prisoner in relation to the finding on his person the cards of a number of lawyers, that of an adjuster of losses by fire, and other suspicious memoranda, but Mr. Brooks came to the rescue with a timely objection, and Judge Cowing ruled the evidence out.

Handing the prisoner a memorandum-book, Mr. Rollins asked the prisoner to read the contents of one page. Mr. Brooke again came to the rescue, and Judge Cowing asked the prosecutor the nature of the testimony.

"Well, your Honor," said Mr. Rollins, "I want the prisoner to read this, because I have had it translated, and am perfectly satisfied that the entries refer to a number of other incendiary fires in which the prisoner has been implicated. They give the particulars of six separate fires, with the names of the occupants of the buildings in which they occurred, and in three of these cases I can show by them that all four—Perlstein, Levy, Bernstein, and Freeman—were at the spot five minutes before the fires were discovered. These fires had all occurred between April and October of the past year. Judge Cowing thought it safer to exclude the evidence, and did so.

Rosa Perlstein, the prisoner's wife, also took the stand, and testified that on the night of the fire her husband came at home at about 11 o'clock, after spending the evening, playing dominoes with Jacob Benjamin, a boarder; her husband's sister, Mrs. Cohen, and several other persons were in the house all the evening. In answer to Mr. Rollins's questions, Mrs. Perlstein said she could not then remember any other particular occasion on which her husband had staid in all evening, although confident he had often done so.

The brother, Benjamin, Mrs. Jesse Cohen, sister of the prisoner; Anna, his daughter, and Esther Rabinowitz were also examined to corroborate the prisoner's evidence in support of an alibi.

Harris Walford, who lived at No. 11 Ludlow-street, was called, and testified that it was he, and not Charles H. Perley, who had broken in the doors of Levy's apartments on the discovery of the fire. This concluded the testimony for the defense, and both sides announced the close of their case. The case will be summed up to-day.

SUPERINTENDENT SMYTH ENJOINED.

A few days ago Judge Gilbert, of the Supreme Court, rendered a decision granting an injunction against John F. Smyth, Superintendent of the Insurance Department, and others. This order enjoined Mr. Smyth and his successors or assistants from proceeding under an order of Judge Westbrook, granted in Ulster County on Dec. 14, 1878, authorizing and permitting Smyth to pay out the sum of $130,000, being the amount of a trust fund deposited with his predecessor in office by the defunct National Life Insurance Company. The suit was originally brought in the name of Ann Reese against William Smythe, Acting Superintendent of the Insurance Department, but since superseded to John F. Smyth, as Superintendent. In the settlement of the terms of the order, Judge Gilbert holds that this suit was pending when the proceeding before Judge Westbrook was commenced; that the latter proceeding was unauthorized, and that there are conflicting claims and interests set up in this action, which cannot be adjudicated in the proceeding referred to. He therefore orders that the defendant, John F. Smyth, and all others acting for or under him, be enjoined from proceeding further under Judge Westbrook's order, and from paying out, distributing, or in any manner parting with the fund or securities, or any part of them; and, further, "that all persons whatsoever be and they are restrained from proceeding further under the said order, and that James W. Husted, the Referee, named in said order of Judge Westbrook, be and is restrained from further proceedings in reference to or under the powers given to him in that order."

SENTENCED FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

Frank McKenna, one of the proprietors of the liquor saloon at No. 118 Mulberry-street, who was convicted of manslaughter in the third degree, was called up for sentence by Assistant District Attorney Bollins, in the General Sessions Court, yesterday. McKenna and his brother attacked a youth named William B. Willse, in Mulberry-street, in September last, and in the row which ensued Willse received a pistol-shot wound, from the effects of which he died. The most strenuous efforts had been made by the relatives of the prisoner to secure a mitigation of punishment, but Judge Cowing was unapproachable. His Honor sentenced McKenna to the full penalty—four years in State Prison at hard labor. After the sentence was pronounced, Mrs. Oates, the mother of McKenna's victim, accompanied by her husband, left the court and proceeded homeward through Centre-street, followed by McKenna's mother. The latter abused Mrs. Oates in the most shameful manner, calling her exceedingly foul names. Justice Smith, on the statement made by Mrs. Oates, issued a warrant for Mrs. McKenna's arrest.

ANOTHER MISSING PERSON.

Lewis E. Hepburn, a son of Rev. George G. Hepburn, of Eatontown, N. J., has been missing from his home since Wednesday, Jan. 15. He started about 9 o'clock A. M. on that day to go skating on Pleasure Bay, four miles distant, where he was seen and recognized about 11 o'clock. There were a great many skaters there all day, but, although diligent search has been made and every conceivable theory followed to discover his fate or whereabouts, he has not been seen or heard of since that hour. He is over 17 years of age, is feet 9 inches tall, and wore a blue-black overcoat and otter-skin cap. A white silk handkerchief was tied around his neck, having the initials "L. K. H." worked in one corner. Young Hepburn is an expert skater and swimmer, and his disappearance so early in the day and in the midst of so many persons has caused great anxiety among his relatives and friends.

A SUIT FOR A TAILOR'S BILL.

When Henry George Poole, the famous London tailor, died several years ago, it was found that among his creditors was Mr. Edward J. Arnott, the actor, who is well-known in this City, from the numerous troubles he has had, on and off the stage. In 1877 Mr. Charles Bentley Bingley, the Executor of the estate of Poole, sued Arnott, in the Supreme Court, and recovered a judgment. An execution was issued, and was returned unsatisfied, upon which an attachment and an order to Arnott to appear for examination on supplementary proceedings were granted. Arnott disobeyed the order, was adjudged guilty of contempt of court, and was fined $100. He paid the fine recently, and an order was made by Judge Lawrence for his examination on supplementary proceedings on Jan. 14. He was called out of the City Jan. 13, and his counsel obtained an adjournment. Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, amended his former order, and fixed the examination of Arnott for Feb. 24 next.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Montana brought 12 immigrants yesterday.

There were 25 new cases of scarlet fever and 7 cases of diphtheria, and 8 deaths from scarlet fever and 2 from diphtheria, reported to the Health Department yesterday.

There are now three more vessels of the Union-Line loading at the New-York Central wharves—the Cosmopolitan, for Liverpool; the Nellie, for Hamburg, and the Glenbervie, for London.

A half-mile skating race for boys and a mile race for all comers are to be contested at the Gilmore's Garden Rink this evening, for gold medals. Among the entries for the latter race are Messrs. Gurney, J. S. Barney, G. D. Phillips, and J. W. Smith.

The bark Isaac W. Oliver, which arrived from Havre yesterday, experienced very heavy westerly gales since Dec. 12. On Jan. 2, during a terrific gale, a number of sails were lost and split, and some damage was caused by a tremendous sea which struck the vessel on the port side.

George Hinnber, a coal peddler, aged 45, who with his wife and four children lived at No. 412 Pearl-street, committed suicide yesterday by hanging himself to the rafters in his stable. No. 5 Oak-street. Despondency resulting from poverty and sickness in his family prompted him to the act.

The funeral services over the remains of Neil Lamont, who had been for the last 12 years the passenger agent of the Anchor Line in this City, and who died, after a short illness, on Wednesday last, were held at his late residence, No. 38 First-place, yesterday afternoon. The interment took place at Green-Wood Cemetery.

The annual festival of the Lord School was held yesterday afternoon. The exercises were varied and interesting. The friends of the school gathered in large numbers. Among those present were Hon. Hooper C. Van Vorst, George De Forest Lord, J. P. Giraud Foster, John C. Cruiks, D. S. Eggleston, W. Bayard Cutting, C. L. Brace, and others.

The trunk lines are again cutting on Eastbound way and through rates for freight. Free offerings were made on the Produce Exchange yesterday from Chicago to the seaboard at 25 cents per 100 pounds, and from the same city to Liverpool by way of Baltimore at 53 cents. Merchants say that the only reason they do not get still lower rates is the lack of sufficient rolling stock to move the goods.

On a charge of false pretenses, preferred by John M. Peters, manager of a trade journal, Thomas B. Lussey, of New-Brighton, Staten Island, an advertising agent, was yesterday held, in $500 bail to answer, by Justice Smith, in the Tombs Police Court. The complainant alleged that Lussey induced him a bogus advertisement, and that he demanded as his commission $8 33, which sum Mr. Peters did not pay, as he learned in time that the advertisement in question was unauthorized.

At about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon an explosion occurred in a shed on East Eighteenth-street, between Second and Third avenues. It was occupied as a stable and wagon shelter by Mr. Gray, a grocer at Third-avenue and Eighteenth-street. There was a wagon and horse in it at the time, the wagon being completely demolished. The horse escaped with a few bruises about his legs. The shock was sufficient to jar doors and windows for more than a block around. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

A lecture upon the results of the various expeditions sent to the Arctic regions to search for relics of Sir John Franklin and the men who perished with him was delivered by Mr. G. Melville Brown, last evening, in Chickering Hall. Its purpose was to obtain money for the purchase of supplies to be sent out in the steamer Pandora, now under the command of Lieut. Frederick Schwatka, of the United States Army, and Capt. Barry, of the schooner Esther. It was this fact alone that induced such a hundred ladies and gentleman to sit for more than an hour listening to the lecture, which was poorly written and badly delivered.

The ladies of the New-York Flower Mission, in response to an appeal for pictures to be sent to a United States post hospital in Montana, have received packages from Mrs. C. H. Anderson, Miss Holland, Miss Cook, Mrs. Billings, Mrs. Barbour, Mrs. J. A. C. Gray, Mrs. Higginson, Mrs. Bingham, Harlem, A. Patterson, and seven friends whose names were not given. A package containing 10 large engravings and another with several large chromos, from Bishop's art rooms, were especially acceptable. The Mission is endeavoring to supply the frontier post hospitals in Montana and Washington Territories with pictures, and contributions for this purpose are desired.

BROOKLYN.

Patrick Riley threw his wife, Mary, out of the second-story window of No. 35 Dean-street on the 8th of September last. The following day she died from the injuries received by the fall. Riley was indicted for murder in the second degree, but the District Attorney accepted a plea of manslaughter. Judge Moore sentenced Riley, yesterday, to seven years in the Penitentiary.

A quantity of sewer-gas found its way yesterday into the rooms assigned to the Assessors in the new Municipal Building, and the atmosphere became so offensive that the clerks were oblized to leave the apartments. It was discovered by some of the employés that the plumbing work and ventilation are defective.

Mary Myers was tried yesterday in the Court of Sessions on a charge of setting fire to the residence of Mr. Joseph Thayer, No. 137 St. James-place, where she was employed as a domestic. The indictment was admitted by the defense, but it was proved that a number of other persons had equal access with the prisoner to the place where the fire originated. Pending a new trial the girl was admitted to bail.

A number of burglaries have recently occurred in the village of Parkville, and in the town of Flatbush, Long Island. Su

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVIII.....NO. 8541. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 26, 1879.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

RUSSIA PLAGUE-STRICKEN.

THE DISEASE ADVANCING TOWARD THE NORTH AND EAST.

THE EPIDEMIC INTRODUCED BY COSSACK SOLDIERS—ITS SPREAD DUE TO GOVERNMENT NEGLECT—DIFFERENT OPINIONS AS TO ITS CHARACTER—MORE EXPERIENCED DOCTORS WANTED.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The *British Medical Journal* publishes the following: "Russian and German medical journals state that the east of Europe is in a state of great alarm at the progress of what they allege to be the plague, which is rapidly making its way upward toward the north and east of Russia from the Caspian Sea, along the course of the Volga. According to an article, dated Jan. 16, published in the *Wiener Medicinische Wochenschrift*, No. 3, it has reached Nijnii-novgorod. As far as regards the origin of the disease, it is now ascertained that it was imported by two regiments of Cossacks who had lately returned from the war in Turkey, and, in spite of strict orders to disinfect everything, probably hid a part of their booty, which, without doubt, contained the germs of the infection. When the disease first showed itself it was rather neglected, and looked upon merely as a variety of typhus fever, and it was not until the mortality began to assume alarming dimensions that the local authorities began to feel it to be their duty to do something toward arresting its further progress. Accordingly a strict quarantine was enforced, but the inhabitants of Astrakhan, seized with a panic, had begun to fly in different directions, scattering on their way germs of the disease which advanced to the north over the provinces of Samara and Saratoff and reached Zaritsyn. This last-named place ought especially to have been protected, being a very important trading town on the Volga, connected by rail with almost the whole of Russia, and through it with the rest of Europe. Having once passed that place, the plague went on spreading till it reached Nijnii-novgorod, which is but a few hours distant from Moscow, the centre of Russia."

"It is a curious fact that some of the Russian papers, among others the *Vratchebnyya Vedomosti*, (Medical News,) persistently deny the existence of the disease, and simply treat it as an outbreak of malignant typhus, while the *St. Petersburger Wochenschrift* and other papers openly speak of it as the plague. The number for Dec. 28, (Jan. 9,) of the *Vratchebnyya Vedomosti* contains telegrams from the Governors of the infected provinces, (Astrakan and Saratoff,) to the Minister of the Interior, which report the present state of affairs as most hopeful. The malady has decreased and there are very few new patients. A most energetic quarantine is enforced. The infected towns and villages are divided into districts, which are not allowed to communicate with each other, &c. In some places it is stated that only 5 to 10 persons have died within a week. The symptoms are described as being a headache accompanied by fever and swelling of the glands."

The *Wiener Medicinische Wochenschrift*, No. 3, draws a most terrible picture of the present state of things in Russia. Whatever the disease may be, whether merely exanthematic typhoid fever, or a *febris recurrens*, or really the plague, it is certain it would never have assumed those terrible dimensions if the Government had not treated it at first with unpardonable neglect. It is almost too late now to attempt to stop it, especially as the Russian nation itself has very vague ideas regarding sanitary arrangements, and the misery caused by the last bad famine has greatly undermined the forces of the population, rendering it unfit to resist the infection. Another very important thing is a want of experienced medical men in Russia. About one-third of the Russian doctors died either during the war or from typhoid fever which followed it, and a large number of young students have been summoned from hospitals and medical schools to take their places. The *Wiener Medicinische Wochenschrift* insists on the importance, in the interest of the whole of Europe, of providing Russia with doctors and helping her to keep down and restrain her powerful enemy. Both Dr. Zoleikaw and Prof. Bothlin have declared the disease to be really the plague in its worst form. They have drawn this conclusion from the extraordinary mortality (90 per cent.,) the rapid spreading of the disease, and the very few cases of recovery, if any, which have come under their notice. The *St. Petersburger Medicinische Wochenschrift* of Dec. 30, (Jan. 11,) merely gives a short notice of the disease, stating that although the Government persists in calling it epidemic it can no longer be doubted from the tenor of its communication to the official papers that it is the plague.

VIENNA, Jan. 25.—In the lower house today, Prince Auersperg said that, according to the Government's advices, there prevailed in six villages on the Volga River, and on islands in the river, an epidemic, which was generally considered to be the plague, though not officially described as such. The Russian Government, by its precautions, had succeeded in confining the disease to certain limits. The reported outbreak of the disease at Zaritsyn was unfounded, and the statement that it had appeared at Nijni-Novgorod was also said to be incorrect. It had not passed beyond the quarantine cordon which the Russian Government, for greater safety, had established around Zaritsyn. Within the cordon the epidemic was becoming less virulent. Prince Auersperg detailed the Austro-Hungarian precautions, and added that at present extreme measures do not seem justifiable.

ENGLISH BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

DEPRESSION CAUSED BY SEVERE WEATHER—PRICES UNSETTLED — SPECULATION IN AMERICAN RAILWAY STOCKS.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—A very moderate amount of business was transacted in the Mincing-lane markets this week. Navigation on the Continent is partially closed by the severe frost, which must have some effect upon the export demand, besides further depressing the various branches of industry. The prices of imported produce remain unsettled. Sugar is rather lower, especially floating cargoes of Java. Coffee is steady, although irregular in price. The first Dutch sale this year is arranged for Jan. 29, and it will contain a smaller supply than the two previous sales. Rice is quiet, but new Burmah, for Spring shipment, is held for the last rates. Tea is inactive, with rather large public sales. The better classes of Congou are the most depressed. Indian was flat, and the supply has been partly withdrawn. There was more demand for black and white pepper at the current low prices.

The *Economist* says: "Bank bills are quoted at 2⅜ per cent. discount, and trade bills at 3 to 3½ per cent. On the Stock Exchange the week's fluctuations were irregular. Money was abundant. Good investments have risen. The American railway department has been the scene of considerable speculative excitement in response to a rise in New-York. On the other hand, Russian, Turkish, and Egyptian Governments, and British railways have been greatly depressed, the latter in consequence of the damage to traffic, of continued severe weather, and trade depression. Gas property continues in favor. United States 5 per cents have fallen as the rapid progress with the redemption of 6 per cents brings their term nearer to an end."

Business on the Stock Exchange is exceedingly flat, on rumors of further financial difficulties. The same rumors were circulated yesterday. In connection therewith this morning's *Standard*, in its financial article, said: "We are in position to state that the rumor of the absorption of the Metropolitan Bank (limited) by another London establishment is totally unfounded. Such an arrangement, we believe, was under consideration some months ago, but the negotiations fell through."

News from South Africa, published in this afternoon's edition of the *Standard*, just at the close of business, to the effect that Cetywayo, the Zulu King, refuses all the British demands, added to the panic.

The *Times*, in its financial article this morning, says: "Germany sold, and Russia bought £100,000 in silver yesterday at 51 pence an ounce. The market closed rather unsettled. There did not seem to be any more buyers at that price."

Silver is quoted to-day at 50⅞ pence an ounce.

SUBJECTS OF INTEREST ABROAD.

SEVERE WEATHER THROUGHOUT EUROPE—THE WAR IN NATAL—SPAIN DEMANDING REPARATION FROM SAN DOMINGO—FRENCH GENERALS RETIRED.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The weather in Great Britain has been severe throughout the week, and continues so, consequently the applications for relief for the distressed poor have greatly increased. In Paris the street traffic is almost suspended by the snow. Reports from Brittany and other French Provinces represent that heavy snow-falls are interrupting telegraphic and railway communication. The *Times* announces that much of its Eastern news is delayed by interruptions of the wires between Paris and Vienna. A telegram from Fredericks-haven says that four light-ships have abandoned their stations on account of the ice. The Belgian Pilotage Office announces that the navigation of the river Scheldt is dangerous, and the office will only grant pilots if masters of vessels will assume all the responsibility.

A special dispatch to this afternoon's *Standard* from Natal, under date of Jan. 3, by way of Madeira, says: "Cetywayo, the Zulu King, refuses all the British demands. He has assembled 8,000 men on the border. Gen. Chelmsford and staff will leave Cape Town to-day for the front. The British troops will advance during the present week. All the necessary preparations are completed. British reinforcements have arrived." Another special dispatch printed in the same paper, from Maritsberg, Jan. 6, says: "*A Gazette Extraordinary*, published today, announces that the High Commissioner has placed all matters connected with Zulu affairs in the hands of Gen. Chelmsford, but that he gives Cetywayo until Jan. 11 to make full and unconditional submission."

It is stated that Señor Castelar will deliver a course of lectures before the Oxford University next Summer on Spanish literature.

The first volume of Frederick the Great's correspondence, published under the auspices of the Berlin Academy of Sciences, was issued yesterday, Frederick's birthday anniversary.

A dispatch to the *Post* from St. Petersburg says that 40 students are still under arrest at Chorkoff, and the university will remain closed until Feb. 13.

Catholic priests elected to curés in Switzerland are now permitted to make the declaration prohibited under Pope Pius IX., accepting appointments on the conditions prescribed in the law of 1874 on the organization of religion.

MADRID, Jan. 25.—The Government has ordered a man-of-war to be dispatched to Puerto Plata, San Domingo, to demand reparation for the insult offered to the Spanish flag by authorities of San Domingo, in aiding insurgent Generals, who had taken refuge on board a Spanish steamer, and shooting them.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—The *Republique Francaise* states that Gens. Bourbaki, Bataille, Renson, and De Larigne, commanding respectively the Fourteenth, Fifth, Sixteenth, and Twelfth Army Corps, have been placed on the retired list.

THE TROUBLES IN THE EAST.

YAKOOB KHAN'S ADHERENTS DESERTING HIM—THE RUSSIAN AND TURKISH TREATY OF PEACE—AN UNEASY MINISTRY.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—A Calcutta dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says that a dispatch from Jallalabad, dated Jan. 23, states that Yakoob Khan had seized Fort Fizen, belonging to the Bababakakhel Ghilzais, taking the chief's prisoners, in consequence of which the Ghilzais have commenced hostilities against Yakoob Khan. The Kohistanis and Gebhais have also deserted Yakoob Khan.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 25.—The Russian and Turkish Governments have agreed to the clause of the definitive treaty of peace, stipulating that the Russians shall evacuate Turkey within 25 days of the signature of the treaty. Other details as to the wording of the document are still under discussion.

VIENNA, Jan. 25.—In the lower house of the Reichsrath to-day, during the debate on the Berlin treaty, Minister Unger, defending the constitutionality of the conduct of the Ministers, created a sensation by saying they longed for the moment when they could be relieved.

EWING ON POLITICAL PARTIES.

HE THINKS THAT THE NATIONAL PARTY IS GATHERING STRENGTH—THE CURRENCY QUESTION IN THE NEXT PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—In an interview with J. Brisbin Walker, editor of the *Republic*, a greenback journal published here every Sunday, Gen. Ewing, of Ohio, presents his views upon the future of political parties in relation to the currency question. He has no apprehension about the growth of the sentiment against the constitutionality of legal-tender paper money in the Democratic Party. Upon this subject he said: "It would be fatal to the party to attempt to outlaw the greenback. It is entrenched in the affections of the people, and its constitutionality having been settled by the Supreme Court, neither party dare openly assail it. Now that the indirect attempt of the Republican Party to destroy it by the Resumption law has failed, the greenback will live long after you and I are done with politics."

Speaking of the National Party, he said: "It showed great strength in the last election, casting about a million of votes and holding the balance of power in 16 of the Northern States. It has risen out of the tremendous injustice done the people by the finance legislation of the Republican Party. The opinion and purpose it represents are not dying out, but growing wider and deeper. The masses of the Democratic Party everywhere are in hearty accord with the Nationals on their two great ideas—the unlimited coinage of the old silver dollar and the substitution of legal tenders for bank-notes. These masses, Democratic and National, I have no doubt will come together, and I believe it will be done by the National Democracy in 1880 putting those two propositions in our national platform, and nominating a man for President who really stands on that platform. The Whig Party in 1852 was thoroughly identified with the opposition to slavery extension and to the harsh and odious Fugitive Slave law, but its extremely conservative leaders, instead of making a platform to represent the masses, and thus absorbing the third party, adopted the same platform with the Democrats, declaring the slavery question settled. The result was the death of the Whig Party and the rise of the Republican Party on its ruins. The Democracy is too wise, I think, to commit a like blunder in 1880."

Gen. Ewing believes that the Republican candidate for President in 1880 will be either Blaine, John Sherman, or Grant. He doesn't think the Grant movement has much strength. He said he did not want the Democratic nomination for Governor of Ohio, and would rather be a member of Congress than Governor of that State. Senator Thurman having declined to be a candidate, he does not think the nomination will be tendered to any one who does not seek it. Either Garfield, Sherman, or Foster would make a strong candidate on the Republican side, and he thinks one of those gentlemen will be nominated.

RUMORS OF SENATOR CHRISTIANCY'S RESIGNATION.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 25.—Advices from Lansing to-day state it is rumored there and believed by prominent members of the Legislature that Senator Christiancy will surely resign his seat in the United States Senate and accept the mission to Peru, in which contingency there is hardly a doubt of the election of ex-Senator Chandler to fill the vacancy.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT LAKE CAPTAIN.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 25.—P. B. Locke, of the firm of Locke, Austin & Sparks, a well-known lake Captain, died here to-day at the age of 48 years.

WARREN COUNTY FRAUDS.

HEAVY SENTENCES IMPOSED UPON THE CONSPIRATORS.

CHIEF-JUSTICE BEASLEY'S SHARP REBUKE TO THE CRIMINALS—SENTENCES IMPOSED VARYING FROM SIX MONTHS TO FOUR YEARS OF IMPRISONMENT—THE CORRUPT OFFICERS SENT TO STATE PRISON.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Jan. 25.—It was very soon after daybreak this morning when sleighs from the country commenced arriving in this town, and by 9 o'clock they had gathered in such numbers that not only were the stables of the hotels completely filled with the teams, but every private stable was also appropriated, and then the later arrivals were compelled to remain out in the streets. It early became apparent that the Court-house could not hold an eighth of the number of persons who had come long distances to hear the sentences to be passed upon the 10 convicted officers found guilty of conspiracy and forgery in their treatment of the county funds. Many were relatives, friends, and neighbors of the prisoners. By 9 o'clock the Sheriff shut the doors of the Court-house, as every inch of standing-room was occupied, and after that time only those entitled to the privilege were admitted. Outside the building a crowd of several hundred persons assembled and waited patiently for the news, which friends in the court-room had agreed to transmit to them from the windows.

The train bringing Chief-Justice Beasley from Trenton was delayed, and it was not until 11:30 A. M. that the Judge took his seat. He at once ordered Mattison, Strader, and Silker, the three prisoners in the jail, to be brought up, and they were placed in the jury-box with six of the others who had been out on bail, while Cummins, the ex-Collector, occupied a seat among the lawyers. Prosecutor Harris then moved for sentence upon the 10, when Counselor Shipman made a motion for a new trial for McDermott, the convicted officer of Phillipsburg, on the grounds that certain testimony in his previous trial was illegal, and that new evidence had been secured in his favor. The Chief-Justice refused to grant the motion, saying that the objections were purely technical. Counselors Shipman and Robeson then presented voluminous affidavits on behalf of the convicted men, as well as petitions for a light sentence upon laywer Givens and ex-Collector Teel, and made earnest appeals for mercy in behalf of all the prisoners. The Chief-Justice took the papers, and withdrew into a private room with Lay Judges Kern and Bualing for consultation. They were absent half an hour, and the time was one of feverish expectation for the prisoners, their friends, and, indeed, for all present. It had been rumored that the Lay Judges were somewhat in favor of keeping the sentences down to as light a point as possible, and that perhaps two or three of the prisoners would escape with a heavy fine, but those who knew the Chief-Justice prophesied that even with the intervention, or at the request of, the Lay Judges, he would stand out for severe punishment, and all that could be accomplished would be the reduction of the time of imprisonment in the State Prison. When, therefore, the Judges again took their seats, silence prevailed, and the murmurings of the crowd without the building alone broke the stillness.

The first prisoner sentenced was Cummins, and the old man rose up from his seat when his name was called, and stood facing the Chief-Justice. His eyes were red with weeping, his head bent forward on his breast, and his whole appearance was most pitiable. Addressing him, the Chief-Justice reviewed his crimes, and there was a plainly-perceptible tremor in his voice as he said in the course of his remarks the Chief-Justice said: "You have been convicted, after a long and careful investigation, on two indictments for conspiracy. The series of crimes which you and your associates have perpetrated stands unequaled in this State, and, I may say, in all the States of this country. Such occurrences as these have taken place at times in the crowded cities, where men, tired on by the hot haste of speculation, are placed in office, but they have not done so, and they have learned a stern lesson which I hope will do them good. It will teach the tax-payers that it will not do to allow one set of knaves to propose another set of knaves for office. You and your associates made a crime your business. You met secretly, laid your plans to defraud the county, and in looking over the case I cannot find, as I wish I could, any mitigating circumstances. The judgment of this Court is that you, Simeon Cummins, are sentenced to hard labor in the State Prison for two years upon the first indictment, upon which you have been found guilty, and stand committed until such time as you pay, and upon the second indictment a like sentence of two years, but both sentences shall commence at the same time, so that your term of imprisonment shall be two years in all."

The next man sentenced was Edwin E. Bulgin, the go-between of Cummins and the conspirators, to whom the Chief-Justice said that his case differed from the others, inasmuch as he was not an officer, and, therefore, the two counts of conspiracy proved against him, the sentence would be 18 months in the State Prison.

Edmund Teel, the ex-Collector, found guilty of forgery and conspiracy, was next directed to stand up, which he did in a feeble manner, while Rev. Mr. Townsend, Pastor of the Presbyterian church at Phillipsburg, of which Teel was an elder, stood beside him to catch him, if, as was expected, he should fall. To Teel the Chief-Justice was equally stern as to the others, and, after directing him to take to himself the same words of condemnation which he had addressed to Cummins, sentenced him to two years in the State Prison for the forgery and one for the conspiracy, both sentences to begin at the same time. Teel bore the sentence unflinchingly, but at its close leaned on the back of Counselor Townsend and whispered a few words in his ear. The frames of both men shook with suppressed emotion as they thus stood together, and then Teel took his seat, while the Judge proceeded with the others.

John S. Strader, the ex-Director of the board, found guilty on one charge of forgery and three of conspiracy, next was sentenced to two years in the State Prison for the first offense and a like term for each of the other three, but all to commence at the same time.

Dr. Mattison, the ex-clerk of the board, under four convictions of forgery, was next sentenced, and received four years in the State Prison for each offense, but all to commence at the same time.

Dr. H. M. Cox, member of the Finance Committee and a physician in excellent practice, was sentenced to 18 months in State Prison for each of the three charges of conspiracy proved against him, but all to commence at the same time.

John N. Givens, the attorney to the Board of Freeholders, came next, and to him the Chief-Justice again spoke severely. He said: "This is the first time since I have been on the bench that I have been called upon to pronounce sentence upon a member of the Bar convicted of crime, and the duty is a most painful one. You have had a fair and impartial trial, and the proof against you is clear. It is my duty to give notice to you that on the first day of the next term of the Supreme Court I shall move to have your name stricken from the rolls of practicing counselors, as you are no longer worthy to remain in the ranks of an honorable profession. The sentence of the court is that you be confined at hard labor in the State Prison for 18 months on each of the two counts of conspiracy proved against you, both sentences to commence at the same time." This sentence was almost entirely unexpected by Givens, whose friends had presented to the court a petition for a light sentence, signed by nearly every member of the Bar of the county, and it was thought that he would escape with a heavy fine. In this hope a brother of Givens was present to carry proposed to the court the sentenced man bit his lip until the blood came when he heard the judgment of the court, and more pity was felt for him, perhaps, than for any of the others, as he had been a leading citizen of Belvidere.

Jesse King, the ex-member of the Finance Committee, who pleaded *nox vult* to the charge of conspiring with Teel and others to defraud the county out of $25,000, was sentenced to the State Prison for one year, and he received unconcernedly to the bench as he received his sentence. He is a man of large frame, with a flowing black beard, and he seemed to take his sentence as quietly as if it were only a few days of confinement in the County Jail.

John B. Silker, the contractor to the board, who had been convicted on two charges of conspiracy, was the last of the county co-partners sentenced, and completed the nine as the convicted. As he was not an office-holder, the Chief-Justice was more lenient with him than with the others, and he escaped with a fine of $500 and imprisonment in the County Jail for six months.

Charles McDermott, the Phillipsburg officer, who was the only person convicted during the trials of the present week, was next sentenced. For the two charges of conspiring upon which he was found guilty, he was sent to the State Prison for one year, and then the court adjourned for three weeks, as the Chief-Justice was compelled to attend the Mercer courts in the meantime. Slowly, and as if loth to relinquish spot while the prisoners were there, the crowd was driven out of the court-room, while the Sheriff and his constables closed around the sentenced men and, when the way was clear, conducted them down to the cells beneath the court-room. Friends crowded up to them before they were taken away and talked to say a few words to cheer them. The prisoners will remain in the County Jail a few days, and then will be taken to the State Prison at Trenton. Each of them will have to pay the heavy costs incurred on their trials before they can leave the State Prison, and to the families of most of them the expense will be more than they can afford or perhaps obtain. The sentences are generally concurred in here, although there are many who think lighter punishments in some of the cases would have been sufficient. Several indicted men yet remain to be tried.

CONGRESSIONAL BILLS AND PLANS.

TWO REPORTS TO BE MADE REGARDING THE INDIAN TRANSFER—AN OMISSION IN THE PENSION ARREARS BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The joint committee to which was referred the question of transferring the Indian Bureau to the care of the War Department had a formal vote on that proposition to-day, resulting in a tie. All the Democratic members of the committee voted for, and all the Republicans against, the transfer. It was decided that two reports, representing the views of both sides, should be presented to Congress. This action practically settles the transfer question during the present session of Congress, as it is not probable that the reports will be called up for consideration in either branch.

The Pension Arrears bill having been approved to-day by the President, it is safe to predict that no proposition to reduce the revenue will be passed this session. The bill approved to-day makes no provision for the payment of claims which may be awarded under it, and until a specific appropriation is made by Congress such claims cannot be paid. An effort will doubtless be made in the House by the friends of the bill to correct this omission.

The House Committee on Reform in the Civil Service this morning authorized Judge Durham to report to the House for passage, without amendment, his bill deciding the compensation of District Attorneys. The bill gives a fixed salary in lieu of all fees and allowances, except mileage at 5 cents a mile when compelled to leave their place of abode. The salaries fixed are: For Maine, New-Hampshire, and Vermont, $2,000 each; Massachusetts, $5,000, with two assistants at $2,000 each; Rhode Island, $2,500; New-York, Eastern District, $3,000, with one assistant at $1,500; Northern District, $5,000, with two assistants at $1,500 each; Southern District, $10,000, with three assistants at $3,000 each, and three at $1,500 each; New-Jersey, $3,000, with one assistant at $1,200; Pennsylvania, Eastern District, $5,000, with one assistant at $2,000; Western District, $4,000, with one assistant at $2,500; Maryland, $5,000, with one assistant at $1,500; District of Columbia, $5,000.

A special meeting of the Senate Finance Committee was called for this afternoon, with a view to taking action on the House bill amendatory of the Internal Revenue laws. The committee decided to report against a reduction of the tax on cigars.

RENO'S CONDUCT DEFENDED.

CAPT. MOYLAN THINKS THAT RENO DID THE BEST HE COULD—NO INDICATIONS OF COWARDICE ON HIS PART.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—Capt. Moylan, who is one of the most entertaining of the witnesses thus far examined in the Reno case, was again on the stand to-day. He was asked whether the command of Reno could have been so formed when the attack was first made as to protect itself. He did not think it could have been so disposed as to hold the position or protect itself under the circumstances. The object of getting out of the timber was, in his opinion, to save the command. The witness believed that in view of the uncertainty regarding support the retreat was less injurious than it would have been to remain in the timber, for he did not believe the command could have remained there 30 minutes longer without losing many more men than it did in the course pursued; he also thought that if the Indians had followed up the troops and closed in upon them on the hill the command could not have held out against them until relief came, for its ammunition would have given out; he did not know how many men were killed at the river crossing, and did not think the crossing was covered by an organized body of men to protect the rest in getting over. It was about an hour after Reno got into position on the hill that the witness heard firing in the direction of what afterward proved to be Custer's battlefield. The firing was faint, and Capt. McDougall, whose attention was called to it, said he supposed it was Custer fighting at the end of the village, down the bottoms. As to Reno's conduct in the bottom, the witness said at times Major Reno rode at the head of the column; at other times at the centre, and again at the rear. In all the orders which he gave to witness, he manifested as much self-possession as any man would under the circumstances, and he saw nothing in Major Reno's conduct indicative of cowardice. In his opinion, had the command remained in the timber it would have been annihilated.

NOTES FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1879.

The President has recognized Peter Kartchevski as Consul-General of Russia at New-York.

The third installment of the Mexican indemnity will be paid on Jan. 31, the day it is due. This will make $900,000 received on account of awards to American citizens. The question submitted to the State Department concerning the Weil and La Abra awards is still under consideration. They involve $1,500,000. The Mexican Government has submitted a large mass of documents to show that the awards in these cases were procured by fraud.

The latest dispatch received by the Department of State from the United States Consul at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, is dated Jan. 17, in which the Consul says that the Government authorities had a man-of-war at Puerto Cabello with which and the fort they were bombarding the revolutionists in that city. The State Department learns from unofficial sources that the Venezuelan Government are striving to reinstate ex-President Blanco in power, are gaining strength throughout the country.

The recent letter of Secretary Sherman, addressed to the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, is as follows: "It is reported in the *Congressional Record* of the 10th inst. that there has been referred to your committee a petition of A. T. Stewart & Co., of New-York, remonstrating against action of this department in what are commonly known as the kid-glove cases, and asking for an investigation by Congress. I have the honor to convey to this request, made by these gentlemen, and hope that the investigation will be made at as early a day as possible, as similar cases are now pending." The committee having considered the above request, decided that it would not have time to investigate the subject at this session.

STILL SEARCHING FOR CHEYENNES.

FORT ROBINSON, Neb., Jan. 25.—Private Sprowl, ambulance driver, started to drive to the old jeamp, one mile distant, this afternoon, and to-night he was found lying in the road with his skull fractured. It is not known whether the wound was caused by a gun-shot or by falling from the ambulance. His condition is critical, and the wound cannot be examined to-night. On Wednesday night a trumpeter arrived from the old camp and reported that he had been fired at by a party concealed in a ravine. It is believed they were either Indians or bad white men in the bluffs. Companies A, B, D, F, I, and M of the Fifth Cavalry, under Capt. Ferris, arrived here to-day, and will leave here in the morning for the Sand Hills, where Little Wolf and a band of 200 Cheyennes are reported to be. Companies A, F, E, and I, of the Third Cavalry, will leave here for their respective stations early next week, thus leaving only two companies at this post.

DOUBTING THE NEWS FROM SITTING BULL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The only information received at the War Department in regard to Sitting Bull is from rumors, who represent that his camp is four miles long and his people composed of many different tribes. The department, being disposed to doubt the reports, has taken measures to procure accurate information on the subject.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

AN ENGINEER ASLEEP.

TWO FREIGHT TRAINS IN COLLISION ON THE PENNSYLVANIA ROAD — A FIREMAN KILLED AND SUPERINTENDENT WRIGHT'S SON FATALLY INJURED.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 25.—A fatal collision took place at 6:30 this morning, on the New-York Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Tullytown, Penn., six miles from this city. The cause of the collision is unknown, although it is alleged that the engineer of the colliding train, Frank Farrell, was asleep at the time. This, however, he denies. Extra freight train No. 618 had arrived at Tullytown Station at 6:20 A. M., and was taking water when through freight train No. 623 ran into it. The rear car of the standing train was broken into splinters, and the locomotive and three cars of the other train were also demolished. Farrell, the engineer, jumped from the locomotive, at the same time calling to the fireman, David James, to jump also. He escaped without injury, but James in jumping fell beneath the wheels and had his left leg and chest crushed and both arms cut off. He died, after suffering intense agony, at 9:30 o'clock. The conductor of the train, Byron Wright, a son of the Superintendent of that section of the road, who lives at Tullytown, seeing that a collision must take place, ran to the brake between the third and fourth cars, and was applying it when the collision occurred. He was crushed between the cars, his right leg was broken above the knee, and he was thrown into a field a distance of about 25 feet. His leg was amputated, and he died in less than an hour. Trains were delayed for a long time, and the débris was not cleared from the west-bound track until nearly 10 o'clock. Coroner Groomes, of Bristol, was summoned, and will hold an inquest upon the body of James, who lived in Philadelphia and leaves a wife and two children.

A RELIGIOUS CONTROVERSY.

EXCITEMENT CAUSED BY A LECTURE BY BISHOP KEANE.

PETERSBURG, Va., Jan. 25.—A recent lecture by Bishop Keane, of the Diocese of Richmond, delivered in this city, has given rise to much feeling between the Catholics and Protestants of the community. The Bishop's subject was, "The Church and Human Nature," and the address was delivered before an audience composed in large measure of Protestants, including a number of the leading clergymen of the several denominations. It is claimed by some that the principles and motives of the Reformation were traduced and the Reformers themselves misrepresented, and Dr. Witherspoon, of the Presbyterian Church, characterized the address as a "clever sell on the community." This drew forth a card from Bishop Keane, intended to vindicate himself from what he terms an unjust aspersion, and in which he advances the Protestant, even, as honestly avowing that he meant to give no offense, and that he only gave unquestionable deductions drawn from unquestionable historical facts. Dr. McDonald, of the Baptist Church, had already been heard from in a quasi reply to the Bishop, and to-morrow Dr. Witherspoon, of the Presbyterian, and Mr. Garland, of the Methodist, Church, will deliver special sermons presenting the Protestant view on important doctrines as opposed to the Catholic faith. On Tuesday the Catholic priest is to lecture on "How He Tried to Become a Protestant and Could Not." There is much feeling in religious circles, but it has not displayed bitterness as yet.

J. D. WALKER SENATOR FROM ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 25.—A joint convention of the Legislature to-day elected J. D. Walker United States Senator by a vote of 68 against 47 for Robert W. Johnson, his chief competitor, and 5 scattering. Pending the ballot, Representative Davidson stated that, before voting, he demanded the promised explanation from Representative Halifield, of Clay County. Mr. Halifield had a statement prepared, which he read, to the effect that he had been offered $500 to vote for Mr. Johnson. Representative Barnett said he felt authorized to say that the statement was false. Mr. Mitchell demanded the name of the person who offered the bribe. Representative Fishback moved a dissolution of the convention and an investigation by the Senate, Duffie, of Jefferson, decided that the motion could not be entertained. Representative Furbush, colored, proposed that the members should scatter their ballots so as to prevent temporarily an election, and a roll-call proceeded and resulted as above stated. Mr. Halifield's statement had apparently no effect on the actual ballot, save that Representative Washburne asked leave to abstain from voting, which was granted. No reflections were cast upon Mr. Johnson personally.

THE WRECKS ON THE JERSEY COAST.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Jan. 25.—The heavy surf on our coast for the last few days has been disastrous to the hopes of the wreckers who were at work on the stranded vessels which came ashore during the last storm. The bark, Italia, at Deal Beach, has been stripped of everything that could be carried away, and now lies a complete wreck, the waves dashing over her all the time. The British schooner, Cuba, which went ashore below Barnegat Light the same night as the Italia, has got away from the wreckers and moved some distance: all hopes of saving the vessel have been given up, and the wreckers have stripped her of everything above deck, and are waiting for favorable weather, hoping to get at the cargo of her sound to small books, and land it on the beach. The ice inside Sandy Hook and the Horse-shoe has been very heavy. All communication with the New-Jersey Southern Railroad has been cut off for several days, but to-day, as the weather being warmer and a southern breeze blowing, much ice has floated off from the Horse-shoe, and gone out to sea.

A FEUD BETWEEN WHITES AND BLACKS.

MERIDIAN, Miss., Jan. 25.—A fatal shooting affray occurred yesterday in Wayne County, Miss. A misunderstanding about the possession of some land had arisen between three negroes—brothers—Riley, Thomas, and Denis Alexander, and three white men, also brothers, Presley, Thomas, and Walter Gamblin. Both parties were prepared with weapons. Yesterday the negroes lay in wait for the Gamblins, near Mud Creek, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and fired upon them, wounding Presley Gamblin and fatally injuring Thomas Gamblin, who has since died. The Gamblins returned the fire, killing Riley and Thomas Alexander on the spot, while Denis escaped. Sheriff Cole, being telegraphed for, went to the scene last evening.

BREAKING UP ILLICIT DISTILLING.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day received the following telegrams from Raleigh, N. C., from Collector F. J. Young: "Revenue Agent Kellogg and Deputy Collector Farrell just returned from Chatham. Captured Shaffner's illicit distillery. Thirteen beer stands, 1,000 gallons beer, 20 gallons singlings, &c., destroyed. Still saved."

The following dispatch was received from Revenue Agent G. W. Atkinson, at Lynchburg, Va.: "Deputy Collector Austin has returned from a raid along the Virginia and West Virginia line. He captured five distilleries, and made several arrests. The West Virginia party owns the distilleries when the two parties separated. In McDowell County, West Va., our officers were fired into from the brush, and two of them narrowly escaped."

THE NEWFOUNDLAND GOVERNMENT.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Jan. 25.—The following changes are to take place in the personnel of the Newfoundland Government as a result of the late election: Mr. Warren, defeated in Banaroste, takes a seat in the Council and becomes Financial Secretary; I. O. Fraser receives the portfolio of Public Works; Michael Knight will be Chief Clerk in the Department of Public Works; Alexander McNeally will be Speaker of the new House, while the ex-Speaker takes a seat on the Executive Committee. Messrs. Charles R. Ayre and Edwin Duder are to be appointed Legislative Councilors. Hon. J. J. Rogerson remains at the head of the Treasury Department. The House will meet on the 6th of February.

POISONED HER HUSBAND.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 25.—A special dispatch says Jennie Manuel, colored woman, of Terre Haute, Ind., was arrested yesterday, proof having been obtained that her husband, Ishmael Manuel, a teacher in the colored school, who died two weeks ago, came to his death by poison administered by Jennie. It is charged that she gave him morphine in a cup of coffee. Her intimacy with a negro barber of Charleston, Ill., led to the crime.

BREAKING JAIL IN FLORIDA.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 25.—Wright and Johns, two of the convicted members of the Brevard County Canvassing Board, made their escape to-night from the County Jail at this place, where they were temporarily confined.

SUTRO TUNNEL PLANS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25.—Adolph Sutro says there is no truth in the report that an offer has been made to allow the Comstock mines to complete the sub-drain now being made in the tunnel, and take their pay for the work out of the royalty to become due to the Tunnel Company when they begin raising ore. He also states that the purported interview published in an Eastern paper about continuing the tunnel through Mount Davidson, in search of gold-bearing quartz, is entirely erroneous. No such interview was ever held. He says he does not intend to allow the mines to use the tunnel for drainage until all the leading Comstock companies come to a fair understanding with him.

SOUTHERN ELECTION METHODS.

THE GENERAL USE OF TISSUE TICKETS IN SOUTH CAROLINA—LOUISIANA DEMOCRATS ONLY WISHED TO PRESERVE ORDER.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 25.—The Teller committee to-day took additional Republican testimony, showing the voting of tissue tickets wrapped up in large tickets at various precincts in Richland County.

Gen. Johnson Hagood, State Controller-General, described the meetings held at Sumter on Oct. 12, testifying that both races were excited, and that the whites expected to be attacked by the negroes. The Republican and Democratic meetings were held separately, and neither interfered with the other. The blocking of the street by the colored people threatened to lead to trouble at one time, and the alarm bell was rung; but order was restored with little difficulty, and no further disturbance took place.

White and colored Democrats from Sumter County next testified. They asserted that there were from 1,500 to 2,000 colored Democrats in the county, and hundreds of them were seen to vote the Democratic ticket. Two of the witnesses testified to being cursed, jeered at, and threatened by the colored Republicans because they were Democrats, one of them being, on that account, obliged to leave his church. W. J. Whipper, a colored Republican, described the turbulent conduct of the Democrats, and the demand for a division of time in Hampton County.

Three Republicans from Colleton County testified to intimidation and the use of tissue ballots in that county. In one large ticket there were 59 tissues. This testimony was flatly contradicted by the Democratic County Chairman, who swore to the thoroughness and peacefulness of the Democratic canvass, which with the accession of prominent Republicans after the Republican nominations were made, gave the Democrats the county by a decisive majority.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 25.—The taking of testimony for the Teller committee before Commissioner Lane was continued to-day. J. P. Haitman, U. F. Brassels, G. Moses, William M. Levy, and others of Natchitoches, testified, having been called by the Democrats. They generally contradict the statements made by the Republican witnesses as to intimidation, showing that they apprehended violence threatened by the negroes, and that their action was for the purpose of preserving peace. Many negroes voted the Democratic ticket.

THE SUGAR TRADE DISTURBED.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 25.—

ling the 20 per cent. salary reduction was settled. He did not explain, however, why he had voted no so often before the salary matter was before the board at all. The rest of the board have steadily voted to retire the worn-out men, but under the law the President's negative makes the law practically a nullity. There are now in the City between 275 and 300 Police posts vacant because the old veterans of the force are unable to walk around their beats. These vacancies cannot be filled until the old men are retired, for the law limits the number of patrolmen to 2,260. Commissioner Smith's negative to the motion causes the City to pay $1,200 a year to a large number of worthless men, one-half more than if they were retired with pensions, and posts are now left vacant that could otherwise be filled with first-class material. The President's excuse is not considered satisfactory by his fellow-members of the board, and unpleasant feelings naturally follow.

Still another cause of trouble in the Police Board is its action in placing Commissioner Erhardt on the Street-cleaning Committee on Friday evening, and his refusal to serve. It is stated that when his appointment was made known to the Commissioner he promptly accepted it, it having been his first appointment on that committee in over three years. For several months Mr. Erhardt has never voted for the payment of any bill of the Street-cleaning Committee, although voting to pass the payrolls of the men employed, and it is reported, it is said, that a position on the committee was never before given him. Be that as it may, Commissioner Erhardt accepted the appointment on Friday last, and immediately offered a resolution in substance as follows:

Resolved, That any member of the Street-cleaning Committee may, with good cause, suspend any employe of the Street-cleaning Department for inefficiency or dishonesty, the same to be reported at the next meeting of the board, with his evidence, for their action.

Commissioner Wheeler was absent. Commissioners Smith and Nichols promptly voted against the resolution, which was, therefore, lost, and then Mr. Erhardt declined to serve upon the committee.

The board is also said to be considerably exercised over another resolution which Commissioner Erhardt has been offering nearly every meeting for months past, and which has been voted down every time. It provides that each mover of a resolution shall have his name attached to it, the object being to make the mover responsible in case any legal trouble should arise because of its passage, and also to have the record of each member of the board correct on the minutes.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—1 A. M.—Severe gales prevail on the Middle and East Atlantic coasts, with colder, generally clear weather, except light snow in Northern New-England. Generally clear weather has prevailed in the Southern States, with slight changes in temperature and barometer, and light, variable winds. The barometer has risen rapidly in the lake region, with lower temperature, brisk and high northerly winds, and generally clear weather, except light snow near Lake Ontario. The winds have shifted to easterly and southerly in the North-west, with falling barometer, partly cloudy weather, and slight fall in temperature. An area of decidedly low barometer is central near Halifax, and that of highest barometer is central near Lake Huron. Light rains have prevailed on the Pacific coast from San Diego to Portland. The Lower Mississippi has risen slightly; the Tennessee and Cumberland have fallen.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England, lower temperature, clear or partly cloudy weather, except in the northern portions, light snow, rising barometer, northerly to north-westerly winds, shifting to easterly and southeasterly during Sunday night.

For the Middle States, rising barometer, clear or partly cloudy weather, slight fall, followed by slowly rising temperature, and northerly winds, shifting to easterly and south-easterly by Sunday night.

For the South Atlantic States, cooler, partly cloudy weather, north-east to south-east winds, stationary or slowly rising barometer.

For the Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, easterly to southerly winds, and partly cloudy weather, followed during the day by rain, lower temperature, rising temperature, and possibly local rains west of the lower Mississippi.

For the lake region, partly cloudy weather, and, in the northern portions, light snow, with winds shifting to easterly and southerly, falling barometer, and by Sunday night, slight rise in temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, warmer south-east to south-west winds, falling barometer and partly cloudy weather, with light snow in Minnesota.

For the North and Central Pacific coast regions, generally cloudy weather and light rains.

For the South Pacific coast regions light rains in the northern portion and partly cloudy weather.

The Mississippi will rise at stations below St. Louis.

Cautionary off-shore signals continue at Smithville, Wilmington, Macon, Cape Lookout, Cape Hatteras, Kitty Hawk, Cape Henry, Norfolk, Baltimore, Lewes, Cape May, Atlantic City, Barnegat, Sandy Hook, New-York, New-Haven, New-London, Newport, Wood's Hole, Boston and Section No. 8, Portland and Section No. 7, and Eastport.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1878.	1879.		1878.	1879.
3 A. M.	31°	31°	3:30 P. M.	46°	40°
6 A. M.	30°	30°	6 P. M.	45°	35°
9 A. M.	32°	34°	9 P. M.	42°	36°
12 M.	37°	40°	12 P. M.	39°	37°

Average temperature yesterday..... 36°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year..... 37½°

	1878.	1879.
Weekly average.....	35 4-7	38

THE MUTUAL LIFE'S NEW PLAN.

A CONDEMNATORY LETTER TO THE NEW-ENGLAND POLICY-HOLDERS.

The following letter, condemning the new plan of rebates adopted by the Mutual Life Insurance Company, has been addressed to the New-England policy-holders:

GENTLEMEN: At a meeting of the Trustees, held on the 15th inst., Hon. Alexander H. Rice was appointed Chairman of a committee consisting of Messrs. S. D. Babcock, William E. Dodge, George S. Coe, Martin Bates, William A. Haines, and Frederick H. Cossitt, to consider the objections of the protesting policy-holders to the recently adopted practice of the company in giving 30 per cent. rebate to new policy-holders, in addition to the agents' commissions and other expenses before paid, the committee to report to the full board at their meeting in February. There can be no doubt that all fair-minded men, after giving the subject careful consideration, will decide that the new method for soliciting business is wrong, and will work great injury to the interests of all old policy-holders, and to life insurance in general. Three of the most prominent actuaries in the United States have recently given this opinion. We think an increase in the membership of your company desirable on the conditions named, and under all the circumstances we do not, think an increase desirable under any conditions. Your company is already far larger than is necessary to secure a uniform mortality experience, and any augmentation would be likely to make too it unwieldly for proper management by your Trustees. Even if your membership should diminish somewhat, the assets will probably soon exceed $100,000,000." All the Attorney-Generals of the New-England States, also Prof. Irving P. Haynes, of Boston, ex-Secretary Benjamin H. Bristow, formerly Solicitor-General of the United States, Hon. B. F. Thurston, and other eminent lawyers, have given their opinion that the plan is illegal, and that the policies now being issued are contracts void in law.

In the light of these facts, Gov. Rice, as Chairman of the committee, is called upon to decide a question of vast importance to the New-England policy-holders, whose especial interests he was elected as Trustee to represent. The company has arrived at an important crisis in its history, and it is eminently proper that at this time policy-holders should give an emphatic and unequivocal expression of their views. Three meetings, composed of the most prominent and largest policy-holders of Rhode Island, were recently held in Providence. At two of these Hon. George H. Andrews, one of the New-York Trustees, and Judge Fullerton, of Brooklyn, the special counsel of the company, were present, and spoke at length in explanation and defense of the rebate device and in laudation of the management. The whole matter was discussed by friends and opponents in all its bearings, and the result at the third meeting was an almost unanimous condemnation of the scheme. As representative men, Gov. Rice has the facts clearly laid before him, and understands the true sentiment of the New-England policy-holders, he will respect their views, and make such recommendation to the board as will justify the confidence we all have in his sound judgment and sincerity. Very respectfully, JAMES B. MYER.

BOSTON, Jan. 24, 1879.

BERDAN'S SHARP-SHOOTERS IN RUSSIA.

During the late war between Russia and Turkey a corps of sharp-shooters was organized from the old corps of "Berdan's Sharp-shooters," which performed such valuable service during the civil war in this country. Letters received yesterday by friends of the corps state that during the passage of the Balkans Jack Katch, of Galveston, Texas, was invested with the cross of St. Stanislaus by Gen. Skobeloff. Other members of the corps received decorations for their bravery, among them being William Dwyer, of Boston, and John and William Taylor, late of the Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers. Detective Charles Hagan, of the First Precinct, has received information that the corps will leave Russia for home next July.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.—Mrs. Elizabeth Hancock, the mother of Major-Gen. Hancock, died at Norristown yesterday, aged 78 years.

THE OUTLOOK AT ALBANY.

WORK BEFORE THE COMMITTEES.

THE COMMITTEE ON CITIES WITH PLENTY OF MATTER—ECONOMY TO BE SOUGHT UNDER SOME DIFFICULTIES — ADVOCATES AND OPPONENTS OF PROPOSED INSURANCE LEGISLATION.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—The index of bills introduced thus far in the session of the Legislature indicates that the two houses are to have the usual abundance of matter for consideration. The Committee on Affairs of Cities is intrusted with a batch which will keep it busy for a week, and in addition to measures affecting assessments, the legal liability of the Mayor, the accommodations for passengers in street-cars, and a variety of other subjects, it is likely to find that another important duty will rest upon it. This is the oft-imposed one of curtailing the expenditures for salaries in the City of New-York. There has been some talk about this matter, and at present these resolutions, offered respectively by Mr. Brooks, Mr. Varnum, and Mr. Hayes, lie on the table, where they were thrown down because they could not be placed together, and there was no disposition to agree on either one.

The pioneer of the economists was Mr. Brooks, who singled out the Court of General Sessions as the most vulnerable object that met his glance in looking over the field. Mr. Varnum desired to embrace the entire judiciary in his resolution, and Mr. Hayes spread his resolution over the entire City Government. At least he affected to do so, and it may be that he really intended to make his resolution comprehensive. But when the subject is brought up again there will probably be some one ready to show that he fails to attack the employes of the City who receive the smaller salaries, which should bear their share of curtailment with the rest. As his resolution now reads it seems that in omitting to touch the salaries of $1,200 and less, salaries aggregating about $4,000,000 will remain as they are, while other salaries, that escape attack by the peculiar phraseology of the resolution, will aggregate about $1,500,000 more, leaving only half the entire amount paid out available for modification.

The Cities Committee has not as yet touched a bill. It should have met on Thursday, but a dispute arose about the appointment of the clerk to the committee, who was distasteful to Mr. Hayes, and the Assembly has been agitated by the report that the Chairman would resign his place at the head of the committee unless a different clerk were appointed. Speaker Alvord considered Mr. Farrel, whom he had selected, as a proper man for the place, and he has probably kept matters quiet by good-naturedly refusing to remove him, for Mr. Hayes has become resigned instead of resigning, and the committee will hold its first meeting on Tuesday.

There are indications that when the committee does meet it will be more anxious to get possession of the salaries resolution than it has been hitherto. The reason for this desire, as expressed by the Chairman, is not distinctly understood. The House has got the impression that the committee will make haste slowly in reaching a conclusion, and there is danger that, if unreasonable delay occurs, there may be a mumble in the new Assembly Chamber. There is a large body of Republicans disposed to favor economical measures, and they will have the support of all the Democrats except the Tammany representatives from New-York. On the side of the economists there are several men who are effective speakers. Mr. Skinner, who keeps the word "retrench" constantly in mind, has a jealous eye upon useless clerkships, and sinecures of all sorts, and he does not hesitate to strike at attempts to appoint new placemen. Mr. Sloan, Mr. Hepburn, Mr. Varnum, Mr. Fish, and Mr. Baker, of Monroe, have also outspoken, supporting each other effectively on all motions looking toward reduction of expenses. Mr. Strahan and Mr. Hayes have their own ideas about the matter, and, while they both say they wish to have salaries cut down, they pull away from the members first mentioned. Mr. Hepburn wishes to attack the high salaries by departments. Mr. Strahan would attack all the departments at once. The difference of opinion may have given rise to the fear that in attempting too much the work will be wasted and nothing accomplished. This fear certainly animates some of the members, and it will no doubt influence their action in voting upon propositions to enlarge the purpose of inquiry asked for by the Cities Committee.

The Insurance Committee has had its first meeting, but the members did nothing more than make acquaintance. Next week it will take up the bill for the abolition of the Insurance Department. Mr. Skinner, the introducer of the measure, will appear before the committee to state his reasons for asking for the transfer of this department to the Controller's department. Gen. Sharpe, the Chairman of the committee, has declared that there shall be no trifling with the bill. He has already begun a study of the laws under which the department is conducted, and will be well informed before the report of the committee is made. Among the insurance men here in Albany the bill is regarded with unconcealed feelings of dislike. They really fear that it will pass the Assembly. Remembering the record of the Senate, they somewhat nervously rest upon the vote for Superintendent Smyth as a sheet-anchor of safety. Their trust may prove to be a mistaken one.

COMFORTS AND DISCOMFORTS OF THE NEW CAPITOL.

ITS ADVANTAGES OVER THE OLD BUILDING—INCREASED COST OF KEEPING THE NEW EDIFICE IN ORDER—THE ASSEMBLY ACOUSTICS.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—One hears a great deal of criticism, good, bad, and indifferent, about the new Capitol. Probably no other building, except the Capitol at Washington, has afforded so much food for talk since Government buildings began to be erected in this country. Admiration of the new Capitol, it must be admitted, is not expressed so loudly or by so many persons, as disapproval of it. This might easily be the case, and yet be no prejudice to the beauty, usefulness, and permanence of the edifice. The questioners of the beauty of the structure are sometimes not qualified by education or by observation to form a just conception of its merit in this regard. Those who complain that it will not be useful; that the old Capitol, with detached State buildings, plain as to interior, but cozy and ample in space, was every way to be preferred, are frequently totally unacquainted with the present accommodations of the departments, and have not very clear notions about what provision is to be made for the departments in the new building. A good deal of the gossip is idle. One occasionally hears doubts expressed as to whether the partly occupied building will ever be completed. Three acres of ground are covered, and the vast structure that stands upon it is more than two-thirds finished. It does not seem likely that many Legislatures will allow the uncovered walls to remain as they are, and they certainly will not be pulled down. There are many inquiries made about what the final cost will be. Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer, one of the Capitol Commissioners, says that he has been assured that it can be finished, according to the designs of Eidlitz and Richardson, without changing the style of decoration, for about $4,000,000. For $2,500,000 everything except the dome and the broad stone approaches—terraces of steps leading up from the park at the top of the hill—can be perfected. The remainder of the whole sum deemed necessary would be spent in raising the dome and stairways. Should this sum be granted by the Legislature, and the Capitol finished, there seems good reason for believing that the Governor was not far from right in declaring that it would be a very expensive building, as compared with the old Capitol. Still, it was not at all probable that the old Capitol would have answered for the purpose for which a Capitol was needed. It was no large enough; it was not comfortable; it was not healthful; the departments were, as they now are, inconveniently situated apart from it. To get more room, better ventilation, and to bring the branches of the Government conveniently together, it was necessary to expend money, and it depends altogether upon the people of the State to say whether they will have the Capitol not only spacious and convenient, but elegant at the same time. If the estimates submitted to Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer have been reasonably made, the finished building will have cost less to the tax-payers than the New-York County Court-house, which they will certainly get more to admire in the Albany building than they did in the Court-house, even with Kelly's extension. There are not a few, and Gov. Robinson is among the number of these persons, who consider the expense of $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 for the erection of a building ridiculously small, and the fresco upon that $200,000 will be dear at the price.

It is easy to see that the new Capitol will cost a great deal of money for the keeping. The visitor to the building, on entering the Washington-avenue lobby, finds three or four smartly dressed policemen, in blue uniforms, with silver buttons and cords. There are now 35 of these officers on duty. They are employed by the Capitol Commissioners, and do duty only in the Capitol. The necessity for this body of officers is not clearly apparent, for there is nothing that can easily be carried away by thieves, and the doorkeepers of the Senate and Assembly are abundantly numerous to protect those bodies from intruders. The mere cost of heating the building, and of running elevators will be large. I was informed that the consumption of coal per day to heat the rooms now occupied is from 5 to 10 tons. The cost will probably be not more than twice as great to heat the whole building, but, as only one-third of it is in use, there is room for fear that it may be more. A great expense must necessarily be incurred for gas to light the building. Lights must be kept burning night and day in the lower halls, and, perhaps, in the inner rooms on the ground floor. There are a dozen or more stately, commanding standard gas-lamps, carrying 15 or 20 burners. When they are all alight the effect is charming, but it suggests enormous gas-bills. The rooms set apart for the Governor, belted with gorgeous shades of color and gold, and ceiled with arches of blue marked with golden lines, will eventually be used by Attorney-General Schoonmaker, who has no prejudice against the new building on account of its magnificence, says that the new apartments will be neither so convenient nor so comfortable as the less pretentious offices now occupied by the Law Department in the State Hall. If the Governor has to go for a reason, in the oaken chamber intended for the Court of Appeals, it seems useless to indulge in any repetition of the complaints about its inconvenience. Members of the Senate have no more difficulty in being heard than they did in the chamber in the old Capitol. Their library is a gem, and is very convenient besides. The room of the Lieutenant-Governor, which will one day be the room of the Court of Appeals Judges, is a superb one. The cloak-rooms are good enough for the time, and the Post Office and committee rooms are sufficiently easy of access.

In the Assembly Chamber one looks at the arrangements with a thought about their convenience or inconvenience, reflecting that they are made for permanence. Many of the arrangements have been made with haste, and by persons who were not acquainted with the Assembly business. The desks are handsome, solid, heavy pieces of furniture, chestnut mahogany—with chairs to match. But the desks have no racks for files of bills, and the drawers are smaller than those in the plainer desks in the old Capitol. The necessity for providing sockets for inkstands was overlooked, and ridiculous and cheap make-shifts—fragile castiron inkstands—have been screwed to the tops of the desks. It is as yet too soon to decide whether the acoustics are good or bad. It does not do to compare the new building with the old in this respect. The new chamber has been tried, and opinions differ as to the results. Clergymen who have been accustomed to have spoken from the desk in prayer, with carefully modulated, but not loud, voices, have been heard with great distinctness. Mr. Husted, who speaks with rather more effort than he formerly did, can be heard distinctly, but would speak to better purpose if he did not speed so loudly. The general impression has been that the only difficulty in the way of hearing and being heard is the confusion constantly pervading the Assembly, except when a prominent member is on the floor, or an interesting discussion is in progress. The chamber must be studied, the effect of the voice at a certain pitch noted, and individuals will enable any speaker to adapt himself to the room so as to be heard everywhere within its walls without difficulty. The Speaker's room and the offices of the Clerk are very conveniently situated, and are ample in space. Their fittings remain to be completed under the Clerk's direction, and will no doubt be added with good judgment and business. The cloak-room for members is beyond the lobby, around a corner to the left of the grand staircase. Members here laughed not a little because the builders of the Capitol, in constructing these closets, were so cramped for room in the immense edifice that they felt constrained to give but one closet to a member, who was provided with duplicate keys. The closets number from 1 to 64, while there are 128 members. The Post Office and document closet are in a small room, one being separated from the other by an oak partition which hides more than half the range of letter-boxes, and reduces the approach to the postmaster to a narrow passage-way, which is inconveniently thronged after each session of the Assembly. The lack of familiarity with the business of the Assembly is shown in the construction of the drawers and closets of the Clerk's desk. These are all very neatly made, and ornamented with bronze fixtures, but they are not at all adapted to the needs of the Clerk or his assistants.

TRYING TO DEFRAUD HIS CREDITORS.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—Detectives this afternoon arrested Albert C. Andrews and James W. Colling on charges of conspiracy to defraud merchants out of property to the value of $31,760. Andrews is thought to be the principal in the transaction, and it is said that Colling is his accomplice, although the latter asserts that he was employed by Andrews as clerk. Colling has been in business in this city many years. He has done an extensive trade in liquors and cigars, and had gained the confidence of the community by paying cash for goods. Finally, he secured a large credit, and converted his stock at once into ready money, which he secreted, and then failed. It is thought that a further examination of the books will disclose a very much larger amount concealed than is given above.

GOV. BROWNLOW'S IRE GOBBITY.

[From the Knoxville (Tenn.) Chronicle, Jan. 24.

In his stump-speech to the republicanists of Tennessee, miscalled a Message to the Legislature, Gov. Marks sees fit to inject an unfounded attack upon the late Gov. Brownlow, who at the time of his death was our associate editor and proprietor of the *Chronicle*. The following is the paragraph referred to: "It appears that the Governor, who was clothed with the power to decide when the law was complied with, delegated his power to issue bonds, and that many of them were signed and issued by one of his subordinates in the City of New-York." The statement is false, and if the Governor did not, he ought to be known it. We are informed that not a single bond was signed and issued in his name. On account of paralysis, which disabled him from writing for several years before his death, Gov. Brownlow had a Secretary, H. H. Thomas, who signed his name to all bonds and other papers, just as Gov. William Allen, of Ohio, did for the same reason, and just as other Governors have done. On one occasion his Secretary went to New-York to receive bonds from the National Bank-note Company, who had the contract for engraving the bonds. Not wishing to return to Nashville immediately, and the bonds being needed, he signed 200 of them with the Governor's name, in the presence of the State Treasurer, and sent them to Nashville by express to the Secretary of State's office, where they were countersigned and sealed, passed to the Controller, who signed the coupons, and then issued them to the railroad company entitled to them. This is all the foundation there is for this story of the Governor.

CAMPANA IN COURT.

From the New-Haven Palladium, Jan. 25.

Napoleon Campana went to Waterbury after his walk with O'Leary, bought a house, and furnished it luxuriously. There he lived with his new wife and his three dogs, enjoying the comforts of home, and writing challenges to the New-York papers. Thursday evening his wife went to the Chief of Police, said Napoleon had choked her, and wanted him arrested. Campana was arrested, but he gave bonds in $100. His wife returned to her father's house, taking her new wardrobe, and, as Napoleon says, $100 of his money. The trial was postponed yesterday. In court he showed a big roll of bills and said that he was in the hands of men who had hired him for a year, and he couldn't walk anywhere without their permission. He considered Waterbury the best place on earth. All he would say about the trouble with his wife was that two women came to his house and he didn't want them there. He said no more to her than his dead mother in her grave. The judge advised him to sell his furniture and pocket the money. After this, his wife put in an appearance.

UNFIT BUILDING STONE.

A telegram from Austin, Texas, to the Galveston *News*, dated 6th inst., says: "The thermometer at 7 this morning marked 18°, and the white chalky limestone quarried for the superstructure of the Federal Court-house and Post Office Building, piled up about the building, was found to be cracked from the freeze, showing that the material is too soft and porous for the purpose intended. Col. Sedwick, the Government architect superintending the construction of the building, has from the first objected to that class of stone, declaring it unfit for public buildings, but the Washington bureau have, it seems, uniformly disregarded his protests and representations, and contracted for the use of an inferior, light, and unsafe material. The stone used in the Galveston Cotton Exchange is of the same quality. It is thought by architects that the State House, also built of a soft limestone, is rotting away, and that it may come down any time upon a body of Legislature or during a session."

WITNESSES WHO RECANTED.

MR. KERR EXPLAINS THEIR MOTIVES.

WEBER AND MADDOX RIDICULATE THE RETURNING BOARD WITNESSES—ST. MARTIN'S OPINION OF GIBSON—LIQUOR THE CAUSE OF HIS PERJURY—THE CIPHER TELEGRAMS TO BE TAKEN UP ON SUNDAY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The witness St. Martin was again before the Potter committee this morning, and the room in which the investigation is being conducted was densely crowded throughout the day's proceedings. Mr. Cox resumed his cross-examination of yesterday, speaking first in regard to three indictments which the witness had admitted against him. Upon this point the latter said that in two of the cases he was not even arrested, and in the third he gave himself up to the Sheriff and was released on bail, but the Grand Jury found nothing against him.

Mr. Cox—Then you have not been under indictment at all? A.—No, Sir; but I did not understand it exactly.

THE SHERMAN LETTER.

Q.—In your affidavit there is a statement with regard to Weber's interview with you in May last, prior to his departure for Washington. Please state the circumstances of that interview. A.—Well, I was in the habit of going to Weber's house every day, and one day while I was there he received a letter from Mrs. Janks; he read that letter, and then handed it to me; I read it, and says he, "Mrs. Jenks is a —— fool, I know nothing of such a document;" if there was such a document in existence he knew nothing about it.

Q.—What was the document? A.—The Sherman letter.

Q.—What did he say about it? A.—Well, he left Donaldsonville and said he was coming here to see about that letter, and asked me if I would testify that I witnessed the destruction of it; if Sherman would not provide for him he would go on the other side, he said; I refused his offer.

Q.—Did you ever see any such paper or witness the destruction of it? A.—No, Sir; a few days after that he wrote a letter to Mr. Morris, of New-Orleans, to show that he did not know anything about it; he had made inquiries about it, but could find nothing about it.

Q.—State distinctly how much board bill, &c., was paid you while you acted as Sergeant-at-Arms to the committee, and by whom. A.—Mr. Maddox and Mr. Carter paid me; Mr. Carter gave me some $4 or $5 in silver, and Mr. Maddox paid the board bill and took a receipt for it.

Q.—In your conversation with Mr. Maddox in Washington what did he say with regard to testifying to your affidavit? A.—Well, once when I called at his room he told me he had the affidavit of Mr. Carter and Mr. Gibson, and his own, which he would bring against me; he read his own affidavit and told me that it I would write him the letter he asked me about that he would withdraw everything, and nothing should be published against me.

MR. GIBSON'S "FALLING OUT" WITH MR. TILDEN.

Q.—In regard to the conversation with Weber, and the dispatches that were sent, look at this paper. A.—This is a copy of a letter written by Mr. Weber to me on the 21st November, 1878.

Mr. Hiscock—Where is the original? A.—Mr. Weber has it; I have two or three witnesses who have seen the original; I was advised to make a copy of it; it was copied by a man named Jeanbois; he used to do writing for Mr. Ackles.

Q.—Did you keep the original? A.—No, I sent it back; I had it copied on the advice of Gov. Hahn.

Mr. Cox asked that this letter be put upon the record, as it had distinct reference to his (Cox's) and sent them to Nashville by express to the Secretary of State's office, where they were countersigned and sealed, passed to the Controller, who signed the coupons, and then issued them to the railroad company entitled to them. This is all the foundation there is for this story of the Governor.

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Napoleon Campana went to Waterbury after his walk with O'Leary, bought a house, and furnished it luxuriously. There he lived with his new wife and his three dogs, enjoying the comforts of home, and writing challenges to the New-York papers. Thursday evening his wife went to the Chief of Police, said Napoleon had choked her, and wanted him arrested. Campana was arrested, but he gave bonds in $100. His wife returned to her father's house, taking her new wardrobe, and, as Napoleon says, $100 of his money. The trial was postponed yesterday. In court he showed a big roll of bills and said that he was in the hands of men who had hired him for a year, and he couldn't walk anywhere without their permission. He considered Waterbury the best place on earth. All he would say about the trouble with his wife was that two women came to his house and he didn't want them there. He said no more to her than his dead mother in her grave. The judge advised him to sell his furniture and pocket the money. After this, his wife put in an appearance.

UNFIT BUILDING STONE.

A telegram from Austin, Texas, to the Galveston *News*, dated 6th inst., says: "The thermometer at 7 this morning marked 18°, and the white chalky limestone quarried for the superstructure of the Federal Court-house and Post Office Building, piled up about the building, was found to be cracked from the freeze, showing that the material is too soft and porous for the purpose intended. Col. Sedwick, the Government architect superintending the construction of the building, has from the first objected to that class of stone, declaring it unfit for public buildings, but the Washington bureau have, it seems, uniformly disregarded his protests and representations, and contracted for the use of an inferior, light, and unsafe material. The stone used in the Galveston Cotton Exchange is of the same quality. It is thought by architects that the State House, also built of a soft limestone, is rotting away, and that it may come down any time upon a body of Legislature or during a session."

Q.—You did not write any letter to Mr. Gibson from Maddox or Carter did you? A.—I do not think I did.

Q.—Had you any letters from any of them? A.—I had some orders from Maddox, I think, but there was nothing in them, only a few words.

The telegrams to which Mr. Weber referred in his testimony were:

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 31.

A. M. Gibson, Washington:

Can W. come settled at once, and I will see he makes such a statement as you want. This matter must not compromise me. S. H. ST. MARTIN.

Witness—I did not write it, but I signed it.

Q.—And you got this answer:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.

To S. H. St. Martin, New-Orleans:

I want no statement from Weber. If I did, I would want him, even if he was for sale, which I have no reason to believe.

A.—Yes.

Q.—Then you sent those telegrams, didn't you?

A.—Weber wrote that, too, Sir, and I signed it.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 1.

Gibson, Washington:

W. is not for sale, but those statements you will force him to make about you and others.

Witness—I sent that, but I did not write it.

Q.—You are not a good penman? A.—No, Sir; but he never wrote any of those telegrams for me; they all refer to his case.

Q.—Was it in this statement Weber would be forced to make? A.—Weber was going to recant about that.

Q.—Did you get this answer?

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1, 1878.

You are wasting your money and graphing threats to me. I am not buying statements or silence of clerk-mailers. A. M. GIBSON.

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Then did you telegraph after that? A.—Yes, Sir; there was a telegram after that; that is the one I did not produce.

Q.—Is this it?

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov.

A. M. Gibson:

You are a liar, a thief, and a scoundrel. Maddox and Carter are no better. I propose to lodge you in the Penitentiary, where you belong.

A.—Yes, Sir, and Maddox was not offended at me; he knew all about it, and when he saw me afterward he asked me to his room and we took a drink together.

The Chairman—Now, Mr. St. Martin, here are five telegrams between you and Mr. Gibson about this business that you don't include with your affidavit.

The Witness—Well, some of them Gibson had at home and I would not include them.

Q.—Tell me when Weber said with regard to the Sherman letter. A.—He said there was some money to be made out of that letter, and that he would go to Washington and get employment; he told me he was a bare-faced lie because I would not have gone through this trouble if I was going back on it.

Mr. Cox—One question I omitted. Mr. St. Martin, in regard to this conversation with Mr. Weber with reference to his testimony, did he make any written statements or put any written statements in your hands? A.—I had a letter that told me everything; it was signed by him; I had that letter a good while, until he asked me to return it to him.

Mr. Cox—State the substance of this letter. A.—It stated how he arrived in Washington, with whom he had dealings, what he got, and what promises were made to him; that was the substance of the letter; he gave the names of the men and everything.

The Chairman—Who was this somebody who gave him the $1,000? A.—He said it came from Mr. Carter or Mr. Maddox; he got that in Washington.

The Chairman—Quite enough about it? A.—Well, I am sure he will say so.

WITNESSES WHO WERE NOT EXAMINED.

Q.—Before you went to Donaldsonville, didn't you have any conversation with Mr. Stenger except with regard to the money you wanted to pay your expenses in serving the subpœnas? A.—Well, I don't believe I did.

The Chairman went on to ask the witness a number of questions relative to the subpœnas that he returned, "not found," calling over the names, and stating the particular details relative to each. The witness admitted he did not look for the persons named at all.

The Chairman—There does not appear to have been returned by you a single subpœna issued by Gov. Cox or Mr. Reed. A.—I did not know they were issued by Mr. Cox or Mr. Reed, but from information I received those names had been furnished to the committee by those gentlemen.

Q.—Who gave you that information? A.—Mr. Weber.

Mr. McMahon—Who furnished the names of those who were to testify? A.—If I am not mistaken the names were furnished by Maddox.

Q.—Maddox furnished the names of witnesses who would go back on their former testimony? A.—Yes, Sir, and Weber knew every man that had given testimony before the Returning Board. I don't know every one who would go back on his testimony; on my trip to Bayou Sara I had those four witnesses up stairs, and when Weber got on the boat he went right up stairs, and stayed with them until we got to Port Orleans when they were taken off the boat by the detectives, and were never out of our sight until they testified. Maddox supplied the names and Weber told me each witness who would testify right.

HOW THE WITNESSES WERE MANAGED.

Mr. Cox—Mr. St. Martin, in describing those interviews between you and Weber when do you mean by saying that Mr. Maddox was right there? A.—I mean that while this business was going on Maddox was in Weber's room or Weber was in his, or the latter took place in Carter's room; they were generally together, and if you took notice you would see that a witness never walked into the committee-room unless he was followed by Weber, and we took up our positions so that we could stare the witness straight in the face.

Mr. Reed—Was that part of the arrangement? A.—Yes; and the only witness that did not come out all right was Mr. Dula; Gov. Cox had me removed from the room to talk to him.

The Chairman—Then you promised Duncan that if he would give the testimony you wished he might go back home. Had he been driven away? A.—Yes, he left.

Q.—Do you know that he had stated before the Returning Board the fact of his having been driven away? A.—I do not believe he did; he had to get out at night and keep out for all that.

Q.—With regard to Stevens, was he driven away? A.—Weber told me that they all left St. James at the same time.

Q.—Was Stewart was examined before the Returning Board and never said he was a fugitive.

Mr. Reed—It might be the witness was a fugitive in consequence of his evidence before the Returning Board.

The Witness—Oh, I have something about that business; I never saw you wants each witness, she call us you and say you will have to move, and then you have to move.

Q.—How many of the witnesses did go home?

A.—Two of them went back, Armstead and Dalton, and I think Duncan went home; Duncan went on a trip and did not stay more than a day; Armstead staid there until they drove him away again.

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The Chairman—There does not appear to have been returned

CURRENT LITERATURE.

A FARM-HOUSE DIRGE.

I.

"I thought you would come this morning, ma'am. Yes, Edith at last has gone;
To-morrow's a week, aye, just as the sun right into her window shone,
Went with the night, the Vicar says, where endeth never the day;
But she's left a darkness behind her here I wish she had taken away.
She is no longer with us, but we seem to be always with her.
In the lonely bed where we laid her last, and can't get her to speak or stir.

II.

"Yes, I'm at work; 'tis time I was. I should have begun before:
But this is the room where she lav so still, ere they carried her past the door.
I thought I never could let her go where it seems so lonely of nights;
But now I am scrubbing and dusting down, and setting the place to rights.
All I have kept are the flowers there, the last that stood by her bed.
I suppose I must throw them away. *She* looked much fairer when she was dead.

III.

"Thank you, for thinking of her so much. Kind thought is the truest friend.
I wish you had seen how pleased she was with the peaches you used to send.
She tired of *them* too ere the end, so she did with all we tried;
But she liked to look at them all the same, so we set them down by her side.
Their bloom and the flush upon her cheek were alike, I used to say;
Both were so smooth, and soft, and round, and both have faded away.

IV.

"I never could tell you how kind, too, were the ladies up at the hall;
Every noon, or fair or wet, one of them used to call.
Worry and work seems ours, but yours pleasant and easy days,
And when all goes smooth, the rich and poor have different lives and ways.
Sorrow and death bring men more close, 'tis joy that puts us apart;
'Tis a comfort to think, though we're severed so, we're all of us one at heart.

V.

"She never wished to be smart and rich, as so many in these days do,
Nor cared to go in on market-days to stare at the gay and new.
She liked to remain at home and pluck the white violets down in the wood;
She said to her sisters before she died, "'Tis so easy to be good.'
She must have found it so, I think, and that was the reason why
God deemed it needless to leave her here, so took her up to the sky.

VI.

"The Vicar says that he knows she is there, and surely she ought to be;
But though I repeat the words, 'tis hard to believe what one does not see.
They did not want me to go the grave, but I could not have kept away.
And whatever I do I can only see a coffin and churchyard clay.
Yes, I know it's wrong to keep lingering there, and wicked and weak to fret;
And that's why I'm hard at work again, for it helps one to forget.

VII.

"The young ones don't seem to take to work as their mothers and fathers did.
We never were asked if we liked or no, but had to obey when bid.
There's Bessie won't swill the dairy now, nor Richard call home the cows,
And all of them cry, "How *can* you, mother?' when I talk to the sows.
Edith would drudge, for always Death the hearth of the helpfulest robs.
But she was so pretty I could not bear to set her on dirty jobs!

VIII.

"I don't know how it'll be with them when sorrow and loss are theirs,
For it isn't likely that they'll escape their pack of worrits and cares.
They say it's an age of progress this, and a sight of things improves,
But sickness, and age, and bereavement seem to work in the same old grooves.
Fine they may grow, and that, but Death as liefer takes the moth as the grub.
When their dear ones die, I suspect they'll wish they'd a floor of their own to scrub.

—*Austin Dobson, Contemporary Review.*

PROUD PEARL'S CAPRICE.

CHAPTER I.

IN THE BALL-ROOM.

The blaze of countless wax-lights, the scented air of sweet flowers and their rival perfumes, the hum of many voices, the fluttering of gauze and silks, the gliding of hundreds of feet, some shod in lacquer and others in daintiest satin; the sparkle of innumerable gems, the more bewildering sparkling of human eyes, the important whispers of sweet lips, the laughter of light hearts — perhaps the heaviest ones laugh the loudest, who can tell!— and above all this is the moving spirit of the giddily-gay scene — music!— Strauss' dance music, bewildering strains, played with so wonderful a power that they seem to force even the most lethargic of men and the most affected of women on to their feet, eager to join the whirling, festive throng.

The ball is given by Madame la Comtesse de Monteferrata, and celebrates the twenty-fifth birthday of Victor, her only son, the pride and joy of his widowed mother. Madame is an Englishwoman, who has grand relations and great personal wealth. In her young, enthusiastic girlhood she married a noble Spaniard, moved by the eloquence of his melting eyes, his graceful dancing, and, above all, by that charming fashion he had of 'seronading her before the windows of the British Embassy in Madrid. Oh! those wonderful moonlit nights when she leaned from her balcony and rewarded him with a rose she had worn, and which he pressed so ardently to his lips. But all that happened many years ago; it would have been forgotten now, but those are just the episodes of life that women do not forget. It is over a score of years since the "nobil señor" has been gathered to his ancestors, but Madame la Comtesse has by no means forgotten his dark eyes and bright smile even now. After her husband's death the Countess returned to England to live among her own people, and devoted her days and all her thoughts to her two children. Victor—fair-haired, blue-eyed—is essentially an English-looking lad, the very son of his mother, while Inez seems the gentle counterpart of the handsome dark señor, her father.

"What a charming assembly you have here to-night, Madame la Comtesse! It gladdens even the eyes of an old soldier, who goes to-morrow to look on very different scenes." So says, with a profound bow of greeting, a venerable-looking Frenchman, one every inch a soldier, from his keen black eyes and heavy white mustache, down to the extra polish on his square-toed boots.

"Are things really looking so serious with you, General?" asks the Countess with sympathy.

"Serious, Madame? Heavens! but we shall have war—absolute hand-to-hand war, and they shall learn to tremble in Berlin when they know us better. We will teach them. Ah! there goes my noble young friend Victor. Would he were in my regiment. Of such stuff are heroes made."

"Pray, General, do not let him hear you."

"Not for worlds, Madame, if it should cause you a moment's anxiety."

"Young men are so enterprising, so enthusiastic," says the fond mother; "they are always eager to rush into danger, and any novelty attracts them. I should not like Victor to be led away by wild emulation in this cause, which to me, I must confess the fact, appears a veritable chimera."

"On that point we will not argue, Madame, and as to Monsieur Victor, the mother's fears are surely uncalled for," says the General, dryly. "The young man seems far too much engrossed at present to give heed to the remarks of any outsider. Well, I don't wonder! his companion is very lovely. Who is she?"

"Oh! a little nobody—my daughter's companion. An orphan we have partly adopted: I knew her poor mother well. She is rather pretty, as you say; and dear Victor is so considerate, and thinks it is his duty to dance with *all*, as far as possible. Remember he is *host* to-night."

"And a host in himself, Lady Monteferrata," says an influential Englishman, coming up at the moment: on which these three immediately plunge into the great war question again, which as this time is beginning to agitate Europe, and threatens soon to convulse the Continent.

Meanwhile Victor and "the little nobody" have a subject of more vital import to themselves to discuss than general questions concerning empires and dynasties.

"Come into the conservatory, Pearl. I must talk to you away from this maddening, noisy crowd," and as he speaks Victor draws her little hand close within his arm. She leaves it passively, and walks on silently by his side, through a long, dimly-lighted corridor, which leads to the furthest entrance of the great glass-house.

CHAPTER II.

IN THE CONSERVATORY.

The conservatory is very large—it is built along one entire side of the house. It contains magnificent plants of tropical growth. Huge palms and graceful ferns form a verdant and shading screen. Entering at the last door, Victor feels secure from the prying eyes of visitors. He places Pearl in a low rustic seat, and stands before her in silent contemplation.

"I thought you wished to talk to me, Monsieur le Comte?" she says presently, and as she speaks she lifts her clear gray eyes steadily to his.

"Has it ever happened that I do not want to talk to you? Oh! why have you so utterly withdrawn yourself from me of late, Pearl? I scarcely ever see you at all, and never alone. You avoid me as though you hate me—*you*, Pearl—who are my very life! How I have longed, hoped, prayed for to-night! I could scarcely await its coming. But I thank God I have had my reward. I have held you in my arms, and we have danced together; you, the loveliest of women, and I, the happiest, the very happiest, of men." He pauses for a moment. She is no longer looking up at him, and sits motionless.

He catches her hand and presses it fervently; she meets his eyes again, and a faint smile comes to her lips. In truth, she is a very lovely woman. Her hair is of that wonderful chestnut color in the waves of which golden light seems to play at hide-and-seek; her clear gray eyes are shadowed by dark lashes, the firm chin is cleft by a delicious dimple, and it was for the tinting of her wondrous skin that her romantic mother called her "Pearl."

"Dearest," says Victor, with renewed tenderness, "do my eyes betray me? does my voice move you? does my heart speak to yours of its passionate adoration? Pearl—you Pearl beyond price, I have done your bidding, I have waited in silence for a whole year! To-day I have attained my majority. I am my own master, I know no will but my own, and I get possession of a fortune that even *you* might deign to accept. And all this—will—fortune—absolute command of myself and all that ever may be mine, I lay at your feet. Will you bless me? Pearl, will you be my wife?" As he speaks his passion overpowers him. He says no further words, but throws himself a suppliant upon the ground at her feet.

She is strangely quiet, and hesitates a long minute before she answers him. Of all her charms perhaps the greatest is Pearl's voice. In its low musical tones she now speaks to her lover, and he hears her to the end; but as he listens he is thrilled by a measureless pleasure and by a measureless pain. He himself scarcely knows which emotion is keenest.

"Monsieur le Comte," she says, "believe me I value truly the great honor you are doing me, and more still the true love which, as you now have proved, lives in your heart for me. Pearl learned it well ere this. You have indeed bravely kept your word. For a whole long year you have been silent on this subject, on which just twelve months ago you first spoke to me. And now you come to repeat your question, and not having changed your mind expect an answer. You are rich, handsome, noble. You can hold up your head with the highest in the land, and you come to me who have nothing—am nobody—a poor dependant, living on your mother's charity, befriended by your gentle sister—*you come to me*, and ask me to be your wife! Oh! if only you were poor! If we might work and live together! If you were an artist like my poor dead father, who struggled so hard—and to whom a wife was as a right hand—a help and a blessing!—how I could glory in helping you, in watching you rise, as rise you surely would, ay, and assert yourself, your own true noble self, among men. I am very proud, Victor! Is that a fault? Think how proud I should be of you, and of your success! *Now* you have no need to work, no desire to distinguish yourself. Your father's title and your mother's wealth make you an object of admiration and envy to your little world. Such a little world after all! Your whole life has been one of indulgence, flattery has surrounded you. There has never been need for you to lift your little finger, or to endeavor to be useful to yourself or others. I like you much, Victor, but I can never marry you. I am no fitting wife for the Comte de Monteferrata. I must look up to my life's lord with veneration, and he must have won something for himself and by his own merits, something no money can buy. Then I could sit at his feet in absolute content, admire, worship, and obey my hero!" She rises and with a gentle movement withdraws the hem of her dress, on which he is kneeling. He has scarcely realized all she has said, but he feels she is going, going from him, who, alas! has no laurel crown to lay at the feet of this proud, ambitious, lovely, lovable woman. He also starts up now and seizes her arms almost roughly.

"You mean to leave me, Pearl—is this to be our farewell?"

"It is best to part at once, as it must be for all time. I cannot marry the Comte de Monteferrata."

"Because to his mother and his father alone he owes his position?" he cries.

"You have said!" she answers quietly.

"There is no other shadow dividing us? There is not graven in that deep heart of yours the picture, tho thought even, of any other man?"

"Great heaven, no!"

"If I—for you—unaided—alone—can win honor and renown—prove myself a man among men, fight my way upward if I can—*thus* win distinction for you, will you deem me worthy? Will you then be my wife?"

"I will."

"You promise faithfully, on your honor?"

"I swear it" ... she pauses for a moment, then flings her arms about his neck and looks into his eyes. "I swear it, Victor, by the love that in my heart of hearts I gave to you, even before you asked it." And she lifts her head and seals her bond with a kiss upon his lips.

CHAPTER III.

IN THE COUNTESS' BOUDOIR.

There is terrible trouble and confusion in the house of Madame la Comtesse the morning after the ball. Victor has gone. He has fled from his house in the early dawn, and has left only a few lines addressed to his mother. The note runs thus: "Mother, forgive me. I dared not speak to you before I left, for you would have bid me stay! Pray do not seek me; it is my earnest wish not to be found, and I shall take every precaution against discovery. My resolve is to quit the life of luxury and idleness I have hitherto led. I feel that my better self is getting ignobly lost. I must work—must learn to assert myself. Thus and thus only can I honor the woman who has promised (when such success is achieved) to be my wife. I have long loved Pearl Turquand, and all my hopes of happiness centre in her. When I am gone, dear mother, love for me, and pray for both you and of Inez—dear gentle sister Ines. You have both reason to be proud of my Pearl. For she will give you cause to be proud of your son, and it is she who has raised the spirit of emulation within me; and I mean to prove myself worthy of the love of the three best women in the world, whom I leave under this roof to-night."

Roused to unknown fury by the passion of motherly love and despair, by wild anger against Pearl, and wilder fears for her first-born, Madame la Comtesse summons "Miss Turquand." You have lived with my daughter and been her constant companion, Pearl," says the Comtesse, striving hard to speak calmly, considerately. "I believe, I hope I have never failed in my duty toward you, the pleasant duty of a hostess toward an honored guest. Is that so?"

Gravely sweet Pearl bows her head. Her heart is heavy within her, and her cheeks, her very lips, are pale; but her voice does not tremble as she replies:

"No lady could have treated a trusted friend with more uniform courtesy and kindness, Madame, than you have invariably shown to me. Believe me, I am deeply grateful."

Her humble tone, her downcast looks, exasperate the Comtesse, and arouse a feeling of burning anger in her maternal bosom. Her usually pale face flushes hotly as she cries: "And do you dare to speak to me of trust and gratitude, wretched, miserable girl—you, who have broken my heart? You, who have stolen my beautiful boy from me? You, who have crept with your sly looks and your sly words into his lower nature and made yourself mistress there? That is the empire you have obtained. Truly a cause for pride! Do not dare to answer me! I thought I could bring myself to speak quietly to you—*to you*. But nature will assert herself—*the mother's nature*—and you shall be punished. I will punish you, and you shall suffer—if you can suffer. To think that I, his most unhappy mother, should stand here to be defied by you—you pale-faced girl—by you, who have robbed me of my son, my joy, my pride. Where has he gone? Where have you bid him go? You know his secret—he has trusted it to you, for you have driven him away, while I, his mother, am left desolate, in utter ignorance of what has become of my son. Oh! it is hard—too hard."

"Indeed, Madamé, I know nothing, truly nothing. Your son honored me too much. He sought to make me his wife, and I, intensely proud of him, for him, besought him to distinguish himself, to win a name to—"

"Enough! cruel, cruel girl. Perhaps you cannot realize the awful thing you have done. You have ruined my peace of mind; you have robbed me of my joy, my hope and pride, for you have sent him to his death!"

"God forbid!" cried the girl, and a gleam of terror dilated her eyes.

"Pearl, you must have some pity, some feeling for me. Oh! tell me where he has gone! Let me go after him, kneel to him, pray him to come back, even as I now implore you. *I implore you!* If you have given him your promise to keep his intentions secret, break that promise, break it for his mother's sake. Pearl, let us go together to pray him come back." Her haughty spirit was quelled, and the wretched mother, forgetful of all but her love and her fears for her boy, actually knelt a suppliant at the feet of trembling Pearl.

"I give you my true word I know nothing, absolutely nothing, of your son's movements," says Pearl in utter consternation. "We parted last night without his saying one word to me beyond his expressed intention of earning distinction for himself. He vowed he would win a name apart from his title, and prove his manhood among men. Those were his words! How he has gone, or where, I cannot tell you, for I do not know."

"Then you defy me and refuse me, is that so?" cries the Comtesse, fiercely.

"Indeed, Madame, I do neither."

"Shall I tell you who has driven him? He had been talking to you during that lengthened absence from the ball-room. He was pale and flurried on his return. I saw it. Ah me, how little I guessed the truth! Then he entered into an animated discussion with my old friend the General, who left immediately after. Victor conveyed to me the General's parting words, and told me that the valiant old soldier intended starting for Paris at day break. Thither, no doubt, in some ignoble disguise, Victor has followed also."

"Ignoble? impossible," says Pearl, raising her head for the first time during this painful interview. "Do you really believe this, Madame?"

"I am convinced of it," says the Comtesse, "and this is your doing. Now, I think it will scarcely be necessary for me to point out to you, after what has occurred, that my roof can shelter you no longer, Pearl Turquand. I hope, I pray, I shall never have to look upon your face again."

"I will leave you this day, Madame."

"Yes, go, now, at once, it is the least you can do."

Pearl makes an attempt to touch the Comtesse's hand, which is hastily withdrawn. Then poor Pearl, with bent head and tear-filled eyes, make her way to the door. On the threshold Inez meets her.

"You will not leave *me*, Pearl? You will not forsake me also? Victor loves you! I love you both, dearly. Let us wait for him together. Be my sister still, as you have ever been, and when Victor returns he will draw the loving tie between us closer still." So speaks Inez, and laying her hands lovingly on the shoulders of Pearl seeks to detain her.

"Inez, my daughter," cries the Comtesse, "I have bidden the false girl go. Do not attempt to detain her. She and I can breathe the same air no longer." With a stifled cry the Comtesse sinks back in her chair, half closing her eyes. Inez flies to her mother in tender compassion. Pearl goes from the room, and a little time after from the house.

CHAPTER IV.

BEFORE PARIS.

It is midnight. Such a night! The ground frozen hard as iron, every sound, every movement, reverberating with a metal clang through the cold stillness. The sky has been showing a brooding, ominous blackness for hours past. If only that threatening snow would begin to fall! Any change must be for the better; any downcoming, any drops, be they of hail or snow, must bring less cruel bitterness into that cutting, biting air.

Outside the walls of Paris the brave "Garde Nationale" is on the watch. Here and there camp-fires are crackling and blazing, and attracting as closely as possible to their welcome warmth such of the men as dare leave their appointed beat. Those soldiers who have been on outpost duty for the last twelve hours, keeping incessant and wearisome watch, have now stretched themselves wearily enough on the bosom of mother earth. She is a cold, unnatural mother to-night, and gives but scant welcome to her overwrought children.

To a stranger there is something appalling in the great boom of the iron messengers that send startling reminders of their hideous power through the silent night. But to those watchers without the gates, the horrid sounds have become familiar by perpetual repetition, and Monts Valérien and Bicêtre may send forth their deadly minute messages of massacre unheeded.

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Neither the boom of the guns nor the heavy breathing of his wearied companions, who are asleep in the cold, lying without tent or other shelter, appear to disturb the meditations of a young sentinel, who steadily continues to step to and fro on his limited beat. His heavy gray coat is closely buttoned up to the chin, his small kepi is pressed well down over his forehead, but his fair hair, curly in spite of its close clipping, peeps out underneath. No head-gear could possibly hide or disguise the straight outline of profile, or the clear gaze of those blue eyes, which had been to that young soldier's mother the most welcome and beautiful sight in the world—the sight for which she is now longing and praying—how wearily!

It was thus Pearl's lover had determined to "distinguish" himself. Here, he believed, was a chance of winning, unknown, and without the influence of high-born relations, that laurel crown which he had resolved to earn, to take home and lay at the feet of the proud woman whom he loved! To-morrow will be his first chance. To-morrow he goes into action, to-morrow he will strike his first blow. Fired by Pearl's ambitious words, and by the answering throb in his own breast, he will rush into the thick of the battle—dare greatest danger joyfully, likely thus to secure greatest success—and all for the sake of Pearl—proud Pearl! Oh! she shall have cause to be proud of *him* yet! He holds her plighted word, and she with her own sweet lips has told him how she loved him—long ago—and she gave him her promise, and sealed it too with a kiss!—a soft, lingering, intoxicating, bewildering kiss.

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Even now his heart beats wildly at the delicious recollection, and the remembrance sends the blood tingling hotly through every vein. Present cold, privation, most uncongenial companionship, are all forgotten for the time being, and Victor in imagination is once again in that shady, fragrant home, the great fern screen in the conservatory. Close to his heart he holds the one woman he adores beyond her kind, he feels her kisses—Pearl's kisses—for whose caprice he has now proved himself willing to risk his very life. And fervently he prays, "God bless and keep my darling, and let me come home to her victorious!"

And in her chamber, far away over the sea, his mother on her knees is also praying. "God bless and keep my darling, and let him come back to me soon and safe."

She little guesses, poor mother, where her curly-haired darling is at that moment; still less does she dream of the spirit of joyful enterprise with which he intends to rush into the heat of battle to-morrow—risking his precious life, to do honor, or, rather, to satisfy the ambition of the woman he loves.

CHAPTER V.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

The heat of the fray is over. Under D'Aurelle des Paladines an important sally was made, and so fierce an attack on the Prussians that it not only temporarily disconcerted their leaders, but spread alarm among the beleaguering troops. Night is creeping on, apparently willing to do her gentle share toward shrouding in darkness the horrid sights that the garish sun and the crisply, glittering snow have made too awfully apparent during the past ten hours.

For the time being truce is proclaimed—after a fashion. The great forts have not ceased sending out their greeting of destruction, nor is there any relaxation in the preparation for further raids on the morrow. But that wild combat to which Victor had looked forward with such a spirit of ambitious enterprise has ceased. It has ended with the light of day, and how sad a day has it been for some of the brave and best! Victor had rushed wildly into the thickest of the melée, he had steeled his heart with the bright thought of Pearl's steady gray eyes, and wished for nothing so much as the chance of proving himself undaunted. The ambitious intention was genuine and grand, but the carrying it out rash and reckless, and its results by no means such as the young hero had hoped for—nay, reckoned on. In lieu of the first step toward promotion, his career has received a fatal blow at the very outset: for he now lies sick to death, faint, and almost unconscious, with a deep home-thrust from a vengeful sabre in his breast.

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At last the heavy rumble of the cross-protected ambulance smites on the ears of the wounded, who lie so wearily listening—listening. So they have lain for hours in the enforced lethargy of agonizing pain, numbed, crushed, unable to move—dying of cold, or maddened to fever, and suffering from its accompanying parching thirst.

Poor Victor is beyond the hearing of any promise of relief, when suddenly there comes upon him the feeling of a horrible wrench, as strong arms lift him. Then he feels himself cruelly jolted, every bruised muscle shaken, every nerve in his body terribly strained. Finally he loses consciousness as to feeling ill or well; in a deathlike trance he lies, oblivious of all surroundings. Such a swoon, truly, is the greatest boon mother nature can bestow on worn-out, suffering humanity.

CHAPTER VI.

IN THE WARD.

How grateful is the hush, the absolute repose, that comes to those weary soldiers, when at last they find themselves laid at rest, in the neat beds provided for them by kindly Samaritans in the temporary hospital for the wounded and the dying. Gentle women watch over the helpless ones with unremitting patience and care; with hushed voice and quiet tread they go from one couch to another, offering comfort for the body and solace to the mind of the wounded and the dying.

Victor lies at rest in one of the softest beds of the ward, set apart for dangerous patients, that is, for those whose lives are at stake. And this ward is established within the precincts of an ancient royal residence, and on its floor dainty satin slippers and handsome buckled shoes have danced many a stately minuet. That deadly sickness is on poor Victor still, but he is no longer faint, though he lies absolutely motionless. He now hears and heeds the various sounds about him, even as with weary eyes he notes those who pass to and fro, and sees vaguely the outlines of other sufferers as they lie stretched on their beds of pain, to the right and left of him, and away against the further windows.

Thus Victor watches listlessly enough, with half-closed lids, and presently remarks, leaning over the bed opposite to his, the graceful outline of a woman's form, that in spite of the strange Sister of Mercy garb seems to him—homelike—familiar. He looks at the nurse with growing interest. If she would but turn her head. With growing attention he opens his eyes fully now. Oh that he could really see that face. Set on such shoulders it surely must be fair! Could he raise his head just a little? He tries to do so, but, alas! the mere attempt has made him groan in a sudden spasm of agony. His cry of pain at once attracts the nurse; she turns swiftly and runs to his side. Their eyes meet, and into his comes a look of tenderness and of intense longing as he sees the love of his life once again and whispers "Pearl."

But her outstretched hands fall by her side helpless, as she stifles the shriek that she can scarce repress.

What faint color there was in her fair face leaves it now, and she looks as ghastly as he who lies before her, her hero, her betrothed, the true love of her proud young heart.

Oh! how low has that pride laid him!

With all the strength that is in her, and it is great, she conquers her trembling, overwhelming agitation, and sinks quietly on to her knees by Victor's side. She takes his weak hand in hers, and covers it with passionate kisses; she prays with all fervor to the Father in heaven to spare the life of this bravest and best-loved of his creatures. Then comes a sudden thought that prompts her to quick action. Immediate help! Victor needs the best care and instant attention. Good advice she *can* procure for him, and this shall be done instantly!

So Pearl goes swiftly to seek the doctor in whom she has most faith, and who has already proved himself a kin'd and patient friend to all who suffer, and to her who tends them. The doctor comes. He has seen Victor before, and knows well that his is a hopeless case. The kindly doctor meets the eyes of the young nurse with a wistful sadness that says more than words. This nurse has always shown an earnest devotion to the good cause, and has been unremitting in her care and attention to all the sufferers. But now there is more than ordinary anxiety in the poor girl's manner as she learns the fate of the handsome young soldier lying sick unto death before her. It is a keen feeling of personal agony that blanches poor Pearl's face, and sends that look of desperate entreaty into her eyes.

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"Oh! save him, save him, doctor, for his poor mother's sake!" she cries with uplifted hands, while tears course freely over her cheeks.

"Is it really too late? Cannot you send for her, my poor mother, my dear mother!" asks Victor feebly.

There is no answer. And the invalid fully understands the import of this ominous silence.

"Ah!" he presently says, with a long-drawn sigh. "Then it is too late, all too late, I feel it now. Kiss me, my beautiful love. I wished to live for you, and now I am dying—dying for you!"

"My glorious hero!" cries Pearl, the ring of passionate despair trembling in her sweet voice. "do not say it, do not think it. Live, Victor! you *must* live, you *shall* live, for your mother's sake, for poor Inez, for your own heartbroken, miserable Pearl."

"Ay, and I will," he cries, and with a superhuman effort raises himself and lifts the arm that is not maimed and puts it up to her neck. With a sudden revulsion from agony to hope, she folds him close to her warm throbbing bosom, and kisses his hair, his brow, his lips passionately, as though she would fill him with the vigorous current of her warm life's blood.

"My darling," she cries, "Oh! say it again! You will live, live to forgive me, to bless your poor mother, live to be mine—mine."

"I will live to bless you, my beautiful Pearl, but as to forgiving you, sweetheart, what can there be to forgive? I have loved you, I love you now, and shall—and shall—"

The words come slowly, brokenly. His life's blood and breath are both failing him.

"Pearl," he whispers, "my darling, kiss me." Then, more faintly still, "My proud love—my beautiful love—and shall—forever."

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His hand holds hers closely, and his head falls heavily on her bosom.

Pearl's pride, her hero, and her hope in life—are dead.—*Temple Bar.*

HUNGARIANS AND ROUMANIANS.—The Hungarians, as all who have traveled on the Danube know, are dandies in their own fashion. They delight in clean shirts, richly embroidered in red and black, in cotton drawers or trousers, edged with lace and crochet-work, such as our English ladies affect upon their clothes, and in magnificent Hessian boots, which are brushed to brightness at least once a week. The male Roumanian, on the other hand, is dirty and careless in his attire. A filthy sheepskin jacket, swarming with fleas, is his chief garment; short trousers, of leather or the coarsest cloth, and the everlasting conical woolen cap, together with some minor articles, among which the pistol or knife stuck in the waist-belt must not be forgotten, completing his attire. But when we turn from the men to the women, we find that the comparison is reversed. Nothing can well be more wretched than the dress of the Hungarian women on the banks of the lower Danube. At Mohacs, for example, one saw them marching down to the river to get water, clad in a pair of their husband's enormous boots, a short petticoat, scarcely reaching to the knees, and a sheepskin jacket that also was evidently the property of their better half. Again, at the frontier station, just before entering Roumania, my sensibilities were somewhat shocked at seeing a girl of 17 busily engaged in sweeping the veranda, clad in nothing but a linen under-garment of very moderate dimensions, and this in spite of the fact that at least a dozen soldiers were lounging about close to her. In Hungary, in short, while the man is well dressed, his wife or daughter is clad like a savage. In Roumania, on the other hand, the dress of the women is decidly better than that of the men, and offers a most favorable contrast to that worn by their Hungarian sisters. In fact, after crossing the frontier, I saw no dresses which were not at least decent and sufficient, according to the Western standard, which is more than can be said of my experiences in some parts of Hungary.—*The Fortnightly Review.*

A PROPHECY OF THACKERAY.—A short time ago Leighton was giving a dinner at the Arts Club in honor of his elevation to the Presidency. Millais was present, and when it came to the toasts, his name was coupled with Painting. In returning thanks he said: "I remember the time, I was quite a young man, when William Makepeace Thackeray came to call upon me. He asked me to dinner, and when I came read to me a chapter of 'Esmond' which he was writing. Two years afterward I went to Italy, and on my return he met me in the Garrick Club and said these words: 'Millais, my boy, you must look to your laurels; I have met in Italy a most accomplished young dog; mark my words, one day he will be President of the Royal Academy.' 'I, you may imagine, at that time was not very much pleased with Thackeray's observation. I had never heard of Frederick Leighton, and in my youthful aspirations thought that I myself might one day be President. Since that time I have made the acquaintance I had not then, and I fancy I can see before me now that well-known face of Thackeray's; and his eyes through his old spectacles seem to twinkle with humor as he says: 'Millais, my boy, I told you so!' I bow before Thackeray judgment, and acknowledge the truth and justice of events, and the great humorist's power of observation."—*The University Magazine.*

DR. ARBUTHNOT.—In the circle of Pope's friends the name of Arbuthnot holds a distinguished place. With the exception of Swift, there was not one of the Queen Anne men who had such strength of intellect, such readiness of wit, such varied information; and in classical learning he was probably Swift's superior. He was certainly superior to Swift, and to Pope also, in the great moral qualities which make a man beloved not only by a few close friends, but by all with whom he comes in contact. Arbuthnot, like *Othello*, was of a free and open nature. He had the fine impulses and generous emotions of Goldsmith, combined with the manliness and practical sagacity of Dr. Johnson. And Johnson recognized in this celebrated physician a kindred spirit. "I think Dr. Arbuthnot," he said, "the first man among the wits of the age. He was the most universal genius, being an excellent physician, a man of deep learning, and a man of much humor." A similar estimate was formed by the brilliant men with whom Arbuthnot was intimate; and they seemed to have been as much impressed with the generosity of his nature as with the breadth and brightness of his intellect. "His imagination," said Lord Chesterfield, "was almost inexhaustible, and his knowledge at every one's service; charity, benevolence, and a love of mankind appeared unaffectedly in all he said and did." Swift declared that Arbuthnot had every quality and virtue that can make a man amiable or useful; and, when he died, the Dean couples his name with that of Gay, and alludes to the loss of both with unusually tender feeling: "The deaths of Mr. Gay and the Doctor have been terrible wounds near my heart." Pope, too, who was with Arbuthnot on his death-bed, writes of him always with affection, and has done his best, as Swift did also, to immortalize his friend in verse. Pleasant are the allusions of Pope in the prologue to the "Satires" to the friend who had prolonged his life. In the verses addressed by Pope to Gay, Arbuthnot's company is said to drive sorrow from the heart, "as all disease his medicines dispatie;" and Swift's lamentation, when—

> "Removed from kind Arbuthnot's aid,
> Who knows his art but not his trade,
> Preferring his regard for me
> Before his credit or his fee"—

paints the character of the man in a few happy strokes.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

THE SENORITA.—Even if a Spanish woman is not pretty, which, when young, is seldom the case, she carries a charm with her which never fails to assert itself. Her figure is rounded and graceful—she has, unfortunately, a tendency in after-years to grow stout—and her bearing such that no other race of women I know of can pretend to. The little arched foot treads the ground lightly but proudly, and her step and carriage are the very poetry of motion. The robe, which has generally a sweeping train, is worn somewhat clingingly, showing the contour of the form, but not impeding free action in every movement. A gauzy mantilla, falling artistically from the admirably-arranged, luxuriant tresses, is the simple head-dress, with perhaps the addition of a rose or camellia, planted just where one would expect it. She carries a dangerous, and often killing, weapon, which in other hands but hers loses its power—the fan. How it opens and shuts with a dexterous yet careless turn of the ivory wrist; how it taps the pink tips of the dimpled fingers, to give emphasis to some arch expression; how in the sunglare it is spread out gracefully as a shield against the rays; how, when desirous of addressing, unnoticed, a gallant, and stabbing him with a glance of the lustrous eyes, it is made to act as a screen; how, by an almost imperceptible movement, it beckons an expectant but irresolute admirer; how it imprisons silently on some too presuming caballero, by being posed lightly over the speaker's lips: how it indicates impatience in its quick fluttering; and how it is sometimes so manipulated that its softly-cadenced breath fans both the wielder and the supremely happy lover. Yes, the Spanish woman is by no means deficient of the elementary powers of fascination, and if once she wishes to descend from the realms of artificial complimentary speech, and to speak naturally, she is perfectly charming. She has a fashion of saying what she thinks—in this she differs from the lords of her race—and of calling a spade a spade. She is bright, and even sparkling in her badinage, which, however, seldom rises above triviality; and if one would not break the momentary attractive spell, one should never attempt to change the superficial character of the conversation.—*All the Year Round.*

THE RECITATIVE—ITS DECLINE.—The disregard of the recitative or declamation for which Italy was at one time so famous, was the first indication of the decay of melodramatic poetry, because in it the imitation, which is the end of dramatic art, depends more upon the poetry than the music. In order to give weight and effect to the language, the actor should carefully observe all the rules prescribed by declamation as to noting the sense of the words, dwelling on the poetical rhythm, giving all the inflections and changes of voice which the music is only intended to sustain, that the action may be in keeping with the rest of the drama. Formerly, recitative was looked upon as the basis of the opera, and it was the customs of many of the melodramatic writers who succeeded Metastasio to have their operas declaimed before sending them to the musical composer, that they might mark in the manuscript the various impressions which the poetry was intended to convey. Gluck, who exercised for a short time an important influence over the Italian opera, thought the recitative so important that lest it should be marred by a careless, hurried rendering, he would often sustain it with a subdued violin accompaniment. But toward the middle of the eighteenth century the poets, neglecting the recitative, turned their attention exclusively to the lyrical strophes which were the motives for the airs in their dramas. In this they were eagerly seconded by the musical composers as likely to afford a wider scope for the refinements of their art. Absorbed in these intricacies, they soon lost sight of the necessity of making the music express the meaning of the words.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

THE TAME ROBIN.—Robin is a very amusing and cherry little fellow, singing about the house on snowy days, looking as jolly as possible; a very Mark Tapley of a bird; and when Spring advances all his good nature will return. When Henny's domestic duties keep her at home Robin shows himself a most devoted husband; he carries her plentiful supplies of oat-cake crumbs, butter, bits of candle, and other delicacies of the same kind. And when he has to cater for the little ones as well, he is really to be pitied; so busy is he that he neglects his toilet nearly altogether, and we have to be satisfied with burried scraps of song. He gets quite fearless in his anxiety for his family, and will join us at breakfast and help himself to buttered toast without the slightest hesitation or invitation. It is no use to break off a piece for Robin; his way is to hop on the plate and peck off for himself what he considers the dainty bit. He is known him to come in five times during breakfast. At night, a window is left open that he may come in for crumbs when he pleases. Should all the windows be shut, Robin has a very pretty Open Sesame; he sits on the window-sill and sings loudly. Nobody can resist that appeal, as he knows from experience. And when he wishes to get out, he has a very effectual way of managing that point too, by fluttering about from room to room, uttering a little frightened "Chick, chick!" And as we know the cat often lies in wait for him, some one rushes to the rescue at once.—*Chambers's Journal.*

RUSSIAN LITERATURE AND THE LATE WAR.—One visible way in which the war affected Russian literature, which showed, too, the interest taken in the war, was the impulse given to the newspaper press, while the circulation of the literary reviews and journals fell off. The *Annals of the Fatherland*, the organ of the radical *doctrinaire* school, tried for two years to ignore and to deny the deep interest which the Russian people took in the events of the East, and barely alluded to the war, but devoted its whole strength to the study of social problems and the internal condition of the country. At last one of its trusted contributors, Mr. Engelhardt, in his "Village Letters," showed by convincing testimony the feeling of the peasants even in remote provinces, their readiness to bear sacrifices and make contributions for the sake of the country and the cause, and, above all, the interest which they took in the events of the day. Newspapers have penetrated during the last two years into social strata throughout the country where before they were almost or entirely unknown. Even the Franco-German war of 1870 had a similar effect on newspaper circulation, but an effect then confined almost entirely to the large towns. Whether the literary periodicals will regain their prestige when public feeling shall have calmed down, or whether literary habits will change and lead to more frequent independent publications, is an interesting question.—*The Athenæum.*

HAMLET—MR. IRVING'S READINGS.—In the text of the play Mr. Irving has indulged in what seems to us a needless love of emendation in various slight alterations, for all of which some authority is to be found. An instance of this is to be found in act I., scene 2, where "whilst they bestil'd almost to jelly with the act of fear" is given instead of distilled. The more usual reading is as graphic and natural as a thing can well be, and the alteration appears to us to be singularly far from being wise or advisable. The association of a jelly—a tremulous substance—with the act of fear is perfectly easy; not so its conjunction with the word bestil'd. To bestil is, according to Richardson, "to tranquilize, to calm;" and to bestil to a jelly is to tranquilize to shakiness, which is plainly absurd. Again, in Act II. scene 2, Mr. Irving reads: "For if the sun breed maggots in a dead dog, being a *good* kissing carrion," *for god*, which we like no better than the previous alteration. We had a strong impression, which we are glad to find is not borne out by the published edition, that in the last act Mr. Irving, in the line, "The cat will mew, the dog will have his day," changed *day* to *bay*—an alteration about as valuable as that of "The child is father to the man" to "The man is father to the child." One other point, which is not new, strikes us as not completely satisfactory. In Mr. Irving's version *Hamlet's* speech to the *King* before he kills him runs thus:

> "Here, thou incestuous murderous damned Dane,
> Drink off this potion.
> Follow my mother." [*Stabs the King.*]

In the original text, *Hamlet* stabs the *King* at the words, "Then venom to thy work," and

the masses, and to give a clear reason for moderation, and define its true limits. The interests at stake are so vital to the welfare of the human race that the physician cannot stand neutral: he must take sides against the frightful evils of the immoderate use of alcoholic fluids. What heart can be indifferent to the private message from the anxious wife to the physician: "The cares of business are driving my husband to find a solace from his exhaustion in brandy; pray help me to save him from the worst fate that can befal him—that of becoming a drunkard." Again, the careworn face of a manly husband, coming into the consult-ng-room not many days since: "Can you help me to persuade my wife that all this wine and brandy she is taking is not necessary for her strength?" To such entreaties the physician cannot refuse hearty co-operation. Then his chief help or argument lies in the direction of extra food, clearly to explain that milk or beef-tea, taken two or three hours after meals, sustains the energies of the human body in a better and more permanent way than brandy or wine. To explain also that the habits of food and drink wh ch the parents indulge in are transmitted to children. Many a parent would give up the use of alcoholic fluids, no matter how engrossing, to save the child from becoming a drunkard.—*The Contemporary Review.*

LIFE IN LOVING.

Catulli Seges Osculationis.

Ah, let life be very life, my Lesbia—life in loving;
They may babble as they will, the grim and gray;
For their myriad censures of our light love and roving
Just one farthing sterling is the price to pay.

Ah! earth's suns may set, in surety of returning;
But for us, life's little light once being set,
Falls the night, whereafter rises never gleam of morning,
Comes the sleep hath known nor pause nor waking yet.

Therefore give me kisses; first a thousand, then a hundred,
Then another thousand, and a hundred more;
Then again—again—again. It were well our reckoning blundered;
None must tell the tale of kisses that Love's prodigals can pour.

—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

FELIX MOSCHELES.

In Mrs. Lucy White Lillie's account of "Moscheles and Mendelssohn," published in the December number of *Harper's Magazine*, she speaks of the son of the former as an interesting lad, but gives, in a foot-note, only the scant fact that he has since grown into an artist of distinction. It was my pleasure this last season, while in London, to see him in his own house, surrounded by his *lares* and *penates*, as well as his works of art, to talk with him in a friendly way, and to learn somewhat of the master-spirit beneath the quiet exterior. If, in choosing his boy's name, Moscheles père took thought of its significance, as well as of bestowing the one dear to them all as borne by their friend and companion, Mendelssohn, he certainly was fortunate, for Mr. Moscheles illustrates that meaning thoroughly, while he may also lay claim to genius, though carried out in a different vein from that of his illustrious god-father.

He is a man in the prime of life, who not only has won a place in the artistic world by his own efforts, but holds that position by better work exhibited each year. In figure he is short and slight, a small head with a broad brow, shaded by very dark, heavy hair. His eyes are dark, but grow lighter, and seem to dilate as he talks and becomes interested in his subject; his nose is aquiline, his mouth well cut, though rather sensitive at the corners. He wears a mustache as dark in color as his hair. His hands are slender, brown, and muscular, with a touch of nervous force about the fingers, that keeps them in constant motion. In manner he is very quiet and retiring, speaking but little, and never about himself or his work unless compelled, and then in a simple, straightforward way most agreeable. His greatest success lies in portrait-painting, and certainly with the rarest gift of catching and reproducing all the little subtle lights and shades that go to make up one's face—all the finer tricks, so to speak, of hands or hair or gesture, as well as the exact counterpart of form and feature. In the exhibitions of the past season his two in the Grosvenor Gallery were ideals; those in the Royal Academy a portrait of his wife. In both galleries they were hung "on the line," and that in itself is a sufficient proof of merit. His home is known throughout London as the Studio, Sloane-street, Cadogan-square. It is a very quaint little place, built right in the centre of Cadogan Gardens, surrounded by trees, and approached by lawns of green grass. The house is arranged somewhat like those in the South, all on one *étage*; it was by promising this to the authorities that he was able to obtain his lease, as no building must be visible from the thoroughfares. As it has been put up by piecemeal and as the spirit moved him. It is full of queer angles, unexpected windings, and unlooked-for corners and crevices.

We entered at once from the house door, usually standing open, into a small, dark-paneled room, having one side of glass heavily curtained, through which a blaze of scarlet geraniums feasted one's eyes. Everything in this room was old, from a large gold and blue enameled inlaid desk, that once graced some old Dutch castle, to the slender three-legged tables and consoles, which looked far too fragile to hold anything less delicate than Sèvres or royal Dresden. Here came to us charming old Mme. Moscheles, the dear friend and loving counsellor, the adopted young mother of Mendelssohn. His letters to her are full of love and sentiment, strength and tenderness, and, indeed, she looks one who could at any time give strong sweet counsel to those in trouble, sorrow, or distress. Like her son, she is slight and small, and, like him, possesses the same nervous, well-modeled hands, only hers are very white, and the slender fingers are freighted with handsome old rings. Her face is exceedingly fine in outline and delicate in coloring; her dark eyes are still as bright and earnest and beautiful as long years ago, when she was the centre of such beings as Thalberg, Ernst, Joachim, and Mendelssohn, while they speak encouragement and love to her own boy Felix as they then did to her husband-lover and the friend of his heart; and the wonderful white hair, fine, soft, and very long, as it falls in loose waves about her face and under the cap of priceless Venice point, is not the least attractive feature about this truly grand dame.

After a cup of tea and a little chat, we passed by other rooms all filled with rarities, through heavy velvet *portières* into the studio proper. It is a very large and handsomely-proportioned apartment, with a grooved ceiling and black oak rafters; almost the entire north side is of glass, thus giving a fine, free light, easily tempered by sliding shades. The walls are hung with bits of rare-colored silks, brocades, and satins from Spain, China, and Japan, interspersed with old Dutch faience and armor of centuries ago. At the east end of the room, on a raised dais, far above one's head, is a life-sized figure, well carved and painted, of the Virgin Mary. Long ago it belonged to an old Spanish cathedral. Fancy how strange it must seem here; her proper place is in the beautiful south, amid the devotion of a passionate-h-arted people; not in the cold north, in a London studio. Opposite the window is a large oak fire-place and mantel, extending from the rafters to the floor; the inner recess of this is so deep that it has been finished with cushioned seats and many curious little shelves. Upon these, scattered promiscuously, were scraps from the pottery; a doll's head, a bit of lace, hanging at a diminutive tin bucket, while a small dust-brush and a child's garden hat kept amicable company near by. Observing my smile, Mr. Moscheles told me, with a note of deep tenderness in his voice, that this was his baby's favorite play-house. Here she would busy herself all day long while he worked at his easel. Is there not a ring of poetry in this—the quaint, dark walls, the shimmering silks, the work scattered about, finished, partly commenced, but just sketched in, the silent artist and the pretty sunny-haired child in the mantel recess, talking her lisping babble to her toys, while the flames from the hickory logs kiss her sweet face and little head?

The work upon which Mr. Moscheles was then engaged was a portrait of his mother, so like her that one fairly turned to the living model in surprise. A lovely picture of the fascinating Nita Gaëtano, as an Italian peasant, was most charming, while a Japanese boat scene was odd and pleasing, and very cleverly done. In speaking to Mr. Moscheles about his work, he expressed a strong desire to exhibit some of it in America, but was deterred therefrom by the high rates of duties and commissions. I wonder very much that among all our art-dealers no one has as yet brought to this country any of his paintings, for the name of Felix Moscheles takes high rank in artistic circles in London, and what pleases there is usually brought out here.

Strange sights, strange scenes, must that silent figure high above one's head have witnessed in this studio. For it is here those delightful artistic parties were given, during the Summer season, over which all London raved and struggled to obtain admittance. Here in the warm July evenings gathered Alma-Tadema, Boughton and his little fair-haired wife, Whistler, Burne-Jones, Morris, Rossetti, Swinburne, with Henschal, Nita Gaëtano, Anna Mehlig, Herr Francke, George Eliot, Henry Irving, and the free-thinking, generous-hearted Princess Louise. Here art, politics, ethics, woman's rights and woman's wrongs, free thought, war, peace, and music, were discussed with the buttons off the foils.

All the women appeared in thoroughly artistic or pre-Raphaelite costumes; narrow trailing satin gowns, close Queen Anne caps, long mittens, and low high-heeled shoes in brilliant colors, or in tunics guiltless of sleeves, braided heavily in gold and silver, girded in with jeweled ropes, almost as fabulous as *Lothair's* gift to *Lady Corrisande*, and sandals whose heavy ribbons are crossed and tied over seemingly unstockinged feet. They sit about and make themselves into old pictures; then, presently some one plays on a spinet, or sings some little love song of a hundred years ago—"A Maiden Fair," or "The Bailiff's Daughter,"—and a most splendid posset is served in long-stemmed Venetian glasses, and spice-bun is passed on old china, the brilliant-hued bee testifying to its age and authenticity.

So imbued does one become with this old-time atmosphere that one fully expects to be handed into a waiting sedan-chair with its attendant link-boy, and it is quite a shock to one's sensibilities to find instead a comfortable brougham, and an irreproachable John Thomas to attend one.

From the past to the present is but a step after all, but I question if it is not more desirable to take that step in Felix Moscheles' softly-lighted studio of a Summer's evening than it would be to do so in reality.

A. DE G. S.

THE JUDGMENT OF MUSICIANS.—It is peculiarly noticeable that musicians among themselves say very little, as a rule, about the feelings that music calls up in them; they talk about the music itself, and such talk is rarely of a nature to be interesting to an outsider. I remember once listening to an impassioned performance of Schumann's overture to "Manfred" in company with a musician. The only thing he said after the performance was: "How much more effect Schumann has drawn from his horns here by using the open notes than he often does by writing chromatic passages for them!" This was a technical point. As for rhapsodizing about the spiritual essence of the music, my friend very wisely let that alone. I doubt whether, if Shakespeare were alive to-day, even he could write a good poem about the "Manfred" overture. About Music (with a capital M) it is indeed possible to speak and write in the poetic vein; but about this or that piece of music poetry can utter only dreariness or nonsense. It is both curious and instructive to note how Hector Berlioz, a man who felt music with almost frightful intensity, and whose excitement while listening to some compositions approached the pitch of frenzy—to note how Berlioz, in his series of essays on Beethoven's symphonies, rarely rises above the consideration of technical details. In judging music, the amateur has only his feelings to guide him. The musician is, at least while listening to a piece of music for the first time, very much in the same case. Yet, from his superior special culture, he has a few and perfect trustworthy guides; beauties and imperfections strike his ear at once, and are felt by him instinctively, which it would take much study for the amateur to perceive. And by superior culture I do not mean merely superior special knowledge, but that well-digested knowledge and experience which go to form fine artistic fibre in an organization of naturally æsthetic proclivities. Real genius and original power can be more or less clearly recognized by every one. But I think that the true position which genius holds among the other qualities that go to make up what we call an artist has been very generally—I will not say overrated—but misunderstood. We often observe a seeming tendency in artists to speak slightingly of that heaven-sent power by virtue of which he who possesses it can at will gain ascendency over the souls of men. A man of wholesomely generous nature reverences that which can work strongly upon his feelings. The apparent inaptitude for this kind of enjoyment that so often strikes us in musicians may be explained by the fact that the musical laity—deceive themselves as they may—are far more prone to yield to the influence of the composer's or performer's own personality, as it is revealed to them through the medium of tones, than they are to listen to the music as an entity in itself. The musician is timid about thus surrendering himself, unless the strong individuality of the composer or performer is revealed to him through a perfect medium. As has been said before, his feelings are a much surer guide to him than are those of the amateur, and one's quantity of genius does not command them without a silent protest on his part so long as he is not assured of its fine quality. It is a mistake to think that a high degree of culture blunts the sensibilities; on the contrary, it sharpens them. The musician, studying a Bach cantata in the quiet and solitude of his own room, knows an ecstacy of which the amateur has no conception. It is the very intensity of his feelings that makes him careful how he exposes them to any but the finest and best influences; his soul is a pipe, the stops of which must not be fingered by vulgar hands. Robert Schumann once said, "I should box the ears of any pupil who wrote such harmony as the first few measures of the overture to 'Tannhäuser;' and yet the thing haunts me with a strange pertinacity in spite of myself." Most people would call this obstinacy, illiberality, or what not that is bad. But it was the protest of the refined Schumann against a power, the genuineness of which he recognized, but of which the quality seemed to him to be open to suspicion.—*W. F. Althorp in Atlantic Monthly.*

WHAT IS RUSSIA?—Who and what is Russia? Not the name of a complex and multiform society of intricate configuration, such as is our own; but a vast mass, comparatively inorganic, still nationally young and simple in its forms of life. We may regard Russia, for the present purpose, as including three elements, three forces only. First, the Emperor; secondly, the people; thirdly, the official, aristocratic, and military class, which last may be said to make up there what, both there and here, passes under the name of "Society." Of these three factors, distinct estimates have to be formed. The present Emperor of Russia has, during a reign now approaching a quarter of a century, given ample evidence of a just and philanthropic mind. No greater triumph of peaceful legislation is anywhere recorded than the emancipation of the Russian serfs, which he has effected. It is true that he gave to England assurances about Khiva, which he has been unable to fulfill. But the military measures taken against the Khan apparently had in view the real necessities of peace and order in that region, from which plunder and kidnapping had to be expelled. There is little in their accompaniments, either of profit or of power, which would warrant the imputation of an unworthy motive. It is more just to ascribe the Emperor's original promise of entire abstention to an honorable anxiety for the friendship of England, and as an over-sanguine expectation, than to denounce as an act of bad faith a resort to force which has every appearance of reason and justice. In the great matter of the war with Turkey, I avow my belief that the Emperor was prompted by motives of humanity, which drew additional force from the special sympathies of race and of religion. Justice seems to require a similar admission in regard to the Russian people. They are a peaceful and submissive race, whose courage in the field is that of a determined and uncalculating obedience. Domestic in their habits, rural in their pursuits, and fighting the battle of ordinary life under hard conditions, they are little open to the evil influences of what is here termed Jingoism; the conscription has for them no charms; and war summons them to little else than privation, wounds, disease, and death. Probably few as little to gain by it. Whatever hitches the Russian people have been moved, during the last three years, by a thrill of genuine emotion on behalf of their enslaved and suffering brethren, rather than by "Russian interests," or appeals to pride, or the lust of territorial aggrandizement. That which reason bids us to conclude as to the people, we must also suppose at least as to individuals in the class which I have described as the third great moving force of the Russian Empire. Of this type was Col. Kirieff, who met and indeed courted a hero's death in the Servian war of 1876. But the general character and tendencies of the body are another matter. The spirit of aggression has a natural home in the oligarchic, diplomatic, and military class, whose personal and specific leanings it as strongly favors as it counteracts the interests of the people. We have seen too plainly what, though with many honorable exceptions, are the tendencies and leanings of the corresponding classes even among ourselves, where their sentiments are modified, and their action limited, by free public discussion and by popular institutions. It is not difficult to understand what are the propensities, and what the power of action, military, official, and aristocratic elements of Russian society; what even tzars they may advance, and what use they may be tempted to make of the huge but inorganic forces of the nation, which lie almost helplessly at their disposal. It is not necessary here to dwell upon shades and subdivisions of opinion, or to distinguish Moscow from St. Petersburg. It would not be just to treat even the incorporated influences we are now considering as a mass of unmixed evil. But this class, in regard to the rights of other countries, and the peace of the world, is the dangerous class of Russia; the class that prides itself upon wisdom because it has power; the class that thinks itself cultivated because it has leisure; that includes all those who claim to lead the nation because they have long and often misled it, and to think and act for it, and drag it in the train of their thoughts and acts, because they live upon it. This class, or rather this conglomeration of classes, ever watchful for its aims, ubiquitous yet organized, standing everywhere between the Emperor and the people, and oftentimes too strong for both, is at work day and night to impress its own character upon Russian policy. The Duke of Wellington declined to place confidence in Russia; for, as he said with strong sense and truth, it was not his business to place confidence in foreign Governments. It is our business to judge them fairly, but to watch them closely; and in our present judgments to avail ourselves of all the aid that can be derived from the observation of the past.—*Mr. Gladstone, in Nineteenth Century.*

THE ENGLISH SOCIETY JOURNAL.—A lady of rank and reputation who has a weakness for a rubber, and who was tempted in an evil hour to be playfully initiated into the mysteries of *baccarat*, learns that her lord will no longer be responsible for her gambling debts, and that the family diamonds are gone to Mr. Attenborough's. Another fair one, with a foible for private theatricals, figures as the heroine of some rather ambiguous adventure, with allusions that make her identity unmistakable to the initiated. The stories may be true, false, or exaggerated. Let them be false in the main, if there be a shadow of truth in them, denial or explanation only inspires their circulation, so that the victim of the indiscretion is practically helpless. It may be said that offenses against decency and public morals deserve to be exposed, and that society is improved thereby. We cannot assent to that for a moment, and everything, at all events, is in the manner of doing it. We have quite enough of the washing of our linen in the law courts—whose reports, by the way, might often be curtailed, in ordinary consideration for modest readers. At present there are at least half a dozen tolerably widely-read journals of the kind we are describing. Each of them devotes some half-dozen pages to paragraphs which chiefly consist of gossip and scandal. We can conceive the rush and the rivalry among them to get on for a "good thing." There can be no time to verify doubtful facts, for while you are inquiring, a less conscientious contempora y may get the start of you. If you know next to nothing of a possible sensation, it is least makes matters safe. In the meantime the dark hint that may be developed in "our next." You have taken the preliminary step to register your discovery, and though you may be stumbling over a mare's nest, you are secure against an action for libel. Not that an action for libel is always an untried evil. On the contrary, it may be an excellent advertisement, though we have never one; especially should the prosecutor's general antecedents be indifferent, even if he cast you for damages in this particular instance. Sometimes, no doubt, a rascal gets his deserts. And yet, when his secret sins are set before him by half a dozen bitter and lively pens; when he is held up to social reprobation in half a dozen most unlovely aspects, we feel some such pity for him as we should have felt for the wretch who had been flogged through the public streets after passing the morning in the pillory. Naturally, nothing sells these papers better than dying at exalted game. Nothing, however, disappointed, and only in the name affixed to a few of the volumes was any trace of Joseph Addison to be found. The sale extended over five days. On the first four days the books were sold in 856 lots, which realized £456 2s. 9d.; on the last day the medals, jewels, &c., were disposed of for a further sum of £97 2s. 2d.—*Temple Bar.*

SCOTCH GENTLEWOMEN IN DIFFICULTIES.—Among the trades most suitable for women may be mentioned every form of millinery and dress-making, all the lighter work of linen-drapers' shops, the lighter work of book-sellers' and print shops, certain branches of jewelers' work, house decorators' and china merchants' businesses. Colleges for nurses, schools of cookery, and schools of art-needlework afford resources for women which did not exist 50 years ago. But many more occupations, which used to be considered the peculiar property of women, have somehow slipped out of their hands and passed into those of men who could dig and lift heavy burdens, cross the seas, and be the pioneers of a new civilization. Not only worsted and fancy-work shops, but what are called furnishing shops, glove shops, lace shops, toy shops, bun-houses for the sale of buns, cakes, and smaller confectionery, and the retail trade in tea, were formerly regarded to a large extent as peculiar to the province of women—not unfrequently of poor gentlewomen. Some of the readers of these observations may recall old stories of Scotch ladies of rank—Earls' daughters—who, after the failures of the Darien expedition and the Jacobite rebellions, stoutly maintained themselves and their children by making and selling thread, and by keeping shops of small wares. Other readers, who are admirers of Mrs. Gaskell's writings, will surely think of her gentle *Miss Matty* the late Rector's elderly daughter, who, on the failure of a bank and its disastrous consequences, set herself to preserve her meek, modest independence by selling tea in Cranford, and, as a parting word the present writer begs to explain that she does not intend by any means to imply that trade asks no distinct qualification and no particular training, only that the qualifications are less rare, the training is not so arduous, and may be acquired later in life—above all, the remuneration to industry and prudence is far more certain. If the younger of the indigent gentlewomen will but revive the good precedent, if they will take heart and cast small prejudices to the winds, their latter end may, indeed, be better than their beginning.—*Good Words.*

NICHOLAS THE IRON CZAR.—A relation of mine, who was then a student at the St. Petersburg University, had, with a few friends, formed a literary society, in which the works of contemporary political economists, publicists, and philosophers were read and debated. One of the innumerable spies of the secret Police denounced the society as a "secret revolutionary organization," and my relative, as President thereof. The latter was of course arrested, locked up in one of the underground cells of the St. Petersburg fortress, and summarily condemned, by a special military court, to transportation to Siberia for life. All the influence which our family possessed in high quarters was brought to bear on the Czar, but all in vain. At last the mother of the prisoner, meeting the Czar one day during one of his solitary walks in the Summer Garden, threw herself at his feet, averring her son's innocence, and imploring his pardon. The Czar seemed to be profoundly touched. He raised the old lady with the most chivalrous and pitying deference, and promised her to reconsider her son's case, and to have a personal interview with him. Nicholas was true to his word. The very next day the young culprit was brought out of his cell, and, a few moments later, he stood alone before the Emperor. The latter took him by the hand, led him before an image of the Saviour suspended in a corner of the room, and forcing him down on his knees, exclaimed: "Can you swear before the Almighty God that neither you nor your associates had any criminal design against my life? Can you swear that you believe in the holiness and eternity of the Russian autocracy?" As soon as the prisoner had recovered from his unbounded surprise, he answered: "I can swear to your Majesty that neither I nor any of my friends had the remotest design against your safety. As to the autocratic form of government, I cannot conscientiously swear that I believe in its eternity. The history of other countries teaches us that the time must come, even in Russia, when the people itself will take part in its government." The Czar answered not a syllable, embraced the young man with almost paternal tenderness, and drawing a ring from his own finger, gave it to him, saying: "This is a token of respect from your Czar. You have been sincere and truthful to me; and there is nothing I hate so much as a lie." He then approached his writing-table, on which the sentence of the Santa Maria, at the rate of 10 per cent. of the house rents which they pay." When Leo X. opened and paved his Via Leonina, or Di Ripetta, the money was drawn from the same source.—*The Athenæum.*

CONSOLATION.

When the pale wreath is laid upon the tomb,
Love's last fond homage offered to the dead,
And the bereft, with tears and drooping head,
Bid mute farewell on sadly turning home,
Sister and brother, widowed love and friend,
Review, as in a solemn vision then,
Their dear one's life, its bliss and bitter pain,
Its restless hopes now ever at an end.
The common thought lifts them above despair,
One brief thanksgiving is on every tongue:
That faithful heart shall never more be wrung
With cold unkindness or with aching care.
That generous mind no stern rebuffs shall vex;
That busy brain no problems dire perplex.

—*Good Words.*

IN SNOW.

O English Mother in the ruddy glow
Hugging your baby closer when outside
You see the silent, soft, and cruel snow
Falling again, and think what ills betide
Unsheltered creatures—your sad thoughts may go
Where War and Winter now two spectral wolves,
Hi ing in the freezing vapor that involves
Those Asian peaks of ice and gulfs below.
Does this young Soldier heed the snow that fills
His mouth and open eyes? or mind, in truth,
To-night, his mother's parting syllables?
His coat is red—but what of that? Keep ruth
For others; this is but an Afghan youth
Shot by the stranger on his native hills.

—*Fraser's Magazine.*

ADDISON'S DAUGHTER.—Very little is known of Addison's daughter, and that little is known but vaguely. On the one hand, it is reported that she had been heard to say that whatever other people might find to commend in her father's *Spectators*, she could not admire them. On the other hand, a writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for March, 1797, the year of the lady's death, avers that she "could go on in any part of her fathers works, or repeat the whole, but was incapable of speaking or writing a single sentence." This statement, again, was refuted in a succeeding number of the same magazine: "I have not conversed very frequently with her," writes the later correspondent, "but enough to be convinced that her memory, though good, was not so extraordinary as is represented. I have heard her repeat some of the poetical parts of the *Spectator*, which she did with considerable accuracy of memory, and great propriety of emphasis. But I do not believe that she could have repeated one prose paper out of all her father's works. She could have given an account of the contents of many. She read them frequently. * * * So far is it from being true that she could not write or speak a single sentence intelligibly, that I am persuaded she could do both as well as the generality of other people. * * * It is by no means true that she was an imbecile, or such a prodigy of memory. Her memory was strong, but not marvelous; her understanding was good, but not particularly great." Miss Addison was born in 1718. In the year after her birth her father died, and at the age of 12 the mother, too, was taken from her. She was educated as a day scholar in Queen's-square, and for some years lived in a house of her own in Burlington-street. But the greater part of her life was passed at Bilton, near Rugby, a pleasant place on the banks of the Avon, which her father had bought in 1711 from the family of Sir William Broughton. The purchase-money, £10,000, a large sum for those days, and one which even the fortunate and careful Addison would probably have found some difficulty in furnishing but for the help of his brother Gulston, who had had, no doubt, a turn at the Pagoda Tree, when he succeeded "Diamond" Pitt as Governor of Fort St. George. On the lady's death her library was removed to London, and sold at Leigh & Sotheby's, in Leicester-square. Considerable excitement attended the sale, from the idea that among the books and papers which formed the collection might be found some interesting memorials of the illustrious man whose property they once had been. Expectation was, however, disappointed, and only in the name affixed to a few of the volumes was any trace of Joseph Addison to be found. The sale extended over five days. On the first four days the books were sold in 856 lots, which realized £456 2s. 9d.; on the last day the medals, jewels, &c., were disposed of for a further sum of £97 2s. 2d.—*Temple Bar.*

GEORGE HENRY LEWES.—To me personally Lewes was a great philosopher only because I was told so. When he would acquaint me with some newly-found physical phenomenon, as that a frog could act just as well without his brains as with them, I would take it all as gospel, though a gospel in which I had no part myself. When he would dilate on the perspicuity or the inaccuracy of this or the other philosopher—in my presence, though probably for the advantage and delight of some worthier listener—I would be careless as to his subject, though I loved his zeal. But though the philosopher was lost upon me, the humorist was to me a joy forever. Sure no one man told a story as he did. To see him gradually rise from his chair and take his place standing between two or three of us! He must have known, though he never looked as though he knew it, that he was going to act a great part in mixed comedy and satire. Then by degrees he would pile up little incident on incident, the motion of his fingers assisting the peculiar fire of his eye, till in two minutes a point would have been made and the story told with all the finish of a jeweler's finest work. His personal appearance was admirably fitted for such scenes! His velvet coat and his neat slippers, and the rest of his outward garniture looked—as a man's clothes always should look—as though they were there by chance, there of necessity, but not much to be thought of; but they helped to make him a man peculiarly pleasant to the eye in conversation. No one could say that he was handsome. The long bushy hair, and the thin cheeks, and the heavy mustache, joined as they were, alas! almost always to a look of sickness, were not attributes of beauty. But there was a brilliance in his eye, which was not to be tamed by any sickness, by any suffering, which overcame all other feeling on looking at him. I have a portrait of him, a finished photograph, which he gave me some years since, in which it would seem as though his face had blazed up suddenly, as it often would do, in strong indignation against the vapid vauntings of some literary pseudo-celebrity. But the smile would come again, and before the anger of his sarcasm had had half a minute's play, the natural drollery of the man, the full overflowing love of true humor, would overcome him, and the love of the poor satirized sinner for the sake of the wit in him had created. Perhaps it may be felt that in saying these last words almost over the grave of one so well beloved, and one so glorious for high acquirements and high achievements, I might better have abstained from such memorials of the man. I must, however, excuse myself by saying that I have wanted to paint George Lewes as I knew him. Nor will those who think of him solely as a student in philosophy, of one who has devoted his life to research at the cost of lighter joys, understand his full character any better than he who shall imagine that, because he began his literary life with a few novels and a few dramas, he found in those the occupation most congenial to his soul. There was never a man so pleasant as he with whom to sit and talk vague literary gossip over a cup of coffee and a cigar. That he was a great philosopher, a great biographer, a great critic, there is no doubt; and his little life has left behind him here in London no pleasanter companion with whom to while away an hour.—*Anthony Trollope, in Fortnightly Review.*

THE PONTE SISTO AND SOME OTHER ROMAN BRIDGES.—The bridge carried away by the flood of A. D. 792, and called accordingly *fractus ruptus tremulus* in the Middle Ages, was rebuilt by Sixtus IV., who laid the first stone on April 29, 1473; it was first crossed by the crowd during the jubilee of 1475, and completed two years later. There is no doubt that the fund toward its reconstruction was supplied by the women of ill-fame, whose head-quarters were at the time in the filthy triangle between the Corso, the Babuino, and the Condotti. The bridge of Santa Maria or Ponte Rotto was rebuilt with the same impure money, as is shown by a codex in the State Archives, inscribed, "Book of the taxation imposed on women of ill-fame for the restoration of the Ponte di

court concerning my relative was lying, and with one stroke of the pen—signed the paper! "I pity you from the bottom of my heart," he said; "you are an honest man, and an honest man, true to his convictions, is more dangerous to autocracy than an unprincipled rascal. Therefore I must punish you, though never was this duty more painful to me than now. God bless you, my son, and judge me mercifully if I should appear to be in the wrong."

And, once more embracing his victim, he led him to the door.

This story, every particular of which I have heard from my relative himself, who, at the beginning of the present reign, was pardoned and returned to St. Petersburg, depicts vividly the peculiarities of Nicholas' great but entirely deranged mind. The holiness of his position, as defender of autocracy, became a mania, an *idée fixe*, for which he would have sacrificed his life as he did those of others, if the occasion of doing so had presented itself. Nicholas may rave been called the "Brutus of autocracy." Like all the Princes of the Romanoff family, he had received but a miserable education. Accustomed from childhood to deal either with fawning courtiers or with severely-disciplined soldiers, he considered a soldier the ideal of a true citizen, implicit obedience the only civic virtue, and a barrack the model of political organization. In his mind a spirit of military discipline was to pervade the whole country. The free will of each citizen was limited by the scope of his private life. In all public matters the "holy power" of the Czar reigned paramount, and not only criticism, but a plain discussion, even a thorough knowledge of such matters on the part of a private citizen, was considered criminal.—*The North American Review.*

GUNPOWDER.—It has, of late, grown to be an axiom that the larger the gun the larger must be the grains of powder. A large grain of gunpowder burns slow because the fire is some time reaching the centre, and a slow-burning powder is what artillerists require for rifled guns. In a smooth-bore weapon the cannon-ball fits loosely, and may be expelled at a bound; but in rifled cannon the shot, so to speak, moves upon a sort of railway, and it would never do to get the shot into motion too suddenly. An undue strain would be exert d upon th gun, while the velocity of the shot would not be increased. For a rifled gun, therefore, a slow-burning charge is absolutely necessary, and this is to be secured only by reducing the surface to be kindled. In the case of the prismatic powder, the grains, if they may be called by that name, are so closely packed that no fire can get between them, and hence the action of kindling is still further reduced. Not only is the shape and density of powder grains now attracting particular attention, but the percentage of moisture contained in the material has also lately been under study. The amount of water in gunpowder to the minute extent existing in ordinary samples is found to influence combustion in a very marked degree, and nothing but an exhaustive series of trials can give sufficient data for practical application of so important an element in the science of explosives. In the meantime chemists are pointing out yet another source of uncertainty in the combustion of gunpowder, to which, notwithstanding their repeated warnings, little attention has hitherto been given. We mean the composition of the charcoal. According to the manner of preparing this, the method adopted for charring and the material employed, so does the chemical composition of the charcoal differ. Some samples, for instance, prove on analysis to contain 85 per cent. of carbon, while others have 20 per cent. This is scarcely to be expected that gunpowder made from the two kinds will have the same burning qualities, and yet with gunpowder manufacturers charcoal is charcoal, no matter how much its component parts of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and ash may differ. It is of little use, therefore, varying particular attention to the physical qualities of gunpowder so long as its chemical composition is almost entirely ignored.—*Nature.*

DEAN STANLEY AT SALEM.—It was an extraordinary sensation which I experienced, when, two days after landing in America, I found myself assisting at the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the town of Salem, in Massachusetts. Around me were guests and speakers who derived their lineage and names from those who had first set foot on what was then a desolate wilderness. On one side was a distinguished Judge, the representative of Endicott, the first Governor, and on the other side the venerable and accomplished descendant of Winthrop, if not the first actual, the first undisputed, Governor of the colony. The office itself was well represented by the honored citizen who in direct succession filled it at that moment. On the right hand and the left were the Saltonstalls, the Bowditches, the Wilders, and the Higginsons, names obscure here, but household words there. Their progenitors were not shadowy phantoms—like the heroes of Ossian's poems—with the stars shining through them, but stout and stalwart yeomen or merchantmen or clergy, like ourselves; each home in the place claimed some connection with one or the other of these ancestral patriarchs; their portraits, their letters, the trees they had planted, the fruit they had reared, the churches they had built, were still among us. It was as if one were sitting at table far back in the opening of English or European history, with the grandsons or great-grandsons of Augustin and Horsa, or Clovis and Pepin. It gave that sense of near proximity to the beginnings of the State which is so marvelously reproduced in Sir Walter Scott's novel of "Ivanhoe," where, with perhaps a too close foreshortening of his picture, he makes us feel that Cedric and Athelstan, Front de Bœuf, and the Templars still breathed the spirit of the Saxon monarchy and of the Norman Conquest.—*Dean Stanley in Macmillan's Magazine.*

THE FIRST SLAVE CASE IN ENGLAND.—A planter brought to London a slave called James Somerset in 1772, and when he fell ill inhumanly turned him out of doors. Mr. Granville Sharp, a philanthropic barrister, found him in the street, placed him in a hospital, where he recovered his health, and then got him a situation as a servant. Two years after his old master arrested and imprisoned him as a runaway slave. Mr. Sharp brought the case before the Lord Mayor, who ordered Somerset to be set at liberty. But the master seized him violently in presence of the Lord Mayor and Mr. Sharp, on which the latter brought an action against the master for assault. The question of law was finally referred to the 12 judges, in February and May of that year, who decided unanimously that no man can be accounted a slave on English territory. This decision is often quoted, as though the soil of Great Britain made a slave free; but that is a legal fiction. Evidently, it is only when a slave (so called) comes within the reach of an English court that his freedom is declared. At that time the American colonies were beginning their quarrel with Great Britain, but had not renounced allegiance. All the colonies were subject to the common law of England; and if in Virginia as in America, there was a judge as upright and able as Lord Mansfield, and a philanthropist as zealous as Granville Sharp, it would seem that slavery might have been dissolved by a few judicial trials.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

SNUFFING A CANDLE ON THE STAGE.—Dumaine, as a pirate in "Le Fléau des Mers," was wont to excite the wonder of the spectators by extinguishing a candle with a pistol-shot. The trick was done by placing the light on a table near a small round hole in the "cloth" behind it, through which the prompter blew out the candle as Dumaine discharged the pistol. Actuated by jealousy, or a love of mischief, a fellow-actor one night covered the hole with a gold-beater's skin, and when the pirate fired and the prompter blew the candle flared away in triumph. Dumaine drew another pistol from his belt, but before he could pull the trigger, the malicious joker had torn away the skin, and by blowing through the hole made the candle go out, apparently of its own accord, while Dumaine was mentally abusing the innocent prompter for his pet point not coming off as usual.—*Chambers's Journal.*

MACAULAY'S DREAM.—Macaulay's head must have been very full of his work when he had the dream of a horror peculiar to his calling. "I have had a dream," (about his younger niece,) he writes to Mr. Ellis, "so vivid that I must tell it. She came to me, with a penitential face, and told me that she had a great sin to confess; that Pepys' "Diary" was all a forgery, and that she had forged it. I was in the greatest dismay. 'What! I have been quoting in reviews, and in my History, a forgery of yours as a book of the highest authority. How shall I ever hold up my head again?' I woke with the fright, poor Alice's supplicating voice still in my ears."—*The Saturday Review.*

THE PARISIAN FASHIONS.

LATEST ACHIEVEMENTS OF FOREIGN MODISTES.

EXTREME STYLES—EVENING TOILETS—THE "VOILETTE LOUP"—PREVAILING COLORS—FANCY DRESSES FOR CHILDREN.

Skirts mounted in plaits "à la religeuse" are in general use. Sleeves "à la religeuse" are also adopted by many ladies, as they are very comfortable for Winter wear. This shape is especially suitable for wrappers. Plaited nuns' stomachers are worn fastened to the waist. This fashion admirably suits persons who are fond of a plain style of dress. The two extremes are now worn; either very plain articles are resorted to, such as those referred to above, or the most extravagant styles, like large felt hats, with broad brims and feather trimmings, and long paletots of coarse, heavy cloth, buttoned from the neck to the feet. With the choice of these two kinds of dress at their disposal, many ladies return with pleasure to the style first described as more sensible and quite as comfortable. One never tires of the short skirts with "lavendière" draperies, and the basquine, with a vest underneath. The small gray jacket worn with these suits is also very comfortable.

The attention of the fair sex is now largely devoted to planning their evening toilets. These are made of very rich materials and heavily trimmed. The following descriptions will give an idea of the present Parisian fashion in these toilets: First may be named a toilet of satin pekin, in stripes of light red and ivory color, combined with ivory-colored faille. The body of the dress is of pekin, the front forming a Louis XV. waist, which is trimmed with a collar opening in shawl shape. The faille vest closes down the front by means of buttons made of Rhine pebbles. The apron is draped on the sides in three plaits. The middle of the skirt opens over faille flounces, the lower one extending to the back. The back of the dress is cut in princess shape. It is of pekin, and forms long scarfs, the ends of which are cut out in small tongues, the ivory-colored stripe forming the lining of the red stripe. These scarfs are lightly draped over a false faille skirt, with a train trimmed with flounces. The sleeves are of pekin, opening at the elbow and showing small faille ruffles. The lower part of the sleeve is cut out in small tongues like those on the ends of the scarfs. These fall over faille ruffles.

Another toilet is of salmon-colored faille. It consists of a basque waist and a skirt with a long train. The skirt and train are surrounded by three narrow green satin plaited flounces, in different shades. The front of the skirt is almost covered with two white gauze scarfs, closely embroidered in colors, the green predominating. These scarfs are gracefully draped in the back. The waist is cut in the neck in shawl-shape, with a square plastron in front. The latter is covered with small green satin plaitings and ruffles of embroidered gauze, and similar trimming surrounds the plastron and shawl-shaped opening in the neck. The back of the basque, behind the hip, is trimmed with a shell-shaped gauze trimming. From below falls a green satin trimming. Another equ

THE SELLER TO THE BUYER.

HISTORY AND CURIOSITIES OF ADVERTISING.

ITS GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT FROM THE ANCIENT CRIER TO THE NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENT — ANNOUNCEMENTS IN ATHENS, ROME, HERCULANEUM, POMPEII, LONDON, PARIS, AND THE UNITED STATES — JOHN DRYDEN'S GUDGELING AND RICHARD STEELE'S JOKE.

It is an old custom. Doubtless it has existed in some form or other ever since men began to buy and sell. We have positive records that it was practiced more than 3,000 years ago, for the papyrus slips upon which the ancient Thebans advertised their runaway slaves and offered rewards for their recapture have been dug up among the ruins of Thebes. The public *crier, herald*, was the advertising medium of the Greeks. In this respect the natives of sea-girt Nantucket have sought up with the Athenians of the fourth Olymniad; in all other essentials of civilization they must be relegated to the remote and shadowy time dimly reflected in Hesiod's "Theogeny," which relates the genesis of the gods themselves. The crier of Athens was accompanied by a slave, who, on a soft-toned pipe, gave him the pitch in which his announcements were to be shouted. The fine ears of the Greeks would brook no hoarse bawlings, and correct pitch and accent were exacted of Eupolis, who cried salt in the streets, as rigidly as of Æschines, who declaimed against Cteaiphon in the Assembly. According to Apuleius, Venus was accustomed to offer sweet kisses as a reward to whoever would bring back the fugitive Eros. Herculaneum and Pompeii, overtaken by the volcano's wrath in the full tide of their proud, luxurious, sinful life, and sealed up for 1,800 years, have transmitted to us countless valuable and instructive relics of Roman civilization and society in A. D. 79, and, among others, their advertisements, which, by their number and character, show that the business advantages of the practice were appreciated by tradesmen of those cities. The Romans, borrowing from the Greeks, had on their houses a bulletin-board—a white tablet or piece of wall left white—called an album, upon which were painted announcements of their affairs. In the most frequented parts of the two buried cities the walls were covered with all kinds of business announcements. The passing public is informed that "the Ædile's troop of gladiators will fight on the 31st of May. There will be fights with wild animals, and awnings to keep off the sun. They were shrewd fellows, and understood how to "boil down" their advertisements into the briefest shape. For instance, the mention of the animals and awnings appears thus: "*Venatio et vela erunt*," or, more curtly yet, "*Venat. vela.*" Proprietors of baths commonly advertised them as *more urbico*, "in the Roman fashion," and as possessing *omnia commoda*, "every convenience." The advertisements of houses and shops to let are very curious; but most diverting of all are the innumerable inscriptions, scratched on the walls here and there, giving the opinions of those who had been to the circuses or other exhibitions and wished to commend a favorite or fix some luckless upstart. Martial tells us that Roman book-sellers used to post up the titles of new works in and about their shops. Fancy the shop of Vettius placarded with this interesting announcement: "Ready this day, the 'Æneid,' a work of exceptional merit, by Mr. P. Virgilius Maro, of Mantua;" or that of his rival Carus, with this: "The publication of the 'Elegies' of Sextus Aurelius Propertius is unavoidably delayed through an unforeseen stroke of the copyists. Others have been procured, and the first edition of 20 copies will positively be ready on the 29th inst."

Advertising reached no higher development during the Dark Ages than it had attained in Athens. The crier was the organ of publicity, and his chief function was to proclaim the excellence of the wines sold by the tavern-keepers who employed him; and they were forced to employ him, for as early as 1258 the public criers of France had formed a trade-union, and had persuaded the King to decree that they might cry anybody's wine and collect pay for their services. But an old woman, who undertook to get up a revival by crying the mercies of the Lord and the sweets of the Gospel, was publicly burned. Tavern-keepers' signs had been invented long before, however. The Romans used a bush for a tavern-sign, whence the proverb, "Good wine needs no bush," the old Roman tosspot, like those of to-day, being sure to nose out a good article of Falernian whether it were advertised or not. The custom of hanging up the family arms in front of the houses of the nobility, which in the absence of the family were used as hostelries, gave rise to such tavern names as the "Blue Lion," the "King's Arms," the "White Plume;" and when the Frenchman, making his couch in the open air, says he proposes to sleep *à la Belle Etoile*, he does not mean, as some Yassar girl might construe it, "under the beautiful stars," but "at the Fine Star Inn." The use of signs and placards made but slow progress against the crier, however, till the invention of printing, when posters, written or printed, came into general favor. No posters from the press of Gutenberg and Faust are extant, but in Earl Spencer's library there is a broadside printed by Caxton's types about 1480, in which the first English printer informs the public that "if it please ony man, spiritnel or temporel, to bye our pyes at two or three comemoracio's of Salisbury's use, emprynted after the form of this present letre, whiche ben wel and truly correct, late hym come to Westmonester into the Almonestrye, at the reed pole, and he shall have them, good and chepe. *Supplico stet cedula.*" These "pyes" were not the fatal mince nor the homely pumpkin, but a set of directions to priests as to Easter observances. Many of the early printers advertised their books on the backs of the volumes themselves, and scholars of eminence were often persuaded to write "puffs" for book-sellers. The following, in "Les Opuscules du Docteur Alwain," printed at Paris in 1518 by Chevalion & Gourmont, is, perhaps, the earliest specimen of the "puff:" "*Gratias agami Claudio Chevallon et Ægydio Gourmont, qui pulchris typis et characteribus impressum opus hoc vitabunt prelio.*" For two centuries the poster continued to be the chief medium of advertising, and it was more commonly written than printed. A notice of this kind was called a *Hiquis*, because they were modeled after the Latin placards, which always began "*Si quis*"—"if anybody." The ballman's occupation was not entirely gone, however, and important and official announcements were voiced forth by him down to a comparatively recent day.

The first miscellaneous newspaper advertisements are found in a Dutch black-letter gazette of the time of James I., without name or date. The sheet which gives the news of Nov. 21, 1626, gives notice of the sale at auction of sugar, ivory, pepper, and tobacco, from the carcoes of prize vessels. About that time two newspapers were issued in Amsterdam, one called the *Courant from Italy and Germany*, and the other, *Tidings from Various Quarters*. Advertisements were quite numerous in these journals, and in the issue of the *Tydingher* for June 2, 1635, there is an advertisement of a curious contribution to the Papess Joanna controversy, a book entitled "Papal Sanctimony," by Licentiate Grim, "British preacher and Professor at the University of Wesel," attempting to prove that Pope John VIII. was a woman.

The outbreak of the civil war gave rise to the first attempts at publishing a newspaper in England. Nathaniel Butler, a bookseller and pamphleteer, issued, in 1622, a printed weekly newspaper. The first copy bore date of Aug. 2. It did not thrive, and was even ridiculed by ment of letters. Ben Jonson declared that the information it contained "had come to us by no news by being printed." It was 30 years or more after this unsuccessful venture before the *Mercurius Politicus* was published. Its early numbers contain few advertisements, but some of them possess more than ordinary interest. In the issue for Dec. 26, 1658, is an advertisement of "that excellent and by all physicians approved, China drink, called by the Chinoeses Teha, by other nations Tay, alias Tee." Tea was brought to England as early as 1635, and was sold at from £6 to £10 per pound. A Turkey merchant named Edwards brought the first bag of coffee to England, and in 1625 his Greek servant, Pasqua Rosee, opened the first coffee-house in London; though a Jew named Jacobs had opened one in Oxford a year or two earlier. One of Rosee's handbill advertisements is preserved in the British Museum. It attributes to the fragrant berry a curative virtue over every ill that flesh inherits. Chocolate came later, and was first advertised in the *Public Advertiser* of June, 1657. Perhaps the commonest advertisements in the *Public Advertiser*, the London *Gazette*, and their contemporaries of the latter half of the seventeenth century were those offering rewards for runaway slaves. West India trading vessels took many negro boys to England, and they were in demand among the wealthy for pages. The *Gazetteer* of April 18, 1769, announces as for sale "a chestnut gelding, a trim-whiskey, and a well-made, good-tempered black boy."

Sir Robert L'Estrange was the first Englishman who recognized the importance of liberal advertising as a help to business enterprises. But neither the *Intelligencer*, the *News*, nor the *Mercury*, with which he was associated between 1663 and 1668, were successful, though they contained more advertisements than any previous newspaper. John Houghton, an apothecary and dealer in tea, coffee, and chocolate, had better luck with his *Collection for the Improvement of Husbandry & Trade*, started in 1692. By the following year he had a good patronage. But, instead of allowing his advertisers to speak for themselves, he published their wants in this droll fashion:

"I want a housekeeper surely well accomplished for that purpose. 'Tis to wait on a gentleman.

"I know of valuable estates to be sold.

"I want several apprentices for a valuable tradesman.

"I know of several curious women that would wait on ladies to be housekeeper.

"Now I want a good usher's place in a grammar-school."

Experience doubtless taught Mr. Houghton that unreserved commendation of his promiscuous customers was likely to get him into scrapes, so he qualified some of his notices as follows:

"I know a peruke-maker that *pretends* to make perukes extraordinarily fashionable, and will sell good pennyworths; I can direct to him."

"If any one wants a wet-nurse, I can help them, as I am informed, to a very good one."

Here is a model book review from his pen:

"With delight I have read over this book, and I think it a very good one."

Some advertisements of more than ordinary interest can be culled from the public prints of the time of the Restoration. In the *Mercurius Politicus* of March 6, 1660, just two months before Charles II. was proclaimed King of England, John Milton calmly informs the public that, by reason of the printer's haste, "the errata not coming in time, it is desired that the following faults may be amended," citing some typographical errors in his "Ready and Easy Way to Establish a Free Commonwealth." In less than two months the poet was a proscribed fugitive, and his works had been burned by the common hangman. Charles II. was terribly pestered by dog-stealers, and the *Mercurius Publicus*—for titles were in name altered after the Restoration—contains frequent advertisements for his Majesty's canine property. One of these—perhaps penned by the hand of the monarch himself—breaks out pathetically: "Will they never cease robbing his Majesty? Must he not keep a dog? This dog's place, (though better than some imagine,) is the only place which nobody offers to beg." He kept no end of dogs evidently, as the royal advertisements call for greyhounds, spaniels, mastiffs, &c. Quack medicines were plentifully advertised at this time, and then, as now, the reader was always particularly cautioned to "beware of counterfeits." The London *Gazette*—which is the only one of these early journals that is still in existence—was first published Aug. 29, 1642, though the series issued by royal authority did not begin till 1665. In that year of dreadful memory its columns bear witness to the fatal work of the great plague of London. In the *Domestick Intelligence* of Dec. 23, 1679, appears the following paragraph: "Upon the 17th inst. Mr. Dryden, the great poet, was set upon in Rose-street, in Covent Garden, by three persons, who, calling him a rogue, knoct him down and dangerously wounded him, but upon his crying out murther they made their escape; it is conceived that they had their pay beforehand, and designed not to rob him but to execute on him some *Feminine*, if not *Popish*, vengeance." The instigation of this assault was ascribed to Rochester and to the Duchess of Portsmouth, both of whom the poet had offended. Several advertisements offering £50 reward for the apprehension of the assailants were published, but fruitlessly. When Dryden died, in 1700, a howling advertisement was published in the *Post Boy*, May 4, calling for elegies upon the deceased from the pens of "gentlemen of the two famous universities," and in response to this and others of its kind a flood of sarcastic productions in all languages poured into the shop of Henry Playford, whose name was mentioned in the advertisement. The first advertisement of a coming performance at a playhouse is said, by an English authority, to have been published in the *Flying Post* of July 4, 1700, and it announces the play of "Don Quixote" at the "New Theatre in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields." The larger theatres soon took up the practice, however, and a few years later their announcements regularly appeared. Advertisements in those days were commonly about eight lines long, and cost 1 shilling each insertion.

The *Tatler* was in the flesh about this time, and its columns occasionally furnish a diverting morsel. Take this, for instance, undoubtedly, from the pen of Richard Steele:

"Any ladies who have any particular stories of their acquaintance which they are willing privately to make public, may send 'em by the penny post to Isaac Bickerstaff, Esq., inclosed to Mr. John Morpheus, near Stationers' Hall."

It is vastly amusing, too, to run the eye over a series of seemingly advertisements in the *Tatler* during the year 1710, exposing the pretentions of an "upstart in astrology, who has publicly endeavored to persuade the world that he is the late John Partridge who died on the 28th of March." The joke of it was that Partridge was not dead at all and was driven nearly wild by these audacious and premature obituary notices. The growth of advertising was temporarily checked in 1712 by a tax of 12 pence laid upon every advertisement, imposed with other similar measures to raise money for Queen Anne's war with France. This tax was increased at various times, and its highest point was reached in 1822, when the charge was 3 shilling 6 pence. In 1833 the tax was abolished. Advertisements of pugilistic combats between women and of the sale of negro boys were not uncommon during the first half of the eighteenth century in the London papers. Others, of a plainly immoral character—the precursor of the modern "personal," as it appears in certain journals—making assignations or seeking the acquaintance of "the two young ladies who noticed gentlemen on Fleet-street," &c., often appeared during the reigns of the first two Georges. The manners of the court were the manners of the people. The London *Daily Post* of March 15, 1740, publishes a funny advertisement, beginning "Mary Southall, successor to John Southall, the first and only person that ever found out the nature of bugs, author of a treatise on those nauseous, venomous insects, gives notice that she hath followed the same line of business." Perhaps she held, with that profound thinker, Opizius Francorius, the Emanuel Kant of flea literature, that bed-bugs as well are *spiritus familiares fæminarum*.

The growth of advertising from this time on was slow but sustained, until the early years of the nineteenth century when the methods of the business had reached their full development, being much what they are at the present day, though, of course, they have won a much wider application. The main lines of development have been the same in France and the United States as in England, and the history of advertising in the London press is its history for the whole world, except, of course, in details. The American mind has shown its originality in this, as in everything else. Droll advertisements abound in this country of unrestrained wit. It was a Pennsylvania grocer who painted on a grave-yard fence, "Use Smith's bottled ale if you would keep out of here." It was an American "statuary" firm who announced that "those who buy long noses of us look with pride and satisfaction on the graves of their friends." It was an Illinois undertaker who wrote to a dying man, "Thinking it not imprudent to call your attention to the inclosed advertisement of my abundant stock of ready-made coffins." And of course it was the American Principal of an academy who thus announced the opening of the Fall term:

DEAR BOYS: Trouble begins Sept. 15.

Alas, it was a Yankee auctioneer who, in advertising a "palace on the right banks of the Hudson," put in something about the "young moon" and an "angel that may be seen each night dressing with golden tip-toes on the green sward," and then added: "N.B.—This angel goes with the place." Even the British press furnishes many singular advertisements—few humorous ones. The *réclame*, or editorial puff, is common in their columns. It was related of the *Figaro*, a year or two ago, that it one day contained a model and highly commendatory "puff" of a certain English goods called "homespun," for gentlemen's suits. A few days later, M. De Villemessant, its editor, was seen on the Boulevard clad in a stylish and becoming suit of "homespun."

But the curiosities of advertising is a theme rich in materials. We have culled some of the most interesting from the vast store of them collected and recently published by Mr. Henry Sampson, of London, attempting rather to set forth outlines and striking features than to give a connected history of this vast branch of modern business.

THE GROWTH OF NEW-YORK.

IMPROVEMENT OF LOCALITIES.

BUILDING AND REBUILDING IN THE TRADE —FIRST AND SECOND CLASS DWELLINGS AND TENEMENT-HOUSES — CHURCHES, STORES, SHOPS, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

From the same tables showing the operations of the Building Department from which were taken the figures presented in a former article, exhibiting the growth and improvement of the City at large, some still more interesting facts may be extracted of the changes made in the several ward divisions of the City during the past 11 years. The enormous growth of the City northward, as shown by the building returns for the Nineteenth, Twenty-second, and Twelfth Wards, which take in the territory on either side of the Park and the neighborhood of Harlem, and the invasion by business structures of what were once the poorest and most densely populated sections of the lower part of the City, are made evident in the tables given below. In the first of them is shown the amount expended for building during the past 11 years in each ward of the City, and in the Westchester district during the years that has been part of the City. The wards are arranged in the order of the magnitude of the same. While the second column shows the number of buildings built, the third gives the average value of each of these. From these figures it will be seen that while the up-town wards show the greatest number of buildings erected, the lower wards show the most costly structures. The last column of the table gives the order of the wards to each other by the average cost of the buildings erected in them. The Third Ward, which stands first in the cost of its buildings, is the last in the number erected. The Twelfth Ward, which is near the head of the list for number, is the last for cost. The Third Ward takes in the lower section of Broadway and its vicinage; the Twelfth is the Harlem end of Third-avenue. The famous old Sixth Ward, the Five Points district, stands sixth on the list for the cost of the buildings, which are replacing the dreadful dens of crime and poverty from which it derived its fame.

TABLE SHOWING THE BUILDING AND REBUILDING FROM 1868 TO 1878, BY WARDS, WITH ESTIMATED COST.

Ward.	Aggregate Estimated Cost.	Number of Buildings.	Average Cost of Buildings.	Order by Cost.
XIX	$104,358,164	6,179	$15,200	12
XXII	98,478,295	3,889	12,800	15
XII	29,104,063	3,601	8,380	22
XXI	18,483,851	722	22,900	3
XVIII	11,274,659	993	23,000	2
XX	10,501,970	951	11,000	18
XVII	7,971,475	596	13,380	14
VIII	7,598,530	292	26,000	7
V	7,346,327	254	29,000	4
I	5,083,530	434	11,700	16
XV	5,011,700	167	30,000	5
XI	4,529,070	412	10,900	19
XVI	4,505,150	426	10,500	20
XIV	4,404,889	231	19,000	10
VI	4,399,035	164	26,800	6
X	4,120,800	350	11,400	17
III	3,393,100	97	35,000	1
IV	3,277,980	97	34,700	3
XIII	3,128,120	211	14,800	13
VII	2,940,795	292	10,000	21
II	2,838,950	81	35,500	2
IX	2,158,911	123	17,500	11
Annexed District for the Years 1874 to 1878, inclusive.				
XXIII	$2,264,093	616	3,600	.....
XXIV	354,177	158	2,300	.....

The distribution of first-class dwellings shows the growth of certain sections, formerly unoccupied lands, into resident localities of the best sort. As a rule to which there can be only very few exceptions, every house put up in the five wards first on the list represents an actual addition to a previously existing aggregate. In the lower wards it is probable that the new houses take the place of old and inferior ones.

NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS DWELLINGS BUILT IN EACH WARD.

Ward.	Number Built.	Ward.	Number Built.
XIX	3,286	I	11
XII	1,733	VII	5
XXII	820	XIV	4
XXI	101	XIII	3
XX	63	VI	3
IX	45	VIII	2
XVIII	33	V	1
XVI	26	X	1
XVII	13		

First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Eleventh Wards, none.

Average estimated cost of a first-class dwelling, $16,000.

Total estimated cost of first-class dwellings for the past 11 years, $1,000,000.

It is worth noting where and how many of those small houses fitted for a home for one or two families have been built. It is a very poor showing which the annexed table presents in point of numbers. Such houses are included under the heading of second-class when up the bulk of Philadelphia. Here they are a rare luxury. A small family in moderate circumstances have only the choice in New-York of taking lodgings or rooms in a first-class house, or going to a tenement, disguised under the title of French flat.

NUMBER OF SECOND-CLASS DWELLINGS BUILT IN EACH WARD.

Ward.	Number Built.	Ward.	Number Built.
XII	694	XVIII	9
XIX	378	XIII	8
XXII	299	I	8
XX	62	VII	7
XXI	61	IV	5
IX	30	VI	4
XVI	28	XIV	4
XVII	18	V	2
XI	16	X	1
VIII	13	II	1
XV	10	III	None

Total estimated cost of second-class dwellings for the past 11 years, $6,228,868.

Average estimated cost of a second-class dwelling, $3,500.

In the Westchester district the building of second-class dwellings has been going on since 1874 with some activity, 297 having been erected, at a total estimated cost of $996,825.

It will be seen that the building of tenement-houses has followed very nearly the movement in the direction of the middle and up-town wards. They will, as a rule, occupy the central portions of the wards, and as the streets recede from the Park toward the river the rents rise and fall. Hence the greater size of the houses changes for the worse, until they end in masses of tenements. It might, perhaps, be assumed, from the figures given in the annexed table, that the up-town wards had become the great tenement-house localities; but this is not the case. The Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards are of great extent; the others are of narrower area, and the figures given in the third column show the number of persons to an inhabited house in each ward of the City. The se figures are taken from the census returns of 1875. It will be noticed that the number of persons to each house in the purely business section of the City, including the Second and Third Wards, corresponds closely to those for the nearly built up area in the upper portion. The most densely-populated part lies between them.

TENEMENT-HOUSES ERECTED IN EACH WARD OF THE CITY DURING THE PAST 11 YEARS.

Ward.	No. Built.	Persons to a House in the Ward.	Ward.	No. Built.	Persons to a House in the Ward.
XIX	1,799	14.02	VII	193	21.36
XXII	1,126	14.31	XVI	171	14.38
XII	767	9.65	XIV	127	23.77
XX	544	18.47	VIII	82	14.82
XXI	395	14.77	V	54	21.34
XVII	498	26.39	VI	57	25.80
X	288	25.02	I	50	20.19
XI	257	25.54	XV	44	11.68
XVIII	191	17.32	Y	24	14.44
XIII	216	22.23	V	5	14.02
IX	195	13.85	II	3	11.24

Total estimated cost of tenement-houses for the past 11 years, $32,142,820.

As connected with the subject of the movement of population, it is worthy of note how many churches and public buildings have been erected. They will be seen to accompany population. The public buildings referred to are public libraries, museums, hospitals, and other charitable institutions, places of amusement, and also engine-houses and Police stations.

NUMBER OF CHURCHES ERECTED.

Ward.	Number Built.	Ward.	Number Built.
XIX	25	XXI	4
XII	20	XVI	4
XXII	19	XVIII	4
XX	10	IX	3
XVII	6	VIII	2

In the Eleventh, Second, Fifth, and Thirteenth Wards, one each. In the Third, First, Tenth, Fifteenth, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, and Fourteenth, none.

Total estimated cost of churches for the past 11 years, $5,721,609, averaging each.

NUMBER OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS ERECTED.

Ward.	Number Built.	Ward.	Number Built.
XIX	40	XIV	4
XII	27	XVI	4
XXII	17	IX	4
XVIII	13	V	4
XX	9	IV	3
XXI	9	III	2
XVII	5	XV	2
X	5	VI	2

In the Eighth, Eleventh, First, and Seventh Wards, 1 in the Thirteenth and Second, none.

Total estimated cost of public buildings for the past 11 years, $12,786,250.

The table given below is fully as suggestive of the changes going on in this City as any figures given in the report. The average cost of a first-class store is about $40,000. Even in some first-class streets of the City, for instance, the upper part of Broadway, there are stores—and they are not few—which cost very much above the average price. It seems to be only a question of a short time when the whole of the first Ward will be converted into first-class business section. Just as the chief building operations in the second district of the City are in the Nineteenth Ward, all of which cost very much above the average price, it

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The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JAN. 26, 1879.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The Signal Service weather reports indicate for this region to-day clear or partly cloudy weather, a slight fall in temperature, which will then slowly rise, rising barometer, and northerly winds shifting to easterly and southerly to-night.

THE QUANTITY OF MONEY.

It is a matter of history that there is no fallacy so taking and persistent as that which associates the idea of prosperity with the prevalence of high prices and a great abundance of money; accustomed, as everybody is, to regard money as the equivalent of all purchasable things, there are few who ever stop to remember, much less to understand, the distinction between money and wealth, and the fact that no abundance in the aggregate quantity of the former can possibly cause the individual man to have "enough." The plaint that there is not money enough, really means that certain persons have not enough. In repeating the stale assertion that insufficient money in the country is the source of all trouble, and that "contraction" has been throttling industry, few take the trouble to know what the volume of currency is. The country, which has been for five years past in the sobering process, is perhaps not yet quite sober enough to realize how drunk it has been financially, and some enlightenment as to the extent of currency inflation may be of use. The following table shows the volume of circulation at sundry periods before and since 1860, the amounts in the second table—except the last column—being stated in thousands.

Year.	Bank Paper.	Specie.	Total.	Per Capita.
1835..	$121,032,292	$59,845,994	$180,878,286	$12 07
1840..	113,664,443	34,574,829	148,239,272	8 63
1845..	89,608,711	44,241,242	133,849,953	6 66
1850..	131,386,526	45,379,345	176,745,871	7 60
1855..	186,982,223.	53,944,546	240,896,763	8 93
1860..	207,102,477	83,594,537	290,697,014	9 30

National Year.	Bank Paper.	Legal Tenders.	Coin.
1865	$146,138	$132,688	$18,072
1870	299,767	356,000	18,460
1873	347,287	356,000	19,863
1875	354,408	375,771	8,056
1878	319,652	348,743	30,668

Year.	Fractionals.	Total.	Per Capita.
1865	$23,006	$321,904	$17 70
1870	39,878	714,103	18 52
1873	44,799	767,934	19 20
1875	42,129	780,378	18 40
1878	16,150	713,233	16 00

We exclude from the last table several hundred millions of compound-interest and short-term notes, which are improperly treated as currency by those who seek to show contraction. It is true that banking reports before the war were insufficient, and that the figures given cannot be supposed to include all bank issues which obtained some circulation; but this incompleteness of the reports cannot have been very large as late as 1860, and if we add $20,000,000, or about 10 per cent., to the bank paper as an allowance, we have $310,000,000 as the total circulation in that year. The bank circulation alone now exceeds the total which existed then. To this $320,000,000 must be added $346,000,000 legal tenders and $46,000,000 of fractional currency and bank coin, making a total of $713,000,000, besides some $40,000,000 of silver and an indefinite quantity of gold to come, which, according to the Congressional behest, is not to displace any paper. Yet none the less does the inflationist prate that "there is not money enough in the country."

Since 1860 the currency per head has nearly doubled, and the volume has increased 130 per cent., taking $310,000,000 as the volume for that year. In the previous thirty years population increased 145 per cent. and nine States were added to the Union; imports and exports increased respectively 411 and 442 per cent., and the currency increased 178 per cent. In the eighteen years since 1860 population has increased 50 per cent., imports and exports have increased respectively 28 and 85 per cent., and the currency has increased 130 per cent. The contrast may be more clearly shown thus:

Thirty years, 1830–1860. Increase in	From	To	Per cent.
Population	12,866,000	31,443,000	145
Total imports	$70,877,000	$362,166,000	411
Total exports	73,850,000	400,122,000	442
Cotton manufact'rs.	26,000,000	116,000,000	346
Currency	104,000,000	290,700,000	178

Eighteen years, 1860–78. Increase in	From	To	Per cent.
Population	31,443,000	47,000,000	50
Total imports	$362,166,000	$466,872,000	28
Total exports	400,122,000	743,043,000	85
Cotton manufact'rs.	116,000,000	200,000,000	70
Currency	310,000,000	713,000,000	130

It will, of course, be understood that estimates are used here in some cases, for example, for population and value of cotton manufactures in 1878, and for population at quinquennial periods. The figures given as the currency in 1830, $104,000,000, cover what could be ascertained, but is clearly too low; hence the increase stated above, 178 per cent. in 1830–60, is too great, even omitting in the comparison to add the 10 per cent. allowance to the currency in 1860. It is probably true that all the returns of circulation up to the last quarter-century were understated, but this only shows again that the increase in 1830–60 was less than given here. It is proper, also, to say that the volume of currency per capita is of no particular consequence, and that we give it only because it is popularly supposed to be significant; it indicates, however, the same disproportionate increase of currency which the three comparisons indicate. If reasonable allowance is made for the understatement in 1830, the probability is that the per cent. of increase was not widely different in the two periods, although the actual increase was much larger in the latter. As the figures stand, however, the contrast is that in eighteen years past the increase of currency, absolutely, although not relatively, has been greater than in the previous thirty, while the increase, absolutely and relatively, in population, trade, and all forms of growth, has probably been less than in the former period.

This presentation of the case is eloquent, but it is not quite complete. If increase of prices since 1860 is cited as explanation, it is met by the palpable fact that prices of food, of textiles, and manufactured articles, of transportation, and of necessaries generally, are lower than in 1860; indeed, the dollar-prices of many necessaries are really lower than ever before. Moreover, the volume of the average daily exchanges in the Clearing-house here has quadrupled in the last twenty-five years, and their totals for every month represent an amount probably equivalent to a movement of three times the present volume of money, but not more than 4 to 6 per cent. of this was accomplished by actual use of money. The means of communication have grown enormously. Checks, bills of exchange, and telegraphic transfers stand in place of the transfer of money, and the whole system of Clearing-houses and settlement by offset operates to diminish the volume of money required. But, in fact, there has been an enormous increase in that volume, as already shown—an increase largely disproportionate to the material development of the country. This increase is made all the more disproportionate and unnecessary by the increased employment of substitutes for money, and it is not now taken up by swollen prices, for prices are extraordinarily low. The war-distention of prices has disappeared, but that of money has not. How is the inference avoidable that there is really a large engorgement of the circulation still, which is prejudicial to industrial health, and ought to be removed?

CLOSE CONNECTION AT PORTS.

It has been said that a difference of a fraction of a cent in the cost of producing a yard of cloth will determine what country is to supply the markets of the world with the particular fabric which it produces at this small margin of advantage. But we must suppose the presence of that condition so frequently expressed in the phrase, "other things being equal." No doubt, where competition turns entirely on cost of production, the community that produces cheapest will command the market so far as it is able to meet its demands. But other things seldom are equal, and various elements besides cost of production enter into the problems of trade. A powerful factor in determining results is cost of transportation, or the addition to prices occasioned by the carrying and handling necessary to bring commodities from the hands of producers to those of consumers. The business of transportation, which has developed to such enormous proportions within comparatively few years, has been, and is, in a position somewhat anomalous, inasmuch as it may, to an extent, defy the ordinary laws of competition. Each of the great distributing ports of this country, for instance, is connected with the chief source of supply for its commerce by one great controlling line of transportation, managed by the leading spirits of a single corporation. One man, or a small combination of men, has a grasp of tremendous power upon the commerce of a great city. The cost of freightage being a determining element of great force in the competition between our commercial seaports, these men may, by raising or lowering that cost, control the currents of trade as by a gigantic valve whose lever is in their hands. By concerting their plans, they can give direction to commerce almost at will, determining what share each port shall have, guided in their action only by what they can agree upon as most conducive to their own mutual profit. The margin over which they can operate may be sufficient to overcome advantages of position and thwart all efforts not consistent with their plans. If the autocrat of the principal line between New-York and Chicago can make an arrangement for increasing his gains by diverting traffic from its natural course, it is in his power to do so, but in the long run, and in a rude way, his advantage and that of the corporation under his control must conform, in the main, to that of the communities concerned.

An important point in the line of communication between production and consumption is that of transshipment for foreign markets. It is a point at which a considerable item of the general cost of transportation comes in, and where economizing may be most effectually applied. In the sharp competition between our North Atlantic ports for a share in the foreign commerce of the country, much attention is bestowed just at this time upon terminal facilities and the attainment of the closest possible connection between the incoming and outgoing currents. The attempt is made to reduce the break and interruption at the port of transshipment to the lowest terms. Boston, the principal rival of New-York in the business of shipping the vast supplies that come from the West to the markets of Europe, has a favorable situation as to her immediate water front. Her wharves lie along a semi-circle formed by the bay, and her railroads come in from three of the four main points of the compass without natural impediment to prevent freight from being brought to the very water's edge. An expanse of unimproved land just south of the city, belonging to the State, is favorably located for a grand freight entrepot, and a plan is in progress of execution for converting it to this use. It is just now proposed to construct an elevated freight railroad that shall bring to this terminus the lines coming in upon the opposite side of the city, and at the same time pass along the old wharves and their warehouses to gather up the freight from local sources and from the coasting vessels that harbor there. The advantage of this arrangement to the City of Boston, if fully carried out, is sufficiently obvious.

The natural advantages of the port of New-York, both with reference to its location upon the general coast-line and its immediate situation, are too familiar to need any setting forth, but that which gives her the grandest facilities for docks and for the shipment from her own warehouses of outward-bound merchandise becomes an obstacle to close connection between the traffic coming in from the West and that departing from her piers for the other side of the Atlantic. She is separated from the vast continent on that side by a river that is untunneled and unbridged for many miles. Railroads enter upon her territory only from the north, and this fact alone fortifies the advantages possessed by the most powerful transportation line upon which her trade is dependent. The problem of close connection is for her a difficult one, and one that she has hardly touched as yet. The gain to her commerce by the arrangement said to have been made by the Central Road for shipping its freight direct from a station on the North River at Sixty-fifth-street, is, to say the least, very dubious. The purpose seems to be to make through rates from the West to European ports, New-York serving merely as a convenient stopping-place for transferring freight from cars to steamers. Merchandise, instead of being consigned to merchants here and by them sent to Europe, will be sent direct from Chicago to Liverpool and Havre, merely pausing here for transshipment from land to water carriage. It is difficult to see how local trade is to make any more gain by this arrangement than it would if the City were altogether avoided by that much of Western produce on its way to foreign ports. The advantage will accrue, as it is intended to do, wholly to the parties to the arrangement, and to the loss rather than the gain of New-York business men.

Another form of close connection is that obtained by the lading and unlading of steamers at Jersey City, but though the shipping thus effected belongs virtually to the business of New-York, it is at best an awkward arrangement. Not all the out-going cargoes are brought in by the railroads terminating there, while most of those that come in is destined for the warehouses of this City. It is practically a matter of carrying on the shipping process on both sides of a wide river at once. New-York has a start which she is not likely to lose in her accumulation of capital, her established commercial appliances, and her financial agencies, she has facilities unsurpassed for dock accommodations, convenient to the active centres of trade. The public ownership and management of the water-front property ought to be an advantage rather than otherwise. The problem which she has to solve is that of abolishing the other shore of the Hudson River as a stopping-place for traffic, or annihilating for commercial purposes the barrier between the City and the continent whose chief port it is and is destined to be.

POSTAL ABSURDITIES.

An author, residing in a Western city, sent by mail to his friend in New-York a copy of his book, on the fly-leaf of which was written something like this: "Wolfgang Winkelried Brown, with the compliments of Washington Potts." The New-York Post Office clerks descried this nefarious inscription, and "charged up" the book at letter-postage rates. Deducting the 28 cents paid by the sender, there remained $2 25 which was due from Wolfgang Winkelried Brown. A person in Osiris, Ohio, desiring that his favorite weekly paper, published in New-York, should print certain familiar verses, wrote on a postal card a request to that effect, and, to make all sure, pasted the poem on the back of the card. The recipient of this valuable communication, for reasons which will appear further on, was compelled to pay 5 cents postage thereupon. A New-York citizen, having noticed in THE TIMES an editorial article which he thought would interest his friend in Boston, went to a window in the New-York Post-Office and asked for "a newspaper wrapper," for which he paid one cent. Putting this about the copy of THE TIMES, he dropped it into the box. The weight of that copy of the paper happened to be two ounces and one-sixteenth. Being weighed, it was thrown into the waste basket as insufficiently paid, and before the sender left the building it was on the way to the furnace. Subsequently, the expectant Boston man wrote to his New-York friend: "There is a thief in your Post-Office."

In each one of these instances the postal authorities proceeded according to law as expounded by the rulings of the Post Office Department. The statutes of the United States provide that the sender of a book may write on the fly-leaf "Wolfgang Winkelried Brown, from Washington Potts." More than this tends to mischief. Therefore, Mr. Brown paid $2 25 for "the compliments of" Mr. Potts. The gentleman in Osiris might have put his printed poem in an unsealed envelope, which, being sent to the New-York publisher, would have been charged as a printed circular—one cent. The law says that nothing shall be "attached" to a postal card. The poor little verses were pasted on with a thick composition, and the whole thing then weighed more than a half ounce. It was unclassified, the "attached" newspaper clipping being unlawful. Therefore, as unclassified matter, it was chargeable with letter postage. It weighed more than a half ounce, and it required six cents postage. But one cent having been paid for the postal card, only five cents were due. And this was collected. In the case of the newspaper which was confiscated, with its one-cent stamp, the sender only knew that a newspaper wrapper (costing one cent) was a newspaper wrapper. He never dreamed that a Post Office clerk was required to weigh his paper, and, if it was not prepaid at the rate of one cent for every two ounces and fraction thereof, to throw it into the waste basket.

Generally speaking, it is safe to say that the postal service of the country is administered on the theory that the people served must be put to every possible inconvenience. Indeed, this is true of almost every branch of our Government. With War, Navy, Interior, and Law affairs, the people have very little to do. We come immediately in contact with the Post Office and Treasury Departments. Of the last-named branch of the public service, the Customs touch us most nearly. We all travel, sooner or later. And all the Custom-houses on the face of the earth, with all their objectionable features combined, are not so vexatious, frivolous, insolent, and exhaustive of patience and Christian charity as the American Custom-house, wherever found. Next to this comes the American Post Office with its intricate rulings, its cumbrous system, and its wire-drawn classifications. The Post Office people merely administer the laws. The Post Office Department is a court of final appeal, and its rulings are law to all subordinate officials. These rulings are based upon the laws of Congress. And the laws of Congress are the work of men who know as much about the details of Post Office business as a monkey knows about trigonometry. Congress, by its burdensome statutes, seems to be anxious to worry the people who have transactions with the Post Offices. In this endeavor Congress is ably seconded by the Post Office Department with its capricious rulings.

Of these rulings let us give a few examples: There was no classification of mail matter until 1825. On the statutes of years preceding that date all present classifications are made. The type-writer is a modern invention, and matter from that machine is unknown to Post Office law. Next came the papyrograph, and then the electric pen. These machines produce matter which is merely writing by machinery, whether in single copies or duplicate. Confronted with a new problem, the Post Office authorities at Washington flew to the statutes. These were silent on the subject of machine-writing. Therefore, matter produced by the type-writer, papyrograph, or electric pen was "unclassified." As we have seen in the case of the pasted postal card, unclassified mail matter is chargeable with letter postage. The agents of these machines moved upon Washington. Reinforced by Senators and Congressmen, they coerced the department into reversing its decision, and matter produced by the papyrograph and the electric pen was admitted to the mails as third-class matter, the type-writer being "left out in the cold." Then, the pressure being removed, the department again ruled that even this concession would be revoked March 4, 1879. So, unless Congress comes to the rescue, type-writer, papyrograph, and electric pen will produce matter subject to letter rates after March 4. This seems frivolous. In like manner, a printed prices-current, in which "$14 50 per case" was changed to "$14 25 per case," in pencil, in consequence of a change in the tariff, was charged letter rates, under a decision of the Post Office Department to this effect: "A prices-current, partly in writing, is subject to letter rates of postage when sent in the mails." In like manner, also, an architect's plans, drawn with a pen, were charged letter rates, but photographic copies of those plans were charged third-class rates as "photographic proofs, &c." Authors' corrected proofs are third-class matter, but an author having marked on his proof "run up, solid," made his entire package liable to letter postage, under a ruling of the Post Office Department to the effect that "any notations made on corrected proofs by which information is asked or conveyed, or any instructions given in writing, subjects the sheets to letter postage."

Examples like these might be indefinitely multiplied. We have said enough to show the necessity of having the entire postal code modified and simplified by competent men. Congressional lawyers and hair-splitters are not fit for such a work. If the Postmaster-General, and one or two officers of the ability and experience of Postmaster JAMES, of New-York, were to prepare a postal code, one might reasonably expect to receive an intelligent system in place of the present intricate confusion. To see how differently practical post office people do their work, one has only to look at the provisions of the International Postal treaty, drawn up by men versed in postal affairs. Instead of the rubbish in our statutes relating to authors' proofs, &c., that convention provides "Proofs of printing or of music may bear corrections made with the pen, relating exclusively to the text, or to the execution of the work." That is clear enough and is not burdened with verbiage. That convention also says: "Books may bear a manuscript dedication or a complimentary inscription from the author." No nonsense here about "from So-and-so to Thus-and-so." This treaty also says that prices-current, &c., "may have the prices added in writing or by any impression whatever." We do not allow a merchant to change a single figure of his price-list in writing, unless it be a typographical error, under penalty of paying letter postage. When practical common-sense is applied to a revision of our postal laws and regulations, the burdens of the people will be lightened and the revenues of the Government will not be reduced.

BROADWAY.

The revival of the project for a "surface railway" in Broadway brings to mind the changes which that noted thoroughfare has gone through within the memory of a single generation. There is probably not a more widely-known city road in the world than this. Even the street which, two thousand years ago, and probably a thousand years before that, was "called straight," in Damascus, is, at the end of all these centuries, almost unknown in comparison with the way which was called broad only 200 years ago, at one end of a little island, at the other of which might be found the aboriginal savage; and even of the streets of the great capitals of Europe there is not one the name of which is so familiar to all the dwellers within the bounds of civilization. For this the reasons are various. New-York is to the Eastern World the representative city of the Western World, and Broadway has always been its principal street. No city in Europe has a street which for 200 years held such a place indisputably. Moreover, Broadway is, or has been, a peculiar street. It has always been New-York's main thoroughfare for travel, and also for traffic, even of the heaviest kind, and yet until within a comparatively recent period it was the fashionable promenade, and even the fashionable quarter of the principal city of America. Through its roadway, elegant equipages, hackney coaches, omnibuses, express wagons, loaded carts, and huge trucks carrying masts, iron boilers or pillars, or enormous masses of stone, and drawn by six brobdingnagian horses, might have been seen passing in promiscuous succession; while upon the pavement on one side were ladies and their gallants, dressed in the height of fashion, and on the other was the ordinary throng of business and working people; for Broadway had its fashionable and its unfashionable side. No street in any other great capital presents, or has presented, this variety. London, most likely to have it, has it not, nor has had it, even in the times when JOHNSON found in Fleet-street the full tide of human existence. There is, and has always been, more of a separation between the kinds of vehicles and the classes of people to be seen in other great thoroughfares. But the position of Broadway as the midmost street in a City which extended itself from a fixed point, northward, and as the roadway on the highest level, its width, and its generally better and more substantial condition, caused it to be sought by all sorts of wayfarers and of vehicles. Objectionable as this was in some respects, it gave the street its peculiar character, and made it, among other things, the most eagerly-sought avenue of trade that perhaps the world has ever known. When Broadway practically stopped at Union-square, and contained handsome private residences in its upper part and fine retail shops in its lower part, there was probably not a stretch of two miles in any other city in which rents were so high, and in which such high rents could be paid with profit.

For a long time Broadway did not change its character. It merely extended itself, and carried its peculiarities along with it. But there came a time, and it happened to come just before the outbreak of the war of secession, when Broadway underwent a great change—a change which was visible almost month by month, certainly year by year. It ceased to be anything but a street of traffic—of traffic in the proper sense of the word. It was no longer, in any part, a place of residence; no longer a place in which New-York people cared to walk. It had before that time ceased to be a promenade; but now nobody went into it except for business of some sort, to be transacted either in it or at one end of it. During the war all things were changed, and Broadway shared in the peculiar excitements and attractions of the time. But when peace restored the normal condition of things, the great thoroughfare fell suddenly into gloom. It was more than ever deserted by all the elements of its former life and gayety. At morning and evening, and measurably during the day, it was filled with men passing through it, on foot or in vehicles of some sort, to get elsewhere; women appeared in it with comparative rarity, and of its old richness and variety and life nothing remained. Plainly, the Broadway famous in the history of New-York was gone; it had vanished forever.

Broadway proper ends at Union-square. Beyond that point the old post-road to Albany, which tended diagonally over to the river side, was then called Broadway from the place where it issues from the northern end of the square. But characteristic qualities belong to individuals and are inherent; they cannot be transferred with a name, and the so-called Broadway above Union-square is hardly more like the real old Broadway than the so-called South Fifth-avenue below Washington-square is like the real Fifth-avenue above it. The spurious Broadway is merely a street of retail shops, among which are scattered, at rare intervals, a few hotels. It is not a street of promenade, of residence, or of general traffic. It therefore lacks entirely the character of the old Broadway that was deservedly so famous; and as to the remains of that beloved thoroughfare between Union-square and the Battery, they are but the ghost, or rather the corpse, of its former self. Whether a railway from the South Ferry to Union-square would restore business activity to these parts of the street which have of late years been deserted by it is at least a very debatable question. To bring back its charming, and we may almost say its splendid, old variety of interest is, of course, impossible by any such means—by any means. But the supposition that the fine shops and the brisk retail trade in the pseudo Broadway above Union-square is in any way connected with the railway through it, seems to be quite unfounded. The shops are there and are supported because they are in the vicinity of the people who have money to spend at them. Broadway there passes diagonally through the part of the City stretching from Fourth to Seventh avenues, in which there is the greatest number of rich or of well-to-do people of "fashionable" habits of life. Therefore, fine retail shops flourish there; as, for the same reason, in former days they used to do in the real old Broadway below Union-square. To expect to bring back the old condition of things by a street railway seems rather worthy of the great thinker and observer who found it so remarkable that rivers generally flowed by great cities. The truth seems to be that Broadway between Canal-street and Union-square, is now in a transition state. It has become a purely business street; and its upper half is now too low down for the retail trade, and as yet too high up for warehouses. The inevitable restoration of the value of property in the great thoroughfare will come rather with increased prosperity in the country than by any artificial or adventitious means, such as a railway.

WHO IS A PASSENGER?

This question has often been propounded in railway business. Lawyers have shown ingenuity and astuteness in raising it in many cases where it seems to have no business. Often it has an important bearing. For there are rules that a passenger hurt by a collision can recover damages, but an employe or a trespasser on the train cannot; that a company is bound to protect its passengers against violence and injury from other passengers, but not against misconduct of rowdies who force their way on a train; that a passenger is entitled to so much baggage, and the like. All such rules make it often a nice question, Who is a passenger?

A dead-head or a stow-away is not a passenger, and if he is hurt in a collision or train-wreck he gets no damages. But it is not every one riding without paying fare who comes under this rule. The question is not whether the person paid fare, but whether the company had come under an obligation to carry him safely. Take a case of some one who is riding on a pass given him because he was going on the company's business. The stockholders of a company once sent one of their number to make an examination of the road, and the President took him into a special car free of charge, and they ran up the road to see how it looked, and a down-train ran into the special car and smashed the investigating stockholder. He sued for damages, which the company disputed, because he was not paying fare. In another case an inventor of a patent car-coupling was negotiating at Portland with officers of a railroad to adopt it, and they asked him to go up to Montreal and see the Superintendent about it, and gave him a pass. On the way he was hurt by the car running off the track, and the company refused damages because he was riding free. In both these cases the United States Supreme Court held he was a passenger. The company had undertaken for considerations satisfactory to them to carry him, and was bound to carry him safely.

The pop-corn boy's case is like these. He was a Massachusetts boy, who rode back and forth on the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad to Hoosac Tunnel, on an agreement that he should have the privilege of selling pop-corn on the trains, and should pay $30 a quarter and carry round ice-water for the passengers. Of course, he did not buy tickets. The train went through a bridge, and the pop-corn boy was drowned. The court held that he had all the rights of a passenger to be carried safely, although he did not pay fare. The same sort of a decision was made in California in favor of a bar-keeper on a steam-boat. He traveled back and forth without buying tickets, but paid $200 a month for the privilege of keeping bar and use of the bar-room. The court held this made him a passenger.

A baby may be a passenger. The Great Western Railway in England has the rule that children under 3 years of age go free; children between 3 and 12 must pay half fare. Mrs. AUSTIN, carrying her little child, took a trip, in which the train was wrecked, and the child's leg was broken, and a suit was brought in his behalf. It then appeared that the mother bought a ticket for herself, but did not purchase any for the child. Yet the child was two months more than 3 years old, and ought, by the rule, to have paid half fare. But the ticket-seller and conductor did not ask for any fare, nor inquire how old the child was, and the mother did not make any false statement. The company thought these facts were a good defense; they ought not to be deemed to take any risk as to the child unless his fare was paid. But the court said: Not so. The company undertook to carry the child, and were bound to carry it safely. If they wanted fare, they should have asked for it, or they might see the mother for the fare. The child was not to blame.

Quite a number of the cases of this sort have arisen upon what are know as "drovers' passes." Out West, where droves of cattle, hogs, sheep, or other live stock are sent to market over long railroad routes, it is common for the owner to go or send some one on the train to watch the animals, and water and feed them on the way. This attendant pays no distinct fare. Freight is paid on the animals, and that covers the charge for carrying the man. Very generally these passes contain a stipulation that the traveler assumes all risk of accident, and if he is hurt even by negligence of the persons in charge of the train, he will not demand damages. But the courts have held these drovers' pass persons are passengers. The freight on the live stock is their fare, and the company is bound to use due care. And as to their stipulation, that may protect the company from damages for a mere accident, but not for negligence. The law will not allow companies to agree beforehand that they may be negligent. That would be too much like the Pope's indulgences in LUTHER'S time.

But all these cases are founded upon the idea that the company had somehow or other undertaken to carry the person who was hurt. In cases where he got upon the train by mere mistake, or oversight of the conductor or engineer, he has been held to ride at his own risk, although perhaps he was allowed to ride. How about travelers who are coming to a train or are walking away from it after their ride. In one case the company ran a stage from the heart of the town to the station to bring passengers. This ride was free. Mr. BUFFETT wished to travel by the cars and he took seat in this stage to be carried to the depot. He expected to buy a ticket when he got there, but on the way, by the negligence of the driver, the coach came to grief and he was injured. The company thought their risk did not begin till he had bought his ticket; but the court thought he could recover for the failure to carry him safely by the coach. And the passenger's right to be carried safely continues until he has had fair time and chance to leave the station and grounds of the road at the other end of his journey. If another train carelessly runs over him before he has had time to get across the tracks from his car, or if there are holes and pitfalls in the platforms in which he trips and is hurt, the company cannot refuse to pay damages on the idea that he ceased to be a passenger when he stepped out of the car.

There have been some cases about rowdies and trespassers upon trains. In general, a railroad is bound to carry all persons impartially. But there are exceptions. It has been held that a person who is so drunk as to be annoying and disgusting to other passengers has not the right of a passenger to ride—the conductor may refuse to take him, although he has a ticket. But if the company consents to take him, they are bound to carry him as carefully as they must a sober man. In Nebraska a man sued a company for refusing to take him as a passenger after he had bought a ticket, and the company proved in defense that he was a notorious gambler, and was riding back and forth in search of persons whom he could fleece at cards. The Judge said this was a good defense. A company is not bound to carry one whose ostensible business is to injure the line, one fleeing from justice, one going upon the train to commit assault or theft, or for purposes of gambling, or a person afflicted with a contagious disease by which other passengers would be endangered.

ARTIST AND CRITIC.

Mr. J. A. MCNEILL WHISTLER has not been content with a verdict of his adopted countrymen in the case against Mr. RUSKIN and with his farthing of damages, which he sports as a trophy upon his water-guard. Though he may consider himself vindicated from the atrocious charge of flinging a pot of paint in the public's face and charging two hundred guineas for the compliment, he is not satisfied. He has let fly a bottle of ink in the same direction, though the real object of his aim was those who have dared to criticise his work as an artist, and his exalted imagination seems to have transformed them into the likeness of the target at which MARTIN LUTHER is said to have hurled a similar projectile. But Mr. WHISTLER does not appear to advantage in the plain black and white of English print. Mr. RUSKIN called him a coxcomb in his black and gold and blue and silver nocturnes and arrangements, and would doubtless find a confirmation of his opinion of the man in his essay in literature. And in this field Mr. WHISTLER admits Mr. RUSKIN to be a competent judge. The artist, in resorting to ink, displays a conceit and a straining after smartness which are as far from grace and dignity as his pictures are from loveliness, and he interlards his native language with phrases of French that show him to be a popinjay not likely to reach heights of greatness in any field of mental effort. Here is a sample of his style: "The *finesse* of the Frenchman, acquired in long loafing and clever café cackle—the glib go and easy assurance of the *petit creed*, combined with the *chic* of great habit—the brilliant *blague* of the ateliers—the aptitude of their *argot*—the fling of the *Figaro*, and the knack of short paragraphs, which allow him to print of a picture, '*C'est bien horrible!*' and of a subject, '*C'est bien dit!*'—these are elements of an *ensemble* impossible in this island." Again he says: "Mediocrity flattered at acknowledging mediocrity, and mistaking mystification for mastery, enters a fog of dilettantism, and graduating connoisseur, ends its days in a bewilderment of *bric-à-brac* and Brummagem."

Here is "an old abusing of GOD's patience and the King's English," as *Dame Quickly* hath it. But the worst of Mr. WHISTLER's incubration is not its manner, but its matter. He attacks the critics of art as a set of pretenders and chatterers about what they know nothing of. He has felt the lash and has no good opinion of him that wields it, which is apt to be the case. Doubtless, a critic that praised WHISTLER might be made an exception, could he be found, but for lack of any such to redeem the general brotherhood, he falls foul of the whole set and declares that they are a nuisance, a wholly unnecessary evil. He makes the assumption that no one but an artist is capable of judging of art. He improves upon Dr. JOHNSON's famous retort, "He that drives fat oxen should himself be fat," and maintains that not only should he be fat, but an ox as well. Otherwise he cannot possibly know what an ox is capable of doing or ought to do, and has no right to lay down requirements for him. Speaking of Mr. RUSKIN having devoted his life to the study of art, he says: "It suffices not, Monsieur. A life passed among pictures makes not a painter—else the policeman in the National Gallery might assert himself." Of course, the analogy is perfect. An intellectual man devoting himself to the study of art in its principles and its production is no way different in his relation to it than the dolt ish officer of the law who exercises his function among pictures, and no more capable of forming and expressing judgment thereon. Again he says: "What greater measure can RUSKIN pass upon himself than that he preaches to young men what he cannot perform. Why, unsatisfied with his conscious power, should he choose to become the type of incompetence by talking forty years of what he has never done?" Let every preacher be confined in his teachings to what he can perform, and there would be a lowering of the standard of the pulpit. And must we needs talk of nothing but our own doings, in order to escape the charge of incompetence? There would be a monotony of egotism in the world's conversation if this were so.

Mr. WHISTLER seems in downright seriousness to maintain that no man but an artist is capable of criticising art, and that the artist has a right to be a law unto himself and to do what he will, and it must be accepted as art on his sole authority and because he has done it. It is a very comfortable doctrine for painters of nocturnes and unintelligible dambs. Elsewhere he would tolerate critics. He admits that men may not be imbeciles outside the range of their own occupation save only in art, where the worker is above and beyond criticism. No matter what atrocities he may commit, whether in ignorance or wantonness, no one has a right to know that his misdeeds are not the works of righteousness, or to condemn them. Shallowness, clumsiness, slovenliness, incompetency, are sacred from animadversion, providing they confine their efforts to disfiguring canvas or distorting comely blocks of marble. A man may not be a builder of houses, and yet he may know when one is badly built, even though the carpenter swear it be perfect. He may never have swung a sledge-hammer, and yet be able to distinguish clumsy work in a blacksmith. By study he may learn the requirements of any trade or profession, and yet never have the practice to give them effect; but he will see when another does it, and know whether it is well done. But in art he can learn nothing without a brush in his hand, and know nothing but what he has himself done. The doctrine is too absurd for anybody but Mr. WHISTLER to discuss it seriously. No one, he says, presumes to criticise the mathematician, the engineer, or the astronomer, unless he is himself an expert. Nay, but may he not be an expert sufficiently to point out mistakes in cipherings without being able to apply complex instruments to the measurement of the heavens? There is a distinction between an understanding of principles of sciences, and a practical application of them in art, which requires the drill of long practice, accuracy of eye and hand, and ability to give expression to the thought that every one can understand when expressed. Art is "based upon laws as rigid and defined as those of the known sciences." Very well, then; is a knowledge of these laws a close monopoly, and is no one capable of understanding the principles of mechanics unless he can build a steam-engine? Reason and common sense are not strong points with Mr. WHISTLER, and he figures to better advantage even in art.

One of the many striking differences between France and this country—the great Eastern and Western Republics, as they may now be styled—is the manner in which leaders to the Government are regarded. The demagogues' cry against bloated bondholders, so common here, is never heard there. Loans to the nation are counted honorable in France, while in many parts of the United States, notoriously in the West, they are mentioned as discreditable, if not rascally. When the French Minister of Finances proposed, not long since, refunding the debt at a lower rate, GAMBETTA, leader of the people, successfully combated the scheme on the ground that they who had proved their patriotism by lending to the Government in its hour of need were entitled to all the interest originally allowed. If any politician or statesman should oppose such a measure here he would be most violently denounced as an emissary of the money power, as a vile plutocrat, as an enemy of the hard-fisted mechanic and horny-handed laborer. The cause of this difference is that the entire body of the French people are in the habit of buying Government securities. Fully half of all the families over there have such investments, for they are within the means of every one. Rentes are to be had, we believe, as low as 100 francs, and it is held so be laudable to be a creditor of the nation. It will be remembered that the French loan of 1872, issued to pay off the indemnity to Germany, was so eagerly sought that the popular subscription amounted to thirteen times its whole amount. A party that would there advocate repudiation, practically, as the Democracy has advocated it here for some years past, would be forced into perpetual retirement. General diffusion of Government securities among our people would have the effect to suppress much of the rank demagogism on financial questions so offensively prevalent, and the proposal to issue 3 per cent. certificates for greenbacks in sums as low as $10 would seem to further this end.

The second installment of "Diplomatic Sketches by an Outsider," the first part of which, treating of the policy of Count BEUST, made quite a sensation in the diplomatic world, is entitled "General Von BULOW and the Danish Question." The title is not so very inviting. From 1852 to 1865 the Danish question succeeded in becoming an intolerable bore, which every European diplomat was glad to get rid of in any way. Nevertheless, the book will probably attract considerable attention, partly because it gives an uncommonly clear and succinct exposition of all the intricacies of

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING HALL, SYMPHONY CONCERTS.

The third concert of Mr. Carlberg's series was an interesting event in the musical season, and drew a full house both at the rehearsal of Thursday afternoon and the concert of last evening. It is a gratifying circumstance to note that, notwithstanding all the music to which the public have been invited this Winter, a concert such as Mr. Carlberg presented last night, which depended on its solid merits and was destitute of every "popular feature," should bring together so many persons who listened to it attentively and evidently enjoyed it. The programme was as follows:

Overture, "Ruy Blas," op. 95, (by special request).....Orchestra. Mendelssohn

Concerto for Piano, with Accompaniment of the Orchestra, op. 10, (new).....Ignaz Brüll
1. Allegro Moderato. 2. Andante. 3. Finale Presto.
Mr. Richard Hoffman.

Aria from the opera, "Belmonte e Constanza."..... W. A. Mozart
Mrs. J. K. Barton.

"Waldweben" from the Music Drama, "Siegfried".....Richard Wagner
Orchestra.

Gavotte, arranged for string instruments, and with an intermediate original movement by Ferdinand Dulcken, (first time).....Padre Martini
String Orchestra.

Symphony No. 4, in B flat. Op. 60.....L. v. Beethoven
1. Adagio-Allegro Vivace. 2. Adagio. 3. Alle Vivace. 4. Allo ma non Troppo.
Orchestra.

The orchestral portions of the programme were naturally of the first consideration. Mr. Carlberg has his fame yet to make as a conductor, and although he has started under unusually advantageous circumstances, with a picked band of musicians who have all played for years under the direction of Theodore Thomas, it is asking too much to expect him to step into that experienced leader's position at the start. He is earnest, painstaking, and shows musical intelligence in his conducting, but his reading lacks the repose and finish and confidence in himself which inspire an orchestra. Nervous anxiety on the part of the conductor is certain to be reflected, sooner or later, in some portion of the orchestra, and when there was, (as at both performances under consideration,) a lack of smoothness, it was evident that some of the inspiration and absolute command which we have been accustomed to from the conductor's stand was wanting. The "Ruy Blas" overture was played with vigor and grace, and so with the other two minor orchestral works. Beethoven's Fourth Symphony was not, on the whole, so well given as might have been expected, for the reasons above suggested. In the first movement the violins were not perfectly together in the adagio preceding the allegro vivace. The second movement Mr. Carlberg takes in a tempo which unquestionably mars it of some of its beauties, but the last movements were well played, and the audience were well repaid for their attention to the rendering of this noble work.

A second hearing of the Brüll concerto, by Mr. Richard Hoffman, increased the favor with which it was at first received. It is in nowise a great composition, and Mr. Hoffman would have done better to have given the audience some concerto of acknowledged worth, but he played it with taste and admirable technique, and was so enthusiastically recalled that he was obliged to respond with one of Schumann's novelettes. Brüll, who is a composer of no marked ability, and is known chiefly by an opera he has written, has composed this concerto in elaborate style, the first movement being, indeed, somewhat tedious. When, however, a pianist of Mr. Hoffman's rank selects such a work to play in public it presumably has merits, and if the hearer does not appreciate them at first, he may infer that the fault is with him, and not with Brüll or Mr. Hoffman. Mrs. Barton's contribution to the programme was a very uninteresting aria, notwithstanding the fact that it was composed by Mozart. The lady has an ordinary soprano voice, which she uses very well. She was encored and gave a ballad in which the listening public were urged not to be impatient.

MUSICAL NOTES.

It is announced that Mme. Marie Rôze-Maplson, who has met with her usual success in the West, is to make her reappearance in New-York on the return of the troupe next month, in Marchetti's opera of "Ruy Blas." Mme. Lablache, Signor Campanini, and Signor Galassi will be in the cast.

Mr. Gilmore will give one of his popular concerts at the Grand Opera-house this evening. He will have the assistance of Mr. Levy, with his cornet; Miss Marie Harvey, soprano; Miss Markstein, pianiste; Mr. Makin, baritone; Mr. Mollenhauer, violinist; the Palestrina Italian Choral Society, and the full band of which he is the leader.

The Calumet Club, a prominent club in Chicago, gave a reception to Miss Minnie Hauk last evening. Five hundred guests attended, among them Gens. Sheridan and Whipple, Major Reno, and 30 other Army officers, in full uniform. The clubhouse was illuminated by an electric light, and decorated with flowers. Miss Hauk was enthusiastically received.

Mr. O. B. Boise will give a concert on Thursday evening next, the 30th inst., at Chickering Hall, the programme of which will consist entirely of his own works. There will be a symphony by an orchestra of 50 musicians, a concerto for piano and orchestra, a vocal quartet, and some songs for contralto. Mr. Boise will have, to interpret his music, Mme. Auerbach, Miss Emily Winant, Mr. S. P. Warren, and other well-known artists.

Mr. Strakosch's season of opera at Booth's Theatre was concluded yesterday afternoon with a performance of "Aida," which attracted a full house, and was received with enthusiasm. The cast, as before, included Miss Kellogg, Miss Cary, Mr. Graff, Signor Pantaleoni, Mr. Conly, and Mr. Gottschalk. The audience was more demonstrative than critical, and bestowed their applause with a liberal hand, the principal artists being repeatedly recalled. The performance did not vary in any essential respects from the previous rendering of this opera, which has been heretofore noticed.

The fourth symphony concert under the direction of Dr. Damrosch, with an orchestra of 70 performers, is announced for Saturday evening next at Steinway Hall. The programme is rich in promise, the chief feature being Herr Wilhelmj's appearance. The interest of the musical public of New-York will be excited when it is known that for the first time we may hear Wilhelmj properly accompanied by an orchestra. He is announced to play the allegro of Beethoven's concerto and a *chaconne* by Bach. The orchestra will give Saint Saëns' Symphony No. 2, Liszt's "Les Préludes," and Mr. Berger will play a solo also.

DRAMATIC.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Mr. Harkins' management of the Fifth-Avenue Theatre was begun last evening by the production of Adolph L'Arronge's comedy, "Dr. Klaus," the English version of which, under the title of "Dr. Clyde," was prepared by Mr. Sidney Rosenfeld. The latter has done his work in a reverential spirit, and, although the scenes of the original play have been transported from Germany to England, none of its essential features have been sacrificed. "Dr. Clyde" must, therefore, be viewed almost wholly as a purely original effort. Its motive is a truthful one, and does not belong to any time or people; we might sum it up in the general reflection that an idle husband is a source of domestic trouble. The husband in this case is a nobleman, *Lord Hammond*, whose naturally excellent character has been rendered negative and useless by vicious habits acquired from constant contact with a certain kind of life. In striking at one of the lesser evils of society, a dramatist is not less a moralist than the philosopher who goes at once to the root of wickedness; for, although his motive may seem at first view slight enough, it is not the less a fact that the dark and turbulent flood of human misery may flow from a single and almost invisible source. In a worthy motive, therefore, "Dr. Clyde" is not deficient. But, is this motive worthily embodied? *Lord Hammond* is married to a young lady, the daughter of a tradesman, *Mr. Meeker*. A mutual friend of the couple is *Dr. Clyde*, a physician whose usefulness is not always apparent. A coolness between *Mr. Meeker* and the physician leads *Lady Hammond* to make inquiries, and she then discovers that her good lord is a mere idler and pleasure-seeker, who has been content to live on the money of others. Out of this state of things are born trouble and unhappiness, until finally the erring husband is brought to his senses—and to his honor, let us add—through an ingenious plot by which he is made to believe that his father-in-law has been ruined. The play ends, of course, fortfully, and the moral is forced home by the reformation of the idle spendthrift. From this brief suggestion of the story it might seem that the domestic misfortunes of *Lord* and *Lady Hammond* supplied, as they undoubtedly should supply, the chief interest of the play; but this is by no means the case. After clearly presenting the relations of husband and wife in the first act, the dramatist turns about, as though unable to fully embody his leading idea, and draws the whole attention of the audience during the next three acts to a rather foolish love-affair, in which *Dr. Clyde's* daughter, *Emily*, and a young lawyer, *Tolbury Simms*, are the actors. The fine and natural motive of the play is thus lost amid a succession of scenes, most of which are trivial, some of which are interesting. Of the latter, the one in the second act, when *Tolbury* makes his first declaration, is delightful, both as regards sentiment and humor. But it must be confessed that the following two acts, although relieved by touches of humor, are tedious and inconsequential. While they are in progress the play apparently stands still. Furthermore, all the characters talk as if they had no other purpose on hand, and a very large body of the dialogue relates in nowise to the movement or to the spirit of the play. These characters are, as a rule, clearly drawn and contrasted, although no one save a German would make of *Dr. Clyde* the central personage of a comedy; this worthy physician is a pretentious moralist, and his conversation throughout is cold and pedantic. There is also something pedantic about *Lady Hammond*, who is constantly preaching of "earnest occupation." To make matters worse, the acting was slow and labored, and the really bright portions of the play were given without brilliancy, often without vivacity. Mr. Fisher as *Meeker* was uneven, although frequently very good. Mr. Hardenbergh appeared at his best as *Higgins*, the doctor's man, keeping the audience in excellent humor. There was too much low comedy in Mr. Fawcett's *Simms*, which was otherwise a respectable performance. Mr. G. H. Chaplin, as *Dr. Clyde*, labored through his part in a most dismal manner. Finally, Mr. Henry Lee made a conventional *Lord Hammond*. As to the ladies, little can be said in their praise. We need only mention Miss Laura Don and Miss Ellie Wilton, both good actresses, and both, last night, apparently unsuited to their parts. Miss Don in no way identified herself with *Lady Hammond*, and Miss Wilton, despite her intelligent endeavors, could hardly be expected to embody the charming ingenuousness of a sentimental school-girl like *Emily*.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

A great-grandson of the celebrated Commodore Paulding will, it is said, shortly make his début at one of our City theatres.

It is definitely announced that Miss Ada Cavendish, who was first to have played at the Park, then at the Fifth-Avenue, will reappear at the Broadway Theatre. Her initial character will be *Rosalind*.

A visit to the San Francisco Minstrels is always productive of hearty enjoyment. During the present week all the company, including Mr. Sam Devere, will appear in a bright and well-varied entertainment.

Mr. G. B. Bunnell will open the American Museum, at his new building, No. 298 Bowery, near Bleecker-street, to-morrow evening. He will present a variety of curiosities and entertaining features twice each day.

"The Banker's Daughter" is one of the few plays which may be seen several times and always enjoyed. It is a still a strong attraction at the Union-Square Theatre, and it will not be displaced for many weeks to come.

The ball of the "Mulligan Guards" may be witnessed nightly at the Theatre Comique, where the two favorites, Messrs. Harrigan and Hart, appear to crowded audiences. The career of the celebrated Guards has thus far been a highly successful one.

The revival of "The Danites" to-morrow night, at Booth's Theatre, will be an attractive event. Mr. McKee Rankin and Miss Kitty Blanchard will be seen again in their favorite characters, *Sandy* and *Billy Piper*. Their engagement is for but two weeks.

The last week of "Cinderella" at the Aquarium is finally announced. The young folks have been greatly entertained by this animated picture of an oft-repeated tale. The programme during the coming week will include, besides the play, many excellent features.

The fascinating little story of "Dot," which is now being represented in dramatic shape at the Park Theatre, will continue the attraction at that house for some time to come. The acting of Mr. Owens and that of Mr. Couldock show a striking and delightful contrast.

At Niblo's Garden Theatre to-morrow evening Mr. Oliver Doud Byron will present for public approval a new historical drama in five acts, entitled "Hero," a play in which love, war, and adventure form the subjects of interest. Mr. Byron will appear in three separate parts.

No change is announced this week at Wallack's. The revival of "Ours" has proved popular, and Robertson's pretty comedy, in which both Mr. Wallack and Mr. Cockian are seen to excellent advantage, will probably keep the boards until Mr. Boucicault's new play is ready for production.

It is almost unnecessary to call attention to "H. M. S. Pinafore," which is meeting with deserved success at the Standard Theatre; for the people have evidently taken that fresh and melodious work to their hearts. Of its kind it has never been surpassed—at least, hardly ever. The piece is now running with complete smoothness.

Mr. George Edgar, the senior manager of the Broadway Theatre, will make his Metropolitan début to-morrow night at that house in the part of *King Lear*. Mr. Edgar aims high, for *Lear* is a stupendous character; how he will treat it is a question to be shortly answered. On this interesting occasion Mr. Joseph Wheelock will be the *Edgar*, and Mrs. Marie Gordon the *Cordelia*. "Enoch Arden" will be produced at the Wednesday and Saturday matinées.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt will visit Nice in the course of the month, to appear in the new theatre at Monte Carlo.

"The Scrap of Paper," Mr. Palgrave Simpson's ingenious version of Sardou's "Les Pattes de Mouche," has been successfully revived at the London Court Theatre.

The new piece now in rehearsal at the Variétés is entitled "Le Grand Casimir." The libretto is by MM. Gondinet, Saint-Albin, and Jules Prével, and the music by M. Lecocq.

Charles Reade's "It's Never Too Late to Mend," just revived at the Princess' Theatre for the first time in 15 years, has brought out some flattering comments in the London press.

The Palais Royal Theatre has in rehearsal a four-act comedy by MM. Meilhac and Halévy, called "Le Mari de la Débutante." The principal lady's part will be taken by Mlle. Jane Hading.

The T'Kint robberies and trial have been put on the stage at the Flemish Theatre in Brussels, the whole proceedings being treated with remarkable boldness. The piece is called "Twenty-three Millions; a Great Swindle in Four Acts."

Patrizio, the magician, is astonishing the inhabitants of Jamaica. He finds a better field there than he did in this City. Two thousand persons were present at one of his performances in Kingston, and hundreds were turned away from the theatre.

"Montjoye" will be succeeded at the Paris Vaudeville by "Ladislas Bolski," a piece taken by M. Meilhac from a novel of Ohnet's. After "Ladislas Bolski" will come a very Parisian comedy by M. Edmond Gondinet, entitled "Les Tapageurs."

A new oratorio, which is said to be of an original and elevated character, has been produced in Paris. The subject of the work is the Biblical narrative of Judith. The author of the poem is M. Paul Collin, and the composer M. Charles Lefèvre, who gained the great prize of Rome in 1870.

Mlle. Emilia Chiomi, who made her début last year at Her Majesty's, has recently had a most signal compliment paid her by the eminent German composer, Richard Wagner. The great master, hearing of the unqualified success of this gifted young lady at many of the German opera-houses, invited her to meet several celebrities of the musical world at his house, in order that they might hear her rendering of various portions of his own operas, he himself accompanying her. Herr Wagner afterward passed the most flattering encomiums on her singing, and prognosticated a great future for her.

THE CONTESTED ARLINGTON ESTATE.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Jan. 25.—The Arlington case was continued in the United States Circuit Court today, before Judge Hughes. The counsel on both sides presented instructions. The plaintiffs rely on the tender of the taxes to the Commissioners by an authorized agent of the owner, and the defendants on the repayment of the property by the United States, and the failure of the owners to make a tender of the taxes in person. The entire day was occupied in discussing the instructions, and, without coming to a decision, the court adjourned until Monday.

BOYTON'S MIDNIGHT TRIP.

FROM THE BATTERY TO STATEN ISLAND.

TRYING THE NEW LIFE-SAVING SUIT—WEARY HOURS IN THE ICE-FIELDS OF THE BAY—STARTLING A GERMAN TAVERN-KEEPER IN THE EARLY MORNING.

Capt. Paul Boyton, the indefatigable marine adventurer, has invented an improvement to his famous life-saving suit, which consists of a thick external facing of rubber, bordering and sheathing the lower part of the jacket, and intended to furnish additional protection to the swimmer in contact with rocks or ice-floes. The sheathing is in the nature of an india-rubber armor, and while somewhat increasing the weight of the suit, is not such as to render it unwieldly or to add materially to the expense. His perilous midnight journey to Staten Island on Friday night was for the purpose of bringing his improvement to the test of a practical experiment, thus deciding upon its utility in the presence of the actual facts. At 11 o'clock on Friday night the blast of a dissonant horn startled the policeman in the vicinity of the Battery from their surreptitious slumbers, and on proceeding to the spot from whence the din appeared to emanate they found a shivering group of men and boys assembled on the pier near Castle Garden, in the midst of which stood a figure enveloped in many thicknesses of india rubber and overcoat. To arrest such an apparition for blowing a horn and making night hideous was manifestly impracticable, at least until it was ascertained that there was something human inside of it; and before this necessary factor in the legal aspect of the case had been arrived at Nan the Newsboy, who is Captain of a life-saving corps and highly respected by the Police, had duly explained that Capt. Paul Boyton was about to take a midnight journey to Stapleton, Staten Island, in his improved swimming suit, accompanied by James Crulman, a member of the corps, similarly incased in rubber. Just as the bells in Trinity steeple struck 12 Capt. Boyton blew his horn, and the two men descended the stone steps of the pier ready for a plunge, the intention being to paddle down to the Narrows with the tide and return at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, which would give the voyagers the advantage of the tide in both directions. The hiss of a rocket was heard and a long serpentine train of light illuminated sufficient illumination to reveal a tiny boat, measuring not more than three feet from stem to stern; but the little vessel was wonderfully fitted up. A lamp, burning petroleum, was securely fastened to the forward deck, and, assisted by a reflector, threw a mellow blaze of light far out to sea, clearly revealing an object 2,000 feet away in the hardy swimmer's track. It had beneath the deck a little cabin of steel, in which a cup of coffee could be heated, and there were securely stowed away in the hold a mariner's compass, a barometer, a box of cigars, some biscuits, a few sky-rockets, and other paraphernalia of a voyage of any length of the main. "Baby Mine" was painted on the bow in pretty gilt letters; but, alas, no precaution could prevent the little craft from going down with the shock of an unfriendly ice-floe that came very near submerging the Captain and his adventurous companion also.

The adventurers met with no serious impediment until they had moved out the open space between the Battery and Bedloe's Island. Off Bedloe they sent up a rocket and lay off for a few seconds to take their bearings and ascertain the source of a grating sound which came from the direction of Long Island Jump in their track. This problem was soon solved. Suddenly they found themselves in the midst of an extensive ice-field, heaped in heavy floes and drifting with foamy, but imperceptible, progress in the general direction of the Narrows. Occasionally, to avoid certain disaster to limb or life, they were compelled to lift themselves over one of these floes, and then drop upon it floe, and walk across it to the open sea beyond. Another peril soon supervened. The current, though slow, was strong, and the two swimmers becoming entangled in a whirling eddy, the little craft that forged ahead of them struck and was instantly disabled, leaving our hero and his companion with no light but that of the uncertain stars, and what rendered the crisis more embarrassing was the presence of dense and impenetrable hazes which always follow a storm, had settled distinctly about them. Objects at the distance of a dozen feet could not be made out distinctly. On examination it appeared that a piece of heavy cake of ice had caught the boat between them and crushed in its tiny ribs, as if it had been but an egg-shell craft. It was a moment to test the nerve of a more experienced swimmer than the Captain's companion, who, by the way, was laughing on to the rubber dress of his principal with one hand and paddling with the other, a position at once perilous and ridiculous. What troubled Capt. Boyton's mind, however, for the rest of the lonesome journey was not the immediate danger of being overwhelmed by the laboring ice-floes, but the perception that the mass in which he found himself entangled was drifting seaward and would probably prevent him from effecting a landing on Staten Island. For three mortal hours, alone in the midst of an ice-field, helpless except for their rubber suits, which bore the beating of the smaller cakes gallantly, they were enabled through them to avoid the larger, the two heroic men tumbled along, now paddling, now turning out of the way of a huge berg, now drifting, until at 4 o'clock in the morning they found themselves in the Narrows, weary, dispirited, exhausted and shivering with the cold. After canvassing the probabilities of success in a council of war, the swimmers finally decided to effect a landing at Stapleton, if possible, by picking their way carefully through the ice and swimming the mass of intervening ice. It took two hours—the silence was only broken by weird crashing, grating and bellowing of the ice about them—to accomplish a journey to the shore, which was near enough to be indistinctly visible when they started. At length, about 6 o'clock, they effected a landing on the open sand near Stapleton, hungry and exhausted.

Staten Island lay like a silent land in the morning twilight, and Capt. Boyton and his companion wandered about for nearly an hour, carrying the disabled tender between them, before they could find a shelter. The lights in a little restaurant kept by a German caught their attention, and they entered without the ceremony of knocking. "Mein Gott!" cried the frightened Teuton, and commenced to shout "Raiber!" at the utmost capacity of his powerful lungs, an alarm this outlandish demonstration with frantic yells for an invisible Police. A little argument convinced him that the two apparitions were not masked burglars, and after a steaming dinner for breakfast, the terrified restaurateur permitted himself to be appeased. The voyagers returned to New-York on the Northfield yesterday morning, and Capt. Boyton went to the Hotel Frascati, in University-place, where he arrived a little before noon, rested for an hour or two, gave audience to the reporters, and went out. He has been invited to make a trip from Kittatinny to Pittsburg on the Allegheny River, and will not probably repeat his swimming exploit in those waters.

SUDDEN CHANGE IN THE WEATHER.

THE WIND AT 50 MILES AN HOUR—ONE MAN INJURED BY A FALLING SHUTTER.

The warm weather which prevailed yesterday vanished very suddenly after nightfall last evening, and a high wind sprang up, which increased to a gale soon after 8 P. M., and for over an hour blew at the rate of 50 miles an hour. The mercury touched 27° at 1 o'clock this morning, having fallen 18° since 6 o'clock P. M. yesterday. The gale gradually decreased in violence until midnight, when it was blowing at the rate of 40 miles an hour, according to the record taken at the Western Union Telegraph Building. There were many small signs, blinds, and old-fashioned chimney-pots blown into the streets, but the cold weather drove nearly everybody indoors, and up to midnight there was only one accident reported at Police Head-quarters. While Mr. Sidney S. Harris, a lawyer, of No. 165 Broadway, was walking along Third-avenue with his wife, he was struck on the head by a window shutter, blown by the gale from the building No. 510 Third-avenue. He fell insensible to the sidewalk, and when picked up was found to be seriously injured. He was taken to his residence, No. 47 Thirty-fifth-street, by the Police. A large shed at One Hundred and Thirtieth-street and Twelfth-avenue, owned and used by William Dunning as a lumber warehouse, was blown down at 10 P. M., causing a loss of $100.

KILLED ON A BOB-SLED.

David Baker, aged 18, was injured while coasting on Croton-avenue, Sing Sing, on Friday evening, so badly that he died in a few minutes afterward. He was on a "bob-sled," and had reached a place of level ground, his sleigh having speent its force of descent, when another sled from another street, converging at that point, ran forcibly against him, striking him in the stomach. He rose and walked a short distance to a hotel, where he fell and soon after expired. Coroner Schirmer was summoned yesterday to hold an inquest.

THE SEAMEN'S RETREAT.

Dr. C. Henry King, Physician in Chief of the Seamen's Retreat at Stapleton, has completed his annual report for 1878. The report shows that 1,034 patients were treated during the year. Three supernumerated sailors were removed from the institution to a permanent home in the Sailors' Snug Harbor at New-Brighton. At the close of the year there were 129 patients remaining in the institution.

THE WHITE PLAINS SHOOTING.

In the case of Joseph Jackson, who was shot and killed at White Plains by William Harris, both colored men, the Coroner's jury rendered a verdict charging the killing upon Harris, who is yet at large and hiding, but it is said, on good authority, that he will present himself for indictment and trial before the February Court of Sessions, or sooner, if he can see a chance of securing bail.

COUNTERFEITER HELD FOR TRIAL.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 25.—Charles W. Schoener, charged with making and passing counterfeit notes of various denominations on different national banks, principally the First Nationals of Hanover and Tamaqua, was given a hearing to-day before the United States Commissioner. His arrest was in connection with that of Henry C. Cole, Charles Frederick Ulrich, and Jacob Olt, in New-York recently. Charles Frederick Ulrich, the engraver for the gang, was called to the stand and testified to making $50 national bank notes. Schoener was held in default of $5,000 bail.

BLOWN FROM A RAILROAD TRAIN.

DEATH OF A PRINCETON STUDENT IN ATTEMPTING TO GO FROM ONE CAR TO ANOTHER.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 25.—Among the passengers who took the afternoon express train from New-York for Baltimore at Princeton were three students of the college, who intended to spend Sunday with their parents at Wilmington, Del. They occupied a car near the front of the train, and continued in that compartment until the train had reached a point near Linwood, between Chester and Wilmington. At this place one of the young men proposed that they should go back to the next car in the rear, and all three passed up toward the door. The wind was blowing with terrific force at the time, and the student who was leading barely escaped being blown from the cars in his passage across the platforms. As it was, he lost his hat and had to hold on to the brake-wheel for bare life.

Young Vaughan, son of Dr. Vaughan, a prominent physician of Wilmington, Del., was alone behind him. The moment he reached the platform the wind swept with increased fury over the track toward the Delaware. His overcoat was blown open, and he staggered backward as the fierce gusts filled the garment. He attempted to seize the brakes, but failing in the attempt, was hurled with terrible velocity from the cars. His despairing cry as he disappeared in the darkness served as a warning to the student following, who hastily drew back, and gave the alarm. Great consternation for a time prevailed on the train, and a distance of four miles must have been reached before the conductor was apprised of the accident. Several of the passengers urged him to return, but he refused. He proposed as a better and safer plan to run rapidly to Wilmington, and then send a dispatch to Linwood asking that a hand-car be sent out to look for the missing man. This course was adopted, and when the express train reached Perryville the telegraph informed those on board that the body of young Vaughan had been found near where he had been blown from the platform. Owing to the velocity with which the train was going over the level stretch near Linwood, it was surmised that Vaughan's death must have been instantaneous. He was a young man of fine attainments, about 25 years of age.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The State Lunatic Asylum near St. Joseph, Mo., was discovered to be on fire at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and was totally destroyed. No adequate means had ever been provided to extinguish a fire, and little resistance could be made to the spreading of the flames. The patients, about 250 in number, were safely removed and now occupy the Court-house in this city, where they are being done for their comfort, but they have suffered somewhat from exposure and excitement. The building was erected four years ago at a cost of $180,000. Eighteen months ago there was $100,000 insurance on the property, but it was not appropriation to continue the same, and therefore it is a total loss.

A fire started at midnight Friday night in Lager's Block, in Newark, N. J. This block and the store and dwelling houses adjoining, a loss of about $50,000. The insurance is $40,000. The burned buildings were owned by J. W. Classon, G. H. Miller, the Lager and Lawrence estate, J. L. Wench, Enos Pierson, and Lasor, and George D. Pintz. Five families are rendered homeless, and also lost most of their furniture and wearing apparel. The fire originated in the Association Rooms from a stove-pipe.

On Thursday evening, a dwelling-house on Warburton, near Lamartine-avenue, Yonkers, Westchester County, caught fire from an overheated furnace, and was damaged to the extent of about $3,000. It is owned by James Youmans, and is insured for $5,000 in the Royal Insurance Company, of London, England. The occupant was James Chadwick, whose furniture was damaged to the extent of $3,000.

One section of Armour & Co.'s warehouse, at the Union Stock-yards, in Chicago, was burned early yesterday morning. No provisions were destroyed, and the loss, which is confined to one building, will probably not exceed $10,000.

A fire at Main and Austin streets, Denison, Texas, yesterday, consumed nearly an entire block. The loss is $20,000; insurance small.

WORK IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The Treasury now holds $347,760,950 in United States bonds to secure bank circulation. United States bonds deposited for circulation for the week ending to-day, $7,412,200; United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn during the week ending to-day, $7,918,050; national bank circulation outstanding, currency-notes, $322,760,594; gold notes, $1,468,920. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $331,057 88, and the Customs receipts $233,189 59. The receipts of national bank notes for redemption for the week ending to-day as compared with the corresponding period last year are as follows:

	1878.	1879.
New-York	$1,023,000	$941,000
Boston	2,148,000	1,701,000
Philadelphia	262,000	37,000
Miscellaneous	1,070,000	844,000
Total	$4,503,000	$3,273,000

Receipts to-day, $570,000.

The amount received this week is $300,000 in excess of any week since the order requiring remitting banks to pay expressage went into effect.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan since yesterday's report have amounted to $14,028,700.

The demand upon the Treasury to-day for silver dollars was for 25,000; for the month, 499,000.

A NEW CHURCH OFFICER.

MONTREAL, Jan. 25.—Rev. Dean Bond was to-day consecrated to the Episcopal Oversight of the Diocese of Montreal, in St. George's Church. The Bishop of Fredericton, who is now the Senior Bishop of Canada, presided, and was assisted by the Bishops of Quebec, Halifax, Ontario, and Algoma. A large number of the clergymen of the diocese took part in the ceremony.

THANKS FOR A GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—A joint resolution of thanks to Dr. F. V. Haydan and his assistants has been passed by the Colorado Legislature. The preambls states that "the publications of the reports, views, and maps of this survey form a collection invaluable alike for the advancement of science and the development of the mining and agricultural interests of this state."

MARINE DISASTERS.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The steamer reported as having been much damaged by collision at Rouen is not the British steamer Hesleden, from New-Orleans, as at first supposed.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 25.—The schooner Send, of Eastport, with herring, came ashore at Nauset last night. She is leaking badly.

SECURITY FOR OLD TENNESSEE BONDS.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 25.—Edward L. Andrews, attorney for the holders of the old series of Tennessee bonds, to-day filed bills against eight railroads upon which they have a lien under the act of 1852. He filed six bills in Memphis and will file more in Knoxville Monday against railroads upon which the old bonds have a lien.

RAILROAD OFFICERS ELECTED.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Jan. 25.—The following have been elected Directors of the Long Branch and Sea-shore Railroad for the ensuing year: J. Gould, R. S. Green, W. S. Sneden, J. S. Coleman, M. S. Coleman, Thomas G. Rigor, G. P. Morosini, T. J. Sheridan, W. E. Conover, B. F. Ram, J. M. Ham, E. S. Conover, and Nehemiah Perry.

ENCOURAGING NATIVE TALENT.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 25.—The Cincinnati Musical Festival Association announce to-day that they will give a prize of $1,000 for an original composition for orchestra and chorus, to be performed in the festival of next year. The competition is limited to native Americans.

SUICIDE OF AN AGED WIDOW.

COHOESKILL, N. Y., Jan. 25.—Caroline Mann, living two miles from this place, committed suicide by hanging herself in the attic of her house yesterday afternoon. Since the death of her husband, a prominent citizen, a few months ago, she has given evidence of insanity. She was 50 years old.

HELD TO BAIL.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 25.—Capt. George Prince, charged with defrauding the Pension Office, had his preliminary examination before Commissioner Clifford to-day. Probable cause was found on eight counts, and he was bound over in the sum of $14,000 to appear at the February term of court in Portland.

A BOSTON AND HAVANA STEAMER LINE.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 25.—The steamer United States sailed from this port for Havana this afternoon with a full cargo and the United States mail. This is an experimental trip, and, if successful, a permanent line will be established.

JUDGE CADWALADER DYING.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.—Judge Cadwalader is so low to-night that it is feared he will not live until morning.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.—In the case of Harry Guion, stage manager of the Arcade Theatre, charged with keeping a disorderly house and maintaining a nuisance, the jury this morning rendered a verdict of guilty. Sentence was deferred.

THE HANDLERS OF THE CUE.

FIRST WEEK OF THE TOURNAMENT.

REVIEW OF THE NINE CONTESTS, AND THE SCORES OF THE PLAYERS—SPECULATING AS TO THE WINNER.

The first week of the Brunswick and Balke Championship Tournament, which closed on Friday, has fulfilled the prediction that it would develop more brilliant play than had yet been seen in New-York. The five days, during which nine games were played, have been marked by the most brilliant run on record—441 points, by George Slosson, of Chicago; one of the finest combination shots ever made—the great three-cushion "kiss" carom counted by Thomas J. Gallagher, of St. Louis, and the scoring by William Sexton of an average of 40, asserted to be the largest he has made in a 600-point game. Another point peculiar to the tournament has been the attendance of ladies and prominent gentlemen in larger numbers than at any previous tournament held in this City. The ladies have taken quite as much interest in the play as the gentlemen, and have been equally enthusiastic in their applause of brilliant shots. The great topic of discussion in billiard circles in relation to the tournament now is, as a matter of course, the relative chances of the several contestants of winning the trophy and the first prize, but as yet too few games have been played to furnish a criterion upon which any trustworthy prediction could be founded, while at this stage, bearing in mind the uncertainties of the game, even as played by experts, it would be merely a piece of idle guess-work to select the winning "combination." Sporting men, however, are putting out money heavily on both Slosson and Sexton for first place, while the "combinations" on the other players are as numerous and varied as the stars on a Summer evening.

Young Slosson is struggling for the emblem with all the vim and spirit of a fleet-footed stallion, while Sexton is devoting his powers to beat the Chicagoan's great run, and of gaining the largest average on record, while he is struggling at the same time to meet Slosson, should the latter lose a game, and thus bring about a tie. The Western boy has now only to play Jacob Schaefer, and expresses confidence that he can vanquish him as well as the remaining players. He has always beaten Schaefer in the past, but it is possible that the latter may develop in his struggle with him the same brilliant and invincible play than resulted in Sexton's defeat when he crossed cues with Slosson on Wednesday evening last. Should there be a tie between Slosson, Sexton, and Schaefer, there is hardly a doubt that the struggle for supremacy will furnish the finest billiardistic exhibitions ever seen in the country. The only expert who has not yet made a brilliant run is young Heiser, of Boston, who has only afforded glimpses of his powers. This is to be excused, however, as the Bostonian has not become fully accustomed to having a large number of spectators as have witnessed the present tournament. The appended table will show the record of the different players for the week:

Names of Players.	Games Won.	Games Lost.	Best Run.	Best Average.	Total Number of Points Scored.	Total Number of Points Required.	Possible.
G. Slosson	2	0	441	50	1,200	1,200	
W. Sexton	1	1	214	40	687	1,200	
J. Schaefer	2	1	170	22	6-27	1,200	1,200
A. Garnier	2	2	172	22	9-27	1,016	1,200
M. Daly	2	1	283	50		484	1,800
T. J. Gallagher	1	2	165	17	32-34	1,333	1,800
A. P. Rudolphe	1	2	158	17	5	896	1,200
R. Heiser	0	2	62	5		215	1,200

To-morrow afternoon the second week of the tournament will open with a game between A. P. Rudolphe and Randolph Heiser, and in the evening Albert Garnier and George Slosson will meet.

PEDESTRIANISM IN BROOKLYN.

A double attraction was offered at Mozart Garden, Brooklyn, last evening. Harry Howard was finishing a six days' tramp commenced on Monday last, and C. A. Harriman, who is matched to walk O'Leary, was completing the task of walking 150 miles in 30 hours. Harriman undertook to walk 50 miles in 10 hours on each of the last three days of Howard's walk, and on the same track. Last night his 50 miles were completed in 9:38:31, and on each of the preceding days he made better time. The garden was densely crowded last evening, and a number of New-York sporting men, anxious to see Harriman's performance, were in attendance. He is believed to be the coming man, and even now there are men willing to back him as he can beat O'Leary. Harriman walks in splendid form, and was apparently as fresh at the end as when he commenced. Howard undertook to accomplish 450 miles in six days, but only made 411. That, however, is better time than was made in the last match between O'Leary and Campana, and is second to the best time ever made in this country in a six days' race. Howard ran lightly and vigorously, accompanied by Taylor, the champion 20-mile runner, at frequent intervals during the last 10 miles. There was not a single blister on his feet, and he was otherwise in sound health. The track was a small one, requiring 22 laps to the mile, and both Howard and Harriman were much inconvenienced by amateurs who were allowed to try their speed on the track. It is believed that both gentlemen, Howard, who went off the track at 11:45, after making 65 miles yesterday, could easily accomplish 500 miles in six days.

DISPOSSESSED BY THEIR LANDLORD.

Officer Chiardi, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, learned last night that Philip Sheridan, his wife Florence, and their four children, ranging from 4 to 13 years of age, had been dispossessed by the landlord of their apartments at No. 289 Avenue C, owing to the dissolute conduct of the parents. They had been put out on the sidewalk, and as the hope the shivering children were exposed to the inclemency of the weather. The officer went to the place indicated and found the children and their parents in the street, surrounded by their household effects. He took charge of the little ones and brought them to the Police Central office, where they were kindly cared for by Matron Webb.

THROWN FROM A WAGON.

While Joseph Manuel, of No. 188 Rivington-street, was driving past the corner of Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue in an express wagon yesterday afternoon, the horse was frightened at a passing train of the Metropolitan Elevated Railway and ran away. The wagon collided with a lamp-post, and Manuel and a boy named Isaac Parasis, of No. 227 Seventh-street, who was riding with him, were thrown to the pavement. Manuel was seriously injured on the head, and his companion had his back strained. Frank Finney, of No. 66 West Ninth-street, while crossing the street was knocked down by the runaway horse and severely injured. The horse was brought to a stand-still by an officer of the Ninth Precinct.

THE NORTH SI

THE PRINCIPALITY OF PLAY.

MONACO AND ITS GAMING-TABLES.

CHARMING SCENERY AND A DISREPUTABLE CROWD—THE PRINCE'S FAMILY AND THE OWNER OF THE GAMBLING LEASE—CONSPICUOUS FREQUENTERS OF THE CASINO—BROKEN FORTUNES AND BATTERED REPUTATIONS—THE VENDER OVER ALL.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

MONACO, Wednesday, Jan. 1, 1879.

Residing with my friends at Menton, that charming hospital where most people are ailing, or fancy they are, I came here not to gamble, but to observe the gamblers in the Casino of Monte Carlo. It is situated in a delightful locality, but the scenery is so highly finished that it resembles the accessories in the ballet of "Midsummer Night's Dream"—as if all the mountains, the rocks, the shrubberies, the sea, had been made to order and transported hither to place the most exquisite gems of nature side by side with the most ignoble traits of human character. The gambling itself is less hideous than the class of women of easy virtue who are attracted by the play as the moth by the light, and who, together with the desperate and disreputable men who resort hither in search of good luck, present humanity in its most degenerate aspect, while few of the women make up by beauty what they lack in virtue. Yet among the multitude there are not a few gentlefolk bent on a spree or determined to gamble. The fashionable time is from the end of January till Lent. Then all Paris is seen here, which makes the place interesting for mere lookers-on. The worst period, as far as society is concerned, is in Summer and till about Christmas. During that time many low Italians and questionable men and women of all nations, with a very small sprinkling of invalids and of lovers of the climate, make the Casino resemble a semi-bagnio, a semi-brothel.

The old Prince is blind, which prevents him from seeing the abject sources of his revenue. His wife, an old German Princess, is too devoted to the Church to pay much attention to what is going forward on this wretched earth, and least of all to those profane mines of gold which enable her to propitiate the sacred members of the Society of Jesus. The young Prince is virtually separated from his wife, the daughter of the Duchess of Hamilton, who does not like the society of Monaco, and he spends his time abroad in yachting and hunting. Mme. Blanc, the widow and heir of the owner of the gambling lease, who began life by sweeping the Kursaal at Baden-Baden, has her property managed by a company less scrupulous and generous than was the late M. Blanc. One of the daughters married a Polish Prince; to the other, who declined the honor of a bankrupt Bourbon, her father promised before his death that she must, nevertheless, marry another Prinzchen. What need there is on this planet for the existence of Mme. Blanc I can't tell; but here she is, with an income varying from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000 a year, derived from the degradation and ruin of thousands of all nations, and she is so powerfully protected that she and her progeny are likely to last forever. Nor is there any danger here of Internationalists and Socialists. They aim at higher game.

Let me now take you to the Casino and show you some of the lions. Here is Mme. Ratazzi, still a graceful-looking woman, leaning on a croupier and showering down her gold on the table with a languid air, as if to say that she does not care whether she wins or not. Yet after a few days she is gone to Paris to fetch some more money. With her is her daughter, a girl of 7 years, called Isabella, after her godmother, the ex Queen of Spain, born in Rome, and with the most beautiful dark eyes and eyelids imaginable. Mme. Ratazzi's relatives, M. Bonaparte Wyse and Mrs. Ronalds, are just now engaged in a famous lawsuit in Tunis against a Frenchman. The occult social law of gravitation naturally brought Mrs. Ronalds and the kinsmen of the other Mrs. Ratazzi in partnership. Broken-down English officers are generally to be found here with their female accessories. If their money is gone they leave the latter here as a pledge of their returning. They get a few hundred pounds upon an I. O. U. in London, and then hasten back to—lose again.

Lady Susan Hamilton, who married the Duke of Newcastle, was at once divorced from him and then married to a Belgian plebian, said to have been her courier, is here. The proud, high-toned, inflexible Duke was not tender enough for her sentimental yearnings, and, an outcast in English society, she lives here and seems to dote upon the decent but common looking man whom she chose as her husband. That lame, surly-looking Irish Colonel is a broken-down Newmarket man, and his Irish wife, who offends the Queen's English, but is otherwise inoffensive, plays with him day after day at roulette. That intelligent and energetic looking woman, who puts down gold upon almost every number without winning anything, is Mrs. Spencer Cooper, whose husband lost immense fortunes. That tall, giraffe-like English girl with the sparkling deer-like eyes, is Miss Downing, a beautiful creature, but why do her brother and mother allow her to wear diamonds in a place where they are worn only by meretricious women? That most distinguished and gray old looking woman was the Princess W——y, and now is the wife of M. Bassilewski, the nephew of the same Princess Souvaroff who lost millions here. Yonder, surrounded by a gang of Roumanians, Poles, and Russians, is the Prince, whose name, since the *ukase* of the Grand Duke Constantine, and still boring him to send her money. That old sneaking-looking Englishman or Irishman is "a professor" of the game, who torments people, especially unprotected females, and wants them to purchase his plan of winning, a miserable mouth-catcher who should be arrested, but they are not particular, and even allow admission to those who bring the place into disrepute.

M. De Villemessant, the chief man of the Paris *Figaro*, has a villa here, and gambles every day at the *trente et quarante*. His paper patronizes Monaco, naturally enough. They advertise the place in every imaginable manner, and there is a subtle affinity between the spirit of the roulette and that of the *Figaro* which I will not undertake to analyze. M. De Villemessant is an unassuming-looking old gentleman of perhaps 65, who, whatever his detractors may say of him, is certainly very gentlemanly and dignified in his deportment. Look now at that huge, monstrous-looking ruffian at the roulette who calls himself a Hungarian Baron and member of Parliament. He is unshaven, and has a dirty, desperate, ferocious look. Probably, if he really belongs to the Pesth Parliament, that august body pays him a pension to keep away from it.

Delicious music is to be heard afternoon and evening in the vestibule of the Casino. A reading-room is well stocked with journals. Menton, Nice, and Cannes are near by. The Hotel de Paris is far superior and less expensive than the lofty hotels, and, altogether, Monaco is charming for those who do not play.

THE NEGRO COLONIZATION SCHEME.

From the New-Orleans Times, Jan. 29.

The resolution introduced in the United States Senate last Thursday by Senator Windom, of Minnesota, relative to providing homes in some other State or Territory for those of the colored people of the south who feel that they cannot live peaceably and enjoy their political rights in their present homes has already borne fruit. Whether good or bad fruit, the future alone can determine. As is well known, there are at present in this city several hundreds of colored people from various parishes of the State. Some of these have been honestly driven away by mere threats from their homes for political reasons. The majority of them, however, were summoned here to give testimony before the United States Grand Jury relative to the violences of the Election laws. These people claim that they dare not return to their homes, for the reason, as they allege, that they have no security for either life or property. Under the lead of some of the more prominent of their number, they have drawn a memorial to Congress, in which they set forth their grievances, and basing their request upon the Windom resolution, ask that aid be extended to them by the Government to assist them and all who wish to join them in reaching some Western State or Territory, where they can form a colony and begin life anew. The memorial is quite an interesting document, and besides reciting that they are denied their political rights and driven from their homes, states that a Constitutional Convention has been authorized upon by which body they believe the organic law of the State will be so changed as to deprive them of an equality of rights with the white people. This memorial has been signed by a large number of both men and women, and is still open for signatures. As far as the plan is yet developed, it is proposed to make a contract with the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company to take them and their effects on barges to some point on the Mississippi River, from where they can most readily reach their State of Kansas, their proposed destination. It is said that quite a large number of colored people of this city are interested in this emigration movement. The signers include colored people of Caddo, Natchitoches, Ouachita, Point Coupee, Plaquemines and other parishes. If reports are to be credited, word has been sent to the colored people of a number of the parishes to make no labor contracts for the ensuing year until it is determined what shape this emigration movement will assume.

THE PHILADELPHIA CRICKET DIFFICULTY.

ONE OF THE AUSTRALIAN TEAM SENDS HIS VERSION OF IT FROM HONOLULU TO LONDON.

It will be remembered that during the cricket match in which the Australians took part at Philadelphia, an unfortunate dispute occurred. On the third day the Australians, in consequence of the decisions given by the Philadelphia umpire, left the field. They were afterward induced to return, and the match ended in a draw. In explanation of the course taken by the Australians the following letter from Mr. John Conway is published in the London *Standard*:

HONOLULU, Nov. 5, 1878.

SIR: In the cricket match played at Philadelphia on Oct. 3, 4, and 5, between the Australian eleven and eleven of Philadelphia, a *contretemps* occurred, the cause for which I fear has not been fairly explained by either the American players or the press of that great country. A letter received from one of our friends in London shows clearly how sadly the case has been misrepresented in England, and as the Australians highly estimate the good opinion of the British cricket-loving public, I have been induced, at the request of the Australian team, to state their case. Before leaving England for America the Australians were informed by several of the English cricketers who had visited America that the "umpirement" of the game would be very indifferent, and it was stated that in a match played at Philadelphia by Willsher's team 10 years ago, the English Captain had the local umpire removed three times for incompetence and partiality. We therefore did not anticipate a pleasant time of it with the American umpires. A Mr. Brown stood umpire for the Philadelphians. During the first day's play he displayed gross partisanship in actually applauding some of the Philadelphians when they made a good hit off Spofforth or Boyle. When one of the brothers Newhall made a good hit off "the Demon," the umpire could not suppress his enthusiasm. He turned in the direction the ball was travelling, and clapped his hands in the most exultant fashion, not noticing whether the batsmen were running short runs or not. The Australians made no complaint about this somewhat extraordinary conduct. Again, when the Australians were batting, permitted C. Newhall to transgress cricket law by going over the crease sometimes half a foot, and bowl from outside the return crease. Messrs. Boyle, Gregory, and Blacham, while batting, called the erring official's attention to these repeated transgressions without avail. So matters continued until the climax was reached, on the third day. The Philadelphians had made an excellent score (196) in their first inning, and the first essay of our men had produced 150. With a majority of 46 in their favor, the local players began their second inning on the morning of Saturday. The first three wickets of the Philadelphians fell for very few runs. The consternation of the Americans was very marked at so bad a beginning. The next occurrence of note was a catch at point made by C. Bannerman off J. Hargreaves' bat, the ball hitting the bat very hard, and going five feet from the ground into point's hands, who was standing about 15 feet at his right angle with the batsman. The ball was thrown up in the air, it being considered that no appeal was necessary in such a case. The batsman stood at his ground, after much hesitation on the umpire, to the surprise and disgust of the Australians, gave the batsman "not out," though he (the batsman) subsequently admitted having struck the ball. The Australians proceeded with the game, and a few balls after Brown, the umpire, made another extraordinary decision. D. Newhall was batting to the bowling of Allan. The batsman ran out of his ground several feet to hit a ball from Allan, and, missing it, Blackham had it back off in a moment, and long before he could recover himself. The balls were on the ground and the ball in the air before the batsman scrambled back to his crease. The umpire gave the batsman "not out." The Australians were exasperated, and said they were inclined to leave the field rather than continue the game under such an umpire. On being told by D. Newhall they could leave "as soon as they liked," they immediately left, and demanded the removal of the scoring official. As a set-off against the complaints made as to the fitness of their umpire for the post, the Philadelphians, or rather the committee who rule the cricket field from the pavilion, stated that they did not believe in the competence of our umpire, who, by the way, is an old English cricketer with whom our men became acquainted on the voyage across to America. Mr. Freeman, that is the gentleman's name, rather than stand in their way, and wishing to see the game proceed, asked to be allowed to retire, though no objection was urged against him up to the time of the dispute. In order to get rid of Brown, Mr. Gregory asked that both umpires be changed. The Philadelphians then retorted they had every confidence in their umpire, and re used to change him. The Australians then prepared to leave the field, and some of them had changed their clothes, when Mr. Outerbridge, the Secretary, again waited upon them, and told them he would not be answerable for the consequences at the hands of the excited crowd. He suggested a retirement by the back way. At the instance of several English gentlemen who interviewed the Australians, and on my advice, the team put the matter to the vote—"To play or not to play." By a majority of one it was agreed to continue under the same umpires, conditionally upon its being notified that the Australians still adhered to their protest against the unfitness of Brown to act as umpire. The match, as you have no doubt heard, ended in a draw, the Australians having six wickets to fall and 43 runs to make. We do not think the Philadelphians would have scored 30 runs in their second inning had the game been fairly umpired, and but for the delay nothing could have prevented us from being hailed the victors. Rather a novel feature in connection with the affair is the power assumed by the committee. The members of that all-powerful body, captain the team, and, to use an Americanism, "boss" everything in connection with the cricket field. They are elected and can be removed by members, do the polite with the ladies, keep a vigorous eye on the money and the check-takers, and all the time watch every ball that is bowled. Throughout the whole of the game I never removed my eyes from the umpire, the Captain of the other side never once showed himself, and everything that was said or done was by "Our Committee." "Our Committee" thought Mr. Brown was a most competent umpire, and that was, or should have been, enough for the already much-yelled-at Australians. The two principal executive officers of "Our Committee" are lawyers. One Philadelphia lawyer on any committee is enough, but the appalling affect of two on an cricket council can be better imagined than described. The dispute as Philadelphia must have been a perfect Godsend to the American press. The papers teemed with diatribes against us. The same columns which ascribed to us the most gentlemanly and heroic attributes, the champions of the world, &c., sorely taxed the extensive repertoire of "Webster" unabridged for words sufficiently harsh to expose our villainy. Large capitals described how we were "outbatted, out-bowled, and out-fielded," and one journal had the hardihood to state that we were defeated in an innings. Seldom are the documents in one of the daily papers at San Francisco, an English resident there wrote to the paper in question stating that the match had ended in a draw, and that, if anything, it was in favor of the Australians. This letter never appeared, and he walked upon the editor the next day to ascertain the cause, but did not succeed. The ignorance of the writers on the subject of cricket is "splendidly ridiculous," and there is not one of us who did not feel much amused at their frothy upcrings. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN CONWAY.

BREATHITT COUNTY, KY.

SOME OF ITS HORRIBLE CRIMES—FAMILY FEUDS AND THE MURDER OF TRAVELERS.

A telegram from Lexington, Ky., to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says of the recent discovery of outrages in Breathitt County, that State: "The riot, bloody and fatal as it was, which attracted the attention of the country to Jackson, is but a light affair compared with the murders that have been committed among the hills of that wild country. Timidly the information is given to the officers of the law, and guilty secrets that have been kept for years are told in whispered accents. Not only have these noble mountaineers fought and killed each other, but they have waylaid, robbed, and murdered travelers whose journey led them through the treacherous hills. Major Kinney, the Prosecutor appointed by the State, learns of men who, having lodged at certain cabins at night, disappeared the next day, and were never heard of again. Their friends knew not where to inquire for them. Dead men, buried in Breathitt, tell no tales. The place is so out of the civilization that a life is a mere toy for fugitives of every kind. I heard recently of a young lawyer who, having been indicted by the United States Court, went to Breathitt, where he lived for three years only because as safe as he was in Africa. Bad men could find no safer place in which to perpetrate deeds of wickedness. It is estimated, from facts that have recently been put in the possession of the officers, that 100 murders were committed in Breathitt during the war, and 26 since the war and up to the present time, making a total of 45; while the men who have been badly wounded, either by open fights or at the hands of the assassin, number 36. Horrible as this record is, not one man has been punished for any of these crimes. When the assistance of the troops the following have been arrested and lodged in jail: Jack, Jerry, and Alfred Little, Jason Little, the wife-murderer; Alfred Gaahill, Brack Combs, George Hendon, Wallace McGuire, Jerry McQuinn, and Calhoun Strong. The latter became known in pursuit of Altkuns, though up to this time without them. These parties all took part in the last riot, and are indicted for the murder of Judge Burnett or John Freeman. Jason Little is to be hanged for the killing of his wife, in accordance with the knowledge of how a peddler suddenly disappeared, leaving his wagon behind him. The band of Owen County Rufians and highway robbers, the account of whose deeds, a few years ago, made a black page in the history of crime, were gentle citizens compared with the desperadoes who infest the ravines and hills of Breathitt. The half has not yet been told."

ROYAL FAMILY OF AFGHANISTAN.

PAST AND PRESENT RULERS OF THE TROUBLED COUNTRY.

From the London Times, Dec. 30.

Few ruling families have produced such a series of notable characters as the present dynasty in Kabul, and if we throw back our glance to a slightly more remote period, and include in our retrospect the great and first Duran, Ahmed Khan, of the Sadozye house, it may be said that the Afghan monarchs are entitled to a high place among the hereditary monarchs of the world. It will be of some interest to trace back the history of this house, in order that English readers may the better appreciate what Afghan monarchs have been, and by what example in the past Shere Ali may even now be steering himself on the fray into which he has so wilfully rushed.

Of the Afghan clans the Abdali was the most famous. It had given rulers to Khorasan and to Herat before Nadir Shah overthrew them and their neighbors, the Ghilzies, and when Nadir Shah was murdered it was their chief, Ahmed, who rose to supremacy in Kabul. But there were many branches of the Abdali clan, and of these the Populzye was recognized to be the head. In this branch of the clan the family of Sudo was supreme, in virtue, it would appear, of some special descent, as well as of the claims that arose from their appointment as chiefs of the Populzye clan by the Persian monarchs of the Sufavean dynasty. Their persons were sacred; no punishments could be inflicted on them, except by another Sadozye; and in many other ways they were exempt from the disadvantages that beset ordinary Abdalis. But, although the Sadozyes are spoken of as a separate tribe, they were really only a family of the Populzye clan. Of this family, the most noteworthy were Ahmed Khan, his son Timour, and his grandchildren. Zamaun, Mahmoud, and Shujaul Mulk, all of whom sat at various periods upon the Afghan throne. With the death of Shah Shujaul Mulk, and his son, the family of Sudo may be said to have become, for all practical purposes, extinct. The later history of Afghanistan centres round the younger family of Barukzye. When Ahmed Khan assumed the title of Duppran and made his dynasty the Durani, all the Abdalis, including both Populzye and Barukzye, became Duranis, and the nine subdivisions of which the Abdali clan consisted were merged in that general term. According to the Afghan legend, Barukzye, the second son of Abdal, was the founder of the house of Barukzye; but, however that may be, in the days of Ahmed Khan and his son Timour the chief of the clan was Sarfraz or Poyndah Khan. This chief was prominent among the Sirdars at the court of those Princes, both by right of his power and of his individual ability. But he fell under the displeasure of Zaman, Timour's son and successor, and was murdered by order of that monarch. But although the Sadozye ruler had freed himself from the presence of his too powerful Sirdar, he had only given cause for umbrage to a more dangerous and a far less powerful rebel. This was Fateh Khan, Poyndah's eldest son and heir. For many years he played the part of Warwick in the Afghan State, setting up Shah Mahmoud one month and deposing him the next in favor of his young nephew, Shujs, and at last, after a career of some years of triumph, ending his days as his father had, the victim of an Afghan monarch's suspicion and tyranny. All Fateh Khan's intrigues had been directed to promote his own interests as Vizier and not to strike a blow at the supremacy at the Sadozyes. The charm of that family remained intact and unimpaired until Fateh Khan's murder raised up his figment house in arms for the purpose of exciting revenge. When Dost Mahomed and his numerous brothers broke out in various quarters of the State against the authority of the Sadozye monarch, there is little doubt that their conduct was disapproved by the majority of the Duranis. But the Barukzyes were too strong in their numbers and their unity, and also by reason of the numerous castles that they held and the Afghan monarch so weak without a regular army, that the contest between the rival houses was practically decided when Shah Mulk was a fugitive almost before he had a chance of offering resistance to his opponents. With his flight the second dynasty of the Durani monarchy commenced, although Dost Mahomed did not become defacto sovereign of the country until many years afterward, he and his brothers were supreme in Kabul, Kandahar, and Balkh. In Herat a Sadozye Prince continued to rule for some years longer, but he, too, gave place at last to the irresistible Barukzye.

Dost Mahomed, the youngest of the sons of Poyndah Khan by a Kizzilbash woman, was the most remarkable Amir who has appeared within the present century. During his long career he suffered from every vicissitude of fortune, and proved himself in diversity and in good fortune to be one of those men who are equal to either condition. His life of 70 years may be considered as a romance. He was a ruler and a statesman that Dost Mahomed shone down all competitors. He certainly was no unworthy representative of the dynasty founded in 1747 by Ahmed Khan, and he left to his son Shere Ali a heritage of no mean power and prosperity. Shere Ali himself is no unworthy descendant of so distinguished an ancestry, and whatever doubt we may have expressed on the powers of restraint he possesses over a temper every one admits is vindictive and easily excited, it is impossible to deny him the possession of many noble and rare qualities. Those who saw him at Umballa acknowledge that the man is no ordinary one, and those who have followed the history of his life know that he must be a man of genius. He has coped with all the difficulties of his position in a manner and once more he is master, and even his fortunes were at the lowest ebb he no more deserved than did the Great Frederick after Hochkirchen or Zorndorf. "The hand of Allah," so said the Ameer when fleeing from Kandahar toward Herat, his last place of refuge. Nor has the ability and the genius of the Durani monarchy died out with its present representative. Often have we told in these columns the story of his son's (Yakoob Khan's) valor and skill, and if less has been said of Abdurrahman, the son of Afzul Khan, it was not because his abilities were less eminent, but simply because, so far as we are concerned, he played a minor part. Nor, in estimating the abilities of the family, should we leave out of sight Shere Ali's brothers—all of whom were marked in some way or other as superior to the herd—Afzul, Azim, Ameen, Sheeref, and, above all, Akbar, the heir-presumptive of the days of the old war. And many of the sons of these were scarcely less distinguished than their sires, although it would be ludicrous to mention names that could be but little known to the mass of our readers. What may be maintained with perfect accuracy is, that the present Afghan dynasty is one that is remarkable for its able and capable men, and that its vitality appears to be far from extinct. These are facts which are of actual importance and value in the present crisis, and it is upon a knowledge of them that much of our future policy must be based. Shere Ali has many noble examples among his predecessors to inspire him with the necessary courage to oppose us, but we may also learn from his past to interpret the secret of his strength and of his weakness.

THE MISSOURI GREENBACKERS.

The Missouri Greenback State Committee sends forth a three-column address, in which it says:

We demand: 1. A just income tax to reach the money power now comparatively free from taxes.

2. The preservation of the greenback to pay off the bonds now devouring us with interest.

3. The issue of coin certificates to buy all bullion for coinage.

4. The increase of the greenback circulation to redeem and pay bonds so as to stop the payment of interest, and furnish a sufficient currency for circulation.

5. The equalization of taxation, Federal, State, and municipal, and the abolition of the internal revenue taxes.

6. The reduction of salaries and offices, municipal, State, and Federal.

7. The limitation of patent right royalties, profits, and extentions.

8. The appropriation of postal savings banks throughout the country paying interest to depositors and drawing postal orders.

9. The encouragement of foreign commerce in our own ships.

10. The enlargement of grants for lands to schools by Congress.

11. The prohibition of State banks of issue, and the substitution of greenbacks for national bank notes, and the abolition of bank bonds in the Treasury now securing their circulation.

12. The building and equipping of a railroad to San Francisco on the thirty-second parallel by the United States Government and the general improvement of all navigable rivers. Labor has no claims superior to farmers and mechanics, traders and producers. We are all threatened with the same misery by the money despotism, and must stand or fall together.

13. And we finally demand that the Federal Constitution be amended so as to limit and restrain Congress from granting the public lands to any corporation or association; from making the United States a party to any corporation or association for any purpose; from granting, transferring, pledging, assigning, or in any way conveying for any purpose the public moneys, credit, franchises, powers, or sovereignty of the Government; from creating any corporation except such as may be necessary to carry out and execute the powers of the Government itself, and from issuing any bonds of the United States in the future for any purpose.

THE GREENWICH SEA-SERPENT AGAIN.

From the New-Haven (Conn.) Palladium, Jan. 22.

The Greenwich sea-serpent has been seen again, this time by Capt. Dalton and his two sons, of the sloop Jane Bliss. Capt. Dalton, who is described as a weather-beaten mariner about 50 years of age, with eyes that are keen and truthful, and a face beaming with candor, arrived at Sachem's Head Point bound for New-Haven, on the 24 day of January, when his son descried the serpent close to the vessel and heading toward Captain's Island. Some 10 feet of him was visible, either his head or tail, like that of a snake, being flat on top, and a foot and a half broad. In color it was black, with green spots. The last eye, which was the only one they could see, was as big as a saucer, and much out of his head like a frog's eye. The head was about three feet long, or at least began to taper down about that distance from the nose. The smaller part continued for about 10 feet, and was held up completely out of water. After that it began to swell all at once until it was as large as a barrel. Its length must have been from 30 to 50 feet. Capt. Dalton says he has seen lots of sharks and porpoises and all kinds of sea creatures in his travels over the globe, and knows that this is a snake. So many parties claim to have seen a massive monster off Greenwich in the last year or two that it looks as if the existence might not be a product of the imagination.

NOTES OF FOREIGN NEWS.

PITH OF THE ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL JOURNALS.

Mr. Charles Sugden, the English actor, has just married, at Paris, the divorced wife of the Earl of Desart.

Mr. Spurgeon has published a sermon a week for 24 years, or 1,450 in all. He recently began his twenty-fifth volume.

A new magazine, it is said, is to appear in London in April under the name of *Time* and the editorship of Edmund Yates.

A full pardon has been granted by the French Government to 24 Communists in New Caledonia for their services against the insurgents there.

Profs. Darwin and Owens, the well-known English naturalists, have been confirmed by the German Emperor members of the Berlin Academy of Sciences.

Two members of the Liverpool Police force have been arrested for complicity in systematic robberies, which have for some time been carried on about the docks of the city.

A brilliant entertainment was recently given at the Academy of Music for the Blind at Upper Norwood, England. Among the pupils taking part was the blind Prince Alexander of Hesse.

The Presbytery and the Town Council in Edinburgh have both decided that there is no reason why a man should not be allowed to marry his deceased wife's sister, but British law is against it, nevertheless.

The newly-created Humboldt Academy at Berlin was to be opened on the 13th inst. its purpose is to give a sort of university education to persons who have not qualified themselves for entering a regular university.

Among the wills recently proved in London are those of Samuel Phelps, the actor, and George H. Lewes, the well-known writer. The personal estate of the former was sworn under £9,000, and that of the latter under £2,000.

The King of Siam was recently invested with the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George by Sir W. C. F. Robinson, Knight Commander of the Order, in the presence of the British Minister and the officers of the royal palace of Bangkok.

The golden wedding of the Emperor and Empress of Germany will be celebrated on the 11th of June next. They have caused it to be given out that they would prefer not to receive any presents from corporations, societies, or private persons.

The *Athenæum* announces the death of Dr. William Engelmann, of Leipzig, the learned writer on the history of art, the friend of Chodowiecki, a catalogue of whose prints he produced and published, and the publisher of the new edition of the "Künstler-Lexikon" and other valuable works.

The Crown Prince Rudolf of Austria has just made his appearance as the author of a book. The subject is, "A Hunting Excursion." The Prince, who is now only 20 years of age, takes a great interest in ornithology, and the narrative chiefly turns on his observations respecting the birds of the Danube.

"The wife of one of the most eminent of French financialists," says *Truth*, "fell in love with a Prince of the French imperial family. The financialist bore his domestic troubles with Christian forbearance, but the lady, taking seriously the proverb of 'like master, like man,' has now run away with the groom."

Prof. De Vericour has died in Cork after a short illness. He had been Professor of Modern Languages at the Queen's College since the opening of that institution, and was well known in the literary world as the translator of several of Guizot's works, among others the "History of Modern European Civilization."

More than 20 persons in and near Versagnes, in Italy, have become insane. One of them is a man, another a girl of 12, and most of the others young women. At certain times of the day they indulge in extravagant, incoherent, and indecent talk, though they had previously been quiet and well behaved. The outbreak is attributed to pictures and sermons on hell.

It is proposed to open on the 5th of February, which will be the tercentenary of the birth of Joost van Vondel, a Vondel exhibition in Amsterdam, to which private collectors in all parts of Europe are requested to lend any original portraits, early editions or manuscripts of the great Dutch poet, or any illustrative objects in the way of prints which they may possess.

Mlle. Geisbert, an actress of the Folies-Dramatiques Theatre in Paris, has brought an action for breach of promise of marriage against M. Legru, a sugar merchant. She claims damages on the ground that she refused several lucrative engagements in consequence of his offer, and the defendant has made a counter-claim of 28,000 francs, which he says is due him from the lady.

Property in Sheffield valued at about $1,000,000 and held by some 60 persons, has been claimed on behalf of a family who assert that they are the real owners. The basis of the claim is that a person having a life interest in 1814 mortgaged it; the mortgage was subsequently foreclosed, and a sale dealt with the estate as if he were the absolute owner instead of proprietor of only a life interest.

In Belfast Gen. Grant was presented by Mr. Gibson, a prominent jeweler, with a cigar-holder of richly-carved bog-oak, on which his monogram was inlaid with fine gold. "This exquisite and most appropriate gift," says the correspondent of the London *Standard*, "which was delicately carved with interlardings of the national symbols, met the General's fancy, and the grim old warrior beamed acknowledgments."

Baron Gedaliah, the head of a Copenhagen bank, which in 1871 placed 200,000,000 francs of the French loan, has been arrested on a charge of forgery and malversation. His railway speculations were so disastrous that in 1872 he came to America, but afterward resumed business. He was originally a saddler, then a leather merchant, and was made by the Portuguese Government a Baron and Consul-General.

According to the annual official returns there is a very appreciable decrease in the quantity of wine produced in France last year. The figures are: In 1878 a decrease of about 48,700,000 hectolitres compared with 1877, and of 8,093,000 hectolitres compared with the average of the past five years. The falling off is to be attributed to the ravages of the phylloxera, and the reappearance of the oidium.

A German paper says that the repeater rifle, the invention of an Austrian Captain of the name of Kropatchek, is the best military weapon in existence, and hints as to adoption in the German Army in place of the Mauser. Should this change be carried out, observes a German contemporary, the enormous cost of the alteration could not be grudged, even if M. De Bismarck's customs tariff were adopted.

The wife of the celebrated tragedian, Salvini, has lately expired at Florence, in her twenty-fourth year. The couple first met in London. Mme. Salvini was an accomplished linguist, and was in the habit of translating viva voce the newspaper articles in different languages collected by her husband during his travels. A short time before her death she had commenced a translation of one of Schiller's plays for Salvini's repertoire.

The St. Gothard Railway Company's debenture capital amounts to 80,000,000 francs, its share capital to 34,000,000, and the subsidies from Italy, Germany, Switzerland, and certain Swiss railroads and cantons to 115,000,000. Italy's subvention amounts to 55,000,000 francs; that of Germany to 30,000,000; the Swiss Confederation, 4,500,000; the North-eastern and Central Swiss railways, 7,600,000; and 15 Swiss cantons, 16,500,000.

"My friend Mr. Moy Thomas," says the London *World*, "writing in the *Academy*, expresses his doubts as to whether Mr. Irving said 'the dog will have his day' or 'his bay.' Unquestionably, Mr. Irving said 'bay.' I noticed it specially, and noticed, too, the thrill of horror which shook the stalwarts because of those grand Shakespearean scholars, Mr. Gilbert Farquhar and Mr. Albert Levy, who, all ears, were sitting together in a private box, and who were naturally shocked at the lamentation."

Mrs. O'Donovan Rossa has been interceding with the British Home Secretary for permission for her husband to return to Ireland. He was released from prison on condition that he kept off British territory for 20 years; but she says his health is now "completely shattered and residence in his native air would tend to prolong his life and assuage his suffering." The Secretary does not admit that as a sufficient reason for granting the coveted permission to return.

A proposal is on foot for a new bank to take the place of the West of England and South Wales District Bank, recently suspended, and to be known as the Bristol and West of England Bank. (limited.) The capital is to be £1,000,000 in 50,000 shares, one-half to be paid up immediately. Under the limited liability arrangement, a regular and searching audit is assured, and dividends cannot exceed 6 per cent. until a reserve fund has been created equal to one-fifth of the paid-up capital.

A French hair-dresser has invented an ingenious plan for the application of the electric light to carriage lamps. A locomotive engine when in motion will, he maintains, under his system generate electricity sufficient to illuminate a railway train. Steam-ships, in like manner, will by their own machinery supply themselves with lights so powerful as to lessen materially the chances of collision even in the Channel fogs. Ordinary carriages drawn by horses can be illuminated by means of electricity supplied by the rotary motion of their wheels. What he view of demonstrating this fact, the inventor has tested it, if he can obtain the requisite permission from the authorities, to try the experiment on the cabs of London.

London *Truth* tells this: "A marine insurance case came before a distinguished Judge during the recent sittings, the scene of the disaster which led to the litigation being Tub Harbor, Labrador. Lamentable to relate, his lordship was reduced to ignorance of the learned counsel. 'Where is Labrador?' To which that gentleman replied, 'Labrador is the place where Tub Harbor is!' What do the Civil Service Commissioners say to this?"

In the course of a speech at Rochdale, Lord Derby lately advised emigrants to turn their steps to the United States. "London *Truth* thinks there are several palpable disadvantages in emigrating to the States at present, and Lord Derby would have probably been wiser in his day and generation had he recommended discontented workmen to seek one of our own colonies. If Canada is too cold, and they are afraid of disturbances at the Cape, there are Australia and New Zealand, both affording excellent openings, practically unlimited numbers in almost any line."

The Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor has just issued a table of the extinctions by that order during the latter half of 1878. They are: Grand Crosses, 2 military, 1 civil; Grand officers, 4 of the former and 7 of the latter; Commanders, 25 and 10 respectively; officers, 96 and 58; Knights, 548 and 352. In consequence, the number of nominations which can be made in 1879 will be as follows: Grand officers, 2 military, 3 civil; Commanders, 13 and 5; officers, 48 and 29; Knights, 274 and 178. During the same period 658 military medals became extinct, leaving an opportunity of conferring 436.

M. Gambetta lately reappeared at the bar for the first time since 1870. An obscure clerical paper, *La France Nouvelle*, recently alleged that M. Challemel Lacour, a Senator, had been expelled from a club for cheating at cards. An action for libel was brought by M. Challemel Lacour, and M. Gambetta undertook the case. He addressed the court for half an hour in support of the demand for 10,000 francs damages, and urged that the outrage was the more serious as his client was on the point of representing France at Berne. The public prosecutor joined in demanding a severe penalty, and the court inflicted a fine of 2,000 francs, with the full amount of damages asked for, 10,000 francs.

It has been suggested, says the, Manchester *Examiner*, that the seventieth year of Mr. Gladstone's life should be signalised by its political admirers by a substantial recognition of his services, and a committee has already been formed to promote the holding of a Gladstone banquet in the Agricultural Hall, London, some time in the early part of this year. Tickets to admit about 5,000 representatives of Liberalism from all parts of the country will be issued. It is also intended to promote a subscription to raise and dedicate a national memorial in the shape of a hospital, or wing of a hospital, or otherwise, to the statesman's name. It is thought that at least £20,000 can be obtained, toward which one gentleman has offered 500 guineas.

An ingenious means of robbery has just come under the notice of the Paris Police. A man dressed like a postman and carrying on his back an apparently heavy burden was passing before a shop when he fell and broke a sheet of plate glass worth at least 500 francs. The proprietor seized him, but he averred that he had no money to pay with. Two passers-by advised the shopkeeper to search him, which was done, and on him was found a bank-note for 1,000 francs. He parted with feigned grief that it belonged to his employer, but the shopkeeper insisted on paying himself out of it, and to that effect gave him 500 francs and sent him away, sobbing bitterly. The note was forged, the advisers were confederates, and the victim not only lost his plate-glass window but paid for the loss into the bargain.

The death of Prof. Karl Wilhelm Böttiger took place at Upsala, on the 24th ult., and deprives contemporary Swedish literature of one of its most prominent figures. He was born in Westeras, on the 15th of May, 1807, entered the University of Upsala in 1825, and took his degree in 1833. In 1845 he became Professor of Modern Literature at Upsala, and succeeded Atterbom in the chair of æsthetics in 1856. In 1847 he was elected to fill the vacant *fauteuil* of Tegnér in the Swedish Academy, and occupied the next four years in arranging and editing Tegnér's writings. He published a volume of lyrical poems between 1830 and 1869, and some dramatic pieces, among which "May Day in Värend" is the most esteemed.

The death is announced of Sir James Matheson, remarkable as the second largest landed proprietor in the British Isles, and as a man who struggled to the top against difficulties of an unusual kind. He was compelled by family circumstances to accept, at a very early age, a clerkship in Calcutta, and was dismissed by his employers as "too stupid even for trade." At the earnest request of the Baptist missionary, the firm agreed to give him a further trial, and he was sent to Canton, where he made a fortune in China a splendid fortune, and returned to Scotland probably the richest subject in that Kingdom. He purchased the island of Lewes, and resided there in consequence of his offer, and the offer spending, it is said, nearly £250,000 for the benefit of his subjects, who, nevertheless, never took to him.

The production of beet-root sugar in France in the year ended September last was 398,000,000 kilogrammes, (2 1-5 pounds each,) against 244,000,000 kilogrammes in 1876-7, and 482,000,000 kilogrammes in 1875-6. The official statistics show that the manufacture of beet-root sugar is being gradually confined within narrow limits. Before the law of 1837, which put an end to the exemption from duties which indigenous sugars had enjoyed, the cultivation of the beet-root was carried on in 51 departments, with 547 manufactories at work. From that year the number of departments in which the industry was carried on rapidly diminished, till, in 1843, it was reduced to 417 with 415 factories. In 1840 the duty on home-grown sugar was increased, and the number of factories was reduced to 300, spread over 18 or 19 departments. At the present time the industry of beet-growing exists in seventeen departments, containing altogether 501 manufactories.

The following portrait of the Ameer at home appears in an Italian paper. It is taken from a lecture by an English missionary, Mr. Hughes, who speaks from his own experience. The Ameer can neither read nor write. "What is the use of reading or writing," he asks, "when one has hundreds of people to do it for one?" He is, however, well up in history, the result of conversations with learned men, by whom he liked to be surrounded. In public he is frugal and sober, but in private he is a drunkard. He is bellicose, and a thorough warrior; those who saw him at Umballa say he has all the qualities of a good leader and a determined ruler. The people he has reconquered his throne after the civil war,

THE HOUSEHOLD.

THE SEASON FOR TERRAPIN.

The markets are well stocked with edibles of every description, and with a very few exceptions prices remain the same as they were last week. Eggs are higher, fresh from New-Jersey and near-by points selling at 38 cents per dozen, and the best Western and Southern at 35 cents. "Leghorn eggs," as they are called by the dealers, supplied by country poulterers who make it their business to furnish an article that will tickle the palates of New-York epicures, are dearer. They sell at 50 cents per dozen, and of a uniformly large size, and with their clean, white shells and the certainty in the mind of the purchaser that a bad egg is rarely, if ever, found in a dozen, and that they are as good, if not better than any that may be served on country tables, the price asked is not too high. Prices for limed eggs have advanced, but they are lower than fresh. Rabbits and hares were never more plentiful, and at the prices at which they sell poor people may indulge in a rabbit stew, which will cost them no more than a stew made of second quality beef. They may be bought in Washington Market at 25 cents per pair. Partridges are scarce and higher, selling at $1 40 to $1 50 per pair. On and after Feb. 1 their sale is forbidden by the Game laws. Quail are dearer, selling at $1 per dozen, and grouse sell at 85 cents per pair. Prices for wild ducks are about the same, and there are no changes in the rates for poultry, except for young chickens, which are in light supply; good, fat tender ones, for roasting, selling at 12 to 15 cents per pound, and the few that may be found, after diligent search, suitable for broiling, at 75 cents to $1 per pair. Fruits, (with the exception of hothouse strawberries, which are lower, selling at 50 to 75 cents for boxes containing eight,) vegetables, and meats sell at the rates current last Saturday. The season for terrapin, which, when properly stewed or cooked in other approved fashion, makes a dish which is esteemed above all others in Maryland and Virginia, is now at its height. In April the season for it will end, true lovers of terrapin believing that it would be sacrilegious to eat it after that month had made its advent. Little "bull" terrapins were sold by the fishmongers yesterday at 10 cents each; "heifers" (with eggs) at 50 to 75 cents each, and "counters" or "cow" terrapins, large and full of eggs, at $1 to $2. The greater portion of the terrapins with which the markets are supplied come from Egg Harbor and Chesapeake Bay, the best, the "diamond backs," coming from the latter quarter. Shad, from Savannah, larger and better in every respect than any that have been received for some time, are now to be had at 40 cents to 75 cents each, the highest rate being for the fish with roe. Prices for groceries and staples of all kinds are unchanged.

USEFUL FAMILY HINTS.

POTATO SALAD, I.—Six large cold boiled potatoes cut fine, two small heads of lettuce broken in small pieces, half a small onion cut fine, two hard-boiled eggs, one tablespoon capers, Mayonnaise dressing, or a dressing made of French mustard, oil, and vinegar.—CLARA.

POTATO SALAD, II.—Boil one egg very hard, rub the yolk to a pulp; add one raw yolk, one teaspoonful of corn starch or fine flour, one of tarragon or other vinegar, one of sweet-oil, one salt-spoonful of mixed mustard, one of salt, half a salt-spoonful of cayenne and pepper, one tablespoonful of butter; beat thoroughly together to a smooth paste; slice cold potatoes thin, arrange in pyramid or mound shape and pour the mixture over; ornament with slices of boiled eggs, parsley, young celery tops, and sliced lemon—any or all, as you fancy.—After arranging on the dish put on ice to cool—RIDGEWOOD.

SAUCE TARTARE.—One cupful of hickory-nut meats, pounded in a mortar; one cup of sugar, one egg and a half, and two tablespoons of flour; bake on a greased paper: put very little in a place.—AUNT ADDIE.

SAFFRON-COLORED WHEAT BREAD.—Take a pint of actively-boiling water, salted slightly, and add enough find granulated wheat flour to form a thin mush; to this stir in a quart of tepid water, a small piece of butter, two eggs, well beaten, one half teacup of New-Orleans molasses, and one-half cake of compressed yeast dissolved in a little water; thicken it as stiff as it can be stirred with a spoon with cold blast flour, and put each loaf in a separate pan; let it stand until it puffs up nicely, and then bake in a quick oven two hours.—AUNT ADDIE.

APPLE JELLY.—A very nice firm, rich jelly may be made from the parings of apples and the cores. Cover them with water and let them boil until the water has wasted a little and the apple-skins are very soft; then strain them, and add an equal quantity of sugar as there is liquid. A little lemon juice, a few cloves, and some ginger improve the jelly.—AUNT ADDIE.

TO KEEP BEEF-STEAKS.—Have the steaks cut about the usual thickness. Mix together some salt, sugar, and some finely-powdered saltpetre. Lay in earthen jar lay a steak, and sprinkle it with this mixture; put on another, and sprinkle the same as before, and over all turn a plate with a heavy weight on it. This will form a brine of its own, and the meat will keep sweet in this way for a long time. You can take it out to broil in the usual way. This is a very good receipt for people who live away from cities. Do not let it freeze.—AUNT ADDIE.

STAINED BRASS.—Whiting wet with aqua-ammonia will cleanse brass from stains, and is excellent for polishing faucets and door-knobs of brass or silver.

INFORMATION WANTED.

A receipt for stewing rabbits.
How to choose rabbits in the markets.
A receipt for pickling red peppers.

"GO WEST, YOUNG MAN!"

A CHANCE FOR WHOLESALE DRY GOODS DEALERS.

A large dry goods firm, lately turned out of their stores in this City by a destructive fire, have been invited to go West. It seems that the news of their being burned out caught the attention of the wide-awake Mayor of one of our wide-awake Western cities, whereupon he sat down and penned his invitation. Unfortunately, the firm, with an energy which even a Western Mayor might applaud, had taken new stores, ordered new stocks, and had made ready to receive old customers, only one day having passed since the fire. But, as there may be other firms not so entangled in a city where "everything is overdone," the Mayor's letter is made public in the interest of the general good, and of Atchison, Kan., in particular:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
ATCHISON, KANSAS, Jany 15th 1879.
Messrs ——— New York

Gentlemen
I see by the Dispatches that you have met with a heavy loss by Fire, which will damage your business much for the present, for which I am very sorry, but believing that the "STAR OF Empire is westward," and that you can do better out west here than in New York with much less Capitol engaged, I take pleasure in stateing to you, that we have a splendid opening for a Wholesale Dry Goods House Here, or two of them.

We have now already here exclusive wholesale Houses as follows several Grocirys, also Notions, Drugs, Crockery—Hardware, Leather, and other Houses—and what we need now is one or Two exclusive wholesale Dry Goods, and a Whole sale Hat & cap House

Atchison Kansas, is a live City, 8 Railroads, 74 Trains, arrive and depart daily—with 12000, Energetic and Wide Awake Western People, and is the comercial City of Kansas—it is now permenantly established as a Jobbing town—we have about a Dozen Jobbing Houses here, all a doing well—*every one of them is a success*—and what we need is one or 2 wholesale Dry Goods Houses—(we have a growing of Retail) and a firm with from $60,000 to $100000 capital can do a Buisness here, that would in 6 months astonish the proprietors—and on behalf of our Citizens here *I invite* you to come and see for yourself—while your are at present a little so to say out of Buisness—would it not be well to devide a little and Branch out—and part of firm come out to growing and enterprising Kansas—everything in New York City is serious, and here is a growing country, you are badly wanted, and you can do a buisness here with much more ease, and less capitol, come out here to Atchison and see for yourselfes—there is an opening here for a wholesale Dry Goods store, such as are few in the whole Country—and I again invite you on behalf of our citizens to come out and see for yourselves, and hope that you will accept my invitation

If you think you cannot come yourselves—but it is your firm we would like to have to open the wholesale Branch here—send us somebody who will open a store Respectfully &c C. ROHR, Mayor

please answer—

TOPICS AT YALE COLLEGE.

From the New-Haven Palladium.

The subjects announced for the Townsend orations at the Law School, in Commencement Week, are the following: 1, "Public Faith;" 2, "Influence of Corporations on American Legislation;" 3, "Gladstone vs. Beaconsfield." The subjects for theses for the Senior Class are these: 1, "American Doctrine as to Precatory Trusts;" 2, "Changes in the law of Evidence in England and the United States during the Present Century;" 3, "The Right of Bona Fide Purchasers and Attaching Creditors in Respect to Personal Property which have been the Subjects of a Continual Sale." The subject for the M. L. theses is "Liens of Material Men, or Vessels of Another State," and that for the D. C. L. thesis, "Influence of 118 Noscl on Modern Laws as to Intestate Succession."

LE JOUR DE L'AN.

HOW THE FIRST OF JANUARY IS OBSERVED IN PARIS.

Paris Correspondence of the London Telegraph.

New Year's Day in Paris has a special physiognomy of its own. It is like no other day in the year; the majority of the shops are shut, but there is abnormal activity in all those which are open. The streets are crowded with people in holiday attire, but instead of sauntering about with that air of predetermined idleness steadily assumed by those who have not, as a rule, much leisure, the crowds one meets to-day are all hurrying about as though their lives depended on their haste, and are for the most part incumbered with bouquets and parcels. *Articles de Paris* are now mostly purchased at one of the large establishments which of late years have monopolized the trade of small shops, and these enormous houses keep enough vans and horses, one would think, to transport to one-half of the city all that is contained in the other. But all these means of transport are at this moment quite inadequate to the stress put upon them, and countless cabs are traversing the streets filled with packets that bulge out of the open windows. The amount of business done in bon-bons alone is simply marvelous. At one large house on the Boulevards there was such a crowd at the cashier's desk to-day that all who were recognized as regular customers were asked not to pay their bills for several days, as it was impossible to get through the work. At another establishment, which has just been in shop in the new Avenue de l'Opéra, the shutters were yesterday covered with printed bills stating that, the entire stock having been sold out, the doors would not be opened till midday, so as to allow time to replenish the shelves. This is a new advertisement, it was, to say the least, ingenious; but I am told that the place during the last week was crowded enough to account for sales to any amount. So intent is the entire population on paying visits and making presents that there is actually no public for the morning theatrical performances which take place on every other holiday in the year. All these are announced for to-morrow, so that there is no chance of getting any work done for many days to come. But if the aspect of Paris is essentially festive to-day, there is a reverse to the medal. This is one of the very few days in the year in which mendicity is permitted in the street. MM. les Gueux have fully availed themselves of their privilege. At 7 o'clock this morning, before it was light, began the strains of minstrelsy, which all through the day have been heard in alternation with the whining cries for charity, and in the neighborhood of the churches gendarmes had to be stationed to keep some approach to order among the rabble throng. The newspapers which usually appear in the afternoon were brought out this morning, but as they contained literally nothing but a history of the year which is just over, they might as well not have been published at all. The odd thing about this day is that it is the custom to call upon all your friends, and as everybody is engaged in the same pursuit, the consequence is that nobody sees anybody. Thus everybody might just as well stay at home. The custom, universal here, of sending cards by post diminishes to a great extent the *corvée* to which every resident is subjected, but it is usual to write your name down at the Ministries and Embassies, while the titularies of the post are either paying their respects to the Chief of the State or supporting him in his official receptions. All the interest of these ceremonials died with the Empire, and nothing but the mere observance of etiquette remains. Times are changed indeed since the Emperor's pointed and intentional rudeness to the Austrian Ambassador at a New Year's levee heralded the breaking out of the war undertaken for the liberation of Italy. No political manifestation was planned of to-day, and the ceremony was formal in the extreme. To realize the extent of this formality it is only necessary to state that the Marshal had to go down to Versailles, that being the official seat of Government, this morning, in time to be able to receive the Presidents of the two chambers at 10:30 o'clock; that at 10:45 o'clock he had to be back at the Prefecture to receive the military, civil, and ecclesiastical functionaries who came to offer the Roi Soliel. Although the Senate, the Chamber of Deputies, and the Prefecture at Versailles are not far apart, there cannot have been much time for conversation in the half-hour allotted to these visits. At 2 o'clock the Marshal was back at the Elysée in Paris waiting to receive the members of the Corps Diplomatique; and then began the long procession of dignitaries of State, of deputations from the various religious sects, of the Municipal and District Councilors, and of delegates from the various Ministries, and from every arm of the service. The streets in the neighborhood of the Elysée were kept clear for the mounted Gendarmerie de Paris, but, in spite of a steady down-pour, crowds continued to line the pavement in anticipation of an occasional blissful glimpse of a cocked hat or of a still more lordly coat. Even within the Palace the scene was devoid of all interest, but there, at all events, was no rain.

IRELAND NOT ASHAMED OF US.

IN HONORING GRANT SHE HONORS THE IRISHMEN WHO HAVE MADE AMERICA.

From the Dublin Freeman's Journal, Jan. 3.

The visit of Gen. Grant to Ireland, and the civic honor of which he is to be the object, have attracted very great interest throughout the country, and this for a very obvious and intelligible national reason. Gen. Grant is, no doubt, himself a remarkable man, a soldier of the highest eminence, who having saved the Union by his prowess in the field, when called upon to govern it showed many of the qualities of the statesman. The ceremony of to-day is not, however, for a moment to be regarded as a personal compliment to a distinguished visitor; it is something of a far higher import. If any mere personal compliment to the General were proffered, it would instantly occur to a discussion on certain transactions of his régime to which we have already alluded. We do not discuss these matters because in the proceedings of to-day the personality of Gen. Grant is naught. The people he represents is everything. The honor is paid by the Irish nation, through its most important Free Assembly, to the ex-President of the United States of America, as the representative of that great Republic from the first moment of its existence down to the present the Irish race and the Western Republic have been associated by the closest ties. In her military history by land and sea, from the day that the farmers at Concord Bridge fired that volley which the Irish poet has made immortal down to the day that the surrender of Lee closed the tremendous drama of the civil war, men of Irish birth or blood have always blazed in the front rank of the soldiers and sailors of America. From the day that Sullivan was the best and bravest of all the gallant Lieutenants of Washington down to the day that Fighting Phil Sheridan held the same position in the camp of Grant, a long galaxy of gallant Irish soldiers has adorned the military records of the States; and Barry is only the greatest name among a crowd of daring Irish sailors whose ships, flying the Stars and Stripes, have swept the Western seas. Right loyally have the Irish citizens of the United States answered, on every occasion, the calls made upon them; right well was that loyalty earned by the country, which, when Irishmen at home were denied the freedom of some of the rights, at least gave to them civil and religious liberty, happy homes, and hearty welcomes—every right and franchise of a citizen and a man. To-day is the first day on which the Irish race have an opportunity by a public and official act to pay a tribute of admiration and affection to the Republic, for to-day, for the first time, we see on Irish soil a man who has sat in the seat of Washington and held Jefferson's scepter. It is no foreign State that we do honor to-day. In making the Republic what it is no single racial element has played a greater part than the Irish, and we honor the representative of a land where millions of Irishmen dwell in happiness and peace—of a people of which for all time the Irish element must form one of the greatest and most enduring elements. And most assuredly of the country their brethren have helped, to make we in Ireland have no reason to be ashamed.

HELLER'S APPARATUS.

IT IS RELEASED TO HIS HEIRS AFTER BEING HELD FOR DUES.

From the Philadelphia Times, Jan. 24.

Since Robert Heller died, two months ago, all his traps, machinery, and apparatus have remained in Concert Hall, where he performed up to within 40 hours of his death. Of course, his estate had against it the current claims, including hall rent, hire of stage hands, agents' due, and newspaper bills, amounting to something like $750. According to the will the apparatus was to be destroyed, for, wrote the magician, "I have spent years of toil and much money to bring my tricks to their present state of perfection, and I do not propose why any one should reap the reward of my life of labor." Mr. Heller having passed to the other world, the only security that the proprietor of the hall had for his dues was the apparatus. This was also looked to by other creditors as a property to insure them for their claims against the estate. Various efforts have been made by Miss Haldee Heller to settle these claims, but the Executrix being in England, and, moreover, a person unfamiliar with the pending difficulties, could not effect a settlement. It was generally understood that the prestidigitateur had a great deal of money lying at his banker's, but he had, it appears, been something of a stock speculator in a quiet way, and, after he had been committed to his last resting-place, it was stated that all the money, or nearly all, had gone the way so well known to those who tarry long in the stock mart. Whether this is entirely true or not has never been shown, but the claims in Philadelphia against the estate met no satisfaction at this source, and the claimants were assured that the amount was almost nominal. Meanwhile the apparatus and fixtures remained at Concert Hall, out of whose doors they might not go, said the hall-owner, until the claim was paid. Yesterday Miss Heller came to New-York, bringing with her a lawyer named Gillette, and they tendered a sum of money to Mr. Lombard that was not satisfactory, as it represented but a small percentage of the claim. The matter was referred to Mr. Lombard's attorney, James H. Havirin, and an arrangement was finally arrived at. In a few hours the magician's machinery was on its way out of Philadelphia, and the other creditors were left without recourse.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Company A, Fifteenth Battalion, Capt. Peter Alsgood, will drill in fatigue uniform, at its armory, on Mondays, Jan. 27 and Feb. 3.

The members of the disbanded Twenty-eighth Regiment, Brooklyn, are considering a plan of reorganization as a "Schuetzen Corps."

Company E, Thirty-second Regiment, Brooklyn, Capt. Peter Schlig commanding, celebrated its ninth anniversary by a ball at its armory last Monday evening.

Gatling Battery, Brooklyn, will shoot for the Beebe gold badge on Monday, Feb. 10, at the armory range. J. J. Meog was the last winner on the score of 14 out of 20.

The returns of the Second Brigade for the last quarter show a gain of eight within the three months, as follows: Ninth Regiment, 871; Eleventh, 568; Seventy-first, 575; brigade staff, 12; total, 2,026.

The Skidmore Guard, Major Brown commanding, is to have a reception and banquet at the Lexington-Avenue Opera-house on Friday evening next. Elaborate preparations are being made to insure a successful entertainment.

The Drum-Majors' Association, at its recent annual meeting, elected officers for the current year as follows: President, H. D. F. Rholfs; Vice-President, C. W. Hill; Secretary, William Samo; Treasurer, G. W. Brown. The next meeting of the association will take place on March 30.

Separate Troop A, Cavalry, Major Karl Klein commanding, paraded 40 men for dismounted drill, in fatigue uniform, at its armory last Wednesday evening. At a business meeting on the same evening a new fatigue cap was adopted. The troop will have a mounted drill on Wednesday evening next.

Company D, Seventy-first Regiment, has chosen civil officers for the current year as follows: President, Capt. W. C. Clark; Vice-President, Lieut. R. D. McIntock; Recording Secretary, Sergt. W. M. Inglis; Financial Secretary, Sergt. P. H. Halley; Treasurer, Lieut. J. W. Wilson. The company is making preparations for a grand ball at Irving Hall on Wednesday, March 5.

Company F, Twenty-second Regiment, will hold its eighteenth annual reunion at the regimental armory on Tuesday evening next, beginning at 8 o'clock. The affair promises entertainment for a large party. Invitations have been extended to the veterans and honorary members of the company to be present on that occasion.

Gen. J. M. Varian, commanding the Third Brigade, has appointed a general court-martial to meet at the State Arsenal on Monday evening, Feb. 3, for the trial of officers in the brigade who have been detailed as judges at said trial. The officers detailed are: Lieut.-Col. F. A. Schilling, Eighth Regiment, President; Major Joseph Holland, and Capt. Albert L. David, brigade staff.

The funeral of the late Nathan F. Moss, of Company K, Seventh Regiment, took place at the Broadway Tabernacle on Wednesday last. Rev. Dr. W. M. Taylor conducted the services. The company was well represented, and the pall-bearers were Samuel Vanderveer, R. L. Wheeler, Amos Smith, John Dudley, M. Borden, and Daniel Robinson. Interment took place at Westerly, R. I.

The London *Volunteer Service Gazette* of Jan. 4 contains correspondence between Capt. John Lindsay Stevenson, of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery, Boston, Mass., and Francis Knollys, private secretary of the Prince of Wales, in which the election of his Royal Highness as an honorary member of the "A and H" is announced, together with the reply of the Prince of Wales, accepting the compliment.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, Major Edward Duffy presiding, the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That we take advantage of this sad opportunity to place on record our high estimate of the character of the late Dr. W. T. Nesbit, and our recognition of his services and bravery while acting with this regiment during the war for the preservation of the Union.

Resolved, That we tender our sincere sympathy to his bereaved family in their great affliction.

Battery K, Artillery, Major A. Hoelzle commanding, had its twelfth annual ball, at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, on Wednesday evening last. There was a large and jolly party present, comprising members of the several troops of cavalry and batteries of artillery of the First and Second Divisions. Major Karl Klein, of Separate Troop A, Cavalry, and 30 guests from the Army Corps of the night there. Private Louis Meitel has been appointed veterinary surgeon of this battery.

At First Division Head-quarters the returns have been received of the election of George H. Bennett as Corporal, Separate Troop B, Cavalry; the appointment as Quartermaster of the Eleventh Regiment of Otto Heinzman; resignation of Charles Goldzier, Commissary of the Eleventh Regiment, and First Lieut. F. Notbohm, Company G, in the same command, and Second Lieut. E. N. Eilers, Engineer Corps, Eighth Regiment. Special orders from General Head-quarters provide for the removal of the disabilities of Capt. Max Ebler, Fifth Regiment.

Capt. H. W. Clarke, of Company I, Fifty-first Regiment, Syracuse, says that his letters recently published in a Syracuse journal were called out by "a one-sided criticism" made by the Brigade Inspector of Rifle Practice upon the standing of the Fifty-first Regiment. He claims that "to the average Inspector of Rifle Practice it makes no difference how well up in drill and discipline an organization may be, if it shows a low 'figure of merit' it is severely criticised and its commander severely condemned." The Captain also considers the "figure of merit at best a meretricious figure."

The Eleventh Regiment Benevolent Society, recently described in THE TIMES, is progressing finely, and Col. Unbekant, its founder, has already collected $2,000 for the object. The Germania Bank is to be the custodian of the money collected, and no draft upon the fund will be honored unless signed by the Disbursing Committee, which is to consist of the Colonel, a Captain, Lieutenant, Sergeant, and private. The committee is to be elected annually, with the exception of the Colonel, who shall always be Chairman. The society solicits subscriptions to the fund from all who are interested in the welfare of the regiment and the object expressed by the society.

Company E, Twenty-second Regiment, has elected non-commissioned officers as follows: Sergt. Robert Abbott, Quartermaster Sergeant; Corp. L. E. Maidhof, Sergeant; also, Private Charles A. Ferguson, Corporal. The Veteran Corps of this command, at its recent annual meeting, chose the following officers for the ensuing year: Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall, Colonel; James A. Otis, Lieutenant-Colonel; E. H. Kent, Major; G. F. Patterson, Jr., Adjutant; J. Crawford, Quartermaster; B. B. Ogden, Paymaster; J. P. Hardine, Chaplain; Captains, D. B. Gilbert, G. H. Barnes, J. H. Palmer, Isaac Smith, H. W. Carey, H. A. Cuppia, C. S. Halstead, H. Drisler, and H. D. Harris. Veterans of the regiment who have not yet joined the corps are requested by the Colonel to do so, addressing the Adjutant at No. 156 Broadway.

Company I, Twelfth Regiment, First Lieut. Charles M. Williams commanding, is under orders to parade in full-dress uniform to-day at noon, at the funeral of its late member, Private Odar Quinn. Private Quinn was a veteran of the Thirty-third Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, and served with Hooker in Wauhatchee and Lookout Mountain, and from thence to Resaca, Cassville, and finally to Atlanta until its capture. He was also one of the troops who marched "to the sea" with Sherman. He was next in the command led by Sherman at the siege of Knoxville in 1864. After the war Mr. Quinn was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Company D, Seventy-ninth Highlanders, and upon the disbandment of that famous command he interested himself in the formation of Company D, Twelfth Regiment, of which Capt. John Munro was until recently Captain. He was faithful in the performance of his duty, genial as a companion, and will be mourned by every member of the company.

Gen. Frederick Vilmar, commanding the Second Brigade, has ordered the Examining Board of his command to meet at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory to-morrow, at, 8 o'clock P. M., for an examination of the qualifications of Lieut.-Col. S. Oscar Ryder, Colonel-elect of the Ninth Regiment. Col. Ryder, being one of the best drill-masters in the State, ought to pass a first-class examination. At a meeting of Company E, Seventh Regiment, last Tuesday evening, the following preamble and resolution was adopted: "Whereas, at an election held at the armory of the Ninth Regiment, Lieut.-Col. Ryder, formerly of this company, was elected Colonel of said command, he is resolved, That we tender to Col. Ryder our congratulations for the honor that has been conferred upon him; that we view with pleasure and pride his re-entry into military life, and trust that the future will be one of brilliancy and success, both for himself and the noble command of which he is now the head."

Col. W. H. Brownell, commanding the Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, has issued orders directing his command to assemble for drill and instruction as follows: Non-commissioned officers on Thursday, Jan. 30 and Friday, Feb. 7; the entire regiment on Monday, Jan. 27, Wednesday, Feb. 5, and Tuesday, Feb. 11. Companies will drill in guard duties as follows: Companies D and E, to-morrow evening; E and F, Wednesday, Feb. 5; F and G, Tuesday, Feb. 11. Officers of the Day on those occasions will be Capt. George H. Street, to-morrow evening; First Lieut. Henry J. Richardson, Feb. 5, and First Lieut. W. R. Pettigrew, Feb. 11. Officers of the Guard are to be: First Lieuts. Henry N. Meeker, to-morrow; Frank L. Wenzel on Feb. 5, and Charles Smylie on Feb. 11. Capt. George H. Street, of Company E, has been commissioned. Leave of absence for 30 days has been granted to Second Lieut. Frank J. La Count. Announcement is made, in orders, of the death of Private John G. Davis, Company F, and Edward H. Stodder, Company E. Company I is to give a musical and literary entertainment at the Greenpoint armory next Tuesday evening.

At the annual meeting of the Veteran Guards, Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, last Monday evening, officers for the ensuing year were elected, as follows: Capt. M. C. Ogden, Captain and President; Lieut. W. J. Martin, First Lieutenant and Vice-President; Capt. T. J. Stevens, Second Lieutenant and Recording Secretary; Sergt. George S. Jewell, First Sergeant and Financial Secretary; Lieut. E. F. Davenport, Second Sergeant and Treasurer; Lieuts. G. McMillan and R. H. McCormick, Sergeants. In addition to the officers, the Board of Management includes Charles H. Stoddard, John C. Ferry, and John Lapsley. Capt. Charles F. Joy, of Company F in the active regiment, has received a communication from George H. Benton, Secretary of the Athenæum Dramatic Society, announcing that its proposes to give a dramatic entertainment at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Wednesday, Feb. 19, for the benefit of Company F. The plays represented will be "Villikens and his Dinah," and "How She Loves Him."

The annual report of Inspector-General John B. Woodward, which has just been made to the Adjutant-General, contains many pertinent suggestions. Referring to the reductions in the forces made in the Fall of 1877, he says "they worked exceedingly well." The plan introduced by Gen. Ward, of the First Brigade, of detailing his staff officers to attend all battalion drills in his command occurring during the season, is commended, and would, in the opinion of Gen. Woodward, be a good plan to be followed by every brigade commander. It is suggested, also, that all commissioned General and staff officers should be compelled to provide themselves with regulation uniforms. Many have, however, already complied with the regulations in this respect. Continuing, he says: "It is evident that if complete uniformity in the matter of dress and equipment is secured, a more explicit definition of what is required than that laid down in the regulations is needed." Article 47, he thinks, should be revised, and rendered more explicit. Certain paragraphs prescribe that articles of equipment to which they refer shall be "according to pattern," while "as a matter of fact these 'patterns' have never been provided, and have no existence." It is recommended that "either the articles of equipment should be fully described, or that standard patterns should be provided and placed on exhibition at centres where they can be readily accessible to manufacturers and dealers in military equipments, as well as to inspecting officers." Paragraph 889, General Regulations, should be inserted in the list of insignia, letters for staff tants, Chaplains, Veterinary Surgeons, and aides-de-camp. This insignia should also be worn on shoulder-straps as well as on shoulder-knots and epaulets. The General says he has "been very much embarrassed in mustering musicians in bands, especially in this City and Brooklyn. Investigation has discovered a chronic habit of rotation from organization to organization on the part of many musicians, and the appearance of the same name on several rolls has not been an unusual occurrence. He therefore recommends that sections 8 and 107, Military Code, be amended so as to provide that musicians in bands shall not be included in the annual muster, nor counted in the aggregate strength of the National Guard, and that section 150 be amended so as to leave these musicians off from the musters of field and staff of regiments, &c.

A POPE'S PROPERTY.

SALE OF THE EFFECTS OF THE LATE PIUS IX.

Rome Correspondence of the London Standard.

Three apartments are appropriated to the sale. Anywhere else they would be vast saloons. Measured by the scale of the Vatican, they are ordinary-sized rooms. In the central one, to which visitors are first admitted, is a large quantity of the most intolerably wretched oil-paintings which it was ever my lot to see gathered together in one place. They are all sacred subjects, with the exception of a series of pictures representing the Pope going in procession to assist at high mass in the Sistine Chapel, the Via Sacra, the Colosseum, &c.—and they appear to be copies of copies of copies for the most part. In particular, I observed a version of Raphael's "Madonna della Seggiola," the well-known picture in Florence, which was enough to make the spirit of the great artist—if he haunts the scenes of his earthly triumphs—flee away in horror from those walls he has made glorious with beauty. All these pictures are catalogued and numbered. But I saw no one make the faintest approach to asking the price of any of them. Next door are two magnificent Gobelin pieces of Gobelin tapestry hung on the wall. These are not for sale, but they are very precious just now to the visitor, as affording a rest and relief to the eye, after the exhibition of works of art (!) ranged below them. After a brief period of waiting, Monsignor (who had been detained in consequence of having to wait on his Holiness) appeared, and ushered the assembled company into a second room. The said company was not very numerous, and consisted almost exclusively of ladies, and almost entirely of foreigners. A great many heretic bank notes have had the honor of being exchanged for memorials of Pope Pius IX. during these latter days. His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Sweden has made one or two handsome purchases, and numerous other Protestants of non-regal rank have done the same. At present the bulk of the most precious objects have been disposed of. There are still, however, some handsome things to be had. The collection is of the most curiously varied sort. Among the articles which recur to my memory, I may take at random several pairs of embroidered slippers, an Indian carved casket, a jar full of rice, some common muslin antimacassars, a diamond cross with gold chain, colored binding for furniture, a set of silver gilt salt-spoons, and some blankets! I have been told beforehand that the articles were priced remarkably low. This I did not find to be quite accurate as regards all the things. But I am inclined to believe that the really precious objects, such as gold and gems, &c., were cheaper in proportion than the commoner ones. There has been some fine old lace to be had, but that is now nearly all gone. I remarked, too, a crimson velvet sexpalary, magnificently embroidered in gold; a pastoral ring, containing an emerald of large size, and several surplices, for one of which 4000 francs was demanded; but the lace which trimmed it was rather ancient and torn. Perhaps some of the most available articles for the general public were a collection of fragments of marble from the various catacombs, polished and inscribed in red letters, as follows: "*Fragmentum Lapidis e Cæmeterio Calisti, (or Domitillæ, as the case may be,) Pio IX. Pont. Max. Sacri. Princ. Ann. XXVIII.*" These are not expensive, and form nice little memorials; but they are nearly all disposed of. One feature of this sale, which particularly distinguished it from any other species of commercial operation I have ever witnessed in Italy was the impossibility of bargaining. The price of each article is plainly marked in a catalogue, which Mgr. Fericoli keeps in his own hands, and from which, when you tell him the number affixed to the object you wish to purchase, he reads out the cost. Thus it is; so many francs, no more and no less; and if your purse be not long enough to afford it, you gracefully retire and hold your tongue—that is all. Altogether, the whole is a curious one, and one not likely to be repeated in the same fashion. To behold a reverend Prelate of Holy Church with his purple silk mantle on his shoulders, measuring by the yard a piece of binding or a pair of old shoes, and receiving your money for the same with a courtly bow, is a spectacle not to be seen every day. And then the surroundings—the magnificence of the spectacle do not detract from its strangeness. Anywhere else in the world it would be still more wonderful. But in Rome we breathe an atmosphere of marvels, and whatever the future may have in store for the Eternal City, she does not at present threaten to become prosaic and commonplace, whether in adversity or prosperity.

HOW OFFENBACH IMPROVISED A SUCCESSFUL OPERA.

From London Truth, Jan. 9.

Offenbach, who has just scored another great success with his new opera comique, "Madame Favart," although in a line slightly different from his former works, is probably the most prolific composer in existence. His abundance of musical ideas is wonderful, and the following instance of it was once given to me by M. Cantin, one of the authors of his present libretto. The maestro had agreed to write the music of an operetta under the title of "l'Apothicaire et le Perruquier." When called upon to fulfill his promise, however, he did not care much to do so, and the young author had to remind him more than once of the treaty between them. Some coldness ensued, and finally matters came to a hot discussion, which took place in Offenbach's study. "Well, Sir, you want your music, do you?" the maestro said at last in a fit of passion. "You shall have it, too, and all at once. Please to sit down there. Here is a newspaper and a cigar for you." He jumped at ruled paper, pen, and ink, and began to write away for an hour or so. Then turning round to his foe: "Here is the music; you can take it away with you and have it played if you like." "You cannot mean it," objected the author, "in the name of your own fame." "I tell you, Sir, you can take it, as you shall have no other." Seeing that he could gain nothing more, the author went away with the manuscript. He took it to some friends, and on examination it was found that there were five or six charming melodies in this musical scribbling—quite enough for a one-act operetta. Offenbach was prevailed upon to revise it, and within a month the work was presented. It proved a complete success.

ANOTHER INCREDIBLE NEVADA STORY.

From the Eureka (Nev.) Leader, Jan. 14.

The fossilized remains of a gigantic prehistoric man have been discovered 200 feet beneath the earth's surface in a cave recently opened in the Kit Carson Mine, near Eureka. The lower limbs, head, and neck were as natural as those of the Cadiz Giant, [!] and in some respects the traces of the human features plainly marked. That they have found the remains of some prehistoric being is beyond question. One of the lower extremities was broken off, and is now on exhibition as Jack Perry's saloon, where it has been examined by numerous people recently, those posted in the anatomy of the human frame pronouncing it a wonderful petrifaction. the minor points all being perfect to admire.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 25.

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

Tennessee 6s, old. C. $5,000..bc. 36⅔
5,000..bc. 36⅞
D. of C. 3.65s C. 2,000..... 81⅛
5,000..bc. 81⅛
N. J. C. 1st con.ss 4,000..... 79⅞
8,000..... 79⅝
10,000..... 79⅜
10,000..bs. 79⅛
M. J. C. conv. ss. 6,000..... 79⅝
6,000..... 79
N. J. C. Adjm't. 1,500..... 94
Am. D. L. O. 7s. 10,000..... 60
Am. D. L. Oc. 7s ass. 1,000..... 94½
M. & St. P. 1st, La C. 5,000..... 109⅞
M. & St. P. c. 1st. 14,000..... 73⅜
10,000..bc. 78⅛
C. P. 1st. S. F. 4,000..... 98
4,000..... 98
C. P. 1st. C. & O. Br. 5,000..... 97
K. P. 1st 7s, D. Div. with op. scr. 1,000..... 105⅞
K. P. 6s. J. & D. '96. with coup. cer. 1,000..... 109⅞
M. & St. P. c. 1st. 5,000..... 73⅝
L. & W. B. con.ss. 15,000..a.c. 47⅛
10,000..bc. 47
K. & T. 1st M. 10,000..... 88¼
Iowa Mid Ss. 1st. 1,000..... 90
D. L. & W. 7s. 1907. 3,000..... 107⅞
D. L. & W. 7s. 1907. 10,000..... 107¾
A. & T. H. 2d, pf. 4,000..... 39
M., K. & T. 2d. 30,000..bs 15
H. & St. Jo. Ss. con. 1,000..... 106⅞
D. & R. G. 1st. 10,000..... 91¼
Erie 4th. 8,000..... 106
Ohio & Miss. 2d. 1,000..... 98⅝
Marietta & C. 1st. 5,000..... 86
D. & R. G. '97. 10,000..... 98¼
C. & S. 1st. g'd by Lake Shore. 2,000..... 97½
American Ex. 1,000..... 47½
Canton. 50..... 29
Delaware & Had. 500..... 44¾
Western Union. 100..... 98⅞
Homestake M. Co. 100..... 97
Del. & Hud. 100..... 22¼
200..... 22
200..... 22⅜
520..... 22⅝
700..... 23
Quicksilver. 100..... 14⅞
Quicksilver pf. 100..... 54½
200..... 54⅝
Pacific Mail. 200..s3. 13⅜
400..... 13⅝
250..... 13⅝
N. Y. C. & H. 900..... 115¾
Erie Railway. 800..... 27
2700..... 27⅛
1500..bs3. 27¼
2600..... 27⅜
1000..s3. 27
2000..... 26⅞
2910..... 26⅝
400..... 26⅞
2000..... 26⅝
1600..... 26⅞
300..s3. 26⅜
Erie Railway pf. 100..a20. 48¾
1300..a20. 48⅝
200..... 49
Mich. Central. 100..s3. 84
100..... 84⅜
100..... 84⅝
200..... 85
250..s3. 85
100..... 85⅛
100..... 85⅜
200..... 85⅝
1025..... 85¾
900..... 85⅞
600..... 85⅝
600..... 85⅞
300..... 85⅝
900..bs3. 85⅝
1300..... 86⅜
200..... 86⅝
120..... 87
100..... 86⅜
100..... 86⅝
100..u.c. 86¾
350..... 86⅝
200..... 86¾
Illinois Central. 200..... 86⅞
200..... 86¾
100..s3. 86⅜
300..s3. 86½
400..... 86¾
1000..... 86⅞

SALES FROM 2:30

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE BAKER OF THURSO.

ROBERT DICK, BAKER, OF THURSO, GEOLOGIST AND BOTANIST. By SAMUEL SMILES, LL. D., author of "Life of a Scotch Naturalist," "Self-Help," "Thrift," &c., &c. With a portrait and numerous illustrations. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

Few of our readers, probably, have ever heard the name of Robert Dick, the humble baker of Thurso, whose obscure but useful life is admirably told by Mr. Smiles in the volume before us. His days were passed in toil and poverty in a little town in the northernmost part of Scotland. Self-educated by constant study of a few well-chosen books, and by the habit of close and intelligent study of nature, he became one of the most profound of geologists and botanists. His collections were acknowledged to be the best and most complete ever gathered by one man, and many eminent scientists were indebted to him for information that made them famous. Yet he died in obscurity and privation. He never received any adequate recognition of his great services in the cause of science, nor any assistance from societies or the Crown, often unworthily bestowed, that would have prolonged his life and enabled him to extend his researches and perfect his knowledge. Yet more than 20 years ago, Sir Roderick Murchison, in a speech before the British Association at Leeds, drew attention to this man and his extraordinary achievements. "In pursuing my researches in the Highlands," said the Baronet on this occasion, "and going beyond Sutherland into Caithness, it was my gratification a second time to meet with a remarkable man in the town of Thurso, named Robert Dick, a baker by trade. I am proud to call him my distinguished friend. When I went to see him he spread out before me a map of Caithness and pointed out its imperfections. Mr. Dick had traveled over the whole county in his leisure hours, and was thoroughly acquainted with its features. He delineated to me, by means of some flour which he spread out on his baking board, not only its geographical features, but certain geological phenomena which he desired to impress upon my attention. Here is a man who is earning his daily bread by his hard work; who is obliged to read and study by night; and yet who is able to instruct the Director-General of the Geographical Society."

Sir Roderick goes on to say that he found himself humiliated by the vastly superior knowledge of botany which this poor baker had attained, and asserts that he might be famous if his work were known to the world at large. "I have mentioned these facts," he concludes, "in order that the audience may deduce a practical application." One would think that the "practical application" should, in this case, have taken the shape of immediate material aid to one capable of such great things in spite of wearing poverty; that the royal bounty should have been invoked to lift him above the necessity of wasting in mere drudgery a life that might have been employed in lofty pursuits. But nothing of the kind was done. The mention of his name by the distinguished Baronet brought Robert Dick nothing but vexation. Curious visitors besieged his shop to stare at the learned baker, as they would have stared at a learned pig, without paying the fee that would have recompensed the showman. Naturalists from all parts of England wrote to him for specimens from his collections, and used them, in many cases, without thanks and without acknowledgment of the source from which they came. For several years he maintained a correspondence with Hugh Miller, and furnished him ungrudgingly with the rarest specimens of fossils to be found in Scotland, and but for him the "Footprints of the Creator," Miller's most admirable work, might never have been written. the principal facts of the greater portion of the geological groundwork of that volume having been made accessible through the labors of the baker of Thurso. The author was not ungrateful. He acknowledged heartily his indebtedness to Dick. Yet the name of this "Hon's provider," as he was sometimes jocularly called, does not appear in Miller's biography, and the magnificent collection of fossils gathered by the poor baker, often at the risk of his life, and given to the prosperous and famous author, and which is now in the Museum of Science and Art, at Edinburgh, bears the name of Miller instead of Dick.

It is well to rescue such a life as this from oblivion. Far better had it been to afford the means to raise that life above poverty and obscurity while there was yet time for higher work, and for the recognition which should be the meed of unselfish and meritorious service in the cause of knowledge. But there is use in the story of such a life. It is not only well to honor the memory of a man who was allowed by his contemporaries to suffer in obscure but honorable poverty, and to go down to the grave without having tasted the sweets of well-merited praise, but it may also be a help to others who, in like circumstances, spend a life of unselfish toil, and who find their reward in the consciousness of duty well performed, "as ever in the Great Taskmaster's eye."

Robert Dick was born in the picturesque village of Tullibody, Scotland, in the month of January, 1811. His father, Thomas Dick, was an officer of excise, an attentive, diligent, and capable man, who eventually rose to one of the highest positions in the service. He sent Robert and his other children to an excellent school, and the lad was learning rapidly when, at an early age, he had the misfortune to lose his mother. Thomas Dick soon married a second time, and then an unhappy life began for Robert. The step-mother was naturally kind, but her own children soon claimed her care and affection, and the offspring of the first wife were neglected and harshly treated. Instead of being sent to college, as his father had designed, Robert was apprenticed for three years and a half to a baker in Tullibody. His work was hard. He rose at 3 in the morning, and drudged in the bake-shop until 7 or 8 and often until 9 in the evening. When strong enough to carry the basket on his head, he was sent about to deliver the bread in the neighboring villages. He was sent to Menstrie, to Lipney on the Ochils, to Blairlogie at the foot of Dunmyat, and further westward to the Bridge of Allan, about six miles from Tullibody. These excursions were a great pleasure to Dick. He had an opportunity for observing nature, which had charms for him in all its moods. When he went up the hills to Lipney, he wandered on his return through Menstrie Glen. He watched the growth of the plants. He knew them individually, one from the other. He began to detect the differences between them, though he then knew little about orders, classes, and genera. When the hazel-nuts were ripe he gathered them and brought loads of them home for the enjoyment of his master's bairns. They all had a great love for the 'prentice Robert.

He was always a great reader, devouring every book he could lay his hands on. Popular works on science were not so common then as they are now, but Robert contrived to borrow some old volumes of the old "Edinburgh Encyclopedia," and these gave him an insight into the scientific departments that engaged his attention. He was chiefly interested in botany. He could now find out for himself the names of the plants, and he even began to make a collection. It could only have been a small one, for his time was principally occupied by labor. Yet, with a thirst for knowledge and a determination to obtain it, a great deal may be accomplished in even the humblest station. As Stone, the son of the Duke of Argyll's gardener, said, "One needs only to know the 26 letters of the alphabet to be able to learn everything else that one wishes."

At length, when he was 17 years old, his time was out, and for three years more he wandered up and down the country as a journeyman baker. His father, meanwhile, had removed to Thurso, in the County of Caithness, the northernmost town in Great Britain. It lies within sight of Orkney, the Ultima Thule of the Romans. There was only one bake-shop in the town, and thither, acting on his father's advice, Robert Dick went in the Summer of 1830, and opened a shop in a pleasant house, to which, in after years, eminent naturalists were attracted by the splendid collections of fossils and plants gathered by him in his wanderings in the hills and quarries and along the sea.

Dick's life at Thurso was one of hard work and poverty. He never prospered sufficiently to enlarge his business or hire assistance. A faithful housekeeper was his only help. An early disappointment in love kept him a bachelor until the end of his life. His fondness for reading increased with years, and the study of nature was a passion with him. After his bread was baked in the morning, he would leave the shop to the care of his housekeeper, and go out upon a search for plants or fossils. Sometimes he would vary his wanderings by making a day's journey over the moors and mountains, returning home at night, after a tramp of 40 or 50 miles, to prepare for the next day's baking. He was always an early riser, seldom leaving his bed later than 4 o'clock, and often starting out upon his expeditions by 3 in the morning.

It was long before the people of Thurso could make out the strange man, who acted as never baker they had known. He made good bread, and his biscuits were the best in the town. But he was sometimes seen coming back from the country bespattered with mud, after a long tramp on the moors in search of specimens. What were they to make of this extraordinary conduct? It could have no connection with baking. When it was at length discovered that he was collecting "bugs," the good people were distracted by the suspicion that he might use them in making bread. They were still more alarmed by his disregard of the Scotch notions of keeping the Sabbath. At first he attended the kirk regularly, returning from his walks early on Sunday morning in order to do so. But one day "he got a sermon from the minister which made his ears tingle." It was upon the awful crime of Sabbath-breaking by wandering about in "pursuit of science, falsely so called." From that time he forsook the kirk, and every Sunday held a solitary service in his own house, reading the Bible, commentaries, and sermons. This behavior seriously interfered with his business. Rival bakers opened shops in Thurso. Their bread was not as good as Dick's, and they were not scrupulous to give full weight in their loaves; but they attended the kirk regularly, and their business prospered, while that of the honest baker fell off.

Robert Dick withdrew more and more within himself. Keeping the even tenor of his way, he still worked diligently at his trade and continued his researches in geology and botany. In course of time his collections attracted the attention of men of science, and his name was occasionally mentioned in the proceedings of learned bodies. He formed an intimate friendship with Hugh Miller, who paid him a visit and made great use of his knowledge and specimens. Some of his discoveries confirmed and some overthrew theories which scientists had constructed "in the depth of their inner consciousness." Had he been able to go out into the world, he might have made for himself a famous name. But he was never in a position to leave Thurso. His daily earnings, gradually decreasing, sufficed only for his daily support. He never had enough money to take him on the shortest journey; and, while his merit was well known to men of influence in the scientific world, no one ever took the pains to secure him a position to which his great knowledge and abilities entitled him, and where they could have been turned to larger account.

In his last days, when sorely stricken with poverty, infirmities, and sickness; when he had been compelled to sell his magnificent collection for a trifling sum in order to save himself from starving to death, his friends tardily bestirred themselves to help him. But it was too late. His eye had grown dim, and his limbs feeble in the long struggle. No single man, unassisted, had ever accomplished more in the work to which Robert Dick had given his life, and at the end he died almost destitute and alone. Then people awoke to their loss. His body was buried at an expense that would have sufficed to keep him comfortable for years, for he was a man of small needs and frugal temperament. And then he was forgotten. Authors, who were largely indebted to his unselfish labors for their own success, suffered his name to fade out of memory, and others reap the rewards which were his due.

In the interesting memoir by Mr. Smiles full justice is done to the life, character, and achievements of this remarkable man. The work deserves to be widely read. It is full of entertaining sketches, drawn partly from Mr. Dick's letters and partly from his journals, and is complete as a record of his honorable though obscure career. The attractive form in which the volume is published, and the number and beauty of its illustrations, increase its claims to a favorable reception by the public.

FRESH TALES.

SIGNOR MONALDINI'S NIECE. "No Name Series. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS. 1879.

The "No Name Series" affords a convenient outlet for the writing talents of Americans living abroad who do not care to enter the novelist's field at once over their own names. "Kismet" was a successful novel after this kind, the scenes being laid in Egypt. "Mirage," by the same hand, had to do with Syria and Palestine. The present work, incomparably stronger than any of the preceding novels of the series, plays itself out in Rome and its neighborhood. One hesitates to believe that a very young person could have written "Signor Monaldini's Niece." The general impression is that of work by a woman, but there are turns of thought and description that betray a very masculine side. In these days of literary copartnerships, perhaps two hands have been at work on the novel. Yet the whole is cast in an individual mold, so that if two persons have had a finger in the pie, the final mixing and baking has been done by one.

The beautiful niece of a *Signor Monaldini*, of Rome, who is part French and part Italian, born in Paris, brought up in a studio, and left at 18 to the kindness of her uncle and aunt, cannot be regarded as a type of either a French girl or an Italian, but unites in herself an ideal of a young girl that includes the American love of freedom, French cleverness, and Italian subtlety and grace. The author insists that she is not subtle, but she is; the difference between her and the uncle lies merely in the want in him of the principle that keeps her from intrigue. Through sympathy with her we are made to think of the restraints put upon European women in Latin countries. The women of the *Monaldinis*, being neither noble nor enormously rich, cannot take the liberties assumed by the select few at Rome; not being American or English, they cannot allow *Camilla* the personal freedom of coming and going which she craves. *Camilla* sees an Eccellenza named *Don Philippo*, who is not only far above her people socially, but has a wife in an insane asylum. He fills her ideal, and she will receive no offers of marriage, let her uncle say what he will. *Monaldini* naturally wishes to establish her in life. *Don Philippo* has also noticed her; the mutual recognition ripens into friendship at the rooms of an eccentric *Baroness von Klenze*, a rough Bavarian, and becomes a dangerous complication during a *villeggiatura* at a villa near Tivoli, where the *Baroness* and *Don Philippo* take Summer lodgings. The end is tragic up to the last paragraph, when, news having arrived of the death of the insane wife, *Camilla* comes to life again in the arms of her *Don Philippo*. The tragic part is by no means the most successful. *Don Claudio*, a rejected lover, throws *Camilla* into the water just as *Don Philippo* is about to pursuade her to stay near him in Rome instead of going to Paris. It is at night, in a sombre corner of the grounds of the villa. Yet even here we see the good sense of the writer in making *Don Philippo* passive, instead of causing him to spring in after her, or do anything violent. He is an Italian of 40, stoutish, smooth, urbane, and noble. He merely fishes her out of the pond, without doing anything heroic. The discarded lover blows out his brains.

It is not *Camilla* alone who protests against the outrageous suspicions that follow women who assert their freedom in Rome. *Miss Conroy* is an Englishwoman, who tries to make her living by teaching. She is the victim, like *Camilla*, of a marriage for interested motives. The man who loves her is married to a person she hates, just as *Don Philippo* is the victim of a marriage by family arrangement. When *Miss Conroy* is almost starving, this man gives her a house and establishment; she falls heir to money in time to save her virtue, but in return for his generosity she becomes his mistress. *Camilla* is nearly drifted into a similar dilemma, but does not think of yielding, like *Miss Conroy*, when the catastrophe comes. There is, also, a *Mrs. Brandon*, friend to *Miss Conroy*, who exhibits very cleverly the propensity of many women to slander their best friends while pretending to praise them. Her insinuations precipitate *Miss Conroy's* fall.

The degrading safeguards put about women in Rome are often contrasted with the customs of America and the latter defended, generally indirectly. The *Von Klenze* is a woman who flies in the face of the world, dines at a café with artists, smokes cigars, and dresses like a fishwife. *Miss Conroy* pursues her way like a brave, rather cold-blood Englishwoman, until poverty is too much for her. *Camilla* temporizes and rebels, managing at last to secure her object through the power, one has to think, of her pliable, ingenious Italian temperament. Her *Don Philippo* is not a man's ideal. One suspects that, womanlike, she is dazzled by his high position as much as charmed by his agreeable exterior. Toward the last she is at her wit's end where to turn. Her uncle has insulted her; the *Von Klenze* cannot forgive her refusal of *Carlisle*, a favorite sculptor, and she cannot ask *Don Philippo* for money. Her dilemma for want of money is like that of *Eustacia* in Hardy's "Return of the Native."

There are points of resemblance in a general way, not in particulars, between this writer and Hardy. There is a similar wealth of description of nature, which is sometimes pushed too far, until it looks like padding. There is a like weakness in the catastrophe, a like pleasure in relating things that have small relevancy to the plot. While Hardy tends to a redundancy like that of Browning, the author of this book has a slight leaning toward "fine writing." Hardy is a poet, but would probably fail in verse. The writer of "Signor Monaldini's Niece" will probably turn out a better poet than a prose writer. Many passages sound too florid for prose. Yet it is also true that these passages are soon redeemed by some natural transition which brings one back again to the ordinary level. The book fulfills the publisher's demand for a successful novel. It is not short, seldom abrupt, has a love story of the warmest and tenderest, and describes admirably foreign people from the ideal stand-point. Besides all that, it appeals in many ways to people who do not read for the story, but for the texture of a book.

JARL'S DAUGHTER, AND OTHER STORIES. By Mrs. F. H. BURNETT. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS.

Following their early advantage, the Philadelphia publishers of Mrs. Burnett's youthful stories issue three more under paper covers—*The Jarl's Daughter*, *The Man Who Loved Elizabeth*, and *Wanted—A Young Person*. Contributed to *Peterson's Magazine*, they show the want of retouches from the more practiced hand of the now celebrated writer. Good taste cannot be claimed for them. They are written in the key suited to the readers of *Peterson's Magazine* and *Godey's Lady's Book*, but the energy and dash of their author cannot be wholly suppressed. If the reader will make allowance for a modicum of "gush," these three stories will be found interesting. Mrs. Burnett has already shown her talent for holding the reader, although he may be disagreeably aware of the crudeness and bad taste of the accessories. In *Jarl's Daughter* we have a forerunner of Joan and Liz in *That Lass o' Lowrie's*, although the chromo effects are rather painful. What strikes one most is an unconscious love for dramatic situations in the writer, which must be appeased at the risk of any number of catastrophes. Mrs. Burnett is so eager to tell her story that she violates probabilities with a coolness that borders on genius; there is no use in protesting; the reader is hurried on. *Jarl's Daughter* stands on the Welsh sea-shore with as distinct an individuality, though a lurid one withal, as Gudrun, the faithful, on the shore of Normandy. In *The Man Who Loved Elizabeth*, Mrs. Burnett touches on the back-biting among women in English country places with several good strokes, not of humor, but of power. Some of the old women in *Wanted—A Young Person* are also remarkable in their way. In spite of the cheap tinsel these characters wear, they have a living, vivid quality about them which will prove exceedingly distasteful to minds intent on harmony, fitness, exactness in a novel, but will reveal a kernel of good to those whose charity is broad enough to cover a multitude of literary sins.

A BLIND LETTER REACHES ITS DESTINATION.

From the Pittsburg (Penn.) Telegraph, Jan. 23.

Another example of the excellent work accomplished by the Post Office Department came to light yesterday. Mr. Ed. Mercer, clerk at the Robinson House, showed a reporter of the *Telegraph* a letter bearing the following address:

"To Robinson House, Cor. Duquesne Way and Seventh Street. For Margaret F. Cogherty, United States of America."

Here the original address ended, and in one corner of the envelope was written in another handwriting, "Pittsburg, Pa." On the back it was stamped: "Deficiency in address supplied at New-York Post Office." The letter was mailed in Galway, Ireland, Jan. 13; reached New-York on the 19th; was held two days on account of the insufficient address; on the 21st was sent to this city. This is pretty quick work in delivering a letter addressed to somebody in the "United States of America."

THE MINISTER'S LITTLE JOKE.

From the Omaha (Neb.) Republican, Jan. 21.

Our highly-esteemed friend, Rev. A. F. Sherrill, Pastor of the Congregational Church, is not averse to cracking an innocent joke in the presence of his congregation, as he did on Sunday last. In announcing the cantata for the following evening, and the object to which the net proceeds would be applied, he said that he had thought it no more than just that the net proceeds should be appropriated to him, to recompense him for the arduous and extra household duties he had been called upon to perform in the last 60 days. Those who knew how constantly Mrs. Sherrill had applied herself to the successful production of the cantata, and who were furthermore informed that even in a clergyman's family, servants are not always to be depended upon, saw the joke and smiled. Mrs. Sherrill, from her seat in the choir gallery, back of the pulpit, and facing the smiling congregation, could not help hiding her face in her hands in confusion.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

LOUISIANA FINANCES.

THE STATE DEBT IN THE PAST AND AT PRESENT—THE PEOPLE NOT IN FAVOR OF REPUDIATION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your strictures upon the administration of the fiscal affairs of Louisiana under the Nicholls Government have been very severe, and I will admit that they would seem to be justified by the statements contained in letters from your Washington correspondent recently published. But I ask the privilege of correcting certain mistakes which your correspondent has no doubt unwittingly made in presenting his contrast between the management of the State's finances by Mr. Kellogg and that of the Nicholls Government—a plausible contrast which accords infinitely more credit to the financial feature of Mr. Kellogg's Administration than it deserves. Your correspondent intimates that the Kellogg Government always faithfully and scrupulously paid at maturity the interest on the State debt, and I know that the impression exists here that up to the 1st of January, 1879, this interest has been regularly and promptly collected since 1874—the year in which the funding of the old debt of the State into new consolidated bonds began. Now, it is not true that all of the coupons have been paid—as the holders of coupons of July, 1874, and July, 1875, well know—and it is very far from true that the interest money has been promptly collected by Mr. Kellogg's tax-gatherers. A large part of the interest paid on consolidated bonds during Mr. Kellogg's Administration was advanced by the Fiscal Agent, and only a small portion of his advances has been refunded by the State.

The Auditor of Louisiana issued on Jan. 1, 1879, (see New-Orleans *Democrat*—the official journal of the State—of Jan. 5, 1879,) a statement showing the receipts and disbursements of the interest tax fund for the years 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, and 1878. From this statement it appears that the issue of consolidated bonds amounts at present to $11,724,800, upon which the annual interest charge, at 7 per cent., is $820,736. You will find in that statement the following table, showing how much of the interest has been paid by the State, and how much still remains due to the bondholders or the Fiscal Agent on the coupons for the several years since the consolidation of the debt:

	Fund 1874.	Fund 1875.	Fund 1876.
Total interest due on bonded debt, ($11,724,800,) at 7 per cent.....	$820,736 00	$820,736 00	$820,736 00
Total interest paid to date.....	733,569 50	722,054 00	652,890 00
Interest outstanding Jan. 1, 1879.....	$87,166 50	$98,682 00	$167,846 00
	Fund 1877.	Fund 1878.	
Total interest due on bonded debt, ($11,724,800,) at 7 per cent.....	$820,736 00	$820,736 00	$4,103,680 00
Total interest paid to date.....	692,755 00	408,807 00	3,210,075 50
Interest outstanding Jan. 1, 1879.....	$127,981 00	$411,929 00	$893,604 50

This statement disposes of the fiction that Mr. Kellogg, through vigor of administration, succeeded better in wringing money out of the overburdened tax-payers of Louisiana than the Nicholls Government has succeeded. The simple truth of the matter is that Louisiana cannot pay 7 per cent. on its present debt. The taxable property of New-Orleans is assessed greatly beyond its market value, and that fact accounts for the difficulty of collecting the full amount of the 5½ mills tax. It is true, on the other hand, that the taxable property of some of the parishes is assessed below its value, but that is not by any means the case in all of the country parishes. Complaints of over-assessment are just as loud in the country as in New-Orleans. Owing to the almost total failure of the sugar crop of 1877, and the disastrous and long-continued existence of yellow fever in 1878, it has been very difficult for the tax-payers of Louisiana to meet their obligations. It must not be supposed that the bondholders are the only sufferers. The deficiency in the general fund is equally as great proportionately as the deficiency in the interest fund. The State officials are compelled to sell their warrants at an enormous sacrifice, and the holders of the warrants must content themselves with the payment of what money there is in the Treasury to the credit of the general fund. The Legislature of Louisiana has just passed a bill providing for the distribution pro rata among the bondholders of what money there is to the credit of the January coupons. It is hoped that the collections will be sufficient to pay nearly, if not quite, one-half of the amount due on these coupons. The balance will be paid out of back taxes, to be collected in the future.

You seem to think that the Constitutional Convention, which has been called to meet in April, will attempt to repudiate the State debt. This is an unjust imputation upon the people of Louisiana. If there are any repudiators in the State, their voices have not been heard in the public councils. The mere fact that the convention will do will be to reduce the rate of interest to 5 or 4 per cent., instead of 7. Is it not better that the State should not only promise to pay, but actually pay, 4 or 5 per cent. than that it should go on merely promising to pay 7 per cent., which it is utterly unable to do?

C.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 23, 1879.

ANTI-FIRE CONSTRUCTION.

THE VIEWS OF AN ARCHITECT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Great fires have their lessons; but who heeds them? Solid blocks of dry goods palaces, attractive in appearance, are found, when tried by fire, to be deceitful traps. On the occurrence of a fire among these buildings, with what unanimity the public charge the disaster upon the owner, builder, architect. Is this charge just? The buildings were as well built, perhaps, as any similar buildings. They had walls and floors adequate to all the requirements of trade, and were quite safe against every contingency except that of fire; and fire is an enemy against which the Fire Department and the insurance companies are required to contend.

Why, then, charge the disaster to the originators of the structure? The owner of such a building knows quite well that it is combustible; but why disturb himself on this account? Is he not insured? If his building burns, it is not his loss, but that of the insurance company. Why should he, in building, be put to extra expense for walls and floors that will prevent conflagration? He is to be supposed possessed of ordinary common sense, and may not be required foolishly to spend money for the benefit of such companies. As to the architect, he makes such plans as the owner needs, while the builder is not to be expected to put in more or better material than he is paid for.

No, the originators of such buildings are not responsible for disaster by fire. This responsibility rests with the insurance companies. Let them not complain of the owner or his agents. It is purely a business matter. It is useless to censure the putting up of thin walls and combustible flooring, so long as the rates of insurance for this kind of building are so low. The companies in their competition for business have reduced the rates to mere nominal figures. It is cheaper to pay the small premiums asked than to pay the cost of stouter walls and more substantial floors. That accounts for the whole trouble.

Let the insurance companies raise their rates on such easily combustible structures to their legitimate figures, placing them so high that owners will be compelled to consider which is the better course, whether to pay these rates or to erect their buildings with improved and approved fire-resisting qualities. Then, and not till then, will the stores of our cities show a better character.

R. G. HATFIELD, Architect.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 23, 1879.

THE PATENT LAW.

PROPERTY, THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, AND ONE FEATURE OF THE BILL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having noticed several of your editorials in favor of the pending Patent bill, which has been framed by infringers in their interest, and seeks to abolish the Patent laws by cutting off the penalties for violating them, and takes the control of property in patents from inventors and vests it in any infringer whose interest it is to appropriate it, (see section 2,) I desire to reply.

The question arises, Is the clause of the Constitution that gives the power to Congress to "secure for a limited time to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries" to be respected and enforced by law, or shall there no longer be any protection to the owner of property in ideas? One of the two propositions must be correct—that, if this section is wise, property in ideas belonging exclusively to the author or inventor is as sacred as more tangible real or personal property. There is no middle ground; property of whatever nature must be protected by law, and the rightful owner's right to keep and dispose of it in any market to his own use and benefit is his right or the reverse is true. So long as property in ideas is acknowledged by the Constitution, and that power is carried out by acts of Congress, the grant or protection must be commensurate with the power that gives it, and in all equity and right the grantee must be protected in the enjoyment thereof or the grant annulled. No half-way measures can be made which are in favor of such a grant but opposed to protection therein. That the inventor gives to the world great and lasting benefits which is of great moneyed value is no argument that the law that holds out material prosperity to him to induce him to perfect the same should be trampled on, and produces the result should not protect him in the fruits of his labors.

The Patent Office issues these grants or privileges, and leaves the courts to construe and define them, to the great expense and vexation of all concerned. If the issue of patents was more guarded, and a court or commission of higher authority connected with the office was instituted, where all questions of novelty and infringement might be determined by proceedings had, and the same enforced by the machinery of the officers of the United States courts, much of these troubles might be saved. All patent causes might be tried by proceedings the same as in cases of interferences, and wrongfully-issued patents quashed, and the legality and scope of others determined. Who reads a decree would be universal and binding on all parties, the present mode is slow, expensive, and covers only the districts, and is generally ruinous to any plaintiff who seeks to enforce his rights, even if he secures the decisions in his favor.

AMON BEARLS.

NEWARK, N. J., Monday, Jan. 20, 1879.

A REMEDY FOR SLOW JUSTICE.

WHAT THE MEMBERS OF THE BAR CAN DO FOR THEMSELVES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your edition of to-day "Lawyer" complains of the "active slowness" of the Court of Common Pleas for this County, and asks, "Is there no remedy for this evil?" The particular evil complained of (which is by no means the only nor the greatest evil which exists in connection with our various courts in this County) is one for which the Judges and lawyers are jointly responsible, and can be remedied. If the members of the Bar will be prompt in having themselves and their cases ready for trial at the earliest day they are reached on the day calendar, and persist in trying them without reference to the fact that this or that particular Judge is holding the term, it will go very far toward proving a remedy for this one specific evil. It is a fact well known to every member of the Bar and well understood by the laity also, that much of the delay and postponement of cases from term to term grows out of the desire of the respective counsel engaged to get his case tried before some one particular Judge and for reasons particular and personal, and those reasons are of a character generally which he would not be willing to express openly and frankly, nor to have the opposing counsel understand or suspect. From this cause alone there is constant manoeuvring and engineering on the part of counsel to get their cases off to a future term, and one at which they know their particular Judge friend is assigned to preside. And to get cases on or off the calendar for particular terms and before particular Judges it is well understood that money is not unfrequently used to influence those having the calendar in charge.

This whole evil is by no means confined to the Court of Common Pleas. It pervades our Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, if possible, to a greater extent than the Common Pleas, and to a far greater extent than it does our Superior Court. The cause for this peculiar action on the part of members of the Bar endeavoring to get their case off before one Judge and on before another, lies in the fact that counsel distrust one Judge and expect him to "strike" them if he can get a chance, and from another they anticipate receiving favors which will give them an advantage which the merits of their case do not entitle them to, and this is as well understood and participated in by suitors as it is by counsel. The reason for all this lies in an almost universal feeling of distrust as to the unswerving integrity and impartiality of our Judges.

For the existence of this feeling of distrust there are two causes principally operating. The first is the localization of the courts and Judges. This is in itself an evil, and one which ought ever to be avoided by every community as far as it possibly can be done. It is an evil peculiarly observable and rank in reference to the City of New-York. In this City and County we have four courts of record—Supreme, Superior, Common Pleas, and Marine—and each and all of them essentially purely local courts, and entirely so as far as the selection of Presiding Justices are concerned between the Judges in each court are gentlemen who, before their election to the bench, had been long engaged in a local practice of law in the City, and had their particular circle of clients, with their ramifying friendships and interests, added to this, their own personal intimates and favorites among the Bar members, and also their antagonists, antagonisms, and dislikes, and, in not seldom instances, hatreds, which are manifested whenever opportunity should offer, (and such opportunity is pretty certain to quickly offer after a lawyer is advanced to the bench,) and superadded to these, his large circle of relatives and personal friends, with all their ramifying branches and far-reaching influences. Is it unnatural that a lawyer going on to the bench surrounded by all these urgent influences should be liable to the suspicion of having his judicial action biased by them from those causes alone? But there is a second reason for this suspicion, and one for which individual Judges themselves are wholly responsible, and that lies in their own judicial action in freely intimating, as they do, whenever opportunity offers, (and such opportunity is pretty certain to quickly offer after a lawyer is advanced to the bench,) and superadded to these, his large circle of relatives and personal friends, with all their ramifying branches and far-reaching influences. Is it unnatural that a lawyer going on to the bench surrounded by all these urgent influences should be liable to the suspicion of having his judicial action biased by them from those causes alone? But there is a second reason for this suspicion, and one for which individual Judges themselves are wholly responsible, and that lies in their own judicial action in freely intimating, as they do, whenever opportunity offers, that their action is dictated by some one of these several influences, and particularly by their likes and dislikes in reference to the respective counsel engaged in the case, and in which instances they have been so and by her officiating priest. This may, from the infirmities of human nature, sometimes occur without the Judge being conscious that such influences have influenced, but instances are not uncommon where it is impossible to exercise that charitable judgment. These evils are, perhaps, inseparable from local courts presided over by a strictly local judiciary, but it is, I believe, generally admitted that there are far less observable in our Superior Court than in the Supreme. However this may be, there is a remedy for all this, so far as it relates to our Supreme Court, and one easy of application and entirely within the power and province of the Legislature to administer. Let the State be constituted into one grand circuit as to its Supreme Court, and the Judges required each to hold his pro rata number of terms in each county of the State, and then in this City have as all times our Judge not a resident of the City holding one of the special terms, and the evils inseparable from a local judiciary will be done away in our Supreme Court at least. Do this, and the two Judges, one from the Superior Court and one from the Common Pleas, now detailed from those courts to duty in our City Supreme Court, can be remitted to their respective courts where their services are greatly needed to aid their now overworked associates upon the bench, and the Common Pleas Court can again have restored to it the services of the very efficient Judge to which lawyer's makes such flattering reference. Do this, and we will then have one of our four courts of record freed of its present local character, and the control of a purely local judiciary.

ANOTHER LAWYER.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 20, 1879.

THE COMMON PLEAS AGAIN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The best and only reply I have to make to "Advocate" is that which my register points out, and other practitioners will bear me out. In 1877 I filed a note of issue in the Court of Common Pleas, but the cause has not yet been reached on the day calendar. In March, 1878, I filed another note of issue in the Superior Court. In this instance the case has been reached (last November) and tried. As to the Supreme Court, I have every hope of trying a cause there shortly, the note of issue of which was filed in May last year. I have nothing more to add, and comment is superfluous.

LAWYER.

FINANCIAL STRAITS OF ELIZABETH, N. J.

A LITTLE CITY WHERE MUCH MONEY HAS BEEN WASTED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having seen in THE TIMES of the 15th and 16th inst. statements of indebtedness of suburban towns, especially of Elizabeth, N. J., and having read comments thereon and exceptions thereto by the Elizabeth *Journal*, I herewith give you a few figures substantiating your position, comparing debt and taxation in that town with New-York.

According to a report made by a committee appointed to examine the Controller's books, published in the Elizabeth *Journal*, Oct. 26, 1878, the indebtedness of the City was $5,932,528 29. To meet this they claim assets amounting to $2,829,-831 28; of the assets, $117,500 consists of bonds in the sinking fund; cash in treasury, $40,465 79, and cash to credit of sinking fund, $21,055 47—making in all, $179,021 26. The balance of about $2,650,000 is in arrears of taxes and unpaid assessments and interest thereon. It is well known that not over 10 per cent. of the unpaid taxes and assessments can be relied on—a very liberal estimate would be $320,000—making all the available assets about $500,000, leaving a debt, in round numbers, of $5,500,000 over and above assets. Policemen, school-teachers, and other creditors have not been paid for three or four months past, and to meet these obligations and interest on the debt the City Council recently ordered bonds to the amount of $450,000 to be issued, but the city officers being unable to sell them the creditors still remain unpaid. Including accrued interest on the debt, these bonds increase it on Jan. 1, 1879, to over $6,000,000. Nearly all this debt bears interest at 7 per cent., making the annual interest $420,000.

The annual expenses of the City Government are $179,000, the State and county tax about $100,000, making an aggregate of $700,000 to be raised by tax annually to pay interest on the city debt, defray city expenses, and pay State and county taxes. The assessed value of taxable property, real and personal, in 1878 was $14,400,000. To raise the necessary amount requires a tax of about 5 per cent., provided the tax is all collected, but experience shows that there is a large deficiency, which is steadily increasing. The deficiency for 1872 was $11,577 92; for 1877, $91,542 75, the latter about 20 per cent. of the whole tax; and for 1878 only about half is collected. Only $216,000 was put in the tax levy of 1878 for interest, which is a little over half the interest on the debt, and leaving a deficiency unprovided for of $200,000. The amount of land in the city limits abandoned by the owners, and which may be considered as confiscated by taxes and assessments is, as stated recently by a member of the City Council, about 3,000 acres, or over one-third of the area in the city. On this property no taxes will hereafter be paid. To allow for loss on this account, and for arrears generally, at least $1,000,000 should be annually levied. Deducting 30 per cent. for uncollectable taxes, a moderate estimate, would leave $700,000, the amount needed as above stated.

The assessed value of taxable property, real and personal, is $14,400,000; the rate of taxation this year is $3 56 per $100, and on that they have thus far collected less than $300,000. To raise the necessary amount requires a tax of 7 per cent. on the valuation, which is more than the average income on property. It is said the valuation is low, but it is well known that in many cases it is nearly double what the property would sell for. On what is known as Dimock Hill, houses are assessed, as they have been for 10 years, at $10,000, which only rent for $30 per month, and cannot be sold for $5,000. And so in many other parts of the town. Some advocate the raising of valuations, but that increases the State and county tax, and thereby adds to the burdens. The population is estimated at 26,000, which makes a debt of over $230 to each person, and the interest is $16 each per year. The debt of the city is really a mortgage of nearly 50 per cent. on the entire real estate of the city, and is more than one-half of what it would sell for. What property is worth, or what is the value of mortgages held by savings banks and insurance companies there, it is easy to determine. The Supreme Court Judge recently refused permission to invest $1,500 belonging to an estate on property in Elizabeth, upon the ground that he did not consider any mortgage there safe. Compare this state of things with New-York, where the debt is decreasing, where the taxes are now $2 55 per $100, and, with proper economy, will soon be reduced to $2 per $100, taken in connection with our rapid transit and freedom from miasma, and it is easy to see why people are leaving suburban towns and coming to this City. The boasted sewerage system of Elizabeth, as Gen. Viele four years ago predicted, instead of being a benefit, is grossly inadequate. The sewers foul the water of Elizabeth Creek, into which they drain; destroy its navigation; are insufficient for drainage purposes, and are the source of miasms which affects a large part of the town. The 20 miles of pavement is over half wooden pavement, which is rapidly decaying, and in many places unfit for public travel; much of it was laid on streets running through fields where there are no buildings, and will not be for 20 years. A more useless expenditure could not be devised. The 79 miles of graded streets and 92 miles of flagged sidewalks are, in many cases, as useless, and, from present appearances, a large part will soon be covered with grass, and numbered among the things of the past.

THE FIDDLING CONGRESSMAN.

HE DESCRIBES HIS REMARKABLE CANVASS IN TENNESSEE LAST FALL.

From the Nashville (Tenn.) American, Jan. 19.

A reporter of the *American* had a chat last evening with Hon. Robert L. Taylor, now on a visit here from Jonesboro, concerning the lively canvass he had with Major A. H. Pettibone, the "Republican Lion" of the First Congressional District. In response to a question asked by the reporter concerning his canvass, Mr. Taylor remarked that Pettibone was big with the idea that he would crush him at the start. Pettibone really expected to treat him as a sort of clown. Mr. Taylor had taken part with his fiddle in nearly all the concerts and entertainments that had been given in that section of the State, and Pettibone was laboring under the belief that it would require but a short time to wipe such a gay and festive fellow out. But instead of acting the clown for Pettibone at Bristol, where they opened the canvass, he came down on him with solid chunks of facts. Pettibone asserted at the outstart that he would defend every act of the Republican

DRY GOODS.

Ladies' Underwear

Having bought the entire stock of one of the most manufacturers of Ladies' Undergarments at about 50 cents on the dollar, we offer the following, which are the GREATEST BARGAINS EVER SHOWN in these goods:

30 dozen GOOD MUSLIN CHEMISES at 75 cents each.
36 dozen RUFFLED AND FANCY do. at 89 cents.
35 dozen FINE CORD AND OTHER FANCY TRIMMINGS at 50 cents each.
FINER QUALITIES AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
100 dozen NIGHT DRESSES, (FULL LENGTH and GOOD MUSLIN,) 75 cents to $2 each.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN EMBROIDERED SKIRTS.

CAMBRIC RUFFLED, with EMBROIDERED EDGING and 5 fine tucks, at 30 cents each.
EMBROIDERED RUFFLES, 3 inches deep, and 2 clusters of 6 tucks, at 75 cents.
FINER QUALITIES EQUALLY CHEAP.

A LIKE OPPORTUNITY HAS NEVER BEEN OFFERED TO PURCHASE FINE DOMESTIC UNDERGARMENTS AT SUCH A LOW FIGURE.

The balance of our FRENCH HAND-MADE UNDERGARMENTS AT LOWER PRICES THAN EVER.
A JOB LOT OF FRENCH HAND-MADE DRAWERS at 65 cents; WOULD BE CHEAP at $1.
750 FRENCH CORSET COVERS at $1; FORMER PRICE, $1 50.

HAMBURGS.

WE ARE CLOSING OUT

10,000 Yards Remnants

of HAMBURG EDGINGS at a VERY GREAT REDUCTION in prices. They will be found on the middle tables of our 14th-st. store.

Le Boutillier Bros.,

48 East 14th-st. 847 Broadway.

MILLER & GRANT,

CONTEMPLATING MATERIAL CHANGES IN THEIR ESTABLISHMENT, AND DESIRING TO

REDUCE STOCK

FOR THAT PURPOSE, OFFER THE FOLLOWING INDUCEMENTS TO CLOSE BUYERS:

HAMBURGS AT ONE-HALF ACTUAL VALUE.
EMBROIDERED, INITIAL, AND COLORED EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS AT A REDUCTION OF FIFTY PER CENT.
RIBBONS IN ALL COLORS, SHADES, AND WIDTHS, FROM 5c. TO 50c. PER YARD.
REAL LACES AND LACE ARTICLES CORRESPONDINGLY LOW.
FRINGES, GIMPS, HEADINGS, BUTTONS, FANS, AND FANCY GOODS AT REDUCTIONS FROM 25 TO 50 PER CENT.

879 BROADWAY, N. Y.

MILLINERY.

BUNOUT, LATE AUGUSTE PETIT, PARIS has just received from him the most elegant coiffure ever seen: it is light and handsome; every lady must have it to go to a party. This coiffure makes great sensation now in Paris. Cannot be found elsewhere but at my store, No. 27 Union-square, near 16th-st. Also, finest assortment of hair and silk nets, hand-made, specially made for my house, in Paris.

FURS.

FOR SALE—A FINE SEAL-SKIN SACQUE AND cape; cheap. To be seen at No. 84 Marion-st.

SHIPPING.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, Jan. 30, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Feb. 8, 6:30 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Feb. 13, 10:30 A. M.
From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.
CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $25, currency. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.
Devonia.....Jan. 25, 7 A. M. Anchoria.....Feb. 8, 6 A. M.
Ethiopia.....Feb. 1, noon. Bolivia.....Feb. 15, noon.
Cabin, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.
Castalia.....Jan. 25, 7 A. M. California.....Feb. 1, noon.
Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
FRANCE, TREDELLE.....Wednesday, Feb. 5, 8:30 P. M.
CANADA, FRAWEIN.....Wednesday, Feb. 19, 2 P. M.
AMERIQUE, DELORD.....Wednesday, March 5, 3 P. M.
Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.
For freight and passengers apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF COLUMBUS, Capt. SICKERSON...Wed., Jan. 29
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. MALLORY.....Sat., Feb. 1
Connecting with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, Georgia and Florida Steamboat Company, and with the new and elegant iron steamer ST. JOHNS.
GEO. YONGE, Agent.
C. D. OWENS, Ocean S. S. Co. and
General Agent A. & G. R. R. Central R. R. of Ga.,
No. 315 Broadway. Nos. 409 Broadway.

FLORIDA RAILROAD AND STEAM-SHIP LINE.
ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FLORIDA.
SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
LOWEST RATES OF FREIGHT AND PASSAGE.
Steamship SANTALUCIA, SATURDAY, Jan. 25.
And every SATURDAY thereafter.
For Fernandina direct, from Pier No. 12 N. R., at 3 P. M.
Or by Sound steamers to Jacksonville, and thence by rail, landing to all points in Florida, and on Chattahoochie, Appalachicola, and Flint Rivers, and BRUNSWICK, Ga. Insurance ½ per cent. Bills lading signed on pier. For further information, through bills lading, and passage rates, apply to
E. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., up stairs.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.
FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANE IO,
Connecting at St. Thomas with German steamers for Porto Rico and Spanish Main. The new first-class iron steam-ship CITY OF PARA, Capt. CARPENTER, will sail for the above ports on Wednesday, Feb. 5, at 3 P. M.
Positively no freight received on board. Freight must be paid in advance. Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at Robert Dock, Brooklyn. Insurance lower than by any other line. Shippers desiring insurance can effect same under our open policy. For freight engagements or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents. Office, Pier No. 20 East River.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY
Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Friday, Jan. 31, noon
Connecting for South and Central America and Mexico.
From San Francisco for Japan and China:
Steam-ship CHINA.....Wednesday, March 5, noon
From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 17, noon
For freights or general information apply to Company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River, and for passage at Company's Ticket Office, No. 287 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.
Calling at Progreso, Campeche and Frontera.
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Saturday, Jan. 25
CITY OF WASHINGTON. (Havana only.) Thurs, Feb. 6
CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, Feb. 8
Steamer leaves New-Orleans Jan. 29 and Feb. 19 for Vera Cruz via Matamoros, Tampico, Tuxpan, connecting with steamer for Havana. New-Orleans Agency, 16 Bienville-st.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
FROM PIER 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
S. S. NIAGARA.....Saturday, Feb. 1
S. S. SARATOGA.....Wednesday, Feb. 12
Tickets issued also for
VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS
in connection with French and English S. S. Lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
Steamer SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....WED., Jan. 29
Steam-ship.....SATURDAY, Feb. 8
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

DRY GOODS.

HOTEL, HOUSEKEEPING, AND FAMILY LINENS.

SPRING IMPORTATION now opening in
Sheeting Linens and
4-4 Family Shirtings,
NEW DESIGNS IN
PRINTED LINEN SHIRTINGS,
DAMASK TABLE LINENS,
By the YARD and in CLOTHS.
NAPKINS, TRAY DOYLES,
NOVELTIES
In LUNCH, DESSERT, and
FRUIT CLOTHS and NAPKINS.
TOILET COVERS, EMBD. OPEN WORK,
and FANCY BORDERED TOWELS.
HUCK, BARNSLEY, and CRASH TOWELINGS,
and a general assortment of
White Goods,
Blankets, Flannels,
Quilts, Comfortables, &c., &c.

Arnold, Constable & Co.,

Broadway, cor. 19th-st.

FRENCH TRIMMED
HATS AND BONNETS

In GREAT VARIETY, also OUR OWN
DESIGNS and MANUFACTURE.
PRICES LOWER THAN FORMER SEASONS
UNTRIMMED HATS & BONNETS,
ALL SHAPES and SHADES,
FROM 25c. UPWARD.
FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS and
ORNAMENTS, BRIDAL and CREPE VEILS,
MOURNING BONNETS and HATS, &c.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

BROADWAY, 4th AVE., 9th and 10th STS.

ALL-WOOL UNDERWEAR,
BOYD & LIPPITT,
MANUFACTURERS,
Theatrical, gymnasium, and rowing goods, in silk, worsted, and cotton.
NO. 69 THOMAS-ST.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY brown-stone house NO. 10 WEST 32D-ST., full width and depth, with butler's pantry extension and back stairs.
ALSO,
In 41ST-ST., near 5TH AV., a four-story house of full width; also with butler's pantry extension; can be bought for less than $30,000. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,180 Broadway.

FINE MODERN HOUSE, CHOICE LOCATION. No. 1 West 46th-st., (very large corner,) every desirable houses, 4 East 43d, 14 East 45th, 26 East 46th, 8 West 32d, 45 West 51st, 51 West 54th, 17, 21, and 35 East 55th, 18 West 57th, 20 West 58th, 34 East 64th, 2 East 66th, 20 and 30 East 68th sts., $15,000 to $62,000; also on 5th and Madison avs., all sizes and prices. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

BROADWAY, EAST SIDE—43D AND 44TH-Sts., Grand Sts., East End (11th) av., 24th-st.—14 lots at auction, in partition, Feb. 27; Pillow estate. Maps, &c., from WELLESLEY W. GAGE, Plaintiff's Attorney, Mutual Life Building, or RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

NO. 329 WEST 19TH-ST., NEAR 8TH-AV.—Elegant three-story and basement brick house at auction, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, Tuesday, Jan. 28, at 12 o'clock, by order of Executor. Maps, &c., from RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

FOR SALE—AN ASSORTMENT OF HOUSES, best prices, from $4,500 to $15,000. Sixteen 82d, 81st, 80th, and 79th sts. Two beautiful corners, 79th and 80th sts. and 1st-av. desirable as an investment. Call and see them. Office, corner 79th-st. and 1st-av.

ELEGANT NEW BROWN-STONE HOUSES on 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 61st, 62d, 63d, 64th, 68th, 69th, and 86th sts., between 5th and Lexington avs., for sale low; $14,000 to $40,000. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE CHEAP, A FOUR-story brick dwelling, 22x50, 23 rooms, near Tenth and Twenty-third-street Ferries, Greenpoint; price $4,500; terms easy.
D. B. TREADWELL, No. 79 Greenpoint-av.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE OR MORE OF THREE small brown-stone houses on 64th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs. GEMS—SEE THEM.
RICHD. HEMMESSY, Owner and Builder, No. 148 East 63d-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE and brick high-stoop Rooms No. 261 East 128th-st., 20x60x100 feet; in perfect order, with all modern improvements for health and comfort; terms easy. 42d-st. E. & H. MEAD, No. 504 Grand-st., New-York.

NO. 210 EAST 18TH-ST., NEAR STUYVESANT PARK.—Well-located, fine, medium-size dwellings; bargains. Permits from V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., offices, 4 Pine, 35 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.

THE DESIRABLE PROPERTY, NO. 61 West 14th-st., 75 feet east of 6th-av., building 25x112, suitable for dry goods, furniture, or any business, to lease or sell. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—ON WEST 57TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., an elegant four-story brown-stone house; cabinet finish and all modern improvements. Built expressly for the owner. Apply at No. 160 Fulton-st., Room 10.

HARLEM—RAPID TRANSIT.
House, stores, and floors, to let and for sale.
PORTER & CO., No. 178 East 125th-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FROM FEB. 1—A NUMBER OF NEW three-story brick houses; very choice: all conveniences: must be seen to be appreciated: Nos. 411 to 435 West 51st-st.; rent $1,200. For full particulars apply to JOSEPH GORSE, No. 253 Pearl-st.

HOUSE TO LET, 59 5TH-AV., NEAR 30TH-st., elegantly furnished; possession immediately. A dress S. G., Box No. 231 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

A FLAT IN AN APARTMENT HOUSE TO LET; good neighborhood, central location. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

SILVER.—AN UNINCUMBERED HOUSE AND furniture in this City will be taken as cash, for an interest in a valuable silver claim in Colfax, with particulars. C. A., Box No. 127 Times Office.

WANTED—SMALL HOUSE, CENTRALLY LOCATED, $50 to $75; owner might retain part. Address SANGUINE, Box No. 289 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

WANTED—A HOUSE ON THE EAST SIDE, FURnished; suitable for a few boarders. Address Immediate, Box 255 Times Up-town Office, 1,238 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A HOME FOR ALL (OR EXCELLENT INVESTment.)—The "WESTERN PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY," endowed with 100,000 acres grazing and arable land, "helps those who help themselves:" donates to pioneers 160 acres of land, furnishes to head stock cattle, (cows,) or 125 head sheep, (ewes,) Land and stock secured by mortgage. Young persons and families of good character may join. Information desired. Membership fees, $500; payable, $5 monthly. Office, No. 206 Broadway, room No. 2; Post Office Box 1,732.

CITY VILLA FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE.—Two and a half acres; eight trains daily; two blocks to Post Office; 75 feet above Hudson River; 40 miles; mountain air for consumptives; schools, churches handy at hand; has gas, water, and sewer; handsomely finished; cost $15,000, sacrifice; terms to suit; or to exchange for a City residence centrally located. ANDREW J. ROBERTSON, No. 19 West 36th-st. where photograph can be had.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COTTAGE AT New-Rochelle, 40 from one-half mile from depot, and near the water, with gas, furniture, and good outbuildings. For particulars inquire of MILLER, 50 West 38th-st.

FOR SALE.—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, A DESIRable place, with four acres of ground, situated on the water. For particulars inquire of MILLER, No. 50 West 38th-st.

INSURANCE.

QUEEN
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
Nos. 37 and 39 Wall-st.
Wm. H. Ross, Manager.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES 4 Per Cent. Bonds,

COUPON OR REGISTERED,
And all other issues of Government securities, bought and sold at MARKET RATES, FREE OF COMMISSION, and on hand for immediate delivery.
CALLED 5-20s bought or exchanged for other issues on most favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,

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DUE 1906.

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Buy, sell, and carry stocks on margins in lots to suit customers.
5 SHARES, 500 SHARES, OR MORE.

TO DEALERS IN STOCKS.—THE OLD BANKing-house of HOWES & COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, buys and sells, on reasonable margin all the Stocks dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange. When desired, will use discretion when and what to buy and sell, giving parties the benefit of 25 years' experience. Opportunities for profits constantly occur.

THE TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, OF BANGOR, ME.—This bank on the 14th inst. voted to go into liquidation, and it is now closing up its affairs. The holders of its notes and other creditors are notified to present the notes and other claims against the bank for payment.
I. TRASK, Cashier.
BANGOR, Me., Jan. 18, 1879.

THE NEVADA BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO.
Capital, $10,000,000, gold. Reserve, $3,500,000, gold.
NEW-YORK AGENCY NO. 63 WALL-ST.
Buys and sells exchange and telegraphic transfers. Issues commercial and travelers' credits.
Executes orders for mining stocks at San Francisco.

INTEREST FOR DEPOSITS.—PERSONS DEsirous of obtaining interest for deposits, and have their balances at all times subject to check or demand, can do so by depositing with the old banking-house of HOWES & COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, which allows interest of 4 per cent.

UNITED STATES NEW FOUR PER CENT. bonds, coupons or registered, of all denominations; also, a choice lot of other first-class investment securities. For sale by
EDWARD D. NICOLAY & CO., 43 Pine-st., N. Y.

AT REASONABLE RATES—MONEY ON LIFE and Endowment Insurance Policies; also, the same bought; insurance of all kinds effected with best companies at lowest premiums.
J. J. HABSIOR & CO., No. 165 Broadway; box 1,880.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, BANKERS, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York, issue Letters of Credit or Circular Notes on the Union Bank of London for the use of travelers in all parts of the world.

TO LOAN FOR FIVE YEARS THE SUM of $10,000 on improved City property at 6 per cent. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 192 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OLD.—DIVIdend to HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF INTEREST.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—Frederick E. Gilbert et al., plaintiffs, vs. Union Trust Company of New-York, as Receiver, &c., defendants. UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, as Receiver of the assets which were of the Adams Express Company, old, pursuant to the final judgment and decree herein duly made and entered, and bearing date the 16th day of January, 1879, hereby requires the shareholders in the fund of said Adams Express Company, old, to deliver their certificates, properly indorsed and proved, for payment at the Union Trust Company, Trust Company of New-York, at its office, No. 73 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before March 10, 1879.—Dated New-York, Jan. 25, 1879.
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Receiver, &c.
MILLER & PECKHAM, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 29 Wall-st., New-York.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE LOUISVILLE AND Nashville Railroad Company has declared a dividend of One and One-half per Cent., payable on and after the 10th February next. Holders of certificates issued from the New-York Agency will be paid their dividends by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. Transfer-books will be closed from the 27th inst. to the 15th February next, both days inclusive.
W. RANNEY, Secretary.
JANUARY 15, 1879.

THE COUPONS MATURING 1ST DAY OF February next on the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the DAKOTA SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid on and after this date, at the METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK,
WALSTON & BROWN & BRO., Fiscal Agents.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1879.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 62 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1879.
THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed Feb. 1 at 3 P. M. and reopened Feb. 17, 1879. THEO. F. WOOD, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1879.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable to the stockholders on and after Feb. 1, 1879.
The transfer-books will be closed till that date.
By order WILLIAM A. NASH, Cashier.

THE FEBRUARY COUPONS OF THE NEW Estate First Mortgage Bonds guaranteed by the Mercantile Trust Company will be paid at the office of the company, Equitable Building, No. 120 Broadway, on the 1st day of February next.
EDWARD D. MORTGOMERY, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1879.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent., payable on and after Feb. 1.
C. E. OUTCAULT, Cashier.

ELECTIONS.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 5 BOWLING GREEN,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1879.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the company in St. Louis, Mo., on TUESDAY, the 4th day of March, 1879, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before the meeting.
The annual meeting of the Board of Directors will be held at the same office on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of March, 1879, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 1st day of February, and will be reopened on the morning of the 6th day of March, 1879.
C. E. GARRISON, President.
W. ARNOLD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY,
TOLEDO, OHIO, Dec. 21, 1878.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Wabash Railway Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company, at Toledo, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of February, 1879, at 10 o'clock A. M.
At this meeting will be submitted, as required by law, the execution of a mortgage by this company upon the Hannibal and Naples Railroad, to secure the bonds of this company to be issued in payment for said railroad to the sum of five hundred thousand dollars.
The transfer-books will be closed twenty (20) days prior to said meeting. W. B. CORNELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY,
No. 658 BROADWAY,
New-York City, Jan. 18, 1879.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCK holders for the election of Trustees to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on THURSDAY, Jan. 30, at 11:30 A. M. The stock transfer-books will be closed on the 20th inst. at 3 P. M.
By order of the Board. J. FARMLY, Jr., Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF SEVEN TRUStees of the Silver Islet Consolidated Mining and Lands Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 5 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of February next, at 12 o'clock M. Polls will open at 12 o'clock M., and remain open until 1 o'clock P. M.
Transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 21 to Feb. 4, inclusive.
EDWARD LEARNED, President.

OFFICE OF THE MARYLAND COAL COMPANY,
No. 104 Broadway, New-York.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders for the election of a President and 10 Managers and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the Company's office, FEB. 4, at 11 A. M. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M. Transfer books will be closed from Jan. 21 to Feb. 4, inclusive.
A. T. HOGG, Secretary.

STEAM-BOATS.

$1 50 TO BOSTON.
VIA THE OLD, RELIABLE
STONINGTON LINE.
CONNECTING WITH ALL LINES EAST.
NOT A TRIP MISSED IN SEVEN CONSECUTIVE DAYS.
The elegant steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT leave Pier No. 32 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5:30 P. M. daily, (except Sundays.)
Tickets at principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company and at Nos. 363 and 897 Broadway, and at Metropolitan and Gilsey House Hotel Ticket Offices.
PROVIDENCE LINE, FOR FREIGHT ONLY.
Steamer ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 29 North River, (foot of Warren-st.) daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M. for Provid nce direct.
Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILLETS, G. P. Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Page 31. Steamer leaves Catharine-slip daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamer leaves Peck-slip for New-Haven at 5 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,238 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS, ABOUT to establish themselves in a pleasant and healthful location, of easy access to the City, would receive a few children, between four and ten years of age, into the family circle; care for, teached, and give them every home comfort; references exchanged. Address S. G., Box No. 154 Times Office.

NOS. 345 AND 347 5TH-AV.—ELEGANT parlors, en suite; bath-room, and closets; private table; third floor front and connecting rooms; superior table; moderate terms.

A SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS HAVE a handsomely-furnished south parlor, with superior board, a sunny hall room on third floor, with grate. No. 46 West 30th-st.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST., NO. 333 WEST.—Two large handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or single; house and table very desirable; single rooms; terms moderate.

BOARDING.—AN EXCEEDINGLY FINE AND desirable suite of four rooms on second floor of house No. 194 Madison-av., with unexceptionable private table; terms and house first-class.

NO. 31 WEST 23TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-SQUARE.—Elegantly-furnished suites of rooms, suitable for families or gentlemen; house and table strictly first class.

HARLEM BOARD.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished single and double rooms, for gentlemen, from $6 to $10 per week. No. 166 East 125th-st., few doors west of 3d-av.

IRVING HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 12TH-ST. (AMERICAN PLAN.)—Very central and desirable for permanent guests; transient, $2 to $3 per day.
CHAS. DEPLER, Proprietor.

NO. 7 WEST 30TH-ST.—A SINGLE ROOM TO rent, with board; southern exposure; fire-place and closet; references required.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 81, FIRST DOOR BELOW 16TH-ST.—Handsome front parlor and bedroom, with board; references.

A QUIET, PLEASANT HOME CAN BE obtained, with excellent accommodations, very low; reference. No. 276 West 23d-st.

EXCELLENT 2D FLOOR AND SUNNY ROOMS in small, refined family; very moderate prices. No. 449 West 21st-st.

NO. 34 WEST 38TH-ST.—LARGE ALD HALL room, fourth floor, with board; references given and required.

NO. 66 MADISON-AV.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished suite, with board, at moderate terms for balance of the season.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH-ST.—PLEASANT SUITE of rooms, with first-class board; single rooms for gentlemen; references.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 45, BELOW 14TH-ST.—Well-furnished suite of apartments on parlor floor, with or without private table, on moderate terms.

NO. 13 WEST 10TH-ST.—WITH BOARD, large, handsomely-furnished rooms on second floor; house an table first class.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH-ST.—SUITE OF ROOMS; private bath-room; without board; breakfast served if desired. Also, single rooms.

NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH first board; en suite or singly; $5, $14. No. 138 East 29th-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 607.—LARGE AND ELEGANT apartments, richly furnished, with or without private table.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 352, CORNER 34TH-ST.—Two handsomely-furnished rooms, third floor, with board; terms moderate.

FINE SUNNY ROOMS; HALL ROOM; 1ST-floor board and accommodations, with private French family; references. No. 23 West 42d-st.

NO. 9 WEST 31ST-ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, fourth floor, with or without board; house and location unexceptionable.

NO. 47 WEST 47TH-ST.—A WARM, SUNNY, front room to rent, with board: references.

NO. 48 EAST 21ST-ST.—PLEASANT FIRST or second floor rooms to let, with board.

BOARD WANTED.

A NORTH GERMAN LADY, HIGHLY EDUcated, stranger; wishes a warm, nice room between 14th and 42d sts.; only in a good family, not boarding-house; best references; moderate terms. Address STRANGER, Box No. 227 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A YOUNG LADY IN a Strictly private family. Address, with particulars, S. N. GRISWOLD, New-York Conservatory, No. 5 East 14th-st.

A LECTURE
BY
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
SUBJECT: AMUSEMENTS.
Lexington-Avenue Opera-house, 55th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., TUESDAY, Feb. 11, 1879, in aid of the NORTH-EASTERN DISPENSARY.
Tickets, $1. Doors open, 7:30. Lecture, 8 o'clock.

COLLEGE OF ELOCUTION AND DRAMATIC ART.—Prof. PHILIP LAWRENCE, No. 8 Union-square.—Eloquent Speaking, graceful Gestures, and impassioned Reading taught in class or private lessons. The "Lawrence Dramatic Company" perform every Tuesday evening in the large hall of the College. Free to all pupils. Rent for amateur theatricals, balls, &c.

E. EBERHARD'S HARMONY CLASSES, at the Grand Conservatory of Music, 21 East 14th-st., 21.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

NO. 17 WEST 24TH-ST., FOURTH HOUSE FROM BROADWAY.—Suites and single rooms for gentlemen, from $3 per week upward. References.

NO. 204 WEST 49TH-ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND BROADWAY AND 7TH AV.—Handsomely-furnished rooms to rent.

NO. 3 WEST 38TH-ST.—ELEGANTLY-FURnished rooms, en suite or singly; single rooms; terms moderate.

NO. 12 EAST 28TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen; breakfast if desired; references.

A SUITE OF ROOMS TO GENTLEMEN, without board. No. 13 West 29th-st.

ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED ROOM FOR LADY, 407TH and 5th sts., 3d and 6th avs. TEACHER. No. 15 East 47th-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

PROPOSALS

WILL BE RECEIVED FOR

LEASING FOR A TERM OF YEARS

THE PREMISES ON

BROADWAY, CHAMBERS, & READE STS.,

LATELY OCCUPIED FOR OUR WHOLESALE BUSINESS. APPLICATIONS MAY, if so desired, INCLUDE the

TWO BUILDINGS ADJACENT ON CHAMBERS-ST.,

KNOWN as NOS. 53 and 55, EXTENDING THROUGH to READE-ST.

The BUILDINGS are HEATED THROUGHOUT by STEAM, and PROVIDED with ONE PASSENGER and SIX FREIGHT ELEVATORS, and are in EVERY WAY ADAPTED to SUCH ALTERATIONS and USES as ANY PARTY DESIRING BUSINESS MAY REQUIRE.

The ENGINES, BOILERS, and STEAM APPARATUS are in PERFECT ORDER, and the VAULTS, BESIDES BEING FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF, are SPACIOUS ENOUGH for ANY PURPOSES to which the buildings may be applied.

PROPOSALS will please STATE the USES INTENDED, ALTERATIONS PROPOSED, TERM of YEARS DESIRED, &c., &c. Address

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 9TH-ST.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
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BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CAPITALIST WANTED WITH $100,000 already money, individually or as partner, general or special, after 5 years' business experience in banking, or similar to dealing in bullion in its intrinsic or conventible nature; purchases, sales, or dealings cash; no credit, no risk; no losses; no capital required for outlay, and exposure necessary; will bear most searching examination, and be closed in 60 days any time, leaving no balances or loans; profits from 15 to 20 per cent. per annum; fullest references given. Address, with real name, SAFETY, Box No. 3,757 Post Office.

B. B. DYER, AUCTIONEER AND GENERAL Agent, 263 Broadway, is desirous of an active, wide-awake business partner, with a moderate capital, under his own control, and who will assume the inside work of the office. As he is ranging for an extensive and varied sale of pastels, and other sales, soon to take place, it is necessary that parties who are making a safe business which is now paying, should apply at once, when an interview all particulars given. Call only from 4 to 5 o'clock P. M.

PARTNER WANTED IN AN OLD-ESTABlished business, with a cash capital of $10,000; business unincumbered and in a fine condition; best references as to character and integrity given and required. Address P. W., Box No. 150 Times Office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $15,000 TO BUY out a rotating partner, and to extend the old established manufacturing business. Address A. B. C., Box No. 121 Times Office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BAKERY AND lunch, with a five-year lease, in one of the best locations in the City. Address OWNER, Box No. 289 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

MONEY.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, Silverware, &c., bought and sold; cash in small advance. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 1,199 Broadway, near 29th-st.

NO. 1,247 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch.—Ladies' private office. Diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c., bought and sold. Diamonds. No. 1,247 Broadway. LINDO BROS.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
New-York offices only at
No. 5 EAST 14TH-ST., second door east of 5th-av.
(Incorporated 1864.)
THIS RENOWNED MUSIC SCHOOL AND SCHOOL of Elocution, Oratory and Dramatic Action, Modern Languages, Drawing, and Painting, offers unequaled advantages to pupils, from the first beginner to the finished artist.
A SPECIAL TRAINING course for teachers.
TERMS.—Classes of three pupils.....$10 per quarter
Classes of two pupils.....15 per quarter
STRICTLY PRIVATE LESSONS 50 per quar

PERISTEIN FOUND GUILTY.

ARSON IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

A CLEAR CASE ESTABLISHED AGAINST THE ACCUSED—THE INDICTMENT IN THE CASE STOLEN FROM THE COURT-ROOM—A MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL TO BE MADE.

The trial of Isaac Peristein, the Polish peddler, for setting fire to the densely-crowded tenement-house, No. 11 Ludlow-street, was resumed before Judge Cowing, in the General Sessions Court, yesterday. The evidence elicited during the trial disclosed a state of facts of such atrocity as to send a thrill of horror through the community, and cause law-abiding citizens to tremble for the safety of life and property. The closing scenes in the five days' trial were witnessed by a throng of spectators who not only occupied every inch of standing space in the court-room, but surged away out to the entrances. Judge Gildersleeve occupied a seat beside Judge Cowing during a portion of the day, while District Attorney Phelps, Assistant District Attorneys Russell, Bell, and Lyon, Gen. Foster, Fire-Marshal Sheldon, and a number of prominent lawyers listened with close attention to the arguments of counsel on both sides.

After Judge Cowing had taken his seat, and the jury had been called, Mr. Charles W. Brooke, the prisoner's counsel, opened a pile of law-books and was about to commence his summing-up address to the jury, when Assistant District Attorney Rollins announced that the indictment could not be found. That important document had last been seen in the possession of Deputy Clerk William C. Stewart, who was not present at the opening of the court. A careful search for the missing indictment was made through Mr. Stewart's desk and papers, but the bill could nowhere be found, and a court officer was dispatched to the absent clerk's residence, when it was found that the indictment was not in his possession. After Judge, jury, lawyers, and 500 spectators had been kept waiting half an hour, Assistant District Attorney Rollins, after consulting with Mr. Brooke, suggested that the case proceed without the indictment. Judge Cowing thereupon directed that the case be proceeded with.

Mr. Rollins said that in order to simplify the issues, he would withdraw all the other counts in the indictment except that charging the setting fire of the dwelling-house of Isaac Koeningsberg while Koeningsberg was an inmate, thus abandoning the second and third counts, setting forth the burning of the dwelling-house of Joseph Levy. Mr. Brooke vehemently opposed any such withdrawal, and denied the authority of the court to permit it.

Judge Cowing permitted the withdrawal of the counts mentioned, and counsel for the prisoner took an exception.

Mr. Brooke then commenced his summing-up address to the jury. He condemned the action of the prosecution in having had the prisoner indicted without an examination before a magistrate, and in keeping the evidence in the case from the prisoner and his lawyer. He had to hear the opening of Assistant District Attorney Rollins before he could know what the crime was with which the prisoner stood charged, and what the nature of the testimony to be produced against him. Counsel commented at length on the nature of the evidence produced by the prosecution, contending that it was inconsistent and insufficient, and the identification of the prisoner incomplete. In concluding an address of two hours' duration, Mr. Brooke urged the jury to weigh the evidence on both sides carefully, contending that he had placed before them facts which, if true, established beyond peradventure the innocence of the prisoner.

Assistant District Attorney Rollins, in replying to Mr. Brooke, said that he regarded the case as the most important he had ever presented to a jury, and believing, as he did, that the prisoner had been shown by the evidence to be guilty, he would look upon his conviction as the most important event in the criminal history of the present generation. The importance of such a verdict could not well be overestimated. Many incendiary fires had been committed in the thickly-populated East Side districts of the City before the arrest of the prisoner and the rest of the gang; but it was a notorious fact that since the incarceration of the prisoners not a single arson case had been discovered in that region. He had intended to connect Peristein, beyond all doubt, with several of these fires, but the testimony had been ruled out. There had been no persecution in the case. The prisoner had been accorded the fullest rights under the law. No injustice had been done the accused, and, if he was convicted, his conviction would be a fair and honest one. Mr. Rollins made his great point in attacking the alibi set up by Mr. Brooke. In asking where were a number of men who could have been of service to the prisoner, he asked "Where is Siegel? Where is Lowanstein? Where is Rubinstein?"

"He's dead," replied somebody in the rear of the court-room, and a roar of laughter followed.

"I was at the opera last night," continued Mr. Rollins, "and it struck me that the wearisome monotony of bringing up the witnesses to establish an alibi, one by one, and getting them to swear to the same fact might be avoided. For instance, they could be invited to march together to the witness-stand, and sing their answers in chorus in something like this, style:

"Solo by Mr. Brooke (in his deep, rich baritone)—Where were you on Nov. 10? Chorus—At Isaac Peristein's house.

"Solo—At what hour? Chorus—After 8 o'clock.

"Solo—Where was Isaac Peristein? Chorus—He was there.

"Solo—What was he doing? Chorus—Playing dominoes. [Laughter.]

"Then," said Mr. Rollins, "I should make a feeble effort to cross-examine in a poor tenor, in this wise:

"Solo—Were you all there? Chorus—We were all there.

"Solo—On the 10th of what month were you there? Chorus—We don't know the month.

"Solo—But you are sure you were all there? Chorus—Dead sure."

In concluding an address of two hours' duration, Mr. Rollins said that there never was a case of more importance tried in any criminal court, nor one the result of which was awaited with more interest by the community. If this man was guilty of the atrocious, fiendish crime attributed to him he richly deserved to be punished, and the public had a right to demand that his punishment be prompt and effective. He had taken a deep, an intense interest in prosecuting this case, and had been careful to lay every fact, however simple, before them, satisfied that if the facts, as he had unfolded them, were true, any other verdict than that of arson in the first degree would be a deplorable miscarriage of justice.

Judge Cowing then charged the jury. The case, he said, had occupied five days in trial, and had in its historical details, and the intense interest it had evoked, proved to be one of the most important ever recorded in the annals of crime. It had occupied his thoughts during the week, and must have been uppermost in the minds of the jurors. His Honor instructed the jury at length on the law in relation to arson, charging that if they believed the evidence for the defense, they should acquit the prisoner; while, on the other hand, if they believed the testimony of the witnesses for the prosecution, they would be justified in finding him guilty. If they found that the prisoner had been associated with Bernstein and Freeman in the commission of the crime—that the three were associated together for the common purpose of perpetrating this crime—each should be held equally guilty with the other. If, after carefully reviewing all the evidence and weighing all the circumstances of the case, they had any reasonable doubt of the prisoner's guilt, the prisoner was, of course, entitled to the benefit of that doubt. His Honor then disposed of a number of requests to charge, submitted by Mr. Brooke, and at 5:30 P. M. the jury retired.

At 7:30 they returned into court and rendered a verdict of guilty of arson in the first degree. The prisoner heard the verdict with stolid indifference and betrayed no emotion whatever. At the request of Mr. Brooke, the motion for a new trial was set down for a week from to-morrow. The jury stood 11 to 1 for conviction when they left the jury-box. The only penalty the court is allowed to impose under the law is imprisonment in State Prison for life.

The missing indictment can nowhere be found, and the only inference drawn by the attaches of the court is that it has been stolen by some of the prisoner's friends, in the desperate hope of nullifying the result of the trial. The loss of the document, while it will in no way affect the verdict of the jury, places the prosecuting officers in an embarrassing position. No copy being in existence, the record cannot be made, nor the case completed. If, however, Assistant District Attorney Rollins, who drew up the indictment, can duplicate the document, and certify to its correctness, it can be accepted as a portion of the record, and sentence may be imposed. Mr. John Sparks, the Chief Clerk of the Courts of General Sessions, says that this is the first time in his long experience that an indictment has been lost, a copy of which did not exist. Once, by consent of counsel, a case was tried on a copy of an indictment which had been lost, and after the conviction of Messrs. Gardner and Charlick great consternation was caused by the discovery that the original indictment had been lost. It was subsequently discovered that United States Commissioner Davenport had carried away the document by mistake and left it among his papers.

OOFTY GOOFT'S CRITICAL CONDITION.

There were no new developments in the "Ooffy Gooft" case yesterday. Another attempt was made by the doctors to find the bullet in Ooffy's side, but it was unsuccessful. Fears are now entertained that the wound may prove fatal, and Dr. Quinlan entertains out slight hopes of the injured man's recovery, and believes that fatal blood-poisoning will eventually follow the wound. In this opinion Deputy Coroner Miller concurs.

A COLORED GENERAL COMMITTEE.

A permanent General Committee was organized on Friday evening by delegates from the 13 colored Republican Associations of this City, who met at No. 148 Bleecker-street. A thorough organization of the colored vote was agreed upon, and speeches were made protesting against the repeal of the fourteenth article of the constitution of the Republican General Committee. An election for officers resulted in the choice of William Freeman for President; Philip Backus, Vice-President; Col. James B. Lee, Treasurer; John Dozier, Secretary, and Henry Ford, Assistant Secretary. The appointment of executive and standing committees was postponed until Friday evening next. At a public meeting, to be held on a date not yet determined upon, addresses will be delivered by Senator Bruce, of Mississippi, and Representatives Rainey and Smalls, of South Carolina.

THE MANHATTAN SAVINGS BANK.

WHAT A TRUSTEE SAYS REGARDING THE OFFERS MADE BY CERTAIN LAWYERS.

One of the Trustees of the Manhattan Savings Institution, which was robbed of $3,000,000 in securities, in October last, said to a TIMES reporter yesterday afternoon that the statement which was made to the Finance Committee of the Legislature at Albany, to the effect that overtures had been made to the Trustees for the return of the stolen securities, through lawyers in good standing, was true. These overtures, he said, had come from at least four different lawyers, and he had no reason to suppose that they had any connection with each other. The gentlemen said that the lawyers were all of good standing in the profession, and he presumed that they really did not know who the thieves were; that they had probably never seen them, but assumed to represent only the agents of the robbers. He would not mention any names, nor would he state the amount demanded for the return of the securities. It was, however, he said, a very large sum, much larger than the Trustees felt inclined to pay, and the propositions were not therefore entertained. In fact, he said that the Trustees did not think they had any right to pay out any of the moneys of the bank for any such purpose, although they would no doubt have been willing to have paid a small sum out of their own pockets, and they might have been justified in adding a little more from the funds of the bank, for the sake of having the securities returned at once, without so much delay and trouble as had occurred. All the propositions, he said, came very soon after the robbery had occurred, and before the passage of the law authorizing the reissue of the stolen bonds. As it now turns out, the bank will get all their securities back except about $200,000, and they were of such a character that they can never be of any use to the thieves. They are mostly coupon bonds, and, as a matter of course, the coupons would never be paid. Among those not restored are some $118,000 of City of Yonkers bonds, $48,000 of United States 5-20 called bonds, without coupons, a few Westchester County bonds, and a few City of Brooklyn bonds. Since the law was passed authorizing the reissue of the stolen securities, no propositions for the return of those stolen had been received, and none were now pending.

In regard to the resumption of business by the bank, the Trustee in question said that the day had not been fixed, but that as soon as the reissued bonds were received business would be resumed. The bank had, he said, $3,000,000 in cash now on hand, and when they received the bonds they would have enough to pay every depositor in full and have $400,000 left, not taking into account the $200,000 not reissued. He said that there were brokers advertising their willingness to buy the pass-books of depositors, and to give 80 cents on the dollar for them, and at the same time saying that they did not believe they were worth that much. It was, he said, an outrage.

THE SHOOTING OF OFFICER FURNESS.

INQUIRY AS TO THE SANITY OF WILLIAM PALMER, JR.

The Commissioners appointed by Judge Gildersleeve to inquire into the mental condition of William Palmer, Jr., indicted for the murder of Officer Asa H. Furness, of the Fourteenth Precinct, in the Metropolitan Hotel, met again yesterday in the District Attorney's office. The prisoner was not in attendance. The witnesses examined were Officers Burns and Ryan, comrades of the murdered policeman, Private Detective Keeley, of the Metropolitan Hotel, and a colored waiter named Vaughan. The testimony of all except Detective Keeley was to the effect that Palmer's appearance on the day of the shooting was like that of a man who had been drinking heavily. At the station-house the accused expressed no regrets, whatever for his offense; but at Bellevue Hospital he said he was sorry for what he had done, and hoped the officer would not die. Detective Keeley, however, described the actions and manner of Palmer as those of an insane man. Dr. Ordronaux said he considered it strange that the deceased officer should have been unarmed on the day of the shooting, and expressed surprise, also, that Officers Ryan and Burns, both of whom had their revolvers, did not use them for their own protection or that of Officer Furness. The officers said that under the discipline of the department Police officers were not supposed to use their arms on a lunatic. If they could not disarm and arrest insane persons without resorting to violence, they were supposed to let them go. Besides, Officer Furness had almost captured Palmer when the latter, suddenly diverting the aim of the revolver, which he had then pointed at Ryan, turned on deceased and fired two shots. At the station-house Palmer imagined he had shot two Police officers, and appeared surprised when he found that Ryan had not been shot. He was also under the impression that he had shot Detective Keeley. The opinion of the officers seemed to be that if they were in uniform Palmer would not have attempted to shoot them. The inquiry will be continued on Tuesday next.

TREATING AND DRINKING.

THE BUSINESS MEN'S SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF MODERATION.

The certificate of incorporation of an association to be known by the title of "The Business Men's Society for the Encouragement of Moderation" was approved yesterday by Judge Barrett, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, and was afterward filed in the County Clerk's office. The purposes of the society, as stated in the certificate, are to encourage moderation in the use of alcoholic beverages, to promote a knowledge of science and statistics relative to the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors, to disseminate among the people useful information regarding the principles of moderation and the means of carrying such principles into practical effect. The society intends to prepare and furnish to applicants either of three forms of pledges, to wit: A total abstinence pledge, operative for one year, and renewable thereafter at the will of the pledger; a moderation pledge, binding the person who takes it not to drink during business hours; and finally, a unique engagement meant to prevent the person taking the pledge from partaking of intoxicating liquors at the expense of another person, and from extending an invitation to any other person to drink at his expense. The society is also to exert its influence to induce retail liquor-dealers to provide for teetotalers stimulating and nourishing beverages which contain no alcohol. Still another purpose of the society is to encourage the establishment of places of cheap recreation and amusement where no intoxicating liquors shall be sold. The society will begin operations at once, and its terms of existence are 20 years. The incorporators of the society are Henry W. Baldwin, B. F. Nelswender, H. H. Hadley, Ellwood E. Thorne, and Albert L. Rawson.

COUNTERFEIT COIN.

Early in the present month two men went into Solomon Ostreicher's store, in Cnatham-street, and purchased three cigar molds, paying 45 cents for them. They tendered in payment a gold dollar coin, and received change and left. Afterward it was found that the coin was a counterfeit, and it was marked and laid aside. The men were served by Max Ostreicher, a lad about 16 years old. Yesterday he saw the two men, followed them, and caused their arrest. At the Oak-Street Police Station they were searched, and on the one who passed the bad dollar were found three other similar and spurious coins. The prisoners were sent to the United States Attorney's office, and complaints were entered against them. The man who had the money gave his name as Edward Drolhe, and spoke French, claiming not to understand English. His companion gave the Spanish name of Francisco Bello. The lad says Drolhe spoke very good English when he obtained the cigar-molds. United States Commissioner Shields held them in default of bail for examination.

United States Commissioner Deuel took testimony yesterday in the case of Richard D. Barnes, who is charged with attempting to pass a counterfeit 10-cent coin on a trader named Speecht, of Delancey-street. When arrested, eight of these spurious coins were found on him. His counsel, M. L. Hollister, yesterday raised the novel and ingenious plea, in defense, that these counterfeits are so badly executed that there could not be any intent to deceive in offering them. There can be no question about the bad quality of the work, and the point will be argued on Tuesday next.

A STEAM-SHIP ASHORE.

The light-house keeper at Castle Island reported to the purser of the steam-ship Acapulco, which arrived from Aspinwall yesterday, that the schooner Rescue, of Baltimore, went ashore at Miraporvos Key on Jan. 11, while attempting to beat off the land against a head wind. There were six feet of water in the schooner's hold at the time, and the cargo, which consisted of provisions, was badly damaged, but a portion of it was saved and the crew took it to Fortune Island with them. They then proceeded to Nassau. The key where the vessel went ashore was 20 miles south of Castle Island light. The Rescue was built at Philadelphia, in 1865, registered 91 tons, was owned by J. Henry, and commanded by Capt. Moon. The light-house keeper also reported that a Spanish brig was wrecked at Marignana early in the present month, and that the Captain and crew had gone to Nassau.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The arrests by the Police during the past week numbered 1,012.

The Customs officers seized 107 bundles of smuggled cigarettes in Twelfth-street yesterday.

New-York Lodge, No. 330, F. and A. M., will confer the first degree on Tuesday evening, Jan. 28.

Anne Newell will lecture in Chickering Hall to-morrow evening on "Paris and the French People."

The eighth annual ball of the Bachelor Club will take place to-morrow evening in Ferrero's Assembly Rooms.

The outgoing European steamers from this port carried out yesterday 57,000 letters and 95 bags of newspapers.

The receipts for the sale of postage stamps at the New-York Post Office during the past week amounted to $57,100.

Edward Hanlan, of Toronto, the champion sculler, sails for England by the Inman steam-ship City of Montreal on Thursday next, the 30th inst.

Among the callers on Mayor Cooper yesterday were Thurlow Weed, ex-Controller Green, Speaker Alvord, and Assemblymen Strahan, Hayes, and Grady.

There will be a meeting in Rev. Dr. Bellow's Church this evening in behalf of Indian civilization. Addresses will be delivered by Gen. Armstrong, Rev. Drs. Adams, Bellows, and Washburn.

The City authorities have placed handsome signs, bearing the name "Harry Howard-square," on the corners of the triangular plot of ground bounded by Canal, Walker, and Mulberry streets.

The average daily number of packages sent out from the New-York Post Office under the third-class matter registry system is over 200. It is said that the express companies are beginning to feel the effect of this competition.

There were 219 cases of scarlet fever during the past week, being an increase of 15 over the number reported the previous week. The deaths were 59, being 9 less than the preceding week. The number of cases of diphtheria reported was 54, and deaths 23.

The twenty-sixth anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association of this City occurs to-morrow evening in Association Hall. The annual report will be read, and addresses will be delivered by Rev. Drs. E. A. Washburn and O. H. Tiffany and George Du Forest Lord, Esq.

Superintendent Walling has received $3,136 88, the proceeds or tickets sold by the Police for the matinée performance at Niblo's Garden in aid of the family of the late Patrolman Furness. There are several precincts to hear from yet, and the total receipts will foot up over $3,500.

John W. Hull, the aged broker, who carried off $30,000 worth of United States bonds, the property of Messrs. Field & James, No. 16 Broadway, was yesterday released on $2,500 bail by Judge Cowing. James Reid, of No. 221 West Twenty-seventh-street, became his bondsman.

There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics during the past week 639 deaths, 493 births, and 128 marriages, showing an increase of 7 deaths and a decrease of 65 births and 17 marriages, as compared with the preceding week. Of the deaths, 102 were from consumption, 86 from pneumonia, and 39 from bronchitis.

Judge Barrett rendered a decision in the suit of John N. Cook against his father, Thomas Cook, and E. M. Jenkins, for the dissolution of the firm of Cook & Jenkins and the appointment of a Receiver to wind up its affairs. Judge Barrett orders the appointment of a Receiver, and grants the plaintiff the right to serve a supplemental complaint.

The steam-ship Gellert, of the Hamburg-American Line, which arrived yesterday, had strong westerly gales and high seas from the 11th inst., when she left Havre, until Thursday last. The locks were closed to the consumable coal, and had to carry any sail. At times the gale would increase into a hurricane. No accidents occurred.

Proceedings have been instituted in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Blatchford, to compel the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company to pay the royalties claimed under the Simpson patent for gutta-percha electrical insulators, as the Western Union Telegraph Company has recently been compelled to do under the judgment in the Colgate case.

The President of the Produce Exchange has appointed the following delegates to attend the Convention of the New-York State Dairymen's Association and Board of Trade in Utica on the 5th and 6th prox.: A. H. Turner, John Anderson, Thomas Bamber, Alexander Mackenzie, Col. J. Ottman, Joel D. Hunter, J. W. Joyce, George S. Hart, George B. Douglass, Henry C. Howell, and M. Folsom.

A fire occurred at midnight Friday in the apartments of D. Foreman, on the second floor of the tenement-house No. 1,695 First-avenue, causing $200 damage. During the progress of the fire Patrolman John J. Donovan, of the Twenty-third Precinct, was overcome by the dense smoke in the house, and was partially suffocated. He was attended by Dr. Meville, and soon recovered.

William A. Ellis, who was arrested on Thursday by Central Office detectives, in accordance with a dispatch from the authorities of Dallas, Texas, which stated that an indictment had been found against him for swindling the firm of Adams & Leonard, hide merchants, in Dallas, was rearraigned before Justice Smith, yesterday, in the Tombs Police Court, and in the absence of a requisition or more definite instructions was again remanded.

Mrs. Brown, mother of Frank McKenna, who was recently convicted of manslaughter in the third degree, was before Justice Smith yesterday, in the Tombs Police Court, on the complaint of Mrs. Oates, the mother of William B. Wilks, who was shot by McKenna. Mrs. Oates charged that Mrs. Brown insulted her on the street, called her vile names, and otherwise abused her. Justice Smith fined the defendant $10, and held her in $500 bail to keep the peace for six months.

BROOKLYN.

During the past week permits were granted by the Department of Fire and Buildings for the erection of 13 new buildings.

The regular meeting of the Long Island Historical Society takes place on Tuesday evening, at the Second Presbyterian Church, Fulton and Clinton streets. Mr. John E. Russell, of Leicester, Mass., will read a paper upon "The Moorish Antiquities of Spain."

The forty-first annual ball of the Emerald Association, for the benefit of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, will be given in the Academy of Music, on Montague-street, on Tuesday night. Before the dancing begins there will be a concert by Gilmore's Band.

On the 9th inst. Miles Clark, a well-known thief, who has served several terms of imprisonment, was discharged from the Penitentiary, where he had just completed a three years' sentence for robbery. On the evening of the same day he was caught in the act of stealing a roll of cloth from a dry goods store in Bridge-street. Clark knocked down one of the clerks who attempted to stop his flight. Yesterday Judge Walsh sentenced Clark to six months in the Penitentiary for petit larceny and six months for assault and battery.

Peter Tarintino, of No. 307 Hamilton-avenue, who cut Onofrio Mattino, one of his employes, on the head, neck, and body with a razor, on Friday night, was committed yesterday by Justice Ferry to await the result of the wounded man's injuries. Tarintino claims that he was first attacked and cut on the hand by Mattino when he charged his assistant with committing a brutal assault on Mrs. Tarintino. Tarintino claims that Mattino pulled a pistol out of his pocket, and that the weapon was discharged during the affray, the bullet entering the body of Mattino.

Michael McDermott, a drunken coal heaver, was arrested by Officer Quinn, of the Fifth Precinct, on Friday night. In the prisoner's pockets were found $1,011 35. It was ascertained on examination that whenever McDermott got drunk—which he did quite frequently—it was his habit to go to the Williamsburg Savings Bank, where he had his money, and annoy the officials of the institution by questions as to the safety of his deposit. McDermott became such a nuisance that the bank people compelled him to take away his money. He has carried the money on his person since he drew it from the bank.

The application of the Brooklyn Steam Transit Company to restrain the City of Brooklyn from interfering with the relators came up before Justice Pratt, in the Supreme Court, yesterday. Mr. Sheldon, formerly Secretary of the company, was called to show the continuous existence of the company from 1873 to the present time. His testimony related chiefly to the different contracts made and the amount of stock subscribed. Col. Snow, the Engineer of the road, was recalled and testified that he ceased work on June 29, 1878. Corporation Counsel De Witt, for the city, asked for a postponement in order to call Mr. Sage, one of the stockholders. David Dudley Field, for the relators, objected. He had heard, he said, that the respondents desired delay in order to procure legislation at Albany to affect the relators. Judge Pratt adjourned the case for one week.

LONG ISLAND.

J. M. Edwards, of Riverhead, was yesterday elected President of the Long Island Masonic Benevolent Association.

The estate of A. T. Stewart paid the Receiver of Taxes of the Town of Hempstead $4,432 70 yesterday, due on the property situated at Garden City.

The tax-payers of the East Setauket and the South Setauket school districts are at variance as to the boundaries of their respective tax districts. Some hundreds of acres of outlands and a few farms are involved in the adverse claims of jurisdiction. A division line is understood to be recorded in the Town Clerk's office, which, however, the Trustees of the East Setauket district insist was never agreed to by them. So the matter is to go before the courts.

The steamer Vindicator, ashore near Fire Island, was abandoned yesterday. Two divers having been working in her continually, only a small part of her cargo remains, and that is in her hold and consists of dry goods.

As the Spring Circuits in New-Mexico commence at Santa Fé on the second Monday in February, Chief-Justice Prince finds it necessary to leave for his post of duty on Friday of next week. He proposes to have a parting reception of his friends at his home in Flushing on Wednesday evening next.

Word has reached Long Island City that the Governor has decided to pardon two criminals from that place named Mallon and McFadden, sent to the State Prison for 10 years in 1876 for highway robbery. They attacked a working man named Hobby on Jackson-avenue, and robbed him of $9, the amount of his week's wages.

NEW-JERSEY.

The trial of Jennie R. Smith, of Jersey City, for the murder of her husband, Richard H. Smith, has been set down for Feb. 4, when it will certainly be commenced.

At the annual Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Orange the following officers were elected: Commander, Samuel Hufty; Senior Vice-Commander, Wilson F. Smith, of Elizabeth; Junior Vice-Commander, J. S. Van Alst, Jr., of Jersey City; Council of Administration, J. G. Fisher, Emil Toerrig, George B. Stryker, George Lippart, and William Sulger.

James Loftus, who has been the busiest Justice of the Peace in Paterson for some years, was arraigned in the Passaic County Court of Quarter Sessions yesterday on an indictment containing four counts: First, unlawfully fining George McKeon $10 under the Disorderly act and not paying the money over to the County Collector; second, unlawfully fining George McKeon $5 and not paying it over; third, unlawfully fining George McKeon and John Butler $5; fourth, unlawfully threatening to commit the men named to jail if they did not pay these fines. Loftus pleaded not guilty, and was released on bail until next Wednesday. Another Justice is understood to have been indicted for similarly retaining fines collected, but he claims to have a legitimate defense.

BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER.
is a marvel.
Ask any physician in your own locality about it.
For lameness or weakness of the back, rheumatism, stubborn colds, disease of the kidneys, sciatica, lumbago, female weakness, and all local aches and pains it is the best remedy ever devised or known. BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTERS was invented in 1873, the object being to reach all local ailments through the pores of the skin by absorption: a combination of powerful vegetable ingredients was added to a purified rubber porous plaster, and the result was a remedy of very remarkable merit, and one which is positively very far superior to ordinary porous plasters, Indiapads, or the so-called cheap electrical appliances.
The proprietors received highest and only awards at both Philadelphia and Paris Expositions.
Sold by all druggists.
Price 25 cents.—Advertisement.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship City of Vera Cruz, for Havana.—Luis Malanco and daughter, A. Adorey, Miss Adorey, Mrs. Albalza, Miss Matilde Arnao, G. Barrone and four friends, G. Benedick, Mr. and Mrs. Blackmore, Mr. Bonivardi, Mr. Bouvet, Mr. Brualt, Mrs. R. Campdes and child, R. Carpedes, G. Farier, Mr. Gerard, Mr. Goldberg, Mr. Grother and lady, J. Guera, Mr. Guerra, E. R. Hamilton, R. E. Kelly, V. Lagos, Mr. and Mrs. Lecuyer, Mrs. A. Loza, Mr. Luberti, Miss A. Macias, Juan Manuel Macias, Mr. Maurice, R. W. Mills, Mrs. Joaquina Mir de Mondosa and six children, R. Ozinard, P. S. Pacheco, Pla, Mrs. E. Picabi, Ralph Polo, Mr. Priore, Mr. and Mrs. E. Pouvert, Mr. and Mrs. T. Rosnate, Mr. and Mrs. Raffino, Mr. Sauzi, Mr. Sawyer, Mrs. Stone, Miss Celia Terry, Miss Tomast, Miss Toutlard, Raimundo Vinals, Mrs. Vandame, M. Weinburgh.

In steam-ship Western Texas, for Jacksonville.—A. Fox, Mrs. Fox, R. H. Marey & Co., W. Gilbert, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Laura Price, W. H. Anderson, E. L. Brisbane, George H. Pryor, Edward A. Temple, W. A. Hobbs, W. C. Peterson, Frank Lewis, Levi S. Sampson, W. J. Raymond, Mrs. J. Raymond, Mrs. Raymond, W. Daniels, Mrs. Daniels, Leroy Baxter, Mr. Fitzgerald, H. Gaskill, August Verlegor, Mrs. Arnold and child, R. C. Wilson.

In steam-ship City of Macon, for Savannah.—T. W. Strong, L. Zabriskie, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Collins, John Sweeney, C. R. Hardee, Mrs. C. Hollis, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Locke and two children, Miss J. E. Fellows, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Spooner, Miss E. A. Ely, James Buell, John Munn, W. S. Whitehead, Charles Nolte, W. Brainard, A. G. McCauley, Mr. and Mrs. Connelly.

In steam-ship City of Austin, for Galveston.—J. E. Diaz, Mrs. Diaz and seven children, Max Kowitz, Mrs. E. O. Locke, Mrs. Ole Sorensen, William Brown, Mrs. Margaret Logan and two children, Miss Isabella Bruce, John Ryan.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Gellert, from Hamburg.—J. Kornfeld, Alfred Faber, C. Ophuis, Carl Offermann, Theodore Bergner, Emma Bergner, (nee,) Linda Bergner, Mrs. Otto von Muhlbach, Ernst Thorer, Leonie Gregseler-Heim, Dorothea Enrei, Ulrich Palmedo, Henry Beniens, Maria Beniens, Alexander Zwolgta, Carl Schmidt, Maximilian Aron, Gustav Bens, Hedwig Hausmann, Dr. H. Focking, Mrs. Oliver, A. Seckel, R. De Rolin, Saul Moore, H. Bolinger, Mrs. Lions and John Mitre, Louis Lemoine, H. Arnold, Mrs. W. Gorse.

In steam-ship Acapulco, from Aspinwall.—Mrs. Celestina de Soto, Miss Ana Ueles, Miss Rosa Suazo, Roderico Toledo, Enrique de Soto, Col. F. G. Vaughan, James Boyd, Capt. R. W. Huntington, United States Navy; William Campbell, G. Herrera, Dr. L. T. Kennedy, United States Navy; Mrs. C. M. Birdsall, Capt. Kane.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:15 | Sun sets.....5:10 | Moon sets....9:43
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

	P. M.	A. M.
Sandy Hook	10:25	10:57
Gov. Island	11:14	11:46
Hell Gate	12:36	

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, JAN. 25.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Glaucus, Searse, Boston, H. F. Dimock & Co.; Alliance, Lawson, Philadelphia, James Hand; City of Macon, Kempton, Savannah, Morgan Yongs; City of Austin, Stelzs, Galveston, via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; New-Orleans, Halsey, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; Gen. Whitney, Freeman, New-Orleans, Borert & Morgan; Caledonia, Allison, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Devonia, Ovenstone, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., William P. Clyde & Co.; Neckar, Hoffmann, Bremen, via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Franconia, Briggs, Portland, J. F. Ames; City of Vera Cruz Van Sice, Havana, &c., F. Alexander & Sons.

Ships J. R. Wright, Crowell, London, Boyt & Hinckan; Conqueror, Gould, San Francisco, Simonson & Hones; Lake Superior, (Br.,) Stewart, Liverpool William Nelson, Jr.; Dunrobin, (Br.,) Harris, Bremen, Snow & Burgess.

Barks Harmony, (Br.,) Downey, Rockafort, Scammell Bros.; Reindeer, Decker, St. Pierre, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Atlantic, Leafave, Bridgetown, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Trois Freres, (Fr.,) Guiter, Marseilles, James Henry; Due Virginia; (Ital.,) Jacoano; Order, for orders, John C. Seager.

Schrs. Jordan L. Mott, Tobin, Puerto Plata, Maitland, Phelps & Co.; C. P. Shultis, Young, New-Haven, Rockett Bros.; Wm. Lewis, Irvin Lawry, Speer, Boston, Hay & Pressey; S. L. Hazard, Brewster, Georgetown, S. C., &c., E. D. Sturbirt & Co.; Impulse, (Br.,) Marshall, Belize, Lamont & Co.; G. F. Baird, (Br.,) Shedl, St. John, N. B., P. L. Mervin & Son.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Daniel Steinman, (Belg.,) De Smet, Antwerp Jan. 3, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co.

Steam-ship Acapulco, Shackford, Aspinwall Jan. 17, with mdse and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Alisa, (Sz.,) Hughes, Cape Haytien, Dec. 21, St. Marc 22d, Port au Prince 23d, Savanilla Jan. 10, Carthagena 12th, and Aruinwall 15th, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwod & Co.

Steam-ship Hermod, (Dan.,) Olsen, Cardiff, 24 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Steam-ship Gellert, (Ger.,) Kahlewein, Hamburg Jan. 8, and Havre 11th, with mdse, and passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Steam-ship Elphinstone, (Br.,) Beal, Liverpool Dec. 27, with salt to order—vessel to John C. Seager.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Morgan City, Reed, New-Orleans Jan. 18, and S. W. Pass 19th, with mdse. and passengers to Borert & Morgan.

Steam-ship Gulf Stream, Ingram, Charleston Jan. 22, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Leicester, Mills, Philadelphia, with coal to Reading Railroad Co.

Ship Cockermouth, (of Liverpool,) Parker, Manilla 166 ds., with sugar and hemp to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Regina Tolck, Coldrey, Ginnent 75 ds., with sulphur to order—vessel to John Bidwood.

Bark Felicina Ferraro, (Ital.,) Schiaffino, St. Vincent 30 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Brig Rapid, (of St. John, N. B.,) Yeotes, St. Bruno 30 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Dessert, Struehle & Co.

Brig Ellen H. Munroe, (of Machias,) Moore, Seville 54 ds., with cork, &c., to order—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, fresh, W.; hazy off shore; at City Island, N. W.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Neckar, for Bremen; Crowa, Downie, and Caledonia, for Glasgow; City of Chester, for Liverpool; City of Vera Cruz, for Vera Cruz; San Salvador, for Truxillo; (City of Austin, for Galveston; New-Orleans and Gen. Whitney, for New-Orleans; Seneca, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Benefactor, for Washington, N. C.; Western Texas, for Jacksonville; Old Dominion, for Richmond; Alliance, for Philadelphia; ships Usha, for Antjer; L. Delap and Raby, for Bremen; Mo Pins Ulva, for London; Alhambra, for Philadelphia; Berks Ocean, for Copenhagen; Countess of Derby, for London; Caro, for Santos; brigs Foldin, for Port Elizabeth; Amelia Thurlow, for Morgan Pill; Pearl, for Port Spain; Stanley, for Barbadoes; Princess Beatrice, for Point-a-Pitre; M. R. Russell, for Havana; Kate McDougal, for ——.

Also, ve Long Island Sound, schrs. Sarah, George Calhoun, and Maud and Bessie, for St. John, N. B.; Ocean Queen, for Grand Manan, N. B.; Bowditt, for Boston; and all schrs. before reported at Hart Island.

SPOKEN.

Jan. 15, lat. 30, lon. 70 50, schr. Jennie Rosalene, hence for Cienfuegos.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
The official examination and report on baking powders, by the Brooklyn Health Board, shows the ROYAL BAKING POWDER to be free from alum or any other injurious substance.
It is a pure grape cream of tartar powder, always uniform and full strength.
It costs a little more per pound, but is cheaper in the end, as it goes further, and never health.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Schr. Mail, Merrill, from Port Johnson for Providence, before reported beached at City Island, to stop leak, has repaired, and proceeded this A. M.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Ship, 16th inst., Granite: 234 inst., Brunen, Capt. Moller; Pauline, Admeta, Magnolia, Capt. Luthsen; William Owen, Kong Sverre, Capt. Eliassen, ladies for New-York; Granville Bale, Tyler; 24th inst., Inverah, for South-west Pass; Linda, Capt.

The New-York Times.

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JAN 1880

THE PANOCHE GRANDE CASE

A NEW WAY FOR SETTLING AN OLD DISPUTE.

A BILL TO BE REPORTED TO CONGRESS AUTHORIZING THE COURT OF CLAIMS TO DECIDE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES, WILLIAM M'GARRAHAN, AND THE NEW-IDRIA COMPANY—A FAIR PROPOSITION TO ALL CONCERNED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Rancho Panoche Grande, for the possession of which William McGarrahan has been contesting for more than 20 years, is likely to come before Congress again in a short time. This valuable tract of land, on which are valuable quicksilver mines, is now, and has been for 20 years, in the full possession of the New-Idria Company. McGarrahan claims ownership under an old Spanish grant, but the New-Idria Company has successfully combatted his claim before Congress and the courts. In the entire controversy, however, the claim of the New-Idria Company to the lands in dispute has never been passed upon, and the company holds the lands and works the mines by the mere right of possession. McGarrahan's claim is against the United States, but the New-Idria Company has managed to stand behind the United States and force the Government to defend its title to property which that company has profitably enjoyed as "squatters." A great deal of scandal has grown out of this controversy, and charges have been made on both sides involving the honesty and integrity of many prominent public men. McGarrahan claims that if the property does not belong to him by right of purchase, it belongs to the United States, and that the New-Idria Company has no valid claim whatever. He is willing to assume that the property belongs to the United States, and to submit his claim, with that of the New-Idria Company, to the courts for adjudication. Propositions of this character have several times been presented to Congress, but the New-Idria Company has always opposed and succeeded in defeating them.

The House Committee on Public Lands has agreed to report a bill based upon the theory that the fee to the property is now in the United States, and authorizing suit to be brought in the Court of Claims, within 90 days, by any person claiming title, either legal or equitable, to the whole or any part of the property by petition in the nature of a bill in equity; and that for the purposes of the suit, the Court of Claims is vested with the powers and jurisdiction exercised by courts of equity, so far as may be necessary to give full relief in any suit which may be instituted. If two or more parties claiming the lands under different rights shall institute separate suits, such suits shall be consolidated and tried together, and the court shall determine the question of title and grant all proper relief as between the respective claimants as well as between each of them and the United States. If, upon the final hearing, the court shall decide in favor of the United States, the court shall order the lands to be placed in the possession of a Receiver, who shall take charge of them until Congress shall by law direct how they shall be disposed of. But if the court shall decide in favor of any claimant, it shall, by proper process, put such claimant into possession. The right of appeal by claimants to the Supreme Court is provided for, and the Attorney-General, in the event the suit is decided against the United States, is directed to prosecute an appeal on behalf of the United States.

The case is a fair proposition and one which the New-Idria Company should be willing to accept. The controversy over the first Spring property was decided in this manner, and that valuable property saved to the Government. The minority of the Senate Committee on Public Lands will report a similar bill to the Senate.

THE TARIFF ON SUGAR.

AN EFFORT TO BE MADE TO-DAY TO ASSIGN A TIME FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF THE WAYS AND MEANS BILL—THE PASSAGE OF THE SUGAR BILL IMPROBABLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Mr. Robbins, of the Committee on Ways and Means, who has charge of the bill recently adopted by that committee readjusting the duties on sugar, will to-morrow introduce a resolution to suspend the rules, and make the bill a special order for a certain day. It is Mr. Robbins' purpose to name an early day for the consideration of the bill, but the particular day has not been decided upon. He will fix the time for its consideration so as not to antagonize any other measure, and will so frame his resolution as to exclude all other matters of revenue from being tacked to the Sugar bill. The intention is to have the sugar question considered as a distinct and independent proposition. Mr. Robbins feels confident that if he can get his resolution before the House, the necessary two-thirds majority can be obtained to fix a day for the consideration of the bill. This bill was adopted by a majority of the committee. It abolishes all grades below No. 13, Dutch standard, and imposes a duty of 2 41-100 cents per pound on all sugars not above No. 13; above No. 13 and not above No. 16, 2 75-100 cents per pound, and above No. 16, 3 cents.

Secretary Sherman has addressed a letter to Mr. Robbins upon this subject, in which he says that he would prefer to maintain the present classifications and rates of duty, if the use of the polariscope, or some other scientific device, were authorized to determine saccharine strength; but rather than not have a change in the present system of assorting and collecting duties upon sugars, he would recommend the passage of Mr. Robbins' bill. Should the bill be taken up by the House, Mr. Garfield will offer a substitute retaining the present classification and rates of duty and authorizing the use of the polariscope. Under Mr. Garfield's substitute, low-grade sugars testing 92 degrees by the polariscope, are classified as No. 13, Dutch standard, and assessed 2¼ cents per pound. This is the proposition favored by the Treasury Department. Whether Mr. Robbins can secure a two-thirds vote to-morrow to fix a day for the consideration of the bill is very doubtful, as it is opposed by Messrs. Wood, Kelley, Garfield, and Banks, the strongest members of the Committee on Ways and Means, but even should the bill be given a special assignment the near approach of the close of the session makes its final passage extremely doubtful.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

THE INVESTIGATION OF THE CIPHER TELEGRAMS TO BEGIN THIS WEEK—SENATOR HILL AND GOV. COLQUITT—MR. EDMUNDS' RESOLUTIONS TO BE AGAIN CALLED UP TO-DAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The New-York managers of the Western Union Telegraph Company have been subpœnaed to appear before the Potter committee in relation to the cipher telegrams, and it is expected that they will be put upon the stand immediately after St. Martin's testimony is concluded. The telegrams are being photo-lithographed as rapidly as possible, and are then handed over to Prof. Holden, of the Naval Observatory, the inventor of the dictionary system of ciphers, who has been selected by the committee to make the translations. It is expected that the first batch will be ready for the committee on Tuesday. Until the translations are completed, the committee will not consider the proposition to send a sub-committee to New-York to examine Mr. Tilden. It is expected that at least all of this week will be consumed in hearing and considering the translations of Prof. Holden.

The controversy between Senator Hill and Gov. Colquitt, of Georgia, is likely to be transferred to Washington. There are two factions in the Democratic Party in Georgia, a sort of Tammany and an Anti-Tammany party. Senator Gordon is said to represent the former and Ben Hill the latter. Hill's last manifesto to the people of Georgia, in which he arraigns Gov. Colquitt and his party for corrupt practices, brings Gordon to the surface, who says Gov. Colquit did only his duty, and that Ben Hill, as well as nearly every other prominent man in the State, advised him that it was his duty to sign the railroad bonds even before the clerk, Murphy, asked him to do so. He further says that the controversy will not affect the Democratic Party in the State, while Senator Hill holds the opposite. Now that Gordon has taken up the defense of Gov. Colquitt, it is not unlikely that Ben Hill will have something to say in reference to Gordon's connection with the opposition.

An effort will be made to-morrow in the Senate, after the morning hour, to take up the resolutions of Senator Edmunds in relation to the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution. The Democrats will oppose their consideration, because they do not care to be held responsible for the discussion that will follow, and because they believe that a sufficient number of Republicans will vote with them to prevent their consideration. If, however, the resolutions should be taken up, the Democrats propose to debate them at length, holding the Republicans responsible for the delay of regular business that the discussion will naturally cause. Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, who has charge of the Democratic substitute, will follow Mr. Edmunds in the debate. Ben Hill, Whyte, of Maryland, and probably Thurman, will also take part in the discussion. Who will speak on the Republican side, besides Mr. Edmunds, is not known.

Gen. Shields, who was chosen last week by the Missouri Legislature to serve for the unexpired term of the late Senator Bogy in the United States Senate, arrived here to-night, and will to-morrow enter upon the discharge of his duties, relieving Senator Armstrong, who has been serving by appointment of the Governor of Missouri. The term for which Gen. Shields was elected will expire March 4 next.

The action of the House yesterday in considering the Post Office Appropriation bill shows that the reductions proposed by the Committee on Appropriations in the postal service will not be sustained. Upon three important items the House increased the amounts reported by the committee about $400,000. The item for compensation to clerks in Post Offices was increased $85,000; the pay of letter-carriers, $100,000, and transportation on "star" routes, $200,000.

The bill of Mr. Wright, of Pennsylvania, to lend $500 to each settler on the public lands under the Homestead act, will come up to-morrow in the House as unfinished business. The pending motion is to suspend the rules and pass the bill, which requires a two-thirds vote. It is not expected that the motion will receive even a majority vote.

BUTLER'S NEW CAMPAIGN.

AN "ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE" ISSUED BY HIS STATE COMMITTEE—A STRONG EFFORT TO BE MADE TO CAPTURE THE REGULAR DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATION.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—The Butler Democratic State Committee have issued an "address to the people," calling for the co-operation of all those voters of the Commonwealth, irrespective of previous party affiliations, who believe "that justice to the people demands of its officers retrenchment and reform, so that the people may be less and better governed, that taxes may be decreased, and the burdens of the State be more equally and justly divided, none of which can be expected for the future from the party in power, judging them by their broken promises of the past." It is also urged that in all those towns and cities where there are now two or more Democratic town or ward committees, "the differences of opinion that created them be harmonized and the committees organized," and that in those towns where there are no Democratic committees, and in those where it has been the custom to appoint town committees at the county conventions, regular calls for caucuses be immediately issued for the purpose of choosing committees. The object of this action is to secure a thorough working organization throughout the State for immediate service, the first work being so to influence the coming town elections as to secure supporters of Butler on the town committees and Boards of Selectmen, who have a good deal of local political power.

At a secret meeting of the Butler State Committee this address was drawn up, and plans were also considered for bringing together the two factions of the party here, with a view of unity of action, not only in the next State struggle, but in the Presidential campaign of 1880. While there were differences of opinion as to the best policy to be pursued, all agreed on this point, that the Butler element represents the main body of the Democratic Party in this State, which was in sympathy with the movement made last Summer and Fall. It was also the general opinion that the terms of union should be dictated by the Butler wing, or representatives of the people, and that if the Abbott wing should not choose to stand by the Butler men, but again attempt to bolt, they should be "fired out of the party." It is stated that one of the first steps toward reconciliation will be a movement toward securing the dissolution of the two State Committees chosen by the two conventions at Worcester in September, to be at once followed by the election of a new committee by the people, whichever faction obtaining a majority in the new committee to have control without further obstruction or opposition.

The Butler leaders express themselves as confident of their strength in the coming fight, and of having the crowd with them, and say they do not mean to be driven from the position they gained in the last election or to be outflanked by the leaders of the Abbott wing. Simultaneously with the publication of the address to the people comes the report that Butler has bought the paper subsidised by him in the last campaign.

A TELL-TALE CHECK-BOOK.

CONNECTICUT LEGISLATORS SAID TO HAVE BEEN BRIBED BY BENJAMIN NOYES, OF NATIONAL CAPITOL LIFE INSURANCE NOTORIETY.

NEW-HAVEN, Jan. 26.—Receiver Russell, of the National Capitol Life Insurance Company, in replevining the property of the company in Washington, came into possession of Benjamin Noyes' check-book. The stubs show that from $30,000 to $35,000 were used for legislative expenses, in influencing the Connecticut Legislature of 1875 to prevent the repeal of the charter of the company asked for by the Insurance Commissioner. The Receiver refuses to make the names public, but it is known that several members of the Legislature of that year received a portion of the money.

A SECRETARY'S SUSPICIOUS ABSENCE.

KEOKUK, Iowa, Jan. 26.—This community is considerably agitated over the prolonged absence from the city of H. G. Boon, Secretary of the Keokuk Gas-light and Coke Company. For several days there have been vague rumors concerning his disappearance, but there is no longer any attempt to conceal the fact that he left the city under a cloud on the 9th inst. He left home ostensibly to visit friends at Savannah, representing that he would be back in a few days. Failing to return, inquiry was made as to his whereabouts, and it was ascertained that after remaining one day at Savannah he went to St. Joseph, and that is the last that has been heard of him. He took with him the key of the company's safe. An examination of his books is now being made.

MRS. COBB PETITIONS FOR A NEW TRIAL.

NORWICH, Jan. 26.—In the Superior Court, yesterday, counsel for Mrs. Cobb presented to Chief-Justice Park a petition for a new trial of Mrs. Cobb. The chief grounds of the petition are alleged error in the charge to the jury, rejection of Floyd H. Crane's evidence for the defense, and admission of Mrs. Cobb's little daughter's testimony against the prisoner. The court holds the petition under advisement.

LOUISIANA UNDER NICHOLS.

HOW POINT COUPEE WAS CARRIED.

EXPERIENCES OF A COLORED REPUBLICAN—ELECTIONEERING AT NIGHT—HOW A REPUBLICAN PARISH WAS CARRIED.

I.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday.

My telegraphic dispatches have already stated, in a few words, the results of the investigations of the Teller committee in Louisiana. Three Congressional districts were carried by the Democrats by terrorism and intimidation. There was no constitutional election. It was an organized military campaign. Of course it was successful. When Greek meets black there is no tug of war. The negro in Louisiana dare not fight, cannot fight, and ought not to fight. Unarmed, unorganized, without military discipline, and utterly lacking the fierce instincts that our race has inherited from 2,000 years of struggle with cold and tempest and savage foes, if they invited a conflict with the whites of the South-west, in whom the presence of an enslaved population in overwhelming proportions, and the absence of respected legal power, incident to all frontier communities, have tended to develop the most martial characteristics of our race, the blacks would be swept from the field of battle as swiftly as a wheat-field disappears before the reaper. They are utterly at the mercy of a race that never yet, in any age, has shown mercy to an alien race, excepting in the capacity of master or ruler.

II.

General statements convey no adequate conception of the character of a campaign in States where the blacks are in a numerical majority.

Let me give in the briefest statement possible the story of one negro witness. It related to the Parish of Point Coupée. It has always been a Republican parish:

III.

Randall McGowan is an intelligent colored man. He has been the leader of the blacks in Point Coupée ever since they were enfranchised. He was a refugee in New-Orleans when he gave his testimony. His evidence was corroborated by other witnesses.

Early in the campaign McGowan was notified by the son of the Democratic candidate for the State Legislature, and by others, that if the Republicans attempted to organize, they would be strung up.

On the night of the 14th of August his house was surrounded by a company of about 30 armed men on horseback. He had been sick, and was weak, but got out of the house and hid among the weeds of the garden. The armed men forced his wife to admit them, and they searched the house. He was soon found among the weeds, and instantly knocked down. His assailant was about to shoot him, when a friend knocked up his arm and protested against killing the man in the presence of his wife. When the prostrate black rose and asked what he had done, he was told, with an oath, that he had begun to organise his clubs. The ruffian—as we would call him in the North; the young man of "high character," as he is called in Point Coupée—struck him and knocked him down again.

McGowan begged them to take him away if they meant to hang him, and not to murder him before his wife. A young man—Mr. Lacon—for whom McGowan had worked successfully, seconded his appeal.

IV.

The party took him to the house of Frank Murdock, "the next leading man of the Republican Party." Frank saw them coming, and hid in the cotton-fields.

"They took his wife," said McGowan, "and tied her up by the thumbs a considerable time to make her tell where he was, but she screamed and yelled; so they finally loosed her, but they could not make her tell."

V.

They next went to Levi Wells' house, "and seven or eight men took him and whipped him" savagely, and with oaths.

They told him that they were punishing him for organizing Republican clubs.

"We want you to understand," they said, "that this is a white man's country, and that there isn't a Republican vote going into the ballot-box this year. If there is, we will break your"—*not* God blessed—"necks."

VI.

The party then went to the house of another colored Republican—Mr. Paley Powers. He had escaped.

"They took his wife and dragged her around the house, and put pot-hooks into the waist of her dress and dragged her around."

But she would not betray her husband.

VII.

Baffled in this attempt, the party next rode to the house of Levi Sherman, a minister.

"They were just coming from church. They had dismissed very late that night, and he saw our crowd coming and broke and ran. They said 'Halt! halt!' He was frightened and ran. They shot him three times, once in his foot and twice in his thigh. Then the women and men and women came out, and instead of going after Levi Sherman they went after those men who were running. They thought they had killed Sherman,

"They paraded around that night. These men were raiding, whipping, and scaring women and men.

"About 2 o'clock in the morning Sherman got up and went to the house of an old man named Abrams. The crowd found him there, and treated him so brutally that no reputable journal can report what they did. They then took out the old man Abram and gave him 200 lashes for denying that Sherman was in his house.

This was the opening of the Autumn campaign in Point Coupée. It ended in rousing up a storekeeper and in having something to drink.

VIII.

McGowan was released on the promise that he would use his influence with the blacks to enroll their names in Democratic clubs and induce them to vote the Democratic ticket. Some of the gang protested against his release; but there were others more friendly, who remembered that his wife could identify them, and preferred to have him influence his political followers—an easy task after the arguments he had heard.

Next day, as the phrase is, "labor was demoralized." "There was not a lick of work done to my knowledge."

McGowan left the neighborhood and applied to the courts for justice. After a time he got up the case before the courts, but, of course, "they had some bull-dozers on the Grand Jury, and it did not find a true bill."

In the interval between these night electioneering visits and the meeting of the Grand Jury, repeated efforts had been made by the ruffians to capture McGowan. When he was at the Claiborne place, a white woman staying there was whipped to compel her to tell where he was. The woman did not know. Yet "they took her out and whipped her pretty near to death."

McGowan was obliged to leave the parish. He was notified by his white friends that there was a settled purpose to kill him, and that men who could not be identified would be brought to do it. After these marauders had visited his house "three times hand-running," he took his friends' advice, left the neighborhood, and after the election went to New-Orleans. He owned 74 acres of land, and left 35 acres of cotton and 20 acres of corn ungathered. He has not dared to return, although he had bought this property and has a wife and children there.

IX.

Early in June, in the same neighborhood, five colored men were taken out and hanged in a group.

McGowan—Mr. Lewis, a white man, said there were five men hanged. I asked him what for, and he said Thomas Williams, a leader in the Fourth Ward, was about to organize his club; that it was about time for us to go into the campaign, and these boys appeared that night. The colored people there held their meetings generally at night. There was a rumor that William B. Archer was shot at; and he said the men that were at that meeting were the men that shot at him, and they said they were going to hunt that section of the country until they found who did shoot at him; and they went round and picked up some men at Legendre's plantation, the only men he had. He took five of these men and gave them up to the crowd, and they took them to Fisher's Landing, about 600 yards from Ellsworth's, and hanged them. They said they did these things so that they might carry the election.

X.

On election day, the Democrats armed, took Republican tickets from the blacks, and compelled them to vote Democratic tickets. Men who refused to vote at all if they could not vote the Republican ticket, were told that if they did not vote the Democratic ticket they would not be allowed to live there.

XI.

"There was a young man there" said McGowan, "named Rufus Miles. A very small man, but he talked very big; and he said before he would vote the Democratic ticket he would die; and he didn't go at all. Laobequi told him if he didn't go and vote one ticket he should die. He did not go at all, and about a week after that they went down there and killed him. I saw him after he was dead."

XII.

Point Coupée had always been a strong Republican parish—giving never less than from 1,500 to 1,800 majority. At the last election the Democratic tickets were elected.

Louisiana is free from Federal interference now. It is under Home Rule now. The political rights of the negro are respected, for if he does not vote the Democratic ticket he is at liberty to leave the parish.

No jury will convict a white man for any offense against a negro in Louisiana if any incident of politics is the origin of the outrage. Time only and the the conflict of material interests and the ruin wrought by the exodus of the blacks from the bull-dozed parishes, a Solid North, and the overthrow of the Bourbons in the South by the reaction sure to come there against them, will cure these evils, and array the reputable classes on the side of law and order. But the Republican Party is dead beyond hope of resurrection in Louisiana and the South-west. It died when Packard fell. J. R.

JUSTICE IN NEW-JERSEY.

THE NEW DISTRICT COURTS AND THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—THE LATTER LOBBYING TO REGAIN THEIR FORMER POWER.

TRENTON, Jan. 26.—Ever since the Justices of the Peace in the cities of New-Jersey were denuded of their jurisdiction in civil cases, they have clamorously demanded that it be restored to them. They have organized thoroughly to secure this end, and they are now sanguine of success. The state Constitution provides for their election and fixes their terms of office, but does not prescribe their duties. Originally, they were merely committing magistrates. From acting in a purely inquisitorial character, they rose to the dignity of Judges in criminal matters of small concern. If they had jurisdiction over the liberties of their fellow-beings, why should they not be held capable of arbitrating upon the petty disputes of their neighbors? And so it happened that after a time they acquired civil powers. Their courts recommended themselves to public favor because of the cheapness of the justice dispensed in them, and they were much patronized. But in course of time the Justices became arrogant and corrupt. Instead of acting judicially in the cases brought before them, they were too often nothing else than the agents of suitors. In the cities it was not an unusual thing to see John Smith advertising himself as "Justice of the Peace. Rents and Moneys Collected." This legend translated meant that if anyone took a claim to John Smith for collection, he [Smith] would abuse all his prerogatives as Justice in enforcing the payment. Judgment would be rendered for his client without regard to law or fact. Execution would be levied on property exempt from process, and if no property could be found, a threat of imprisonment, and often imprisonment, was resorted to, to frighten the debtor into settlement. So far, the trouble was entirely for the luckless defendant. The suitor's trouble generally began after the money had been collected. The Justice retained the amount he collected till he got ready to pay; and in more than one instance he has been known never to get ready to pay. In almost every city in the State Justices have been arrested for embezzlement of the moneys collected by them.

The office of Justice in the cities is generally filled by the last run of ward politicians. They are men, in most instances, of no standing, of no respectability, without integrity, and without ability. The injustice of the average Justice was brought to the attention of the Legislature three years ago, and the result of it was the passage of a bill designed to relieve them of their civil jurisdiction, and to confer it upon District Courts, which the bill established. The respectability and capacity of the Judges presiding over these courts was insured by the fact that the Governor was to appoint them, and the Senate to confirm them. Within two months after the passage of the bill, seven courts were established in Jersey City, Hoboken, Paterson, Elizabeth, Trenton, New-Brunswick, and Camden. The Justices went right on, however, in the face of the law, and in contempt of the new courts, in the administration of their civil functions. They tried to excuse themselves by the pretense that they regarded the bill as unconstitutional; and when they were advised that that claim would not hold, they claimed to enjoy at least equal jurisdiction with the District Courts, on the ground that the acts which were the foundation of their authority were not specifically repealed in the new bill. They have made up a case on this issue, for adjudication by the Supreme Court, and that case is now pending before that august body of Judges. Meanwhile, they have gone on, trying civil cases, as though the Supreme Court had already decided in their favor. The business transacted by them is, of course, withdrawn from the District Courts, and it is estimated by those conversant with the facts that two-thirds of the revenue intended by the Legislature to go to the maintenance of the District Courts is thus diverted from its proper channels. Yet the main, and, in fact, the only ground on which the repeal of the District Court act is being urged by the Justices, is that the District Courts are not, as they were designed to be, self-sustaining. The Justices forget a large item which, under the old system, appeared on the debit side of their balance-sheet. It is the cost to the county of appeals to the higher courts from the many iniquitous decisions rendered by them. The Justices have admitted all these facts in private, as to their incompetency and corruption, by securing the introduction of a bill providing for an examination of those wishing to exercise the functions of a Justice of the Peace by the Supreme Court Judges before they receive their commissions, and requiring those commissioned to give heavy bonds for the faithful discharge of their duties. But the advocates of the District Courts say that if either of the repealers of the District Courts should first get through the houses, the bill just referred to will be withdrawn from the files.

It is likely, too, that the District Courts will themselves ask for additional legislation. If the act organizing them is not sufficient to confer exclusive jurisdiction on them, they will ask that its weakness be amended. They will ask, too, for additional fees. Under the act their schedule of allowances is only that which was provided for the Justices, and they think that litigants ought to be willing to pay a little more money for a better quality of justice.

STORM IN NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW-BRUNSWICK.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Jan. 26.—Reports from all parts of this Province, as well as New-Brunswick, show that a terrific gale, with snow, has been raging from the north-east since 10 o'clock Saturday night. Immense drifts are reported from the east and west. The storm has been particularly severe on the north-eastern coast of Cape Breton. At North Sydney the sea made a clean breach across the road leading to the mines, doing considerable damage. The steamer George Shattuck, for whose safety fears were entertained, arrived at St. Pierre to-day. No marine disasters are yet reported.

SEVERAL CHURCHES ROBBED.

VINCENNES, Ind., Jan. 26.—Several churches in this city were robbed last night, the thieves securing plate of considerable value. St. Xavier's Catholic Cathedral lost its valuable ciborium—especially sacred to the congregation as being a present to Bishop Saint Palais while in Rome. St. John's German Catholic Church was entered, but the locks proved burglar-proof. A communion service, valued at $100, was stolen from the Evangelical Lutheran Church. Several other buildings were entered during the night, but without reward. No clue to the thieves has been obtained.

A MAIL-POUCH STOLEN.

WHEELING, West Va., Jan. 26.—A mail-pouch from the East, which contained eight registered letters, was stolen from the mail-crane at Pennsboro', Ritchie County, on Friday morning last. The mail-bag was taken some distance from the place where it was stolen and cut open. The registered letters contained large sums of money. The sack, together with the other letters, were found on Saturday.

THE LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

PHASES OF THE EASTERN PROBLEM.

DEATH OF THE CHIEF OPPONENT OF BRITISH INFLUENCE IN AFGHANISTAN—RUMORED ILLNESS OF THE SULTAN—ENGLAND NEGOTIATING FOR THE PURCHASE OF CYPRUS.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Reuter's dispatch from Calcutta states that Shere Ali's Master of the Horse, the great opponent of British influence, is dead.

The Afghan troops at Kabul have been withdrawn to Sheralf to check desertions.

Reuter's Constantinople dispatch says France has advised the Porte to cede Janina to Greece.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 26.—The evacuation of Spus, in fulfillment of Turkey's engagements to Montenegro, is proceeding quietly.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—Journals here publish reports from Constantinople that the Sultan is ill.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—A dispatch to the *Standard* from Philippopolis states that the Austrian, English, French, and Turkish members of the Eastern Roumelian Commission have adopted a motion calling the attention of their Cabinets to the obstacles raised by Russia to the financial administration of the Province.

The *Post's* Berlin correspondent telegraphs that it is announced in diplomatic circles that England intends to purchase Cyprus to avoid complications arising from the nominal continuance of the sovereignty of the Sultan. A million pounds sterling have been offered, which the Sultan will probably accept.

The *Times'* correspondent at Constantinople says the draft of the definitive treaty with Russia has been sent to the Palace for the Sultan's approval.

A dispatch to the *Times* from Constantinople says the Greek members of the Frontier Commission have arrived at Anino.

THE RUSSIAN PLAGUE.

ACTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SANITARY COMMISSION—GERMANY CONTEMPLATING RADICAL MEANS TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF THE INFECTION.

VIENNA, Jan. 26.—The International Sanitary Commission, which met here to take precautions against the spread of the plague, has concluded its labors for the present. It has decided that the regulations relative to arrivals from Russian ports can, if necessary, be applied to arrivals from ports on the Lower Danube.

Herr Finkelnberg, the German delegate to the International Sanitary Commission, has started for Berlin. The *Montags Revue* says he declared that should the plague increase Germany will establish a military cordon of 80,000 men on her frontier, and that the order for their mobilization is ready.

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—Upon the return here of Herr Finkelnburg, the German delegate, an influential commission, consisting of representatives of the Imperial Chancellery and the various Imperial and Prussian Departments of State, will meet to receive his report and advise the Government concerning the precautions to be taken.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—In a Berlin dispatch to the *Post*, it is stated that Russia complains that the Austrian and German measures to prevent the spread of the plague are unnecessary, and threaten materially to cripple Russian commerce.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

POLITICAL CHANGES IN FRANCE—RUMORS OF TREASON IN GERMANY.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—Numerous decrees affecting the positions of functionaries were signed yesterday. They include the appointment of M. Herold as Prefect of the Seine, and the replacement of six Procurators-General. The *National* states that probably six Generals will be removed from their commands.

The snow has almost completely isolated Paris as far as telegraphic communication is concerned, in every direction except west and north.

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—Rumors are current here that some secret information relative to the German Army has been treasonably sold to a foreign Government.

BERNE, Jan. 26.—The Old Catholic Synod of this canton, by a vote of 27 to 17, has condemned the recent amnesty to the Catholic priests of the Bernese Jura as undemocratic and injurious to Christianity. Bishop Herzog voted with the minority.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The *Post's* Berlin dispatch says: "It is understood that Prince Bismarck has expressed himself in favor of a transit duty on foreign goods passing through German territory."

The *Times'* Paris correspondent confirms, on the authority of a Cabinet Minister, the report that M. Teisserenc de Bort tendered his resignation, but withdrew it when he heard that the Governorship of the Bank of France, which he expected, had been otherwise filled.

The United States frigate Constitution sails for home on Tuesday.

Three hundred hands of Horrocks' and Jackson's mills, and of another large firm, at Preston, have agreed to resume work at the full reduction, but will receive advantages which will enable them almost to attain, by extra work, their old wages. Horrocks, Miller & Co., the largest firm in Preston, have given notice of 10 per cent. reduction in spinners', and 7½ per cent. in weavers'.

A *Times'* Berlin dispatch says a telegram from Rome reports that the Pope has received threatening letters from Socialists, in connection with his recent encyclical letter, and that he intends to call the attention of the powers thereto.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A destructive fire occurred in St. Stephen, New-Brunswick, yesterday morning. The stores of the following-named persons were destroyed: J. H. McElroy, liquor-dealer; Alexander Johnson, liquor-dealer; S. Pindar, jeweler; Smith & Murray, dry goods dealers; Andrew Dewolf, grocer; J. N. Clarke & Co., dealers in crockery; C. O. Baker & Co., boot and shoe dealers; Miss Canwer, milliner; C. H. Smith, stationer; George W. Sloat, boot and shoe dealer. The loss is estimated at $50,000; the insurance is about $30,000. A heavy gale prevailed during the fire.

City Treasurer William Bruen's residence on Dimock Hill, Elizabeth, N. J., caught fire at midnight last night from the heater. The family escaped, but the house and furniture were destroyed with the exception of the piano, carpets, and parlor mirror. The loss is $12,000, and the insurance $7,500 on the house and $3,000 on the furniture, in the Firemen's Insurance Company, of Newark.

A fire broke out Saturday night in the Tunnell level of Summit Branch Colliery, at Williamstown, Penn. The engine-house, machinery, and about 20 mules were burned. The fire penetrated to the mine and is still burning, but is said to be under control. Between 500 and 600 hands were employed in the colliery. No lives were lost. No estimate of the loss can be given at present.

The store of J. Hazlerigg, at St. Mary's, West Va., was set on fire last Friday night, and together with the entire stock of goods was burned. There was no insurance either on the house or goods.

Nordheimer's Music Hall in Montreal was damaged by fire Saturday night to the extent of $8,000; insured in the Ætna, Imperial, and Canadian offices.

The Sisk House, at Nicholson, Penn., was entirely destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $8,000; insurance, $6,000.

A SEARCH FOR STOLEN PONIES.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Jan. 26.—A party of stockmen will leave Sidney, Neb., to-morrow for Ogalalla, and from there will go to Major North's ranch on the Dismal River. Additions will be made to the party on the way. It is expected they will number 75 men. At Major North's the party will be joined by a detachment of soldiers and proceed to the Sand Hill country, south of Snake River, in search of stolen ponies, of which there are believed to be several hundred in the possession of Indians. The party will be supplied with 20 days' rations.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—A dispatch from Silver City, Idaho, reports that a force of cavalry from Camp McDermot is going to the forks of the Owyhee River, to look after a band of Indians, recently escaped from Camp Harney, who have stolen a large number of horses.

DEATH OF JUDGE CADWALADER.

THE CAREER OF A REMARKABLE JURIST ENDED.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, died at his residence on South Fourth-street, near Locust, this morning. He was one of the most remarkable jurists this country has produced, and his legal attainments were famous. The deceased was born in this city in April, 1805, and was nearly 74 years of age. He was a direct descendant and grandson of Gen. John Cadwalader, of Revolutionary fame. In 1854 he was elected to Congress from the Fifth District and served one term. He was a pronounced Democrat in politics. President Buchanan appointed him to the position he held up to the time of his death, in April, 1858. The deceased was one of the counsel for the celebrated United States Bank of Philadelphia in its prosperous days, and was counsel for the Government in the famous "cloth cases," in which a large amount of undervalued cloth was in litigation. At the Bar he was a lawyer of great eminence, a forcible advocate, and a man of great learning. One of his most remarkable faculties was his memory. He could cite an authority, recite an opinion, or name the book and page on which could be found some parallel case to meet the one under argument, without a moment's hesitation. Few lawyers in the country had a more thorough knowledge of maritime law, bankruptcy law, or commercial law, than the deceased. At the time of his death he was engaged in editing the life and letters of the late President Buchanan. This is the same work which the dead President directed in his will should be written by the late William B. Read; but when that gentleman left Philadelphia and took up his residence in New-York the papers in the case were transferred to Judge Cadwalader. During the war for the Union, and although a bitter Democrat, the opinions rendered by Judge Cadwalader were eminently patriotic. At all times his decisions commanded the respect of the Judges of the Supreme Court for the correctness of their legal conclusions. Of late years the deceased has taken no part in politics. The cause of his death was pleurisy and typhoid pneumonia. A Republican will be appointed to the place on the bench made vacant by his death.

A GREAT JEWISH CHARITY.

WORK AND PROGRESS OF THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF B'NAI B'RITH—REPORT TO THE GENERAL CONVENTION—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—The third General Convention of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith met in this city to-day, at St. George's Hall. There were about 250 accredited delegates present. The meeting was called to order by Julius Bien, the President of the order. Josiah Cohen, of Pittsburg, was chosen temporary Chairman, and Alfred T. Jones and Lewis Abraham temporary Secretaries. A Committee on Credentials was appointed. During their absence the delegates were welcomed by Rev. George Jacobs and others. The following officers were elected: President, Simon Wolf, of Washington; Vice-Presidents, E. S. Gouldston, Boston; Nathan Bloom, Louisville; Josiah Cohen, Pittsburg; H. M. Heineman, San Francisco; William Lovenstein, Richmond; Charles Kosminski, Chicago; Max Sax, Nashville. Secretaries, Alfred T. Jones, Philadelphia; Lewis Abraham, Washington; Henry M. Oberndorfer, Milwaukee.

From the report of Mr. Julius Bien, Chairman of the Executive Committee, it appears that since the last convention, which was held in Chicago in 1874, the history of the order has been marked by a steady development of the resources and forces which form its groundwork. A remarkably low degree of mortality has prevailed in the order, whose membership has increased very largely. The general plan of the organization and government of the order, as adopted in the convention held in this City in 1868, has proved to be the best that could have been devised. The representation, however, it is believed, needs reorganization. Up to the convention in 1874, the representation of one delegate from each lodge was considered sufficient. Now, however, it is conceded to be disproportionate. It is recommended that the meetings of the constitutional convention should hereafter be held later in the season on account of the inclemency of the weather at this period of the year. The establishment of "widows' and orphans' endowment funds" by district Grand Lodges at the convention of 1874 has proved a success, but perhaps too much prominence is given to this branch of the order to the detriment of its intellectual and moral aims. An anticipated proposition to revise the ritual is mentioned, and the recommendation is made that there should be no change, as the one class desires its reduction or abolition, while the other wants a more full and complete one. Attention is called to a debt of $11,850, which is due M. Ezekiel, the sculptor, for the production of the statue of "Religious Liberty," unveiled by the order at Philadelphia in 1876, and the convention is requested to appropriate the sum of $3,000, to be paid to the sculptor "on account." It will further devolve upon the convention to make suitable provision for the presentation of the statue to the people of the United States. The committee recommends the preparation of a complete history of the order, none of the earlier records being in existence. The amount of the contributions made by the various lodges in aid of the Roumanian mission was $3,153 32, which the committee forwarded to B. F. Peixotto, United States Consul at Bucharest. The sum was the means of enabling Mr. Peixotto to remain at his post of duty, and his zeal and ability were appreciated by the Government, which has appointed him to the Consulate at Lyons. Requests having been made by the "Alliance Israelite Universelle" for assistance from the order, it is recommended that, in recognition of the great service rendered to humanity by the society, an annual collection be made in every lodge for its benefit at the regular meeting preceding the festival of Purim. The flourishing condition of the B'nai B'rith Orphan Asylum at Cleveland is mentioned as a matter for congratulation. During its 10 years of existence, its receipts have been $415,129 99, and the disbursements, $324,378, leaving a fund of $94,751 90, which is invested in mortgages on real estate. The financial report of the Executive Committee of the order shows the receipts since the last convention of $13,693 73. The expenditures have been $9,005 01, leaving a balance of $4,687 82. The order, with its seven districts, has 305 lodges, containing over 23,000 members, showing an increase since 1874 of 104 lodges, and over 7,000 members. During the same period the sum of $1,007,039 11 has been expended for the support of the sick and needy and widows and orphans.

GRAIN

AT HAVANA IN JANUARY.

FIRST VIEW OF MORRO CASTLE.

BALMY SUMMER SCENES—A GOOD PLACE FOR FORTS—SOMETHING ABOUT CABS AND CUSTOM-HOUSES.

HAVANA, Jan. 2.—Somebody built a castle out of Spain, and here it is—the Morro, at Havana. The castle and the harbor it guards form a picture to whose beauty no pen and few pencils can do justice. Coming upon them, as we did, just as the pale moon and the first red streaks in the eastern sky were vieing with each other in lighting up the dark green hills of Cuba, the scene was the materialization of a poet's dream. For some hours we had seen the rolling country on the north shore of Cuba, covered here and there with little forests of palm trees, and the bright star that is called the Morro Light. It was this little light that guided us safely into the harbor. The Morro Castle stands upon a rock that juts out of the sea 40 or 50 feet, and reaches up the coast till it almost disappears on the horizon. The rock is nearly covered with a black sea-moss, and the fort is so old that many parts of it are in the same condition. No man but an algebraist, with a trunkful of x, y, and zs, could describe the fort's shape. It is a succession and a collection of little square turrets, one by the side of the other, on top of the other, behind and beyond the other. They are all of a thick, yellowish stone, some of them darkened by age. The high stone turret in the foreground is the light-house. The hundred poles over the top of the castle, that we mistake for flag-staffs, turn out to be the tops of ships' masts in the harbor. No flag is flying; only a few guns are to be seen. Two or three sentinels walk slowly up and down the parapets, armed with guns almost as large as themselves. As we approach the Castle the Spanish flag is hoisted to the foremast peak, to show the barbarians inside that we are bound for a Spanish port, namely, Havana. A salute of one gun is fired, a necessary tribute of respect to the morro, and our jolly little Stars and Stripes are hoisted astern. But as we are only a merchantman, the castle pays no attention to us, and slumbers away. On the other side of the channel, opposite the fort, is nothing but a rock.

The startling panorama of the City of Havana breaks upon the view like a theatrical transformation scene; but happy would be the manager who could put such a scene upon his stage. The city has been hidden by the castle. Rounding the castle, the queer old Spanish town is before you. The harbor is full of ships, the streets are full of life, and the sense of owning them his first reminder of what he intends to do at noon. This is fine soil for forts hereabouts. They flourish without watering. Take a stone in your hand, blindfold yourself, turn around three times, throw the stone, and, five to one, you hit a fort. And if the enemy's stone doesn't knock down one or three sentries and a priest, Allah has been good to you. Just back of the Morro is another fort that looks very much like the high stone wall around a country jail, dotted, at intervals, with stone, crosses, and here and there a rusty bell. The use of this second fort is evident. Should the soldiers ever have to desert the Morro they would have something to run into, and, wearing very few clothes, they ought to be good runners. The castle and this second fort occupy nearly the whole of the hill opposite the city, across the harbor. There is one little cottage, southward, that looks to me, coming out from among the icebergs, like a vision of heaven. It is very small and low, and thatched with tiles; two immense, spreading trees, greener than the darkest ocean tint, fanned its roof, and almost hid it from sight. Their foliage so darkened the place, that the man who sat in front of the door, and smoked his cigarette, looked more like another tree than a man. A row of palm-trees, tall and green, stood guard a few yards in front of the cottage. We watched the man, and as the sun came up higher and higher, he moved further and further back, into the shade; and while we watched him a flock of sheep and goats, and a shepherd, with a crook the same down the hill from behind the cottage in single file, the shepherd last. They frisked down to the water's edge, and went in and bathed. Look at this picture, Mr. New-Yorker, as you pull on your ulster: shade, and green leaves, and bathing flocks; date, Jan. 2. To the left of this cottage, still on the hill opposite the city, are more small buildings, the homes of fishermen and boatmen, built of stone, roofed with clay tiles, as indestructible, almost, as the rocks they stand on. Among these little buildings, painted blue in the front and red on the side facing us, is a larger one. It was once the Havana Hospital, but is now used for cheap dwellings. Before the sun is high, the front windows, which are large and frequent, are all open, the shutters have disappeared, and the air has free course through the building. The harbor is full of ships; Spanish men-of-war, English, Spanish, French, and German merchantmen. On a little schooner, tied up in the wharf, float the Stars and Stripes. Did it ever occur to you, Mr. Traveler in Foreign Waters, when you saw the Stars and Stripes dying, to go over to that skipper and shake hands with him, and say, "How are you, old boy? Is and is your home in Bangor, dog ar the masthead to want to say to that skipper, "What are you doing here you old hulk?"

The ship swings around the buoy to which she is fastened, and we look into the city. It would be high treason for any man to see any building but the Custom-house first. If forts are the vegetables down here Custom-houses are the wood. The moment a Havana Custom-house opens its hospitable doors, to every stranger who enters the gates. When a traveler goes ashore with a trunkful of goods, it is said, they take the goods away from him and charge him $2 for the trouble of taking them. If he goes ashore with only a paper collar and a pair of gloves, which, like our Indians, are not taxed, they order out three companies of soldiers to swear at him for his impertinence. And he is lucky if they don't lock him up for his impertinence. Before the ship is fairly made fast the Custom-house officers come aboard. There are about eight of them, some in uniform, some in white duck, some barefoot, and some with hardly any clothes at all to speak of. These men prowl about the ship, and never leave her till she goes out of the harbor again, when they some aboard they begin to look into the corners, and when they are satisfied that the vessel is not filled with goods that are to be smuggled, the hotel runners are allowed to come aboard. Their name is legion, and they chatter as rare a lot of "pigeon English" as can be found in the whole Spanish-main—for the ships do not go up to the wharves in Havana, but anchor out in the stream, and both passengers and freight have to be landed in small boats. Please to consider a dictionary full of epithets hurled with irresistible force at the heads of these barbarians. You may come to Havana with the Spanish language at the end of your tongue, with your money sewed up in an inside vest-pocket, and an unalterable determination to look out for yourself, and still you will be swindled by these boatmen. But there is this satisfaction about it, they are rather gorgeous swindlers. They are dressed, most of them, in a buff linen or duck, that may be washed through at one minute and dry again 10 minutes afterward. They have a gorgeous scarf twisted closely around the waist, a low-cut shirt, generally fine, shapely shoes, swarthy skins, and cheeks toughened with years of service. Their boats, too, are on the magnificent scale. Their names are overpowering. The "Santa Maria," the Santa this, that, and the other, with one or two San Franciscos and Barcelonas, are the average. If there is an old rug around his neighborhood, one of these boatmen gets it, cuts it in two, longitudinally, and covers the two seats in the stern of his boat with the pieces. If he cannot get the rug, he covers the seats with some cheap, highly-colored stuff. Anything for style. The boats are painted red, or blue, or white, or yellow, are kept scrupulously clean, are very strong and heavy, and entirely safe. They all carry sails, and, if the wind is fair, the sails are raised; if there is no wind, or a foul wind, the two boatmen row. Fifteen or twenty of these boats swarm around the ship as soon as she is fastened to the buoy. They beckon and shout to the passengers, but do not underbid each other. The legal fare is 50 cents, although it is only a five-minutes' ride, but the boatmen always demands twice or three times this much, and have to be beaten down. It takes half a day to buy anything in a Spanish country. The seller comes down a little at a time, very reluctantly, you would think, crosses himself, looks as if he was going to cry, talks for half an hour with his hands, feet, and face, and at last sells the article at pretty much your own price, that is, if "your" price is about three times what you would pay for the same article in New-York. Cuban paper currency is valued at 50 cents on the dollar, so the boatman is to be paid $1 for his fare. After 10 o'clock at night the fare is doubled. This Cuban currency is a great nuisance. Although the notes were all printed in New-York, they are the worst-looking notes under the sun. Every note is worn out, and so ragged that it falls to pieces if a breath of wind strikes it. The $5 notes are about the size of one of our Government bonds, and an American capitalist would inadvertently begin to cut off the coupons. They make a mistake in reckoning this stuff by the dollar, they ought sell it by the pound.

Aside from the church-steeples, the most prominent building, from the harbor, is the jail for political and military prisoners, a large yellow building, with a very comfortable look. There is a big derrick on one of the wharves, by the side of the Custom-house, and it is here that the boatman lands you. You then go through a building that is all roof and no sides, half full of boxes and bales, and you are in the Water-street of Havana. In front of you is a row of small buildings, containing little shops and a great many barber shops, with the signs, "Barberia," and the traditional red and white pole. To the left is the San Carlos Hotel, one of the largest in the city, painted pure white, and very cool looking. San Carlos leads on, naturally, to Don Carlos. Capt. Reynolds, of the City of Merida, tells me that when he took Don Carlos and his party up to New-York not long ago they spent the entire time in the smoking-room gambling, women and all. They were so engaged in the changing of the ducats that they could not be induced to stop long enough for their meals, but would remember, at 12 or 1 o'clock in the morning, that they were hungry, and want dinner served at that hour. The ladies of the party were said to be very able cigarette smokers. Then, being in front of the San Carlos Hotel, the cheap cab business comes up. It must be fine, of course, to hire cabs for 50 cents an hour, according to the guide-books. But you don't. If you can find a driver who will carry you by the hour, his legal rate is $1 50, Cuban currency, or 75 cents, silver. But it is a day's work to find a driver who will take you by the hour. They carry you by the "course"—that is, to any place in the city—without a stop, for 40 cents, currency. Each stop makes another course. Under this delightful cheap-cab system a friend and myself found no difficulty in taking in $12 worth of carriages in a small part of one day, and the charge is no more for two than for one. The horses and carriages are curiosities. They would bring good prices in New-York as antiques. When Columbus first came over, some of these carriages must have been in the shops for repairs. They are very small Victorias, ugly, but comfortable. The horses are fearful and wonderful. They are fearful of having to work, and it is wonderful that they don't fall over in the streets. They would, probably, if the streets were wider. If it can be called exaggeration to picture a thing too small, it is no exaggeration to say that these Cuban horses are not more than half the size of our American horses. You can cross the streets without the slightest fear of being run over, for it does not seem possible for one of these little things to run over anything. The drivers whip them up smartly, and make pretty good time, but I, in a ride in cab No. 1,100, and we passed No. 1. This may argue that there are 1,100 cabs, and it may not; but the streets are full of them. There is hardly enough width in the streets to be described. From 12 to 18 feet, including both sidewalks, is about an average width, not including by any means the seven or four broad, handsome streets, with parks in their centre. There is just room for two carriages to pass in the principal business streets; in some of them this is tight squeezing, and in others there is only room for one carriage. In these narrowest of the streets a carriage cannot go in till the street is clear, and the sidewalks are as narrow in proportion as the streets. In some streets, where there is evidently as much business done, though on a smaller scale, as in Nassau-street or William-street, the sidewalk is not more than 20 inches wide—uncomfortable walking for one person—impossible for two people to pass without one stepping into the gutter, and the gutters here always are crowded. The houses, which are nearly all either one or two stories high, stand so squarely up to the edge of the sidewalk that they seem to be trying to rub themselves against you; and they are continually inviting you to look into their open windows, which have almost no sash, and always grated bars, with an inside shutter, sometimes glass sash, and sometimes wood, but always open. This peculiar arrangement gives an insight into the family arrangements in Havana that could be had by a stranger in no Northern city. The people live in public, and nobody in the street pays any attention to them.

The interior arrangement of the front part of a house in Havana is utterly different from that of any establishment in New-York, and, I think, far less comfortable. The floor, in hall and parlor, is always of stone. Sometimes this is very rough, sometimes highly polished. The parlor walls are decorated with several handsome mirrors, and a fine glass chandelier invariably hangs from the middle of the ceiling. In some of the finest rooms the floor is covered with carpet, and over this is a rug, in the centre of the room. But, whether there is a carpet or not, there is always a large rug, about four feet wide, and 8 or 10 feet long, generally of bright colors. This is laid with the end toward the front. Exactly in the middle of the floor, on each side of it, are from three to five chairs, set in line, facing each other, as if the children were about to play church. The chairs must be in an exact line, and must not be disturbed, or they cause you considerable things "all upside down." When the people sit down to talk, they face each other in these chairs. If the "people" are a pair of lovers, I imagine the arrangement is changed.

The sleeping-rooms are by all means the finest part of a Cuban establishment. The bedsteads are all of one kind, the handsome ones of polished brass, the cheaper ones of iron, and very light, airy, and graceful. Four arched pieces form a sort of dome over the whole, which is covered with laces, or some gauzy material, to keep out the insects. A snowy quilt covers the bed, and everything is as white and cool as possible. There are no mattresses on the beds, and, although hard, they are very cool and comfortable. A soft bed in this climate would be much too warm. Leather or woolen straps support the bed, which consists principally of a sort of cotton blanket. Prices are enormous, and a man needs a wagon-load of gold to stay here long. Permanent board at any of the good hotels, however, can be had cheaper than in the good hotels in New-York. Rents are very much the same as in New-York. A house that rates about the same here as one in any of the upper cross-streets of New-York, between Fourth and Sixth avenues, can be had for from $100 to $200 a month, gold, containing five to eight large rooms. It will, very likely, have a shop on each side of it, but that is a common thing here. In riding pretty thoroughly over the city, I saw only three new buildings. The principal one of these, in the principal street, covers a space fully as large as one of our City blocks, is three stories high, and is to be used for stores and dwellings. Separate sections of this, of suitable size for dwellings, are for sale at $40,000 each, gold. The building is of stone, smoothly plastered on the outside, like nearly all the buildings here. Some of the handsome residences occupied by the "Grandees," on the broad street leading to the Governor-General's house are immense—far larger than any private houses in New-York. And the city generally, with the exception of New-York, has much more of a cosmopolitan appearance than our Metropolis. The soldiery, in a great variety of uniforms; the priests, to be run against at all hours, in their sombre costumes; the half-naked negroes, the gayly-dressed ladies, give the city an appearance of gayety that is not to be found in New-York. The Governor-General's house is only ordinary, but has magnificent grounds, with acres of palm trees and some fine statuary. At night the broader streets are crowded with carriages and foot-passengers.

Speaking of the soldiers! They would make fine light artillery. Four feet is about the average height, and a child's collar would make them a belt. Four-feet-six would put a man in the front rank. If postage was not so high here I would send you up two or three for samples. They have very small feet, very neatly clad, small waists, and are small all over. Solomon, in all his glory, was not clad like one of them. Great pains must be taken, and not unsuccessfully, to keep the men from learning to read or write. The whole business had been arranged with a view to civilizing these people, and yet, in the face of these facts, we are compelled to admit that failure is written on every page of the past history of our efforts in this direction. The institution of the "peace policy" in 1868, by President Grant, in the opinion of the undersigned, was a virtual admission that the Indian Bureau was incapable of the proper conduct of Indian affairs, and was compelled, therefore, to delegate much of its authority to other hands. From the slow progress which has been made in civilizing and Christianizing the Indians of our country, to which your committee had their attention called while among them last Fall, in discharge of the duty imposed upon them, it would seem that there is no room to doubt that we should try some method of dealing with this question different from that now in vogue. We regret being compelled to state that the glowing accounts of the rapid strides of the Indians in the ways of civilized life, and their rapid march to the standard of a high civilization, are not borne out by the facts, and those who have not witnessed the real condition of the Indians would be astonished to know the discrepancies between these greatly exaggerated statements and the facts.

"It seems hardly necessary to adduce proof to establish the fact that shameful irregularities and gross frauds have crept into every branch of the service; no one is found who has the hardihood to deny that the history of such frauds is visible on every page of the Indian management for the last score of years. Indeed, so flagrant are these frauds, and so defiant have their perpetrators become, that it appears to be a notorious fact that a Ring exists, composed of contractors, employes of the bureau, and wealthy and influential persons outside, whose object is to swindle and defraud both the Government and the Indians. The opinion entertained by the undersigned is that these frauds will forever exist, even with the most vigilant supervision and scrutiny which can be brought into the management of the Indian Bureau, because we believe the method and system of that department are inadequate to prevent fraud in the hands of keeping accounts with agents to whom large amounts of money and large quantities of goods and other Indian supplies are intrusted, we do not see how it is possible to free the service from fraud and peculation as long as dishonest men may creep into these positions.

"In view, therefore, of the reasons presented, and after a careful consideration of all the circumstances surrounding the question, weighing the reasons for and against as best we can, and not unmindful of the difficulties surrounding the question, we believe that the interest of the Government and the good of the Indian will be best promoted by transferring the management of Indian affairs to the War Department, leaving it discretionary with the Secretary of War to appoint civil agents to those agencies which, in his judgment, the interest of all concerned would be best secured by such an appointment, and officers of the Army where the interest of the service requires it. This conclusion we have reached after a patient and candid investigation of the whole question as far as we have been able to understand it."

The four members in whose behalf this report is framed and by whom it will be signed are Messrs. McCreery, Scales, Hooker, and Boone.

RELIEF BY LOTTERY.

From the London Spectator, Jan. 11.

Scotland has for the moment gone mad. The preposterous and immoral scheme of paying the debts of shareholders in the City of Glasgow Bank through a gigantic lottery has taken hold of men's minds till it is actually to be tried, and on Thursday a "large and influential meeting," with Sir R. M. Napier, of Milliken, in the chair, unanimously resolved, on the motion of Sir James Watson, to carry it out. The concern is to be called the "Bank Aid-Liquidation Scheme," and the managers, 20 gentlemen, are to issue 6,000,000 £1 tickets, which are in all but name lottery tickets. Half the 6,000,000 is to be paid to the liquidators, and half "divided among the unfortunate shareholders in sums varying from £5 to £25,000." The scheme is utterly absurd from a financial point of view, as it proposes that on an average every householder in the United Kingdom will give £1 for about the tenth of a chance of a fortune; but its immorality is even worse. The good folk of Scotland have, apparently, under the pressure of suffering, laid aside not only their right-ousness, but their arithmetic.

BURNING OF A NOBLEMAN'S MANSION

ONE OF THE FINEST SEATS IN YORKSHIRE DESTROYED—MANY ART TREASURES LOST—OTHER CALAMITIES OF THE KIND.

From the London News, Jan. 13.

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BAD INDIAN MANAGEMENT.

A MINORITY REPORT ON THE PROPOSED TRANSFER.

VIEWS OF FOUR OF THE MEMBERS OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE—THE FRAUDS THE RESULT OF A BAD SYSTEM—THE INDIAN BUREAU UNABLE TO CORRECT THE EVILS—STRONG ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF THE TRANSFER TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The report of the four members of the joint committee appointed by the two houses of Congress at its last session who favor the transfer of the management of Indian affairs from the Interior to the War Department, has just been completed by Representative Andrew R. Boone, of Kentucky, and will be submitted to the House at the first opportunity.

The report says that the history of our dealings with the Indians is one not creditable to us, and, not to put it too strongly, is a shame and mortification to all liberal-minded men. Action by Congress, looking to a solution of the problem, cannot, the report urges, be longer deferred. After reviewing the wrongs of the Indians, which are described as being coequal with the existence of the nation, the committeemen declare that the fault lies with the system, and, continuing, say:

"It is well known that in 1848 the Department of the Interior was created by law, and the whole and sole management of Indian affairs was at once turned over to that department, and that the Indian Bureau in that department, and under the supervision of the Secretary of that department, was more particularly charged with the conduct of our Indian system. But to go back a little further into the history of this question, it will be found on investigation that our system of Indian management has always been virtually and in effect the system now in vogue. Even while it was nominally under the War Department, prior to 1849, the system was very much the same as now. We are aware that the general impression is that before that time (1849) a different system prevailed, and that the change in that year to the Interior Department was a radical change in the system. But such is not the case, and while it is true that Superintendents and Agents (being few in number) made their reports to the War Office, it is also true that neither the Secretary of War nor any officer in the War Department had anything to do with the appointment of these officers; nor was the War Office charged with the duty of supervising there or controlling them in any manner up to 1834. Our relations with the Indians commenced as an early period of the Revolutionary war. What was necessary to be done either for defense or conciliation was done, and, being necessary, no inquiry seems to have been made as to the authority under which it was done. This undefined state of things continued for nearly 20 years. While it is true that by the act of 1834, the Secretary of War was given a sort of general superintendence and control over Superintendents and Agents, appointed by the President, and while it is also true that by that act the President was authorized to select military men to discharge the duties of Indian Agents, it is further true that a large majority of the agents selected were taken from civil life, and made the same machinery employed in the conduct of Indian affairs as now; and hence we claim that the Indian management has never been, substantially at least, as it is at the present time.

"Year after year large amounts of money have been expended with a view to civilizing these people, and yet, in the face of these facts, we are compelled to admit that failure is written on every page of the past history of our efforts in this direction. The institution of the 'peace policy' in 1868, by President Grant, in the opinion of the undersigned, was a virtual admission that the Indian Bureau was incapable of the proper conduct of Indian affairs, and was compelled, therefore, to delegate much of its authority to other hands. From the slow progress which has been made in civilizing and Christianizing the Indians of our country, to which your committee had their attention called while among them last Fall, in discharge of the duty imposed upon them, it would seem that there is no room to doubt that we should try some method of dealing with this question different from that now in vogue. We regret being compelled to state that the glowing accounts of the rapid strides of the Indians in the ways of civilized life, and their rapid march to the standard of a high civilization, are not borne out by the facts, and those who have not witnessed the real condition of the Indians would be astonished to know the discrepancies between these greatly exaggerated statements and the facts.

"It seems hardly necessary to adduce proof to establish the fact that shameful irregularities and gross frauds have crept into every branch of the service; no one is found who has the hardihood to deny that the history of such frauds is visible on every page of the Indian management for the last score of years. Indeed, so flagrant are these frauds, and so defiant have their perpetrators become, that it appears to be a notorious fact that a Ring exists, composed of contractors, employes of the bureau, and wealthy and influential persons outside, whose object is to swindle and defraud both the Government and the Indians. The opinion entertained by the undersigned is that these frauds will forever exist, even with the most vigilant supervision and scrutiny which can be brought into the management of the Indian Bureau, because we believe the method and system of that department are inadequate to prevent fraud in the hands of keeping accounts with agents to whom large amounts of money and large quantities of goods and other Indian supplies are intrusted, we do not see how it is possible to free the service from fraud and peculation as long as dishonest men may creep into these positions.

"In view, therefore, of the reasons presented, and after a careful consideration of all the circumstances surrounding the question, weighing the reasons for and against as best we can, and not unmindful of the difficulties surrounding the question, we believe that the interest of the Government and the good of the Indian will be best promoted by transferring the management of Indian affairs to the War Department, leaving it discretionary with the Secretary of War to appoint civil agents to those agencies which, in his judgment, the interest of all concerned would be best secured by such an appointment, and officers of the Army where the interest of the service requires it. This conclusion we have reached after a patient and candid investigation of the whole question as far as we have been able to understand it."

The four members in whose behalf this report is framed and by whom it will be signed are Messrs. McCreery, Scales, Hooker, and Boone.

RELIEF BY LOTTERY.

From the London Spectator, Jan. 11.

Scotland has for the moment gone mad. The preposterous and immoral scheme of paying the debts of shareholders in the City of Glasgow Bank through a gigantic lottery has taken hold of men's minds till it is actually to be tried, and on Thursday a "large and influential meeting," with Sir R. M. Napier, of Milliken, in the chair, unanimously resolved, on the motion of Sir James Watson, to carry it out. The concern is to be called the "Bank Aid-Liquidation Scheme," and the managers, 20 gentlemen, are to issue 6,000,000 £1 tickets, which are in all but name lottery tickets. Half the 6,000,000 is to be paid to the liquidators, and half "divided among the unfortunate shareholders in sums varying from £5 to £25,000." The scheme is utterly absurd from a financial point of view, as it proposes that on an average every householder in the United Kingdom will give £1 for about the tenth of a chance of a fortune; but its immorality is even worse. The good folk of Scotland have, apparently, under the pressure of suffering, laid aside not only their righteousness, but their arithmetic.

BURNING OF A NOBLEMAN'S MANSION

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FIRE INSURANCE REPORTS.

CONDITION OF LOCAL COMPANIES.

STATEMENTS OF EIGHTEEN MORE CORPORATIONS—THEIR CONDITION ON THE LAST DAY OF 1877 AND 1878.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—The following are the remainder of the annual reports of the New-York City fire insurance companies, showing their condition on Dec. 31, 1878, as compared with Dec. 31, 1877:

	1877.	1878.
NEW-YORK.		
Assets	$431,700 15	$405,344 45
Capital	200,000 00	200,000 00
Liabilities	52,905 40	48,339 34
Net surplus	178,794 75	160,005 11
Income	110,107 01	90,313 83
Expenditures	126,087 63	96,543 26
NIAGARA.		
Assets	$1,867,079 00	$1,828,650 00
Capital	500,000 00	500,000 00
Liabilities	418,249 00	374,638 00
Net surplus	448,830 00	455,012 00
Income	615,705 00	532,440 00
Expenditures	580,066 00	526,561 00
NORTH RIVER.		
Assets	$490,978 83	$481,667 27
Capital	350,000 00	350,000 00
Liabilities	16,835 71	18,950 07
Net surplus	124,141 12	112,717 20
Income	68,360 49	59,699 89
Expenditures	66,553 93	64,370 36
PACIFIC.		
Assets	$706,275 09	$703,553 53
Capital	200,000 00	200,000 00
Liabilities	31,392 17	19,721 58
Net surplus	424,882 92	426,132 03
Income	173,571 97	159,274 19
Expenditures	161,516 03	153,916 11
PARK.		
Assets	$335,607 76	$330,732 01
Capital	200,000 00	200,000 00
Liabilities	33,047 26	26,769 73
Net surplus	109,560 51	103,962 28
Income	73,823 01	69,115 99
Expenditures	91,036 97	68,808 20
PEOPLE'S.		
Assets	$285,861 79	$283,104 08
Capital	150,000 00	150,000 00
Liabilities	26,978 54	25,899 88
Net surplus	108,888 25	107,204 18
Income	62,126 08	60,661 77
Expenditures	64,954 63	61,508 28
PETER COOPER.		
Assets	$373,736 72	$367,752 85
Capital	150,000 00	150,000 00
Liabilities	17,711 00	17,278 70
Net surplus	206,025 72	200,474 27
Income	55,052 64	44,721 43
Expenditures	53,734 07	51,653 68
RELIEF.		
Assets	$313,018 08	$310,876 11
Capital	200,000 00	200,000 00
Liabilities	17,263 15	13,660 79
Net surplus	85,754 03	61,306 32
Income	132,749 17	129,334 00
Expenditures	138,148 45	115,843 90
REPUBLIC.		
Assets	$407,980 45	$423,840 57
Capital	300,000 00	300,000 00
Liabilities	95,811 71	87,016 09
Net surplus	12,168 74	36,824 57
Income	154,931 79	149,905 86
Expendit

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

ORIGIN, PROGRESS, AND DESTINY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE. By JOHN A. WEISSE, M. D. New-York: J. W. BOUTON. 1879.

It speaks well for a language that a man should set out to prove that others are superior to it, and yet, after mature consideration, come to the conclusion that it is finer, more comprehensive, flexible, and handy than any other in the world. This has been the experience of Dr. John A. Weisse, a German, who has spent the greater portion of his life in the United States, and devoted himself, he says for 30 years, to a special study of the English language. The results of such investigations are embodied in a thick octavo, printed in the good taste usually shown by Bouton. Dr. Weisse dedicates his work to the English-speaking populations in Europe, America, Asia, Africa, and Oceanica, as a token of appreciation of their language. He sets out to lay before the 90,000,000 of speakers of English the real origin and progress of their language, as well as to make them realize the superiority of their idiom over others in regard to the refinement and vigor of its vocabulary, its clearness of diction, simplicity in grammar, and directness in construction. A further purpose is to attack the present system of spelling and introduce the method of orthography now prevalent in German, where every letter is pronounced as it is written. Dr. Weisse has ideas of his own concerning the simplification of uttering, writing, and printing English; he looks forward to the day when other nations, being compelled to recognize its superiority, shall adopt it for their own mode of communication. In relation to this point, we must note the quotation from Dr. K. M. Rapp's "Physiologie der Sprache," used as a motto for the title-page:

"The other nations of Europe may esteem themselves fortunate that the English have not made the discovery of the suitableness of their language for universal adoption."

Dr. Weisse starts with the sixth century of the present era, and gives for that and for each succeeding century a historical sketch, with remarks on the state of the languages from which English derives itself. His plan is more systematic than the carrying out; for he allows himself many discursions. The earlier centuries afford a chance to display his wide reading and curious scholarship. He gives extracts from Anglo-Saxon authors, quotes the fragments of Gothic that remain, and refers occasionally to Celtic works. It is a part of his system to tabulate words under the head of languages or dialects, in order to find the percentage of different tongues going to make up the same piece of writing. He tries in this way to add the force of a mathematical demonstration to his theories. Of course, almost any one of these tables might give rise to questions of the fiercest kind on the part of a skeptical philologist. Words that are credited to Norman might be called Celtic, while of the few given to Celtic, some might be refused admittance by scholars specially equipped in that department of philology. But, putting aside the theories that might arise on such points, a fact of greater importance to the general reader remains: the mere references, historical threads, and quotations make the work singularly instructive and interesting, especially in the first half, where there is far more space given to text than to percentage tables. It is certainly pleasant to learn that we possess in daily vocal use an instrument which Dr. Weisse rates so high; M. Jourdain, who found that he had always spoken prose, will at once recur to the memory. The English idiom, says Dr. Weisse, is the cream and essence of the Ario-Japhetic dialects; it contains the choicest Greco-Latin, Gotho-Germanic, and Celtic elements, and is a happy medium between French and German. More grave than the former, it is less guttural, harsh, and cumbersome than the latter. Grammatically, it is simpler than either, but it is very capricious in its orthoepy and phonography. "Vowels and consonants are so felicitously combined in English that the dwellers of the frigid and torrid zones can articulate and speak it with comparative ease."

Dr. Weisse may be classed as a workman a little to one side of the regular current of historical and philological research. Without attempting to controvert the theories by which he is governed it may be allowed to consider him rather a skirmisher on the edges of the army of science than a regular soldier. His work has not the order and precision, the cumulative force of a philologist of the first rank. But it is full of suggestive thought, and may prove of greater value to persons unacquainted at first hand with original authorities than the more scientific works of men with greater reputations. Where such writers would take a minute knowledge of history for granted, Dr. Weisse supplies a short sketch of the circumstances governing or influencing the land, the person or the event to which allusion has been made. In this way he manages to give the reader, first and last, an astonishing amount of information. And if he is, so to speak, an outsider in science, his book is likewise a treatise to one side of the beaten track, and therefore all the more valuable in affording a view of literature and history from an unusual stand-point. It interests, even when advocating a theory to which the reader may not assent; it pleases from its unconventional tone and basis. Dr. Weisse has a very distinct individuality, it would appear from this work, and gives his own color to many facts presented to us hitherto in quite a different light. There is so much of good embodied in these pages that the book ought to go into successive editions, revised and altered in accordance with new researches. If Dr. Weisse could get philologists to criticise his work radically, and would then bring himself to accept so much of their strictures as mature deliberation should approve of, we might expect a volume that would be a credit to American scholarship. As it stands, the work is not only highly entertaining to persons given to such questions, but valuable to all who care for English. It brings together and collates a vast number of facts which have to be sought in many rare and inaccessible volumes. It affords a singular and suggestive commentary on 12 centuries of what is called Anglo-Saxon civilization.

APPLETON'S JOURNAL.

—For February the bill of fare presented by *Appletons' Journal* owes more to the *Nineteenth Century* than to any one other of the English magazines. Lord Houghton's essay, "On Certain Present Phenomena of the Imagination," W. H. Mallock's "Intolerance and Persecution," and W. R. Greg's "Verify Your Compass" are taken from that able periodical. The *Revue des Deux Mondes* furnishes the concluding half of "The Romance of a Painter," in which Ferdinand Fabre is giving a dramatic sketch of the modern French artist who looks like Michael Angelo—Jean Paul Laurens. *Macmillan's Magazine* supplies the article by Dean Stanley on "The Historical Aspect of the United States," and the *Spectator* Harry Guiller's review of Fortuny, Millais, the "Greek" artists of England, Leslie and other painters. In addition to these we find a "Chapter from a New History," by Spencer Walpole, the subject being "English History." This latter is also taken from the foreign reviews. Of original contributions there are three. Appleton Morgan declines to believe that William Shakespeare wrote the plays assigned to him, and gives his reasons under the title, "The Shakespearean Myth." Horace E. Scudder concludes his short story—"A Man May Not Marry His Grandmother"—and John Brougham contributes the following sonnet, under the title, "The Judgment of Midas; A Parallel," from which we must infer that the veteran actor does not share the skepticism of Mr. Appleton Morgan regarding Shakespeare, but assigns his obscurity during his lifetime to the ignorance of mankind of what is best among their surroundings:

"Great names come filtered through the sands of time,
That in their time those very sands obscured;
Immortal Shakespeare, even in his prime,
From the insensate crowd neglect endured;
Vainly he sang his Orphic strain sublime,
'Dumb show and noise' to 'groundlings' dearer were
Than numbers breathing of Olympian air.
Thus the dull Phrygian, when Latona's son
With Pan contended for Euterpe's meed,
Apollo's lute from him no plaudit won;
But the shrill discord of the Satyr's reed,
More consonant by far, he hung upon
With blatant glee, and, when the conflict ceased,
Ignored the god, and crowned the semi-beast."

THE HARPER PERIODICALS.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE. Vol. LVI. December, 1877, to May, 1878. Vol. LVII. June to November, 1878. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1878.

The octavo volumes which contain the greater part of *Harper's Magazine* for the year 1878 are worthy of note, as embodying two very popular novels by modern English novelwrights. Black's "Macleod of Dare" opens in the February number, and so does Hardy's "Return of the Native." Many have already seen these novels in complete form, but the subscribers to the magazine now possess them in full, sandwiched between a great quantity of amusing and instructive matter. These two novels appeal to different natures, but one or the other is pretty sure to satisfy all but the most captious critics. Black is very fond of movement, and carries his actors around Western islands to London or Paris, to Wales, to Scotland. Hardy is quite as immovable as Black is shifting. He pins the reader down to some one agricultural district of England, describes and talks it over until the landscape down to the smallest particular is learned by heart. He takes up a philosopher's position, whereas Black, if he be philosopher at all, is decidedly of the school peripatetic. The "Return of the Native," as given in *Harper's Magazine*, has an advantage over the printed volume, published by Henry Holt & Co., in the illustrations. The first one shows the group around the bale-fire, which *Grand-fer Cantle* is enlivening with his ill-timed and senile witticisms. In the May number we get a picture of the "reddleman," sitting in his van and reading the letter by his lantern. This is a novel which has a distinct mannerism in its method of composition, and indulges in odd twists of plot that may frighten the reader at first, but it is, in fact, one of the best stories that have appeared in *Harper's Magazine* for a long while. Miss Thackeray's "Da Capo" is also included in these volumes. Bret Harte's name is found on the list of contributors, and, more frequently, those of R. H. Stoddard, Rebecca Harding Davis, J. T. Trowbridge, and Julian Hawthorne. Edward Everett Hale's "Back to Back" is represented, while William L. Alden gives his opinions on "Canoes," and William Blackie his on "Muscular Development." The illustrated articles of travel and adventure are too many to enumerate.

HARPER'S WEEKLY. A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION. Vol. XXII. For the year 1878. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1879.

HARPER'S BAZAR. A REPOSITORY OF FASHION, PLEASURE, AND INSTRUCTION. Vol. XI. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1879.

The year 1878 was not without its events in every department of public interest, and perhaps it was favored more than most years by occurrences especially appropriate to registration in such a pictorial calendar of the times. Stanley came through Africa by the Congo, and *Harper's Weekly* was the first to show the spirited illustrations, made for English magazines after designs and photographs by him, of his perilous feats and of the strange sights he met with on the way. The rowing season was well supplied with incidents, especially with the gallant efforts of Americans on English rowing grounds. We have here pictures of the Atalanta's race with the Shoe-wae-cae-mettes on our own waters, and of the victory of the Columbia four at Henley. The Russo-Turkish war furnished the great bulk of illustrations. Of political cartoons there is no stint; this weekly cannot get enough of the work of Thomas Nast in that department. And yet, whether from the fact that our politics have themselves been more dreary and unexciting, or because the caricaturist does not keep to his mark, or possibly from a combination of both reasons, the cartoons are by no means uniformly good. Some are obtuse, others only feebly pointed, while a few are quite below what *Harper's Weekly* has hitherto led the public to expect. The style of illustration, both as to draughtsmanship and engraving, is greatly improved as a whole, and although Mr. Nast's work always shows the same old artistic faults, the rest contains work of such high quality that the average is more than sustained.

Harper's Bazar indulges more freely in humorous cartoons than the *Weekly*. Its regular features are still maintained: each number supplies the paper dress-patterns for feminine scissors and the short tales of a sentimental nature for feminine consumption. Children form the staple subject of the larger illustrations, as befits a periodical intended for the sitting-room and nursery. Like the *Weekly*, a good many English prints find their way into the *Bazar*, and even Stanley and his travels are not forgot. The thick folio contains the whole of the issue for the year 1878.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

EAST SIDE TRANSIT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I desire to give you a few memorandums in relation to rapid transit. I have alternated, for about 10 evenings, between boat and elevated road. I have not succeeded in getting to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Franklin-square, in less than 50 minutes, and have not been over 68 minutes on the alternate nights. I have gone up by boat (5:57, 6:02, 6:07) 7 minutes—3 different 7's minutes, and 3d minutes, both in favor of boat. I make no remark in regard to the comfort of the two modes of conveyance, as about that there can be no question. This morning being foggy, and no boats leaving, I was obliged to take the elevated. I was sure of getting to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street in time to get the benefit of the 5-cents arrangement. On arrival at that station I found no trains sent out from there, but had to foot it down to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street. I arrived there in due course, and found so great a crowd that it took me 15 minutes to get up the stairs and on the cars. All trains coming up roads were discharging their passengers on the west side of the track, and, of course, only one stairs for outgoing and incoming passengers. How many extra 5 cents the passengers were mulcted of course I cannot say, but I certainly think not less than four train-loads went out from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street while I was endeavoring to get up. I do not write this for the purpose of appearing in print, but that you may have some more items to show up the mismanagement of this great fraud. I hear of engines constantly breaking down, delays all along the road from different causes, inutility of employes, neglect to warm the cars, and now to-day, when warmed, the escaping steam from leaky joints is really worse than the cold, as it almost produces asphyxia. CHRONIC GROWLER.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 23, 1879.

THE REFEREE QUESTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is, I believe, a bill before the Legislature for the appointment of 20 Referees for this district. The plan is objectionable in this, that 20 Referees would be wholly inadequate to the performance of the current business of references. Why not so amend the law as to require the Clerks of each of the courts to prepare a list, in alphabetical order, of all the practicing lawyers within this County, and then, except in the cases excepted by the rules, and where the parties cannot agree upon a Referee, let the court appoint, beginning with the name at the head of the list. It is no answer to object that some lawyers are, for certain reasons, not suitable persons. Presumptively they are, for they are licensed. If they commit error there is ample remedy against the consequences, and if they inflict willful wrong these is a short mode of redress at the General Term and elsewhere. The Bar generally, I believe, would approve of this plan.

A word as to the Special Sessions bill. I think an innocent man would rather be tried before three justices than before one. It will not do to sacrifice safety to mere economy. NON-CONFUSION.

BROADWAY'S RAILROAD PROJECTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The present agitation of the advisability of building a surface railway through Broadway below Fourteenth-street will recall to many of our older citizens the memorable effort made some 25 years ago to charter such a road. How nearly successful it was, and how it failed, may interest some who have never known the almost dramatic incidents of the attempt.

In July, 1852, a petition was presented to the Common Council—then consisting of a Board of Aldermen and a Board of Assistant Aldermen—asking for an ordinance authorizing certain persons to construct a surface railway in Broadway, from South Ferry to Fifty-ninth-street. Among the proposed incorporators were Jacob Sharp, now President of the Twenty-third-Street Line, and Peter "Brains" Sweeny, now in exile. The principal property-owners on Broadway, thinking such a road would almost ruin their property, protested, vowed, and swore. For several months action was delayed, but finally, on the 19th of November, 1852, the Aldermen passed the ordinance, as also did the Assistant Aldermen some days later, and it was then sent to the Mayor for his approval. Twelve days thereafter the Mayor returned it without his approval, setting forth his objections at considerable length.

The Common Council determined to pass the ordinance over the Mayor's veto. To prevent such action Thomas E. Davis and Courtlandt Parker, two tax-payers, in their own names, but for the benefit of all interested, commenced an action in the Superior Court against the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and on the 27th of December obtained from Judge William W. Campbell an injunction restraining the Common Council from passing the ordinance over the veto until the further order of the court. The complaint upon which this injunction was obtained is even now of more than passing interest. It shows that Aldermen in those days were as generous with the people's property as are the City Fathers of to-day. For a mere song they were voting away a franchise that was of untold wealth, character, and standing" were willing to pay handsomely for. There was one offerto pay $1,000,000 in 10 annual payments, and to carry passengers for 3 cents; another was to pay 1 cent to the City for every passenger carried; and still another, to pay $100,000 a year for the privilege. These offers were ignored, and in this light the complainants pertinently averred "that by reason of the corrupt and illegal acts of said defendants, in squandering the public moneys, in farming out and disposing of, in almost every imaginable way, the public property, contracts, rights, privileges, and franchises, the taxes of the City are increasing to an alarming degree." Unfortunately, the same course of affairs has since continued, and New-York, instead of being one of the wealthiest municipalities of the world, is to-day struggling under a load of debt and taxation undreamed of by even the most far-sighted citizens of 1852. Contrast the condition then and now. The realty assessed value in the City for 1852 was about $2,500,000, and adds that "the amount estimated as required for the coming year (1853) amounts to the enormous sum of $3,972,195. The population of the City was then about half that of to-day; the assessed valuation of property about one-fourth as great as at present; while the tax levy now is about eight times as large as then. Comment is unnecessary. William Campbell was then a young man, another instance of the pupil surpassing his teachers.

The then Board of Aldermen, unlike that of today, contained at least one legal luminary—Oscar W. Sturtevant. He evidently had no respect for, and as little fear of, courts and Judges. The injunction had scarcely been served when the board met, and Mr. Sturtevant offered a preamble and resolution. The preamble recited Judge Campbell, "without color of law or justification, assumed the prerogative of directing and controlling the Municipal legislation of the City," and that such unwarrantable interference with the rightful functions of a legislative body, if tolerated without just rebuke, would lead to innumerable ills. The resolutions in substance stated that, injunction or no injunction, the Common Council would assert its right and pass the ordinance, and pass it the Aldermen did by a vote of 13 to 4. The next move was an application for an attachment against the Common Council for contempt in violating the injunction. For the Aldermen appeared Charles O'Conor and David Dudley Field, while John Van Buren, G. C. Bronson, and James W. Gerard appealed to the court to assert the majesty of the law, and to punish those who defied its decrees. Never was that legal acumen could suggest or ingenuity could invent was advanced to shield the board, and as ably met and overthrown. Judges Duer and Bosworth wrote elaborate and interesting opinions, holding that an attachment for the contempt was the legal issue. The Aldermen, in answering the interrogatories filed on the issuance of the attachment, again raised the question of the jurisdiction of the court to issue or continue the injunction "to prevent them from voting in the discharge of their legislative duties." Alderman Wesley Smith alone expressed his regret for his contempt, and apologized to the court. Another interesting point was reached, but the learned Judges brushed aside the legal technicalities, and held that the interrogatories must be answered. The penalty for the contempt was then fixed. Alderman Sturtevant, as the author of the resolutions, was sentenced to be imprisoned in the City Prison for 15 days and to pay a fine of some $350. The other Aldermen were only fined. The Assistant Aldermen who had voted to lay the resolutions on the table were each fined $200. It is not recorded that the City paid their fines. Appeals were taken, but the Court of Appeals affirmed the action of the Superior Court.

The attempt to construct the road failed. Innumerable have been the efforts since made to effect the same result, but as yet not even a "bob-tail" has been able to penetrate Broadway below Fourteenth-street. The charges are that the discharge of bribery and corruption that were then upon the lips of nearly every one, at this late day are better forgotten, but no other effort caused so much scandal and ill-feeling as this one that the changes of 25 years have almost driven out of the recollection of New-Yorkers. D.

VALUATION OF IMPORTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you kindly permit us to answer through your columns the proposition of the Chamber of Commerce to assess duties, on merchandise on the "home" or "American" valuation? We should have attended the meeting had we thought for one moment that such an idea was seriously considered, and from the manner in which it was introduced, &c., we are satisfied there is a large-sized African in the woodpile.

The Chamber of Commerce proposes "that the importer present to the Collector an accurate descriptive invoice of his goods: 1. The commercial name or classification of the merchandise. 2. The port or country from which the goods are received. 3. The marks and numbers of the cases, with an accurate descriptive list of the contents. 4. The estimated cash valuation at either of the five principal ports of entry, viz., Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New-Orleans."

We pass the first, second, and third, as of no real moment, and come to the fourth, where the African shows himself. Now, Mr. Editor, we would like to know what is the "home," or "American," value of goods? Is it not what similar goods cost in the manufacture here, and are sold for at wholesale? and would Mr. Schultz assess duty on such value? Why, the strongest Pennsylvania protectionist could not ask any such protection. To illustrate: Take an "Italian cloth" or "farmer's satin," that cost in Bradford 16 cents. The "home" value of such an article is about 30 cents. Now, it is proposed to assess 70 per cent. (about the rate of duty on Italians) on 30 cents instead of on 16 cents! A cotton velvet, costing in England say 20 cents, and the "American" value of which is to 50 cents would have to pay 35 per cent. on 30 cents, instead of 35 per cent. on 20 cents. A silk of 65 francs, or \$13, cost in Lyons; the "home" value of which is \$1 75, would have to pay 60 per cent. on \$1 75, instead of 60 per cent. on \$1. We could give you hundreds of such illustrations. Referring to Mr. Schultz's speech before the Chamber of Commerce, in which he said, "Very soon there will only remain the agents of foreign manufacturers to supply our consumers through existing channels," we beg to differ from that view, and would say, if his idea were carried out, we would not have an importer left in business—he would close up every importing house—not alone in New-York, but throughout the United States.

The advantages claimed by the Chamber of Commerce are as follows:

"*First*—The importer will not be obliged to disclose, as now, the source or conditions on which he obtains his goods."

This is of very little moment. The Treasury regulations guard invoices to a certain extent. There may be one or two isolated cases in which it might be necessary to hide the place from which a merchant obtained his goods, but we are not aware of such cases.

"*Second*—It places the responsibility of ascertaining dutiable value upon parties who should know."

That responsibility exists at present—and with the same lot of men in the Appraiser's store, how much better off could we be?

"*Third*—The Appraiser's department, under this system will require the services of experts the most practical and efficient obtainable."

Does not the Appraiser's department to-day require the services of such experts? And if they are not in the Appraiser's store to-day, how does the Chamber of Commerce propose to put them there?

"*Fourth*—All delay and disputes would cease between the merchants and the Government, since the Government would be furnished with a direct and responsible method of enforcing its penalties."

With the first part of the foregoing we do not for a moment agree. Delays and disputes would increase a hundred-fold. Hardly any two men would agree upon the value of an article. One need only attend as a merchants' appraisment of goods at the Appraisers' store, and hear men who have been in business upward of 20 years give different values upon samples shown, often as wide apart as 20 per cent. With the latter part of No. 4, we think, and no doubt hundreds of importers will agree with us, that the Government are to-day fully furnished with power to enforce its penalties. Apologizing for trespassing on your valuable space, we remain, IMPORTERS.

COMMERCE WITH BRAZIL.

INCREASE OF TRADE OF THE EMPIRE IN THE PRESENT CENTURY.

GROWTH OF TRAFFIC WITH THE UNITED STATES—DISPARITY OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS—PRODUCTS INVOLVED—COMPARISON WITH OTHER COUNTRIES—VALUABLE STATISTICS.

The great Empire of the Western Continent, occupying nearly one-half of South America, with an area of about 3,288,000 square miles, and a population of over 10,000,000, dates its great prosperity from 1699, when gold was discovered, the yearly product soon reaching $15,000,000. The discovery of diamonds in the early part of the eighteenth century added another prolific source of revenue. But it was ascertained that the soil was of great fertility, yielding the richest articles of tropical produce, coffee and sugar being the staple products. Valuable as are the precious minerals, they have been eclipsed in value by the agricultural productions, as the tables hereinafter presented will show. The yearly product of gold formerly reached $15,000,000; the export to Great Britain and the United States of coffee, sugar, hides, and other Brazilian products, during the last five years, exceeded in annual value an average of $76,000,000. The earliest year in which any official record of the trade between the United States and Brazil appears was in 1801, when the following articles were imported from the coast of Brazil: Coffee, 532 pounds; sugar, 18,756 pounds; and merchandise valued at $9, which paid a duty of 15 per cent. From this time to 1818 the imports had increased to $78,532, and the exports to $1,261,726, and for the last-named year the amount of sugar brought from Brazil to this country was 3,421,149 pounds; coffee, 480,895 pounds, and cocoa, 103,896 pounds. In 1830 the imports had increased to $2,406,765 and exports to $1,841,765, the aggregate for the decade then ending being $18,701,630 for imports and $17,933,140 for exports, and the yearly average, imports, $1,870,165; exports, $1,793,314. In 1840 the imports were $4,912,774, exports $2,404,400; aggregate for the decade, imports, $48,430,198; exports, $22,009,922; yearly average, imports, $4,643,018; exports, $2,200,882. In the year 1840 the amount of coffee imported had risen to 47,412,756 pounds: sugar, 5,413,827 pounds; value of hides, $360,543; though in the items of sugar and hides some previous years show larger figures. The following tables give the imports and exports by fiscal years from 1841 down:

DECADE 1841–1850.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1841	$6,281,301	$3,241,970
1842	4,898,469	2,519,708
1843, (nine months.)	3,837,309	1,789,873
1844	6,855,607	2,875,557
1845	6,077,122	2,647,443
1846	7,439,271	2,996,304
1847	7,069,566	2,885,148
1848	7,975,145	3,209,362
1849	8,448,007	2,994,393
1850	9,322,263	2,917,424
Total in 10 years	$68,301,149	$27,780,168
Yearly average	6,830,115	2,778,017

During the above decennial period the imports increased over the preceding one $21,870,961, or 47 per cent. and the exports $5,771,346, or 26 per cent.

DECADE 1851–1860.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1851	$11,738,798	$8,350,684
1852	12,136,972	2,903,576
1854	14,085,987	3,598,127
1855	16,21[illegible]	4,119,748
1856	19,282,652	4,681,311
1857	21,460,733	5,398,619
1858	16,920,5[illegible]	5,72[illegible]
1859	22,419,818	5,8[illegible]
1860	21,204,803	6,021,727
Total for 10 years	$169,035,714	$44,553,731
Yearly average	16,903,574	4,455,373

The increase in the value of exports during the above decade was 60 per cent. over those in the preceding one, while the imports advanced over $100,000,000, or 147 per cent. The imports exceeded the exports by $124,482,013.

DECADE 1861–1870.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1861	$18,100,456	$4,978,828
1862	12,400,086	3,858,994
1863	10,943,476	4,940,171
1864	14,388,899	6,354,755
1865	9,784,312	6,830,161
1866	8,813,803	6,798,080
1867	19,100,300	5,171,009
1868	2,595,740	5,497,545
1869	24,837,403	5,806,804
1870	25,161,189	5,774,323
Total for 10 years	$175,180,664	$53,726,998
Yearly average	17,513,066	5,372,699

During the above decennial period there was an increase over that immediately preceding of 20 per cent. in the exports and of less than 4 per cent. in the imports. This small increase was occasioned by the civil war in our country during the four fiscal years from 1862 to 1866, during which the imports of coffee, sugar, and hides declined.

EIGHT YEARS, 1871–1878.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1871	$30,561,215	$8,013,733
1872	30,122,384	5,912,783
1873	36,340,376	7,197,729
1874	43,888,647	7,702,156
1875	42,027,883	7,742,359
1876	47,446,381	7,901,981
1877	43,498,041	7,581,813
1878	42,068,973	8,686,704
Total for 8 years	$317,043,880	$58,183,650
Yearly average	30,630,485	7,272,956

The average yearly increase in the above octennial period over the decade 1861–70 was as follows: in exports, 35 per cent., and in imports, nearly 127 per cent.

RECAPITULATION—PERIOD OF 58 YEARS.

Period.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Imports.
1821–30	$18,701,630	$17,993,140	4 per cent.
1831–40	46,430,188	22,008,822	111
1841–50	68,301,149	27,780,168	145
1851–60	169,035,744	44,553,731	279
1861–70	175,180,664	53,726,998	226
1871–78	317,043,880	58,183,650	445
Total	$794,643,255	$224,186,509	254
Yearly average	13,700,745	3,865,284	

The yearly average excess of imports over exports was $9,835,461, or 254 per cent. The gradual increase of this disparity is shown by the above recapitulation, the excess of the imports to Brazil over the exports thereto being only 4 per cent. in the first period, but extending to 446 in the last eight years. The greatest disparity was in the fiscal year 1873, when the imports were $45,446,381, and the exports only $7,346,380—an excess of 518 per cent. The relative condition of our trade with Brazil has slightly improved since that year, the imports for 1878 being $2,477,408 less, and the exports $1,340,424 greater than in 1876, and the excess of imports over exports reduced to 399 per cent.—an improvement not large, but in the right direction, as it exhibits an increased demand for our products.

IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.

The following statement shows the quantities of coffee and sugar, and the value of raw hides, imported into the United States from Brazil during each of the 38 years from 1841 to 1878, inclusive:

Fiscal Year.	Coffee, Pounds.	Sugar, Pounds.	Hides, Value.
1841	59,675,722	9,080,986	$320,693
1842	61,248,942	7,923,419	506,454
1843	49,616,686	1,838,429	247,013
1844	45,291,434	2,799,189	------
1845	78,553,616	6,229,053	------
1846	97,635,977	4,932,304	------
1847	94,916,629	27,424,866	359,012
1848	110,927,234	6,687,657	1,066,548
1849	132,581,123	11,121,457	1,165,760
1850	90,319,511	7,033,366	1,587,958
1851	107,578,257	10,100,438	959,048
1852	138,156,506	14,738,093	727,978
1853	153,338,454	28,094,205	888,793
1854	116,784,773	11,118,228	1,306,248
1855	136,306,883	8,578,707	1,274,111
1856	180,243,070	12,598,855	1,430,223
1857	197,224,922	19,429,058	1,338,214
1858	148,918,148	10,863,056	------
1859	193,704,278	23,632,368	1,566,953
1860	256,583,272	30,290,024	1,046,689
1861	248,642,136	10,794,249	653,827
1862	94,478,648	18,012,894	1,006,205
1863	58,970,875	16,882,826	1,049,886
1864	90,297,126	34,522,060	1,006,260
1865	80,529,223	5,974,466	297,546
1866	126,929,289	19,333,859	820,607
1867	147,136,981	7,206,376	1,009,228
1868	199,226,171	10,447,403	1,526,898
1869	205,473,604	33,689,321	1,432,783
1870	183,413,456	24,145,331	2,342,420
1871	267,472,768	14,477,409	1,926,819
1872	194,218,511	28,878,952	1,491,846
1873	206,243,596	55,669,036	1,182,337
1874	196,358,671	36,984,454	1,045,494
1875	229,701,637	70,878,278	1,045,494
1876	262,632,887	40,010,418	735,729
1877	297,806,837	74,227,486	1,130,819
1878	211,654,160	78,076,553	1,288,085
Yearly average for 38 years	5,873,388,275	954,001,180	

The amount of wool imported from Brazil, though far less than from the Argentine Republic, is yet considerable. During the 15 years from 1860 to 1875 inclusive the value of wool aggregated $3,378,969, a yearly average of $238,598. The largest quantity imported in any one year was 3,237,097 pounds, in 1870, and the greatest value $445,119 in 1872. Since that year there has been a gradual decline, the value imported in 1878 being only $97,127.

WHAT WE SELL TO BRAZIL.

The value of the aggregate exports in each year are given in the preceding tables; it will be interesting, however, to know the amount of the principal articles which we sell to Brazil. A single product—wheat flour—is not only the greatest in value, but exceeds all others combined. From 1823 to 1848, the amount of wheat flour sent from this country to Brazil rose from 114,222 barrels, valued at $772,147, to 294,816 barrels, valued at $1,922,213, the aggregate for 26 years being 4,797,413 barrels, of the value of $23,019,094, and the yearly average, 184,516 barrels, valued at $1,077,657. Cotton goods have formed an item of regular and not inconsiderable export to Brazil for more than half a century, the value being $242,888 as early as 1826. In addition to the export of wheat flour, the value of cotton goods sent to Brazil during each of the past 30 years is presented in the following table:

Statement showing the exports of wheat flour and cotton goods to Brazil during the 30 fiscal years from 1849 to 1878, inclusive:

Year.	Flour, Barrels.	Value.	Cotton Goods, Value.
1849	814,808	$1,885,203	$493,566
1850	393,484	1,649,696	533,187
1851	369,975	2,021,031	856,417
1852	345,025	1,639,285	722,505
1853	433,843	2,434,187	470,841
1854	315,319	2,417,685	428,848
1855	258,365	2,434,189	622,432
1856	413,937	3,848,406	267,371
1857	1,193,134	5,900,467	510,477
1858	526,120	3,560,755	390,036
1859	491,484	3,527,732	744,036
1860	302,124	3,582,087	651,467
1861	264,612	2,554,207	948,638
1862	373,802	2,473,151	452,925
1863	408,820	3,295,073	68,127
1864	407,975	4,432,223	81,838
1865	366,840	4,448,415	15,829
1866	296,144	3,281,370	58,826
1867	166,353	2,073,720	310,225
1868	247,640	2,837,746	401,208
1869	384,134	3,449,791	809,030
1870	376,217	2,687,395	975,940
1871	455,673	3,497,052	257,296
1872	382,210	3,166,235	259,866
1873	408,648	3,809,185	490,974
1874	531,353	4,577,176	299,704
1875	590,832	4,191,124	436,210
1876	536,180	3,871,143	585,296
1877	442,209	3,781,008	566,631
1878	616,132	4,436,006	523,322
Total in 30 years	12,173,808	$93,708,757	$12,270,583
Yearly average	405,797	3,123,625	425,686
Total in 56 years	16,971,821	$121,727,851	
Yearly average	303,059	2,173,711	

EXPORTS OF PETROLEUM.

The discovery of mineral oil added a new and important product to the exports from the United States. The quantity sent to Brazil in each year of the last decade was as follows:

Year.	Gallons.	Year.	Gallons.
1868	747,685	1874	2,075,894
1869	2,252,177	1875	1,993,915
1870	1,506,013	1876	2,880,905
1871	1,256,990	1877	3,539,733
1872	1,475,780	1878	3,802,694
1873	1,983,631		
Total for 10 years			22,203,384
Yearly average			2,220,336

The value of this product for the past four years averaged $657,106, the largest reaching $900,025, in 1877.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS TO BRAZIL.

The following statement shows the value of exports of domestic merchandise and of specie from the United States to Brazil from 1858 to 1878, inclusive:

Year Ended June 30.	Total Merchandise.	Specie.	Total Domestic Exports.
1858	$4,653,676	$82,158	$4,735,834
1859	5,732,851	190,159	5,923,010
1860	6,740,638	204,597	6,945,235
1861	4,743,202	35,500	4,787,702
1862	3,774,249	10,000	3,784,249
1863	4,734,276	60,000	4,794,276
1864	5,252,387	182,385	5,434,772
1865	6,485,872	47,421	6,533,293
1866	5,598,617	75,896	5,674,513
1867	4,964,308	71,622	5,035,930
1868	5,585,595	59,456	5,645,024
1869	5,778,350	132,208	5,910,558
1870	5,665,098	42,263	5,707,361
1871	5,942,418	2,981	5,945,397
1872	5,862,191	12,729	5,864,920
1873	7,090,987	2,200	7,093,187
1874	7,660,502	2,380	7,662,882
1875	8,093,160	8,000	8,101,160
1876	7,232,218	1,000	7,233,218
1877	7,497,118	1,000	7,498,118
1878	8,610,646		8,610,646

The above table shows, in addition to wheat flour, the value of Indian corn and other breadstuffs; of hams, bacon, lard, butter, cheese, and other provisions; of iron manufactures and of other domestic products, also of specie, which were ex

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 27, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—The Danites.
WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Ours.
UNION-SQUARE.—Banker's Daughter.
PARK THEATRE.—Dot.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—Dr. Clyde.
NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Hero.
STANDARD THEATRE.—H. M. S. Pinafore.
THEATRE COMIQUE.—Vaudeville.
BROADWAY THEATRE.—King Lear.
THE AQUARIUM.—Afternoon and Evening.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy.
AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Curiosities.
CHICKERING HALL.—Lecture.
GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Skating and Music.
COOPER INSTITUTE.—Billiard Tournament.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12 00
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum..... 2 50
The Weekly Times, per annum..... 1 00

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.

The Times Up-town Office—No. 1,258 Broadway.
Paris Office of The Times—No. 39 Rue de Lafayette.
The Times is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand, W. C., from Henry F. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Stevens', No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day in this region, increasing cloudiness, followed by rain or snow during the afternoon or night, with increasing south-east to south-west winds, falling barometer, and slowly rising temperature.

Mr. Tom Ewing, who may be fairly regarded as the leader of the movement to unite the Nationals and Democrats on the platform of the former, is by no means inclined to take a gloomy view of the future of his party, or, more properly speaking, his parties. He declares that the next objective points of their campaign have already gained the hearty support of the masses of the Democracy. These are the unlimited coinage of silver and the substitution of legal tenders for national bank notes. Unfortunately, Mr. Ewing is perfectly correct in this opinion, and it will not do to ignore his prophecies. It will be seen that he makes small account of the "conservative" tendencies of the Democratic Party, of which so much has recently been said, and that he hinges his hopes on the fact that under the present law legal tenders are redeemed, but are not canceled. This is the weak point in the whole scheme, and such statements as Ewing's are worthy of attention so long as this point remains uncovered.

An attempt will be made in the House to-day to fix a day for the consideration of the majority report from the Committee on Ways and Means on the sugar duties. This will require a two-thirds vote, as the rules must be suspended, and it is not likely that such a vote can be had against the opposition of Mr. Wood, Chairman, and Messrs. Garfield, Banks, and Kelley, all of whom regard the majority bill with disfavor. The prospect in any case of getting a change in the duties is exceedingly slim. Meanwhile, an interesting incident in the present controversy is the practical suppression of imports of sugar from Demerara to Baltimore, owing to the vigilance and severity of the Customs officials, and the transfer of the trade in good part to Louisiana. The fact is an illustration of the great indirect effects produced by a complicated tariff as difficult of administration as ours is.

Some very remarkable statements are made by the Austrian press in regard to the disease ravaging a portion of the Valley of the Volga, in Russia. While the official and semi-official statements of the Russian papers and the Russian Government declare that the disease is not the plague, and that it is under control, the Vienna journals deny both these assertions. They add that the Russian medical profession is inadequate to the task of coping with the disease, whether plague or epidemic, fully one-third of its members having died from disease contracted during the late war. This fact, with the similar one that the population which the sickness has attacked has been greatly weakened by the withdrawal of its stronger men in the Army, and by the exhaustion which they there suffered, shows how terrible is the price paid by an innocent people for the ambition of autocratic rulers. It would be difficult to discover in any of the political results of the brilliant victories over Turkey an adequate compensation for the many ills which the war has brought on the Russian nation.

Nobody will be surprised to learn that the famous McGarrahan case is before Congress again. On the contrary, it would be surprising if Congress should ever meet without meeting the McGarrahan case at the door. This time the matter comes up in the shape of a bill to allow the Court of Claims to decide whether the United States Government, the New-Idria Company, or William McGarrahan is lawful owner of the Rancho Panoche Grande and the quicksilver mine thereon. Whatever may be the abstract merits of McGarrahan's claim, it is evident that its reference to any court would be a victory for him. At present he has no standing as claimant in the courts. The McGarrahan case has been a maëlstrom of Congressional and judicial reputations. Cautious people give it a wide berth. For this reason, perhaps, the House Committee on Public Lands evince a great deal of courage in agreeing to report a bill to send the whole matter to the Court of Claims.

Mr. Carpenter, United States Senator-elect from Wisconsin, had a very cordial reception in Milwaukee on his return from Madison after the long fight over the Senatorship. He made a speech which was regarded as a sort of confession of political faith, in which he declared that he was a Republican, that he was proud of resumption, and that the National Government owed to the negroes the complete defense of their rights under the constitutional amendments, especially that of suffrage under the fifteenth. The tone of the speech was modest and sober, and calculated to reassure those who had suspected Mr. Carpenter of an intention to return to the Senate as a political Ishmael. But six years in the Senate test a man more thoroughly than 20 minutes on a balcony.

CAUTION AS ESSENTIAL TO CREDIT.

The time for croaking, as Mr. Chittenden phrases it, is happily past, but the need of caution on the part of the powers at Washington was never greater than now. The country, in fact, is like a patient who has emerged from a critical stage of illness, and who, for months to come, must guard carefully against the possibility of a relapse. We have outlived prolonged depression and distrust; the signs of business improvement multiply; confidence slowly manifests itself; the prevalence of a more hopeful spirit will facilitate the removal of remaining hindrances to progress and prosperity. And yet it is certain that confidence is too sensitive to endure the strain which oversanguine methods might produce, and that for a considerable period prudence will be quite as necessary as development.

Financially, the brighter outlook should not make us unmindful of the conditions on which it depends or of the circumstances that forbid general exultation. The apparent absorption of four per cent. bonds has at least had the effect of attracting the attention of European investors to the security. London and Frankfort argue that that may be accepted which Americans themselves are buying on a scale that has few precedents. From this point of view the advance made in refunding is attended with advantages of greater importance than the saving of interest which conversion implies. For the promise of a steady European demand for the bonds, payable in gold, relieves us from the anxiety which would have attended a shipment of gold to meet obligations incurred by the calling in of six per cents held abroad, and, moreover, makes possible further supplies of gold should the contingencies incident to resumption render them desirable. Indeed, the formation of this new European syndicate, and the expressions of satisfaction which it has elicited from the Treasury and from financiers generally, is a curious commentary upon the boastful references to the homeward flow of bonds which emanated from high authorities during the Autumn. They who then hailed with delight the sending back of bonds, as evidence of our growing independence of foreign capital, now welcome the reopening of the foreign market as a pledge of help whose value may be incalculable.

The truth is, that the doctrine of financial independence, as applied to international affairs, is as absurd as the doctrine of commercial isolation which is the logical expression of the protectionist policy. We have not the same need of foreign supplies of money as of foreign customers for surplus products, but the difference is in degree only. Foreign capital has contributed immensely to the development of our railroad system and the growth of our industrial enterprises; and the necessity for it, in connection with the latter object, will be obvious so soon as business activity approaches its normal standard. Besides, no one can believe that our own citizens will retain the four per cents when this standard has been reached. Their present purchases simply illustrate the distrust of other forms of investment; and the revival of confidence and business activity will be followed by the withdrawal of funds now invested at a rate to which careful Englishmen are accustomed but which will not permanently satisfy Americans. In expectation of this state of things, the success of the London syndicate just formed will have special significance. It will be an assurance that foreign capital will be available to facilitate the transfer of money by our people from the four per cents to the more remunerative employment which better times will bring.

This renewal of financial inter-dependence as between a borrowing country, with vast undeveloped resources, and a country whose loanable capital seems likely to be increased by the deterioration of its own trade, suggests the observance of extreme care in regard to everything affecting the varied forms of public credit. The formation of a European syndicate would have been an idle operation had the political influences hostile to resumption been sustained. For the same reason, the continuance of the advantages gained by the acquisition of a foreign market for the four per cents depends upon the ability of the conservative forces throughout the country to withstand the assaults that will yet be made upon the policy which alone made resumption possible. The repression of the silver movement is now doubly necessary. It was required in the interest of resumption; it is indispensable as a means of maintaining faith in the nation's bonds. As the general process of recovery goes on the value of caution will be more widely recognized. The damage occasioned by wild financial projects, having the support of one or another of the parties, will be recognized. Perhaps, party managers will discover that honest tactics are best, judged by expediency. But the friends of sound finance, warned by experience, and understanding the conditions on which business recovery depends, cannot be too vigilant. They must not take anything for granted. They may protest against croaking, but they ought not to forget that, in present circumstances, confidence is exposed to many vicissitudes.

Nor are the agencies to be watched confined to phases of the financial question. The reduction of the funded debt has impressed foreigners and contributed to the success of refunding. Let it be known that Congress is willing to spend eighty or ninety millions upon arrears of pensions, and that the President offers no resistance though the Treasury is unable to sustain the burden, and the country will be discredited by an unwarranted increase of the debt, or by an increase of taxation that would retard industrial recuperation. Every subsidy is objectionable on these grounds, apart from the general considerations adverse to the system. To uphold the public credit and to stimulate business improvement, it is necessary to keep down expenditures, to reduce taxation instead of increasing it, and to withhold loans and guarantees, however powerful the pressure in their behalf. The rule does not admit of exceptions. The Brazilian subsidy job, which the Senate would fasten upon an appropriation bill, is in its nature and tendency as bad as the larger jobs with which the Treasury is threatened.

INTER-STATE EXTRADITION.

The surrender of fugitives from justice is made the subject of timely and thorough discussion in two of the January reviews. In the *Princeton Review*, Chief-Justice Cooley, of Michigan, takes a general view of the law and practice, while in the *American Law Review* Mr. I. T. Hoague presents the most exhaustive treatment yet given to the public of the question whether the surrender of a fugitive, in compliance with a requisition, is discretionary with the Governor. The public importance of this subject is forcibly illustrated by the recent refusal of Gov. Rice, of Massachusetts, to deliver up Kimpton on demand of Gov. Hampton, of South Carolina, and the refusal of the Governor of Illinois to comply with the requisition of the Governor of Pennsylvania for the surrender of two persons charged with murder. These and numerous other cases which have arisen show that the construction of the law for the extradition of criminals is still a matter of dispute, and often gives rise to bitter controversies which sometimes may defeat the very object of the law. The Constitution of the United States declares that "a person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime." In 1793 an act of Congress was passed prescribing the form and essentials of the requisition papers, and declaring that "it shall be the duty of the executive authority of the State" to which the fugitive has fled to cause his arrest and delivery, in compliance with a requisition made in due form. This provision is retained substantially in the Revised Statutes of the United States, and constitutes the entire Federal legislation on this important subject. The plain object of the makers of this law, as well as the framers of the Constitution, was to bring about a complete comity among the States for the punishment of criminals, and to prevent the evil consequences that would follow if an offender, by simply crossing a State line, could defy the process of the State whose laws he had grossly violated, and escape the just penalty of his crime. The language used to effect this purpose would seem to be tolerably clear. But now, as Chief-Justice Cooley points out, after ninety years' experience under the Constitution, and after a multitude of cases have arisen, nearly every question that could arise under the constitutional provision and the act of Congress is still in dispute, or is treated by the authorities as if it were so, and there is neither uniformity of action among the several State Executives nor harmony of decisions in the courts.

The question which has given rise to the most bitter public controversies in connection with the extradition of fugitives is that of executive discretion in making the surrender. On the one hand, it is claimed that when the requisition is in due form and makes out a *prima facie* case that the accused has committed a crime in the State making the demand, and has fled beyond its jurisdiction, it becomes the duty of the Governor of the State in which the fugitive is found to comply with the requisition without inquiry into the merits of the case, or questioning the motives of the authorities making the demand. On the other hand, the theory has been advanced, and acted on, that a State is not bound to honor a requisition when the offense charged is not a crime under its own laws, when the requisition is not made in good faith, or when the real purpose of securing the fugitive appears to be different from that set forth in the application papers. These and other matters, it has been claimed, fall within the cognizance of the Governor on whom the demand is made, and, on the whole, compliance with the requisition is entirely discretionary with him. Difference of opinion as to the meaning of the law on this point led to that exciting controversy which followed the refusal of Gov. Seward, of New-York, to comply with the requisition of Gov. Gilmer, of Virginia, for the surrender of persons charged with stealing a slave. The former justified his refusal on the ground that the alleged offense, though criminal under the statutes of Virginia, was not recognized as a crime by the common law, the common consent of civilized nations, or the laws of New-York. A similar controversy subsequently arose between Gov. Seward and the Governor of Georgia, and more recently between Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, and the Governor of Kentucky. The cause of the dispute in these three cases disappeared with the abolition of slavery. But other controversies hardly less bitter have arisen, and are likely to arise, from other causes. The mischievous consequences which may flow from them were strikingly illustrated when the Governor of Virginia, adopting a retaliatory policy, declared that he would honor no more requisitions made by Gov. Seward. It is but natural to suppose that since the Kimpton case Gov. Hampton has a like feeling toward the Governor of Massachusetts, and that Gov. Hartranft will take an inward delight in finding a flaw in a requisition made by Gov. Cullom.

The prevailing opinion now appears to be that the word "crime" in the Constitution and the act of Congress means a crime under the laws of the State making the demand, and hence that a Governor cannot justify his non-compliance with a requisition on the ground that the thing charged is not criminal under the laws of his own State. But the important question still remains whether the requisition, being in the form required by the law, the Executive on whom the demand is made may go behind the papers and inquire into the merits of the case, and for any reason satisfactory to himself refuse to honor the requisition. If so, there is no limit to the scope of his inquiries or the reasons which he may give in justification of his refusal. Indeed, he may raise no questions nor offer any explanation of his action. If his power is discretionary, he may refuse to act from political or personal motives, or from mere caprice. The various views held in different States on this important question make the administration of the law uncertain and deprive it of that uniformity which is highly desirable, and which the makers of the law aimed to secure. The matter is further complicated by legislation in many of the States, defining more or less definitely the powers and duties of the Executive. In some it is made the Governor's duty to obey the requisition when it is presented in due form; in others he is clothed with a *quasi* judicial power or discretion; and in others rules are prescribed for his guidance. This unsatisfactory condition of things results from the fact that there has been no judicial interpretation of the law binding on the Governors and courts of the several States. Both of the writers who have been referred to reach the conclusion, which is supported by the weight of authority, that it is the duty of a Governor to obey a requisition made out in the proper form. And the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Kentucky against Gov. Dennison, emphatically declared that this was the true construction of the law. But the same court held that there was no power in the Federal Government to compel the Executive of a State to perform this duty. Moreover, what it said concerning the Executive obligation was in the nature of an *obiter dictum*, and hence not binding as an authority. Neither of the writers cited point out any satisfactory remedy for the existing evils; but it would seem that the act of Congress might be so amended as to overcome the worst of the difficulties, and afford a law uniform in its operation.

A BROKEN NEW-JERSEY RING.

Last Saturday ten men in Warren County, New-Jersey, were sentenced to pay various fines, and to various terms of imprisonment, for their participation in frauds upon the county. Considering that Jersey justice, of which we hear much, is severe and unrelenting, these sentences seem light in comparison with the crimes of the convicts. To be sure, some of the thieves are sent to prison for two or four years each on several separate indictments. But, by an ingenious evasion of the requirements of law, the sentences begin at the same time, so that the criminal serves but one term. It is likely that the previous good standing of these conspirators may have had a subtle influence in tempering the severity of their punishment. It was thought a great thing in Warren County, New-Jersey, that seventeen public officials, all of the foremost social rank in the community, and some of them prominent in honorable vocations, should be indicted and actually put on trial. The honest simple-hearted folk of Warren County held their breath when these eminent persons were arraigned at the bar as common felons. So much of the proceedings against them was thought a most disgraceful and terrible retribution. And so it came to pass, perhaps, that men who were convicted of malfeasance, conspiracy, and forgery got off with sentences of imprisonment varying from four years in the State Prison to six months in the County Jail.

Warren County, New-Jersey, is made up of small agricultural communities. The people are old-fashioned, conservative, and unversed in the dark ways of city politicians. The county is so strongly Democratic that a nomination by that party is as good as an election. For the past ten or twelve years the management of county affairs has been in the hands of a clique, or ring, the members of which have been able to control the nominations of their party and compass their election and re-election. The Board of Chosen Freeholders, which corresponds to a New-York Board of County Supervisors, has the power to levy taxes, assess rates, vote money, &c. The Warren County Freeholders, aided and abetted by their Director, Clerk, County Collector, Attorney, and some others, combined to steal the public funds. The Collector is authorized by law to borrow money during the Summer and Autumn in anticipation of the taxes collectible in December. Usually, the notes which he gives out are negotiated at a bank, but in Warren County the Collector borrowed of his particular friends, who were paid the highest rates of interest. When these notes are called in and paid they are canceled and filed away as vouchers. Of course, a check is kept on the Collector, and no misuse of the notes, or their avails, could be made without the connivance of some of the Freeholders. This connivance was arranged, and Dr. Mattison, Clerk of the board, with the knowledge of his confederates, erased the cancellations on the notes, changed the names of the original holders to some fictitious names resembling them, reissued them, and the avails of these twice-used notes were divided among the conspirators. Of course, innumerable alterations of records and fraudulent entries were needed to conceal these thefts. But the thieves were apparently equal to any emergency.

Other frauds were easily fabricated when the work of pillage was once begun. Orders on the County Treasury were "doctored" so that $30 would be raised to $300, and $1,000 would be made to read $2,000. The extent of this conspiracy may be estimated when the fact is apparent that nearly thirty persons must have been concerned in it, that it has been in existence ten or twelve years, and that over $100,000 has been stolen in comparatively small sums from the not over-rich Treasury of Warren County. The amount is large when one considers the resources of the rural community from which it was stolen. And the thefts are bold, considering that they were perpetrated upon a collection of small towns and villages, the people of which would naturally be supposed ready to discuss their own and their neighbors' affairs with great freedom. One man, a public-spirited and resolute citizen, Caleb Swayze, of Hope Village, declared that something was wrong when the county expenses, so-called, rose from $25,000 a year to $75,000, and that he would probe this hidden secret if he were elected to the Board of Chosen Freeholders. Though a stanch Republican, he was elected from a strong Democratic district. Swayze made good his promise, and his entry into the board was the signal for the downfall of the thieving ring. Ten have been convicted and sentenced. Others are yet to be tried, and a search for additional frauds is now being prosecuted.

The stolen money does not seem to have been kept by any of the robbers. Some of it was spent in "working" elections, and one highly reputable personage, 60 years of age, was an associate of abandoned women, though he maintained a fair exterior in Warren County. One of these estimable persons was an elder in a church, and, during the trying ordeal of his sentence, he was supported by his Pastor. This man, who was County Collector, was a bank Director, Guardian, Executor, and Trustee of several estates, nearly 60 years old, and once highly respected. Such a fall as his shocks all our ideas of reputability. He is spoken of as the only man who leaves his family well provided for when he goes to prison. The presiding Judge, in his remarks on passing sentence, said that such crimes as these were not uncommon in crowded cities, but that it was appalling to discover them in an agricultural community. It is evident that rural life is not specially favorable to robust development of the virtues. Villagers will lie and cheat and betray their trusts, as well as dwellers in cities. If the people of Warren County, New-Jersey, had not neglected their county affairs, they never would have been so robbed as they have been.

COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIPS.

President Eliot, of Harvard University, has just rendered a valuable service to the cause of liberal education by his efforts to demonstrate whether a well-guarded system of scholarships in American colleges is for the public good. The first scholarship in Harvard College was established in 1852, and so rapidly has the number increased that that there are now 112, of which 107 are available. Thirty-two new scholarships have been founded in the past ten years. The future increase of the number is likely to be as marked, if not more rapid; for scarcely a year passes without additions being made. The annual payments to students from these funds amount to about $25,000, while the aggregate paid from 1852 to 1878, inclusive, reaches $275,634. The money thus distributed is the income of gifts made to the university by liberal men and women, who have wisely thought that they could do much good by putting a college education within the reach of those who would otherwise be without the means of getting it. The scholarships are awarded by the corporation, and, as a rule, to those students who are needy, worthy, and rank high as scholars. About twenty-five students in each class receive every year a scholarship, yielding an income varying from $40 to $250, the average amount being a little less than $250. So completely do these scholarships serve the purpose for which they were intended that, as announced in the latest catalogue, "good scholars of high character but slender means are seldom or never obliged to leave college for want of money."

The wise administration of these trusts has imposed upon the college authorities a responsibility which has become graver year by year with the rapid multiplication of the scholarships. The two chief objects of scholarships are, as President Eliot points out, to contribute, in the first place, to the welfare of the students themselves, by increasing their powers and their capacity for happiness, and, secondly, to the good of the community, by enabling scholars thus trained to repay to the public in services what they received in education. Whether either or both of these ends have been attained is a question on which no attempt has been made till now to throw any light by direct evidence. It has been a matter of speculation whether in any considerable number of cases accepting a scholarship has detracted from the self-respect and independence of the student by putting him in the position of a receiver of charity; or whether the amount and kind of study necessary to gain one has been harmful to the applicant; or whether habits of extravagance and other objectionable tendencies have been encouraged by putting this additional source of income within the reach of students who are in no need of it. On the other hand, whether any material advantage is gained by the public from college scholarships depends upon the services and influence of those who have been educated by their instrumentality. As no record of the lives of these students after graduation has been kept by the college authorities, there has been no satisfactory evidence to show what fruits the scholarship system has borne to the public.

With the view of determining these and other questions, President Eliot recently addressed to every person who had received a scholarship while at Harvard inquiries intended to secure information concerning the training such persons received after leaving college; the employment they have had, the services they have rendered the community as teachers, writers, ministers, lawyers, physicians, or otherwise; the means of influence they now command; what measure of health they have enjoyed; how they have prospered in life; and what influence the scholarships have had upon their careers. Information on these points has been obtained concerning 237 of the 280 persons who received scholarships from 1853 to 1872. Of the 280, 28 are dead, and nothing is known of 8. Of the rest, 87 became lawyers, 63 teachers, 32 ministers, 19 physicians, 6 journalists, 3 librarians, 1 a civil engineer, and 26 engaged in mercantile pursuits. From these occupations it will be seen that the holders of scholarships have chiefly joined the ranks of those who exert great influence in the community. The letters received by President Eliot, in reply to his inquiries, give, as he says, "a very strong impression of the general respectability, usefulness, and worth of the writers as a body." They almost unanimously express a sense of obligation for a great benefit enjoyed, and a belief that the scholarships were good for the writers, and are useful to the college and the public. Contrary conclusions were reached by only five writers, of whom two expressed dissatisfaction with their own post-collegiate careers, one testified that the scholarship system engenders a slavish studying for rank, another found the acceptance of such aid a humiliation, the memory of which is still bitter, and a fifth doubted whether liberal education itself be an advantage, since it opens the eyes to the corruption of society and the nation. Most of the letters show conclusively that the scholarships were a great pecuniary advantage to the recipients, and that without them many of the writers could not have gone through Harvard or any other college. While nearly all of those who received scholarships have shown a deep sense of obligation and responsibility to the college and the public, their testimony is general that the acceptance of the aid did not impair their self-respect or exert any other unfavorable influence upon their characters and lives. They regarded a scholarship as an honorable prize to be won, an incentive to exertion, and a just reward of fidelity—not as an unearned gratuity or charitable donation.

As the first holders of the Harvard scholarships have not yet reached the age of 50 years, while the majority of those who received them are still under 33, it is obviously too soon yet to expect a complete exhibition of the fruits of the system. The oldest scholarship men have many years of useful work before them, while the younger have not reached their prime. But the facts already gathered show unmistakably certain benefits which accrue to individuals, the college, and the public from these endowments; and these benefits are neither hypothetical nor future, but have been already realized in actual lives. The conclusion which President Eliot reaches after a survey of the letters received from those who held scholarships is, that "the record of their honorable and useful lives already shows, although still short and incomplete, that scholarship endowments yield a sure and rich return in services rendered to the public." By endeavoring to collect and preserve the facts concerning the first twenty years of its scholarship administration, Harvard University has taken another important step in the right direction. It is the intention to continue the inquiries at proper intervals, and to secure evidence which in time will afford a basis for sound conclusions on the whole subject. This good example may well be followed by other colleges having like endowments. The field of inquiry may thus be materially enlarged, and statistics more valuable than the experience of one institution can afford may be obtained for throwing light on this important feature of college administration.

A few days since a man died in West Tenth-street, this City, of a malady known as "painters' colic." This disease in reality is a form of chronic poisoning from the absorption of lead through the lungs, the skin, and the saliva, and which too frequently proves fatal in its effects. Well-marked symptoms of this "colic" often show themselves where they might be least expected to occur. Cases are on record in which colic and paralysis have occurred in persons who had done no more than sleep in newly-painted rooms. One medical work mentions a patient, a servant at a public house, in whom lead-poisoning was brought on by frequently handling and cleaning pewter pots. A celebrated physician of Edinburgh had among his patients a retired military officer who, after working at oil-painting for some time in a studio, eight feet square, with a large stove in it, was attacked with what is known as "wrist drop"—the most marked symptom of lead poisoning—and soon after with paralysis in both legs. Paralysis of the neck has been known to follow the use of a hair-dye containing litharge. Meat and vegetables cooked or kept in newly-glazed vessels have actually proved fatal. At Claremont, during the residence there of the ex-royal family of France, 13 out of 38 members of the household suffered so severely from lead-poisoning that the nails of their toes and fingers actually acquired a bluish discoloration. Under the ordinary conditions of life, the chances of lead-poisoning are many and almost ubiquitous. Our houses are painted with lead, our water comes through lead pipes, our food is cooked or kept in glazed vessels, our tea, chocolate, and many other articles of domestic use are wrapped up in lead paper and tin-foil, and tea which has been "steeped" in a Britannia metal tea-pot is often tainted with the poison. Most people know that the effects of lead are extremely variable; but we cannot be too cautious, and certainly prevention is better than cure any time. There are certain obvious precautions which ought to be adopted in every household, and where there is the slightest chance for lead-poisoning, skilled medical advice cannot be called for too soon.

Nevada has, or thinks she has, a scientific mystery, which has caused considerable commotion in and about Mill City. It consists in a perfectly formed petrified hand, which belonged apparently to a boy of 14 or thereabout. The hand is open, and the fingers are slightly bent toward the palm, on which the thumb rests. While the palm, thumb, and fingers are complete, the back of the hand seems to have been crushed or decomposed before petrifying. It was discovered at the sulphur beds near the city by a man shoveling crude sulphur into the refining retort, and is presumed to have been buried in the sulphur bank for ages. The question is, What species of man had this particular hand? Scientists who have examined it say it is not the hand of an Indian, an African, a Caucasian, a Malay, a Mongolian, or of any other recognized race. They think it may lead to important results; perhaps to the revelation of a new order of human beings. For the present, the petrifaction is in a private cabinet, where it has been seen and examined by a great many persons. It is soon to be sent East, we believe, for further and abler investigation. Should it prove anything like what it is thought to be, it would be a ribbon in the cap of Nevada. The relic may have been part of the boy who is father to the man; or of the boy who stood on the burning deck; or of the youth who fired the Ephesian dome; or who could not tell a lie; or who was to fortune and to fame unknown. It may have belonged to the first man, or the last man; or, worse still, to no man at all.

The stock of petroleum in tanks in the oil region of Pennsylvania is estimated at 4,500,000 barrels. But a great deal of it has been so long in tank that a deduction for sediment and evaporation should be made of at least 1,000,000 barrels. Petroleum, or rock-oil, or naphtha, or liquid bitumen, has been so largely obtained in this country within the past 20 years that many persons have come to regard it as an American and native production. It is indigenous, however, to various parts of the globe, and was known to the ancients. Zacynthus, now Zante, one of the Ionian Islands, was one of the localities where it was found, and inasmuch as Herodotus refers to it, the spring must have been flowing for more than 2,000 years; and Dioscorides, who lived in the first century, says that it was used as a substitute for oil in Agrigentum, (Sicily;) so that in burning petroleum we are simply following a habit of remote antiquity. It is found in Japan, Burmah, Persia, on the shores of the Caspian Sea, in Siberia, Italy, and France, as well as here; but the American yield is six or seven times greater than the yield of all the rest of the world combined. Some of the sources of naphtha in the present oil region were known to the aboriginals, but the first borings for it were in 1859. In that year 82,000 barrels—reckoned at 43 gallons each—were obtained; in 1861, 2,000,000 barrels; since when it has, as a rule, increased from year to year. In 1872, the total product of the United States was nearly 7,000,000 barrels, and the export about 3,000,000. The general opinion of geologists that petroleum is generated by decomposition of both vegetable and mineral substances seems to be corroborated by the latest investigations.

While various substantial arguments have been offered for cremation, and while many thoughtful persons advocate it, it has not ceased to be very unpopular in this country; abundance of room, and comparative cheapness of ground for interment, rendering the burning of bodies here a matter of taste instead of a question of economy. In Europe, however, from the cost of funerals and the scarcity of space for graves, cremation is steadily growing into favor. Last year the furnace in Milan consumed 27 corpses, at a cost of 3 lire 5 soldi—about 75 cents each. In some places in Germany cremation has been made optional, and Protestant clergymen have prepared a form of service appropriate thereto. Considerable opposition is still felt toward the classic custom in England; but a cremation society is now building a furnace near London. Switzerland has rendered the burning of corpses legal and Holland has an organization, with ample capital, to which Professors, scholars, artists, and theologians belong. Another reason why cremation is disliked in the United States is the unpleasant notoriety it causes. The public must still remember the columns on columns published in the newspapers about the burning of Baron de Palm, the wife of Benn Pitman, the Cincinnati phonographer, and the interminable idle talk it occasioned. Le Moyne's furnace, at Washington, Penn., where the burning took place, is about to be demolished, it is said, for want of patronage.

The report of the Department of Agriculture for last year, lately published, may be said to be encouraging to farmers and the community at large. The yield of wheat is, very strangely, omitted, owing, doubtless, to the non-receipt of full returns. Corn shows well. Last year 51,000,000 acres were planted, less by 300,000 acres than the year previous; yet the product evinces, probably on account of improved methods of tillage, an increase of 30,000,000 bushels. Barley augmented from 15,000,000 bushels in 1870 to 42,000,000 bushels last year, and of this California alone had 650,000 acres in this grain. Rye is unimportant among American cereals, yielding only about 16,000,000 bushels. The oat crop was the largest the country has ever known. It is pleasant to see that there is a gradual increase in the production of cereals in the South. The need of self-sustainment seems to be more impressed than formerly on that section, and it is likely to be attended with good results. The South is now raising a fair supply of wheat, corn, rye, oats, and barley, instead of devoting nearly all the land, as hitherto, to cotton and tobacco. Potatoes have fallen off—the crop of last year being 124,000,000, against 170,000,000 bushels the year previous, in consequence of drought, extreme heat, and insects. The grape suffered exceedingly from a variety of causes, and the crop was generally unprofitable. Tobacco flourished, and the most productive States report an increase.

An opinion has recently arisen in England, even among his admirers, that Byron mischose his vocation; that, notwithstanding his poetical genius and his fine poetical productions, his great strength lay in prose. Many critical Britons say that it is only within a few years that people have begun to discover that the gloomy and cynical bard was, as he proclaimed himself, really the most unromantic of human beings. While the sentimental young women of a past generation imagined the handsome poet scowling at fortune, and curling his lip in scorn at the hollowness and sordidness of the world, he was laughing in Italy like Momus, and thoroughly enjoying himself, though in a rather coarse fashion. He never discovered until after he had written "Beppo" that he was a humorist, which he proved beyond question in his exceedingly sarcastic, wise, and witty "Don Juan." Removed from his Oriental wrappings and pictorial melancholy in ink, he was a very honest, common-sensible fellow, who particularly hated cant and humbug, including much of the purely literary kind in which he professionally indulged. The eloquence, pathos, wild passion, æsthetic bitterness, and picturesque despair which run through "Harold," "Manfred," "The Corsair," and "The Giaour," were but phases of his composing mind. Toward the close of his striking career, he was developing the best that was in him—humor, wit, and representation of humanity. Had he lived 15 or 20 years longer, he would, it is thought, have wholly relinquished poetry and high-colored fiction for sober fact, and have become, probably, a novelist of the Henry Fielding school.

GENERAL NOTES.

The dividends payable in Boston in February aggregate $2,567,967.

The Des Moines (Iowa) *Register* shows that the farmers rule Iowa. They rule it well.

Hack fares have come down in Hartford. Passage to or from a train is given for 25 cents.

The State Auditor of Missouri advocates an income tax by the State on all amounts over $2,000.

The Dover (Del.) *Sentinel* claims that it was Senator Saulsbury who first discovered the "nigger."

San Francisco journals report that President Hayes has determined to visit California as soon as Congress adjourns.

Southern journals charge that Congressman Bragg, of Wisconsin, does not pay due regard to his own party's interests.

The Charleston (S. C.) *News* pleasantly says that Gen. Bragg, of Wisconsin, made an ass of himself in the House on Wednesday.

Both Houses of the Legislature of Colorado have passed a bill providing penalties for the defacement of natural scenery by advertisements.

The Democratic State Committee of Alabama has voted, after an animated discussion, that it would be unwise and inexpedient to repeal the State registration laws.

The late Mrs. Mary A. Holden, an aged resident of Providence, R. I., whose whole life was distinguished for charitable deeds, bequeathed $6,500 for benevolent objects.

A Boston man, who has tried it, says: "The minuet, as it is presented at Music Hall, isn't so very hard. Any awfully lazy person, who knows the figures of the lancers, can do it."

The Hartford Club gave Gen. Alfred H. Terry a dinner and reception at their rooms last Thursday. Gov. Andrews, Gen. Hawley, Charles Dudley Warner, and other gentlemen being present.

Chairman A. M. Jones, of the Illinois Republican State Committee, has been presented with a silver tea service of a dozen pieces by his political friends in different parts of the State.

A correspondent of the Des Moines *Register* anxiously inquires if it is true that there is any virtue in hanging up a horse-shoe for good luck. As if there could be any doubt on that subject.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* says that if the Northern Democrats think they can get along by themselves, let them try the experiment. Its article is appropriately entitled "Bragg and Bluster."

Cazenovia Seminary, after an existence of over half a century, is oppressed by a debt of about $42,000, and a meeting of its friends is to be held on Wednesday to see if the debt can be paid or whether the school shall be abandoned.

A Dayton correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* writes that a person who was convicted of fraudulently obtaining pension papers, and sentenced to jail and to pay a fine, is successfully continuing his business as a pension agent in the county jail.

The Republicans elected their candidate for Senator at the special election in the Twenty-third District of Wisconsin, to fill a vacancy caused by death. They also carried it in the Fall, but usually, heretofore, it has been Democratic by a large majority.

A Maine journal makes a little correction, as follows: "We made our correspondent say, 'Steaming stews of bivalves, rum cakes, pies, and toasts too numerous to mention.' He said, 'Steaming stews, and bivalves raw, cakes, pies, and tarts too numerous to mention.'"

There was an exhibition of tableaux in Fond du Lac, Wis., and the small boy was present. A scene was presented—"The Execution of Mary, Queen of Scots"—Mary kneeling, with her head on the block, the executioner standing with uplifted axe poised for the death-blow amid breathless silence. Suddenly, in a loud whisper, the small boy exclaimed: "Pa, why don't he chop?"

The Charleston (S. C.) *News* of Friday says: "There is no

THE WINTER IN ENGLAND.

FASHION IN LONDON AND BRIGHTON.

SKATING IN THE LONDON PARKS—THE DRIVE AT BRIGHTON-BY-THE-SEA — BEACONSFIELD'S POWER—LABOUCHERE AND WYBROW ROBERTSON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 11, 1879.

The frost has returned. London has brought out its skates again. The most popular sheet of water is the eight or ten acres of ornamental lake in Regent's Park. There were 20,000 upon it yesterday. Last night there was skating by torchlight on the Serpentine. "By electric light," said one of the cockney Arab attendants; "'ere y'ar, Sir; put on yer irons by the heclectric light." His lantern was a farthing candle, but he posed it with as much respect as if Edison himself had made it. They are a curious happy-go-lucky set of men and boys, these nomads of the great city. They can turn their hands to anything, from pitch and toss to manslaughter, from picking and stealing to honesty. One day behind a costermonger's barrow, the next "portering it" at a market, they go through all phases of street life, hawking, "dog-fancying," tending a crossing, and, in Winter, sweeping the ice on pools and lakes, helping skaters on with their skates, letting skates on hire, providing torches, and generally taking possession of the public ponds and levying tolls thereon. They are quite a feature in the parks, at Hampstead, Hendon, and in the suburbs, where King Frost has once more set up his throne. Great blocks of ice are floating up and down the Thames at London Bridge, considerably interfering with the navigation of small craft.

LONDON-BY-THE-SEA.

It is the Brighton Winter season. Lucky Brighton, which contrives to have so many seasons! Luckier still, this city by the sea, which always finds patrons, no matter how dull trade may be, no matter what other city may be steeped to the lips in poverty. There will, I suppose, always be rich people enough to keep Brighton going, and men and women of fashion to make King's road sprightly, and local society gay. Wherever riches and fashion foregather there will art and literature, and the hangers-on of society, also be found. Let us take our place on the steps of a famous hotel on the fashionable drive, facing the sea, and count up the notabilities who are here, and as you will find me mentioning actors and others supposed to be daily and nightly engaged in the exercise of their profession, you will remember that Brighton is only an hour and a quarter's distance from the metropolis. There are many Londoners who live here, scores who go down regularly from Saturday to Monday, and thousands who are continually running up and down. Mr. George Lewis, of legal fame, is here, the solicitor who has just helped Labouchere to lay Wybrow Robertson in the dust. Mr. Lewis is a slim, young-looking man for one who has made so great a name among the lawyers of London. The pretty, foreign-looking lady on his arm is his wife, and the stalwart-looking fellow who is smiling and saluting him with his riding whip is Edmund Yates, who is bestriding a sturdy, old-fashioned English cob. Mr. Yates has gone to live near Lewis, in Portland-place, the noblest residential street in London, shut in from Regent-street by the Langham Hotel, from Regent's Park by an inclosure which Yates should make an effort to have opened to the public and a fountain placed in the centre. A man with a pen in his hand can do a great deal on both sides of the Atlantic. It was John Hollingshead or Andrew Halliday who induced the authorities to light Primrose Hill. If it was Hollingshead, it is in the ordinary course of things that he should be the father of the electric light in London. But to return to this procession of men and women of distinction riding, driving, and walking along King's road, in which Thackeray delighted. Mr. Lionel Lawson, the chief proprietor of the *Telegraph*, drives past us, beaming with health, his ambition to be one of the richest of England's commoners becoming more and more possible every day. They say he made £1,000,000 in Turks the day the British protectorate was announced. Hold! Here's a sight for Brighton. A spider-wheeled American carriage, with a pair of horses, between hacks and trotters. It is a novelty here, and looks strange among the heavy vehicles of the English. The driver is Mr. Charles Wyndham of Criterion and "Pink Dominos" fame. Let us pull him up and ask whether he is really going to produce "Lemons." "No," he says. "What then!" He laughs and says "Wait and see, *mon ami*." It is not necessary. We happen to know. The wary and clever Wyndham cannot keep everybody's secret. The new comedy will be Bronson Howard's "Hurricanes." recast, rewritten, and possibly renamed. The adaptor of "Les Fourchambault" is at work on it now. Lord Ronald Gower walks by. He is a sculptor. He bought Filde's first important picture, "Lovers in a Boat on the Thames." Several members of the Opera Comique Company are in the parade. "H. M. S. Pinafore" is taking a rest. Sergeant Ballantyne, who sacrificed a judgeship to Bohemia, strolls leisurely by, and the Duke of Beaufort smokes his cigar and returns some old friend's greeting with a genial smile. Mr. Arthur Cecil, of the Prince of Wales's, (who delighted Wilkie Collins a year or two ago by his extraordinary performance of the doctor in "Miss Gwilt,") passes us on his way to the train, and half a dozen other theatrical artists are on their way back to the fogs and footlights of the metropolis. Last season Brighton was thick with the "salt of the earth." Gen. Grant was here, the Duchess of St. Albans, (she was accompanied by her friend Mrs. Hicks;) Lady Diana Huddlestone, Lady Eastlake, Lord Beaconsfield, Count Beust, Lady Northbrook, Count Schouvaloff, and a host of other "eminences." We are tame this season, or the cold weather keeps the nobility indoors. I have never seen Carlyle at Brighton. He passed me the other day at Chelsea close by his modest-looking house. They tell me he takes exercise three times a day regularly—on foot in the morning and evening, in a carriage in the middle of the day. He looks very old and grizzly. The portrait of him, recently done by Whistler, in black and white, is full of truth and character. The Chelsea people tell me that Carlyle dislikes Americans, he has been so pestered with "lion hunters" from the United States. It was not an American, however, who stopped him the other morning on the embankment near Chelsea Bridge. "Mr. Carlyle, I believe," said the stranger, obstructing the great man. "Yes, Sir," said he. "I want to make your acquaintance, Mr. Carlyle," said the stranger. "I never make acquaintances in the street," answered Carlyle, continuing his walk. The stranger was a Scotchman. The other Scotchman was "too canny for him." Those who profess to know what Mr. Carlyle is doing, say he is not writing his life, nor is Mr. Moncure D. Conway. Froude and Ruskin are Carlyle's principal visitors. He "keeps very little company," as they say in England.

ILLNESS OF THE PREMIER.

The other day Mr. Gladstone was prevented, through a cold and sense of severe indisposition, from presiding at the annual "rent audit" of the Hawarden and Arton estates. The fact was mentioned in the papers and there an end. Mr. Bright had such a bad cold that he had to excuse himself from attending the funeral of a dear friend. Duly recorded in the press and passed. But Lord Beaconsfield gets an attack of the gout and England trembles, one portion of it with the hope that he will die, the greater part with the fear that he may—Mr. Forster, in a moment of excitement at Bradford, half suggesting that it would be a good thing for the country if the Premier's time had come. But Mr. Forster may be excused for a certain amount of anger, seeing that under great pressure his apparent victory over the Bradford caucus is only a "seeming" triumph. He has practically accepted the local arrangement, and "the caucus" (the newest thing from America) is an acknowledged power among English Liberals. Birmingham, I believe, was the first to introduce it here. Bradford has made the most noise about it, because Mr. Forster put his lance in rest and tilted against it. So, likewise, did Don Quixote against the windmills. Over a quarter of a century ago it was believed in well-informed circles that Mr. Disraeli suffered from heart disease and might die at any moment. Lord Lytton, in "My Novel," is supposed to have had this idea in his mind when he drew *Audley Egerton* as a statesman and orator who never rose to speak in the House of Commons without expecting to fall down dead. If Disraeli did not inspire this sketch, the story of Lytton's hero was fashered upon Disraeli. But Mr. Disraeli has caught the gout with his other aristocratic annexations, and as this is a disease which they say can bear no rivals in the same body, but vanquishes all other ailments and retains possession of the victim itself, the Premier has thus, possibly, been spared to old age and fame. Though he has told us that "the history of heroes is the history of youth," he would, as a young man only, have cut but a sorry figure in its pages. A fop, a juvenile cynic, (which is the worst type of cynic,) a hifalutin orator, the mouthpiece, by and by, of an unsuccessful and impracticable party, he would have gone down to posterity as an eccentric political failure, had not age ripened him and mellowed him and taken the rough edge off him as it does off port wine. He had to wait all his life for the fruition of his hopes, and in the sere and yellow leaf came to him fame, fortune, power. Dying young, he would have been nobody. Living to be old, he will go down to his grave the greatest statesman of modern days. If he went now he would quit the scene in the zenith of his prosperity, in the height of his greatness, the one bright particular star of the political firmament. The momentary fear that he was seriously sick went through the land like a thrill. The reflection that he cannot have many years to live set thousands wondering what we shall do without him. Who will protect India when he is gone? Who will fight foreign diplomatists with their own weapons when he is no more? Who will take up the Czar's gage of battle and fling it in his teeth when he lies cold in his stately tomb? Of course it will be cold and stately, like the man; and yet I have heard he has a heart as tender as most men. You would never think it to look at him. He was a most devoted husband. And now there is a talk of his retiring. He would have done so, it is said, three years ago had it not been for the Eastern question cropping up. But supposing he retired, his successor would have the benefit of his advice. If he died, where would England be? At any rate where would the Conservative Party be? I am not exaggerating the position which Lord Beaconsfield has filled in the public mind during the last few days. What a career the famous diplomatist has had! He is the only Prime Minister who was not educated at a public school. He first became known as a writer of fiction. The son of a Jew, privately educated and connected with the press, to become the head of the aristocratic party of England! A prophet who had predicted it would have been laughed at. He stepped down from a desk in an office, and walked up to the highest post a Britisher can hold. It was a long walk, truly. He was a good many years at it. But when he began to get up the hill he had some singular triumphs by the way. His story does not require to be embellished. It should be told plainly. The narrative is sufficiently romantic in itself. Monte Cristo is nowhere compared with Benjamin Disraeli. After all, the great French hero was only a Bohemian, with a gold mine at his back. The Disraelian Monte Cristo is an Earl, a Duke, or what he will, with a nation at his back, an empire at his feet, an army of heroes at his command, the grandest fleet that ever swam at his bidding. He can make a Bishop with a stroke of his pen. Does he wish to raise a commoner to the peerage, he has but to say him nay! Would he set the armies of the earth on the war path, his ministry would not deny him the pleasure. There is nothing he cannot do except change the weather at will, throw off the gout, and live a year or two beyond the time allotted to him. Let us think at random of a few of the things this wonderful English Jew boy has done since he came to man's estate and held the reins of power. He made his wife a Countess. He created an Irish Dukedom. He nominated the Primate of England. He has made Judges and Lord Chancellors, raised parsons to Bishops, and he was not above stooping down to a clever civil service clerk and raising him to a front rank. He made Smith, the newsdealer, First Lord of the Admiralty. He has chosen two rulers of India and made several Viceroys of Ireland. He sent a Princess to start a royal court for Canada. He means to give Ireland a royal Viceroy. He made the Queen an Empress, himself an Earl, and the Opposition complain that he has done more—turned the constitutional government of England into a personal dictatorship. They do him an injustice there. He is too wise for that. He knows exactly how much the people of England will stand. No man is better acquainted with the character and feelings of the English. Besides, he is a statesman. The difference between Gladstone and Disraeli seems to be that the one is a politician, the other a statesman; the one a sawyer of the multitude, the other a ruler of men. Mark Lemon once said to one of Disraeli's colleagues, "I always felt that he is so very wise." A member of Parliament who knows Lord Beaconsfield intimately said of him something similar: "You always feel that he knows the question you are talking of so much more thoroughly than you do, and that his course is sure to be the best in the end." Only Lord Palmerston, in our time, held such complete control over the House of Commons. No man knows it so thoroughly—its temper, its prejudices, its weaknesses, its strength. Who, but a statesman could ever have reconstructed the Conservative Party and educated it up to the liberal requirements of the age? Who, but a man of consummate administrative skill could have led them, disciplined them? Why did they obey him? Because he never demanded their acquiescence in his plans without explaining them. He never, as his rival did, lost his temper with his party. He studied the men he had to lead. He was patient with them. He was never in a hurry. He could always wait. Not "for a day, a month, a year," as the popular song has it; but for years and years. He made the Conservative Opposition powerful; he has made a Conservative Government supreme. Whenever Lord Beaconsfield rests from his labors, you will see men of all parties and newspapers of every political hue vieing with each other to do honor to his memory.

"HUNTED DOWN."

Wybrow Robertson could no longer stand the attacks of Labouchere and *Truth*. He brought an action for $25,000 damages. The trial lasted seven days. At the end the jury gave a verdict for Labouchere, and said they found Robertson guilty of dishonesty. Robertson had leave to move for a new trial. He, of course, resigned his appointment at the Aquarium. Yates and the *World* had been quiet during the trial. Indeed, they had let Robertson alone. The suit over, the *World* stated that Robertson had been called upon to resign, and was not to be allowed to set foot in the Aquarium again. Poor Robertson, literally hunted down and worried by Labouchere, drags Yates up at Bow-Street for a criminal libel, inasmuch as his resignation was voluntary, and he goes to the Aquarium in a friendly way every day. The case was heard yesterday before the Bow-Street magistrate. Robertson looked ill and excited. Yates went up to him and shook his hand the moment he appeared in court. "Why will you persecute me?" says Robertson, quietly. "My dear fellow, I'm sorry for you," answered Yates, who had been persecuted him, "and I have only said what I believed to be true, and I said nothing until the trial was over." On the whole, Yates has not been unkind to Robertson, who no doubt thought he had secured an opportunity to reopen his case at the bar of public opinion, and score off the *World*. He did not. George Lewis pinned him to the wall, and brought out the worst features of the old trial. Robertson only gave Lewis a new opportunity to hit him again for his client, Labouchere. The case is reported at the length of several columns in the dailies, whose editors profess to look down upon gossip and scandal. It was only worth a paragraph, seeing how recently the whole story had been told, but the public is delighted to have such men as Yates and Lewis and Labouchere and Ballantyne in court, and the dailies on such occasions like what the public likes. Sergeant Ballantyne used to dye his hair, I was nearly brought up once for contempt of court for suggesting that "the Claimant" did,) but yesterday he appeared in court all white and aged. People hardly knew him. Mr. Robertson was induced by the magistrate to withdraw the summons; and Robertson wishes it to be understood that he denies the dishonesty recorded against him by *Truth* and a jury, and means to prove his innocence when he gets leave to have a new trial, on which he has important fresh evidence to offer. Meanwhile, his position is a pitiable one, anyhow.

MURDERED AT SEA.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 26.—The bark Wibona arrived here to-day from Liverpool. Her chief mate was murdered at sea

COMMERS AT THE ARION.

A TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY.

THE SONGS WHICH WERE SUNG AND THE BEER WHICH WAS CONSUMED—PRINCE CARNIVAL IN A MERRY MOOD—A GLASS FOR THE ÆSTHETIC.

Prince Carnival held high wassail at the Arion Club-house, No. 19 St. Mark's-place, last evening. The Prince was personally in his most inimitable humor, having presided at a revel on the previous night, at which some distinguished guests, among them Mr. Schumacher, the German Consul-General; William Steinway, Oswald Ottendorfer, R. Lexow, Emil Hollender, and ex-Gov. Salomon were present, and the new President of the Arion Society, Mr. F. Beringer, who played the part of Prince Carnival last evening, was inaugurated with fitting ceremonial, and the usual consumption of lager beer. The result of the festivities of the preceding night was that the Prince was in his liveliest humor at the annual "commers," which was celebrated last night, and did the honors of the "25 jähriges jubilæum"—or twenty-fifth annual jubilee—with an abandon that elicited peals of laughter. In the first instance, being of somewhat fantastic fancy, the Prince had caused the portico of the club-house to be transformed into a perfect wilderness of ivy and vines, wreathing the columns, overrunning lamps and cornices, and finally festooning the whole front from story to story, by way of producing a corner in amilax for the rest of the season. The only reason the Prince was able to give for this extraordinary outlay, when questioned by his jolly prime ministers, was that "fun evergreens," and smilax and ivy its proper symbols. But this was not all. Within the spacious hall on the second floor, where the revelers were marshaled, the Prince had expended his humor in various curious devices. There were six window curtains upon which were recounted the origin and progress of the Arion Society. On the first, at the left of the hall as his subjects entered, stood a bearded old lady in night-cap, with a baby in her arms. Such was the birth of Arion 25 years ago, and it was noticeable that the features of the old woman bore a curious resemblance to those of the first President of the society. The remaining pictures simply reported various stages of progress. In one, a huge cap, ornamented with sundry bells—the emblem of Arion—appeared descending, without hands, upon a diminutive figure of the old woman depicted upon the first curtain; and upon the last of the six appeared sundry winged heads of members of the society hovering about a huge tankard overflowing with foam. Lastly, at the left, a fool's tribune had been erected, with Arion (the German Neptune) above it riding upon a double-headed fish, preceded by a shield bearing the motto in German, "Honor to whom honor is due." The Prince Carnival himself, with his Prime Ministers, six on either hand, entered at 5 P. M., at the head of a procession, preceded by the master of ceremonies, bearing a fool's cap upon a walking stick, and followed by the jester, who carried an old broom above his head as the emblem of the night. Then long tables branched down from the throne at the rear of the hall. In a cosy nook in one corner was a fountain, or something of that sort, from which fell a perennial spray of an amber-colored liquid.

"And now, my thirsty subjects," said the Prince, gravely, while a murmur of approbation greeted his words, and the band upon his right created an intolerable din, "drink all of ye to the twenty-fifth annual jubilee of the Männer-Gesang-Verein Arion." With these words the Prince and his staff, couple of his Prime Ministers, the Prince lifted a huge stoneware beaker, capable of containing a gallon of lager, to his lips and took a deep draught, and the whole 300 of his subjects did the same. During this ceremony there was a silence which was broken only by the screaming of the violin and the hoarse groans of the violoncello, and when, with an expression of supreme satisfaction, his Royal Highness deposited the beaker upon the desk before him, the faithful 300 clapped their hands and commenced to sing the jubilee celebrating the virtues of Mayerhofer, and Adams, the tenor, and Bergmann, and Damrosch, and other famous musicians:

"Auf, auf, ergreifet den Pokal
Des hohen Tag's bewusst
Dem Jubelknaben allzumal
Ein 'Hoch' aus voller Brust!"

They sang and clapped their hands in concert, and gave three round hurrahs as the name of each musical celebrity was pronounced, and laughed lustily at the mention of the $2 that each had disbursed to the solemn coercion of the genius of Arion. They paused to drink and laugh at each interval between nine stanzas, and laughed and lifted their the glasses as the gas-fixtures vibrated with the loud "*Singverein*," that ended the poem. The Prince now waved his hand in token of silence, and a gray old man, preceded by the master of ceremonies and followed by the jester, was escorted to the desk, and, having been permitted to cut the beaker to his lips, commenced a recitative in commemoration of the glories of the Arion Society, at the end of each stanza of which they all sang, with foaming glasses in hand:

"Edite, bibite, collegiales!
Post nullis secula postis nulla!"

What followed next—each of the 300 having taken a draught of lager at the termination of each of the 10 stanzas—was a very remarkable satirical composition, reciting the methods of the modern soul-saver, (seelenbesorger,) who complains in doggerel German that his tabernacle stands empty, his sheep have gone astray, his pews are untaken, and Arbuckle's trumpet fails to fill the house. Accordingly, he comes to New-York to search out the missing "the elephant," and the sheep all come back singing an absurd jumble of syllables:

"Schneddereedeng, Schneddereedeng. Schneddereedeng,
Deng, deng, deng, deng, deng, deng, deng."

The Prince did not intimate that the application of this highly meritorious story might be, but commanded silence at the end of the twelfth stanza, and when all the glasses were replenished, there came a ballad concerning a Brooklyn firm-man. Meister Kramer, the artist, appeared in the hall just as this was drawing to a conclusion, and, having been escorted thrice round the hall, mounted the tribune and addressed the audience, who all refilled their glasses in token of the sentiment. Meister Kramer, deep to art and its representative. Mr. Kraemer descended, after an exhortation in German to drink and be happy, and the hour for the annual dinner having arrived, the Prince lifted the massive beaker to his lips, took a long draught, congratulated his subjects on their very substantial contribution to the statistics of lager beer for the year 1879, and vacated the throne. The lights went out, and so did the revelers in their fantastic caps.

HEMOGYANINE.

From Galignani's Messenger, Jan. 3.

M. Fredericq has been for a long time occupied at the Zoölogical Laboratory at Roscoff, on the coast of Brittany, in studying the circulating fluid in the cephalopods, and more particularly the cuttlefish. He has discovered that the blood contains a substance new to science, to which he has given the name at the head of this article, formed from two Greek words, signifying blue and blood. The liquid part of the circulating fluid of the pulpi contains a colorless albuminoid substance, forming with oxygen an unstable combination which is of a deep blue color. When placed under a vacuum or in contact with living tissues, or preserved in a closed vessel, it gives off the oxygen and becomes colorless. That substance plays, in the respiration of the cuttle-fish, the same part that the hæmoglobine (the coloring globules of the blood) does in the vertebrate animals. It absorbs oxygen in the bronchial tubes of the pulpi, and then passing into the arterial system of the animal gives up that oxygen to the tissues. The venous blood of the creature is colorless, and the changes are dependent on the respiration. A series of experiments showed that this substance is the only albuminoid matter contained in the blood, for if heated to 154° Fahrenheit it becomes opalescent, and coagulates at 156° Fahrenheit, giving a precipitate of bluish flakes and a perfectly clear and colorless liquid, which undergoes no further change either from heat or alcohol or ether. When the deposit is evaporated at a low temperature, the result is a blue, brilliant substance, having the aspect of gelatine. When burned it gives off a smell of calcined horn and leaves a rich residue of ashes, which is abundant that the merest essay with the blowpipe suffices to produce it. The conclusion M. Fredericq draws is the curious fact that, in these lower animals, copper plays the same part in their circulating fluid that iron does in our bodies. He has not as yet been able to determine the exact proportion of copper, but he is experimenting in that direction.

PECULIAR FEATS OF ENDURANCE.

A somewhat peculiar feat of endurance was commenced at the Fifth Regiment Armory at 12:08 this morning by Edward Belden, of Milwaukee, Wis., and P. L. Van Ness, of this City, for a stake of $1,000. Belden, who is a well-known Western pedestrian, is to walk 2,000 half-miles in 2,000 consecutive 20 minutes, while Van Ness, an equally well-known Eastern pedestrian, is to walk 2,000 half-miles in the same number of consecutive half-hours. Both contestants are slender, light-built men, and each is "nervy" and confident of success. Van Ness is 25 years of age, and Belden 22. Both started at the same time. Belden made the first half-mile in 5:01, and Van Ness covered his half-mile one second sooner. Belden's second, third, and fourth half-miles were made in 5:00, 5:11, and 6:15 respectively, and Van Ness made his second and third half-miles in 4:50 and 6:30, respectively. A large number of sporting men were present at the commencement of the walk. The track is of saw-dust, laid around the regimental drill-hall, and requires 11 laps to the half-mile. Both men are in excellent condition, Belden particularly having taken great care of himself for some time past in anticipation of the match. He is attended by a trainer and two Western physicians. Van Ness is also in charge of a trainer. To complete his task, Van Ness will have to walk 41 days and 22 hours, while Belden, the challenger, is allowed but 27 days and 16 hours to do the same work.

THE TOLLS ON LUMBER.

From the Albany Argus.

Complaints are being made by lumber and timber manufacturers of the State that raw timber, when transported through the Erie Canal to their mills, pays five and a half times more tolls than sawed lumber does. This accounts fully for the falling off of the manufacturing interests in this State, especially at the easterly end of the State, and its diversion to Western mills. At present sawed lumber pays 51 cents per 1,000 feet, while lumber when transported in rafts pays at the rate of $2 83 per 1,000 feet. This large discrimination against the raw material and the manufactured amounts, practically, to a prohibition of the manufacturing interest at this end of the State. We are told that it costs over 100 per cent. more to simply pay the tolls upon 1,000 feet of lumber from Tonawanda to Albany than it does to tow the same in rafts from the Straits of Mackinaw to Tonawanda.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE MAPLESON OPERA COMPANY.

The last performance of the Mapleson opera company in Chicago was given on Saturday evening. The season lasted for two weeks, and the venture was, from a money point of view, the most successful speculation of its sort ever attempted in that city. The aggregate receipts amounted to $37,000. Under the contract with Mr. J. H. Haverly, Col. Mapleson retained 35 per cent. of that amount, from which he paid the expenses of the troupe. The largest audience of the season was attracted by the performance of "I Puritani" last Thursday night. According to the Chicago *Tribune*, there were exactly 4,300 persons in the house, who represented $7,800 worth of tickets. Five hundred and eighty carriages were "checked" during the evening. Long before the overture began the standing room was all occupied, and, in addition to the money represented by the persons in the house, hundreds of persons bought admission tickets, after being told there was no room, and, failing to gain admission, kept the tickets for other performances. Not only financially, but also from an artistic point of view, the season was the most notable Chicago ever saw. The newspaper articles on the performances contained nothing but the warmest praise. The efforts of Mme. Gerster and Mme. Marie Rôze met speedy recognition; and Miss Hauk's whims did not lessen her popularity to any appreciable extent. The male members of the troupe did not arouse so much enthusiasm at first, which is, perhaps, not to be wondered at, for the Chicago folk are chivalrous. But toward the close of the series of performances Campanini and Galassi began to receive their share of encomium. "I Puritani" had been sung three times in Chicago before last Thursday, with rather notable casts on each occasion. The opera was not fully enjoyed, however, until its last performance. Gerster's "San Virgin vezzosa," Campanini's "A te o cara," and Galassi and Foli's "Suoni la tromba" brought "huzzas" from 4,300 throats. Of the tenor the *Tribune* remarks:

"Campanini was at his best. The great tenor never sang better here, and, though he used his high voice unsparingly and with utter recklessness, he kept it in such perfect form that he was enabled to sing the Pilgrim song with exquisite delicacy of shading and without any sacrifice of its strength, and at the same time give to the closing measures of the great duo with *Elvira* a burst of power in his high voice which was fairly electrical."

The company left Chicago yesterday for St. Louis, where they will begin a season of two weeks to-night. Thereafter they will sing one week in Cincinnati and one week in Philadelphia, returning to this City for their second season on the 24th of February.

GILMORE'S SUNDAY EVENING CONCERT.

The Grand Opera-house was well filled last evening, as usual, to hear the concert by Mr. Gilmore's band. There were songs by Miss Marie Harvey and Mr. Makin, and two solos by Mr. Levy, whose lungs have evidently not been affected by the recent changes of temperature. The band were in uniform, and with their leader made a brilliant appearance on the stage, performing, among other pieces, an elaborate descriptive fantasie entitled, "Gilmore's Band's Tour of the Nations." The audience was in an appreciative mood, demanding and receiving a double programme, and getting at least the full value of their tickets of admission.

GENERAL MENTION.

Mr. William Courtney, who was evidently prevented by a cold from doing himself justice when he sang here in oratorio last month, intends to make his appearance shortly in a concert of his own. It was evident that Mr. Courtney is an artist and knows how to sing, and the musical public will be glad to hear him under favorable circumstances.

A concert of extraordinary promise is announced for to-morrow evening at Steinway Hall, with its orchestra which will in the course of the evening be conducted by Messrs. Maretzek, Neuendorff, Carlberg, and Hill. Mme. Di Murska, Mrs. Florence Rice-Knox, Miss Morgan, Messrs. Courtney, Fritsch, S. B. Mills, Franz Rummel, and numerous other artists are announced to appear.

STORIES OF OCEAN GALES.

EUROPEAN STEAMERS WHICH CAME INTO PORT YESTERDAY—A BARK IN DISTRESS.

The Cunard steam-ship Parthia arrived from Liverpool yesterday after a long and stormy voyage. She sailed from Liverpool on Jan. 11, and, after a stormy night in the Channel, touched at Queenstown on the following afternoon. After leaving the latter port nothing but severe westerly gales and head seas were met with, and the steamer's progress was necessarily slow. On the 18th only 146 miles were made; on the 14th, 190; on the 15th, 180; on the 16th, 205, and on the 17th, 150. The 18th was by far the stormiest day of the passage, the wind blowing a hurricane and tremendous seas washing over the decks. At midnight the mercury in the barometer went down to 27.50, and remained there for over five hours. The officers say this was unprecedented, and that the point to which the mercury fell is one half an inch lower than the ordinary barometers made for sea use are capable of indicating. Belden particularly having taken great care of himself for some time past in anticipation of the match. He is attended by a trainer and two Western physicians. Van Ness is also in charge of a trainer. To complete his task, Van Ness will have to walk 41 days and 22 hours, while Belden, the challenger, is allowed but 27 days and 16 hours to do the same work.

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The steam-ship Weser, of the North German Lloyd Line, which arrived yesterday, and which left Bremen on Jan. 12 and Southampton on the 15th, also encountered a succession of strong westerly gales and high seas. Huge waves washed over her decks, but no accidents occurred. Little or no sail could be carried.

The steam-ship Niagara, which arrived from Havana yesterday, fell in on Friday, in latitude 31° 40' and longitude 79°, with the bark Arathusa, of Belfast, bound from Dublin for Duboy, and flying a signal of distress. She was already 60 days out, and was so short of water that the daily allowance to each man for 20 days had been but one pint. A fresh supply was furnished by the steamer.

DISASTERS TO VESSELS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—The steam-ship Caadmon, which arrived here to-day from Carthagena, reports that on Jan. 12, in latitude 32° 20', longitude 41° 28', she passed a dismantled brig, no name visible, loaded with coal-oil and full of water, hatches off. She had apparently been abandoned a long time.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Signal Officer at Chatham, Mass., reports that the Snow Bird, Capt. George Cripps, of St. John, New-Brunswick, from New-York for St. John, 104 tons burden, went ashore on Chatham Beach during a heavy north-west gale, at 2 o'clock this morning. All hands were saved by a boat's crew from Chatham. The vessel's cargo of coal is insured. There is no insurance on the vessel, which is a total wreck.

The Signal Officer at Stonington, Conn., reports that the schooner W. Whitaker, of Centreville, Cape Cod, Mass., ran ashore on Middle Ground Shoal, one mile south of Stonington Harbor, at 2:30 this morning. At daylight a signal of distress was observed, and assistance was sent to her. She will be got off without damage. She is coal-laden, and is from Amboy to Allen's Point.

The Signal Officer at Little Egg Harbor, N. J., reports that the schooner with a broken mast, reported as putting into Little Egg Harbor Inlet, is the Emma, of Patchogue, Long Island, Capt. Gilbert Newton, bound from York River, Virginia, to New-York with oysters. She was disabled off Brigantine Beach, five miles south of Little Egg Harbor Station in a storm last night. Her crew is all safe. The crew of Life-saving Station No. 23 are assisting in repairing her mast.

MORROW, Jan. 26.—The fishing schooner Bonnie Elouise, on her return from a cruise Saturday night, went ashore on Stony Beach during a gale. She was hauled off without material damage and towed to this city.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Jan. 26.—The schooner P. Blake, St. John, for Cardenas, put into Digby, yesterday, leaking badly. She reports that she left St. John on the 19th inst., got to the Gulf Stream, where she sprung a leak and lost part of her deck load.

The brig Maggie, wrecked near Liverpool, Nova Scotia, has been sold for the benefit of underwriters, bringing $200.

CONNECTICUT LAW-MAKING

SOME QUESTIONS TO BE BROUGHT BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE.

SESSIONS OF THE LEGISLATURE—RAILWAY FARES AND FREIGHT CHARGES—EVILS OF TRAMPS AND DOGS—SIMPLIFYING LEGAL PROCEDURE — WOMAN SUFFRAGE — THE DIVORCE LAWS.

HARTFORD, Jan. 25.—It was not to be expected that the Legislature would make much headway in the consideration of regular business until the Senatorial question was determined, and now that the election is over, the beginning of the fourth week of the session next Tuesday will undoubtedly set the committee wheels actively in motion. The present outlook is that the session need not be a protracted one. Its close may be reasonably expected by the middle of March at the longest.

A question already discussed somewhat is that of changing the sessions back to May, when they formerly were held up to the constitutional change two years ago, when January was decided upon, the principal reason urged for the change being the bleakness of Winter in the new Capitol, whose sightly location in Bushnell Park makes it more an object of beauty in Summer, when the lawns of the park are green and the flowers are coming into bloom. Æsthetically considered, the point is a good one, but, practically, the Winter session so far has worked well in securing a full attendance of members, and shortening the work by more constant attention to it. Members go to their homes more generally in pleasant Summer weather, making daily trips on the free-pass favors of the railroads. Probably, if the new Capitol were not in so picturesque a spot, where seasonable contrasts force themselves, the proposition to abandon the present time of meeting, which has already taken the form of a proposed constitutional amendment, would not be seriously considered. As it is, the feeling in favor of a change strongly predominates just now.

Allied to this question is another concerning biennial sessions of the Legislature, which comes over from last year in a proposed amendment to the Constitution, and must have at this session an approval of a two-

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 25.

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

Chi. Bur. & Q. 7s		Central of N. J	
$3,000	117¼	600	40¾
Chi. & Alt. 8s		200	40⅝
3,000	103⅝	200	41
N. J. C. 1st con. 6s		100	40⅞
1,000	79¾	350	41
N. Y. Elev. 1st		200	41⅛
$ 500	106⅞	500	41¼
St. L. & T. 8s		300	41⅜
6,000	49¾	300	41⅝
4,000	49⅞	250	41¾
Un. Pac. 1st		200	41⅞
10,000	107¾	Lake Shore	
A. & T. H. 2d, pf		400	72⅞
4,000	85	1000	73
M., K. & T. 2s		2500	73⅛
$9,000	b3 75	1100	73¼
E. & Mo. Jo. 8s		1100	73⅜
1,000	106⅞	1100	73¾
Ohio & Miss. 2d		1500	73⅞
$ 5,000	86	500	74
Marietta & C. 1st		1000	72⅞
5,000	86	700	72⅜
B. & H. K. 7s		1500	72¾
10,000	98¼	3200	b3 73
C. & S. 1st, rd by		300	73⅛
Lake Shore		North-west.	
2,000	97½	400	63
American Ex		1000	63½
100	47½	1100	63¾
Canton		2400	63¼
80	39	3600	63⅜
Delaware & Hud		5300	63½
185	44¼	1600	63⅝
500	44⅜	1100	63¾
100	44⅞	700	63⅞
Western Union		600	b3 64
100	99⅞	1100	63⅞
1300	99⅝	200	63¾
Homestake M. Co		2000	63⅞
10	22½	North-west pf	
100	22	200	a3 86¾
200	22⅛	600	a3 86¾
200	22⅜	800	b3 86⅞
700	23	2200	86¾
Quicksilver		1000	86¾
100	14½	2100	b3 86
Quicksilver pf		St. L. & S. F. pf	
100	34¾	200	a3 86
Pacific Mail		St. L. K. C. & N. pf	
300	a3 13⅜	100	43⅞
400	13⅝	300	43¾
950	13⅝	600	43⅞
N. Y. C. & H.		300	44
900	115⅛	300	a3 44⅛
Erie Railway		1300	44¼
500	27	200	44⅜
1900	27¼	200	44½
1500	b3 27⅛	300	44¾
8600	27⅜	600	44¾
2000	a3 27½	100	c 44⅞
3000	26⅞	200	44
9910	28⅜	400	44⅛
1000	28¼	600	43¾
450	27	100	43⅞
1800	26⅞	800	44
500	b3 26⅝	400	44⅛
Erie Railway pf		1100	44¼
100	a2 48¼	400	44¼
1900	a2 0	St. Paul pf	
200	49	300	82½
100		200	82¾
2000	87¾	200	82⅞
50	67⅜	500	b3 83
100	68	1310	82¾
100	67¾	200	82⅞
D. C. & I. C		200	82¾
500	b3 16	600	82¾
Michigan Central		400	82¾
100	a3 84½	100	82¾
100	84⅝	100	82¾
100	85¼	100	82⅝
100	85⅛	200	82⅞
1025	85⅜	Del. L. & West	
800	85¼	500	b3 83½
800	85⅛	500	83¼
900	85⅜	300	b3 83½
100	85⅝	800	83¾
1000	85⅞	1000	83⅞
1300	a3 86⅛	2800	83⅝
200	86⅞	6100	83¾
1400	86⅝	5500	83¾
1100	86⅞	1100	83⅞
1400	87	100	84¼
1000	a3 86¾	400	84⅛
350	86⅛	887	84
700	86⅞	700	84¼
1000	86⅝	500	84⅜
Illinois Central		1700	84⅝
200	86⅜	1900	84½
900	86⅛	C. C. & I.	
300	a3 86⅛	523	46
400	86¼	100	a3 46¾
300	86⅛	100	46
		120	81

MONDAY, Jan. 27—A. M.

The statement of the associated banks issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last was a very favorable exhibit, showing an increase in all the averages, with the exception of circulation, in which there is a decrease of $150,000. The other changes are an increase of $3,633,800 in legal tenders, of $3,390,600 in deposits, of $1,247,800 in loans, and of $87,100 in specie. The movement for the week results in a gain of $3,873,250 in surplus reserve, and the banks now hold $17,286,000 in excess of legal requirements.

The following shows the condition of the City banks this week, compared with the previous statement and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	Jan. 18.	Jan. 25.	Jan. 26, 1878.
Loans	$233,184,400	$234,416,200	$203,404,300
Specie	17,344,600	17,431,700	30,193,800
Le'l t'rs	49,965,800	53,599,600	37,231,200
Dep'ts	211,590,600	214,981,200	207,171,200
Circul'n	19,787,600	19,617,600	19,799,100

And the following the relation between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

Specie	$17,344,600	$17,431,700 Inc. $87,100
Le'l t's	49,965,800	53,599,600 Inc. 3,633,800
R'v'e	$67,310,400	$71,031,300 Inc. $3,720,900
Res. required	52,897,650	53,745,300
Exc's of res've above legal req're'm'ts	14,412,750	17,286,000 Inc. $2,873,250

Money was in abundant supply, and borrowers on call, on pledge of stock collateral, easily supplied their requirements at 2@3 ₱ cent., while the Government treasury deposits found ready accommodation at 1@1½ ₱ cent. In the discount market prime mercantile paper sold at 3½@5 ₱ cent. There seems every reason to believe that the great ease which now characterizes the monetary situation will continue for a considerable period.

The foreign advices reported a strong market at London for American railway securities, all of which showed an improvement on the week's transactions. Erie was most prominent in the upward movement, the common advancing from 23⅜ to 27⅛, and the preferred from 38½ to 46⅞. Illinois Central rose from 83¾ to 86½. New-Jersey Central from 39 to 42, and Reading from 12 to 13½. British Consols were strong early in the week, and made an advance of ¼ ₱ cent., but toward the close they became weak, and the improvement was lost. United States bonds were weak. 10-40s declining 2¼ ₱ cent., new 5s 1 ₱ cent., and 1867s and new 4½s ⅜ ₱ cent. The decline in these securities is, without doubt, due to the announcement of the formation of the syndicate to place the 4 ₱ cent. loan in Europe, which will necessitate the calling in of the other issues sooner than has been anticipated. The Bank of England reduced £500,000 specie for the week ending Wednesday, and £10,000 has since gone in on balance. The proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities, which last week was 30¾ ₱ cent. is now 31⅛ ₱ cent. The rate of discount at the bank remains unchanged, at 4 ₱ cent. The specie in the Bank of France shows an increase for the week of 10,425,000f.

In the Sterling Exchange market there was an active business, and the dealings were at times attended with much excitement. Early in the week 60-day bills and demand were marked up, and on Wednesday were $4 86½ and $4 89½ respectively. At these rates gold shipments were predicted, but when the fact that a new syndicate had been formed became known, the market for sterling assumed a heavy tone, and rates were reduced to $4 86 and $4 89, at which they nominally closed, with actual transactions at a concession of fully 1 cent. Commercial bills were freely offered, and brought good rates. All fears of gold shipments have for the present been removed and under the operations of the "syndicate" we doubt whether any can or will be made for some time.

The Government bond market was strong for 4½s and 4s, while the rapid redemption of the 5-20s exercised a depressing influence on the other issues, which fell off ½@2⅛ ₱ cent., the 10-40s recording the greatest decline. There is no abatement in the heavy demand for the new 4s, the inquiry emanating from all sections of the country. During the week the Secretary of the Treasury effected a negotiation with a new syndicate for the placing of $10,000,000 of these securities abroad, and it is believed that the greater part of this loan is already absorbed. Railroad bonds displayed strength and buoyancy, with a further advance in most of the issues. New-Jersey Centrals, Chicago and Northwesterns, Denver and Rio Grandes, Rock Islands, St. Pauls, and Ohio and Mississippis were among those most active. State bonds were dull, and without important feature.

The transactions on the Stock Exchange were on a scale of magnitude rarely paralleled in the history of the street. A strong buying movement prevailed throughout, and the occasional reactions in prices which took place under the influence of realizations invariably proved to be merely a prelude to the upward movement. The market seems by common consent to be less subject to the control of cliques than for a long time past, and the strictly commission houses report a large and constantly increasing business. There can be little doubt that during the week large blocks of stocks of all descriptions were taken from the Street by investors who, rightly or wrongly as the event may prove, are imbued with the impression that the conditions of the commercial situation are favorable, and that it is reasonable to expect a still further appreciation in values in the near future. It was notable that the inquiry for stocks was not confined to any particular class of shares, but extended to the entire list, many of the low-priced stocks which have hitherto been neglected being in request at advancing quotations. The advance for the week in the more active stocks ranged from 5 to 10 ₱ cent., the latter in Erie preferred and Michigan Central. Erie was quite prominent in the dealings, and the recent large increase in the traffic of the road, the advantages already derived from the completion of the narrow gauge, and those certain to accrue from the New-England connection justify the belief entertained by the friends of the company that its future will be as prosperous as its past has been checkered. Among the Granger shares North-western was conspicuously strong, but late in the week evidences were afforded indicating that the parties who so successfully manipulated the bull movement in this stock are about to turn their attention to St. Paul. C., C., C. and I. made a sharp advance on heavy purchases prompted by the belief that an early resumption of dividends by the company is assured. The coal stocks were also noticeably strong, and in many well-informed quarters the impression prevails that the negotiations for the renewal of the coal combination, which are known to be in progress, are likely to be successful. The entire market closed buoyant with an upward tendency to prices.

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS

—JAN. 25.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.
New-York Central	115⅜	115	115⅜	
Canada Southern	51¾	49½	50	51
Erie	27⅜	26⅝	26¾	26⅞
Erie preferred	49	47⅝	45⅝	49
Lake Shore	73⅝	72¾	73	73¼
Wabash	24⅜	23½	23⅞	24
North-western	64	62	63⅜	63⅞
North-western pref	86	85⅞	85¾	86
Rock Island	126	125⅜	125⅝	126
Fort Wayne	105	104½	104⅝	107½
Milwaukee & St. Paul	44⅛	42½	44⅜	44½
Mil. & St. Paul pref	83	81⅞	82⅞	83
Pittsburg	92¼	92¼	92⅜	92½
Del., Lack. & Western	54⅛	53	54¼	54⅜
New-Jersey Central	41⅝	40¼	41	41⅛
Del. & Hudson Canal	44⅞	43⅝	44¼	45
Morris & Essex	84¼	82½	84¼	84½
Michigan Central	87	83⅝	86½	87
Illinois Central	86⅜	84⅝	86⅜	86⅝
Union Pacific	68	67¾	68	67⅞
Cleve., Col., Cin. & Ind.	47	45¾	45⅞	46
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	114⅞	113¾	114⅜	114½
Chicago & Alton	86	85¾	86	86½
Chicago & Alton pref			107	108
C., C. & Ind. Central	5¾	5½	5½	5¾
Han. & St. Joseph	15⅞	14¾	14¾	15
Han. & St. Jo. pref	39	38	38½	39
Ohio & Mississippi	11⅜	10⅝	10⅞	11
Panama			124	
Western Union	97	96⅜	96⅞	97
A. & P. Telegraph	37¾	37⅜	36	37
Pacific Mail	13⅜	13¼	13¼	13⅜
Quicksilver	15⅛	14⅞	14	14⅞
Quicksilver pref	35	34	34½	35
Adams Express			106	107
Wells, Fargo & Co	97¼	97	97	97⅛
American Express	47½	47¼	47⅜	48
United States Express			46½	48

COURSE OF MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Jan.
U. S. 4½s, 1891, coupon	106⅛	106	106⅛
U. S. 5s, 1881, coupon	107	106⅜	106¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, coupon	102⅜	101⅜	102
New-York Central	115½	114¼	115⅜
Rock Island	126	125⅜	125⅝
Pacific Mail	13⅜	12¾	13⅜
Milwaukee and St. Paul	44½	39½	39
Milwaukee & St. Paul pref	83	79	69⅜
Lake Shore	73¾	69⅝	62½
Chicago & North-western	64	56⅜	36⅝
Chic. & North-western pref	86½	82¼	62¾
Western Union	97⅞	96⅞	77⅜
Union Pacific	68	66⅝	68⅜
Del., Lack. & Western	54⅞	49⅜	50¼
New-Jersey Central	42	38⅞	15½
Delaware & Hudson Canal	45¼	41	49½
Morris & Essex	84¼	81	74⅜
Panama	124	122	120
Erie	27⅜	22⅞	9½
Ohio & Mississippi	11⅜	8¾	7⅞
Harlem	142	142	141
Hannibal & St. Joseph	15½	14½	14½
Hannibal & St. Joseph pf	39	37	25¼
Michigan Central	87	78¼	60½
Illinois Central	86¾	81¾	74¼
Wabash	24⅜	21⅝	10⅜

The following are the returns of the foreign commerce of the port of New-York for the week ending Saturday last, and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns for the corresponding period last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Saturday	$6,264,720
Corresponding week last year	4,298,575
Since Jan 1, this year	17,712,435
Corresponding period last year	20,630,535

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$5,950,349
Corresponding week last year	5,866,962
Since Jan. 1, this year	14,627,304
Corresponding period last year	17,442,673

Exports of Gold and Silver.

Week ending last Saturday	$37,683
Corresponding week last year	348,730
Since Jan. 1 this year	1,140,293
Corresponding period last year	1,398,109

Receipts for Customs.

Week ending last Saturday	$1,665,628
Corresponding week last year	1,654,462
Since Jan. 1 this year	6,167,603
Corresponding period last year	6,359,133

Gold Interest Paid Out by the Treasury.

Week ending last Saturday	$1,025,014
Corresponding week last year	925,243
Since Jan. 1 this year	8,120,808
Corresponding period last year	9,732,039

The *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, in its issue of Saturday last, publishes the following table of railroad earnings:

—Latest Earnings Reported.—

	Week or Mo.	1878.	1877.
At. & Gt. West	November	336,833	377,629
At., Miss. & O	November	175,892	161,338
Bur. & M. R. in N	November	223,703	179,949
Cairo & St. L	December	17,339	
Central Pacific	December	1,438,000	1,354,832
Chic., Bur. & Q	November	1,296,082	1,232,118
Chic. & N. W	December	1,018,849	928,747
Clev., Mt. & D	December	29,981	29,600
Dakota Southern	December	23,686	24,307
Denv. & Rio G	November	117,805	80,093
Gal., H. & S. Ant	November	146,406	104,789
Hous. & Texas C	November	208,133	240,090
Mobile & Ohio	November	307,581	259,766
Nas., Ch. & St. L	December	149,552	163,064
Pad. & Elizabeth	December	24,098	30,698
Pad. & Memphis	December	18,186	19,432
Phila. & Erie	November	317,167	353,446
Phila. & Reading	November	1,678,394	1,133,111
St. Paul & S. City	November	57,584	67,445
Selma Valley	November	27,509	13,855
Sioux City & St. P	November	40,017	49,251
Southern Minn	December	55,622	66,976
Union Pacific	December	854,155	795,083
	1879.		1878.
Atch., T. & S. F	2d w'k Jan.	$77,500	$44,687
Bur., C. R. & N	2d w'k Jan.	30,837	42,462
Chic. & Alton	2d w'k Jan.	93,673	82,444
Chic. & East. Ill	1st w'k Jan.	13,790	13,165
Chic. & St. P	2d w'k Jan.	138,000	191,460
C., Mt. V. & D	1st w'k Jan.	5,611	6,343
Dub. & S. City	2d w'k Jan.	17,332	22,611
Grand Trunk	Wk. end. Jan. 11	166,208	168,835
Great West	Wk. end. Jan. 11	59,248	93,114
Han. & St. Jo	2d w'k Jan.	34,012	29,644
Ind., Bl. & W	2d w'k Jan.	23,974	32,352
Int. & Gt. North	2d w'k Jan.	32,269	28,527
Kansas Pacific	2d w'k Jan.	42,167	48,608
Mo., Kan. & Tex	2d w'k Jan.	41,340	60,859
Pac. & Elizabeth	1st w'k Jan.	4,643	5,642
St. L. A. & T. H. brs	2d w'k Jan.	11,010	12,141
St. L. I. M. & S	2d w'k Jan.	75,719	101,498
St. L. K. C. & No	2d w'k Jan.	64,209	70,110
St. L. & S. E. (St. L.)	1st w'k Jan.	10,168	11,981
St. L. & S. E. (Ky.)	1st w'k Jan.	5,267	6,127
St. L. & S. E. (Tenn)	1st w'k Jan.	2,242	2,451
Tol., Peo. & War	2d w'k Jan.	23,499	35,944
Wabash	2d w'k Jan.	70,331	98,226

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 25, 1879.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkls	21	Hides, bales	106
B. W. Flour, pkls	83	Hops, bales	43
Beans, bush	99	Lead, pigs	175
Bone-wax, pkls	4	Leather, sides	1,500
Bullion, bars	240	Molasses, bbls	1,875
Cotton, bales	3,225	Spirits Turp., bbls	1,299
Cotton-seed-oil, bbls	1,001	Resin, bbls	4,094
Corn-seed-cake, bgs	452	Tar, bbls	140
Copper, cakes	218	Oil, bbls	60
Dried Fruit, pkls	1	Oil-cake, pkls	420
Eggs, pkls	150	Pork, pkls	1,198
Flour, bbls	13,306	Beef, pkls	186
Corn-meal, bbls	297	Cut-meats, pkls	7,792
Corn-meal, bags	397	Lard, pkls	4,035
Wheat, bushels	117,000	Butter, pkls	4,322
Corn, bushels	91,200	Cheese, pkls	2,023
Oats, bushels	20,225	Dressed Hogs, No	1,130
Rye, bushels	1,926	Rice, tcs	599
Malt, bushels	7,850	Sugar, hhds	94
Barley, bushels	24,200	Sugar, pkls	450
Peas, bushels	1,600	Stearine, pkls	113
Oat-meal, bags	200	Tallow, pkls	529
Flax, bales	102	Tin, pkls	4
Grease, pkls	520	Tobacco, pkls	100
Grass-seed, bags	745	Whisky, bbls	690
Hides, No	1,907	Wool, bales	1

COFFEE—Rio moderately sought after at about previous prices; 4,500 bags Rio per Shepherdess, 4,000 bags do. per Tartar, 500 bags per L. C. A., 2,887 bags Santos and 2,648 bags Rio; sale 1,750 bales Cucuta do. per Hippocrates were reported sold or taken from stock. Other kinds in demand at firm rates, with sales of 175 bags Jamaica, 1,550 bags Rio, Laguayra and Java on private terms.

COTTON—Has been quoted steady for early delivery, on the basis of previous quotations, but without much inquiry from any source. Sales were reported for prompt delivery of 554 bales, (of which 493 bales were on last evening,) including 293 bales to shippers, 261 bales to spinners, — bales to speculators, and — baled in transit:...Low Middling quoted at 9 1-16c. @ 9 1-8c.; Strict Low Middling at 9¼c. @9⅜c.; Middling at 9 7-16c. @9 9-16c.; Fair at 11 1-16c. @11 13-16c.....And for forward delivery business has been more freely dealt in on an easier basis as to prices..... Sales have been reported since our last of 11,000 bales, (of which 14,500 bales were on last evening, and 16,600 bales to-day,) with 1,800 bales on the spot, on the basis of Middling, and 9,200 bales to arrive, including, as officially reported, sales on Friday afternoon, for February, 1,500 bales at 9.49c. @9.61c.; March, 5,000 bales at 9.67c. @9.70c.; April, 1,800 bales at 9.80c. @9.87c.; May, 1,900 bales at 10c. @10.03c.; June, 2,300 bales at 10.14c. @10.15c.; July, 2,000 bales at 10.30c., and August, — bales at —, and to-day, for January, 300 bales at 9.42c. @9.45c.; February, 5,600 bales at 9.43c. @9.47c.; March, 3,600 bales at 9.63c. @9.66c.; April, 9,500 bales at 9.80c. @9.83c.; May, 3,400 bales at 9.96c. @9.99c.; June, 800 bales at 10.05c. @10.13c.; July, — bales at — ; August, — bales at — . The closing quotations were: For January, 9.45c. @9.47c.; February, 9.46c. @9.47c.; March, 9.64c. @9.65c.; April, 9.81c. @9.82c.; May, 9.95c. @9.97c.; June, 10.05c. @ 10.10c.; July, 10.17c. @10.18c.; August, 10.37c. @ 10.38c.....Transferable orders were issued to-day at 9.50c., as officially reported.....The averages of Thursday's forward deliveries, as officially reported, were as follows: January, 9.47c.; February, 9.49c.; March, 9.69c.; April, 9.85c.; May, 10.01c.; June, 10.13c.; July, 10.25c.; August, 10.39c.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	7 9-16	7 11-16	7 11-16
Strict Ordinary	8	8¼	8¼
Good Ordinary	8½	8⅝	8⅝
Strict Good Ordinary	8 13-16	8 15-16	8 15-16
Low Middling	9 1-16	9 3-16	9 3-16
Strict Low Middling	9¼	9⅜	9⅜
Middling	9 7-16	9 9-16	9 9-16
Good Middling	9 13-16	9 15-16	9 15-16
Strict Good Middling	10 3-16	10 5-16	10 5-16
Middling Fair	10⅞	11	11
Fair	11 11-16	11 13-16	11 13-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	7 11-16	Low Middling 8 11-16
Strict Good Ord	8 1-16	Middling 9 1-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—A moderate movement has been reported in most kinds of State and Western Flour at about former quotations. Export demand rather light. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,150 bbls. of all grades.....Included in the reported sales were 2,100 bbls. Low Extras, for shipment, within the range of $3 30@3 40; mainly $3 70@3 95; 950 bbls. City Mill Extras, mostly for the West Indies, at $4 70@5, for about fair to very choice, in new pks., and for English markets, quoted at $3 65@3 80; 2,350 bbls. Minnesota and Wisconsin clear, (these at $3 80@4 75, of which about 1,300 bbls. Superfine, mostly at $3 75@ 4; 1,550 bbls. straight Extras, (these mostly at $4 40 @5;) 800 bbls. Patent, (enteny at from $5 85@7 ; 2,900 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (these at $3 75@ $5 50, mainly at $4 30@5 25;) 950 bbls. Minnesota Extras, (these at $5 50@7 25;) 425 bbls. Superfine, (these at $3 15 for inferior to $3 60 for choice, and 400 bbls. Low Extras, or Export, at $3 90@4; 1,050 bbls. No. 2, (these at $2 85@3 for poor to fancy, of which 500 bbls. about choice to family trade and export, at $3 60@3 80;)

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Only two auctions, and they unimportant, were held at the Exchange on Saturday, Jan. 25, as follows:

John T. Boyd, under a foreclosure order, F. G. Salmon, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick building, with lot 24 by 80, No. 430 Greenwich-st., west side, 75 feet south of Vestry-st., for $6,000, to W. J. Wilcox & Co.

C. J. Lyon, foreclosure sale, J. W. Van Hoesen, Esq., Referee, sold two one-story brick slaughter-houses, with three lots, each 25 by 98.9, Nos. 512 to 516 West 41st-st., south side, 300 feet west of 9th-av., for $4,907, to Daniel Carr.

The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 25, was $358,907, as against $255,067, the figures for the previous week.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week, at the Exchange, the following public auctions are announced:

To-day, (Monday,) Jan. 27.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William Smalatz, Jr., Referee, of the two-story brick dwelling, with lot, 25 by 100, No. 206 Spring-st., south side, west of Sullivan-st.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, Alfred Wagstaff, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100, 10th-av., east side, 54.4 feet north of 74th-st.; also, similar sale, Charles F. MacLean, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 70, No. 1,317 4th-av., west side, 82.2 feet south of 81st-st; also, similar sale, Louis F. Kerchies, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 260 by 225, on 10th-av., east side, block front between 212th and 213th sts.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Isaac L. Miller, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100, on Avenue A, west side, 50.10 feet south of 122d-st.

By Scott & Myers, foreclosure sale, James M. Brady, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 278 by 210 by 146 by —, on Unter-av., east side, adjoining lands of St. John's College, and running through to Bronx River; also, six lots, each 25 by 206, on Union-av., west side, adjoining lands of P. M. Lydig, at Fordham.

By Richard Field, foreclosure sale, Valentine Cook, Jr., Referee, of one lot 26 by 100, on Cortlandt-st., east side, 74 feet north of Milton-st., 23d Ward.

Tuesday, Jan. 28.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Executor's sale of the following described valuable property, belonging to the estate of John H. Power, deceased: One five-story brick store and two two-story brick houses, with lot 23.7 by 100 by 19.6 by 100, No. 61 Pearl-st., north side, running through to (No. 26) Stone-st., east of Broad-st.; one lot 20 by 41.5 by 97.3 by 44, on Catharine-lane, north-west corner of Elm-st., the three-story brick building, two four-story brick buildings, and three-story frame dwelling, with two lots, each 23.7 by 75.2, Nos. 178 and 180 Canal-st., south-east corner of Mott-st.; three four-story brick buildings, with lot of lot of land 50 by — by 53.9 by about 50, Nos. 93, 95, and 97 4th-av., north-east corner of 11th-st., leased May 1, 1866, term 21 years; ground rent, $3,500 per annum; one four-story brick stores, with lease of lots, together in size 50 by 93 by 26.6 by 25 by — by 86, Nos. 99 and 101 4th-av., east side, adjoining above, leased May 1, 1864, term 21 years, ground rent, $700 per annum; one lot, 25 by 98.9 on West 42d-st., south side, 300 feet west of 2d-av., subject to a lease dated April 14, 1866, for a term of 21 years; two-story brick-front house, with cellar and lots, each 25 by 100, on 42d-st., east side, block front between 66th and 67th sts.; twelve lots, each 25 by 200.10, on East 66th-st., north side, 100 feet east of 3d-av., running through to 67th-st.; two lots, each 25 by 100.5, on East 66th-st., north side, adjoining above; six lots, each 25 by 100.5 on West 68th-st., north side, 325 feet east of 9th-av.; three lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West 69th-st., south side, 325 feet east of 9th-av.; one lot, 25 by 100.5 by 75 by 27 — by 62.7, on West 69th-st., south side, adjoining above; seven lots, together in size 172.2 by 135 by 160 by 168.10, on Riverside-av., south side, 225 feet east of 116th-st., four lots, each 25 by 102.2, on West 81st-st., south side, 175 feet west of 11th-av.; one lot, 25.2 by 100, on 12th-av., south-west corner of 94th-st.; a plot of land on 222d-st., north side, 320 feet west of Public-drive, running through to Spuyten Duyvil Creek, and a block of land bounded by Columbia, Halleck, Otsego, and Skowarow sts., Brooklyn.

By P. Dalay, public auction sale of the buildings, with lot 25 by 70.10, Nos. 206 and 206½ East Houston-st., north side, running through to (No. 99) 1st-st.

By Richard V. Harnett, Executor's sale, of the three-story and basement brick house, with lot 21.10 by 92, Nos. 328 West 18th-st., north side, 356.6 feet west of 8th-av.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Malcolm Campbell, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 18.9 by 100.4, No. 113 West 44th-st., south side, 243.9 feet west of 6th-av.

Wednesday, Jan. 29.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., foreclosure sale, Theodore Arnold, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 16.8 by 50.4, No. 169 West 48th-st., north side, 50 feet east of 7th-av.

By C. J. Lyon, foreclosure sale, Hamilton Odell, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick building, with lot 20 by 110, No. 923 3d-av., east side, 85.5 feet east of 55th-st.

Thursday, Jan. 30.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Executor's sale, of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 18.9 by 98.9, No. 13 West 35th-st., north side, 237.6 feet west of 5th-av.

By Louis Mesier, foreclosure sale, John M. Barbour, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick building, with lot 37.9 by 13.8 by 37.2 by 16, Nos. 118 and 120 Elizabeth-st., east side, 49 feet south of Broome-st.

By E. F. Raymond, foreclosure sale, George A. Halsey, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brown-stone-front building, with lot 27 by 100, No. 733 Broadway, west side, 54 feet north of Waverley-place.

By Howard & Lewis, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Wentworth, Esq., Referee, of the two three-story brick dwellings, with lots together in size 33.4 by 95.9 by 30.8 by 91, Nos. 212 and 215 East 37th-st., north side, 130 feet east of 3d-av.

Friday, Jan. 31.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, William F. Scott, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick building, with lot 24.7 by 75, No. 730 1st-av., east side, 74.2 feet north of 41st-st.

Saturday, Feb. 1.

By Louis Mesier, foreclosure sale, John J. Thomasson, Esq., Referee, of the two-story brick dwelling, with lot 13.9 by 74.7, irregular, No. 75 Thompson-st., west side, 112.7 ft. south of Spring-st.

By Howard W. Coates, foreclosure sale, R. B. Gwillim, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 100, No. 130 Broome-st., north side, 50 feet west of Pitt-st.

By E. F. Raymond, foreclosure sale, Rufus T. Andrews, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick building, with lot 16.8 by 98.9, No. 414 West 32d-st., north side, 150 feet west of 9th-av.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, George S. Sedgwick, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 100.5, No. 230 East 69th-st., south side, 175 feet east of Madison-av.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Jan. 24.

Broadway, s. a. corner of 141st-st., 108.6ᵃˣ 130.8x irregular $1,600

98th-st., s. a., 975 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.11; J. Grant Sinclair, Referee, to George M. Miller, Guardian 1,000

98th-st., s. a., 150 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.11; Same to Same 1,000

98th-st., s. a., 125 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.11; Same to Same 1,000

Avenue St. Nicholas, n. a. corner of 145th-st., 124.11x100; J. Grant Sinclair, Referee, to George M. Miller and another, Executors, &c.

1242d-st., s. s., 248 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20.6 by 100; New-av, by 100.10x245x102; James P. Lowrey, Referee, to James M. Brown 40,500

145th-st., n. s., 513 ft. 5¾ in. e. of 2d-av., 100x Carr to John Smith and wife 1,550

57th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 75x 100.5; Emmanuel Gillen, wife to the Church of the Holy Spirit ..... nom.

24th-st., No. 347 West, 20x98.9; John Downey and wife to Joseph Corbett 11,500

Ridge-st., No. 38, 21x100; Bradbury C. Chetwood, Referee, to George Cromwell 4,000

140th-st., s. a., 150 ft. w. of 10th-av., 100x 99.11; J. Grant Sinclair, Referee, to Annie C. Willets 2,525

Jerome-av., w. s., 253 ft. s. of third-av., to e. s. of Inwood-av., 75x200; and also w. s. of Inwood-av., 146 ft. n. of Cromwell's Brook, 146x 169x irregular; William F. Scott, Referee, to William Nelson 8,650

Sylvan-av., w. s., 200 ft. n. of Oxford-place, 100x100; Caleb M. Hillman, Referee, to Townsend Poole 1,000

Sylvan-av., w. s., 300 ft. n. of Oxford-place, 75x 100; Same to Same 1,000

Sylvan-av., s. w. corner of Orchard-st., 82.7ᵃˣ 102.11x58.4x100; Same to Same 1,000

Grand-av., s. s., 84.11 ft. s. of Orchard-st., 75x 100; Same to Same 1,000

Grand-av., s. s., 184.1 ft. s. of Orchard-st., 75x 100; Same to Same 1,000

Grand-av., s. s., 209.1 ft. s. of Orchard-st., 100x 100; Same to Same 1,000

West 45th-st., s. s., 52 ft. w. of Wooster-st., 24.4x104.6x irregular; V. L. Cornish to C. D. Holmes 600

57th-st., No. 502 West, 20x55.5; Amelia F. Hammond and another to Frances Hartshorne and others 12,000

26th-st., s. s., 137.6 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9, and also n. s. 26th-st., 162 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9; Frances Hartshorne and others to Amelia F. Hammond 30,000

10th-av., s. e. corner 57th-st., 100x130.5; Hugh Hardman to John Hardman and another 5,255

53d-st., s. s., 254.2 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20.10x 100.5; W. S. Coggswell, Referee, to Alexander V. Blaet and another, Executors, &c. 8,500

Division-st., No. 73; Catharine M. Hurley and another, Executrix, &c., to Jacob Miles ..... nom.

Same property; William H. Miles, as Trustee, &c., to Jacob Miles ..... nom.

8th-av., w. s., 115 ft. s. of 17th-st., 22x100; Mary J. Stockton to Matilda Alexander 13,000

Washington-st., No. 745; James S. Radford and wife to Oscar Waring 7,500

1st-av., w. s., 80.5 ft. n. of 120th-st., 25.2ᵃˣ 100; Martin Wines and wife to William G. Wells 4,175

Mulberry-st., w. s., lot No. 485, 22x57.7; Mary A. Neary to Hannah Lynch 12,000

River Drive, s. e. corner of 88th-st., 75x100; Ann M. S. Holland to Juliet H. Vicle 13,500

96th-st., No. 165 East, 25.6 x 9.3x100; Christopher Hamilton and wife to Susan A. Rampf 5,800

Grand-av., w. s., 75.6 ft. s. of Poole Farm, 100x irregular; and also, Grand-av., w. s., 375.6 ft. s. of Poole Farm, 100x irregular; Edward S. Bull to Townsend Poole ..... nom.

Plots Nos. 7, 10, and 29 on a map of the Townsend Poole estate; Theodore M. Squires to John R. Brady ..... nom.

Same property; John R. Brady and wife to [illegible] ..... [illegible]

Plots Nos. 7, 10, and 29 on a map of the Townsend Poole estate; Charles F. Daly and wife to Townsend Poole ..... nom.

LEASES RECORDED.

South-st., Nos. 18, and No. 2 Pelton-st., 7 years; Wil[illegible]rnoon and others, Executors, &c., to [illegible]ovich and Henry Lamberman. $5,714

[illegible] 10 years; Hanford Smith to [illegible] 1,500

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

[illegible] and husband to John Bond; [illegible] of 24-av., 2 years $6,600

[illegible]n S. and husband to the Mu[illegible]rance Company; No. 68 West [illegible]ombs 13,000

Cole[illegible]o. and wife to Margaret A. Cole; s. s. 10[illegible]-av., n. of 159th-st., 1 year 3,600

Cromwell, George, to John Cromwell; s. s. Ridge-st., n. of Stanton-st., 5 years 3,500

Decora, Catharine J., and husband to Mary A. Patterson; Samuel st., 24th Ward, lot No. 362, 3 years 1,400

Gillespie, Edward, to Alexander Milne; s. s. 53d-st., s. of 10th-av., 3 years 8,000

Gilsey, Julius, and wife to Max Danziger; n. s. 58th-st., w. of 3d-av., 1 month 1,000

Glass, John, Jr., to Charles D. Mathews; n. s. 149th-st., w. of 10th-av., 1 month 750

Johnston, Emma J., and husband to Charles Bauer; s. s. 85th-st., w. of Avenue A., 10 days. 4,000

Johnston, Emma J., and husband to Samuel Brown; same property, 3 months 3,000

Johnston, Emeline, and others to William H. Austin; s. s. 115th-st., e. of 2d-av., 3 years.. 5,000

Kelly, John, and others to Joseph Hanlon; No. 17 New Bowery, 1 year 2,000

Mine, Jacob, and wife to the Bowery Savings Bank; No. 73 Division-st., 3 years 8,000

Pecis, Townsend, and wife to Adeline J. Chadwick; property in 24th Ward, 3 years 4,000

Poole, Townsend, and wife to Jane F. Van Rensselaer, Executrix, &c.; same property, 3 years 7,000

Schappert, Philippena, and another, Executrix, &c., to M. Desmnesy; n. e. corner of 2d-av. and 45th-st., 3 years 3,000

Sergeant, Alice P., to Elizabeth K. Ward; s. s. of Troy-st., 24th Ward, 5 years 5,000

Viele, Juliette H., to Ann M. S. Holland; s. e. corner of River Drive and 89th-st., 3 years..... 1,500

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

American Baptist Home Mission Society to A. B. Chapwell $6,202

Benton, William H. and another, Executors, &c., to William H. Sutton and others 2,000

Same to Same 8,000

Holland, Ann M. S. to Charles A. Davison, Trustee, &c. 1,500

Polk, Katie to Lina Sofsky 4,000

Norton, Ernest, to Lina Sofsky 1,150

Steinmetz, Adam, to Mary M. Rauh 888

Taylor, Edmund B., to Ellen F. Lonergan 2,150

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY brown-stone house NO. 19 WEST 32D-ST., full width and depth, with butler's pantry extension and back stairs.

ALSO,

In 413T-ST., near 5TH-AV., a four-story house of full width; also with butler's pantry extension; can be bought for less than $30,000. Apply to

EDWARD W. LOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,180 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ASSORTMENT OF HOUSES, of gold prices, from $3,500 to $15,000. Situate on 52d, 81st, 80th, and 79th sts. Two beautiful corners, 79th and 80th sts. and 1st-av. Desirable as an investment. Call and see them. Office, corner 79th-st. and 1st-av.

THE DESIRABLE PROPERTY, NO. 61 West 14th-st., 75 feet east of 6th-av., building 25x 113, suitable for dry goods, furniture, or any business, to lease or sell. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—ON WEST 57TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-Av., an elegant four-story brown-stone house; modern finish and all modern improvements. Built expressly for the owner. Apply at No. 160 Fulton-st., Room 10.

BULKHEAD WATER-FRONTS, NEAR CITY, for chemical works, factories, refineries, &c.; also, blocks for dwellings; for sale very low, on easy terms. R. A. YOUNG, Examiner, No. 20 Exchange-place.

HARLEM—RAPID TRANSIT.

Houses, stores, and floors, to let and for sale.
PORTER & CO., No. 178 East 125th-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ESTATE OF JOHN H. POWERS, DECEASED.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the following described real estate:

FOURTH-AVENUE.—The four-story brick stores, with lease of lots, situate on the north-west corner of 4th-ave. and 11th-st., Nos. 93, 95, 97, 99, and 101 4th-av. The leases are from the Stuyvesant estate.

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET.—Two brick stores and lot No. 28 Stone and No. 61 Pearl-st., running through from Pearl to Stone-st.

LAND AND MOTT STREETS.—The brick and frame buildings and lots Nos. 178 and 180 Canal-st., corner of Mott-st.

THIRD-AVENUE, SIXTY-SIXTH AND SIXTY-SEVENTH STREETS.—Eight lots, comprising the entire easterly front on 3d-av., between 66th and 67th sts., and 14 lots on 66th-st., and 14 lots on 67th-st., commencing 100 feet west of the 3d-av., street lots and each 20x100 feet, except the two easterly lots on each street, which are 30x100 feet each.

RIVERSIDE.—The lot on the north-west corner of Elm and Catharine-lane.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET.—One lot, south side, 300 feet west of 7th-av., 25x98.9.

SIXTY-EIGHTH AND SIXTY-NINTH STREETS.—Six lots, north side of 68th-st., 325 feet west of 8th av., and four lots, south side of 69th-st., 325 feet west of 9th-av.

RIVERSIDE-AVENUE.—Seven lots on easterly side of Riverside-av., 226 feet north of 116th-st., and opposite Riverside Park.

TWELFTH-AVENUE.—Plot of water lots on 12th-av., between 118th and 118th sts., opposite Riverside Park.

ELEVENTH-AVENUE.—Four lots, south side, between 11th and Riverside-av.

TWELFTH-AVENUE.—One water-lot, north-east corner 94th-st.

STUYVESANT DUYVIL CREEK AND TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND-STREET.—About 19 lots.

BROOKLYN.—Thirty-two lots, comprising the entire block bounded by Columbia, Sigourney, Otsego and Halleck sts.

HUGH CASSIDY, Executor,
HENRIETTA B. POWERS, Executrix.
of JOHN H. POWERS, Deceased.

Book-maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., and of the Executor, No. 11 Pine-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE.

THE FOUR LOTS, with the BUILDINGS THEREON, situated at the north-east corner of 41st-st. and Park-av., constituting the southerly portion of the

GRAND UNION HOTEL.

Apply to HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine-st., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET—NO. 18 WALKER-ST.—FIVE-STORY modern building; iron front. Can be rented as a whole, or will be divided. Apply to

HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR SIX (6) STORY BUILDINGS corner Canal and Mulberry sts., fronting on Canal-st., Nos. 206 and 212, suitable for stores or manufactory; will be let separately if desired; well lighted, high ground, and good dry basement. Apply to

JOHN H. MONTEATH, No. 151 Centre-st.

NO. 199 CHURCH-ST. — SECOND, THIRD, and Fourth Lofts to let; very light and desirable. Apply to

HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine-st.

LOFTS TO RENT—IN THE FINE BUILDINGS, No. 96 Beekman-st., and No. 18 Spruce-st., admirable location for publishing, leather or shoe trade or manufacturing; other lotts. JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson-st. and 96 Beekman-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

NEW HOUSES AT LAUREL HILL, LONG ISLAND.—Retaken for mortgages; $1,250 and $1,-800; about half actual cost.

R. A. YOUNG,
No. 20 Exchange-place.

SHIPPING.

FLORIDA RAILROAD AND STEAM-SHIP LINE.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FLORIDA.
SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
LOWEST RATES OF FREIGHT AND PASSAGE.
Steamer ASHLAND, SATURDAY, Jan. 25.
And every SATURDAY thereafter.

For Fernandina direct, from Pier No. 19 N. R., at 3 P.M.

Only line issuing through tickets and bills lading to all points in Florida, and on Chattahoochie, Appalachicola, and Flint Rivers, and BRUNSWICK, Ga. Insurance ½ per cent. Bills of lading signed at Pier. For further information, through bills lading, and passage rates, apply to

H. B. SOMERS,
No. 177 West-st., up stairs.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO.

Connecting at St. Thomas with German steamers for Porto Rico and Spanish Main. The new first-class iron steam-ship CITY OF PARA, Capt. Carruthers, will sail for the above ports on Wednesday, Feb. 5, at 3 P. M.

Positively no freight received after 2d. Freight must be paid in advance. Rates as low as rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at Roberts' Dock, Brooklyn. Insurance lower than by any other line. Shippers desiring insurance can effect same under our open policy. For freight engagements or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents. Office, Pier No. 50 East River.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF COLUMBUS, Capt. RICKENSON.....Wed., Jan. 29
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. MALLORY.....Sat., Feb. 1
Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia at Jesup and Pearl Railroad, Georgia and Florida Steamboat Company, and with the new and elegant iron steamer ST. JOHNS.

GEO. YONGE, Agent,
Ocean S. S. Co. and
Central R. R. of Ga.,
No. 400 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier 38, N. R., foot of King-st.

MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Jan. 28, 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Feb. 4, 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Feb. 18, 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Feb. 25, 7:30 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, March 4, 3 P. M.

☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, (according to choice-room,) $80, $85, and $75. INTERMEDIATE, $60; STEERAGE, $26.
OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and the homeward passage.

BRITANNIC, Capt. PERRY.....Saturday, Feb. 1, noon.
REPUBLIC, Capt. INMAN.....Thursday, Feb. 6, 3 P. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. ROGERS.....Tuesday, Feb. 18, 12:30 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $26.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila.
E. J. CORTIS, Agent.

M. VAN BROCKLIN, Superintendent.

CUNARD LINE.
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN.
PARTHIA...WED., Jan. 29 ABYSSINIA...WED., Feb. 12
SCOTIA...WED., Feb. 5 BATAVIA...WED., Feb. 19

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms, including a special low rate for the Fall and Winter months.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STATE LINE,
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From Pier No. 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Jan. 30
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Feb. 6

First Cabin, $55 to $70, according to accommodations; excursion tickets, $100 to $120. Second Cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage, lowest rates.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at low rates. Apply at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS,
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Ethiopia.....Feb. 1, noon. Bolivia.....Feb. 15, noon.
Anchoria.....Feb. 8, 9 A. M. (Circassia.....Feb. 22, 6 A. M.

Cabin passage $60 and upward, according to location. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK TO LONDONDERRY.
From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.

California.....Feb. 1, noon. (Australia.....Feb. 8, 9 A. M.

Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's pier foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.
WESER.....Sat., Feb 15 | ODER.....Sat., Feb. 22
MOSEL.....Sat., Feb 8 | DONAU.....Sat., Feb. 25

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100
Second cabin.....60
Steerage.....30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid Steerage certificates, $30. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, Jan. 30, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Feb. 8, 6:30 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Wednesday, Feb. 19, 6:30 A. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $30. Drafts at lowest rates Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.

Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, (new,) No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st.

FRANCE, TRUDELLE.....Wednesday, Feb. 5, 3:30 P. M.
CANADA, FRANQUE.....Wednesday, Feb. 19, 3:30 P. M.
LAFAYETTE, PRUDHOMME.....Saturday, March 8, 3 P. M.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Checks drawn out to Cherbourg if desired.

Rates—$80 and upward, according to location.

Excepting between the hours of 5:30 and 7:30 A. M. and 5 and 7 P. M., when the fare is 5 cents.

WM. R. GARRISON, President.

CHARLES DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
GELLERT...Thurs., Jan. 30 | LESSING...Thurs., Feb. 13
ZIMBRIA...Thurs., Feb. 6 | WISLA...Thurs., Feb. 20

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100; second cabin, $70; Steerage, $30.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents. General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broadway, N. Y. No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers leave Jersey City, near Pavonia Ferry.

W. A. SCHOLTEN.....Saturday, Feb. 1
MAAS.....Saturday, Feb. 15

Cabin, $65-$70. Intermediate, $45-$50. Steerage, $28.
H. GAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.

FUNCH, EDYE & CO., L. W. MORRIS,
Gen. Pass. Agts. for N. W. Agts. 50 B'way. Assign Agt.

NATIONAL LINE—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R.
FOR LONDON. (Victoria Docks):
Canada, Feb. 1, 11:30 A. M. | Denmark, Wed., Feb. 12, 9 A. M.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN:
Egypt, Sat., Feb. 1, 8:30 A. M. | Erin, Wed., Feb. 5, 8:30 A. M.

Cabin, $50 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's office, 69 and 73 Broadway. E. W. J. HUNER, Manager.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA PORTS,
AND ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH
AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY, Feb. 1

BUNDLE FREIGHT AGENCY FOR THE SOUTH.
Insurance to destination, one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES HUNTER, Agent,
No. 3 Bowling Green.

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RAILROADS.

METROPOLITAN
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Open from 5:30 A. M. to 12 P. M.

RECTOR-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry, and connects with cars for South Ferry.
CORTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Cammeyahaw Ferries.
PARK-PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken.
CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferry.
FRANKLIN-ST.
GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses-Street Ferry to Jersey City, and connects with cars for Desbrosses and East Grand-Street Ferries.
BLEECKER-ST.—Connects with cars for East and West.
EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Christopher-Street Ferry to Hoboken, connecting with cars for Christopher and East Tenth Street Ferries.
FOURTEENTH-ST.—Nearest point to Union-square, Wallack's and Lyceum Theatres, Academy of Music, Irving and Tammany Halls, connecting with cars for East Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries.
TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point to Booth's, St. James, and Park Theatres, Grand Opera-house, Gilmore's Garden, and Masonic Temple, and Twenty-third-Street Ferry to Jersey City.
THIRTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point to Standard, Broadway, and Fifth-Avenue Theatres, Aquarium, and San Francisco Minstrels, connecting with cars for Weehawken Ferry.
FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Connects with New-York Transfer Company's cabs, for Grand Central Depot.
FIFTIETH-ST.
FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Central Park, connecting with cars of Belt Line Railroad.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $26.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila.
E. J. CORTIS, Agent.

M. VAN BROCKLIN, Superintendent.

CUNARD LINE.
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN.
PARTHIA...WED., Jan. 29 ABYSSINIA...WED., Feb. 12
SCOTIA...WED., Feb. 5 BATAVIA...WED., Feb. 19

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms, including a special low rate for the Fall and Winter months.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STATE LINE,
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From Pier No. 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Jan. 30
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Feb. 6

First Cabin, $55 to $70, according to accommodations; excursion tickets, $100 to $120. Second Cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage, lowest rates.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at low rates. Apply at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS,
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Ethiopia.....Feb. 1, noon. Bolivia.....Feb. 15, noon.
Anchoria.....Feb. 8, 9 A. M. (Circassia.....Feb. 22, 6 A. M.

Cabin passage $60 and upward, according to location. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK TO LONDONDERRY.
From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.

California.....Feb. 1, noon. (Australia.....Feb. 8, 9 A. M.

Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's pier foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.
WESER.....Sat., Feb 15 | ODER.....Sat., Feb. 22
MOSEL.....Sat., Feb 8 | DONAU.....Sat., Feb. 25

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100
Second cabin.....60
Steerage.....30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid Steerage certificates, $30. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, Jan. 30, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday,

TOUCHING UP THE FARMERS

TALMAGE IN AND OUT OF TOWN.

THIS OBSERVATIONS AND THE CONCLUSIONS HE DRAWS IN REGARD TO THE MORAL CONDITION OF THE NATION—THE CITY AS GOOD AS THE COUNTRY.

Mr. Talmage resumed his series of sermons on the moral condition of the country yesterday to a crowded house. His text was Zachariah i.: 17: "My cities through prosperity shall yet be spread abroad." He said that the city is no worse than the country. The vices of the metropolis are more evident because it contains more people who can be bad if they wish, but on the average the merchant is as good as the farmer. Cheating is no worse in town than out of it; it is only on a larger scale there. The countryman prevaricates about the horse he has to sell; about the size of his measures; about the quality of the peaches in the bottom of the basket, and about the tenderness of his side of beef, to as great an extent as the shop-keeper does about his dry goods or hardware. Villages are in some respects worse than cities, for they copy the vices of the latter in their meanest shape, and, as for gossip, it's heaven is a country village. [Laughter.] There everybody knows a man's business better than he does himself. The grocery store and the blacksmith's shop are the head-quarters of the worst kind of male tittle-tattle, and there are always half a dozen women with their sun-bonnets hanging up convenient, so that at the first item they can fly out and cackle it around. [Laughter.] Cain was the founder of the first city. Cities always take after their founders in morals. It will require centuries for New-York to get over the good influences of its pious founders. Formerly people gathered in cities for protection; now they do so for rapid gain. Cities are not necessarily evil. It is strange that there should be bickerings between our great American cities. Boston is the city of large forehead and great brain; Philadelphia the city of calm and deliberate step; New-York the city with its pocket full of change; St. Louis and Chicago the cities of astonishing rush; Brooklyn, the city that takes its wife and children alone—all are distinguished for various peculiarities, but not one of them can be spared. The speaker pleaded for a higher style of brotherhood between the cities, and then proceeded to note several of the important features in which all agree. They show that this is a world of toil and struggle; that life is full of pretension, and that they are all magnificent fields for Christian work. Commercial life is strewn with temptations. There are shylocks in business—men who, if an honest principle should creep into their souls, it would die from sheer loneliness—and these make it impossible for their competitors to be honest and prosper. The speaker had a friend once who, when about entering the calling of a dealer in books, announced that he intended to be guided by one rule, viz: Not to sell any book over his counter that he would not have read in his family. A few years afterward Mr. Talmage revisited the store and found the shelves filled with the worst kind of literature. On remonstrating, he was told, "I have got over those Puritanical notions; I must do as others do." In a little while that man lost all his property and his intellect, and went into a mad-house. The speaker knew another man—a young drug clerk—who refused to sell blacking on the Lord's Day and was discharged forth. A Christian gentleman who heard of the incident got him a much better position, and he amassed a fortune and became a leading light in politics. All this went to prove that wickedness never prospers and virtue is always rewarded pecuniarily as well as otherwise. It is a great mistake, continued the speaker, to imagine that charity can consecrate unlawful gains, and then he told a friend he was puzzled how to dispose of a large donation made by an immoral man to a missionary society. Finally, it came out that the donor had been cabbling in a swindle of the worst character and thought that all he had to do was to give part of his steal to God, and he would be let off for the remainder. He was wrong. Churches and missionary societies are not shops for the receipt of stolen goods. Should anybody have any such thing, should at once return them to the lawful owners. Should that be impossible, they should heat their furnace seven times hot and and throw the stolen goods in. Another general fact about cities is that in the temptations to them of a political character. Once in a while a man gets imbued with a missionary spirit and goes into politics to reform them. That is laudable, and such a man will come out as good as he went in, despite the newspapers, which generally set to work at once to blacken an aspirant's character, so that he soon becomes lost in admiration at the length of time he has managed to keep out of jail. [Laughter.] Bad literature is another too common feature of cities. Half the books on the shop shelves are of the most pernicious character, and there are men whose sole business it is to distribute this kind of smut. Mr. Talmage concluded from his observations that no man can be safe in a city without the grace of God, and that there are manifold warnings hung up before every temptation if the passer-by will but regard them. Next Sunday he will speak on the points of difference between the great American cities.

THE NEED OF PUBLIC WORSHIP.

A MINISTER'S VIEWS ON AMUSEMENTS—SERMON BY REV. EDMUND GUILBERT.

A large audience gathered in the Church of the Holy Spirit, East Fifty-seventh-street, yesterday morning, to listen to Rev. Edmund Guilbert, the Rector, who preached from Hebrews, x.: 23, 24, 25: "Let us hold fast the profession of our faith without wavering," &c. Mr. Guilbert spoke first of the religious instinct in man, and said that men do not go to church because of custom, nor through a desire to see and to be seen, nor for social reasons, but because of a felt need of God. Many persons who believe in God do not attend any church, however, either because they get no comfort from the service or because their religious sensibilities are dull. One of the disadvantages of many country places is the fact that there is only one church for people to attend, and a country curate meets with great difficulty in trying to preach acceptably to an assemblage of persons of widely different views. Some want the highest kind of a ritual, and some want no ritual. Others want the most perfect musical art in the choir, and others still want congregational singing. In this City there are churches and churches, and a man does perfectly right in looking up one that suits him. But when a man forsakes the House of God, he strikes a great blow at his moral life. He never can cannot lead a moral life, and if one does not pray in public, he will not pray in private. Public prayer is necessary to healthy religious growth. Mr. Guilbert spoke at length upon the weakness never prospers and virtue is always rewarded pecuniarily as well as otherwise. and then touched upon some of the peculiarities of the Church of the Holy Spirit, which he said was a loyal church of an historic community. The doctrines of the Episcopal Church were defended by the preacher, who said that when a person wanted to join that church he was not asked to affirm his belief in the doctrine of election, "which has driven hundreds to despair and made many infidels." Nor was he asked to believe that baptism was only effectual when gallons of water were used. "The quantity of water is of no importance," Mr. Guilbert urged. "Twenty drops are just as good as 20 gallons. Nor do we ask a man if he has had the 'witness of the Spirit'—tokens that he has been singled out for marvelous things. True religion is not a question of modes and feelings, but one of duty."

Mr. Guilbert argued earnestly that the Church should strive to harmonize with a religious life the utmost breadth of culture. Human nature is esthetic and fond of amusements. The Church should not shut her eyes to this fact. It is not the business of religion to shut itself up in a wilderness, as John the Baptist did, but to go out into the world, as Christ did. The speaker dwelt at length upon the subject of amusements, and claimed that the dangerous thing was that have crept into the theatre. concerts, poetry, &c., were the result of the Church having turned its back upon these institutions, and cried out, "Unclean, unclean," until the line between good and evil has been drawn hard and fast, and the bad has grown worse and the good no better. "We cannot get rid of the instinct of amusement in man," said he, "and it is better to sanctify what cannot be destroyed. I am not for going half-way with the world and half-way with God, but we do not do our duty when we stand aloof from these worldly amusements. We do not believe that what is pleasant must be right, but we want to see these institutions elevated through the individual, and not the individual degraded by the institutions. Christianity must do this—a wide, large-hearted religion; not a figment of theology, a sect, or a party, but a life-giving religion."

The society of the Church of the Holy Spirit has been in existence only nine months, but two-thirds of the pews in their beautiful church are already rented and the membership is increasing rapidly. The church has been built 10 years, and was occupied by four unsuccessful societies before becoming the property of its present possessors. Rev. Mr. Guilbert, the Rector, had been Rector of a parish in Tarrytown for 17 years previous to his call to this City, and the present flourishing condition of the church is very largely due to his efforts.

SEQUEL TO AN ACCIDENTNL SHOOTING.

Officer Leeson, of the Fourteenth Precinct, heard a pistol shot in Grand-street early yesterday morning, and, hastening in the direction whence the report came, met Edward Pierce, of No. 23 James-street, who said he had shot himself accidentally in the leg with his own pistol. Officer Leeson brought Pierce, who was hardly able to walk, to the station-house, and, on searching him, found some burglar's tools in his possession. Pierce expressed an unwillingness to make any satisfactory explanation, and, after his wound was attended to, was locked up for the night. Yesterday morning he was taken before Justice Smith, in the Tombs Police Court, and, on the charge of being a "suspicious person," was remanded until this morning.

THE FREE SONS OF ISRAEL.

The annual session of District Grand Lodge No. 1, Independent Order of Free Sons of Israel, was opened at Irving Hall at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The installation of ex-Presidents as members of the Grand Lodge was proceeded with, and the Grand Master read his annual report and that of the General Committee. The election of grand officers resulted in the choice of Benjamin Blumenthal for Grand Master; Isidor Dreifus, Deputy Grand Master; R. Lehman, Grand Treasurer, and H. S. Goldsmith, Grand Secretary. The order is composed exclusively of Israelites, and extends throughout the United States. Its object is the welfare of the Jewish race. District Grand Lodge No. 1 represents 54 subordinate lodges, with a membership of 6,500, and a capital of $160,000. All the lodges are represented at the present session, which will continue for several days.

THE SHOOTING OF "OOFTY GOOFT."

HIS CRITICAL CONDITION AT THE HOSPITAL—MRS. HOOPER'S HISTORY—A POLICEMAN'S STRANGE CONDUCT.

Augustus Phillips Alden, better known as "Gus" Phillips or "Oofty Gooft," lay in a ward of the New-York Hospital yesterday in a somewhat improved condition, as he had become more calm and less nervous. Dr. Quinlan, the physician who attended him just after the shooting, visited the hospital during the morning and had a long interview with him. Alden expressed great regret that he should have raised his hand against his mistress, but said she was frenzied with pain and excitement at the time. He expected his wound would prove fatal, and said it was very hard that he should have escaped the bullets of the battle-field to die at the hand of a woman. To-day another effort will be made to discover and remove the ball, as its presence in the wound is a constant irritant. If it is not removed Alden's death is more than probable. He steadfastly refuses to see any visitors. On Saturday two ladies called to see him. One of them, a middle-aged lady, said she was his wife, and the other was a young girl about 17, said to be his daughter. Alden sent down word that he would not see them, and they went away greatly disappointed. Before leaving the hospital the elder lady said she had been separated from Alden between two and three years, as his conduct was so bad toward her that her relatives would no longer hear of her putting up with it. But now that his life was in danger, she hoped a reconciliation might be effected, and if so she would take him to her home and nurse him faithfully.

Mrs. Hooper also remains in a ward of the hospital. She is suffering from intense excitement and nervous prostration, but her black eyes are rapidly healing, and the wound in her finger is of little consequence. She now professes great regret for shooting Alden, and says she was "mad" and "out of her head" when she did so. It will be several days before she will be well enough to bear removal to the Tombs. She also refuses to receive any visitors.

Mrs. Hooper was released in October from the Kings County Penitentiary, where she served a term for larceny. Her offense was that she had stolen from the house of Mr. William H. Delaney, of Brooklyn, $2,000 worth of diamonds in the Fall of 1877. She was convicted in September of that year and sentenced to one year's imprisonment. Her good conduct in the Penitentiary shortened her sentence three months. Immediately after her release she went to live with Alden. Dr. Quinlan says he attended Mrs. Hooper for hysteria several times, and was frequently in their rooms. He supposed they were man and wife, and thought them a most loving couple. The Doctor thinks Alden is in a very critical condition, and does not hesitate to say that his being so must be largely attributed to the action of the Police officer who arrested him. He found Alden in the Doctor's office and insisted upon taking the wounded man to once to the Police station. Doctor Quinlan told the officer that Alden was not in a fit condition to be removed without an ambulance, but the officer insisted that Alden could walk the distance very well and threatened that if he would not be compelled to walk several blocks. He fainted five times after entering the station-house and since then has been in a very feverish condition. His father, who resides in this City, has not yet been to see him, although he is constantly in correspondence with his physician.

On Saturday a young man, who gave his name as Stokes, called at the house where Alden had rooms, and represented that he was Alden's agent. He was permitted to pack up the effects in the rooms, but was forbidden to take them away until he could produce the proper authority from Alden. He said the latter owns about $70,000 of property, mainly real estate, in this City.

A MUCH WOUNDED MAN.

Onofarino la Mattino, the Italian barber who was assaulted with a razor by his employer, Pedro Tarintino, at No. 307 Hamilton-avenue, Brooklyn, on Friday evening, still lies in a critical condition at St. Peter's Hospital, in that city. Dr. Conroy, the resident surgeon in charge of the hospital, said yesterday afternoon that there is no immediate danger of Mattino's death, unless the wound which severed the left temporal artery should commence bleeding afresh, but that if the bleeding began death would be likely to ensue in a few minutes. That wound, he said, is the most dangerous of all of those inflicted by the infuriated Tarintino. It extends from the nose across the temple, and down through the ear, severing the lower lobe of the ear and the temporal artery. The next most serious wound is a gash 3 inches long and 4 inches deep across the left hip. Both wrists are also cut to the bone, the tendons of one being severed. There is also a bullet wound in the left hip, near the cut, and another gash across the top of the head, making, in all, six severe wounds. Dr. Conroy says the man may possibly recover, but that if he does he will probably be a cripple for life, as it is more than likely that the cuts on his wrists will prevent his using his hands. The Doctor probed for the bullet with the longest probe in the hospital, but has thus far been unable to find it.

THE FEE-BOOK KEPT SEALED.

County Clerk Gumbleton has reduced to a system the obstructive policy he adopted some time ago to prevent the Bar Association's Committee from investigating the books of his office and, by a measure which he has recently adopted and which is now being carried into practice, seems to consider that the books in question will furnish strong evidence against him. The new system is illustrated by an incident which occurred in the County Clerk's office on Saturday. It seems that a young lawyer named Frederick S. Wait called on Mr. Gumbleton and asked leave to see the fee-book, which the County Clerk is required by law to keep. He was told that he could see the book only on one condition, namely, that he would sign a certificate, the form of which was prepared, and in readiness for use. This certificate sets forth that the person seeking to inspect the book is not in any wise connected with the Bar Association's Committee; that he does not seek the inspection for the purpose of supplying such committee with information; that he will not furnish information to the committee; and, further, that he does not seek the inspection for the purpose of gathering information on which to base charges against the County Clerk. Mr. Wait declined to sign the certificate, and was refused permission to examine the book which, under the law of 1847, is required to be kept open to the inspection of everybody, and is declared to be a public record like the other books of the County Clerk's office.

A MAN DROWNED IN THE BAY.

Thomas Day, Andrew Betts, and James Paul, employed on the dredging-machine at Black Tom—the island of unsavory odors, built off the Communipaw shore, with the sweepings of New-York streets—came to this City on Saturday to purchase supplies. At 11 o'clock at night they hired a small boat at Communipaw, intending to cross to the island. The wind blew a gale, and they were advised that the trip would be a perilous one. Not heeding this, they jumped into the boat and started out. Midway between the island and the shore the boat was upset, and all three were thrown into the water. Paul was not able to swim, and Day and Betts, who could swim, undertook to tow him to the shore. He loosed his hold, probably from exhaustion, and was drowned. Betts reached the island, but had scarcely drawn himself out of the water when he heard his surviving companion calling for aid. He plunged in again, and assisted him to the shore. Day was very much exhausted, and but for the aid of Betts would probably have been drowned. Paul's body was not recovered.

SNEAK THIEVES AT WORK IN BROOKLYN.

A number of thefts by the class known as sneak thieves have occurred recently in Brooklyn. Among those reported yesterday was one at the house of Elijah Cabbie, at No. 244 South Second-street, E. D. Mr. Cabbie, it seems, went home on Saturday evening and hung up in the hallway an overcoat valued at $25, and having $27 in money in one of the pockets. Shortly afterward, some unknown thief happened along, and finding the door open went in, stole the coat and the money, and walked off.

Clothing valued at $50 was stolen from the hallway of the residence of Charles Kennett, No. 360 Sixth-street, South Brooklyn, Saturday night, by a sneak thief who found the door unfastened.

Jewelry and money of the aggregate value of $60 were stolen from the apartments of Martin Meyer, No. 145 Walton-street, Saturday afternoon, during the temporary absence of Miss Meyer, by an unknown thief, who gained admission by means of false keys.

A BURGLARY WHICH DID NOT PAY.

Mrs. Fanny Ralf, of No. 21 Allen-street, was suddenly awakened from her slumbers at 9:30 on Saturday night by the noise made by three young men in forcing open the door leading to her apartments. One of the intruders, named William Carson, with a view of terrifying her into submission, and to prevent her from making any outcry, pointed a pistol at her, at the same time demanding whatever money she had. Mrs. Ralf, however, heedless of the threat, raised an alarm, whereupon Carson and his confederates, William Albro and John Wolf, made a hurried retreat, taking with them three brass candlesticks. The three men were subsequently arrested, and, on being arraigned before Justice Smith, yesterday, in the Tombs Police Court, were held for trial in default of $1,000 bail each.

PROF. DRAPER'S DISCOVERY

OXYGEN IN THE SUN.

SOME NEW PHOTOGRAPHS AND WHAT THEY SHOW—MR. J. NORMAN LOCKYER'S OBJECTIONS MET AND REFUTED—ANOTHER MEMOIR FOR COMPTES RENDUS IN PROGRESS—AMERICAN SCIENCE AND ITS PROSPECTS.

In the rear room on the third floor, the light turned low and the air alive with the hum and whirr of a petroleum engine that drives the immense electric battery essential to his spectroscopic experiments, Prof. Henry Draper may be found almost any night in the week. But the more curious stranger who should manage to effect an entrance into that den without showing his passports would have to exercise an amount of ingenuity which rarely falls to the lot of human kind. The laboratory practically occupies the two rear rooms, both of them having to be so darkened when photographs are being taken that the only visible objects are the electric arc and the gleaming eyes of the Vulcan who is just now forging the ultimate proofs of his important discovery of oxygen in the sun, announced some two years ago, but still doubted by some European critics, among them Mr. J. Norman Lockyer, whose article on the subject will be remembered by all who are *au courant* with the literature of science. There are some curious anecdotal episodes relative to the controversy between Prof. Draper and Mr. Lockyer, which the friends of the former tell with gusto. When Draper's successful experiment was first announced in Europe, Mr. Lockyer was pretty thoroughly rallied by European newspapers on having left this important discovery to an American. His criticism on the subject was a somewhat curious piece of literary workmanship. In the first instance, he expressed himself skeptical as to the existence of the oxygen bands discovered by Prof. Draper. In another part of the article he alleged that he had taken negatives of the solar spectrum showing these luminous bands at a date anterior to the experiments of his rival, and, lastly, he doubted whether the photographs of the Professor were upon a sufficiently large scale to furnish conclusive evidence of his position. When Lockyer was in this country on the occasion of the last total eclipse of the sun, he was bantered by Prof. Draper's friends respecting his prior photographs of the solar spectrum, and asked why he did not publish them and set the question of priority at rest. His reply was that he lost them one night in the Metropolitan Underground Railway tunnel, (London,) and had never since been able to recover the slightest clue to their whereabouts. Hence the proverb in American scientific circles when a man asserts more than he can prove: "Oh, he's been through the tunnel." He was asked if he thought it quite fair to claim priority upon evidences that could not be produced, and by confounding that infernal tunnel, and holding his pease on the main issue, that he who first publishes a discovery and its proofs is, unless it can be shown that he has had access to the papers of his rival, its true creditor with priority.

Ten or twelve years ago the criticism of a European claimant would have ruined an American's prospects of recognition. But, very fortunately for Prof. Draper, a change has since come over the spirit of the American and the foreign investigator, and it has become a conceded fact, not in England and France only, but in German centres of science even as extensive as the universities of Berlin, that the focl of scientific culture in the United States which are not to be despised. "Germany to-day," observed a distinguished pioneer of American science recently, "fears the physical experimentalists of the United States more than she fears those of any other country, and has long since practically adopted a protective tariff in the department of scientific discovery." But the strain to which the best scientific minds are subjected in the developing race of emulation, (competition it would be styled in any other department of industry,) is such that they either break down in a few years or are driven into sensationalism to maintain their reputation. It is an open secret that when Huxley came to this country it was by medical advice to save the last remnant of an exhausted brain and an impaired intellect, and the Huxley that was 10 or 12 years ago must not be confounded with the decrepit old man who pronounced that feeble series of lectures before New-York audiences, and provoked among those who did not know the facts the question, "How did this man acquire such a reputation?" Perhaps the most amusing feature of that brief campaign, to those who were in the secret at least, was the eagerness with which our theologians put on their polemical armor and rode lances in rest against this unbelied giant of science, who had nothing left but the gigantic skeleton of his former self to sustain the shock, and was here by advice of his physician, to be nursed and humored rather than to be assailed. To elude the obscurity which emulation was sure to bring, Tyndall went into sensationalism, and propounded those theories of straw before the British Association which the biological world has been so long engaged in knocking down. "The cause of this," said the venerable Prof. John W. Draper on one occasion, "is very simple. Science has become one of the principal attractions of the modern university, and has thus a high commercial value in drawing students. The result is that the Professors in the various departments of physics must either be constantly making important additions to the progress of scientific discovery or lose their prestige as educational leaders. It is no longer a question of a few lectures and standard experiments during the session. The demand for new experiments is urgent, and must be met; and no man who has not experienced the tax upon his brain and nervous system of this constant but silent pressure, can possibly understand why the incumbents of the scientific professorships in our colleges break down sometimes so prematurely."

But to return. Annoyed by the skepticism of which Mr. Lockyer is the centre, Prof. Draper has taken a new set of negatives of the solar spectrum on a scale taxing the utmost resources of his instruments, and probably among the largest, if not the very largest, that have ever been taken. Prof. John C. Draper has some very large photographs taken with a Beck one-twentieth immersion lens, upon the testimony of which he expresses views somewhat in consonance with those of Mr. Lockyer. Of course, in order to understand the merits of this dispute thoroughly, it is essential to know something of spectrum analysis and of the methods of the spectroscope; but, happily for popular purposes, the whole issue has been narrowed down to a question of the actual continuity of certain bright bands with each other, and studying negatives the investigator must remember that the bright bands of the spectrum are dark in the negative and vice versa. In examining Prof. Draper's earlier negatives upon which his first statement of the discovery was based—with the assistance of a lens, it is seen that while the bright projecting bands of iron are coincident with dark bands in the body of the spectrum, the bright bands of oxygen are continuous, and continuous with bright bands The new negatives show this coincidence and continuity upon a larger scale than the former ones, but they are scarcely more distinctly marked or more conclusive. The resolving power of the highest lens that can be successfully applied to the study of a negative only serves to bring the coincidence and continuity claimed by Prof. Draper all the more distinctly to the eye, whether applied to the larger or the smaller photographs, and to impress the more irresistibly the conclusion that all attempts to dispute the testimony upon the ground that these points are not clearly made out must inevitably fail of their purpose.

It is, however, a difficult thing to furnish a complete register of a series of spectroscopic observations by means of photographs, although at present there is no other method except that of the commonplace book, and here the personal factor involved is a constant source of inaccuracy and distrust. When the photographs are accompanied with a lucid text descriptive of the experiment, the arrangement of detail, &c., the personal factor is verified by the unerring impersonal; and this is the method that Prof. Draper has adopted in the memoir he is now preparing for the Academy of Science and the *Comptes Rendus*. At the same time, the experiments showing the rapid shifting of the spectrum when carbon is substituted, together with other verifying data, cannot be expressed on paper and must be witnessed to be fairly weighed.

The Professor expects to finish his memoir in the course of a few weeks, and, in the meantime, denies himself to all visitors except a few intimate friends who are in the biological world and, unfortunately, for the discoverer to guard his laboratory as a miser guards his hoard, in order to protect his work from plagiarism—a sin more common perhaps in science than it is in poetry, as many an overcrowding Professor is painfully aware. The whole expense of an elaborate experiment such as that which determined the presence of oxygen in the sun—not less than $1000 in this instance—may drag, for the time being at least, accrue to the reputation of a mere pretender who has caught the knack of imitating or the trick of putting his speculations into literary form. A specimen of this statement may be observed, as an illustration of the state of the facts in most directions, that there is scarcely a single great improvement in the microscope the ownership of which is not contested by from two to five candidates. The method of making an early publication has partially obviated this difficulty as respects discovery in the domain of natural history and histology. But the more acute and extended experimentation of the physical sciences, involving long periods of time, frequent repetition and multiplicity of detail, such a remedy cannot be successfully applied to. This is particularly true in the literature of the spectroscope—the most unreliable of all instruments in incompetent hands, and the most exact, perhaps, when wielded by a master. There is another point worth noting here, and that is that nearly observational scientific work has fallen into disrepute. Not only is experiment essential to discovery, but it is the essential factor in the verification of discovery. The mere observation and classification of data derived from the general resources of instruments of precision are no longer the potent elements that they once were in constructing or verifying a theory. The firmness with which men like Prof. Bond and Prof. Henry Draper in this country, Prof. Helmholtz in Germany, M. Pasteur and M. Davaine in France, have grasped this fact, the first two in experimental physics and physical astronomy, Hemholtz in the physiology of muscle, and the last two in the physiology of minute structures, has been the principal factor in these brilliant contributions to the literature of discovery that have rewarded their efforts in their widely-separated fields; and the men who were either too old, too dull, or too deficient in intellectual supplement to accept the new situations have necessarily been distanced and left to growl and carp at the phenomenal success of their rivals. "To level a mountain may make the valley a little higher, but cannot make a mountain of it," runs an Irish proverb, which those who amuse themselves with trying to pull down the mountains may as well remember. To apply the point, in the manipulation of an instrument so new as the spectroscope in its perfected form, and as to which the departments of investigation as yet unoccupied are so large, there is ample verge for discovery without destroying from the well-earned reputations of previous discoverers. It remains yet, indeed, to verify the theory of spectrum analysis itself; for the doctrine of the molecular constitution of bodies, although an inference from many observed facts, is still as far from direct optical demonstration as when first propounded. What spectrum analysis rests upon for its verifying power consists in certain constant facts, such as that the spectrum of a body, when relieved of all impurities, is constantly the same under the same conditions of temperature; that every known element has its own identifiable spectrum, and that the proportions of a compound may be proximately determined by spectrum analysis. There is, consequently, a wide margin for differences of opinion as to the interpretation of given series of facts, unless, as Prof. Draper observes, the observations are taken under strictly-guarded experimental conditions, no instrument being less general in its application, or more special in its results. Fortunately for the discoverer of oxygen in the sun, the points essential to the popular settlement of the question lie, in the main, within the limits of purely photographic testimony, and rest upon a point very readily comprehended, not only by experts, but by persons of average scientific attainments. It is not claimed that the new photographs now in progress are more specific to the scientific eye than the earlier ones. They simply meet and dispose of an objection that ought never to have been raised, namely, that his former negatives were not upon a scale sufficiently large, and that larger ones might, possibly would, show the coincidence of the bright bands to be unreal and illusory.

A PLEA FOR THE RED MAN.

DISCUSSION OF THE INDIAN QUESTION—MEETING AT DR. BELLOWS' CHURCH.

A very large congregation assembled last evening at Rev. Dr. Bellows' church to listen to the remarks of several speakers on the subject of "Civilizing the Indian." The first speaker was Mr. Rogers, who gave an account of an interesting religious ceremony, held in a large tent, at which a number of Indians were present. In the course of the service, the red men seemed much impressed, granting out their satisfaction when pleased with certain portions of the ceremony, and bowing to the ground at its conclusion. Mr. Rogers then introduced Gen. Armstrong, of the Hampton School, who gave an interesting sketch of the progress made at that institution of a number of Indian pupils of both sexes. They are, he said, exceedingly apt, faithful, willing, and energetic. At mechanics and the sciences, they have shown wonderful proficiency, and the speaker had seen instances where Indian boys had constructed complicated machinery, with little help beyond their own ingenuity. What the Indian needs, he thought, was not so much the knowledge that is to be derived from reading and spelling books, as the training which will enable him to approach more nearly to the ways and customs of civilization. This can be accomplished, if the Indians can receive such an education as the schools as will enable them to return to their own people and disseminate the knowledge thus received.

Col. Pratt was next introduced, and in a few brief remarks reiterated Gen. Armstrong's opinions. He concluded by introducing to the congregation an Indian, who, he said, would tell some of his experiences in receiving an education. The Indian boy then arose, under the same conditions of embarrassment, but in the meantime said nothing. After a long pause he muttered a few unintelligible remarks and again relapsed into silence. This continued for so long a time that Dr. Bellows finally arose and suggested that "our friend" should sit down for the present and address the audience when the spirit moved. Col. Pratt then announced that the Indian had never before seen a large a number of people together, and further that it was customary with his race to wait a long time before speaking. There was a death-like silence for the space of from four to four minutes, at the expiration of which time the Indian turned around slowly and resumed his seat.

Dr. Adams thought it necessary for the civilization of the Indian tribes to place school-houses and churches upon their land, in order that they might become practically acquainted with the working of these institutions. If a quarter of the amount already expended by the Government in the extermination of the red man had been devoted to his education, we should not, he said, hear so many stories of border trouble and bloodshed. Dr. Bellows thought that the policy of extermination was a useless and impracticable one. For centuries the Jews were harassed and oppressed by the Christians, and with what result? To-day they were a most powerful race in the world of finance and statesmanship. So, he thought, it would be with the Indians. When pursued with the sword fand bayonet a malignant devil was raised up in the breast of every red man in the land. He must be approached in a different way. He must be taught not to look, as he does now, upon labor as something degrading. And labor, too, was something that civilized nations, as well as Indians, should regard differently. "If, for instance," said Dr. Bellows, "our wives and daughters were to do a certain amount of work each day, it would undoubtedly improve their health, and might do no harm to their tempers either." At the conclusion of Dr. Bellows' remarks, which were frequently applauded, a collection was taken up for the benefit of the Indians at the Hampton Institute.

GUTTENBERG'S MASKED BURGLARS.

THE SINGULAR OCCURRENCE WHICH MR. AND MRS. RYAN RELATE — POLICEMEN IN DOUBT ABOUT IT.

The usually quiet village of Guttenberg, Hudson County, N. J., was the scene of an alleged masked burglary yesterday morning. The story is told by Mr. and Mrs. John J. Ryan. Mr. Ryan is the proprietor of a grocery store on Herman-avenue. He closed his store as usual on Saturday night, and retired to his apartments over the store. Shortly afterward he and his wife went to bed. Before retiring Mrs. Ryan placed a chair against the bedroom door. About 3 o'clock, as she judges, she was awakened by a noise as if the door had been opened, and the chair pushed away. Thinking it was the cat she paid no attention to it, but she had scarcely fallen into a doze again before the oldest of her three children, all of whom slepts in a crib beside the bed, whispered to her that there was a man in the room, and that he had said to her, "Now, my dear, Lizzie; papa is here." Mrs. Ryan looked, for the first time, realized that there were burglars in the room. She reached over and awoke her husband, but without speaking to him. She then looked carefully about the room, and saw three men. All of them wore masks or cloths over their faces. One had a white cloth, the other two red cloths. The men did not speak to or molest either her or her husband, but they finally approached the bed and took from beneath it a box containing $60 in specie. They also ransacked her husband's clothing, which hung upon a chair. After removing what money there was in the pockets, they went down stairs. She thinks they had confederates in the store, as she heard voices down stairs. She arose after the men had departed and went down into the store. There she found that a chest of tea, seven demijohns of liquor, and some tobacco had been taken. One of the window shutters had been forced and the blinds removed, but the robbers had not been able to effect an entrance in that way, and had finally cut the sash from a window in the cellar and so gained admittance to the store. Mr. Ryan told the same story that his wife did. Only a portion of the money said to have been stolen belonged to Ryan, and the Police are of the opinion that no robbery was committed.

A PIANIST ACCUSED OF A GRAVE CRIME.

A prominent pianist, residing in Newark, N. J., and of very respectable family, found a poor and friendless boy, named Henri Grosspeter, in New-York on Thanksgiving last, and sheltered and tried to procure permanent employment for him. The boy, who is a Bohemian by birth, finding himself unable to obtain a steady situation, asked the pianist last week for $2 to pay his fare to Philadelphia, and when the pianist refused, on the ground that he could not spare any more money, the lad turned upon him and threatened "to fix him," using, it is alleged, very abusive and profane languages. The threat was carried out on Saturday, when the boy went before Justice Paulin and swore to an affidavit containing a very grave and unusual charge, the penalty for which is very heavy. On this accusation the pianist was arrested and was confined in the Essex County Jail, where the accuser was also detained to secure his attendance as a witness. The accused last night told a TIMES reporter the circumstances of the case, and declared it to be a trumped-up charge, made for the purpose of extorting black-mail. Grossepeter admitted that he did not make the charge until after the pianist's refusal to give him the money demanded. He said he had done nothing to prevent the acts alleged to have been committed. The accused has engaged prominent counsel, and expects to procure his own release on bail to-day by means of a habeas corpus writ.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Edward Hanlan, of Toronto, is at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Ex-Senator R. A. Parmenter, of Troy, is at the Park-Avenue Hotel.

J. F. Joy, President of the Detroit, Lansing and Northern Railway Company, and Thomas Swinyard, of Toronto, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Señor Don Felipe Mandes Vigo, Spanish Minister at Washington, and Count Brunetti and Count Morella, of the Spanish Legation, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Not an arrest was made in the First Precinct on Saturday night, and, as a consequence, the list of "drunks" in the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning was lighter than usual.

The brig O. C. Clary, which arrived from St. Pierre late on Saturday, came to anchor on the bar, but the gale was so severe during the night that she lost one of her anchors and 45 fathoms of cable.

The dead body of a newly-born child was found yesterday morning in a box in a truck standing at the corner of Stanton and Lewis streets by Officer Sheridan, of the Tenth Precinct, and was sent to the Morgue.

Elizabeth Wolsey, of No. 306 East Thirty-sixth-street, fell on the sidewalk at Thirty-fifth-street and Park-avenue yesterday and fractured her right leg at the knee. She was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

The New-York Academy of Sciences, Section of Biology, will hold a meeting this evening, at No. 12 West Thirty-first-street, to listen to a paper by Dr. Charles Fayette Taylor, entitled, "Some Practical Studies in Psycho-Biology."

Gottlieb Mitchell, while standing in front of his residence at No. 157 Ludlow-street, at an early hour yesterday morning, was approached by an unknown man, who struck him a violent blow on the head, knocking him down. His assailant immediately ran off.

The second week of the Brunswick and Balke Championship Tournament will open this afternoon at Cooper Institute with a game between A. P. Rudolphe and Randolph Heiser. In the evening George Slosson and Albert Garnier, two of the most graceful and brilliant players, will be pitted against each other. The time of the opening of the afternoon games has been changed from 2:30 o'clock to 2 o'clock. Spotting contests beginning as heretofore at 8 o'clock.

The two French cooks' societies have combined this year to give a single ball, instead of two, as heretofore, and to concentrate their energies in a culinary as well as terpsichorean way on the one entertainment. The Academy of Music and Nilsson Hall have been engaged for Friday, Feb. 4, when the ball is to take place. Both auditoriums are to be illuminated by the electric light, and there will be a profusion of floral and other decorations. Music will be furnished by an orchestra of 100 musicians under the leadership of Max Schwab. As heretofore, the feature of the entertainment will be the exhibition of culinary skill, which this year is expected to be an unusually fine one. The proceeds of the ball are to be devoted to the widows' and orphans' fund of the societies.

BROOKLYN.

Burglars broke into the hardware store kept by Bronson & Brother, No. 823 Myrtle-avenue, Saturday night, and stole cutlery valued at $128 97.

Mrs. Catharine Higgins, who resides at No. 12 Carroll-street, and Margaret Mears, living in the same house, quarreled Saturday night, and during the fight which ensued Mrs. Higgins struck Mrs. Mears on the head with a club, inflicting two severe scalp wounds. Mrs. Mears' injuries were dressed by an ambulance surgeon, and her assailant was arrested and locked up in the Third Precinct Station-house on a charge of felonious assault.

The apartments of Frederick Winters, No. 107 Court-street, were entered by thieves on the night of Dec. 21 last, during his temporary absence, and robbed of clothing and jewelry valued at $50. At a late hour Saturday night, Emil Stahl, a Myrtle-avenue baker, was arrested on suspicion of having committed the robbery. Part of the articles for some of the stolen articles were found in possession of the prisoner when arrested. He will be brought into court this morning.

LONG ISLAND.

Judge Pratt, of Brooklyn, will preside over the Courts of Sessions and Oyer and Terminer for Queens County, to be held at Long Island City to-day. Judge Dykman, who was to have presided, is seriously ill.

The cases of Thomas McGuirk, alias "Pigeon," and James Larkin, who have been in custody since November for a masked burglary committed at the house of a milkman named Perry, in Jamaica, on New-Year's night, 1877, are expected to come before the Court of Oyer and Terminer to-day.

STATEN ISLAND.

The ice-men of Staten Island have harvested a large crop of ice from the ponds and brooks about the island. A number of the brewers have already secured their season's supply. It is many years since the brewers have been able to secure their supply from the island.

The Richmond County Republican General Committee have appointed Messrs. Cameron, Townsend, Bostwick, Good, and Seguine as a committee to solicit the necessary funds to conduct the prosecution in the case of Clarence T. Barrett, who was elected Superintendent of the Poor of the Town of Castleton at the last election, but who has been unable to take his seat, owing to the contest for it by Daniel Dempsey, who claims the office on the ground that he was elected in 1875 for a term of five years.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Freemasons of Jersey City intend leasing Keplar Hall as a Masonic temple. The upper floors will be remodeled and made into lodge-rooms. About $22,000 will be expended by them for that purpose.

A man named Hiram Miller was found lying unconscious in Ninth-street, Jersey City, yesterday morning, almost frozen to death. He was taken to the station-house, where he was attended by Dr. Knouper, and then sent to the hospital.

BADLY FROZEN IN TEXAS.

From the Galveston (Texas) News, Jan. 18.

Yesterday morning two gentlemen from across the bay were interviewed by a reporter, and from them was got an account of the probably fatal freezing of a gentleman by the name of E. L. Cicero. Mr. Cicero was engaged in teaching, and on the 2d day of January left Judge Jackson's place, at Double Bayou, to go to Jackson's ranch, some distance off. He took his departure at 1:30 P. M., and was not heard from until found by two gentlemen four days after, lying on the ground in a frozen but partially rational

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THE NATION'S LEGISLATURE

THE WRANGLING DEMOCRACY.

SENATORS HILL AND MORGAN SPEAK IN OPPOSITION TO ALL WAR CLAIMS—MR. BECK CHARACTERIZES MR. HILL'S EFFORT AS A STUMP-SPEECH—THE FAMILY QUARREL TO BE CONTINUED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Senate spent nearly the entire session to-day ostensibly considering the claim of Warren Mitchell, of Kentucky, for cotton captured by the United States during the war, but really in discussing the general question of Southern war claims. The discussion was confined principally to the Democratic side and became almost as much of a family quarrel as was witnessed last week on the occasion of Gen. Bragg's raid. The claim of Mitchell was warmly supported by both the Kentucky Senators and opposed by Ben Hill, of Georgia, and Mr. Morgan, of Alabama. Hill arraigned the policy of considering this class of claims, and declared that he was opposed to all war claims, whether presented by loyal or disloyal claimants. He believed that none of them should ever be considered, much less paid, and he created quite a sensation by saying that the sooner the Southern people were given to understand that these war claims would not be considered by Congress the better it would be for them. They would then go about building up their material interests instead of looking to the Government for pay for their losses. He said he could see no difference in this class of claims, for he had never yet had a definition of loyalty as applied to those who remained South during the war. If respect for the Union and a desire to see it perpetuated was loyalty, he knew of thousands of men in the South who had resisted secession as long as it was possible, and only acquiesced in it from sheer necessity. Referring to himself, he said that never, even in the midst of the struggle, in his heart of hearts did he expect or wish to see this Union dissolved, and he knew thousands in the South whose feelings in this direction were as strong as his own. Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, and others on the Democratic side heard Hill with impatience, and when he had finished Mr. Beck characterized his remarks as a stump-speech, and made a sharp attack upon him. Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, followed Mr. Beck, and in much the same strain as Hill, opposed the claim. It is expected that others will follow their lead to-morrow, for several of the Southern Senators are desirous of putting themselves on record as flatly opposed to all war claims, of whatever character. This is probably done to counteract the effect of the action of their party friends in the House from the Southern States.

MONDAY IN THE HOUSE.

MR. WRIGHT'S UTOPIAN SCHEME VOTED DOWN BY AN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY—A COMMOTION CREATED BY A BILL FOR THE ERECTION OF FEDERAL BUILDINGS IN VARIOUS CITIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—No business of importance was transacted in the House to-day. The usual number of bills was introduced under the call of States and referred to the appropriate committees, after which Mr. Wright's bill to lend each settler on the public lands $500 was taken up and rejected by a vote of 212 to 22. Before the vote was taken, the House, being in an indulgent humor, gave unanimous consent to Mr. Wright to explain his bill. His argument, however, had no effect, and it is probable that his bill would have received more votes had he remained silent.

After the vote upon Mr. Wright's bill, Mr. Whitthorne, of Tennessee, was recognized, and moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill to appropriate over $1,000,000 for the erection of public buildings in various cities. The bill provided appropriations for the following-named cities: Augusta, Ga., and Key West, Fla., each $100,000; Lynchburg, Va., and Council Bluffs, Iowa, each $75,000; Oxford, Miss., and Greensboro, N. C., each $50,000; Brooklyn, $250,000; Montgomery, Ala., $150,000; Erie, Penn., $120,000; La Crosse, Wis., $65,000. The reading of the bill created an uproar in the House, and when it was finished a score of members jumped to their feet and demanded to be informed whether provision was made for their respective sections. Mr. Mills said that as no provision was made for erecting buildings in Texas he would move to adjourn. This motion was received with a shout of approval from those whose districts were omitted from Whitthorne's proposed distribution of public money, and notwithstanding the determined efforts of those opposed to adjournment, Mr. Mills' motion was carried on a yea and nay vote. This unexpected adjournment prevented Mr. Robbins from bringing forward his proposition to assign a day for the consideration of the bill of the Committee on Ways and Means to readjust the duties on sugars. The adjournment, however, does not dispose of Mr. Whitthorne's bill, but leaves it as the unfinished business for next Monday after the morning hour.

THE CORBIN-BUTLER CONTEST.

REPORT OF THE MINORITY OF THE SENATE ELECTIONS COMMITTEE—THE DECISION IN FAVOR OF BUTLER HELD TO BE FINAL.

special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Senators Merrimon, Saulsbury, and Hill, the Democratic members of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, have prepared a minority report in the contested election case of Corbin against Butler, of South Carolina. After stating the issue between the contestants, the report of the minority says:

"On Nov. 20, 1877, a motion was made in the Senate to discharge the Committee on Privileges and Elections from the consideration of the credentials of M. C. Butler, of South Carolina. The reason alleged for this motion was that the facts were all stated in the records furnished by the contestants, that neither of the contestants desired to take any testimony *aliunde*, and that the question of law could be debated and decided in the Senate as well without as with a report from the committee. On Nov. 29, after elaborate debate, this resolution to discharge the committee was accepted by the Senate, and after the statements made and printed in behalf of Mr. Corbin, and arguments had been made in the Senate on both sides, the Senate on motion to swear in Butler, and on Nov. 30 he was sworn in as the Senator for South Carolina for the term in contest. A vote admitting one contestant to a seat is certainly a vote denying the same seat to another contestant when both contestants are parties to the issue. No motion was made to reconsider this action of the Senate, and no reservation was made looking to any further contest between the claimants. On March 4, 1878, during a subsequent session of Congress, the petition of Corbin, now under consideration, asking the Senate 'to inquire into, hear and determine his right and claim to the same seat in the Senate,' was referred to this committee. In considering this petition the facts which have been presented to the committee are precisely the same which were presented on the former consideration of the case. No new fact has been presented nor offered to be presented, and not an old fact has been withdrawn nor offered to be withdrawn or modified. The arguments now made have been made from the same statements and briefs filed on the former hearing, and not a new question of law has been presented, except the issue of *res adjudicata*. No charge of fraud has been made against the former election; no allegation that testimony was before excluded which ought to have been admitted, or that testimony was admitting which ought to have been excluded. No request by either party to produce testimony has been denied, and no testimony has been offered and excluded can now be produced. The jurisdiction is the same, the parties are the same, the subject-matter of the petition is the same, the facts are the same, and the questions of law are the same. The petition of Corbin is a mere naked proposition that the Senate, at a subsequent session, shall revote on the identical questions, facts, and issues on which the Senate voted and decided as a former session."

The minority argue that no demand like that contained in the petition of Corbin was ever granted by the Senate nor by any legislative body, and refer to the case of Bright and Fitch in the Thirty-fifth Congress, where a rehearing was asked in a memorial from the Legislature of Indiana. In that case it was held that the judgment first rendered by the Senate was final, and precluded further inquiry into the subject. The report says that if, on the former hearing, Corbin had been denied the privilege of introducing material facts which he offered to produce; if he presented material facts now which were then unknown; if all the facts and questions of law known and presented were not then as fully known and presented, the minority would not undertake to say his petition for a hearing ought not in justice to be gravely heard and considered on the merits. But as Corbin has himself suggested no new facts or questions of law, his petition for another vote cannot be regarded as entitled to consideration. The minority argue that the only real question is whether the lower branch of the Legislature which, it is claimed, elected Corbin, was a legal House or a legal quorum of a House under the Constitution and laws of South Carolina, and proceed to argue that such was not the fact, and that Corbin was not elected by a legal Legislature.

THE NEW REFUNDING LAW.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT READY TO CARRY IT INTO EFFECT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular to holders of United States 6 per cent. 5-20 bonds, in which, after calling attention to the act of Congress just approved, entitled, "An act to facilitate the refunding of the national debt," he says: "Under the provisions of this act the department will exchange the 4 per centum consols of the United States for an equal amount of any outstanding and uncalled 6 per centum 5-20 bonds of the United States. In addition, the department will pay to the holder of the 6 per centum bonds the interest accrued and additional interest for a period of three months; also, a commission, the same as for the sale of bonds under the circular of Jan. 1, 1879, to wit: On an aggregate of $100,000, and not exceeding $1,000,000, between Jan. 25, 1879, and June 30, 1879, one-eighth of 1 per cent; on an aggregate exceeding $1,000,000, and not exceeding $10,000,000, between the same dates, one-quarter of 1 per cent., and on amounts in excess of $10,000,000, an additional commission of one-tenth of 1 per cent. on the excess; and will transmit the bonds to the person entitled thereto free of expense. The accrued interest on the 4 per cents will be charged to date of the exchange." Bonds sent under this circular should be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C., marked "Loan Division—for Exchange," and 4 per cent. bonds, with a draft for the interest and commissions, will be sent promptly in return. This direct exchange is intended to promote the rapid refunding of the public debt, and to give to holders of bonds every facility that is granted under existing laws in the payment of called bonds. Bonds called on or prior to the date of exchange will not be received under this circular.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to inquiries concerning the amount of 4 per cent. bonds that can be issued for refunding purposes, states that under the Refunding act there was authorized an aggregate amount of $1,500,000,000 bonds to be issued for that purpose; that there has already been issued of 5 per cents $500,000,000, of 4½ per cents $185,000,000, and of 4 per cents $168,200,000; in all $853,200,000, leaving of 4 per cents still to be issued $646,800. Of the bonds at present redeemable there is now outstanding: Consols of 1865, $26,085,550; of 1867, $310,614,000; of 1868, $37,465,300; of 10-40s, $194,566,300—in all, $568,731,150—showing that there are more than enough 4 per cents authorized to take up all the bonds which will be redeemable before 1880.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan since Saturday's report amounted to $5,128,950.

REBEL WAR CLAIMS.

TEXT OF THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT PROHIBITING THEIR PAYMENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The following is the text of the proposition reported by Mr. Edmunds today from the Senate Judiciary Committee as a substitute for the constitutional amendment on the same subject proposed by the joint resolution which passed the House under a suspension of the rules on the last day of the last session:

ARTICLE XVI. No claim against the United States shall ever hereafter be sustained or allowed by Congress, or any department officer or court of the United States, or money paid by the United States, or from their funds, whether as damages, compensation, or otherwise, for or on account of any property, real, personal, or mixed, taken, used, injured, or destroyed by the United States troops, or by or through any officer, civil or military, or other person acting or professing to act under or by authority of the United States or any law thereof, during the late insurrection, or destroyed from any other cause whatever during the existence of the late insurrection or rebellion against the Government of the United States, unless the owner thereof (and in case of any corporation, its governing authority and management) was, during all the time of such insurrection or rebellion, loyal in fact to the Government of the United States, and did not give aid or comfort or encouragement to the enemy. No pension, bounty, grant, pecuniary indemnity, or pecuniary benefit shall ever be given or provided for by or under the authority of Congress or any State for, or on account of, any military or other service performed, or injury suffered, in hostility to the Government of the United States. No pardon or amnesty, past or future, shall have any effect to take any person, case, or claim out of the purview of this article.

This bill introduced by Senator Ferry, of Michigan, to-day, provides that all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 years, resident within the respective States and Territories, except such as may be exempt by law, shall constitute the Militia. The Militia are to be divided into two classes—the active to be known as the National or State Guard, as the Legislature of each State may prescribe, and the inactive to be known as the reserve Militia. The bill proposes to appropriate $1,000,000 for the purpose of providing arms, ammunition, and other ordinary and Quartermaster stores for the active Militia.

In the case of W. O. Avery against Benjamin F. Butler, an action to recover $500 paid defendant as counsel, for which plaintiff claims that the defendant rendered no service, the defendant (Gen. Butler) to-day filed his plea with the Clerk of the District Court admitting that he was paid $500 as a retainer. He was delayed from attending Avery's trial by illness, but he had placed in Avery's hands an elaborate brief on the law and facts with direction to hand it to his counsel. In which said brief certain defects in counts of the indictment against Avery were pointed out. He denies that he ever promised to return the amount and says his services were worth a larger sum.

TWO DEFAULTERS IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 27.—J. H. Dickman, Treasurer of St. Anthony's Catholic Church, is a defaulter to the amount of $6,000, and Jacob Rennecker, Treasurer of the German Catholic Cemetery Association, to the amount of $1,200.

RESUMPTION IN OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 27.—In the House this afternoon a resolution was offered and laid over for discussion, calling upon the Ohio Congressmen to oppose any measures looking to the repeal of the Resumption act.

ANOTHER CHANCE FOR A MURDERER.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 27.—The Supreme Court has granted a new trial to Louis Guetig, the murderer of Mary McGlen, who was to have been hanged on Jan. 29, with Achey and Merrick.

PITTSTON, Penn., Jan. 27.—John Tierney, of this place, was run over by a freight train on the Lehigh Valley Railroad this afternoon, and instantly killed.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—Thomas Ward, convicted of outrage in New-York and sentenced to the Penitentiary for 10 years, has been pardoned by the Governor.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 27.—John Ham, an engineer on the Pan Handle Railroad, while at a water-tank near Urbana, Ohio, yesterday, slipped and fell a distance of 20 feet, fracturing his skull.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 27.—Benjamin Krumpelman and Jack Crowley, aged 13 and 14, were drowned in the river at the foot of Russell-street, Covington, Ky., yesterday, by the upsetting of a skiff through collision with a coal barge.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 27.—At the annual meeting of the Providence, Warren and Bristol Railroad Company, held this afternoon, the old Board of Directors was re-elected. Henry A. Whitney, of Boston, was re-elected President.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 27.—John B. Calder, late Cashier of the Grocers' and Producers' Bank, is being tried on a second indictment for embezzling the funds of the bank. A late trial on a similar indictment resulted in a disagreement of the jury.

THE LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

TURKEY'S AND AFGHANISTAN'S TROUBLES.

ENGLAND'S REPORTED NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE PURCHASE OF CYPRUS DENIED—ANOTHER CITY OF AFGHANISTAN OCCUPIED BY THE BRITISH—RUSSIA'S INFLUENCE OVER THE BULGARIANS.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says it understands that the announcement by the Berlin correspondent of the London *Post* of England's intention to purchase the Island of Cyprus is unfounded.

SOPHIA, Jan. 27.—It is believed that a group of influential Bulgarian Deputies to the Assembly of Notables for the election of a ruler over Bulgaria will propose an adjournment of the election for a Prince, and the prolongation of the Russian military occupation and civil administration for two years, on account of the difficulty of finding Bulgarians competent to exercise the civil administration, and because of the dangers arising from a weak government at the outset.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The *Standard's* dispatch from Kbelet-i-Ghilzai, Jan. 20, says: "The cavalry occupied this place to-day unopposed. Gen. Stewart, with the whole Second Brigade, will arrive to-morrow."

A dispatch to the *Standard*, dated Matoond, Sunday, Jan. 26, says Gen. Roberts, previous to his temporarily quitting Khost, assembled the chiefs and warned them that the British would be always near, and would return instantly to quell any disturbance. It would be idle for them to entertain any hope of Russian aid, as Russia was impoverished in men and money.

VIENNA, Jan. 27.—The lower house of the Reichsrath has approved the treaty of Berlin by a vote of 154 to 112.

THE PLAGUE IN RUSSIA.

STRINGENT MEASURES ADOPTED TO CHECK ITS SPREAD—A REPORT THAT THE DISEASE HAS APPEARED IN MOSCOW.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 27.—Official telegrams received on Sunday from the infected districts report that no persons are now ill with the disease at Wetlianka. In the other villages attacked by the plague one death and two new cases are reported. At Tsaritsin a commission has been appointed by the Ministries of the Interior and of Ways and Communication to prevent the spread of the contagion by the roads or railways. A special Public Health Commission has also been appointed. The town of Tsaritsin is surrounded by military pickets, and quarantine has been established on both sides of the River Volga. The *Novoe Vremya* publishes a report, which lacks confirmation, that the epidemic has appeared in or near Moscow.

VIENNA, Jan 27.—The Austrian Consul at Moscow contradicts a report of the outbreak of the epidemic at Rusa, in the Government of Moscow.

SALVAGE FOR SAVING A FRIGATE.

A CLAIM FOR $7,500 AGAINST THE UNITED STATES SHIP CONSTITUTION.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—In the Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice an action has been brought by the owners of the steamtug Admiral against the United States ship Constitution to recover £1,500 for salvage. The sum of £200 had been tendered to the owners of the tug, but was rejected. The plaintiff asked leave to serve notice of the motion upon the Captain of the Constitution and the United States Consul at Portsmouth. The application was granted, but the Judge stated that he could not allow any order to issue upon the Captain. He would be prepared to hear argument on the question on Wednesday next. In the meantime he would communicate with the Government. Plaintiff's counsel undertook, on his own responsibility, to serve the Captain of the Constitution with the notice of the motion for salvage. The Judge impressed him with the necessity of informing Minister Welch and Lord Salisbury of the proceedings.

FOREIGN FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

THE TROUBLES OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK OF LONDON—AN EGYPTIAN NATIONAL BANK FORMED AT ALEXANDRIA.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—At a meeting to-day of the shareholders of the Metropolitan Bank, with reference to which it was rumored last week that the institution was in process of absorption by another London bank, the Chairman stated that a call for £5 per share was issued on Friday to meet a threatened run, which, in fact, was successfully met. The Chairman declared that the reports of the bank's insolvency were unfounded; the assets would pay every debt and leave a surplus of £100,000. A committee of five shareholders was appointed to consider with the Directors whether the bank should continue or transfer its business to some other concern.

ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 27.—The Egyptian National Bank, with a capital of £4,000,000, has been formed, under the auspices of the Minister of Finance, and Right Hon. Robert Lowe, member of Parliament for London University, has accepted the Chairmanship of the English Board of Directors of the Bank.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

A FRUITLESS SEARCH MADE FOR THE PIRATICAL STEAMER—DRAWING OF THE PARIS EXPOSITION LOTTERY—THE BRITISH LABOR TROUBLES.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The *Daily Telegraph* says that the British gun-boat Goshawk left Cork on Saturday to seek intelligence concerning the alleged piratical steamer. The Goshawk overhauled many vessels, but learned nothing, and it is believed that the letter of Capt. Adams is a hoax.

The Edinburgh *Scotsman* publishes the following from its London correspondent: "If I am rightly informed, Cardinal Manning has had an opportunity offered him of explaining personally to Lord Beaconsfield his views respecting the Catholic education difficulty in Ireland. The question will probably be brought forward very prominently next session under the auspices of the Government. The Irish Catholics demand State endowment for the Catholic University.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—The drawing of the Exposition lottery was begun yesterday in the large hall of the Trocadero Palace. A large crowd witnessed the drawing. Yesterday's drawing consisted of the first 300 prizes. No. 1, value $26,000, was won by ticket No. 978,599 of the fourth series; No. 2, value $20,000, by ticket No. 167,257 of the fifth series; No. 3, value $10,000, by ticket No. 75,582 of the eleventh series; No. 4, value $10,000, by ticket No. 24,613 of the first series; No. 5, value $5,000, by ticket No. 927,579 of the ninth series.

BERLIN, Jan. 27.—The *National Gazette* learns on good authority that the Prussian Ministry has pronounced against the tobacco monopoly and in favor of taxation according to weight, and has charged the Minister of Finance to prepare a bill giving effect to its views.

MADRID, Jan. 27.—It is reported that the Kings of Spain and Portugal, at the approaching meeting at Elvas, will discuss a marriage between the Infanta Maria Della Paz, sister of King Alfonso, and Prince Augustus, of Portugal, brother of King Luis.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—It is estimated that one-seventh of the looms and spindles in Blackburn are stopped, and that from 4,000 to 5,000 operatives are idle and destitute. No public relief fund has been started, because of the diminished means of all classes. Mill-owners say that trade was never worse. Only a few isolated disputes have been settled without a reduction of wages. Masters have been obliged to make reductions, because reductions have been accepted by the employes of several large Preston and Burnley establishments. The colliers' lodges of Sheffield, South Yorkshire, and North Derbyshire have agreed, by a considerable majority, to accept arbitration, and a deputation will meet the masters to arrange terms to-day.

HOW TILDEN AND HENDRICKS MET.

JUDGE PATTERSON'S STORY OF HOW HE WRESTLED WITH THE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE—THE CONFERENCE AT SARATOGA.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 27.—The story of the Saratoga conference between Tilden and Hendricks is told for the first time by Judge Chambers Patterson, of Terre Haute, who was sent by Hendricks to see Tilden, about the last of June, after the St. Louis Convention. Hendricks had decided that he would not accept a nomination with Tilden, unless the latter would use his influence to secure the repeal of the Resumption act. When Judge Patterson reached Albany, he found that Tilden was at Poughkeepsie, and telegraphed to him. Tilden answered directing him to meet him there, which he did, and they together took the train for Albany. What followed is thus related by Judge Patterson:

"When we got in the sleeping-car I explained my mission to him, and told him that Congress was then in session, and if the House did not pass the repealing bill Mr. Hendricks would be off the ticket. 'Oh,' said Tilden, 'let's say nothing about that; keep the subject in the background, and make the race on reform.' Then he looked under and all around the seat, and said, 'I thought I heard some one. I'm afraid of those reporters. They are ubiquitous, and would creep under a man's house to hear his talk.' I laughed at the old man's fears, and insisted on the point demanded by Mr. Hendricks, but he would concede nothing. He said New-York was essential to success, and New-York wanted resumption. Well, I wrestled with him for a day and that was I was making headway, when I proposed to send for Hendricks, and have him come there. That was Saturday, and I said I could have him there by next Wednesday. Tilden said they had better meet accidentally at Saratoga. I telegraphed Mr. Hendricks to come at once to Saratoga, and he did so, but the result was a disagreement, and Mr. Hendricks left, having told Tilden that he wanted every word and letter of the platform lived up to or he would not be upon it. Tilden took the matter under advisement, and was assured that without Hendricks he would be lost in the West, and perhaps in the South, and then he solicited a second meeting, and it took just long enough to call the roll of the House to have the bill passed, and Hendricks accepted."

FIVE PERSONS MURDERED.

AN INSANE MAN KILLS A MAN, A WOMAN, AND A CHILD—TWO HOMICIDES IN THE WEST.

BELFAST, Me., Jan. 27.—At Montville, about 15 miles from this city, on Saturday evening, John McFarland, a farmer, his wife, and granddaughter were murdered by one Rowell, an insane man. Mrs. McFarland was shot with a gun, and the others had their brains beaten out. The murderer was afterward shot and killed by a neighbor whom he had attacked.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 27.—Mrs. W. C. C. Foster, a widow residing alone, three miles east of this city, was brutally murdered last night by some unknown person, who crushed her skull with a hammer. There is no clue to the murderer.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Jan. 27.—Marshall S. Pritchard, Town Collector of Cherry Valley, was mysteriously murdered here yesterday. His body, with rifled pockets, was found in the outskirts of the city, with a ball in the head from a revolver, which lay beside him, and a deep gash in the temple. Several persons are under suspicion.

FIRE IN THE WILLIAMSTOWN COAL MINE.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27.—A dispatch received to-day from the Vice-President of the company operating at Williamstown, Penn., says that the fire at the Williamstown Colliery is now well under control, and in the course of another day it will be entirely extinguished. He says none of the slopes are injured, and the damage is confined to the burning of the engines and drum at the top of the slope, and the loss by suffocation of about 20 mules. He claims that the aggregate loss will probably not exceed $20,000. The colliery can be partially operated during the progress of the repairs, which will require two months.

A dispatch from Millerstown, Penn., says the fire at the colliery at Williamstown obtained a fresh headway last night, and continued to burn briskly until morning. This dispatch places the aggregate loss at $50,000 to $60,000. The amount of insurance is unknown.

THE LATE JUDGE HALYBURTON.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 27.—The funeral of the late Judge James D. Halyburton, who died last evening, took place this afternoon, and was attended by members of the Bar in a body, including the Judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals and a large number of leading citizens. Judge Halyburton served as United States Judge for the Eastern District of Virginia from President Tyler's Administration until the beginning of the late war; also, as Judge of this Confederate States Court during the war. He was considered one of Virginia's most distinguished sons. He was 76 years of age.

DEATH FROM A FALL ON THE ICE.

EASTON, Penn., Jan. 27.—E. H. Green, one of the proprietors of Stewart's rolling-mills, at South Easton, fell on the ice near his home on Tuesday last and broke his left arm and injured himself internally, from the effects of which he died this morning. He was at one time President of the Easton Town Council.

ACCUSED OF TRYING TO EVADE THEIR DEBTS.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—Albert C. Andrews and James W. Coltman were arraigned to-day, charged with conspiring to defraud their creditors, and were each held in $3,000 bail for trial. The defendants demanded an immediate examination, but the Government was not ready to proceed, and a continuance was granted.

THIEVES ADMITTING THEIR GUILT.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 27.—Charles Woodward and George Lee, alias "Snatchem," thieves, who stole $12,000 worth of jewelry from Max Freund, a traveling jeweler, who had a room in the Palmer House, pleaded guilty this morning in the Criminal Court, and were remanded. Woodward turned State's evidence. The goods have been recovered.

SWINDLING HOTEL PROPRIETORS.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—Dr. Charles L. Williams, of Washington, D. C., has been arrested here for passing a forged draft for $25 on the Suffolk Bank in this city. He is said to have made a business of swindling hotel proprietors in small places in the South and West.

LOUISIANA SENATORIAL CONTEST.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 27.—The Senatorial caucus has agreed to drop the lowest candidate. The fifth ballot stood: Eustis, Kenner, and Jonas 25 each; Manning, 1.

THE PEORIA FREIGHT POOL BROKEN.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—The Peoria freight pool, which for three months, since its formation, has had only nominal existence, has been completely broken up by the resignation of Commissioner J. H. Stead, and does not now exist even by name.

BLINDNESS CAUSED BY AN EXPLOSION.

OTTAWA, Jan. 27.—A boy named Hinton, employed in a drug store, made up a prescription in which were quicksilver and nitric acid. In shaking the mixture an explosion occurred, smashing the bottle to atoms and destroying the boy's sight.

THE NEW METROPOLITAN OF CANADA.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Jan. 27.—Bishop Medley, of Fredericton, was elected Metropolitan of Canada, as the House of Bishops, held in the Synod office to-day. There were present the Bishops of Fredericton, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Quebec, Algoma, Niagara, and Montreal.

THE MUCH-ABUSED PARTY.

PITY THE POOR DEMOCRATS.

COMPLAINING BEFORE THE TELLER COMMITTEE OF THE CRUELTY OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA REPUBLICANS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 27.—The Teller committee was occupied mainly to-day in hearing Democratic testimony as to the conduct of the canvass and election in Williamsburg and Sumter Counties. State Senator Maurles testified that the Republicans in Williamsburg were lukewarm and divided, and that the character of Swails, the Republican leader, was bad; it was in consequence of Swails' threats that he was given notice that he would be held responsible for any bloodshed or house-burning, and that he had better leave the country.

Circuit Solicitor Hirsch, a Republican until 1877, said that he had investigated, by Gov. Hampton's direction, the different charges made by Swails, and found that the White Oak meeting was not held to advocate Mr. Rainey's election; that Swails was not arrested by the "Red Shirts," and that no threats had been made against Swails, except that he would be held to account for any bloodshed or incendiarism.

Jack Epps, a colored preacher, testified that he abstained from voting at the election, and in consequence was debarred by the colored Republicans from ministering in the Baptist churches he had regularly served.

J. S. Hayward, white, testified that the invitation to Swails to ride into King's Tree with the "Red Shirts" was freely accepted by Swails when he had been assured that no harm would be done to him.

J. B. Chandler, white, testified that armed negroes surrounded the Cedar Swamp Precinct, saying the ballots should not be counted; the ballot-box was sent off on a by-path, while the negroes lay in wait for it in the usual road; it was the intention of the negroes to murder the managers and seize the box.

The first Democratic witness from Richland County was Paul Ludwig, of Columbia, who testified as to the peacefulness of the election. This witness went to Sumter with the cannon on Oct. 12, and testified that only blank cartridges were taken, and that one gun was run up to the Court-house without orders, because a riot was going on.

John Lee, colored, Democrat, had been told by Republicans that he ought to be hanged, and his wife burned: many colored Democrats had been threatened, and their red shirts torn off; others had been pulled from their horses, and their wives advised to save them; there are large numbers of colored Republicans vote the Democratic ticket. Coleman Beattie, colored, Democrat, was told that every colored Democrat ought to be hanged or burned. Andrew Johnson, colored, Democrat, had been threatened, abused, and beaten by colored Republicans on account of his politics, and his children had been beaten and driven from school. James Minus, colored, had been cursed and scorned, and his children hissed at because he was a Democrat: he had been shot in the face and his head was broken. Two other colored Democrats told the same story.

Third Richland County, and Edward Perry, printer, of Charleston, was put on the stand. He swore that he printed 10,000 Republican tissue tickets for E. W. M. Mackey, the Republican candidate for Congress, at the last election.

SITTING BULL'S PLEA FOR MERCY.

HE PROMISES TO FIGHT NO MORE FOREVER—REPORTS THAT HIS BAND HAS CROSSED THE LINE.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 27.—A special to the *Pioneer-Press* gives news brought by runners from Standing Rock Agency. Messengers from Sitting Bull's camp just arrived at the agency, represent him as anxious to return there, where his tribe once lived, and where the Uncapapas, who are in close tribal relations with his band, still are. These messengers confirm the reports received at Cheyenne Agency of the destitute and hungry condition of Sitting Bull's band, and bring the following message to the Uncapapas: "Once I was strong and brave, and my people had hearts of iron, but now I am poor and weak and my light no more burns. My people are cold and hungry; my women are sick, and my children are freezing. I will do as the Great Father wishes. I will give my guns and my ponies into his hands. My arrows are broken and my war-paint thrown to the winds."

There is nothing in the news brought by these messengers to confirm previous reports of the crossing of the line by Sitting Bull. Otherwise their representations are the previous emissaries to Cheyenne. It is believed here that Sitting Bull will return at once if assured of food and protection.

NEW-JERSEY'S ADMINISTRATION.

THE GOVERNOR GIVES A FEW GOOD POSITIONS TO DEMOCRATS AND MANY MINOR OFFICES TO REPUBLICANS—THE NEW CITY CHARTER BILL.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 27.—The air has been full all the afternoon of rumors that Gov. McClellan had decided to send to the Senate, for confirmation, a batch of Republican nominations. The rumor was only partially verified by the list which Private Secretary Hall handed to the Senate this evening. Very many of the names on it are those of Republicans, but with his eye steadily on the main chance, the Governor has been careful to deal out all the big loaves to Democrats. He did not even follow the rule of nominating Republicans for places about to be vacated by Republicans. He presented the name of a Republican successor to a Democratic incumbent that was scarcely to be expected. But two of the most important nominations made are of Democrats to fill places now filled creditably and acceptably by Republicans. Ludlow McCarter, a Democratic lawyer of Newark, is nominated as the successor, as Law Judge of Essex, of Hon. C. S. Titsworth, a Republican. In this county John H. Stewart, Democrat, is named to succeed Judge Buchanan, a Republican, as Presiding Judge of the Common Pleas. Having thus given away the two places of highest honor to his party friends, he tries to make amends by giving most of the minor and less lucrative places to the Republicans. His nominees for Lay Judges in the several counties are as follows: Gloucester, John Moore; Cape May, J. E. Hughes; Burlington, William Parry; Morris, Freeman Wood; Hudson, A. W. Fry, all of whom are Republicans; Camden, Joseph Homer, Democrat; Salem, Joseph Cook; Cumberland, Alpheus Woodruff; Hunterdon, J. P. Hoffman; Warren, James Somerville, and Bergen, W. S. Banta, whose political tendencies could not be learned this evening. The nominations were all referred in executive session to the Judiciary Committee. The Senate confirmed A. A. Smally as Pilot Commissioner, and James P. Bonnell as Harbormaster.

The Jersey City charter, outlined last week, was under consideration this evening by the House Committee on Municipal Corporations. What would seem to be a fatal defect in one of its vital provisions has been discovered. In order to evade the constitutional prohibitions against the management of the internal affairs of cities by special and local acts, the bill provides that upon the call of any 100 citizens of Jersey City to the State shall, within the two weeks, order an election to take the sense of the people upon accepting or rejecting the terms of the bill. The bill is only designed to be applicable to Jersey City, and it is questionable whether that Democratic city, or a popular vote, will accept the reforms, however much needed, that may be suggested by a Republican Legislature. The more serious objection is that there is no limit as to the frequency of these preliminary elections. The committee will not report the bill, however, before the end of the week. By that time it hopes to have other charters to consider. The Attorney-General was asked last week to submit to the House an opinion as to whether the clause of the Constitution empowering the election of Lay Judges in joint meeting was not as effective as the clause vesting the appointments in the Governor. It would have argued more than Spartan virtue in the Attorney-General if he had decided against the Executive who appoints him. To-night he decided, as might have been expected, that the power is with the Governor.

THE ARLINGTON ESTATE LITIGATION.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Jan. 27.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day, the counsel in the Arlington case continued arguments upon instructions to the jury. The Judge stated that to-morrow he would decide upon two instructions asked for by the plaintiff and one of those asked for by the defendants.

DISASTERS TO VESSELS.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The British ship Nelson, Capt. Murphy, from Liverpool Jan. 16, for San Francisco, returned to Queenstown Jan. 26, with her steering gear disabled.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Jan. 27.—The steam-ship Quebec, of the Dominion Line, left here during the storm Saturday for Portland. Soon afterward the bowser fouled her propeller, and she drifted on the shoal ground at the upper end of the dock-yard. She got off at high tide without damage, and anchored in the stream.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 27.—The schooner Ida L., of Centreville, bound from Surinam for Boston, which went ashore on Cuttyhunk last evening, got off, and proceeded to Vineyard Haven for repairs.

THE MAJOR RENO INQUIRY.

MORE TESTIMONY AS TO THE ATTACK BY THE INDIANS UPON RENO'S COMMAND.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—Capt. Moylan was again on the stand to-day at the Reno inquiry. He was asked as to whether he remembered a conversation had by him with Lieut. Wallace, in the timber, regarding the strength of the Indians. The witness replied that he remembered of some such conversation, at the end of which, turning to a half-breed scout named Jackson, he asked him if he would take word to Gen. Custer regarding the strength of the Indians. But the scout, motioning with his hand to the Indians circling around the command, said "no man could get through there alive."

George Herendeen, of Bozeman, whose vocation is, as he expressed it, "running the prairie," testified that he was with Reno, and saw no Indians opposing the advance of the troops, and after the command dismounted to deploy, he, with three other scouts, went to the extreme left; and, dismounting, sat down to watch the firing of the troops; there were no Indians to fire at from where he was, and he thought the firing of the troops was rather rapid; he saw no great number of Indians anywhere, except down the bottom; afterward he was present with Reno when the retreat began; the soldiers were much frightened; before the retreat, and while he was in the timber, he heard firing in the direction of Gen. Custer; he thought it was Custer down the river; his impression had been confirmed since. The witness judged that when Reno left the timber, Gen. Custer must have been two miles from his last battle-field; the effective fighting force of the Indians, he thought, was about 3,500; he did not think the Indians could have driven 100 men with 5,000 or 6,000 rounds of ammunition out of the timber where Reno's command was.

Capt. E. S. Payne, of the Fifth Cavalry, testified that he made a measurement, on Aug. 22 last, from the place where Custer was killed to Reno's intrenchment on the hill; the measurement was practically by "chaining," by means of lariats measured and tied together; the line was a practical route, and almost a straight line; this distance was four miles and 160 yards; there were bones of horses and men scattered around where Custer was slain. The testimony bearing upon the distance between Reno's final position on the hill after his retreat and the point where Custer fought is of vital importance, as upon it rests the ability of Reno to hear the conflict and his responsibility in not going to Custer's aid.

BENJAMIN NOYES' CHECK-BOOK.

RECEIVER RUSSELL REFUSES TO CONFIRM THE STATEMENTS ABOUT PAYMENTS TO LEGISLATORS.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 27.—Receiver Talc

of them had existed for a long time, and some were beyond the power of the Collector to correct, it was not fair to impute them all to his fault, or to hold him responsible for them, though he had been longer in office than any of his predecessors for 40 years, having been first appointed Dec. 21, 1871. During the period of his service his compensation amounted to $158,860 36, a detailed statement of which is herewith transmitted. An officer charged with the high duties of Collector of the Port of New-York, and receiving such compensation, ought properly to be held responsible for all abuses that grew up or continued during his term of office, and the existence of such abuses is sufficient, if within his power to correct them, to justify his removal. The President was strongly of opinion when reports of the Jay Commission and other public statements demanded a change in the leading officers in the New-York Custom-house, I prepared to try to execute the reforms proposed with Mr. Arthur in office rather than a stranger. The President acquiesced in this view, but gradually it became evident that neither Mr. Arthur nor Mr. Cornell were in sympathy with the recommendations of the commission, and could and did not enlist their fair exertions. The President became entirely satisfied that it was his duty to make a change in both offices, but the Senate, however, deemed it best not to confirm the nominations of Messrs. Roosevelt and Prince. A brief experience proved that any hope of carrying out any systematic reforms or changes in the mode of conducting business would be abortive while the Collector held his position. The same system, the same persons, the same influences would prevail as before. From the nature of things it was difficult for a Collector long associated with the chief subordinates under him to believe evil of any of them. Mr. Lydecker, the Deputy Collector, was practically Collector. Gen. Arthur did not give that personal attention to the business of the office that would seem to be necessary for the proper discharge of its duties. He did not usually arrive at his office until afternoon. I respectfully call your attention to the report of General Appraiser John F. Meredith and Special Agents M. Bingham and R. H. Hinds, of date of July 17, 1878, a copy of which is herewith transmitted. These officers say, in regard to Collector Arthur: "It came to our notice early in our investigation that the Collector, as a rule, neglected to appear at his office until midday or later. This was claimed by his special deputy, Mr. Lydecker, in explanation (the Collector being absent on leave) that he made up for his late arrivals at his office by remaining after hours. This, however, we do not regard as sufficient answer, even if it be true.

"We were surprised to learn that Collector Arthur, after having been advised of the connection of his special deputy, Mr. Lydecker, with persons defrauding the Government, and after proofs of such official misconduct had been submitted to him, still appeared to repose in Mr. Lydecker the most implicit confidence, and to allow him to practically control the business management of the office."

It would also appear from a special report made by the same officer of the date of June 25, 1878, that Mr. Lydecker, Chief Deputy, had been guilty of certain neglect and indelicate practices. These facts, together with many detailed reports of officers of this department, convinced me, after several months' trial and consideration, that, without any arraignment of the personal character of Collector Arthur and the Naval Officer, the public service demanded a change in the incumbents of these offices. Mr. Cornell held simply a sinecure position, his real duties being discharged by his deputy, and Mr. Burt is now performing the duties both of Naval Officer and those formerly discharged by him as Cashier, the latter office having been discontinued. In the selection of nominees great care was taken to secure those whose long experience and fidelity in public services gave ample assurance for a faithful and constant discharge of their duties.

THE NEW REGIME.

It is manifest that during Gen. Merritt's incumbency as Survey and Collector, which latter position he accepted with reluctance, a general improvement has taken place, and the only evidence from any quarter of dissatisfaction as to the manner in which the affairs of the Custom-house have been conducted arises from those who complain of the strict enforcement of the law. It is respectfully submitted that under the circumstances the restoration of Messrs. Arthur and Cornell would be a serious injury to the public service, involving a loss of public revenue and an increased expenditure. It would establish a constant irritation and struggle between old abuses that existed and reforms that are sought to be accomplished.

It would be unjust to the President and personally embarrassing to me in the discharge of my duties to have the office of Collector of Customs at New-York held by one who will not perform his duties according to the general policy of the department. Gen. Arthur's term of service expires on Dec. 17, 1879, and his restoration would be but temporary, even if the President should not avail himself of his legal power to send another name to the Senate, or to suspend him after the adjournment of the Senate. The very marked success of the administration of Collector Merritt and Naval Officer Burt would seem to entitle them to the recognition of the Senate, and to their confirmation."

COLLECTOR ARTHUR'S DEFENSE.

The following is the reply of Gen. Arthur to the communication addressed to the Senate by the Secretary of the Treasury on the 15th inst.:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1879.

Hon. Roscoe Conkling, Chairman:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of Jan. 16, transmitting, by consent of the Senate and direction of the Committee on Commerce, a copy of the communication addressed to the Senate by Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury, under date of Jan. 15, and purporting to state the reasons of my suspension from the office of Collector of this port. For the opportunity to answer the assertions of this paper I am deeply grateful. I cannot, without a longer delay than would be justifiable, reply as fully as I would like to all of the statements of Mr. Sherman, but I think I shall have no difficulty in satisfying the Senate that it, as is presumably the case, his communication contains all that can be said against my administration of the office of Collector, my suspension was not only directly contrary to all the professions of the Administration, but was a violation of every principle of justice. When an Administration deliberately avows and constantly reiterates that removal from office is to take place only for cause, it is obvious no matter what may be said to the contrary, that a removal must, at least in the estimation of that portion of the public which has faith in the sincerity of the Administration, carry with it a stigma upon the character of the removed officer, and this stigma is not fully removed even if the first notice of intended removal is accompanied—as was the case with me—with an unqualified offer of an important foreign appointment under another department of the Government.

Mr. Sherman, in the opening of his communication, refers to the criticisms made in Congress in the press and in private on the New-York Custom-house. It is notorious that during the nearly seven years I was in office there was much less complaint against the administration of the New-York Custom-house than for many years before. The laws have been greatly criticised, and, to some extent, changed. My administration of them has been rarely complained of. Mr. Sherman alludes greatly in the report of the Jay Commission, and, in his communication to the Senate, implicitly accepts its statements as true. It will be presently seen that in some of his actions he throws entire discredit upon them. It is important, however, that the constitution and methods of the commission upon which so much reliance is placed, should be known. In my letter of Nov. 23, 1877, a copy of which is inclosed, I correctly, as I believe, described these in the following terms:

THE JAY COMMISSION NOT IMPARTIAL.

"There can be no pretense that in the commission as finally constituted, any one represented the officers of the port, or was even unbiased as to the effect of investigation. The commission thus constituted could be safely relied upon to find against the officers of Customs, giving no opportunity for cross-examination and little for rebuttal or explanation, and of course, took a partial and one-sided view. They did not pretend to investigate thoroughly any question, or to seek for evidence on both sides. Not only by public advertisement, but by hundreds of letters, they invited merchants supposed to be aggrieved to present their complaints. A reference to the testimony will show, however, that the prominent and honorable merchants of this port made no complaints against the administration of the laws during the last five years. The members of the commission manifested their disappointment at this, and it apparently did not occur to them that the real explanation was that those whose opinions were entitled to any weight had no complaint to make, but were, on the contrary, anxious, if given an opportunity, to bear testimony in favor of the manner in which the duties of the office were performed. The commission either refused to receive testimony in answer to such complaints as were, in fact, made to them, or when it was forced upon it, wholly disregarded it. Moreover, it did not seem to occur to them that while they were in effect sitting in judgment upon those who for a few years past have administered the Customs service at this port, justice required that they should bear witness to the improvements that had been introduced, improvements which have rendered the service more efficient, more honest, and more economical than at any previous period in the history of the Government. Even taking the testimony as the commission present it, without explanations from those attacked, without opportunity being given to cross-examine the witnesses, or to show the spirit which animated them, I am confident that if you will find time amid your manifold occupations to examine it, you will come to the conclusion that it wholly fails to bear out the sweeping and general allegations of the commission. I trust that if the report shall be submitted to Congress the testimony accompany them."

AS TO IRREGULAR FEES AND GRATUITIES.

Mr. Sherman says that the second report of the Jay Commission shows that it was a common practice among clerks, &c., to receive from importers and brokers irregular fees in the nature of bribes. While the Jay Commission made some general statements which may seem to justify this sweeping assertion, I have no hesitation in saying (though Mr. Sherman has carefully and prudently kept the evidence taken by that commission from publication) that they obtained no evidence which bears out this assertion. Such evidence may exist to some extent, but it is almost impossible to obtain proof of them. The payment of gratuities to entry clerks and some other officers is, as Mr. Sherman says, a matter of general report, but as I pointed out in my letter of May 17, 1877, annexed to the second report of the Jay Commission, both the giver and the receiver are exempt from testifying, and therefore proof is only obtainable by accident, and then it is very difficult to show any wrong intent. Though my letter just referred to shows distinctly that I had endeavored (restored March 3, 1875,) and adding many articles to the free list, and other similar acts. The Collector, however, may be, cannot safeguard the importers, and without importations he cannot collect revenue.

WHY EXPENSES HAVE INCREASED.

As to the expenses, they were increased from year to year because there were improperly, if not illegally, charged to the expense of collecting the revenues large amounts over which I had no control, and which, in strictness, had nothing to do with the current expenses. Thus, in 1875 and 1876 there were expended $250,000 in fitting up the new Appraiser's stores. In 1877 there were charged to the account over $165,000, of interest and rent, on old judgments arising out of matters accruing prior to 1872. In another year there was charged a large amount for fitting up the Naval Office, and for a series of years a large sum for rentals. These are but specimens of many similar items. For four years alone I can point out an aggregate of over $675,000 charged to expenses. It should also be noted that the expenses of the Surveyor's Department, Naval Officer's Department, and all included in the statement of expenses and amounting to several hundred thousand dollars a year, are in no respect under the control of the Collector. These have been largely augmented since 1872 by increased rentals and in other respects. Thus, the rental of the public stores was increased by the department in 1873 from $66,000 to nearly $90,000 per annum. Moreover, under the law duties have been increased by new burdens thrown upon the office by legislation. Thus the inland transportation system, by which goods arriving at this port are transported without payment of duty to a large number of inland cities, imposes a large expenditure here, while it takes largely from the amount of duties received here. So an elaborate system of preparing statistics has grown under the direction of the Treasury Department, and causes an expense of nearly $40,000 a year. None of these are properly chargeable as a part of the expense of collecting the revenue of this port. It should be borne in mind that the Collector can incur no new or increased expense, cannot appoint a single additional subordinate, or change the compensation of any one without the express and special authority of the Secretary of the Treasury. Under these circumstances, the Collector is not fairly held exclusively responsible for any increase of expense.

THE REDUCTION OF THE FORCE.

With reference to the reduction in the force, Mr. Sherman says that the Department ordered a reduction of 12 per cent. was all that was proper the Jay Commission reported in favor of 20 per cent., and that this has been carried out at a large annual saving, and "increasing the efficiency of the service." Upon this subject I refer to the following paragraph of a letter addressed me by the Secretary, Nov. 25, 1877:

"I had myself arranged with your predecessor that before July of the present year there should be made a reduction of about 20 per cent. in the force, to which I believed, even in dull times, retrenchment could go without injuring the efficiency of the system and causing delays to the mercantile community. The result of the reduction in excess of this percentage, made on the advice of the commission, has been that in some branches it has already caused delays that have been ceased, while business has accumulated in others beyond the ability of the force to dispose of."

In a few weeks the delays caused to merchants in a single day by the insufficient force of entry clerks must have cost $5,000, though, to relieve the press to some extent, I temporarily took clerks from other duties, where they were needed, to perform the duties of entry clerks. Upon the question of the adequacy of the force, I may add that no one is yet justified in saying that the present force is sufficient. This port has a docked water-front of about 24 miles. To perfectly watch this front at night so as to prevent smuggling requires a large force, while if only half the necessary force is employed the consequent loss certain loss is not easily detected. Again, the proper carrying out of the law as to goods intended for transportation in bond and for export require many men. That duty is now, with the reduced force, performed at all is owing to the fact that practically almost no protection against frauds. I am informed, though I have not had time to verify the report, that the force has, since my suspension, been much diminished by other removals among the subordinates, temporary and permanent; and that the amount paid for salaries under the Acting Collector's administration during the latter half of 1878 is considerably larger than was paid under my administration during the first half of the year.

THE SECRETARY CAUGHT IN HIS OWN TRAPS.

The Secretary, after enumerating the alleged irregularities in the weigher's department, continues: "By reason of these irregularities the cost of weighing and gauging imported goods at the port of New-York had increased to the enormous sum of $546,524 80 per annum. These evils were known to Collector Arthur, yet he made no attempt, during his term of office, to remedy them." Now, the fact is that the figures given by the Secretary are obviously intended to be those showing the cost for the year 1876. I came into office in December, 1871. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, the expenses of these departments were $468,955 13; for the year ending June 30, 1873, $461,187 22; for the year ending June 30, 1874, $447,272 05; for the year ending June 30, 1875, $435,378 96, and for the year ending June 30, 1876, $425 172 76, so that the expenses which the Secretary says "had increased" to the sum of $546,524 80, had, in fact, decreased in every year of my administration, so that they ran down from $468,955 13 in 1872, to the figures given by the year 1876, viz., $546,524 80, or a reduction of nearly $122,000. Mr. Sherman introduces some extracts from the report made by Messrs. Meredith and others, and upon these charges is supposed obtained to justify my suspension. But I was suspended on July 11, and was then informed by the Secretary that my suspension had been decided upon a considerable time previous to that date. Meredith's report is not dated till July 17, six days after my suspension. It would have been at least prudent if Mr. Sherman had paid a little attention to these dates. As to the reference to the special report of Messrs. Meredith and others concerning Deputy Collector Lydecker, the charges are based on occurrences which took place 10 years ago.

COLLECTOR ARTHUR'S BUSINESS HABITS.

Mr. Sherman adopts the statement of Mr. Meredith and his associates that I did not give "that personal attention to the office that the statement would seem to be necessary; that he did not usually arrive at his office until afternoon." I must plead guilty to this charge as far as relates to the hour at which I sometimes reached my office. I can only say that I found it constantly necessary to work at my house, where I could escape interruption in the examination of voluminous papers, and perplexing questions constantly coming before me, but that I always made it a rule to be at my office the day before I left the Custom-house, though that frequently required me to remain there far into the evening. I say confidently, that for many years the duties of the office have not been performed so promptly as I performed them. Every one in or out of the Custom-house, who is familiar with the facts, will confirm this assertion. As my not giving personal attention to my duties, those who have long been connected with the Custom-house inform me that for a great many years no Collector has reserved to himself such personal attention so large a portion of the duties of the office.

To me, and not to the Acting Collector, should, therefore, be ascribed a portion at least of the credit for the saving the Secretary claims by his changes and care. It is obvious that Mr. Sherman was aware of this, for he is careful not to give the period during which the gain he claims was made. He says: "Showing a gain to Nov. 30, 1878," but does not tell from what period, and further on he speaks with studied indefiniteness of a gain in "a period covered." I may add that in referring to the reforms introduced by the Acting Collector recently, no mention is made by members to forget to specify them. Every one that he does refer to was introduced while I was Collector or recommended by me.

Mr. Sherman states that, after the receipt of the report of the Jay Commission, the President was strongly of opinion that the public interest demanded a change in the leading offices in the New-York Custom-house;" but that he [Mr. Sherman] preferred to try to execute the reforms proposed with Mr. Arthur in office rather than a stranger, but, he says, it gradually became evident that I was not in sympathy with the recommendations of the commission, and could and did not obstruct their fair execution. How or in what way I "obstructed the execution of the recommendations of the commission" I am unable to say. As to the recommendations of the commission, I can only say that after I had submitted my own views to the department I carried out promptly and zealously every recommendation of the commission so soon as the Secretary adopted it, whether it met my personal approval or not.

THE REAL MOTIVE.

When communicating to me my suspension, Mr. Sherman expressly informed me that from the outset there had been no wavering in the determination to remove me, but it had been delayed by accidental causes which he mentioned, among which he did not state the one he now impliedly admits, viz.: a desire to avoid the control of the Senate. It is furthermore clear that there could have been no ground of suspension occurring after the adjournment of the Senate, as I was absent on my annual leave of absence from the time of such adjournment until within a week of my suspension. In informing me in July last of my intended suspension, Mr. Sherman distinctly stated that I was not suspended because of any charges, and that I never would hear of any charges from him, but that the suspension was to be made solely because the Administration felt that the Collector should be in sympathy with the Administration with reference to the Custom-house. Mr. Sherman offered to state this to me in writing, but not anticipating the communication just sent to the Senate, I was content with his oral assurance. I am very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. A. ARTHUR.

MR. CORNELL'S REPLY.

The following is Mr. Cornell's reply to Secretary Sherman's letter:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1879.

Hon. Roscoe Conkling, Chairman:

MY DEAR SIR: Owing to my absence from the City, your favor of the 16th inst. has only just been received. The communication of the Secretary of the Treasury, to which you call my attention, contains no allegation of impropriety or neglect of duty during my service as Naval Officer, nor can any such allegation be truthfully made.

At the time of my suspension the Secretary of the Treasury stated that no fault was found with my official conduct, and that he was not in favor of suspending me, but that the President had determined upon it, contrary to his [the Secretary's] opinion.

The determination to suspend me undoubtedly had its origin in my refusal to surrender my personal and political rights, which will be best understood by reference to a letter which was addressed by me to the President under date of Sept. 8, 1877, a copy of which is inclosed herein. Yours, very respectfully,

ALONZO B. CORNELL.

REAPING THE ICE HARVEST.

AN UNUSUALLY LARGE YIELD FROM THE HUDSON RIVER.

THE GATHERING TO BE FINISHED PROBABLY THIS WEEK—EXPECTATION THAT 3,000,000 TONS WILL BE OBTAINED, OR ENOUGH FOR TWO SEASONS—DETAILS OF THE WORK.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 27.—The most successful ice harvest ever known on the Hudson River will be completed in a few days. Never before in the history of ice-gathering has such an immense quantity been cut and housed, and never before has there been thicker or a better quality of ice put in. The figures obtained are of the most interesting character, and show to what gigantic proportions the business of cutting and housing ice has attained. Thousands of men and boys, hundreds of horses, and scores of steam-engines have been impressed into the service, and hundreds of thousands of dollars have already been distributed among them. The pay of ice-gatherers has ranged from $1, $1 25, $1 50, to $1 75 a day—prices which have been satisfactory to the persons employed, as it evident from the fact that this Winter there have been no serious strikes. Unless it rains continually between now and Friday or Saturday next, the following enormous quantity of ice will be housed on the Hudson, and over two-thirds of it is already in. The table also gives the number of men, boys, horses, and steam-engines at work:

Name.	Capacity of House.	Workmen.	Horses.
CASTLETON.			
G. H. Miller	8,000	48	6
Clark & Wallace	8,000	44	6
Hotaling & Wyatt	18,000	95	10
W. A. Wiman	6,000	38	7
Miller & Chandler	6,000	42	7
Clark & Whitbeck	60,000	240	20
Commonwealth Company	12,000	130	15
Freeman & Co	12,000	90	10
Friendship Company	10,000	64	8
Warren & Wilbur	15,000	66	9
R. English & Co	30,000	140	20
Dittenger	30,000	140	20
Hotaling	28,000	120	20
Peterson	5,000	30	8
R. Mould	15,000	90	18
W. Smith	6,000	35	6
BARREN ISLAND.			
Knickerbocker	40,000	190	20
COSTMAN'S.			
Knickerbocker	38,000	190	20
SCHODAC.			
Knickerbocker	65,000	240	20
NEW-BALTIMORE.			
Two houses	40,000	150	16
STUYVESANT.			
New-Jersey Company	20,000	142	8
Scott & Co	16,000	120	8
Ridgwood & Manf. Co	26,000	168	10
John J. Burchell	30,000	225	15
H. Van Steinburgh	12,000	100	18
John Wolfer	30,000	225	18
William Beadel	10,000	90	8
Palmer & Bogard	16,000	100	8
Mr. Ray	6,000	85	4
Mr. Terry	1,800	20	5
COXACKIE.			
Van Steenburgh	30,000	225	15
John Wolfer	10,000	90	8
Knickerbocker	40,000	230	25
STOCKPORT.			
Beuchell	40,000	228	20
ATHENS.			
Washington Company	30,000	225	13
Knickerbocker	60,000	230	30
CATSKILL AND VICINITY.			
Hart & Van Steenburgh	11,000	80	8
Van Steenburgh	4,000	45	5
Knickerbocker	24,000	200	30
H. Bailey	10,000	90	8
Knickerbocker	48,000	226	30
Washington Company	43,000	225	25
Wendt & Hemp	50,000	225	25
Knickerbocker	18,000	148	15
Unknown	12,000	100	7
OPPOSITE GERMANTOWN.			
Knickerbocker	28,000	200	8
National	40,000	220	30
New-Jersey	40,000	230	18
Consumers'	80,000	340	28
RAVESPORT.			
Knickerbocker	20,000	197	8
GLASCO.			
Cottrell & Co	45,000	236	18
TURKEY POINT.			
Knickerbocker	40,000	230	12
BARRYTOWN.			
Mutual Benefit	40,000	230	12
Knickerbocker	20,000	201	9
Newark	20,000	170	7
FLATBUSH.			
Knickerbocker	50,000	265	18
SHINEBECK.			
Knickerbocker	20,000	170	7
WHISKY POINT.			
Washington Company	45,000	230	28
BONDOUT CREEK.			
Knickerbocker	15,000	135	8
Washington	15,000	135	8
PORT EWEN.			
Washington	50,000	255	18
ESOPUS.			
Knickerbocker	60,000	263	20
STAATSBURG.			
Mutual Benefit	15,000	120	6
Knickerbocker	20,000	225	12
PELL'S DOCK.			
Unknown	20,000	205	8
WEST PARK.			
Mutual Benefit	50,000	235	18
CLEARWATER QUARRY.			
Knickerbocker	30,000	201	9
NEW-PLATZ.			
Knickerbocker	30,000	201	9
MARLBOROUGH.			
Knickerbocker	22,500	205	8
HAMPTON POINT.			
Unknown	15,000	120	6
HIGHLAND LANE.			
Knickerbocker	50,000	205	10
LAKE MEHAUGH.			
Knickerbocker	40,000	240	15
ROCKLAND LAKE.			
Knickerbocker	90,000	450	40
Total	2,061,500	12,084	892

The above showing is certainly wonderful, and what is more, it is proposed by the Knickerbocker Company and many of the other ice-gatherers to stack thousands of tons of ice outside of the full houses. This stacked ice will increase the crop to about 3,000,000 tons, and it will be the first ice carried to New-York, and it is expected that it will last nearly all Summer, so that when Fall arrives all of the houses will still be full, and thus this Winter a two-years' crop will be secured—a thing that has never happened before. The quality of the ice is in every respect first class. It is not only from 10 to 14 inches thick, but it is also clear-water ice. To show how the ice business has increased on the Hudson in six years, it is only necessary to print the following table of comparison, showing the amount housed, number of employes, horses and engines employed:

	Tons.	Workmen.	Horses.	Engines.
1873	1,408,500	7,524	500	42
1878	2,061,500	12,084	892	79

Since the companies have brought steam engines into use with which to work the elevators, instead of horses, each house lifts from the river and stows away 30 cakes of ice a minute, each cake weighing 250 pounds. This is 15,000 cakes a day, and as there are 73 ice-houses on the river, it makes 1,314,000 cakes hoisted out of the river daily. One elevator is capable of pulling in 2,500 tons of ice a day. The above table does not include the quantity of ice housed at Albany, or between Albany and Troy, where the business is also very large. At Albany and in its vicinity about 3,000 men and boys are engaged gathering ice, and last year 200,000 tons were harvested, while this year the crop will amount to over 300,000 tons. Hotaling's houses at Albany contain 12,000 tons, and this harvester has one near the Abbey which holds 40,000 tons, and 260 men and 30 horses and steam power are engaged. Callender's houses at Greenbush hold 52,000 tons, and this owner will stack 40,000 tons besides. John Mullins & Son's houses hold 45,000 tons and will all be filled.

AN ICE COMPANY'S TROUBLES.

NO WATER FOR ITS ENGINES—THE ICE IN FRONT OF ITS HOUSE SEIZED BY A "SQUATTER."

NEWBURG, N. Y., Jan. 27.—The Ridgewood Ice Company, of Brooklyn, of which J. M. Lawrence is President, owns two large ice-houses at Hampton, about seven miles north of this city. Hampton is sometimes designated as South Marlborough. Near the Ridgewood Company's buildings is situated the W. M. Peck estate. Directly in the rear of the ice-houses stands a tenement-house owned by the Peck heirs. The tenement-house is rented by an Irishman named Adam Darrow, in the employ of one R. A. Kerr. Darrow has the control of a large cistern, from which the Ridgewood Company heretofore has fed its engine-boiler. The cistern is replenished from a pond near by. The company has only one boiler. Darrow, on Saturday last, refused to allow the company the privilege of the water in the cistern, and, in consequence, the company's men were forced to suspend operations. Since then, the company has made arrangements with the Irishman for the use of the water, and work has been resumed.

Previous to the difficulty in reference to the water the Ridgewood Company had a more serious trouble. The R. A. Kerr above mentioned, immediately after the river had frozen over, staked out a large ice field, before the company's men had an opportunity to do so, directly in front of the ice-houses. When the ice was six inches thick the Ridgewood Company put a number of men and teams on the ice-field staked out by Kerr to scrape the heavy snow off, preparatory to cutting canals. When the company had finished scraping Kerr ordered its employes not to take a single cake of ice out of his field, as he was bound for a prize in the lottery. Superintendent Lawrence informed him he would receive pay for his field, and then went to Brooklyn. Meanwhile the company's men were busily engaged filling the houses. On Thursday Kerr again stopped operations, and the company's men laylidle and awaited the arrival of the President. Mr. Lawrence, it appears, satisfied Kerr's claims, as work was resumed the following day. The matter is the talk of the vicinity will be that ice companies in future Winters will make it a point to have men ready to stake out fields immediately upon the closing of the river.

A RAILROAD ON BROADWAY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you permit a few remarks in reply to an article in which you allude to a revival of the project for a "surface railroad on Broadway?"

Broadway, below Fourteenth-street, is the natural thoroughfare between the extremities of the City, and is being deserted, mainly because there is no surface railroad. Whether the railroad will bring back the retail trade may be a debatable question, but there can be no question that it will bring other trade, and prevent the trade now there from leaving. It will arrest the depreciation of property. While omnibuses were the only means of conveyance, every one riding north and south was obliged to pass through Broadway, and stores were established to supply the wants of those who came to the street. Broadway formerly offered the best accommodations for travel, but when the cars were compelled to go through the lateral streets, trade was built up along their routes and diverted from Broadway. Cars are quicker, sheaper, more comfortable, easier to get into and out of, and most people will go some distance to a car route rather than ride in an omnibus. It was a mistake on the part of property-owners that a railroad would injure trade. It was demonstrated that they were the popular conveyances. Omnibuses seldom carry more than four passengers during the greater part of the day, while the cars are generally full.

The only serious objection ever urged to a surface railroad was that there would not then be room for the express wagons, loaded carts, and huge trucks needed to go to the docks. Even if this were so—which I do not admit—it would still be to the interest of Broadway property-owners that a railroad should be built, for business is made by the people, and not by the street. A surface railroad has never injured any business street, but has made many available for business. Our firm is leaving the street on account of its inaccessibility to our customers, and we leave it with regret, our senior having been on Broadway since the 1842, longer than any other merchant now living. I have no pecuniary interest in the project, but, nevertheless, hope something will be done to arrest the decay of a street of which every New-Yorker has been proud. I believe the railroad will be a great benefit and sincerely hope it will be built.

GEORGE A. HEARN, Jr.,
of James A. Hearn & Son,
Nos. 773 and 775 Broadway.

SUNDAY, Jan. 26, 1879.

ORVIL GRANT IN PHILADELPHIA.

From the Philadelphia Times, Jan. 27.

A bearded man, in a heavy ulster and an old slouch hat, walked into Lipton's restaurant, at Sixth and Arch streets, yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, and inquired for a young man connected with the establishment, who had recently been in the restaurant business in New-York. The bearded man said he had just that morning arrived from New-York, and, intending to open a $200,000 restaurant in San Francisco, was on the lookout for an assistant. Parties in New-York had referred him to the young man in question. He was on his way to Washington, where he had business to transact, prior to his departure for San Francisco. He expressed himself pleased with the looks of the young man, and thought he would "do." He talked about immense sums of money he had tied up in various places, and said he had lost hundreds of thousands of dollars in the Chicago fire. He was full of plans for making money in San Francisco. Not only was he going to open a great restaurant, but he had several hundred thousand dollars invested in a Pacific slope tannery, another immense sum in a brewery, and was in partnership with several parties in other enterprises. He had left behind immense sums of money in Washington, and lost large sums of money there. He spoke lightly of his losses, and proposed to make up for them very shortly. He ordered breakfast for himself and friend. He was impatient to get to San Francisco. His partners were waiting for him there. As soon as he got through his business in Washington he would go through to his destination without delay. There would be no end to the money he was going to make. After he got through breakfast he drew out a roll of greenbacks and paid his bill. Then he lighted a cigar and began to smoke vigorously. He was a rather good-looking man of long stature, full beard, and a strong head, a prominent forehead, and rather small, steel-blue eyes. He had removed his ulster, showing a dark undercoat, considerably the worse for wear, and dark trousers the same. A pair of light overshoes were over his boots, and he looked as though he had been walking a good deal in the mud. The hat was rather too small for him, and when he put it on it gave him a queer, jaunty look. There was an air of easy assurance about him and he talked with everybody. It was soon whispered among those who heard him that he was insane. The young man whom he had called to see asked him his name. "Orvil Grant," he replied. "President Grant has a brother of that name," some one said. "Yes," said the stranger, "Ulysses is my brother. He is 13 years older than I am. I'm 44 and he is 57."

A SURGEON SUES THE HOWARDS.

From the New-Orleans Times, Jan. 24.

A suit of rather more than ordinary interest was filed in the Fifth District Court yesterday. The suit is entitled Dr. Samuel Walker against the Howard Association of New-Orleans. The Doctor shows that he is a practicing physician of New-Orleans, and that on or about the 5th day of September he was employed by the Howard Association. He says that he accepted said employment promptly, and went to Greenville under the instructions of the association to attend upon the sick there. He reached Greenville on the 10th of September, and remained there treating the sick until the 16th day of October, when he returned to New-Orleans and made his report to the association. In going to Greenville, the Doctor says, he necessarily abandoned his private practice in this city, and, at the time of his return, of departure, had been remunerative and profitable. He went to the office of the association on his return, and requested to be paid for the services which he had rendered as informed, so he says, that the association owed him nothing, and consequently would pay him nothing. The Doctor says that he then made out his account for $5,000 against the association, and presented the same, but payment of which was refused. He therefore asks judgment for the above-named amount.

CARD FROM MATT. H. CARPENTER.

Hon. Matt. H. Carpenter, Senator-elect from Wisconsin, has addressed a card to the editor of the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, in which he says: "I have received hundreds of letters of congratulation within the last three days that it is impossible for me to answer. Therefore allow me to say, through your columns, to all my friends, that I thank them for their sympathy and friendship; and it will be my chief ambition to prove myself worthy of such friends. Allow me to add that I believe that there is a wide-spread expectation that I will make war upon Federal office-holders appointed on the recommendation of Senator Howe. I wish to correct this impression at the threshold. Whatever influence over appointments is given to a United States Senator is intended to be exercised for the benefit of the public service and not for his personal advantage. Such influence will depend largely upon the personal relations between the appointing or advising power and the official, but upon the efficiency with which he meets the requirements of the service. No office-holder appointed at the instance of Judge Howe need fear anything from me so long as he discharges the duties of his position to the satisfaction of the people."

WOULDN'T KISS HIS BRIDE BEFORE FOLKS

From the Sacramento (Cal.) Union, Jan. 20.

Justice Alexander was called upon Saturday morning to unite in wedlock, "Mellcan fashion," Ah Yung and To Ying. At the conclusion of the ceremony the Justice suggested that, in order that everything should be done strictly in accordance with the provisions of section 500,090 of the code, it would be incumbent upon the bridegroom to kiss the bride then and there, or get some one else to do so. The bridegroom, who had no idea of taking the Judge's hint as to the "some one else," quietly intimated that he was willing to do all necessary kissing, but he preferred to have the Chinese spectators of the wedding invited out doors first, as they did not consider it the right thing exactly to kiss one's wife before folks. The Celestial spectators took a walk for a minute or two accordingly, and the new-made husband gave his wife a series of such earnest smacks as to lead to the belief that he had been waiting months for a good chance. After the wedding, cake and wine, cigars, &c., were partaken of, the Benedict doing the hospitable in first-class style.

THE SOUTH'S CLAIMS FOR MONEY.

From the Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald, Jan. 24.

As to getting money out of the Treasury, whatever we are justly entitled to we want. We won't quarrel about the claims of so-called Southern loyalists; but we will quarrel with Mr. Bragg and other Northern men of both parties if we do not soon secure some sort of an equalization of national aid. We claim that the North has received an undue share of national aid, and that now it is but justice for some little help to be extended the crippled South. For hundreds of reasons that have been given a hundreds of times, we want help to build a railway across Southern soil to the Pacific. Because it is just and proper we want help to improve the navigation of the Mississippi River and to reclaim the Mississippi Valley. The South asks these things not as a beggar, but because she believes she is entitled to them. If Mr. Bragg and other Northern Democrats are so opposed to these measures of justice as to refuse them with a snub, they must not be astonished if leading Southern men seek them through other party affiliations.

NEW-YORK CITY FINANCES.

THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

HOW THE EXCISE MONEYS ARE APPROPRIATED—THE MAYOR STILL LOOKING FOR INFORMATION—THE QUESTION OF HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS EXCEEDING THEIR APPROPRIATIONS.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment was held yesterday, and the important question of heads of departments incurring expenses in excess of their appropriations and in violation of law, which elicited vigorous comments from Mayor Cooper at the previous session, was called up again for discussion. At the appointed hour, all the members of the board were in attendance. They consist of the Mayor, the Controller, Mr. Mott, the President of the Board of Aldermen, and Tax Commissioner Wheeler. The minutes having been approved, Controller Kelly said that in respect to the matters that were before the board at the last meeting relating to appropriations for charitable institutions, he thought that no appropriations should be made at present in view of the fact that there was only about $1,800 in the Treasury that could be used for the purpose.

President Mott inquired when there would be available funds.

Controller Kelly said there was $100,000 in the Treasury obtained from certificates for excise licenses, and the ownership of the money was then in litigation. Until the question was decided the only funds that were available for these charitable institutions were what the Excise Commissioners collect from week to week. It would therefore, he thought, be necessary to wait until some money was paid in by the Commissioners at the close of the month.

Mayor Cooper remarked that the three institutions in whose behalf resolutions were before the board appeared to have a legal claim for a portion of the excise moneys. [The institutions are the Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, the American Female Guardian Society, and St. Stephen's Home for Children.]

Controller Kelly said that some of the institutions come under the law passed by the Legislature, in 1878, requiring the City to support them out of taxation. They had only appropriated $10,000 for the purpose, and that was the only amount which was available for the present year.

Mayor Cooper observed that the three resolutions before the board were for appropriations of money for the support of persons committed by magistrates and for the Home for Friendless Girls. The funds had been divided in such a manner as to compel the institutions to wait until next month for money. He would like to know, in this connection, the amount which it was compulsory on the board to give out of the excise funds.

Controller Kelly replied that he could not give the exact amount then, but he would furnish the information.

Mayor Cooper said it would appear, then, that such an amount of money had already been distributed among institutions to which the distribution of excise moneys was optional, that there is not in reserve enough to supply those to which the excise moneys are directly appropriated by law, as was the case with the Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls. The matter was then laid over at the suggestion of the Controller.

At this point President Mott said he had a matter he would like to lay before the board, but the Mayor had informed him that he believed they had no jurisdiction over it. It was in regard to the expenditures of money by heads of departments in cases where there were no appropriations. His desire was to protect innocent creditors.

Controller Kelly—There have been no bills paid by the Controller where there was no app

MULBERRY-STREET AFFAIRS

GEN. SMITH AND MR. NICHOLS TALKING.

A MATTER OF COURTESY—ABSENCE OF THE STREET-CLEANING COMMITTEE—SENATOR BLAINE'S OPINION—POLITICIANS AND POLICEMEN.

Gen. Smith, President of the Board of Police, during an interview with a TIMES reporter yesterday, in relation to the difficulties in the board, said that when charges were made specifically against him he would reply to them, and until then he did not desire to rush into print on the subject. In Sunday's TIMES, however, it was charged that he had by his negative vote defeated the proposition for the reinstatement of a number of members of the Police force, and in reply to this charge Gen. Smith said yesterday that he believed the resolutions offered by Mr. Erhardt to retire the men referred to were in direct violation of law, and he therefore voted against them. In regard to the resolution offered by Commissioner Erhardt to invest the members of the Street-cleaning Committee with power to suspend any officer or employe of the bureau for insufficiency or dishonesty, Gen. Smith said that he was not opposed to the adoption of the resolution, but he felt that it was due to Commissioner Wheeler, as a matter of courtesy, that so important a resolution should be laid over until he was present. Commissioner Nichols coincided with him in this view of the matter, and expressed himself in favor of the resolution, but was opposed to its consideration in the absence of Mr. Wheeler. Mr. Erhardt pressed the matter to vote, and it was then moved by Mr. Nichols that the resolution should be laid over. On this motion he (Smith) and Nichols voted "yes," and Mr. Erhardt declining to vote, the motion to lay over was lost. On the question of the adoption of the resolution, Commissioners Erhardt and Nichols voted in the affirmative, but Gen. Smith, Acting Commissioner Erhardt's tactics, declined to vote, and the resolution was defeated. In reference to the charge of Commissioner Erhardt that Mr. Wheeler had made an "inaccurate" statement, Gen. Smith preferred to say nothing in relation thereto, as, no doubt, Mr. Wheeler would reply to that insinuation when he arrived in town.

Commissioner Nichols made a statement similar to that made by Gen. Smith in relation to the resolution offered by Mr. Erhardt to invest the power of the members of the Street-cleaning Committee to suspend employes of the bureau. He said that while he was in favor of the resolution and voted for it, he was opposed to its consideration while Mr. Wheeler was absent.

In an interview with a reporter of the *Evening Post*, Gen. Smith spoke of a statement that during the late illness of Commissioner Nichols no meeting of the board was held for nearly a fortnight, and that this fact was due to the refusal of the President to meet with his colleagues in Mr. Nichols' absence. He said that Mr. Erhardt had lately declined to vote on any bills which came before the board, and as he (Gen. Smith) held that no resolution could be adopted when only two members of the board voted, he regarded it as useless to hold a meeting when Mr. Nichols could not be present. The correctness of his ruling on this matter of voting had been denied by Commissioner Erhardt, and the question had been referred to the Corporation Counsel, who had not yet given his opinion. Gen. Smith, however, considered that the point purely one of parliamentary law, and being confident that he was right in the matter, he had written a letter submitting the question to Senator Blaine. He had received the following reply:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15, 1879.

DEAR GENERAL: You submit to me this case: A Board of Commissioners is created by law, consisting of four members. It is provided by law that three members of this board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. At a meeting where three were present, including the President of the board as one of them, the President brought forward and put to vote a resolution. The yeas and nays were taken, and one member, the President of the board and one of the others present voted in the affirmative; but the third member declined to vote. Thereupon the President declared the resolution not carried. Was his decision right?

Answer—The decision of the President was unquestionably right. The mere personal presence of the third member did not constitute a quorum in the sense which the law evidently intended. In fact, a case involving the same point has very frequently arisen in the House of Representatives, where, on submitting a question to a vote by yeas and nays, less than a quorum voted. A call of the House being then ordered, a quorum answered to their names, and again the question being submitted less than a quorum voted, and this was followed by another call, showing the presence of a quorum, and thus in wearisome repetition for an entire day. That a majority of a quorum voted for the measure counted as nothing, so long as the quorum was not present and voting.

A member merely present and not voting on a viva voce vote is to be treated just as a blank is treated when the vote is by ballot—that is, not counted or registered at all.

In case submitted, therefore, the third Commissioner, by his mere personal presence, without taking part in the proceedings, did not contribute to the formation of a legal quorum any more than if he had been a thousand miles away. G. BLAINE.

There is another cause of quarrel between Mr. Erhardt and his fellow-Commissioners. At one of the meetings of the board Mr. Erhardt read a brief article from a certain newspaper condemning the practice of his colleagues in permitting politicians to sit near them at the meetings, and referring members of the Police force against whom various charges had been preferred. At these trials the politicians interfered in behalf of their friends who were arraigned, and it was said that in some instances only those who had influence were dealt with leniently. The others were mulcted in heavy fines. Mr. Erhardt expressed the hope, at the meeting referred to, that the practice of permitting politicians to be present in behalf of those whom they had appointed on the force when they were accused of violating its rules, would cease. It was urged that the moral effect in the whole department would become demoralized—but his colleagues declined to take action on the subject. A few facts which were given to the writer will show the evil effects of the interference of politicians in behalf of delinquent policemen. In some instances men guilty of the same offenses and assigned to the same station-houses were found guilty, but there was a great difference in the punishment. One man was fined a day's pay, another 10 days' pay. Now, as these sentences are read before all the men in the station-houses, and as they are on their face inexplicable, the men, on hearing them, are thoroughly convinced that if they would evade justice and secure favors they must have a political patron, and they become demoralized. Not long since, a Police Captain followed one of his men while he was in full uniform into a liquor-saloon, where he was engaged in drinking, but he was fined only two days' pay, while officers against whom comparatively trifling charges had been made, were mulcted in 10 days' pay.

A PIGEON SHOW.

Preparations are being made at the New-York Aquarium for the fourth annual exhibition of the National Columbarian Society, which will open on Tuesday, Feb. 4, and continue for four days only. The exhibition, it is intended, shall far surpass all former pigeon shows in this country. The members of the society are nearly all wealthy pigeon fanciers, who will not only exhibit their own finest birds but also invite competition from breeders of fancy pigeons from all parts of the country. Liberal prizes will be offered for the most perfect specimens, and applications may be made at the office of the Secretary, Mr. H. V. Crawford, No. 121 Hudson-street, on or before Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 28. Rare, odd, handsome, and grotesque pigeons from all parts of the world will be exhibited, some very expensive, and valued as high as $1,200, $1,500, and $1,800 per pair. Among the various kinds shown will be pouters, carriers, barbs, short-faced tumblers, turbits, frumpeters, owls, fantails, turbits, jacobins, priests, nuns, magpies, and many others. The birds will be in neat coops, open on all sides, arranged along the avenues of the Aquarium.

ARRIVAL OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

At 9 o'clock on Sunday morning, about 300 miles off Sandy Hook, the steam-ship Britannic, of the White Star Line, which arrived from Liverpool yesterday, passed an Inman steamer bound west. The latter vessel, which was probably the City of Montreal, was then not more than half a mile distant, and signaled that she had lost her rudder but required no assistance. It was thought possible that she might be the City of Chester, which left this port early on Saturday morning last, but the general opinion seems to be that the steamer passed was the City of Montreal. It is thought that she will arrive here some time to-day. The Britannic met with severe gales and very heavy seas during the entire passage. During the last two days the weather was intensely cold, and her decks, rigging, masts, lifeboats, and smoke-stack became covered with ice.

The steam-ship Castalia, of the Anchor Line, which arrived from London yesterday, experienced very severe weather. Strong westerly gales with head seas and fierce squalls of snow and hail were met with. During the last two days of the passage the weather was intensely cold.

The steamer Scotia, of the Wilson Line, which arrived from Hull yesterday, encountered hurricanes on the 10th and 20th. The seas were extremely high and irregular.

PUT OFF THE PLATFORM BY FORCE.

William J. Travers, ticket agent, and J. H. Lewers, gate-keeper, at the Eighth-Street Station of the Metropolitan Elevated Railway, were arraigned before Justice Flammer, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of assault. The complainant was E. P. Wilder, of No. 203 West Eleventh-street. Mr. Wilder alleged that on the 17th inst. he gave Mr. Travers a $2 bill for a ticket on a down train. After he had got the ticket, Travers discovered that the bill was torn at one corner, and, handing it back, demanded payment or the return of the ticket. Wilder refused to do either, and went toward the train. Travers called Lewers to his assistance, and together compelled Wilder to give up the ticket. He resisted violently, and refused to purchase another ticket, insisting that he had offered a legal tender for the one taken from him. The ticket agent and gate-man both alleged that the rules of the company forbade the reception of mutilated currency. When Wilder refused to give other money for a ticket he was ordered from the platform, and, refusing to go, was put off by force. The hearing was adjourned and the defendants paroled.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

ANOTHER MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS CALLED FOR.

Mr. William O. McDowell, who got up the recent meeting of stockholders of the defunct National Trust Company, whereat an overwhelming vote of confidence was passed in the Receiver, Mr. William J. Best, has called another meeting of the stockholders of the same company for Feb. 12, in Room No. 11 of the Coal and Iron Exchange. In his call he enumerates the following alleged charges against the Receiver, disavowing, however, as to their truth or falsity:

"*First*—That the ground on which this company was placed in the hands of the Special Examiner of the Bank Department of the State of New-York, whose report, and the fact of whose examination had wrecked its credit, as its Receiver, was that it was insolvent. This has been proved false; it has paid its debts, and has a large surplus.

"*Second*—That the Trustees caused illegal loans to be made that the charter did not authorize, and that they have thus made themselves personally responsible to the stockholders for all resulting damages.

"*Third*—That when Mr. William J. Best, the Special Examiner, had almost completed his investigation, the Trustees, at a meeting of the board, appointed S. S. Constant, J. S. Lowery, and W. T. Allen a committee to interview Mr. Best and report back; that, in place of doing this, they entered into an arrangement, by means of which they, as stockholders, applied to the court for the appointment of Mr. Best as Receiver, and have never reported back to the board.

"*Fourth*—That the Trustees that took this responsibility, without calling together the stockholders and reporting the exact facts, and if, in the opinion of the Banking Department, the capital was impaired, letting them either assess themselves for the deficiency or cut down their stock, which would have given us at least 75 cents on the dollar in a stock that would have sold at par, rather than the present dreary prospect—that the Trustees who voluntarily took this responsibility should be personally held so it.

"*Fifth*—That the Receiver has sold at private sale, indirectly, to the Trustees, certain securities, (possibly the same ones on which it is claimed they made illegal loans,) at a loss to the company, on present market value, of over $200,000.

"*Sixth*—That the expenses of the Receivership have been, or will be, if we do not look after it, excessively large."

The following resolutions are sent out for signature, notice being given in advance that no one will be admitted to the meeting who does not approve them in writing, and return them before the hour of meeting:

Resolved, That a committee of —— stockholders of the National Trust Company of New-York, no one of whom shall have been, at any time, a Trustee of that company, shall be elected at a meeting, to be held in the public meeting-room, No. 11 Coal and Iron Exchange, corner Church and Cortlandt streets, New-York, on Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1879, at 10 A. M., by the parties approving these resolutions on or before that date.

Resolved, That this committee, when elected, shall have full power, both in and out of court, to represent the approving stockholders, and to investigate the affairs of the National Trust Company, both under the management of the Trustees and Receiver, and if they find a state of facts that, in their judgment, will enable them to hold personally liable either or all of the officers or Receiver of said company, to the amount of the loss they, or any of the par value of our stock, they shall have full power to take all necessary proceedings.

THE BONDS OF A LEASED RAILROAD.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company owned a majority of the stock of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company, which had, in 1869, leased the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Road. An agreement was entered into between the three corporations that 30 per cent. of the gross earnings of the leased road should be deposited by the two lessees to guarantee the bonds of the leased road. These bonds were stamped on the back with the statement, "Payment of interest and principal of the entire series of bonds mentioned herein is guaranteed by the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company." Augustus G. Brown bought three of the bonds, as he says, on the faith of this indorsement. The Pennsylvania Company paid the interest on the bonds until April 1, 1875, when default was made. Brown brought suit, in 1877, in the Supreme Court, to recover from the Pennsylvania Company the amount of the bonds, principal and two years. The company demurred to the complaint on various grounds, among them being these: That the agreement between the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Company and the lessees did not inure to the benefit of its creditors until they have placed themselves in a position to assert the rights of the corporation; that the guarantee is not to them, but to the corporation, and that they are strangers to the contract between the three companies. The plaintiff, however, insisted that the statements in the complaint, if taken as true, show such action on the part of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as subjects it to a liability to the creditors of the Indiana Central; that its action in paying the interest coupons of the bonds of the latter for several years was an assumption of a duty and that the receipt of money for the benefit of the Indiana Central bondholders made the defendant a Trustee for such bondholders. The case came before Judge Donohue, at Special Term, recently, and judgment was given in favor of the Pennsylvania Company. From this judgment Brown appealed to the General Term, where the case was argued yesterday, the decision being reserved. Messrs. Beach & Brown represented the plaintiff, and Hon. Stanley Matthews appeared for the company.

A LETTER-CARRIER'S CRIME.

John Flood, an auxiliary letter-carrier, appointed in August, 1877, was arrested in the Post Office on Sunday evening on a charge of purloining letters from the mails. The prisoner is a man of about 27 years of age, resides at No. 84 Hudson-street, and has a wife and two children. On Sunday night he had been out on a collection trip, and brought his letters to the office. He was seen by certain of the Post Office clerks, who were watching him, to take a number of letters and put them in his coat pocket. Superintendent Richards sent for Special Agent Sharretts and Police Officer Blackwood, and had Flood taken into custody. Flood has been suspected for some weeks, and was seen acting suspiciously on Saturday night, but it was thought best not to subject him to arrest until unquestionable proof of his guilt could be obtained. His plan of operations was to purloin letters from bundles in the boxes of other carriers, so as to divert suspicion from himself if complaints should be made as to the non-delivery of letters. The watch was kept upon him for two months since, but he fell sick shortly afterward, and only came back to duty about a week since. When arrested 21 unopened letters were found on him, 20 of them being addressed to H. L. Pinch, a jewelry-ticket dealer, and one to the *Iron Age*, a trade journal. Flood was taken before United States Commissioner Shields and waived examination. He was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury in default of $5,000 bail. Found in his pockets $42, which he admitted having taken from letters on Saturday and Sunday. His salary was only $400 a year.

MORE DELAY FOR THE COUNTY CLERK.

A stay of proceedings in the case of J. Adrianes Bush against County Clerk Gumbleton, pending the appeal of the defendant from the writ of peremptory mandamus issued by Judge Barrett, was finally granted yesterday by Judge Donohue, in the Supreme Court, Circuit, Part I. In his decision Judge Donohue says: "A full consideration of the case, after carefully going over all the facts, shows me no reason to change the conclusion reached in the opinion on the former motion. It is to be regretted that apparently strong feeling on both sides should have become a part of the case; but that does not change the rule that should govern the result here. Good faith is pledged by counsel of good standing in taking the appeal here, and no ground is shown to prejudice the relator's rights by the delay. To make the appeal of any use, as stated in the former opinion, a stay is necessary, and should be granted. There is no reason, in the ordinary course of events, why the questions sought to be disposed of should not be finally disposed of by the court of last resort within the next 90 days. No instance has been cited where, on a similar application, a stay has been refused. Motion granted."

KILLED BY A LOCOMOTIVE.

A milkman living at Dutch Kills, named Robert Denman, attempted to cross the track of the Flushing and North Shore Railroad, at Thompson-avenue, Long Island City, in front of the train due at the Point at 6:30 yesterday morning. The horse got safely over, but the locomotive struck the wagon, tearing it to splinters, and scattering the milk-cans in all directions, and mangled Denman in a fearful manner, so that he must have died instantly. He was thrown several feet, and portions of the wagon were carried some distance on the cow-catcher. Coroner Darrah took charge of the body, impaneled a jury, and will hold an inquest on Monday.

ON TRIAL FOR CONSPIRACY.

In the Passaic County (N. J.) Court of Quarter Sessions yesterday, Arthur Greenwood and his associates, Meeker and Horne, were placed on trial for conspiracy to induce Henry Lewis, of Passaic, to sell liquor on Sunday. The case will, doubtless, be given to the jury to-day. The Passaic city authorities offered a reward of $50 for every conviction of a violation of the Liquor laws, and Greenwood caused the arrest and conviction of about 30 saloon-keepers. It is alleged that he resorted to trickery to induce them to sell, and hence the indictments. Alvin Webb, a well-known Justice of the Peace, of Passaic, was indicted for not sending to the Grand Jury the taxed bills of costs in criminal cases pending before him. He pleaded not guilty. He says he used to send up the bills, but they were mislaid, and then he made up his mind to send them only to the County Clerk after the Grand Jury got through.

JACOB OTT, PLATE-PRINTER.

A SECRET SERVICE OFFICER'S STORY—THE MAN WHO "MADE THOUSANDS" OF COUNTERFEITS.

Jacob Ott, the lithograph plate-printer, who is charged with having printed the spurious bank notes for the counterfeiters, Ulrich and Cole, was arraigned for examination yesterday before United States Commissioner Deuel. Assistant United States Attorney Fiero conducted the case for the Government, and ex-Judge Dittenhoefer defended the prisoner. Capt. Curtis, Mr. Gilkinson, and other Secret Service officers were present during the examination. M. G. Bowers, a detective in the Secret Service, testified that he made the prisoner's acquaintance Nov. 13, 1878, at No. 9 Spring-street, a drinking saloon, and made it his business to have talks with him on that and subsequent occasions; Bowers gave an assumed name and claimed to have been a yellow fever refugee, which led to conversations about the South-west; Ott said he had worked in St. Louis and Cincinnati at his trade as a printer. On Nov. 16, while conversing, Bowers displayed a $100 and a $50 national bank note, and Ott remarked that he could make such notes, and had made them. Bowers explained his possession of the money by saying he had just been paid off. They were national bank notes, but he could not now remember what banks they were issued from. Continuing his conversation with Ott, Bowers said, "If you can make them, we can make a good deal of money together," and Ott replied that he had made thousands of them. On the 19th of November they had another talk about the matter, and they finally arranged to go to Philadelphia together. After partaking of a lunch at the Revere House, in this City, Ott said: "You saw in the newspapers about there being so many counterfeit $50 bills in Germany, and so many emigrants being swindled by them?" Bowers replied that he had seen the statements, and Ott rejoined: "I printed them all; me and my brother at Philadelphia, and we also made some $5 pieces. One night we burned up about 5,000 pieces, as the man that we worked for [supposed to be Cole] became scared, and came in and said the detectives were after us, so we burned them up to get rid of them. I also printed the $10 and the plates of the $50 and $5 bills, or could get them.

They went to Philadelphia a short time since, and on the way there Bowers told Ott that if he would get the plates they could make money easily, and Ott agreed to get them. After reaching Philadelphia they went out one evening toward Germantown Junction, near the Baltimore pike, and on the way out Ott said that Harry Cole was the man he worked for, and that Cole's wife, Effie, was the smartest woman he had ever met in his business. From the general drift of conversation Bowers was led to believe that the brother to whom Ott referred was Ulrich. When they had got out on the road Ott said to Bowers, "I am afraid there will be some curious trouble with his [Ott's] wife, growing out of this business, because, whenever she wanted money to buy things, and Ott said he hadn't any to spare, she would always say, 'Well, I will borrowingly that she was going into the city to "give the whole thing away" to the Government officers unless Ott gave her the money. Ott said he knew of course he would have to give her the money. Ott finally pointed out to Bowers a house which he said belonged to the President of the Centennial Commission, and said that, from one corner of the lot, counting 75 trees as a distance, and a straight line through the cupola of the house, was a place where the plates were hidden; that they buried them there at night always, and never kept them in the house over night for fear of a raid by detectives. Bowers was to arrive in Philadelphia on a certain evening and meet Ott at a designated spot, and then they would go to the place Ott had indicated, but did not succeed, it being quite dark. Ott then arranged that they should come again and search for them the next evening, but in the conversation with a man unknown to witness, and who controlled Ott, and when Bowers again met him he declined to say or do anything further about it.

Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer cross-examined the witness, prefacing it by saying that on its face the statement was very weak as evidence, as the men appeared to have been drinking strong drink, and the witness could not even remember the name of the bank whose notes had been the bills shown to him by Ott, and which, as he claimed, Ott had said he had counterfeited. He directed his questions mainly toward these points, and Bowers admitted that he could not remember the name of the bank, but he did not claim that Ott had said that he had counterfeited notes on that particular bank, but referred generally to national bank issues. Ott had been drinking some, and the had drank more he would very likely have told more. Bowers denied that either was drunk, but said that Ott was rather talkative.

The examination will be resumed on Thursday morning.

SOME ELECTION IRREGULARITIES.

HOW MEN DREW PAY FOR THREE CLASSES OF SERVICE AT ONE TIME.

Col. George Bliss has recently sent to United States Attorney Woodford a letter making charges against a number of officers as to abuses and irregularities in connection with the appointment of Special Deputy United States Marshals during the late election. The letter, by implication, assails the method employed by United States Marshal Payn in making appointments. It also charges that persons holding positions in the Custom-house were appointed Special Deputy Marshals, and in some instances as Inspectors of Election, under the City Bureau of Elections, thus in effect filling three positions at the same time, and drawing pay for each. This charge points to the Hon. Timothy Keefe, a letter-carrier, and John M. Hamilton, a clerk in the general office, as two involved in the charges. Mr. James issued special orders on this question prior to the election, and he says that if the charges are sustained he will at once dismiss the guilty parties.

As to the charges that friends of Marshal Payn, residing in Columbia County, had been appointed and had received pay as special deputies, Chief Marshal Kennedy, in the absence of Marshal Payn, denies it and says that every deputy was obliged to make oath that he was a qualified voter of this City.

A GANG OF BURGLARS.

The reported robbery by masked burglars at Guttenberg on Sunday morning proves, on investigation, to have been perpetrated in precisely the manner related by Mr. Ryan and his wife. Ryan yesterday informed the Police that his wife thought she recognized in one of the masked robbers a man named Bowman, of exceedingly bad reputation, and who, with a gang with whom he associates, has a rendezvous at a place called the Gate-house. Yesterday morning Captain Dunn sent for Mrs. Ryan and several villagers made a descent on the place. When the officer rapped for admission, James Bowman, the man whom Mrs. Ryan thought the recognized, John Shepard, or Sheppy, and Lewis Lawless, leaped from a rear window and escaped, not, however, until several ineffectual shots had been exchanged between the partisans. Upon searching the premises all the property stolen from Ryan's house and store, excepting a portion of the money, was found concealed in the house. There was also a quantity of other property found, which was identified as having been stolen from other houses in the vicinity. It is now thought that the Bowman gang may have been the masked robbers who committed the robbery at Fairview some months ago, and for which several New-York burglars were recently sent to the New-Jersey State Prison. Fairview is only a short distance from Guttenberg.

RECORD OF MARINE DISASTERS.

The Direction of the *Bureau Veritas* has published the following statistics of marine disasters, reported during the month of November, 1878, concerning all flags: Sailing vessels reported lost—77 English, 42 American, 19 French, 14 Italian, 14 Norwegian, 10 German, 7 Danish, 6 Austrian, 5 Russian, 4 Dutch, 2 Swedish, 1 Spanish, 1 Portuguese, 1 Turkish, 19 of which the nationality is unknown; total, 221. In this number are included 6 vessels reported "missing." Steamers reported lost—4 American, 4 English, 3 German, 1 Belgian, 1 Dutch, 1 Japanese; total, 14. In this number are included 5 steamers reporting "missing."

JOHN I. DAVENPORT IN CONTEMPT.

Eben Miller sued United States Commissioner John I. Davenport some time ago, in the Marine Court, and obtained a judgment for $805. Being unable to find any property to levy upon, Miller procured an order of the court for the examination of the defendant on supplementary proceedings. Davenport did not appear for examination, and was yesterday adjudged by Judge Sheridan guilty of contempt of court. An attachment against the property of the delinquent was issued, bail in the case being fixed at $1,000.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION—Jan. 27.

SUMMARY.

Among the bills introduced in the Senate was one for the erection of a Federal building in Brooklyn. Mr. Sargent called up his bill for the abolition of the volunteer navy, and it was passed. Hon. James Shields, the new Senator from Missouri, was sworn in, and took his seat in the Senate. Mr. Edmunds reported a substitute for the House joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment prohibiting the payment of Southern war claims. The bill to pay Warren Mitchell $128,692 22 for cotton captured by United States troops at Savannah, was then taken up. Mr. Hill, of Georgia, opposed the bill and war claims generally, while Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, spoke in favor of the bill. Without taking action, the Senate went into executive session. When the doors were reopened a message was received from the House transmitting the testimony in regard to Senator Matthews and the Electoral count. The Senate then adjourned.

Under the call of States for bills in the House, several new measures were introduced. Mr. Wright's bill to lend $500 each to persons taking advantage of the Homestead act was then taken up, and Mr. Wright explained its provisions. Mr. Cox also advocated the bill. Mr. Wright became very angry because Mr. Townsend, of New-York objected to further debate on the bill. A vote was taken, and the measure was rejected, only 22 affirmative votes being cast. The remainder of the proceedings were unimportant.

SENATE.

NEW BILLS.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. FERRY, of Michigan—To reorganize and discipline the Militia of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CONKLING, of New-York—To provide for the erection of a public building at Brooklyn, N. Y., for use as a Post Office and United States court, and for the accommodation of United States internal revenue officers, and for other Government purposes. Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. The bill is the same as that introduced in the House on Dec. 13, 1877, by Mr. Bliss. It appropriates $400,000 to purchase the site and commence work on the building, and limits the cost of the structure to $500,000.

ABOLITION OF THE VOLUNTEER NAVY.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, called up the bill reported by him from the Committee on Naval Affairs on Thursday last to abolish the Volunteer Navy of the United States, and it was passed.

THE NEW SENATOR FROM MISSOURI.

Hon. James Shields, the new Senator from Missouri, having entered the Chamber, was escorted to the Vice-President's desk by his colleague, Mr. Cockrell, and the oath of office was administered to him by Vice-President Wheeler.

PROHIBITION OF WAR CLAIMS.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported with an amendment, in the nature of a substitute, the House joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, prohibiting the payment of claims of disloyal persons for property injured or destroyed in the late war of the rebellion. Placed on the calendar.

WARREN MITCHELL'S CLAIM.

Mr. MCCREERY, of Kentucky, moved to take up the bill to pay Warren Mitchell $128,692 22, the proceeds of cotton belonging to him, captured by the United States troops at Savannah.

Messrs. HILL, KENNAN, SAULSBURY, and COCKRELL said they would vote to take up the bill and dispose of it, though they would not vote for its passage.

The motion of Mr. McCreery was agreed to—yeas 30, nays 18.

A long discussion took place. Finally, Mr. Eaton moved to postpone the bill indefinitely postponed. Rejected—yeas 21, nays 23.

Mr. HILL, in opposing the bill, said he would vote against it because it was a war claim. He was opposed to the payment of all war claims, and would vote even from all of disloyal persons. He might probably except a few religious and educational institutions whose property was destroyed. To pay these war claims would bankrupt the Government; and as we could not pay for it, it would be an unjust combination to undertake to pay some. Senators on the Republican side said Warren Mitchell was disloyal and should not be paid, while Senators on the Democratic side said he was loyal and should be paid. What was meant by the word "loyalty?" Did it mean a man devoted to the States under the Constitution? It was an easy matter for a man in Maine or New-York to say that he was loyal, but during the war, but farther down, where the sun is warmer, it required courage for a man to say he was devoted to the Union. There were many men who fought secession until they became convinced that secession was they submitted to the death of a father or a son. When secession came the only thing they could do was to go with their people. This question of loyalty had not received a proper definition. He knew of thousands of men in the South who would at any time during the war have terminated it upon a basis of honest reunion. He believed the greatest possible calamity which could happen to this country would be to assume the exercising the powers of a conqueror over another. The maimed Southern soldier would never ask Congress for a pension. His widow and orphan would never ask for it. They accepted their losses as the penalty for failure, as brave men should do. The sooner the people of the South were taught to repair their losses by work, by frugality and industry, the better it would be for them and the country. Let the Warren Mitchells go. Let the Senate desire to avoid such losses in future they must avoid war.

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, in reply, defended the claim of Mitchell, and had read the Crittenden resolutions, adopted in July, 1861, to show that the war was not waged for conquest, but to preserve the Union. He knew that there were many fraudulent claims. There were men here now making affidavit to the loyalty of men whom they had aided Union citizens had denied during the war for disloyalty, and they made the affidavits now simply because they were to get a share of the claim.

Mr. JONES, of Florida, then took the floor, but yielded to Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, who moved that the Senate go into executive session.

Several Senators—Then the Mitchell bill loses its place as unfinished business.

The motion for an executive session was rejected by a string vote—yeas 17, nays 23.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to postpone the pending and all prior orders and take up the resolutions submitted by him, declaring the validity of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution.

Mr. CONKLING said if the Senate should go into executive session now the Mitchell bill would come up to-morrow as unfinished business. A good many Senators who voted against the executive session did so because they thought the executive session would cause this bill to lose its place, which was not the case. He therefore renewed the motion for an executive session.

EXECUTIVE BUSINESS.

The motion was agreed to without a division, and the Senate, at 3:30 P. M., proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

At 5:45 the doors were reopened.

THE MATTHEWS EVIDENCE.

A message was received from the House of Representatives in answer to the request of the Senate transmitting the testimony taken before a committee of that body, in regard to Hon. Stanley Matthews, a Senator from Ohio. It was not laid before the Senate by the Vice-President to-day.

The Senate, at 5:50 P. M., adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Under the call of States the following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. MONEY, of Mississippi, (by request)—For the purchase of additional buildings and grounds for the accommodation of the United States Congress.

By Mr. ATKINS, of Tennessee—Repealing the duty on cotton.

By Mr. FERN, of Idaho—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing that the term of the judges of the Supreme and inferior courts of the United States shall be limited to 12 years, and that the offices of those now on the bench who have served 12 years shall be vacated.

MR. WRIGHT'S LAND BILL.

The regular order was the motion to consider the bill introduced by Mr. Wright, of Pennsylvania, for the lending of $500 by the Government to any person desiring to take advantage of the provisions of the Homestead act.

Mr. WRIGHT asked to have 30 minutes to explain the bill.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of New-York, objected.

Mr. WRIGHT moved to suspend the rules and take the bill up for consideration for 30 minutes. This motion being granted, he proceeded to explain the bill. It was not a forced loan as some gentlemen supposed. It provided for that class of people who were not worth $300. He was told that his idea was utopian, but he only followed the example set 100 years ago by Benjamin Franklin in Pennsylvania. There were millions of starving men in the country who should either be given employment or land. He would vote for large appropriations, not that he cared so much for what object as to give employment to those starving men. Although he was opposed to subsidies, yet he would vote for the Texas Pacific Railroad bill. If the working man was not given fair play, before five years he would get fair play, and Congress would not have power to stop him.

Mr. COX, of New-York, argued briefly that the bill was as constitutional as the Homestead law, and he was in favor of considering it. He said

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 28, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—Dr. Clyde.
BOOTH'S THEATRE.—The Danites.
WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Ours.
UNION-SQUARE.—Banker's Daughter.
LYCEUM THEATRE.—H. M. S. Pinafore.
PARK THEATRE.—Dot.
NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Hero.
STANDARD THEATRE.—H. M. S. Pinafore.
THEATRE COMIQUE.—Vaudeville.
BROADWAY THEATRE.—King Lear.
THE AQUARIUM.—Afternoon and Evening.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy.
AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Curiosities.
CHICKERING HALL.—Lecture.
GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Skating and Music.
COOPER INSTITUTE.—Billiard Tournament.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12 00
THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2 00
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 2 50
THE WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 1 00

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Paris Office of THE TIMES—No. 39 Rue de Lafayette.
THE TIMES is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand, W. C., from Henry F. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Stevens', No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

☞ Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day in this region, generally cloudy weather and rain, with southerly to westerly winds, falling barometer, followed by rising barometer, and slight fall in temperature.

Estimates differ somewhat widely as to how much money the Arrears of Pensions bill will take from the Treasury. At the meeting of the Cabinet which, with characteristic firmness, decided that the bill ought not to become a law, and that the President should sign it, from eighteen to twenty-three millions seemed to be the range of guesses. Other and equally authoritative conjectures place the amount at from thirty-three to eighty millions. Common sense would have suggested that an approximately correct determination of this question should have been reached before the bill was passed or signed, but common sense is not a strong point at either end of Pennsylvania-avenue. It is reported that there is now some talk of amending the bill into comparative harmlessness by causing the pensions to date from the date of actual disability, instead of from the time of discharge. But the prospect for such an amendment is not bright. The whole business is a curious instance of the "happy-go-lucky" style in which the revenues of the United States—in other words, the contributions of the tax-payers—are treated. The responsibility is so beautifully distributed that no one feels his share of it. The most distinct impression regarding financial matters is received by the men who pay the taxes, and even this is greatly dissipated by the indirect manner in which they are levied.

In view of the pressure for indiscriminate expenditure of which the Pension law is a result, the reissue of legal tenders directed by the law of May last, is a matter of grave and not very remote concern. As distinctly acknowledged by the Secretary of the Treasury, there is in the existing law a source of serious danger, which is now avoided only by the fact that there is no present means of getting the greenbacks out of the Treasury. But this barrier will be soon broken down by such bills as that which has just become a law and which is only one of a class. With even $30,000,000 to pay out, the present smooth working of resumption would be very quickly interfered with. A project has been entertained by some gentlemen, prominent in financial circles, to test the constitutionality of the law for the reissue of the legal tenders. It is known to be the opinion of eminent authorities that the Supreme Court must condemn the law. It would be an excellent thing for the country, a strong guaranty of stability in our financial system, and a powerful check on the recklessness of the Treasury-raiders, if the law could be disposed of in this manner before any pretext for its application could be forced upon the Government. We should be glad to hear that the plan was being energetically carried forward.

Our readers will receive from Collector ARTHUR'S reply to Secretary SHERMAN'S charges a good deal of light as to the sincerity and efficiency with which the Administration is "reforming" the civil service. A more complete, and at the same time temperate and careful, exposure of inconsistency, frivolity, want of common sense, and, it is not too much to add, malice, in the assertions of a public officer has never been made. No action was taken on the confirmation of Mr. MERRITT, though that gentleman's successor in the Naval Office, Mr. GRAHAM, was confirmed. Mr. HOAR, with remarkable indiscretion, called on the Democratic Senators to sustain the President's nominations, because nothing could be said against them. The argument is misdirected, as well as far from well-founded. The affirmative proposition in reality before the Senate is not that Mr. MERRITT is fit for the place and should be confirmed, but that Mr. ARTHUR is unfit, and should be removed. This proposition has not been allowed to go uncontradicted, and it is the one which the Senate must decide. Mr. HAYES' own avowal that officers should be secure in their tenure so long as their character remained untarnished and the performance of their duties satisfactory is pertinent to the discussion. Mr. SHERMAN recognizes this, and will make a rejoinder to Mr. ARTHUR.

Considering the frequency and completeness with which the wicked falsehood has been set at rest by Democratic conventions and Democratic candidates—Mr. TILDEN, for instance—the assertion that the Southern war claims constitute a formidable danger to the Treasury still gives the representatives of the party a great deal of trouble. Mr. HILL, of Georgia, revived it in the Senate yesterday in connection with the Warren Mitchell claim. He opposed this and all similar claims with great vehemence, and declared that the sooner they were finally dismissed from consideration the better for the South. He regarded the condition of loyalty attached to the payment of the claims as illusory and incapable of practical enforcement, and Mr. MORGAN, of Alabama, took similar ground. Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, freely admitted that many of the claims were fraudulent, but bitterly attacked Senator HILL for making a "stump speech." The interesting feature in the discussion is that it is carried on from both sides by Democrats, and betrays the wholesome fear which some of their leaders feel of an aroused public sentiment on this question.

Mr. STRAHAN has lost no time in bringing in his bill for the reduction of the Municipal salary list. It is drawn so as to avoid at once the Governor's objection to signing a general law applicable only to New-York City, and the constitutional prohibition against the passage of a local bill "increasing or decreasing fees, percentage, or allowance of public officers, during the term for which said officers are elected or appointed." It proposes to intrust to the heads of departments the power to fix the salaries of their subordinates, while requiring the Board of Apportionment to appropriate for salaries a sum 20 per cent. less than that appropriated in 1877. Its most obvious defects are, the failure to provide for an immediate revision of the estimates of this year, its concession to the heads of departments of the power to fix their own salaries, and the exceedingly cumbrous phraseology in which its provisions are expressed. Mr. LANGBEIN has introduced a bill which deals with little more than one-fourth of the City salary-list, exempting the remaining three-fourths from all interference. Now that the subject is fairly before the Committee on Cities, it is to be hoped that a simple, comprehensive, and practical bill, on the basis of the reduction proposed by Mr. STRAHAN, will be reported without unnecessary delay.

A VITAL QUESTION IN CITY GOVERNMENT.

With a sagacity and promptitude which are full of promise for his future usefulness, Mayor COOPER has assailed the most insidious and dangerous of the many abuses of our local Government. The question at issue between the Mayor and Controller is the fundamental one of who shall hold the purse-strings of the Treasury. In delegating to the Board of Apportionment the power to fix the annual amount of the tax levy, the Legislature conferred on the local authorities of New-York the most essential function of self-government. Inasmuch as that power is hampered by the legislative prohibition to interfere with at least three-fourths of the salaries paid to City employes, the delegation of self-governing powers was decidedly partial. The chief question affecting the City with which the present Legislature has to deal is how to make the power of the local authorities over the disbursement of public money more complete.

It was clearly not the intention of the Legislature that heads of departments who have the supervision of the work for which public money is appropriated should have the power to exceed, at their pleasure, the sums annually set apart for their use. In fact, the Charter of 1873 contains very distinct prohibitions against any such abuse of authority. Nevertheless, such a practice has been winked at ever since the law was passed. Controller GREEN strenuously resisted the practice during his term of office, but, after the election of Mayor WICKHAM at least, he usually found himself on the Board of Apportionment, in a minority of one. During Controller KELLY'S administration, the evil has been steadily growing. His very lame attempts to justify the practice of covering up illegal expenditures by the transfer of "balances" and the allowance of appropriations to satisfy judgments show how thoroughly incapable is Mr. KELLY of understanding the first principles of responsible and faithful administration. He instanced, yesterday, the case of the Sheriff, who asked an appropriation of $40,000 for his annual allowance from the City, but to whom, "from motives of economy," only $30,000 was granted. The Sheriff goes on, nevertheless, spending at the rate of $40,000 a year, exhausts his legal appropriation in nine months, and brings suit against the City for the alleged $10,000 of liabilities incurred during the remaining three months. According to Mr. KELLY and the Corporation Counsel, the City has no defense against such an action, and the $10,000 nominally saved at the beginning of one year reappears as an addition to the item for judgments in the tax levy of the next.

The batch of judgments of which we print the details to-day is largely made up of claims incurred by a disregard of the law prohibiting departments from exceeding their appropriations. The list has another peculiarity which is equally suggestive of loose methods of administration. In November last attention was called, in these columns, to the allegation that it was the practice of the Corporation Counsel to accommodate Mr. KELLY by compelling successful suitors against the City to defer pressing their unsatisfied judgments, under the threat of making an appeal if they did so. Inspection of the list in question reveals the fact that judgments filed as long ago as last February are now, for the first time, presented for payment. The allowance for judgments made in the tax levy of 1878 was $300,000. It would appear, on the theory that there was no personal or political favoritism in satisfying claimants, to have been exhausted during the first eight weeks of the year. The appropriation for judgments and for "payment of claims adjusted pursuant to law" in the tax levy of 1879 is $450,000, and one of the first demands on Mayor COOPER is a requisition to sign warrants covering $250,000 of that amount. Were Mr. KELLY the treasurer of a financial corporation, this kind of management would be called dishonest. It was by the manipulation of "adjusted claims" that his predecessor, CONNOLLY, facilitated the first important operations of the Ring thieves. Mayor COOPER is justly suspicious of a mass of claims which come to him with a double stamp of illegality, as belonging in the first place to the financial year which has closed, and in the next, as originating, to a great extent, from the practice of departments incurring liabilities in excess of their appropriations.

Alderman MOTT'S concern for "innocent creditors" is, in this connection, somewhat misplaced. No contractor or merchant who has dealings with the City need have any difficulty in ascertaining whether the appropriation out of which he ought to be paid has been exhausted or not. If he takes the risk without inquiry, it is certainly not the business of those who are intrusted with the guardianship of the Treasury to help him to recover his money. Examination of the names of the persons to whom these judgment claims have, in many cases, been assigned would reveal the existence of a traffic in the deferred obligations of the City from which certain persons must derive quite a considerable revenue. City judgments have been cashed at a liberal "shave," like the notes of over-speculative traders, and the creditor, "innocent" or not, is likely, when he can, to leave a margin over and above his usual profits for such a contingency. The entire system is a standing encouragement to extravagance and jobbery, and is the entering wedge for a renewal of unchecked corruption. To have exceeded the legal appropriations for his department ought to subject an executive officer to removal; the power to sanction such an abuse of authority ought to be taken away from the Board of Apportionment. Were public opinion sufficiently exacting and well-informed to hold public officers to a strict account, Controller KELLY'S attempt to justify so obvious a swindle on the public would subject him to lasting disgrace. There will be neither honesty nor economy in Municipal administration while there is nowhere any direct responsibility for making the appropriations of a given year the measure of its expenditures. Mayor COOPER can do the tax-payers no better service than by resolutely upholding such a rule. The Legislature can make no more needed contribution to Municipal reform than by affixing some well-defended penalties to any breach of the existing law on that subject, and by making that law sufficiently comprehensive to stop the practice of transferring "balances" from one appropriation to conceal the deficiency created in another.

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Yesterday's decision of the United States Supreme Court substantially harmonizes law with common sense in the construction put upon the term "net earnings" as applied to the Pacific Railroads. The case decided was an appeal of the Union Pacific from the Court of Claims, but the points involved pertain equally to the Central Pacific. One related to the date at which the road should be held to be completed,—that being the date at which certain specified obligations to the Government came into operation. On this point the judgment is in favor of the Government. The other related to the amount available as net earnings, on which, under a provision of the original acts, five per cent. is payable to the Treasury from the period of completion,—now declared to be November, 1869.

On the part of the Government, it has been contended that net receipts are so much of the gross receipts as remain after defraying the running expenses of the road and its maintenance in proper condition. The companies have insisted that to these disbursements on account of current management should be added the total amount of interest payable on the various forms of bonded and floating indebtedness. The position assumed by the Government is sustained by the general practice of railroad companies, and—as we recently showed—by the Union Pacific itself in statements prepared for circulation among its shareholders. The position of the companies, on the other hand, is simply one feature of their plan for enhancing the speculative value of their properties at the expense of the American people. "Squeeze all that can be squeezed out of the roads for the benefit of the stock and leave the Treasury to whistle for its money,"—has been the maxim of the companies from the beginning; and this struggle respecting the percentage has been one of the illustrations. It is now ended. The Supreme Court decides adversely to the companies, subject to one qualification growing out of the preference generously accorded by the Government to the holders of the first mortgage bond. Having yielded priority to this security, the Government, according to the present decision, must allow the sum payable as interest on it to be deducted from the earnings as part of the expenditure preceding the net result. The reason for the exception thus made may be found in the equities of the case, rather than among its more obvious considerations.

Aside from the point thus finally settled against the companies, the decision has an important bearing on the controversy connected with the working of the Thurman bill, enacted last session. Indeed, it affirms in advance the tenableness of the construction put by that measure upon the phrase "net earnings," as the basis of the 25 per cent. contribution to the sinking fund. Of course, the companies, in pursuance of the policy which leads them always to prefer litigation to the recognition of just claims, will impugn the constitutionality of the law. They have little faith in the result of their appeal, as may be inferred from the attempt to smuggle through Congress a bill reopening the question at issue, but while a chance of escape remains, they will resist the demand of the fund on which alone the Government can rely for the repayment of its advances. The contest will be all the fiercer because of the ground covered by yesterday's decision. As long as the companies were enabled to manipulate their accounts to suit their own convenience, net earnings were an equivocal security. The court, sustaining the principle laid down in the Thurman act, brings the matter within well-defined boundaries.

Practically, however, the efficacy of the judgment will be partial or complete, as the recently-organized Bureau of Railroad Accounts may be enabled to discharge its duties. The reluctant submission of the Union Pacific to the authority of the bureau, and the insolent disregard of its requirements by the Central Pacific, are indicative of the dread inspired by the prospect of an investigation. But, desirable before, it is now essential. Enough is known with regard to both companies to render intelligible their aversion to scrutiny. The Union Pacific has, for stock-jobbing purposes, devoted to dividends money that should have been applied to the improvement of the road. It has expended on outside operations sums that should have been paid to the Government. The Central Pacific has pursued the same course more recklessly; and a thorough overhauling of its accounts will doubtless bring to light the agencies and objects which have made it odious wherever its influence is felt. We repose little confidence in Pacific Railroad Commissioners: they become the creatures of the companies they should hold in check. But an independent audit, if accompanied with a publication in detail of the accounts audited, would show how little forbearance the management of the two companies is entitled to, and how necessary is the enforcement of the laws enacted for the protection of the Treasury and the public.

It is useless to disguise the fact that the stubborn wrong-doing of the companies, their resistance to just demands, and their corrupt attempts to control legislation, all tend to justify more extreme measures than would otherwise be approved. The forfeiture of a franchise is a proceeding not to be hastily advised; however carefully carried out, it must entail hardship upon parties unconnected with the acts that form its justification. Messrs. GOULD and HUNTINGTON, however, mistake the public temper if they imagine that they can go on indefinitely defying the Government, depriving it of its lawful dues, violating the law in the matter of discrimination as to rates and traffic, and sacrificing general interests to personal ends. The stern reckoning they put off will come at last.

THE PROPOSED SWEDISH EXCISE LAW.

Mr. OGDEN, member from Brooklyn, has laid before the committees of both houses of the Legislature an amendment to the Excise law which attracts much attention from all parties. It is what is called the "Swedish Excise law." Sweden, as is well known, was for a number of years terribly afflicted with intemperance. The evil reached so great an extreme that a strong religious and abstinence "revival" arose, and the population were at length raised up from their low condition into temperate habits. The question then came up as to the best Excise law, and the plan was finally adopted, which has worked admirably in that country, of selling licenses at public auction, the licenses themselves being limited in number for each locality. The theory on which this rests is, that the legislators cannot, with a due regard to the rights of all, entirely forbid the sale of alcoholic stimulants; but they may reasonably check and limit it, and it is certainly one of the most legitimate objects of taxation. By a sale, the licenses under competition are brought up near their market value, the State receives a larger income, and each dealer is interested in exposing any dealer who has not paid his license fee. The business is limited; it falls into fewer hands, and becomes more respectable, and temptation is diminished. The money received under this system has been so considerable in Sweden that two parks are said to have been constructed in different localities from license fees, and intemperance has been much diminished.

The bill before the New-York Legislature amending our Excise law permits the Boards of Excise to limit the number of licenses in any given locality, but does not allow the proportion to exceed one to every 500 of the population, the present proportion, in many villages, being one to every 100. The sales of the licenses are to be at public auction, after due notice, to the highest bidder, provided he be a proper person in other respects. The time of the sale is to be between the 10th and 31st March, and one-fourth of the amount bid is to be paid in cash before the last day of April. Nothing in this law, however, shall prevent the majority of voters in a given locality from establishing "local prohibition." A new and, it seems to us, excellent provision of this law is, that after a man has purchased a license he must record, in a public manner, the place where he proposes to sell liquors, and then if at any time before the 15th April the owners of at least half of the property situated within two hundred feet of the place remonstrate against granting the license, no license shall be issued. The advantages of such a law to the public are very obvious. Each city or village receives a portion of the profit which has hitherto accrued to the liquor-dealer, and enjoys the benefits of a heavy tax on the best possible object for it—a deleterious luxury. We can easily imagine how large an income would come to this city from such a sale, and what a relief it would bring to our overburdened tax-payers.

It becomes also the interest of the liquor-dealers to observe the law, and to report any who violate it. The drinking-places being limited, can be more easily watched and controlled by the Police, and, as all licenses are sold at one time, and expire at the same time, the public can know precisely what is being done, and guard their own interests. A liquor-seller does not then become necessarily a tool of the politicians; he is not favored with a license for political reasons, but buys it in the open market, and, as he must have some means, the probability is that he will be, other things being equal, a more decent person, and keep a more orderly establishment, than one appointed for political and personal reasons.

This amendment, too, gives "local option" in its best shape; every city or village can authorize few licenses, or many, or none at all; at the same time, they cannot go beyond the proportion fixed. Moreover, the residents of a given locality, who may dread the nuisance of a rum-shop near them, can easily prevent its establishment. The plan relieves the public Treasury in these hard times; it may make the business of liquor-selling more decent; it puts it under proper control; it is fair to the liquor interest and fair to the public; it provides the best form of "local option." We trust that Mr. OGDEN'S bill will have thorough consideration by the committees of both houses, and that the existing complicated and conflicting laws may be amended by some such simple and practical measure.

BUTLER'S NEW CAMPAIGN.

B. F. BUTLER, if he runs again as candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, must overcome a plurality of 30,000 votes cast against him at the late election. Therefore he is taking time by the forelock. The returns of the election are scarcely canvassed, and his successful competitor inaugurated, before BUTLER opens his new campaign. Like Gen. POPE, in a certain memorable military movement, his headquarters are in the saddle. There is a certain audacity about the recent action of the Butler State Committee which must rouse the admiration of all impartial observers. But we regret to perceive in the tone of many anti-Butler newspapers in Massachusetts a certain disgust and impatience which remind us of the querulousness of a man who has been frequently called up during the night to drive a bull out of the front yard. Our Massachusetts friends do not seem to have that fine sense of the ludicrous which we should expect to find in a highly-cultured community. There is a suggestion of sardonic rage which almost borders on profanity in the remark of some of the anti-Butler papers that they are glad to know thus early where to find BUTLER. But nobody believes that these newspapers are amused to learn that Mr. BUTLER is formally in the field as candidate for Governor in 1879.

It is wearisome business. But it must all be gone over again. To us who stand outside and view Massachusetts with a certain degree of perspective, the ill-concealed annoyance of the highly respectable citizens of that State appears unreasonable. There is a romantic unexpectedness about BUTLER'S campaigns which amuses dispassionate observers, although the purest and best of the old Bay State angrily exclaim, "It may be fun to you, but it is death to us." This year, the campaign opens with a split in the Democratic Party. As the attentive reader is aware, when BUTLER captured the Democratic Convention at Worcester, he claimed to have captured with it the Democratic machine. The State Central Committee then appointed representatives itself to be the Democratic State Central Committee, and although it is locally known as BUTLER'S Committee, its acts and utterances have been carefully invested with everything that could stamp them with Democratic regularity. Mr. AVERY and his colleagues left Worcester in great dudgeon and held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, the regular Democratic convention at which Mr. ABBOTT was nominated. It must be admitted that the Abbott Democratic Party have the prestige of regularity. But the Butlerites have the advantage of superior numbers.

The Butler address, just issued from the "Head-quarters Democratic State Central Committee, Boston," invites the co-operation of all voters of the Commonwealth, "irrespective of previous party affiliation," for the purpose of effecting "retrenchment and reform." It is particularly desired that in all those towns and cities in which two or more Democratic local committees exist, the committees shall be united, and "the differences of opinion which created them should be harmonized." To this end, caucuses are to be held, and "the regular" local Democratic committees should be chosen. It should be borne in mind that the Massachusetts town elections occur in the Spring, and that the astute statesman of Essex proposes to enter the field then. If Butler men are chosen on town committees and Boards of Selectmen, a great gain will be made. Relying on the numerical strength of his party, BUTLER is said to be willing to leave to the Democratic voters of Massachusetts the duty of choosing a new State Central Committee. It is not likely that the Abbott, or "regular" wing would consent to any such arrangement.

BUTLER'S managers know very well that the Greenback craze which gave his raid so much animation last year will not be the same element of strength next Fall. It will be a purely personal contest in which Mr. BUTLER will then find himself engaged. The substantial old Democrats who control the Faneuil Hall organization are not the men to surrender everything to a man whom they loathe and deride as an unprincipled adventurer. Nevertheless, the Butler men carry themselves very loftily. At their convocation in Boston, last Saturday it was agreed that if the Abbott men should refuse to accept the platform to be prepared by the Butler Democrats, they should be "fired-out of the party." This is high language for a party which possesses the semblance of a political machine by virtue of a political burglary. But, if bombast and great swelling words will accomplish anything, the Butlerites will overmatch their adversaries in the long run. BUTLER has already made his opening moves. He is as original and audacious as ever, and his unexpectedly early appearance in the field indicates the fertility of his resources. The unfolding of the plans of the anti-Butler wing of the Democracy will be awaited with curiosity by those who find entertainment in the game of politics.

The historic old frigate *Constitution* has become involved in a legal complication which may revive in some patriotic breast the memories of a certain sea-fight in which the original frigate figured. The owner of the steam-tug which pulled the ship off the shoal on which she had grounded has undertaken legal proceedings to recover the sum of $7,500 salvage. The man was offered $1,000 by Capt. BADGER, of the *Constitution*, but he has gone to law about the case, and, disregarding the advice of the Admiralty Court, has served notice on the Captain. The Admiralty Judge is said to have advised that the United States Minister and the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs be notified of the proceedings. It has been held in British courts that a claim for salvage of a foreign ship-of-war cannot be entertained. Says the decision: "This is not because compensation ought not to be made, but on account of the immunity of the foreign war-ship from attachment in the waters of a nation which has permitted her to enter." It is assumed that the Government to which the vessel belongs will, on proper application, bestow a due reward.

THE UNION PACIFIC CASES.

DECISIONS RENDERED BY THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT IN FAVOR OF THE GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The following decisions were rendered by the United States Supreme Court to-day:

No. 736—*The Union Pacific Railroad Company, appellant, vs. The United States.*—This was a suit brought by the Union Pacific Railroad Company in the Court of Claims to recover from the United States, under the acts of Congress of July 2, 1864, and March 3, 1871, one-half of the compensation due for the transportation of mails, troops, supplies, and munitions of war, amounting in the aggregate to $800,000. As a defense to this suit, the Government set up a counter-claim, under the sixth section of the act of July 1, 1862, to 5 per cent. of the net earnings of said road from the date of its completion, Nov. 6, 1869, to Nov. 6, 1874, amounting to $1,400,000. This claim the Union Pacific Company resisted, on the ground that its road was not completed in 1869, as alleged by the Government, but in 1874, and that the interest upon its indebtedness, as well as its running expenses, should be deducted from its gross receipts in computing the net earnings upon which the United States was entitled to receive a per centage. A trial in the Court of Claims resulted in a victory for the Government, that court holding the road was completed in 1869, and that the Government was entitled to receive the difference between half compensation, which it admitted was due to the railroad company, and the full amount of its counter-claim. From that decree the Union Pacific Company appealed. The questions presented to this court for decision are: First, when was the Union Pacific Railroad completed? Second, what should be included in the words "net earnings?" And, third, how and under what conditions are payments to be made? This court, in a long and carefully-prepared opinion, delivered by Justice Bradley, holds as follows:

First—That, although in one sense of the word a railroad is never completed, or never in such a way as to make further improvement or greater perfection impossible, there is no reason why the word "completed" should be construed to mean one thing in the fourth and fifth sections of the act of 1862 and another thing in the sixth section. If the road was completed in such a sense as to entitle the company to receive land grants and subsidy bonds from the Government, it was also completed in such a sense as to entitle the Government to demand and receive 5 per cent. of its net earnings. This conclusion is, in the opinion of the court, so obvious that it needs no argument. The findings of fact in the court below show that the company, through its President, made affidavits to the completion of both of the several sections of its road and its whole line prior to Nov. 6, 1869, and that upon the strength of these representations, and of reports made by Commissioners appointed to examine the road, it was accepted by the President, and subsidy bonds and patents for land grants upon the whole road issued to the company. The latter is thus estopped by its own action from pleading incompletion. A stronger case of estoppel could hardly be presented.

Second—What should be included in the net earnings? The court holds, in reply to this question, that the earnings of the road should include all sums receivable by the company from the Government for services rendered, but not the income or profits derived from its lands; that in computation of net earnings there should be deducted from this gross sum the necessary expenses of operation and all expenditures for ordinary improvement and repairs, but not expenditures arising out of the company's land department, nor interest upon its bonded indebtedness. The latter, the court holds, is not properly chargeable against receipts in computing net earnings. While thus deciding against the company on this point the court is clearly of opinion:

Third—That the net earnings thus computed are to be applied first to payment of the annual interest upon its first mortgage bonds, and not to the payment of the 5 per cent. claimed by the Government. The court holds this to be the legitimate effect of the Government's waiver of its own priority. Interest accruing on the first mortgage bonds is as rightly payable out of the net earnings as is the 5 per cent. due the Government. The net earnings are the fund out of which both are to be paid; but if the fund is adequate only to the payment of one, the interest on the first mortgage bonds has precedence; otherwise, the whole Government debt might be paid, to the exclusion of the first mortgage, which is admitted to have priority. Such a result would be manifestly absurd. The Government, however, may claim that if there is not a sufficient surplus of net earnings in one year to pay 5 per cent. due for that year, it may be carried over to a succeeding year and taken out of the surplus thereof. This position the court holds to be untenable. The statute makes the application an annual one. If the year produces not earnings sufficient for the purpose the Government gets its 5 per cent.; otherwise it does not, and there the account ends. It was never intended that it should be carried over from one year to another.

In conclusion, the court, after directing some modifications in the decree in the Court of Claims, sums up its decision of the principal question in controversy as follows: "If with these modifications, it should be found that the net earnings in any one year were not more than sufficient to pay interest on the first mortgage bonds accruing in said year, then the company will not be decreed to pay any portion of said 5 per cent. of net earnings for that year; but, if the net earnings were more than sufficient to pay such interest, the excess only will be subject, as far as it will go, to the payment of said 5 per cent.; but the company will not be decreed to pay any more than said excess. The decree of the Court of Claims is reversed, with instructions to enter a decree conforming thereto."

Justice STRONG read a dissenting opinion for himself and Justice HARLAN.

No. 703—*United States, plaintiff in error, against Central Pacific Railroad Company.*—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of California.—Inasmuch as this case involves the same questions as the case of the Union Pacific, already decided, the court does not consider it necessary to repeat its opinion. It reverses the judgment of the Circuit Court, with directions to grant a new trial and to be governed by the opinion in the case above referred to. Opinion by Justice Bradley; Justices Strong and Harlan dissenting.

No. 416—*United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Kansas Pacific Railroad Company.*—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas. Judgment reversed for reasons given in decision of Union Pacific case, and cause remanded for new trial. Opinion by Justice Bradley.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following business was transacted: No. 38—Francis O. Hagan, respondent, vs. Sidney Dillon and others, appellants; argued by Alexander Thain for appellants and submitted for respondent. No. 35—William S. Varplanck, Receiver, &c., appellant, vs. Lorenzo Van Buren and another, respondents; argued by William W. Badger for appellant and H. H. Hustis for respondents. No. 36—The People ex rel. James S. Kahan, appellant, vs. the Board of Police Commissioners of New-York City; submitted. No. 18—Catharine Atkins, appellant, vs. Silas Saxton, Sheriff, &c., respondent; argued by D. M. Dewitt for appellant and A. Schoonmaker, Jr., for respondent. No. 45—The town of Willsborough, respondent, vs. The New-York and Canada Railroad Company et al., appellants; argued by D. M. Grover for appellants, and Samuel Hand for respondents. No. 46—The town of Essex, respondent, vs. the New-York and Canada Railroad Company; argued by D. M. Grover for appellant, and Samuel Hand for respondent.

The following are the calendars for to-morrow: Motion Calendar—Nos. 354, 355, 340, 341, 349, 350, 353, 358, 359, and 360. Day Calendar—Nos. 34, 7, 10, 58, 20, 12, 11, and 72.

ATTACKING A DEAD CLERGYMAN.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Jan. 27.—To-day, in the Supreme Court, before Judge Martin, a case of unusual interest was disposed of. Bridget Gibson sued the Administrators of the estate of the Rev. Thomas Keating for $10,000, for the care and support of a child of which, she claimed, Keating, who was a Catholic clergyman at Hudson, N. Y., was the father. The court dismissed the case on the ground that she was not a competent witness. Hon. J. Thomas Shriggs, of Utica, conducted the case for the defendant, ex-Congressman Smith for the plaintiff.

ELECTION JUDGES CONVICTED.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 27.—In the United States Circuit Court, Judge Bond presiding, the jury this morning rendered a verdict of guilty against Justice J. Gader and Walter Tusker, Judges of Election at the late Congressional election in the Fourteenth Ward. They were found guilty of hindering the United States Supervisor in the discharge of his duties by refusing to admit a special Deputy United States Marshal to the polling-room, and with stuffing the ballot-box. They were remanded for sentence.

MINERS DEMANDING THEIR WAGES.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27.—The miners in the employ of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company have sent to President Gowen an address, adopted at a meeting of the delegates representing the colliery employes, miners, and laborers of Schuylkill County, held at Pottsville on Jan. 14. They demand the payment of their wages in lawful money of the United States, and threaten that if such payment is not made on or before Feb. 16 they will refuse to work thereafter.

THE POLITICAL TELEGRAMS.

MR. POTTER'S NEW INVESTIGATION BEGUN.

SEVERAL OFFICERS OF THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY EXAMINED — A TRUNKFUL OF DISPATCHES BURNED BY ORDER OF PRESIDENT GREEN—AN UNSUCCESSFUL EFFORT TO PERVERT THE MEANING OF REPUBLICAN DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Potter Committee to-day began the investigation of the cipher dispatches. The first witness called was Mr. Clarence Carey, attorney of the Western Union Telegraph Company, New-York City. He testified that certain dispatches were placed in his charge when it was proposed to issue subpœnas for their production before an investigating committee in Washington, the purpose of placing the dispatches in his possession being to avoid, if possible, their delivery for public inspection. It was thought that a subpœna would not be issued to him owing to his position; he was finally, however, directed by the Executive Committee to deliver the messages to Capt. Whitney, the Washington manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company; after doing this his custody of the dispatches ended; the instructions with regard to picking out the dispatches were to take all that were of a political character; the collection, when first made, being for the sole purpose of getting them out of the way of a subpœna.

Mr. Floyd Grant, who supervised the selection of the dispatches, was the next witness. He explained how he proceeded in the selection; he came to Washington, and in order to comply with certain subpœnas issued upon Capt. Whitney he opened the trunk which contained the dispatches collected by him in New-York, and selected those called for by the subpœna of the Morrison committee; the rest were replaced in the trunk.

By the Chairman—What was the number remaining? Did you keep any schedule of them? A.—The number, exclusive of those required by the Morrison committee, was 29,275.

By Mr. McMahon—Mr. Floyd testified that the telegrams were about evenly divided as regards party; a number were sent by J. Chandler from the Fifth-Avenue Hotel; there were some signed "Havemeyer," some "Hooper," and others "Noyes;" he thought Mr. Chandler's messages went to Florida; others went to New-Orleans and Oregon; he thought that of the 29,000 dispatches 300 were in cipher.

Capt. Leonard Whitney, manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company in Washington, in compliance with a request by Mr. Foster, produced a schedule showing more than 300 dispatches delivered to the Morrison committee. He thought Mr. Morrison returned the dispatches, but did not recollect the time. Other schedules were produced, showing that various dispatches which he was called upon to submit were delivered to the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections. These were delivered in two different packages. The dispatches when returned to Capt. Whitney were in the trunk mentioned.

By Mr. Hunton—Witness said when the trunk was returned to him the schedules previously prepared were not verified by the contents of the trunk, and it was immediately shipped to New-York by order of the President, Gen. Green. He had never heard that any of the dispatches were missing from the trunk.

By Mr. McMahon—Mr. Whitney said that Mr. Van Horne gave a verbal order to his (Whitney's) office to collect all political dispatches from the files and forward them to New-York; no conversation as to the cause of this unusual procedure occurred between witness and Mr. Van Horne, however.

Prof. Edward S. Holden, of the Naval Observatory, was then sworn to translate without divulging in any way the "cipher dispatches," which were handed to the committee by Gen. Butler.

TESTIMONY OF JAMES O. GREEN.

Mr. James O. Green said he was chief clerk of the Western Union Telegraph Company on railway relations and free service; also private secretary of confidential clerk to his father, the present President; in a letter just received his father referred to the fact of having handed over the key of a trunk containing dispatches to him, directing that the contents should be destroyed; this was in May of last year; he took the dispatches into the basement of the Western Union building and cast them into the furnace in bundles.

The Chairman—Was there a struggle? A.—Yes, and I took a poker and saw that they were properly consumed.

Q.—There was no chance of any of them escaping by the chimney? A.—No, Sir; every one was burned; I could not say whether all the telegrams were returned in the trun

of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, and asked by the Chairman if he received a package of telegrams from Bullock and handed the same to William E. Chandler. Witness admitted having received a bundle of papers (he could not say what the contents were) from Bullock, and having handed it intact to Gen. Brady, of the Post Office Department.

The Chairman handed Mr. Evans a letter purporting to be a copy of a letter received by him from Mr. Bullock, which mentioned the package as the one Evans had given William E. Chandler at the request of Mr. Bullock. Witness denied giving Chandler the package, and said he did not know William E. Chandler personally. The letter, in conclusion, stated that Senator Wadleigh would inform him [Evans] where Mr. Chandler could be found. [Laughter.]

After some further interrogatories, in which it was developed that Mr. Evans had not spoken to Gen. Brady on the subject since delivering the package, and had heard no more about it, a recess was taken until 3 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On the reassembling of the committee Mr. Grant was recalled and testified that, on the order of Mr. Cary, he made another search for the dispatches between Tyner and Chandler, and found some of them; there were seven or eight altogether; one was a telegram from Tyner about making two appointments in the Interior Department at salaries of $2,500 each, and asking Mr. Chandler to do this and have the money deposited in some national bank so that it might be drawn in Indianapolis by the Republican Committee; the telegrams also contained the names of the persons to be appointed; he could not remember what those names were, but he believed one was Martin.

Mr. Reed—It was not St. Martin was it?

The Chairman—No. He has not received his appointment yet, as far as I know.

Mr. Reed—He had one from the sub-committee.

Mr. McMahon—Yes. They discharged him for promotion.

Gen. Butler—Oh, he does not pay money; he receives.

TWELVE PACKAGES OF MOLASSES CANDY.

At this point the clerk of the committee brought in a clumsily-wrapped newspaper package, and handed it to the Chairman, upon whom all eyes were immediately turned. Blushingly he rose to explain. "Gentlemen," he said. "I ordered from Mrs. What's-her-name in the lobby, 12 copies of the *Tribune* special about the cipher dispatches, but it seems there has been some mistake, and she has sent 12 packages of molasses candy." [Laughter.]

Mr. Reed—Either is sweet enough for this committee.

Mr. Hiscock—It is very evident she appreciated what you wanted or needed. [Laughter.]

THE PROCEEDINGS RESUMED.

The examination of Grant was then resumed, and further details were given by him of telegrams which passed between Messrs. Chandler and Tyner. He also testified with regard to a telegram from Fenton to Tyner, as to prospects in Indiana.

Mr. Green, at this point, explained that he had forgotten one circumstance in connection with these telegrams. The number was incomplete, and at the suggestion of Grant, the manager at Indianapolis was ordered to send on the rest.

By the Chairman—You stated that you had forgotten names until you heard the last witness mention them. You do not confound the name of Zach Chandler with William E. Chandler do you? [Laughter.] A.—No, Sir.

Gen. Butler (to Grant)—I want to understand something more about this. Tyner telegraphed to Chandler, Secretary of the Interior, to appoint somebody in his department? A.—Yes, Sir; two appointments at $2,500 each.

Q.—For those appointments a certain sum of money would be paid, and Tyner wished to have such sum deposited in the bank so it could be drawn in Indiana? A.—I said that exactly.

By Mr. Reed—Depositing it to some in the bank? A.—Chandler; he was to deposit the money, and make the appointments, too; probably the same day or the day after. Chandler interrupted that he had deposited money as requested.

Mr. Cary being recalled, said he would like to make a statement that he knew nothing of any consequences with regard to these telegrams, and to make an objection that witness did not waive privileged knowledge that came to him as attorney for the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Mr. Butler—Answer this question and then make an objection. Mr. Cary—Objected by Mr. Grant that he received a schedule from you. From whom did you receive that schedule? A.—I plead my privilege on that question.

Mr. Butler argued that as he did not desire to ask the contents of this paper, but simply put the question for the purpose of tracing it, witness was bound to answer.

The Chairman concurred in this opinion, and witness then replied that he had not the remotest recollection from whom he got the schedule, or that he ever had it.

Mr. Butler—Then why did you object? A.—Because I knew something further about it—behind that.

Mr. Butler—Tell us what it is.

Witness claimed his privilege, and discussion followed on the point between him and Mr. Butler, and the latter read the law on that point.

Mr. Hitchcock—It seems to me that Cary's objection is entirely proper in declining to answer this question, as it is not within the scope of our investigation.

Mr. Butler—Oh, you have me there. I do not hold that.

A long discussion took place on the question at issue, at the close of which it was determined to take a vote as to whether the witness should be called upon to answer or not, when all the members present voted in the affirmative, with the exception of the Chairman.

Mr. Hiscock—Now, I wish you had put the other question as to whether the question which is asked the witness is pertinent to the inquiry.

A vote was taken, and it was decided that the examination should proceed.

Witness then replied—I am unable to recollect what he told me; it is my impression and belief that he brought them telegrams, or copies of them, and read them out to me, remarking that it was an extraordinary case; I am unable to separate in my mind my remembrances of what is in them from what I have since seen; many telegrams to-day I never saw the telegrams; to the best of my belief they related to some dirty piece of work in regard to the sale of offices for some political ends.

Mr. Butler—Nothing you can recard to-day has refreshed your memory so that you can say an untruthful account has been given of the telegrams given by other witnesses?

Mr. Hiscock—I object to this question, and ask that it be ruled out. It is like putting six witnesses on the stand to testify that they did not see the man steal the pork.

A vote was taken, and Messrs. Hiscock, Reed, and the Chairman voted against the question.

Witness answered that the testimony he had heard was supplementary to his recollection, and went beyond it; he did not think the dispatches were cipher dispatches, strictly defined.

The Chairman stated that he had received a letter from Mr. Brady to the effect that he would appear before the committee to-morrow morning.

Mr. Butler—Suppose Mr. Fowler testified that he got those dispatches from Mr. Brady in a newspaper bundle. You would not want Brady.

The Chairman—He might testify entirely different, and then I shall want him.

The committee then adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

A STATEMENT BY MR. TYNER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The following is given by Mr. Tyner as an authentic statement of the facts from which the witnesses before the Potter committee to-day got their impressions as to sales of offices for political contributions: "Notwithstanding the defeat of the Republican State ticket in Indiana in October, 1876, it was thought that, with an active canvass and a full Republican vote, the State might be carried for Hayes in November. The State Committee requested financial aid from the National Committee in New-York, and Mr. Z. Chandler, Chairman, agreed to furnish from $50 to $100 for each county in the State, or from $5,000 to $10,000, to aid in getting out a full vote, if Mr. Tyner, then about to visit Indiana, should telegraph that there was a reasonable prospect of success, and that the money was needed. Just as the latter was leaving for the train it was arranged between him and Mr. Chandler, that money should not be mentioned in the telegrams, but that Mr. Tyner should speak of the appointment of one Indian Agent, instead of saying $5,000. He did telegraph that two Indian Agencies were wanted, and subsequently telegraphed Mr. Chandler to deposit in the Hanover National Bank, of New-York, subject to draft the sum representing the appointment of two Indian Agents, or, in other words, $10,000, which Mr. Chandler so deposited. The telegrams between John W. Foster and Mr. Tyner were prior to the October election, and related to raising money to legitimate methods in the Indiana State campaign. None of these related to appointments to officers of any kind whatever, as stated by the telegraph office to-day. The telegrams happened to be withdrawn from the telegraph company because Mr. Orton, before any subpœnas had been issued by Congress, volunteered to return them to Mr. Tyner, who desired them because they were liable to misconstruction if repeated from memory after destruction. Mr. Tyner has them in his possession, and will produce them before the committee.

A MULE THAT CAN COUNT.

From the Salt Lake (Utah) Herald, Jan. 22.

There is a mule, driven on one of the First South-street cars, apparently a little more sensible than others. It is generally on the morning shift, and has to make five round trips before the team is changed. Every day, as soon as the mule comes on the fifth return trip from the upper end of the line, it begins to whinny a half a block before reaching Second East-street, and if the change team does not happen to be waiting, and the driver has to run to the back corner and return before changing, it will stretch out its neck and whinny again, louder than before, about the same distance ere it reaches the place. How that mule keeps track of the fifth trip is more than Gunn has found out.

FEEDING WATER-FOWL IN ILLINOIS.

From the Quincy Whig, Jan. 25.

A movement has been started among the sportsmen of Quincy looking to the increase of water-fowl and other game in this vicinity. The purpose is to plant a large quantity of wild rice and buckwheat on the rivers and lakes in and near Quincy and throughout the Mississippi Valley, upon which ducks and geese can feed. It is expected that large flocks of these will be attracted by this means, while at present they are compelled to go elsewhere on account of the absence of feeding ground on Quincy waters. The wild rice will be gathered during the Summer in Wisconsin, and sown during the Fall. The expense attending it must be provided for by individual means.

DECIDING CITY SALARIES.

TWO BILLS SUBMITTED TO THE ASSEMBLY.

MR. STRAHAN'S BILL MENTIONS NO AMOUNTS, BUT LEAVES SALARIES SUBJECT TO ACTION OF HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS—MR. LANGBEIN'S PROPOSITION, GIVING THE AMOUNT OF EVERY SALARY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—Two bills for reducing salaries in the City of New-York were introduced in the Assembly to-night. One came from Mr. Strahan, and this was drawn particularly with reference to the position taken by Gov. Robinson in refusing to sign a general bill applicable only to New-York. The bill now introduced is a local bill, but does not touch any man's salary. It amends that section of the present charter, conferring upon heads of departments power to appoint employes and to decide upon their number, their fees, and salaries, provided they do not increase the sum appropriated by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. It also limits the amount to be appropriated for salaries to 80 per cent. of the amount paid in 1877. This contemplates an aggregate reduction in salaries of $2,000,000. This bill is as follows:

SECTION 1. The twenty-eighth section of chapter 325 of the Laws of 1873, commonly known as the Charter of the City of New-York, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 28.—The heads of all departments, except as otherwise specifically provided by law, shall have power to appoint and remove all chiefs of bureaus, except the Chamberlain, deputies, assistants, clerks, officers, employes, and subordinates in their respective departments. But no regular clerk or head of a bureau shall be removed until he has been informed of the cause of the proposed removal, and has been allowed an opportunity of making an explanation, and in every case of removal a statement showing the true grounds and reason thereof shall be filed and entered upon the records of the department or board. The official designation, the duties, and the number of persons employed in or upon any branch of the public service in the City of New-York, except as otherwise specifically provided by law, as well as the salaries of all such persons, whether now fixed by law or otherwise, shall be such as shall be designated by the heads of the several departments with which such persons may respectively be connected. Provided, however, that the aggregate expenses thereof shall not exceed the total amount duly appropriated to the respective departments for such purposes. For the purposes of limiting such expense to the amount so appropriated the head or heads of any department at any time within 30 days after such appropriation shall have been made, may, by a written declaration, which shall be published in the *City Record*, setting forth the reasons therefor, now abolish any office established by or under such department, transfer the duties of one bureau, in whole or in part, to another bureau or office in such department, reduce the salary of any person employed in such department, and discharge any such person from the public service. Provided, however, that the right thus conferred for the purpose aforesaid shall be exercised not more than once after each appointment by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. In each and every annual estimate and appropriation hereafter to be made, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment shall appropriate for the salaries and compensation of persons to be employed, or payable out of moneys raised or to be raised by taxation in the City of New-York, such amount as shall seem proper to the said board. Provided, that the gross amount appropriated for salaries and compensation shall not in any one year exceed 80 per centum of the gross amount paid for such salaries and compensation in the year 1877 and provided further, that the said board shall appropriate to and for each department, for the purposes aforesaid, a gross sum only, which gross sum shall be apportioned among and between the persons connected with the service of such department by the head or heads thereof exclusively, and thenceforth the salaries and compensation of such persons shall be, and shall be paid, according to such apportionment and decision of such head or heads of departments, pursuant to the provisions of this section.

SEC. 2. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment shall fix and may reduce any and all salaries or compensation payable out of moneys raised or to be raised by tax for City purposes to any person connected with the service of said city, but not connected with any department, and nor with any court, nor with the Board of Education, but the said Board of Estimate and Apportionment shall not increase any such salary which now exceeds $5,000.

SEC. 3. For the purposes of this act the several courts, departments, boards, bureaus, or offices of the State or County Government situated in said City, and supported in whole or in part by moneys raised or to be raised therein by tax shall, as to the salaries or compensation payable from such moneys, be subject to the exercise of all the powers and authority conferred by the first section of this act upon the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, in like manner and to the same extent as though they were departments of the City Government. And the officer or officers at the head or in charge of any such court, department, board, bureau, or office shall, with reference to such court, department, board, bureau, or office, and the persons connected therewith, possess and exercise, for the purposes in the manner and to the extent in said first section specified, all the powers therein conferred upon the heads of departments of the City Government; provided, that any Judge or Justice, whose salary is by the Constitution prohibited from being diminished during his term of office may continue to be paid and receive his salary to which he is now legally entitled or which may be legally fixed at the beginning of such term, for the purposes of this section and in the exercise of the powers herein conferred. The Board of Police Justices, as to the Police Courts in said City, the 10 Civil Justices, acting as a board, as to the District Courts in said City, and the Judges of each of the other courts in said City, acting in each instances as a board, as to their several courts, shall be considered and shall act as the officers at the head or in charge of such courts respectively. Provided, that this section shall be construed and enforced only so far as is consistent with all the constitutional privileges possessed by said courts or either of them.

SEC. 4. Nothing in this act contained is intended, nor shall it be construed to create or confer any manner or right of removal from office of any officer elected by the people or any head of a department, nor to affect any existing right of appointment to office.

SEC. 5. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed, and every provision of law fixing the rate or amount of salaries or compensation payable out of any moneys raised by tax in the City of New-York is hereby repealed. Provided, that such repeal shall not take effect with reference to any particular salary until the time and date on which the same shall be altered in pursuance of the provisions of this act, and until such alterations shall become operative in law, every salary now fixed by law shall continue to be paid at the legal rate thereof.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect immediately, except as is otherwise hereinbefore provided.

Mr. Langbein's bill upon the same subject provides for salaries as in the following abstract:

To the Mayor, $10,000; to the Controller, $10,000; to the District Attorney, $10,000, and to each Assistant District Attorney, $6,000; to the Counsel to the Corporation, $10,000; to the Commissioner of Public Works, $9,000; to the President of the Board of Police, $5,000, and to each Commissioner of Police, $4,500; to the President of the Department of Public Parks, $5,000; to each Commissioner of Public Parks, $3,000; to the President of the Fire Department, $5,000, and to each Fire Commissioner, $4,000; to the President of the Department of Public Charities and Correction, $5,000, and to each Commissioner of Public Charities and Correction Commissioner, $3,000; to the President of the Health Department, $4,000; and to each Commissioner of that department, $3,000; to the President of the Board of Aldermen, $3,000, and to each member of the board, $2,000; to the President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, $5,000, and to each Commissioner of the same, $3,000; to the President of the Department of Docks, $4,000, and to each Commissioner of the Department of Docks, $2,500; to the superintendent of the Department of Buildings, $4,000; to the Chamberlain, $6,000, and an allowance of $6,000 for the salaries of his clerks; to the Justices of the Police courts, each $5,000; to the Justices of the District Civil Courts, each $5,000 each, and to the Clerks and Assistant Clerks, each $2,500; to the Justices of the Marine Courts each $6,000, and to the Clerks of the Marine Court, $3,000; to the Justices of the Supreme Court, $4,000 each, and $6,000 each to the Justices of the Superior Court, the Court of Common Pleas, and the Surrogate, who shall hereafter be elected or appointed, $10,000 each; to the Recorder, the City Judge, and the Judges of the Court of General Sessions, $6,000 each; to the Corporation Attorney, $4,000; to the Public Administrator, $3,500, from legal fees collected by him, and paid into the Treasury, provided the same shall amount to that sum, not more than the amount of such fees collected, if less than the sum of $3,500; to the Commissioner of Jurors $5,000, and for clerk hire a sum not exceeding the sum of $5,000, making $10,000 in all which shall be paid from legal fees and fines collected by him, hereby required to be paid into the Treasury, provided the same shall amount to that sum, but not more than the amount of such fines and fees collected and paid into the Treasury if less than said sum of $10,000; to the President of the College of the City of New-York, $6,000, and no amount shall be allowed for houserent; to the Clerk of the Court of Special Sessions, $3,000; to the Commissioners of the new County Court-house $2,000 each, from the date of their qualification to perform the duties of their office; to the attorney for the collection of personal taxes, $4,000, which office shall be appointed and removed at the pleasure of the Mayor, for cause.

SEC. 7. The annual salary or compensation for the services of all officers not provided for in the bill shall be fixed by a concurrent vote of the Mayor, Controller, Commissioner of the Department of Public Works, and the President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, who shall be a board to fix such salaries, but they shall not reduce or change the compensation now paid to any policeman, fireman, or school-teacher. This board shall meet within 10 days after the passage of this act, and afterward on the second Tuesday in January in each year, at the office of the Mayor, and then any citizen may attend and present his views in relation to the subject under consideration. All officers receiving salaries are prohibited from receiving in addition fees or commissions, and all such fees and commissions are directed to be paid into the City Treasury, as also all fees for licenses, weekly, under oath that they are all received. The provisions of this act do not apply to any of the present unexpired terms of the judicial officers named in the Constitution of the State, nor to other officers whose salaries cannot be reduced under the Constitution, but shall apply to all officers hereafter elected or appointed.

STATE INSURANCE SUPERVISION.

ASSEMBLYMAN KNOWLES SEIZES AN OPPORTUNITY AND PRAISES THE DEPARTMENT AND THE SUPERINTENDENT.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—Charles R. Knowles, an insurance agent in this city, member of the Assembly from the Second Albany District, and second on the Insurance Committee of the lower house, seized an opportunity to-night, when Mr. Sloan moved the Governor's Message for consideration in the Committee of the Whole, to read an address, which had evidently been prepared for the benefit of the Insurance Department and its Superintendent. Speaker Alvord had called Mr. Fish to the chair, and Mr. Knowles, on rising, drew his printed address from his pocket and proceeded to declaim it. He speaks well, and commanded the attention of the House, but he also provoked a great deal of criticism from men who were disgusted that he should take the method he had chosen of reiterating the fulsome praise of the department that had already been sufficiently advertised by the Superintendent himself.

Taking up that part of the Governor's Message that denounced the Insurance Department, he endeavored to show that the Controllers, from 1828 to 1859, had urged a system of supervision, though it did not appear that any of them did more than recommend better supervision, while none of them asked for an Insurance Department. Having given a statement of the growth of the insurance business prior to the establishment of the department, and compared it with the figures representing the increase of business since 1859, he argued that the necessity for insurance supervision was greater than it had been before during the last 10 years. He asserted the department had "so wisely and honestly" exercised its supervisory powers that, aside from the Chicago and Boston disasters, the policy-holders of this State had not suffered the loss of a single dollar by the failure of a single fire insurance company organized here and having the certificate of our Insurance Department. He challenged the whole round world to show a parallel to this in the history of the insurance business. The loss in property in Chicago and Boston as well as in this State he put at $9,961,762, instead of $32,927,000, as the Governor said he was informed the loss had been within seven years. He then read the Insurance Superintendent's letter to insurance companies, which has already been well advertised, and made a point of the fact that the capital of companies in favor of supervision was $32,528,892, with $23,363,797 of surplus, while that of those opposed to supervision represented $1,930,000 capital, and $3,567,561 assets.

Mr. Knowles then produced what he called the "seductive prospectus" of the Widows' and Orphans' Benefit Life Insurance Company, with the Governor's name on the list of Trustees, and pointed out a paragraph containing an allusion to the fact that the company was "incorporated under the wise and rigorous Insurance laws of the State of New-York." He then desired to know whether it would weaken the value of the Governor's testimony if it were known that after issuing 5,447 policies, covering $15,050,492 of insurance, the company, the capital of which was, for some reason, impaired to the extent of nearly 40 per cent., or whether it would show any less the need of State supervision to know that the Directors, instead of making good the impairment, had sold their stock for 120 per cent. He intimated that this arrangement was made with an outlaw in the insurance business, conducted through gentlemen associated in the board with the Superintendent, while the officer in other board, of which the Governor was a Trustee, and that this agent, besides a share of the handsome profit of 120 per cent. for 50, secured $20,000 for his services as the negotiator. Mr. Knowles closed by asking if it would weaken the argument for vigilant supervision to know that immediately afterward the wrecker proceeded to his native district, while the Directors secured 120 for stock which they reported worth only 60, and that all that remained for the insured persons was a beggarly $2,600, in the hands of the Receiver, and $114,000 in the department, which no wrecker could reach.

Mr. Grady rose to say that hereafter a number of members would undoubtedly speak in support of the Governor's position, and Mr. Skinner spoke to the same effect. He did not blame Mr. Knowles, however, to express his surprise that the member who had spoken in defense of the Insurance Department had seized an opportunity to do so, when a bill touching the very matter was under consideration by the Insurance Committee, of which Mr. Knowles was a member. He gave notice that Mr. Fish would have something to say on the matter, and that he also desired to speak upon it. On motion the committee reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

THE PROPOSED APPORTIONMENT.

BILL PREPARED BY THE MAJORITY OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE—THE DISTRIBUTION OF SENATORS AND ASSEMBLYMEN.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—The majority of the Senate Committee on Apportionment presented to the Senate yesterday, through Mr. Harris, the following bill:

SENATE DISTRICTS.

First—Queens and Suffolk Counties.

Second—The First, Second, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Twelfth Wards of Brooklyn, and the Towns of Flatbush, Flatlands, Gravesend, New-Lots and Newtown, Kings County.

Third—The present Third, Fourth, Seventh, Eleventh, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-fifth Wards of Brooklyn.

Fourth—The Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Wards of Brooklyn.

Fifth—Richmond County and the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth Wards of New-York, and so much of the present Ninth Ward as lies between Houston, Hancock, Columbia, Lewis, Stanton streets, the Sixth-avenue, Cornelia, Bleecker, and Leroy-streets and the North & Hudson River; and so much of the present Fifteenth Ward as lies between Sixth-avenue, Carmine, Bleecker, Hancock, Houston, Broadway, and West Fourth-street.

Sixth—The present and Thirteenth Wards of New-York; so much of the present Tenth as lies between the Bowery, Division, and Canal streets, and all of the Eleventh Ward, save what lies between East Thirteenth and East Fourteenth streets, Avenue B and the East River.

Seventh—The present Fourteenth Ward, all of the Tenth Ward, except what lies within the Bowery, Division, and Canal streets, all of the present Seventeenth Ward, save so much as lies between East Thirteenth and East Fourteenth streets, Avenue B, and Third-avenue, and between Third-avenue, East Fourteenth-street, Fourth-avenue, and the Bowery, and so much of the present Fifteenth Ward as lies between the Bowery, East Fourth-street, Broadway, and East Houston-street.

Eighth—The Sixteenth Ward of New-York, so much of the present Ninth Ward as lies between the Hudson River, Leroy, Bleecker, and Cornelia streets, Sixth-avenue, and West Fourteenth-street; so much of the present Fifteenth Ward as lies between West Fourth-street, East Fourth-street Bowery, Fourth-avenue, West Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue; so much of the present Seventeenth Ward as lies between West Fourteenth-street, West Fourteenth-street, Sixth-avenue, West Twenty-sixth-street, East Twenty-sixth-street and Third-avenue; and so much of the present Twenty-first Ward as lies between East Twenty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue, West Fortieth-street, East Fortieth-street, and Third-avenue.

Ninth—The present Twelfth Ward, all of the present Eighteenth Ward, so much of the present Seventeenth Ward as lies between Third-avenue, East Fourteenth-street, Avenue B, and East Thirteenth-street; so much of the present Eleventh Ward as lies between Avenue B, East Fourteenth-street, the East River, and East Thirteenth-street; so much of the present Eighteenth Ward as lies between East Fourteenth-street, Third-avenue, East Twenty-sixth-street, and the East River; so much of the Twenty-first Ward as lies between East Twenty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, East Fortieth-street, and the East River; and so much of the present Nineteenth Ward as lies between East Fortieth-street, West Fortieth-street, Sixth-avenue, and West Seventy-fourth-street; so much of the Central Park as would lie easterly of a line drawn in continuation of Sixth-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Seventy-fourth streets, West Seventy-fourth-street, East Seventy-fourth-street, and the East River.

Tenth—The present Twelfth, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fourth Wards, so much of the present Nineteenth as lies above East Fortieth-street, and West Seventy-fourth-street, so much of the present Twenty-second Ward as lies above West Fifty-third-street.

Twelfth—The Counties of Westchester and Putnam.

Thirteenth—The Counties of Orange, Rockland, and Sullivan.

Fourteenth—The Counties of Ulster, Schoharie, and Greene.

Fifteenth—The Counties of Dutchess and Columbia.

Sixteenth—The Counties of Rensselaer and Washington.

Seventeenth—The County of Albany.

Eighteenth—The Counties of Saratoga, Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery, and Schenectady.

Nineteenth—The Counties of Clinton, Essex, and Warren.

Twentieth—The Counties of St. Lawrence and Franklin.

Twenty-first—The Counties of Delaware, Broome, and Chenango.

Twenty-second—The Counties of Oneida and Lewis.

Twenty-third—The Counties of Oswego and Jefferson.

Twenty-fourth—The Counties of Onondaga and Cortland.

Twenty-fifth—The Counties of Madison, Otsego, and Herkimer.

Twenty-sixth—The Counties of Cayuga, Seneca, Tompkins, and Tioga.

Twenty-seventh—The Counties of Chemung, Steuben, and Allegany.

Twenty-eighth—The Counties of Wayne, Ontario, Schuyler, and Yates.

Twenty-ninth—The Counties of Monroe and Orleans.

Thirtieth—The Counties of Wyoming, Genesee, Livingston, and Niagara.

Thirty-first—The Counties of Cattaraugus and Chautauqua.

ASSEMBLY APPORTIONMENT.

The members of Assembly are apportioned as follows:

Albany	4	Onondago	3
Allegany	1	Ontario	1
Broome	1	Orange	3
Cattaraugus	1	Orleans	1
Cayuga	2	Oswego	2
Chautauqua	2	Otsego	1
Chemung	1	Putnam	1
Chenango	1	Queens	2
Clinton	1	Rensselaer	3
Columbia	2	Richmond	1
Cortland	1	Rockland	1
Delaware	2	St. Lawrence	3
Dutchess	2	Saratoga	2
Erie	5	Schenectady	1
Essex	1	Schoharie	1
Franklin	1	Schuyler	1
Fulton and Hamilton	1	Seneca	1
Genesee	1	Steuben	2
Greene	1	Suffolk	2
Herkimer	1	Sullivan	1
Jefferson	2	Tioga	1
Kings	12	Tompkins	2
Lewis	1	Ulster	3
Livingston	1	Warren	1
Madison	2	Washington	2
Monroe	4	Wayne	2
Montgomery	1	Westchester	3
New-York	23	Wyoming	1
Niagara	1	Yates	1
Oneida	3		

OBITUARY.

HENRY R. LINDERMAN.

Dr. Henry R. Linderman, Director of the United States Mint, died in Washington yesterday afternoon. He was born in Lehman Township, Pike County, Penn., Dec. 26, 1825. His father, Dr. John Linderman, practiced medicine in the Valley of the Delaware for nearly 50 years. His mother was a sister of Hon. Richard Broadhead, a Representative in Congress from 1843 to 1849, and a United States Senator from 1851 to 1857. After receiving an academic education, Dr. Linderman studied medicine with his father, and completed his course at the Medical Department of the University of New-York. Dr. John Torrey, late Assayer of the Assay Office in New-York City, being at that time one of the principal Professors at that institution. He began the practice of his profession with his father in 1845, and continued the practice in Pike and neighboring counties until 1853, when he was appointed chief clerk in the office of the Director of the Mint at Philadelphia, in which position he continued for 12 years, when he resigned to engage in private business. He was appointed Director of the Mint in 1867, and held that office for two years. On account of his great experience and thorough knowledge of such subjects he was appointed by Secretary Boutwell to examine the Mints on the Pacific coast and adjust some intricate bullion questions. He made many valuable reports to the Treasury Department upon various subjects connected with the Mint service. In 1869–70 he was associated with Controller Knox, the Deputy Controller of the Currency, in the preparation of the Coinage act of 1863, which was a codification of all the Mint and Coinage laws of the United States, with important amendments, and established the Mints and Assay Offices of the United States as a bureau of the Treasury Department, at Washington. When this act took effect, on April 1, 1873, he was appointed by President Grant as Director of the Mint, and organized the Mint Bureau in the Treasury Department, and since that time has had the general supervision of all the mints and Assay Offices in the United States. His reports as Director of the Mint are exceedingly valuable documents. The one for 1877, contained an elaborate and able argument in favor of the gold standard. He is the author of a volume on "Money and Legal Tender," published in June, 1877, which has received the highest praise from the leading financiers of every country of this country but of England and other foreign countries.

Dr. Linderman was socially a genial and kind-hearted gentleman and accustomed to the practice of a liberal hospitality. He was generous to his favorites not only among his associates, but with the laborers and workmen employed and co-operating with him in the important work under his charge. Having himself been thoroughly skilled and disciplined in the details of mint operations, he secured full confidence in the soundness of his official suggestions and instructions. His friendships were well placed and constant. He had hosts of friends who believed of him nothing but good. His generosity was not purpose, his integrity of character, commanded the highest respect and esteem and the undoubting confidence of those whose good fortune it was to know him well.

MR. CHARLES WALL.

Mr. Charles Wall, senior member of the firm of William Wall's Sons, of Brooklyn, Eastern District, and No. 113 Wall-street, this City, proprietors of the largest ropewalk in the United States, died between 9 and 10 o'clock, on Sunday night, at his residence, No. 43 Park-avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in the latter aity on May 14, 1830, and was consequently in his forty-ninth year. His father, William Wall, was Mayor of Williamsburg before that city was incorporated with Brooklyn. When a young man he entered the employment of Williams & Hinman, ship-chandlers, the senior member of which subsequently became a member of the well-known shipping firm of Williams & Guion. He subsequently went into business with his father, and succeeded him. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Maritime Exchange, and was an officer in various insurance and other corporations. He was also a large stockholder in the Ferry Company of the Fulton Ferry, and the flags of these boats were at half mast yesterday on account of his death. His funeral took place on Monday, and has been confined to his house since the 1st inst.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Leon de la Cova, the Venezuelan Consul at Philadelphia, died Sunday after a short illness.

Escrial Sammis, one of the oldest inhabitants of Long Island, died at Babylon Sunday night. He was 91 years of age.

Rev. M. J. Michelbacher, a prominent Jewish Rabbi for the past 30 years in Richmond, Va., is dead. He was 69 years of age.

Cornelis S. Danforth, mother of Judge P. S. and Gen. G. E. Danforth, died Sunday evening at Middleburg, Schoharie County, in the eighty-third year of her age. The funeral will take place at 2 P. M. on Wednesday.

THE SALARIES OF THE POLICE.

A meeting of members of the Police force was held in Military Hall last night to discuss the question of the proposed reduction of Police salaries and to take action in regard thereto. Each Police precinct was represented by two delegates. Roundsman Wiggins, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, presided. The Chairman appointed Capt. McCullagh, of the Seventeenth Precinct; Roundsman Marvin, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct; Officer Malone, of the Tenth Precinct; Patrolman Frank Lober, of the Twenty-first Precinct, and Patrolman Christian Popde, of the Thirty-fifth Precinct, a committee to draft a resolution on the subject, and, after a brief session, they reported the following:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to prepare and to present to the honorable Board of Police Commissioners a petition requesting their permission for the members of the Police force to contribute such an amount of money as may be found necessary to employ counsel to have the merits of the case in relation to Police salaries properly and speedily presented to the courts for adjudication.

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and the same committee which drafted the resolution was directed to present the same to the Police Board. The meeting then adjourned.

ANGORA GOATS A FAILURE.

From the San Francisco Alta, Jan. 20.

The animals have a healthy look; the fleece is beautiful and very prepossessing in appearance, the best qualities of wool command a good price, the pelts make beautiful robes and rugs, the meat of the kids is a delicacy, the tanned skins are good material for gloves; but the breeding of the Angora goat for its fleece is a failure in California, where it has now been tried 20 years, as in Kentucky and Georgia for 30 years, and in France for half a century. In five years after the first Merino sheep had been brought to California for wool-growing purposes, the first importer had made a fortune, and wool had become a prominent article of exportation. In 20 years the Angora goat wool has not been able to obtain a mention in the ordinary annual summaries of exports. The men who have goats for sale at high prices tell about shipments of Angora wool, but the records of the commercial newspapers know nothing of them, and the large shippers of wool and the annual wool circulars take no account of them. So far as we are able to learn no herd of goats in this State yields enough wool to pay the interest on their cost and the expense of keeping them; and every person prominent as the owner of them looks for his main profits not to his wool-clip, but to the purchases of his bucks by ignorant and deceived customers. The production of Angora wool may ultimately be a success in California; hitherto it has been a complete failure as a source of profit to those who made the venture. It is reported that there are 50,000 high grade goats in the State.

THE PARK DEPARTMENT.

The Park department has asked the Board of Apportionment for an appropriation of $5,000 to pay for plans and surveys for a suspension bridge over the Harlem River from a point within one mile north of the High Bridge. The board has also been asked by the Corporation Counsel to appropriate $2,500 to defray the expenses of the investigation in regard to the conduct of Justice Flaherty. No action has yet been taken on these applications.

MRS. NEWELL'S LECTURE.

Mrs. Anna Newell lectured on "Paris and the French People" before an audience of about 150 persons, last evening, at Chickering Hall. In the latter part of her lecture she drew a recessie picture of Parisian home life.

NO CLERK YET.

The Board of Police Justices met last evening, but again failed to elect a Clerk, none of the candidates having received a majority of the votes cast.

SETH GREEN ON POACHERS.

A MERRY MEETING OF SPORTSMEN.

ANNUAL GATHERING OF THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF FISH AND GAME—A LETTER FROM ROCHESTER.

The annual meeting of the New-York Association for the Protection of Fish and Game was held in Martinelli's, No. 35 East Fourteenth-street, last evening. There was a full attendance, Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt presiding. The resignation of Mr. John E. Roosevelt, the son of the President, as a member was received with much astonishment, until the old gentleman explained that the young one was about to be married, whereupon the matter was made much fun of. It was moved that it lay over for three years, to give him time to repent, but others considered six months sufficient, and the latter period prevailed. The following characteristic letter from Seth Green was read amid great laughter:

ROCHESTER, Jan. 25, 1879.

MR. PRESIDENT: I regret that I cannot be with you at your annual meeting on the 27th. I have read with great satisfaction all your proceedings to enforce the Game laws, and you have done your work well. But you are not the only association that has been at work. 50 nets have been destroyed in Monroe County, and many arrests have been made, and there are now some parties in the Penitentiary paying the penalty of breaking the game laws. We had no money in the Treasury, but there are 30 gentlemen who will put their names to an agreement that they would back our game constable, and they told him to go ahead, and he has made it red-hot for all the violators of the law. But the Game law wants to be taken out of the Supervisors' hands. We presented a bill before our Board of Supervisors this Winter, and a member who had a poacher Hving in his town went against our bill for fear of losing the poacher vote. I have talked with some of the members, and they told me that they would like to see the bill passed, but a vote for it would be equivalent to staying at home next election. But I need not tell you what you know yourselves, for you have as bad a set of poachers about New-York as there is in any country, and some of the worst are parties who own fish ponds, and profess to be fish propagators. They take fish the year round, and sell them when the season opens. Dogs are good watchers. I have seven at our State ponds, and I do not believe I have ever had a fish stolen. I will tell you how I protect the creek. Flags and weeds grow along the banks of the stream, and when night-fishing season comes I have my men scatter gas-tar, diluted with turpentine, among the flags and weeds. It is very effective. I will relate an instance and show how it works. A few years ago a certain man was in the habit of stealing on the creek a few times during the night-fishing season and would not stop. He was sued, and fined $50 and $6 costs, and to keep him from going to jail and his family from suffering I paid the fine. But still he would come on; so I took the law in my own hands and prepared a bottle of the above mentioned mixture, put it into my boat, and floated down stream, and threw it with a lasso all over the flags and weeds. That night he came. The flags were as high as his head. It

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 27.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

U. S. 5s C. '81.	U. S. 4s R. 1907.	U. S. 4s C. 1907.
$10,000.....106⅜	$110,000.....100	$15,000.....100
10,000.....106⅛	U. S. 6-20 C. '67.	40,000.....100
10,000.....106¼	500.....101⅛	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

La. 7s con.	Erie 2d.	S. L. & S. F. 2d, cl. b.
$10,000.....64¼	4,000.....110½	2,000.....34⅝
10,000.....64⅝	N. Y. Ma. 1st.	2,000.....25
D. & C. 3.65s C.	50,000.....108	T. P. & W. 1st, W. D.
1,000.....82	Ohio & Miss. 2d.	P. C. R.
5,000.....106⅛	10,000.....86	1,000.....101⅛
C., R. I. & P. 8s.	Cen. Pac. gold.	Amer. Ex. Bank.
1917 C.	6,000.....107⅜	100.....103
1,000.....111	Pacific of Mo. 1st.	Canada Southern.
N. J. C. 1st. con 8s.	1,000.....102	100.....129
1,000.....80⅛	Gt. W. 2d, ex sp.	Erie Railway.
9,000.....80½	10,000.....86⅛	1900 b.o. s3. 26⅜
N. Y. C. conv. 6s.	E. P. 1st 7s, D. D.	1150.....26¾
2,000.....79½	with coup. cer.	L. S. & M. S.
N. Y. C. Adjm't.	1,000.....80	300.....b.c. 73⅜
2,000.....b.c. 95	2,000.....b.c. 80½	500.....b.c. 73⅝
2,000.....94⅜	8,000.....80¾	Chi. & N. W.
N. J. C. Income.	C., C. & I. C. 1st.	2300.....b.c. 65
5,000.....94	3,000.....100½	3000.....65¼
L. & W. B. con. ss.	S. L. K. C. & N. R. E.	C., C., C. & I.
5,000.....45½	7s '95.	24.....45¼
M. & St. P. 8s. 1st.	17,000.....99½	Central of N. J.
1,000.....125	Bell. & So. Ill. 1st.	100.....b.c. 42½
M. & St. P. c. & r. f.	5,000.....105	Chi. & R. I.
7,000.....103½	Pittsburg, 1st, s. fg.	100.....b.c. 127
10,000.....103½	10,000.....99	C., M. & St. P.
Mil. & St. P. L. & M.	T. & W. 2d, ex cp.	300.....b.c. 46
1,000.....105¾	10,000.....b.c. 74	300.....45⅝
M. & St. P. L. & D.	18,000.....b.c. 86¾	300.....b.c. 45⅝
2,000.....104½	5,000.....86⅞	C., M. & St. P. pf.
M. & St. P. L. & D. s.	5,000.....86¾	25.....b.c. 84
15,000.....101⅛	T. & W. con. com.	Wabash.
M. & E. 1st con.	ex coupon.	300.....b.c. 24¼
3,000.....93	10,000.....74⅜	300.....b3. 24⅜
Mor. & Ess. 7s.	10,000.....74⅝	100.....24¼
1,000.....b.c. 105	10,000.....75	Del. L. & W. West.
M. & St. Jo. 8s. con.	L. & Nash. 2d.	500.....b.c. 84⅜
5,000.....107	10,000.....b.c. 96¾	3000.....b.c. 84⅝
3,000.....107¾	N. O. & St. L. 1st.	8400.....85⅛
D. & R. G. 1st.	1,000.....99	6300.....85¼
6,000.....91⅛	10,000.....93¾	1900.....85⅜
30,000.....91¼	N. W. C. C. G.	2000.....b.c. 85⅝
5,000.....91¼	3,000 b.c. s. 108⅛	6400.....85⅝
11,000.....91⅜	A. & T. H. 1st.	1000.....85⅝
5,000.....91⅜	1,000.....111	Wabash.
Un. Pac. 1st.	C. & N. W. 1st.	100.....24⅜
5,000.....107⅜	1,000.....111⅞	300.....24⅝
12,000.....107⅝		1500.....24¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:30 P. M.

U. S. 10-40 R.	U. S. 5-20 R. '67.
$15,000.....104⅜	$50,000.b.c.101⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

La. 7s, con.	K. P. 6s, J. & D. '96.	L. S. & M. S.
$14,000.....63	with coup. on.	1000.....b.c. 74
B. C. 6s, non-fd.	35,000.....106	700.....74⅛
7,000.....1¼	K. P. 1st 7s, D. Div.	1700.....74¼
N. J. C. Adjm't.	with cp. ow.	1800.....74⅜
8,000.....94½	10,000.....80¾	1000.....74½
20,000.....94⅝	B. C. R. & N. 1st.	100.....b.c. 87½
M. & O. conv. ss.	6,000.....b.s. 71	100.....87¾
1,000.....84	1000.....b.s. 2d. pf.	100 p. c. d.
L. & W. B. con.	1,000.....93	20.....99⅝
2,000.....84	3,000.....82	400.....b.c. 98
L. & N. B. con.	Chi. & Alton.	Central of N. J.
20,000.....45	10,000.....117	1000.....b.c. 42⅜
M. & St. P. 8s. 1st.	Can. Pac. gold.	125.....42⅞
10,000.....b.60. 107½	10,000.....107½	100.....43
M. & St. P. 1st, L. & D. s.	T. & W. 1st. S. L. D.	100.....43⅛
2,000.....101⅞	x mat. coupon.	100.....43¼
2,000.....98⅛	2,000.....95¾	300.....43⅜
M. & St. P. con. s. f.	2,000.....95¾	300.....43⅝
5,000.....98⅛	T. & W. 2d, x. cp.	Wabash.
C., C. & I. 1st.	12,000.....86¾	100.....b.c. 24⅛
10,000.....114⅜	L. & Nash. 2d.	100.....24⅜
10,000.....114½	12,000.....86¾	C., M. & St. P.
D. L. & W. 7s. 1907.	L. & Nash. 2d.	200.....b.c. 46¾
7,000.....104⅞	10,000.....87¼	100.....b.s. 46⅞
Mex. 6s, 1st.	K. & D. M. 1st.	C., M. & St. P. pf.
5,000.....98⅜	1,000.....88¼	400.....b.c. 84⅝
M., K. & T. s. a. 7s.	500.....b. 88½	100.....b.c. 84¾
M., K. & T. 2d.	Homestake M. Co.	1500.....b.c. 54⅞
3,000.....15⅜	1000.....b.s. 25	2000.....b.s. 55
5,000.....15⅝	Erie Railway.	Han. & St. Jo. pf.
Can. So. 1st g'd.	1800.....b.c. 26⅞	200.....b.c. 99¾
$5,000.....78⅜	1000.....b.c. 26¾	Central of N. J.
Erie 4th.	2000.....26⅞	1000.....b.c. 42⅜
10,000.....106	Erie Railway pf.	200.....42⅝
N. Y. Elc. 1st.	1,000.....b.s. 49	Canada Southern.
1,000.....106⅛	100.....s20. 48⅝	100.....b.c. 55⅛
Pacific of Mo. 1st.	Michigan Central.	100.....55¼
1,000.....108	300.....b.s. 89⅞	Ohio & Miss.
Pacific of Mo. 2d.	100.....b.c. 89⅞	150.....b.c. 10⅝
1,000.....105	C., C. & I.	
L. S. 2d con.	100.....b.c. 127	
5,000.....b.s. 108⅜	Ohio & Miss.	
Southern Pac. 1st.	100.....b.c. 10	
1,000.....101⅛	400.....b.c. 127⅜	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

Tenn. 6s, new ser.	Erie Railway.	Kansas & Texas.
$5,000.....28	1800.....28⅛	100.....6⅜
Louisiana consol.	2000.....28⅜	200.....6
2000.....b.c. 51½	2000.....b.10. 28⅝	Kansas Pacific.
N. J. C. conv. ss.	10.....28⅞	500.....12⅛
3,000.....80¼	1300.....28⅝	500.....12¾
N. J. C. Adjm't.	1000.....28¾	Lake Shore.
15,000.....80¾	2200.....28⅞	100.....46⅜
N. J. C. Adjm't.	3500.....28⅞	1700.....46¾
10,000.....95	Erie Railway pf.	100.....47
N. Y. Elc.	100.....s20. 48¼	200.....47⅛
10,000.....106⅛	100.....48¼	200.....46⅝
5,000.....106⅜	100.....s15. 48¾	400.....46¾
20,000.....106¾	100.....48¾	800.....46⅞
D. & R. G. 1st.	100.....s10. 49	500.....47
20,000.....91⅜	100.....s3. 49	300.....b.s. 47⅛
Jefferson 1st.	300.....49	300.....47⅜
2,000.....90	100.....s3. 49	300.....47⅝
M., K. & T., s. a.	100.....s3. 49⅜	300.....47¾
10,000.....80	100.....s20. 49⅝	100.....47⅞
M., K. & T. 2d.	100.....s20. 49	100.....48
50,000.....15	Michigan Central.	300.....48⅛
10,000.....15⅛	300.....b.c. 89⅜	Mo., Kan. & Texas.
N. W. C. C. G.	1800.....89¼	200.....9⅜
10,000.....106⅞	2400.....90	St. Paul pf.
10,000.....106⅞	100.....90	600.....84⅛
D., L. & W. 1st.	100.....90¼	600.....84⅜
10,000.....71⅛	200.....90⅜	600.....84⅝
10,000.....71¾	100.....90½	3000.....84⅞
Ohio & Miss. 2d.	Lake Shore.	8400.....85⅛
5,000.....88⅛	1810.....74⅛	6300.....85¼
Can. So. 1st g'd.	1900.....74⅜	1900.....85⅜
20,000.....78⅜	700.....74⅝	8400.....85⅝
L. S. con. 2d coup.	200.....74¾	6300.....85¾
1,000.....108½	1200.....74⅞	1900.....85⅞
L. S. reg. 2d.	2000.....b.s. 74⅞	8400.....85⅞
3,000.....108½	4800.....74⅞	1000.....85⅞
Ket. Eic. 1st.	Chi. Bur. & Q.	Wabash.
1,000.....98⅛	100.....117⅛	100.....24⅜
L. & W. B. con. ss.	200.....117⅜	300.....24⅝
5,000.....45	50.....117	1500.....24⅞
Wells-Fargo Ex.	Fort Wayne.	1000.....25
107.....97½	65.....106¼	100.....b.s. 25
American Ex.	5.....106¾	815.....24⅞
10.....48¼	North-west.	2000.....24⅞
10.....47⅝	6300.....64⅞	300.....24⅞
Delaware & Hud.	6300.....65	Han. & St. Jo.
200.....44⅝	1400.....b.s. 65¼	100.....b.c. 15¼
200.....44⅞	1000.....b.s. 65⅜	H. & St. Jo. pf.
100.....44⅝	100.....65⅝	100.....39¾
100.....44¾	1800.....65	100.....39¼
200.....44⅜	100.....65	100.....39
North-west pf.	C., C. & I. C.	
100.....45	1900.....87⅛	200.....5⅝
100.....b.c. 135	1900.....87¼	St. L. K. C. & N. R.
1420.....87⅞	300.....87⅞	300.....37¼
2600.....b.s. 87⅞	100.....b.s. 37⅜	100.....37⅝
100.....88	2700.....88¼	300.....37⅞
2600.....b.s. 88¼	St. L., K. C. & N.	100.....38
100.....46¼	100.....46¼	1010.....9
100.....46⅜	100.....46⅝	Morris & Essex.
74.....46⅝	2000.....47	200.....85¼
2000.....47	200.....47¼	200.....85¾
200.....47⅛	400.....47⅜	200.....86
400.....47⅝	200.....47⅝	200.....86¼
Rock Island.	100.....127½	1700.....86
100.....128	1000.....128	200.....86¼
100.....128¼	100.....b.c. 127⅞	New-Jersey So.
100.....127⅝	10.....127⅝	400.....128
Ohio & Miss.	200.....11	Canada Southern.
200.....10	400.....10⅜	100.....10⅝
100.....10⅛	400.....10⅞	100.....10⅝
N. Y. C. & H.	100.....10⅞	100.....10⅝
100.....116⅛	Central of N. J.	100.....10⅝
200.....115⅞	1200.....43⅛	100.....10⅝
100.....115⅝	300.....43⅜	700.....10⅝
100.....115⅜	300.....43⅝	100.....10⅝
100.....115⅛	300.....43¾	100.....10⅝
107.....116	700.....43⅞	100.....10⅝
Illinois Central.	300.....43⅞	200.....10⅝
100.....b.c. 87⅛	300.....43⅞	200.....10⅝
200.....87¼	300.....43⅞	100.....10⅝
Union Pacific.	St. L. & I. M.	300.....10⅝
100.....b.c. 84⅝	100.....44⅛	100.....10⅝
100.....84¾	A. & T. H.	100.....10⅝
128.....68	200.....43⅞	
100.....67	300.....43⅞	

SLINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—JAN. 27.

(*All Prices are in Currency.*)

FIRST CALL—11 A. M.

Lacrosse.	Bertha & Edith.	Buckeye.
100.....b.s. .32	100.....b.c. .13	500.....b.c. .12
100.b.c.s. .33	1000.....s.c. .12	500.....b.c. .14
100.....b.s. .32	1000.....s.c. .13	500.....b.c. .15
100.b.c.10. .33	500.....b.c. .13	100.b.c.b30. .16
100.....s3. .32	500.....b.s. .13	500.b.c.b30. .15
100.....b.s. .33	1000.....b.s. .13	500.b.c.b30. .16
Consol. Va.	100.....b.s. .14	100.....b.c. .13
20.....8⅜	100.b.c.b60. .15	100.....b.s. .12
20.....8⅝	100.b.c.b60. .15	Dahlonega.
20.....b30. 8⅜	1000.....b.c. 86⅜	500.....b.c. .21
10.....s. 8	1000.....b.c. 86¾	500.b.c.b30. .21
Dahlonega.	500.b.c.b30. .14	100.....b.c. .21
500.b.c.b30. .16	500.b.c.b30. .14	100.....b.c. .21
1000.....b3. .16	1000.....b.c. .14	100.....b.c. .21
500.b.c.10. .16	200.....s3. .14	Elmer.
Trio.	.70	100.....b.c. .20
100.....50	Buckeye.	200.....b.c. .20
500.....b.c. .12	500.....b.c. .12	100.....b.c. .20
500.....51	500.....b.c. .12	100.....b.c. .20

SECOND CALL—1 P. M.

Bertha & Edith.	Trio.	Lacrosse.
100.....b.c. .13	100.....c. .50	1000 beb25. .32
100.....b.c. .13	100.....b.c. .50	1000 b.c.b25. .33
1000.....b.c. .13	Consol. Va.	500.b.c.b30. .33
1000.b.s.b60. .13	10.....s.b5. 8⅜	500.....s. .32
500.....b.c. .13	20.....s.c. 8	1000.....s.c. .32
500.....b.c. .13	Buckeye.	1000.....s.c. .32
200.....b.c. .13	500.b.c.s3. .13	Gold Placer.
100.....b.c. .13	1000.b.c.s. .12	1000.....b.c. .18
California.	400.b.10. .13	
20.....b. 10		

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

Buckeye.	Buckeye.	Consol. Va.
100.b.b30. .14	400.....b10. .16	5.....b. 8
100.b.b30. .14	300.....s.c. .16	30.....s. 8
500.b.b30. .14	500.....s.c. .16	Gold Placer.
100.b.c.s. .13	500.....s.c. .16	500.....b.c. .19
100.....b.s. .14	500.....s.c. .16	500.....b.c. .20
100.....b.s. .14	1000.b.c.b30. .14	Lacrosse.
100.b.b30. .14	1000.b.c.b30. .15	100.....b60. .34
100.b.b30. .15	1000.b.c.....14	Trio.
100.b.b30. .16	1000.b.c.....14	100.....b30. .54
500.b.b30. .15	800.b.b60. .15	500.....51
500.b.b30. .16	500.b.b30. .15	500.....51
500.b.b30. .16	500.b.b10. .14	500.....52
500.b.c.b10. .16	500.b.c.b10. .14	500.....52
500.b.c.b10. .16	500.b.b10. .14	1000.....b30. 53
500.b.c.b10. .16	1000.....b10. .15	Dahlonega.
500.b.c.b10. .16	900.....b10. .14	500.....b10. .16
500.b.c.b10. .16	California.	Savage.
500.b.c.b10. .16	20.....b. .97½	100.....s.c. .45
500.b.c.b10. .16	20.....s.c. .97½	Independence.
500.b.c.b10. .16	10.....b. 10	100.b.c.s3. .55
500.b.c.b10. .16	10.....s.c. 10	100.....s.a1. .50
500.b.c.b10. .16	Grand Prize.	Bodie.
100.....b.c. .16	25 h.s.c. .15	10.....s. .8

MONDAY, Jan. 27—P. M.

The transactions on the Stock Exchange to-day were again immense in volume, and the dealings at intervals were attended with great excitement. The purchasing movement both for speculative and investment account commenced and the market responded in an advance ranging from 1 to 3½ ₱ cent. Attempts were occasionally made to depress prices with the view of shaking out weak holders and obtain fresh lines of stock, but the efforts in this direction met with very indifferent success, as each decline invariably brought in strong buyers, whose purchases quickly imparted renewed buoyancy to the market. At the close, in a majority of instances, the quotations current were about the highest of the day. The stocks most conspicuous in the upward movement were Canada Southern, which advanced 5⅜ ₱ cent; Michigan Central, 3¾; St. Paul Common, 3⅜; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 2⅜; New-Jersey Central, 2⅜; North-western preferred, 2¼, and Rock Island, St. Paul preferred, and Morris and Essex, 2 ₱ cent. The speculation in the Granger shares was exceedingly active, and North-western and St. Paul recorded a sharp advance on the day's transactions for both the common and preferred stocks. The inquiry for these shares proceeding from Western buyers is stated to be very large. Erie was again quite prominent in the dealings. The course of the stock indicated that the bull clique deem their present following inconveniently large, and are unwilling to see a slight reaction, preparatory to an upward movement. The strength of the coal shares was principally due to reports, which were believed to be well founded, that an advance in the prices of coal was imminent.

The transactions aggregated 407,806 shares, including 74,110 North-western, 68,016 Erie, 54,200 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 53,000 Lake Shore, 48,160 St. Paul, 18,075 New-Jersey Central, 14,325 Michigan Central, 9,224 Morris and Essex, 7,140 St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern, 5,500 Western Union, 5,098 Ohio and Mississippi, 4,600 C. C. C. and I., 4,600 Canada Southern, 3,960 Central Pacific, 3,920 Homestake Mining Company, 2,900 Hannibal and St. Joseph, 2,135 Rock Island, 2,050 Delaware and Hudson, 1,960 New-York Central, 1,650 Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 1,520 Pittsburg, 1,450 New-Jersey Southern, 1,400 Kansas Pacific, 1,120 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and 1,100 Chicago and Alton.

North-western common advanced from 64¼ to 65⅝, and closed at 65. The preferred opened at 86¾, against 86 at the close on Saturday, and advanced to 88¼, leaving off at the highest point. St. Paul common opened at 45, against 44⅜ at the close on Saturday, rose to 46⅛, receded to 45¼, and finally sold up to 47⅜. The preferred advanced nearly 2 ₱ cent., closing at 85, the highest point of the day. Erie rose from 26¾ to 27⅞, fell off to 25⅜, recovered to 26⅞ and closed at 26½. The preferred opened at 49 and closed at 49½ bid. Lake Shore advanced 1½ ₱ cent., to 74⅝, and finally sold at 74⅞. Canada Southern rose 5⅜ to 56¾, and reacted 2½ ₱ cent. at the close. Michigan Central opened 2⅜ ₱ cent higher, at 88⅞, and after frequent fluctuations, reached 90¼, with the last sale at 89⅞. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western rose from 54¾ to 55, fell off to 54¼, and advanced to 55⅝. New-Jersey Central advanced 2⅜ ₱ cent., to 43⅞, and closed within a fraction of the highest price. Morris and Essex rose 2 ₱ cent., to 86¼. Delaware and Hudson fell off from 45 to 44¼, and recovered to the former figure. Wabash declined from 24⅝ to 23⅝, and rose to 25. Ohio and Mississippi common declined from 11⅛ to 10½, and closed at 10⅞. The preferred dropped from 33 to 31½, and rallied to 31⅞. Union Pacific rose from 68 to 68½, and declined to 67. Kansas Pacific advanced from 11⅜ to 12⅛. St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern from 8¾ to 9. The preferred from 35½ to 37½. Missouri, Kansas and Texas fell off from 6⅜ to 6. Hannibal and St. Joseph rose from 15 to 15¼ for the common, and from 38⅜ to 39⅜ for the preferred. C., C., C. and I. after selling down to 44⅞, advanced steadily to 47⅜. Pacific Mail declined from 23⅜ to 23. Western Union fluctuated between 97⅞ and 98⅞. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph ranged between 36⅜ and 38⅞. Among investment shares Chicago, Burlington and Quincy advanced 2½ ₱ cent., to 117½; Rock Island 2 ₱ cent., to 128; Chicago and Alton, 1½ ₱ cent., to 87½; Illinois Central 1 ₱ cent., to 87½; New-York Central 2⅛ ₱ cent., to 116, and Pittsburg 5⅜ ₱ cent., to 93.

The Money market was extremely easy, with free offerings to call borrowers at 1½@2½ ₱ cent. The large gain in the bank reserves last week has increased the disposition to lend Money at the best rates obtainable. Prime mercantile paper sold at 3½@5 ₱ cent.

The foreign advices reported the London market for American railway shares strong. Illinois Central advanced 1½ ₱ cent., to 88; Erie preferred 1½, to 49, and do. common ¼, to 27⅜. Pennsylvania sold at 35¼@35½. New-Jersey Central declined ⅛ ₱ cent., to 44⅛, and do. consolidated Firsts ⅜, to 93⅜. United States 4½s advanced ⅛ to 108⅞, and 1867s ⅛ to 103⅜. New 5s declined ⅛, to 107⅛; 10-40s were steady at 107½. Consols were unchanged at 95⅞@96 for both money and the account. Bar Silver declined to 50¾d. ₱ ounce. The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase in specie of 9,023,000 marks. At Paris, Rentes fell off to 114f. 7½c.

The Sterling Exchange market was irregular and rather weak in tone. There was some demand for bills against called bonds arriving from Europe to-day, but the inquiry from this source exercised scarcely any influence on quotations. Commercial bills were in good supply. The nominal rates for bankers' bills were reduced from $4 86 and $4 89 to $4 85½ and $4 88½, with actual business at $4 84½@$4 85 for long, and at $4 87½@$4 87¾ for demand sterling. Cables sold at $4 88¼@$4 88⅜, and commercial at $4 82½@$4 83.

Government bonds were fairly active and prices were a fraction higher for 10-40s, 1867s and 5s, 1881. The subscriptions to the 4 ₱ cent. loan at Washington to-day were $5,100,000. It is expected that the Treasury will to-morrow issue a call for $20,000,000 1867s for redemption. Railroad mortgages were in brisk demand at advancing prices. The improvement ranged from ⅛ to 3½ ₱ cent., the latter in Toledo and Wabash consolidated convertible, ex coupon, which sold up to 75. Do. Seconds rose to 86⅞, and St. Louis Division, ex matured coupon, 95½. St. Paul, I and D. Extension, advanced 101⅞; Ohio, consolidated Sinking Funds, to 103½; do. I. and D. Division, 104½; Denver and Rio Grande Firsts to 91½; New-Jersey Central adjustment to 95; do. consolidated Firsts, assented, to 81; do. convertible assented to 80¾. Morris and Essex 7s of 1871 to 105. Hannibal and St. Joseph convertible to 107¼. Erie Thirds to 110½. Ohio and Mississippi Seconds to 87. Kansas Pacific 7s, Denver Division, with coupon certificates, to 80⅜; do. 6s, J. & D. of 1896, with coupon certificates, to 106; Missouri, Kansas and Texas Seconds to 16 do. consolidated assented to 50½. New-York Elevated Firsts to 106¾. Metropolitan Elevated Firsts to 96¾. C., C. & I. Firsts to 114½, and Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Firsts to 71¼. Lehigh and Wilkesbarre consolidated assented declined to 45, and C., C. & I. C. Firsts to 60. In State bonds, Louisiana Consols declined from 64¼ to 63. District of Columbia 3.65s rose to 82, and fell off to 81⅜. Tennessee new series sold at 26.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, { NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1879.

Receipts	$2,178,173 79
Payments	2,598,623 58
Balances, coin	114,808,614 78
Balances, notes	44,917,405 76
United States notes redeemed	130,420 00
Coin received for United States notes	20,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 27.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 4½s, 1891, coup	106⅜	106⅜
United States 5s, 1881, coup	106⅜	106¼
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup	101¾	101¾
Bills on London	$4 84½@$4 85	$4 84½@$4 85
New-York Central	115¼	116
Rock Island	126	128
Pacific Mail	13⅛	13⅝
Milwaukee and St. Paul	44⅜	47⅜
Milwaukee and St. Paul pref	83	85
Lake Shore	73½	74⅜
Chicago and North-western	63⅞	65
Chicago and North-western pref	86	88¼
Western Union	97	97⅞
Union Pacific	67⅜	67
Delaware, Lack. and Western	54⅛	55⅜
New-Jersey Central	41⅜	43⅞
Delaware and Hudson Canal	44⅞	44⅞
Morris and Essex	84¾	86¼
Panama	128	128
Ontario	26⅜	26⅜
Erie, preferred	49	49⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	10⅝	10⅞
Harlem	142	142
Hannibal and St. Joseph	15¼	15¼
Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred	35⅝	39
Michigan Central	88½	89⅞
Illinois Central	86½	87¼
Wabash	24	24⅜
Canada Southern	51	56¼
Iron Mountain	16½	16½
Pittsburg	92⅝	93
C., C. C. and I	46	47⅜
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	114⅜	117⅜

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	116	115¼	1,960
Canada Southern	56⅞	51	4,600
Erie	27⅜	25⅜	64,566
Erie pref	49⅜	48⅞	2,350
Lake Shore	74⅞	73⅜	53,000
Wabash	25	23⅝	18,160
North-western	65⅜	64	39,000
North-western pref	88¼	86⅜	35,110
Rock Island	128	126¼	2,135
Milwaukee & St. Paul	47⅜	44⅜	27,320
Mil. & St. Paul pref	85	83¼	10,238
Pittsburg	93	92⅝	1,520
Del., Lack. & Western	55⅝	54¼	54,200
New-Jersey Central	43⅞	41⅜	18,075
Delaware & Hudson Canal	45	44⅛	2,050
Western Union	98⅛	97⅛	5,500
Pacific Mail	23⅜	23	1,120
Ohio & Mississippi	11⅛	10½	5,098
Ohio & Mississippi pref	33	31½	300
Illinois Central	87⅞	86	1,120
C., C. & Ind. Central	47⅜	44⅞	700
Hannibal & St. Joseph	15¼	15	900
Hannibal & St. Joseph pf.	39¾	38⅜	2,000
Ohio & Mississippi	11⅜	10⅛	4,798
Ohio & Mississippi pref	33	31½	300
Western Union	97⅞	97	5,500
A. & P. Telegraph	38⅞	36⅜	446
Pacific Mail	13⅜	13	575
St. L., K. C. & N	9	8⅞	2,240
St. L., K. C. & N. pref	37¾	36½	4,900
Kansas Pacific	12⅜	11¾	1,400
Homestake Mining Co	26	23¾	3,920
New-Jersey Southern	3¼	3	1,450
Iron Mountain	16½	16½	400
Mo., Kan. & Texas	6¾	6	1,550
Total sales			407,806

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States currency 6s	120½	121
United States 6s, 1881, registered	106⅝	106⅞
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	106⅝	106⅞
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	101⅜	101⅞
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	101¾	101⅞
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	102	103
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupon	102⅜	103
United States 10-40s, registered	104½	104⅝
United States 10-40s, coupon	104¾	105
United States 5s, 1881, registered	105	105¼
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	105⅜	105⅝
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	106	106¼
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	106⅛	106¼
United States 4s, 1907, registered	100	100⅜
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	100	100⅜

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Exchanges	$107,700,922
Balances	3,524,120

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	45	N. Y. 6s, G. C., '87	110
Alabama 5s, '86	45	N. Y. 6s, G. L., '91	120
Alabama 8s, '86	45	N. Y. 6s, G. L., '92	120
Alabama 8s, '88	45	N. C. 6s, C. & I., '83	121
Alabama 8s, '92	20	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. R., '83	67
Alabama 8s, '93	20	N. C. 6s, do. Ap. & Oct.	67
Ark. 6s, F. '99-1900	20	N. C. 6s, do. c. off J. & J.	67
Ark. 7s, L. R. & F. Ss	4	N. C. 6s, do. c. off A. & O.	67
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	4	N. C. 6s, F. A. '68-'98-1900	10
Ark. 7s, LITTLE ROCK & N. O.	4	N. C. 6s, F. A. '68-'98	10
Ark. 7s, M. O. & R. R.	4	N. C. 6s, n. bs. 92-'98	9
Ark. 7s, A. C. R. R.	4	N. C. 6s, n. bs., A. & O.	9
Conn. 6s, '83-'84	105	N. C. 6s, Sp. T. el. 1	2¾
Ga. 6s, '79-80-86-1022	104	N. C. 6s, Sp. T. el. 2	2¾
Ga. 7s, n. bs., '86-1082	95	N. C. 6s, Sp. T., el. 3	2
Ga. 7s, ind. 1886-1082	95	Ohio 6s, 1881	104
Ga. 7s, n. bs., 1900	108	Ohio 6s, 1886	106
Illinois W. Loan	101	Rhode Island 6s, C. 1110	
Kentucky 6s	101	South Carolina 6s	25
Louisiana 6s	48	S. C. 6s, J. & July	10
Louisiana 6s, n. bs.	48	S. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.	10
Louisiana 7s, Ex. Ctf.	48	S. C. 6s, F. Ass. '86	10
Louisiana 7s, Pen'y	48	S. C. 6s, L. C. '89, J. & J.	10
Louisiana 6s, L. bs.	48	S. C. 6s, L. C. '89, A. & O.	10
Louisiana 8s, L. bs.	48	S. C. 7s, n. fdd.	10
Louisiana 8s, L. s. fd.	48	S. C. 7s, of 1868	10
La. 7s, C. 1914	63⅞	S. C. 7s, non-fund. bs.	1¼
Mo. 6s, due '82 or '83	102	Tenn. 6s, n. bs., n. ser.	25
Mo. 6s, due '86	104	Tenn. 6s, old	25
Mo. 6s, due '88	104½	Va. 6s, n. bds. '66	25½
Mo. 6s, due '89 or '90	104¾	Va. 6s, n. bds. '67	25½
Mo. 6s, Asylum or Univ.	105	Va. 6s, Consol. bds.	74
Mo. 6s, Pac. R. loan	104¾	Va. 6s, C. 2d series	35
Mo. H. & St. J. due '86	103½	Va. 6s, Def. bonds	6

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Monday, Jan. 27:

William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Jr., Referee, sold the two-story brick dwelling, with lot 25 by 100, No. 206 Spring-st., south side, west of Sullivan-st., for $8,000, to Broadway Savings Institution, plaintiff.

Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, Alfred Wagstaff, Esq., Referee, sold two lots, each 25 by 100, on 106th-av., east side, 54.4 feet north of 74th-st., for $5,000, to Charles S. and John S. Watkins, as Executors and plaintiffs.

John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Isaac L. Miller, Esq., Referee, sold two lots, each 25 by 100, on Avenue A, west side, 50.10 feet south of 122d-st., for $3,200, to Nicholas Espenscheid, plaintiff.

Scott & Myers, foreclosure sale, James M. Brady, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land, 278 by 210 by 148 by 200, on Union-av., east side, adjoining lands of St. John's College, and running through to Bronx River; also, six lots, each 25 by 200, on Union-av., west side, adjoining lands of P. M. Lydig, at Fordham, for $1,500, to William F. Woodcock, plaintiff.

Richard Field, foreclosure sale, Valentine Cook, Jr., Referee, sold a two-story frame house, with lot 26 by 100, on Cleveland-av., east side, 74 feet north of Milton-st., 23d Ward, for $1,882, to Robert Simpson.

The remaining sales were adjourned as follows: Sale by Richard V. Harnett of a plot of land on 106th-st., between 212th and 213d sts., to Feb. 10; also, the house, with lot, No. 1,317 4th-av., south of 86th-st., nine dis.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Jan. 25.

82d-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Madison-av., 10x100.5; Edward Brady to Willett Brown $4,000
Thompson-st., Nos. 28½ and 30, 38.4x100.5; Jennet Curry to Benjamin Hutchinson 11,750
124th-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100.11; Benjamin Hutchinson to Jennet Curry 9,000
124th-st., n. s., 94 ft. w. of 1st-av., 19.9x100.11; same to same 8,000
110th-st., e. s., between 1st and 2d avs.; Alfred Colvill to Eucenia Furson 200
42d-st., n. s., 618 ft. e. of 9th-av., 16x98.5; Elisabeth R. Styles and husband to Frances Page ..... nom.
Avenue B, s. w. corner of 18th-st., 20x60; Charles E. Millbank and others, Executors, to Thomas Cunningham 9,250
169th-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of Courtlandt-av., 25x100; John Bender and wife to John Gasse 619
74th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 11th-av., 175x75.6; irregular; Thomas J. O'Reilly and wife to Ramon Martinez Hernandez ..... nom.
Same property; Ramon Martinez Hernandez to Ramon Martinez Hernandez ..... nom.
2d-av., n. w. corner of 52d-st., 25.5x70; John F. Bell and wife to John A. Hall 20,000
Avenue B, s. w. corner of 18th-st., 20x60; A. Johnes, Referee, to Charles E. Millbanks, and others, Executors 7,000
Morning-side-av., n. w. corner of 120th-st., 100x138.4; Patrick Callaghan to William J. Demorest 13,000
11th-av., s. e. corner of 54th-st., 20x72; John Hof-fich and wife to Emil Gabler 200
81st-st., 75 ft. e. of 1st-av., 100x102.2; John H. Deane and wife to Julius Gilsey 11,000
22d-st., s. s., 236.6 ft. e. of 1st-av., 23.9x94; John Rogan, Jr., and wife to William O'Brien 500
97th-st., n. s., 295 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x98.9; William M. Kingsland, Executor, to George L. Kingsland, Executor 8,000
Lexington-av., s. e. corner of 44th-st., 14.4x85; Ira E. Doying and wife to Catharine M. Torrey ..... nom.
4th-av., n. w. corner of 111th-st., 154x100.11; Sarah E. Cornish, Executrix, to Edwin Dobbs ..... nom.

LEASES RECORDED.

Rivington-st., No. 101; Fredericka E. Roke, Administratrix, to John E. Beckmann, 8 years $770
12th-st., East, No. 138; Edward S. Mayer to Samuel W. Davis, 21 years 136
Mercer-st., No. 804; Timothy Brennan to John Maguire, 5 years 800
Sixth-av., No. 82, rear of; Andrew Milligan to Lemuel W. Davis, 21 years 80
Spring-st., No. 124; Wyllie Blackstone to John C. Frank, 3 years 1,100

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Bertrand, Jacob, and wife to Marie F. Finken, guardian, &c.; w. s. 9th-av., s. of 40th-st., 3 years $3,000
Brogan, Eliza, to William H. Austin; s. s. Downing-st., Nos. 5 and 6, 3 years 5,500
Davies, H. R., and wife to Annie McFeat; s. s. 114th-st., w. of 4th-av., 1 year 1,000
Davis, L. W., to Margaret D. Stelle; No. 132 East 12th-st., 5 years 1,000
Forster, George W., and wife to H. W. Foster; s. s. 9th-av., w. of 170th-st., 1 year 4,500
Gilsey, Julius, and wife to Samuel S. Constant; n. s. 81st-st., w. of 1st-av., 3 months 9,000
Goldman, Augusta L., and husband to Morris and Louis Josephthal; s. s. 51st-st., e. of 8th-av., 5 years 6,000
Goldman, Auraura L., to Rosalie Gluteman; same property, 2 years 2,500
Laufersweiler, Franz, to Clara B. Sutton and others, Executors, &c.; Nos. 617 and 619 West 27th-st., 10 years 2,166
Laufersweiler, Franz, to George L. Kingsland and others, Executors, &c.; same property, 10 years 2,167
Laufersweiler, Franz, to William M. Kingsland, as Executor, &c.; same property, 10 years 2,167
Hutchinson, Benjamin, to Jennet Curry; Nos. 29½ and 30 Thompson-st., 1 year 7,750
New-York Presbyterian Church to the Presbytery of New-York; s. and n. lots, s. s. of 69th-st., demand 8,000
Noble, William, and wife to Emma Gilson; s. s. 85th-st., w. of 4th-av., and n. s. 83d-st., 5 years 24,000
Noble, William, and wife to John Taylor; s. s. 86th-st., corner of 4th-av., 5 years 12,000
Pirson, Janette, to the Citizens' Savings Bank; No. 122 Pearl-st. and No. 36 Water-st., 5 years. 20,000
Welch, Thomas, and wife to Thomas A. Emmet, Wyckoff; s. s. 121st-st., w. of 2d-av., 1 year 3,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGE.

Ball, George, to Isaac T. Meyer $6,210
Housman, James A., to Helen Weed 4,010

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AN ASSORTMENT OF HOUSES, at gold prices, from $3,500 to $15,000. Situate on 82d, 81st, 80th, and 79th sts. Two beautiful corners, 79th and 80th sts. and 1st-av; desirable as an investment. Call and see them. Office, corner 79th-st. and 1st-av.

FOR SALE—IN 68TH-ST., COMMENCING 225 feet east of 5th-av., five houses, varying in size from 18 to 22 feet front; three of these houses have dining-room extensions 16x26 feet; this location is one of the best in this City. Inquire of ANTHONY MOWBRAY on the premises.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone dwelling, fronting on Stuyvesant (westerly) Park; a bargain to a prompt purchaser. Permits and information of O. G. BENNET, No. 111 Broadway, Room B.

FOR SALE—ON WEST 57TH-ST., NEAR 8TH-av., an elegant four-story brown-stone house; cabinet finish and all modern improvements. Built expressly for the owner. Apply at No. 160 Fulton-st., Room 10.

NO. 210 EAST 16TH-ST., NEAR STUYVESANT PARK.—Well located, fine, medium-size dwelling; basement, parlor floor, &c. STEVENSON, Jr., office, 4 Pine, 35 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.

HARLEM—RAPID TRANSIT.

Houses, stores, and floors, to let and for sale.
PORTER & CO., No. 173 East 125th-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ESTATE OF JOHN H. POWERS, DECEASED.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the following described real estate:

FOURTH-AVENUE.—The four-story brick stores, with lease of lots, situate on the north-east corner of 4th-av. and 11th-st., Nos. 93, 95, 97, 99, and 101 4th-av. The leases are up in May next.

SIXTH AND FIRST STREETS.—The brick stores and lot No. 26 Stone and No. 61 Pearl-st., running through from Pearl to Stone-st.

CANAL AND MOTT STREETS.—The brick and frame buildings and lots Nos. 178 and 180 Canal-st., corner of Mott-st.

THIRD-AVENUE, SIXTY-SIXTH AND SIXTY-SEVENTH STREETS.—Eight lots, comprising the entire easterly front on 3d-av., between 66th and 67th sts., and 14 lots on 66th-st., and 14 lots on 67th-st., commencing 100 feet east of the 3d-av.; street lots are each 25x100 feet, except the two easterly lots on each street, which are 30x100 feet each.

ELM-STREET.—The lot on the north-west corner of Elm and Catharine-lane.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET.—One lot, south side, 300 feet west of 7th-av., 25x98.9.

SIXTY-EIGHTH AND SIXTY-NINTH STREETS.—Six lots, north side of 68th-st., 323 feet west of 8th-av., and four lots, south side of 69th-st., 375 feet west of 8th-av.

RIVERSIDE-AVENUE.—Seven lots on easterly side of Riverside-av., 228 feet north of 116th-st., and opposite Riverside Park.

TWELFTH-AVENUE.—Plot of water lots on 12th-av., between 118th and 119th sts., opposite Riverside Park.

EIGHTY-FIFTH-STREET.—One lot, south side, between 11th and Riverside avs.

TWENTY-A-VENUE.—One water-lot, north-east corner 94th-st.

SOUTHER DUTCH, CREEK AND TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND-STREET.—About 19 lots.

BROOKLYN.—Thirty-two lots, comprising the entire block bounded by Columbia, Sigourney, Otsego and Hallock sts.

HUGH CASSIDY, Executor,
HENRIETTA R. POWERS, Executrix.

Book-maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., and of the Executor, No. 11 Pine-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE.

THE FOUR LOTS, with the BUILDINGS THEREON, situated at the north-east corner of 41st-st. and Park-av., constituting the southerly portion of the

GRAND UNION HOTEL.

Apply to HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine-st., New-York.

AT A MODERATE RENT.—PARLOR FLAT; all the conveniences; 178 East 42d-st. (Stuyvesant Square.)
L. J. CARPENTER,
No. 26 3d-av., Bible House.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT IN a farm property of 50 acres, 30 miles from this city, on the high banks of the Hudson, situated about 18 miles, or 35 minutes, from the City Hall; part of an old family estate; is capable of being rise very great; for sale at a great bargain. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WILL EXCHANGE VALUABLE DWELLING property in Rutherford, N. J., for house in New-York City. CLARK & SMITH, No. 11 Pine-st.

STORES, &C. TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

BORNEL BUILDING.
Nos. 113, 115, 117, and 119 Broadway.
OFFICES TO LET.

This building is new and first-class in all its appointments; perfect ventilation; light on all sides, and large rooms, 21 feet square, in centre.

Four passenger elevators, and all the conveniences appertaining to a building of its class.

It is strictly

FIRE-PROOF.

The rooms are so arranged that they can be rented singly or in suites, and are particularly adapted for lawyers and exhumination agents.

Large corner office on first floor.

ALSO,

Fine large suites on second floor, suitable for a Life Insurance Company.

Plans can be seen at our office, No. 3 Pine-st.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

TO LET—NO. 18 WALKER-ST.—FIVE-STORY modern building; iron front. Can be rented as a whole, or will be divided. Apply to

HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine-st.

NO. 199 CHURCH-ST. — SECOND, THIRD, and Fourth Lofts to let; very light; desirable. Apply to HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine-st.

SHIPPING.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier 38, N. R., foot of Kingsland.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Jan. 28, 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Feb. 4, 2 P. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Feb. 18, 9 P. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Feb. 25, 7:30 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, March 4, 2 P. M.

These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-rooms, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries as a perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room,) $55, $65, and $75. INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26.
OFFICES, No. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and the homeward passages.

BRITANNIC, Capt. Brock.....Saturday, Feb. 1, noon.
REPUBLIC, Capt. Irving.....Thursday, Feb. 6, 8 A. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. Ezekiel.....Saturday, Feb. 15, 12:30 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. B. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all parts of the ocean.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN.
PARTHIA.....WED., Jan. 29 | ABYSSINIA, WED., Feb 12
SCYTHIA.....WED., Feb. 5 | BATAVIA.....WED., Feb. 19

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms, including a special low rate for the Fall and Winter months.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP PARTHIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 9 A. M., on Jan. 29, 1879.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

STATE LINE,

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From Pier No. 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Jan. 30
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Feb. 6

First Cabin, $55 to $70, according to accommodations; excursion tickets, $100 to $120. Second Cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage at lowest rates.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and as the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS,
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.
Ethiopia.....Feb. 1, noon. | Bolivia.....Feb. 15, noon.
Anchoria.....Feb. 8, 3 A. M. | Circassia.....Feb. 22, 8 A. M.
Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.
California.....Feb. 1, noon. | Australia.....Feb. 8, 6 A. M.
Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's pier foot of 24-st., Hoboken.
WESER.....Sat. Feb. 1 | SPREE.....Sat. Feb. 15
MOSEL.....Sat., Feb. 8 | DONAU.....Sat., Feb. 22
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100
Second cabin.....60
Steerage.....30
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid Steerage certificates, $30. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, Jan. 30, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Feb. 8, 6:30 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Feb. 13, 10:30 A. M.
From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

CABIN, $80, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.

Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.
Philadelphia Office, No. 103 South 4th-st.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morris-st.

FRANCE, TROUBLE.....Wednesday, Feb. 5, 9:30 P. M.
CANADA, PARROT.....Wednesday, Feb. 19, 4 P. M.
AMERIQUE, VERLINDE.....Saturday, March 1, 3 P. M.
Steamers marked thus " do not carry steerage passengers.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passengers apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
GELLERT.Thurs., Jan. 30 | LESSING.Thurs., Feb. 13
CIMBRIA.....Thurs. Feb. 6 | WIELAND.Thurs., Feb. 20
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. R. MICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents. General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broadway, N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

THE RED STAR LINE FOR ANTWERP
Carrying the Belgian and United States mails. Sailing every 12 days from Philadelphia and New-York.
SWITZERLAND sails Saturday, Feb. 8, 7 A. M.
For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Phila., and No. 52 Broadway, New-York.
JNO. McDONALD, Agt., No. 8 Battery-place.

ROTTERDAM LINE.
Steamers leave Jersey City, near Paronia Ferry.
W. A. SCHOLTEN.....Saturday, Feb. 1
MAAS.....Wednesday, Feb. 12

Cabin, $65-$70. Intermediate, $45-$50. Steerage, $23.
H. GAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.
FUNCH, EDYE & CO., L. W. MOSER,
27 So. Wm.-st. Freight Agent. 50 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA PORTS,
AND ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY, Feb. 1

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS. Insurance to destination, one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the Pier,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent,
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

PALMETTO FREIGHT LINE.
VIA STEAM-SHIP TO CHARLESTON, S. C., and the SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD, to all points in the South and South-west.
Freight rates and insurance at lowest figures.
Bills of lading signed at Pier No. 27 North River.
CHAS. D. OWENS, General Agent
Palmetto Line,
No. 315 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
FROM PIER 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for cabin passengers.
S. S. NIAGARA.....Saturday, Feb. 1
S. S. SARATOGA.....Wednesday, Feb. 12
Tickets issued also for
VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS
in connection with French and English S. S. Lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, SAVANNA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
Sailing from Pier No. 4 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.
Calling at Progreso, Campeache, and Frontera.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only.).Thurs. Feb. 6
CITY OF MERIDA, (Vera Cruz only).....Saturday, Feb. 8
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, Feb. 19
Steamer leaves New-Orleans Jan. 29 and Feb. 19 for Vera Cruz via Havana. Connecting at Vera Cruz with steamer for Havana, New-York, Progreso, and Campeache.
E. MALLARD & SONS, No. 31 and 33 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.
FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO,
Connecting at St. Thomas with German steamers for Porto Rico and Spanish Main. The new first-class iron steam-ship CITY OF PARA, Capt. CARPENTER, will sail for the above ports on Wednesday, Feb. 5, at 3 P. M.

Positively no freight received after Jan. 24. Freight must be paid in advance. Freight or low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at Brokers' Dock, Brooklyn. Insurance lower than by any other line. Shippers desiring insurance can effect same under our open policy. For freight engagements or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents. Office, Pier No. 20 East River.

FLORIDA RAILROAD AND STEAM-SHIP LINE.
ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FLORIDA.
SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
LOWEST RATES OF FREIGHT AND PASSAGE.
Steamer ASHLAND, SATURDAY, Feb. 1,
And every SATURDAY thereafter.
For Fernandina direct, from Pier No. 12 N. R., at 3 P. M.

Only line having through tickets and bills lading to all points in Florida, and on Chattahoochie, Appalachicola, and Flint Rivers, and BRUNSWICK, Ga. Insurance ¼ per cent. Bills lading signed at Pier. For further information, through bills lading, and passage rates, apply to E. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., up stairs.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF COLUMBUS, Capt. NICKERSON.....Wed., Jan. 29
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. MALLORY.....Sat., Feb. 1,
Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, Georgia and Florida Steamboat Company, and with the new and elegant iron steamer ST. JOHNS.

GEO. YONGE, Agent,
Ocean S. S. Co. and
General Agent for G. R. R.
No. 316 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship COLORADO.....Friday, Jan. 31, noon
Connecting for CENTRAL AMERICAN and MEXICAN ports.
From San Francisco for Japan and China:
Steam-ship ORIENTAL.....Wednesday, March 5, noon
From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 17, noon
For freight or passage, information apply to Company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River, and for passage at Company's Ticket Office, No. 257 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
Steamer SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....WED., Jan. 29
Steam-ship.....SATURDAY, Feb. 8
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1879.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE ORDERED TO be charter of the company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1878:

The net marine premiums of this company for the year ending with December 31, 1878, were.....$4,009,309 47
Premiums on which no policies have been issued upon life risks, nor upon fire disconnected with marine risks.....1,848,697 36
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1878, to 31st December, 1878.....$4,186,024 92
Losses paid during the same period.....$3,012,784 45
Returns of premiums and expenses.....$859,960 58
The company has the following assets, viz.:
United States and State of New-York stock, City, bank, and other stocks.....$10,086,758 00
Loans secured by stocks and otherwise.....704,200 00
Real estate and claims due the company estimated at.....
Premium notes and bills receivable.....619,034 80
Cash in bank.....1,529,259 74
381,210 92
Total amount of assets.....$13,320,463 16

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1875 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, at this office, on and after 4th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and cancelled.

A dividend of Thirty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the company for the year ending 31st December, 1878, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 6th of May next.

By order of the Board, J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

J. D. JONES,
CHARLES DENNIS,
W. H. H. MOORE,
JOHN D. HEWITT,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,
JAMES LOW,
DAVID LANE,
GORDON W. BURNHAM,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,
WM. STURGIS BIGELOW,
ADOLPH LEMOYNE,
JOSIAH O. LOW,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,
ROYAL PHELPS,
THOMAS F. YOUNGS,
C. A. HAND,
JOHN D. REWLETT,
WILLIAM H. WEBB,
CHARLES P. BURDETT,
GORDON GRANT,
EDMUND W. CORLIES,
JOHN HOLDITT,
ALEXANDER V. BLAKE,
ROBT. B. MINTURN,
CHARLES H. MARSHALL,
GEORGE W. LANE,
ROBERT L. STUART,
JAMES G. DE FOREST,
FREDERICK H. CHINCHEY,
CHARLES D. LEVERICH,
WILLIAM BRYCE,
WILLIAM H. KEMP,
PETER V. KING,
THOS. R. CODDINGTON,
HORACE K. THURBER,
A. A. RAVEN,
WILLIAM DEGROOT,
HENRY A. HURLBUT,
JOHN N. FIELD.

J. D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.
A. A. RAVEN, Third Vice-President.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business Jan. 1, 1879:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$3,260,928 91
Overdrafts	462 24
United States bonds to secure circulation	1,000,000 00
United States bonds on hand	390,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	124,724 68
Due from other national banks	428,448 72
Due from State banks and bankers	2,389 12
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	367,134 86
Premiums paid	36,000 00
Checks and other cash items	61,908 75
Exchanges for Clearing-house	371,381 37
Bills of other banks	39,204 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)	186 34
Specie (including gold Treasury certificates)	53,314 00
Legal-tender notes	521,876 00
United States certificates of deposit for legal tenders	515,000 00
Redemption fund with United States Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	43,100 00
Total	$7,110,508 80

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000 00
Surplus fund	1,000,000 00
Undivided profits	110,336 23
National bank notes outstanding	897,600 00
State bank notes outstanding	7,029 00
Dividends unpaid	$552 00
Fifty-eighth dividend, payable Jan. 2, 1879	30,000 00
Individual deposits subject to check	3,858,091 97
Demand certificates of deposit	10,188 26
Certified checks	56,766 64
Cashier's checks outstanding	126,877 49
Due to other national banks	340,876 49
Due to State banks and bankers	48,691 68
Total	$7,110,508 80

STATE OF NEW-YORK, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.:

I, John L. Everit, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of January, 1879. S. E. BOSTWICK,
Notary Public, New-York County.

Correct—Attest:
CHARLES BURKHALTER,
R. PALMER,
H. HOAGLAND,
Directors.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.
CHARTERED 1822. CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

TRANSFER AGENTS AND REGISTRARS OF STOCK.
LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEY.

Capital and surplus invested in Government securities.

PARTIES DEPOSITING MONEY WITH THIS INSTITUTION will receive INTEREST from date of deposit, and may make and withdraw the same at pleasure.

EXECUTORS, TRUSTEES, AND OTHERS, will be accorded every attention.

This company is authorized to act in every position of trust.

R. G. SOLSTON, President.
G. F. TALMAN, Vice-President.
R. C. BOYD, Second Vice-President.
G. P. FITCH, Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

MOSES TAYLOR, G. F. TALMAN,
J. J. ASTOR, SAMUEL SLOAN,
ISAAC BELL, EDWD. MINTURN,
R. G. SOLSTON.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, No. 18 New-st., N. Y., members of the N. Y. Stock, Gold, and Government Bond Exchanges.—Securities (in fractional or large quantities) bought and sold on commission; also carried on loans as required on 5 per cent. margin; advances made on approved collateral at market rate; deposits received subject to check at sight; 4 per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances; orders executed at the San Francisco and London Stock Exchanges.

ALL SPECULATIVE ACCOUNTS DECLINED.

J. HARMANUS FISHER,
(Member of Baltimore Stock Exchange for past 24 years.)
BANKER AND STOCK BROKER,
Post Office Box No. 93. Baltimore, Md.
Solicits correspondence and orders. Refers, by permission to Messrs. Hallgarten & Co., Messrs. G. T. Bonner & Co., John B. Manning, Esq.

ATCHISON AND PIKE'S PEAK RAILROAD Bonds and Stock. (New Central Branch Union Pacific.)
Chicago and Canada Southern Railroad Bonds.
Toledo Valley Railroad Bonds.
Boonhester and State Line Railroad Bonds.
Grand River Valley Railroad Bonds and Stock.
Cairo and Fulton Railroad Bonds, all issues.
Wanted by W. A. UTLEY, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

THE TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF LAWRENCE, MASS., having voted to go into liquidation, and it is now closing up its affairs. The holders of its notes and other creditors are notified to present the notes and other claims against the bank for payment.
E. TRASK, Cashier.
Lawrence, Mass., Jan. 16, 1879.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES
4 Per Cent. Bonds,
COUPON OR REGISTERED,

and all other issues of Government securities, bought and sold at MARKET RATES, FREE OF COMMISSION, and on hand for immediate delivery.

CALLED 5-20s bought or exchanged for other issues on most favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., N. Y.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APPLICATION has been made to the Finance Department of the City of New-York for the issue to the MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION of duplicate certificates for

No. 724—New-York Central Park Fund Stock for.....$22,700
Nos. 1 to 10 inclusive—New-York City improvement 7 per cent. stock for $20,000 each, making.....200,000
No. 192—New-York City revenue bond for.....200,000
Nos. 1 and 2—New-York County accumulated 7 per cent. debt, due 1887, for $1,000 each, making.....2,000
No. 1—New-York County accumulated 7 per cent. debt, due in 1887, for.....50,000
No. 28—New-York County Court-house 6 per cent. stock, No. 2, for.....35,000
No. 24—New-York County Court-house 6 per cent. stock, No. 2, for.....5,000
No. 32—New-York County Court-house 6 per cent. stock, No. 2, for.....10,000
No. 33—New-York County Court-house 6 per cent. stock, No. 2, for.....47,000
No. 38—New-York County Court-house 6 per cent. stock, No. 2, for.....95,000
No. 40—New-York County Court-house 6 per cent. stock, No. 2, for.....10,000

in place of those which were stolen on the 27th day of October, 1878.

All persons having objections to the issue thereof are required to present the same in writing to me at the Controller's Office, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of February, 1879.

New-York, Controller's Office, Jan. 27, 1879.
JOHN KELLY, Controller.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 68 WILLIAM-ST.,
New-York, Dec. 24, 1878.

Notice is hereby given that the following bonds of this company of $1,000 each, known as Consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds, have been designated by lot to be paid at par and accrued interest on presentation at this office, according to the provisions of the Deed of Trust, securing the same. The numbers are as follows:

47	1,559	2,411	3,424	4,472	5,090	6,880
93	1,577	2,497	3,427	4,667	6,921	6,976
97	1,795	2,566	3,443	4,951	6,955	6,996
137	1,860	2,638	3,566	5,219	6,312	7,001
422	1,938	2,654	3,602	5,399	6,320	7,014
522	2,036	2

THE BEAST OF REVELATION.

TROUBLE AMONG BAPTIST PREACHERS.

REV. DR. FULTON SUSPENDED BY THE NEW-YORK CONFERENCE—THE CHARGE OF DISLOYALTY AGAINST DR. SAMSON—AN UNREAD ADDRESS.

The ministers of the New-York Conference of the Baptist Church held their usual Monday morning meeting yesterday in the basement of the Oliver-Street Church. Rev. Dr. Yerkes acted as Moderator, with Rev. D. C. Potter as clerk. There was a large attendance of ministers as well as of others, as it was expected that the contest between Dr. Justin D. Fulton and the Conference would be renewed. After an opening prayer, the clerk proceeded to read the minutes of the previous meeting, but, when he read that "on motion, Rev. Dr. Fulton was kindly requested to withdraw the obnoxious expressions which he had made regarding Dr. Samson," he was interrupted by Dr. Fulton, who asked to have the exact words he had used, and which were complained of, spread upon the minutes. Messrs. Gessler and Halsey Knapp objected to this, contending that it was too late to add anything to the record of the proceedings of the former meeting. Dr. Swan said he had made the motion, and that the word "obnoxious" had not been used by him. The clerk said he had taken down Dr. Swan's motion at the time, and was positive that the word had been used. Dr. Burroughs said the word really used was "offensive," and, by general agreement, that word was substituted, but later on Dr. Swan remembered that he never even used that word. Dr. Fulton then asked permission to read the exact words he had used. A brother asked whether they would contain the same offensive remarks which the Conference had complained of. Dr. Fulton said they decidedly would. He then read the sentences complained of, in which he had replied to some remarks made by Dr. Samson concerning the Beast of Revelation, and had insinuated that Dr. Samson was disloyal to the cause of freedom during the late war.

Dr. Holme objected to spreading such offensive words on the record, but was replied to by several who thought they must be so placed in justice to Dr. Fulton. That gentleman thanked the Conference for this right, and then proceeded to read a long paper which he had prepared on the subject. He commenced by saying that he made the statement carefully and after much thought, and that he considered it a wise one. He was then interrupted by the clerk, who urged that the minutes had been adopted and could no longer be discussed. The Moderator ruled that the minutes were still open to amendment, and the clerk took his seat amid much laughter. Dr. Hitchcock thought the best way was for Dr. Fulton to withdraw his remarks, and then to wipe out of the minutes all reference to them, while Dr. Burroughs thought that the best thing to do was to move to lay all the motions on the table. This he did, and it was carried, amid much applause, by a vote of 34 to 15. Dr. Fulton then attempted to commence reading his address, when the Moderator asked if it was the pleasure of the Conference to hear him.

Dr. Fulton—I don't care whether they want to hear me or not. It is the right of every member to discuss the last minutes and debate on them.

Moderator—But the brother has already spoken several times.

Dr. Fulton—Yes, and he proposes to speak just once more.

Some discussion followed, and drew from a brother the remark that the meeting was turning into a bear garden, and that order must be maintained. Dr. Fulton was then recognized, and wanted to know why the clerk had not done his duty in taking the remarks and motions in writing. Rev. Mr. Lawson stood up for the clerk, when Dr. Fulton replied that he cared nothing about it for himself, and if the Conference chose to go before the world with incorrect records, they could do so for all he cared. Dr. Thomas pronounced the whole matter a most extraordinary one. It was certainly remarkable, he said, that the man who made the offensive statement should come to this meeting, boast that he did so after much care and thought, and that his stand was a wise one. He has made all this trouble, continued the speaker; he talks more than all the rest, indulges in self-glorification, consumes the valuable time of the Conference, and it was certainly time for that institution to dissolve. Several loud "amens" resounded from different parts of the room, and there was much applause.

Mr. Halsey Knapp said he did not want to stay another day in the Conference, if the remarks of Dr. Fulton were placed on the minutes.

A brother suggested that the minutes should be laid over for some time, until the difference between brothers Fulton and Samson could be settled, but he was taken to task by Dr. Burroughs, who denied that the difficulty was between those gentlemen, and said it was rather between Dr. Fulton and the Conference. It was a momentous and most important one, and should be settled at once. [Loud applause.] Dr. Fulton then wanted to know why the Moderator did not put the question before the Conference.

Moderator—I have not yet had an opportunity to do so.

Dr. Fulton—Yes, you had plenty of it, but not the disposition.

The Moderator then put the question, which was on Dr. Fulton's appeal to the Conference against the decision of the Moderator that he was not in order in claiming to have the floor, and the Chair was overruled by a vote of 26 to 16. Dr. Fulton thereupon again commenced to read, when Dr. Holme interrupted, saying he understood that the offensive remarks which Dr. Fulton was now about to repeat were simply from the Doctor's memory. Dr. Fulton said he'd like to know how Dr. Holme came to understand any such thing, for he had already said that he had the words in writing before he first delivered them. Dr. Fulton began to read again, but several brethren objected to a public repetition of the obnoxious words. The Moderator said there appeared to be as many opinions on this matter as there were about the Beast of Revelation. Dr. Burroughs said the Conference was asked to embalm on the records the insulting words against Dr. Samson. But the words presented were not those originally used. They had been carefully dressed and covered up, and were now offered as a sugar-coated pill. The speaker was here called to order by a brother, who charged him with using personalities in speaking of Dr. Fulton.

Dr. Fulton (excitedly)—His statements are false! They are false!

Dr. Burroughs—Well, I will withdraw my remarks; will he—pointing to Dr. Fulton and shouting at the top of his voice—do as much.

A heated discussion followed as to the precise words used by Dr. Fulton, on the preceding Monday, and he was finally allowed to repeat to the clerk the words complained of, which were as follows:

"This surrender to Rome could not be explained, save on the supposition that a conversation which prevented a man, occupying a prominent pulpit at the national capital through all the years of the war, from ever opening his mouth to say one word in favor of liberty, now enables him to read an essay which ignored the teachings and the truth of Revelation, described the Beast of Prophecy as a principle, an influence, an anything opposed to right, the marks of which beast might be in themselves, or in any one."

These words were taken down and read by the clerk, whereupon Dr. Thomas asked whether the minutes of the former meeting showed that the offensive remarks had been withdrawn. The clerk said, "No." Dr. Thomas added that he was more amazed than ever that a man could come there, utter insulting remarks, occupy two hours of valuable time in self-glorification, and then claim that his words were wise and well considered. The speaker was then called to order by the Moderator for using offensive personalities. Dr. Hoyt then moved for the appointment of a committee of three by the Moderator, which should be placed in charge of the whole matter and should report the result of their inquiries to the Conference. Rev. Mr. Gessler moved, as a substitute, that "Brother Fulton be suspended from membership in this Conference until such time as he shall comply with the resolution of Jan. 20." He would be ready, he said, to welcome Dr. Fulton back with outstretched arms as soon as the brother would take back his offensive words. The speaker read from Cushing's "Manual" the parliamentary usages in such matters, and said that, if a mere body of Congressmen have sufficient respect for themselves to expel from their body an offending member, surely this Conference of the ministers of Jesus Christ should have sufficient self-respect to do as much. Dr. Fulton jumped up quickly and said it was a pity that Mr. Gessler had moved his substitute, since it would place Dr. Samson on trial and bring on the turmoil, weariness of the whole matter. At these remarks, loud cries of "Don't reassail Dr. Samson, he is not on trial," came from all parts of the room. "He will be on trial," replied Dr. Fulton. Dr. Thomas protested against the renewal of such personalities, and the Moderator ruled Dr. Fulton again out of order.

Dr. Fulton said: "I am in order, and I won't submit to such ruling. We ought to have a Moderator here." That officer became very red in the face, and said he was in the chair, and would preserve order, but it was hard to do so when there were raging beasts to control.

A Brother—I object to those remarks of the chair. There is only one Dr. Fulton here, and when the Moderator speaks of beast in the plural he includes us. [Loud laughter.]

Dr. Fulton said it was a big world, and that if they turned him out it would be a bad thing. Dr. Burroughs moved to adjourn, but nearly every one in the room shouted "No, no!" Dr. Fulton said, "Fair play, boys; fair play belongs to the Baptist Church. It would have been better to have left this matter to a committee." A good deal of discussion followed, and several brothers tried to speak at one time. At last there came a lull, and Dr. Fulton earnestly pleaded for "just five minutes" of patient hearing. This being apparently granted, he commenced reading again, but was at once interrupted by a general uproar. Dr. Fulton asked: "Can a man be suspended from this Conference for making a statement in debate without being allowed to explain his reasons for so doing or proving its truth?" and he was answered by "Yes, yes," from all quarters. "Then, in God's name," said the Doctor, "where is your sense of fairness and right? It is essential that I bring to your minds the existence of a two great despotisms. One is the South, which has slavery for its corner-stone, and the other the Roman Church, which controls this great city." More uproar ensued, and Dr. Fulton said there was evidently a company of men in the meeting who were determined he should not be heard. Applause and hisses followed this remark, whereupon a brother moved that Dr. Fulton be allowed 15 minutes' speech, and not to be disturbed unless by the Moderator. This being agreed to, Dr. Fulton made another attempt in justification, and began by saying that a Baptist minister was about to be suspended from his Conference for daring to make a comparison between the despotisms of slavery and Rome. The Moderator at once called him to order, whereupon Dr. Fulton said that under such restrictions he could not speak. Taking up his overcoat and hat, he walked quietly down the aisle, saying, "I thank you for all you have ever done for me. I leave you now, and may God bless you all." Several answered "Good-bye," a few said "Don't go, Fulton," while three ministers arose and followed him out.

After he had left Dr. Miller walked up near the Moderator's desk and said he wished to make a few remarks in justification of Dr. Samson. He would brand the statement, as given in the public prints, for he would not say that it was given in this conference. Here he was told that as Dr. Fulton could not be heard, as against Dr. Samson, he could not be heard, nor his friends be heard, and so Dr. Miller sat down. Remarks were then made on the resolution to suspend Dr. Fulton, a few being in favor of the more politic proposal of referring the matter to a committee. But the words of Dr. Halsey Knapp were so strongly opposed to Dr. Fulton that they depleted the ranks of his friends, and when Dr. Thomas followed in a statement that it would be the kindest deed ever done to Dr. Fulton to suspend him until he could be brought to a sense of his error, the applause was almost general, and the question of suspension was put and carried by a vote of 52 to 12. The meeting then arose in some disorder, but Rev. A. W. Bourn, of Newark, N. J., spoke loudly, asking why these Conferences were not dismissed with prayer. He had been pained, he said, to see that this was frequently forgotten. This hint being taken, prayer was offered, and the Conference adjourned.

ORGANIZING AGAINST TAMMANY.

ENROLLMENT OF DEMOCRATS OPPOSED TO KELLY—THE DATES FOR PRIMARIES FIXED.

The enrollment of members of "the Democratic Organization of the City and County of New-York" was begun yesterday evening in all the Assembly districts and the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. The persons enrolled are, according to the language of the call, "in favor of the free and independent action of the people, and are opposed to the control of any secret society or irresponsible power." The Joint Committee of Twenty-seven appointed some time ago by the Irving Hall, the City, and the County Democracy supervise the enrollment. This committee has appointed three "Commissioners of Enrollment" in each of the 21 Assembly districts, and three in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. These Commissioners examine into the eligibility of the persons who desire to be enrolled, and certify to the correctness of the lists of enrollment. Vacancies in the office of Commissioner are to be filled by Messrs. Emanuel B. Hart, Maurice J. Power, and Robert B. Nooney, who form a special committee for the purpose. The enrollment will be proceeded with on the evenings of the 30th inst., and the 3d, 6th, 10th, and 13th of February, between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock P. M. On Feb. 20, between 7 and 10 o'clock P. M., primary elections will be held in all parts of the City, at which only persons duly enrolled will be allowed to vote. At these elections three Commissioners of Enrollment will be chosen, as well as 1,129 members of a General Committee for the City and County. The organization of the General Committee will take place at Irving Hall on March 1, at 8 P. M., and the district committees will organize on March 4, at the same hour. About 2,000 persons were enrolled last evening. Previous to the last election, the Irving Hall Democracy, according to their reports, enrolled 22,000 persons, and it is expected that the three Anti-Tammany organizations combined will this year enroll a much larger number.

THE BROOKLYN ALDERMEN.

A NUMBER OF VETOES BY THE MAYOR—HE LECTURES THE COMMON COUNCIL.

At the meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen yesterday a batch of vetoes from the Mayor was read and placed on file. The first may be said to be political in its nature. It dealt with a resolution, passed by the Common Council at its last meeting, which provided for the appointment of a committee to investigate the Board of City Works, and also to make inquiry in relation to the construction of the Third-avenue sewer, upon which many thousands of dollars were squandered. The Mayor calls attention to the fact that the charges of miscarriage, made by himself against two of the Commissioners of the Board of City Works—Messrs. Flaherty and Bennett—have been investigated by the Grand Jury and indictments found against the accused. He more than hints that the Common Council has been actuated to shield the officers named from the consequences of the acts alleged against them, and openly charges that attacks, which he designates as "mean and cowardly," were made on him by the mover of the resolution to appoint investigating committees. The veto is in the nature of a stump speech, the purport of which is to show that Mayor Howell is a great reformer, and that there are a number of wicked politicians in Brooklyn who are opposing him because of his reform tendencies. The Mayor says that one investigation at a time is enough, and that he will oppose all other so-called investigations at present, until that one is disposed of, believing that they have been started merely to direct attention from the charges brought by him against the City Works Commissioners. As to the Third-avenue sewer fraud, and the pension swindle, the Mayor thinks that "what happened eight or ten years ago is of comparatively little concern to us compared with the obligations which rest upon us to remedy the past and to leave no vicious precedents as evil legacies for the future." The Mayor also vetoed a resolution passed by the board appointing C. D. Ehinehart a Republican Clerk in Justice Fisher's courts, in place of John Chaffee, the present incumbent, who is a Democrat. Mayor Howell returned without approval resolutions providing for the painting and numbering of the lamps at a cost of $2,100.

THE VANDERBILT LITIGATION.

AN EFFORT TO GET A STRUCK JURY IN THE $1,000,000 SUIT—THE WILL CONTEST.

Cornelius J. Vanderbilt's suit against his brother, William H. Vanderbilt, to recover $1,000,000, alleged by the plaintiff to be due him on an agreement for not contesting the will of his father, was upon the day calendar of Part II. of the Supreme Court, Circuit, yesterday, but was not called for trial. On Friday last Messrs. Henry L. Clinton, and Joseph H. Choate, counsel for the defendant, obtained from Chief-Justice Davis an order directing the plaintiff to show cause next Monday why a special or struck jury should not be drawn in the case and granting a stay of proceedings in the meantime. On the following day the plaintiff's counsel applied to Chief-Justice Davis to have the stay vacated. In his decision, rendered yesterday, the Chief-Justice says, among other things, he is satisfied that the case is a proper one for a struck jury, not solely because it involves the large sum of $1,000,000, but because "the action is complicated with other controversies involving vastly larger sums and questions of far greater interest." Among such controversies is the contest before the Surrogate in which the plaintiff is said to be an active participant; the action by the plaintiff to recover $7,000,000 from the defendant for fraudulently procuring the execution of their father's will, and the partition suit of Mrs. La Bau. Besides this, the controversies between the parties have excited great public interest, and have been much discussed in the newspapers. "It is not unreasonable," says the Chief-Justice, "to suppose that prejudice may exist rendering it difficult to secure an unbiased jury from the ordinary panels. Under such circumstances it is not unreasonable, I think, to allow an opportunity to either party to submit to the court the question whether the case be not one proper for a special jury." He therefore denied the application to vacate the stay.

Two attorneys protested, in turn, to Judge Landon, in Supreme Court, Circuit, Part II., yesterday morning, against the advancement on the calendar of the Vanderbilt suit, which, they said, had been given an improper preference over their causes. Scott Lord, one of Cornelius J. Vanderbilt's counsel, protested against any change being made in the calendar. He said he had been served with a stay of proceedings, granted by Chief-Justice Davis, in General Term. This stay had been issued on the theory that the cause was so important that it should be tried before a struck jury. Such a jury, Mr. Lord thought, was unnecessary, and he considered the stay of no value because it had not been granted at Circuit. He asked for an order directing the defendant to show cause why the stay should not be vacated, and such order was granted, and was made returnable this afternoon.

The Vanderbilt will case was argued all day, before Surrogate Calvin, on a motion by the contestants for the removal of William H. Vanderbilt and others from the position as Executors had under the will. In oppositions preliminary objections were made—first, that the Surrogate had no power in such proceedings to remove Executors, and further that the statements by the contestants, even if true, did not make out a case of irregularity or fraud, nor show that the interests of the estate or of the legatees were jeopardized. The Surrogate reserved his decision on these objections.

MRS. SIEFKE ACQUITTED.

Mrs. Caroline C. Siefke, the wife of a baker residing in Sixth-avenue, near Amity-street, was on trial yesterday, in the Brooklyn Court of Sessions, on a charge of attempting to poison her brother, John P. Bopke, of No. 62 Rose-street, Brooklyn, E. D. The facts of the case have been already published. The jury acquitted the accused without leaving their seats.

BRILLIANT BILLIARD PLAY.

SLOSSON MAKES THE LARGEST RECORDED AVERAGE.

HIS WONDERFUL GAME WITH ALBERT GARNIER—THE LATTER'S MARVELOUS CAROMS—HEISER WINS HIS FIRST VICTORY, DEFEATING RUDOLPHE.

The second week of the Brunswick and Balke Championship Tournament opened yesterday with two contests, the evening game being probably the most brilliant ever played in New-York. The contestants were Albert Garnier and George Slosson, and in the struggle brilliancy was pitted against the science of the game, and was overmatched. In the afternoon Randolph Heiser, the Boston boy player, vanquished A. P. Rudolphe, the French expert, after a long but very exciting struggle. The game in its opening stages was not remarkable for anything but the large number of "goose-eggs" gathered by each player, and the runs thereafter, although played neatly, did not net anything considerable. Heiser being in bad luck, while Rudolphe seemingly played more of an exhibition than a "string" game. Heiser, in his twenty-first inning, gathered the balls on the rail, and began to play with great skill and delicacy. On the ninety-sixth shot, which was a difficult one, he was "kissed off," and retired amid great cheering, having increased his score to 177, over 50 points ahead of Rudolphe's. This he followed with 24 very neatly played caroms in his next inning, increasing his score to 201, to which he still later on added 63. Rudolphe responded with 28 prettily-played shots, and, as was evident, came to the conclusion that the Boston lad could not be defeated as easily as he had at first supposed. In his thirty-sixth inning, Heiser gathered the balls and began a pretty series of "nurse" caroms on the bottom rail. The balls crossed to the right side rail, and began to click with unfailing regularity to the clock-work tapping of the lad's cue. Onward they went slowly, until just as they neared the top cushion they had chimed 100, and the hall echoed with applause. The obedient ivories, a moment later, reached and crossed the top rail, when, on the one hundred and thirty-second shot, they "froze." Fourteen shots brought them back in position on the left side rail, but again they "broke," and after completing a splendid run of 158 caroms the player left the table, with a score of 481 to his adversary's 215. A series of small runs on both sides followed, Rudolphe creeping up gradually by brilliant play toward Heiser's score, while the lad was having another run of bad luck. A turn came at last, and Heiser, after playing six successful shots, missed

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ANOTHER ROW IN FRANCE.

THREATENED RESIGNATION OF PRESIDENT MACMAHON.

THE PRESIDENT REFUSES TO MAKE CHANGES IN THE GREAT MILITARY COMMANDS AND QUITS THE COUNCIL CHAMBER—THE POSITION OF THE MINISTRY—PURIFICATION OF THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT—AMNESTY MEASURES.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—The *Soir* (newspaper) publishes the following: "At this morning's Cabinet council President MacMahon signed the decree making changes in the magistracy, but when the question was raised of changes in the great military commands he said he could not assent to such resolutions, and must decline to disorganize the Army. He would leave the responsibility for such steps to others. With these words the Marshal quitted the hall of the council." This statement has everywhere produced the greatest excitement.

The groups of the Left appear determined to impeach the Ministry of the 16th of May. If they do, the Dufaure Cabinet will resign.

A conference of the Presidents and influential members of the bureaux of the majority in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies was held to-night. The Ministers, who were present, confirmed the report that President MacMahon had refused to sign the decree relative to the great military commands. The conference replied to the Ministers that the majority did not wish to overthrow President MacMahon, but would accept his resignation if he offered it; and pressed the Ministers to renew their representations to him in favor of signing the decree. The conference expressed the opinion that in the event of his persisting in his refusal the Ministers should explain the situation to the Chambers and tender their resignations.

M. Léon Say, Minister of Finance, has begun the political purification of the Finance Department. Five Treasurers-General have been superannuated, four placed on the unattached list, and two dismissed.

Baron de Bourgoing, an unseated member of the Chamber of Deputies, will refuse to stand for re-election. In an address to his constituents he says: "When the Republic has shown itself to be what it has always been, violent, anarchical, and, above all, incapable; when it shall have proved its inability to secure to the country tranquillity at home and peace abroad, you will find me again at my post of combat." Baron de Bourgoing was formerly connected with the Empress Eugenie.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 28.—In the Senate to-day Victor Hugo presented a proposition for full amnesty to Communists. Louis Blanc, in the Chamber of Deputies, presented an identical proposition, which, after some discussion, was declared urgent and referred to a committee, together with M. Lepere's proposition and two others upon Communists *in contumaciam*.

In the lobbies this afternoon rumors were already current of President MacMahon's intended resignation, but they were considered exaggerated.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—A dispatch to the *Standard* from Paris says that, in the event of President MacMahon's resignation, M. Gambetta will favor the candidacy of Gen. Chanzy or Admiral Pothuan for the Presidency.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent telegraphs that the forthcoming motion for the impeachment of the Ministry of the 16th of May is the work of Gambetta, who, after the late vote of confidence, said he was preparing plenty of surprises for the Cabinet. If the motion is passed, as it is certain to be in the present state of parties, both the Cabinet and President MacMahon will resign. The private residence of the Marshal has been in readiness for occupation since Monday. The correspondent believes the Cabinet might obtain a majority on this question if it accepted two or three members of the pure Left as colleagues, and adds that a reconstruction of the Cabinet is the only means of avoiding a disruption of the Executive and a general panic. Gambetta since Monday. Grévy to replace MacMahon, but it is doubtful whether Grévy would be an accomplice in the intrigue. This correspondent's information concerning the newer complication relative to the military commands is apparently not so late as that about the Ministers and the conference already cabled. He believes a compromise is probable.

PLAGUE-STRICKEN RUSSIA.

THE CONTAGION APPEARS IN A VILLAGE NEAR WETLIANKA—SANITARY PRECAUTIONS IN RUSSIA, ITALY, AND GERMANY.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 28.—The *Golos* states that the plague has made its appearance at a hamlet 34 miles from Wetlianka. Considerable alarm has been caused in Moscow by the news leaking out that a number of recruits for the Imperial Guard arrived in that city on the 13th of January from the infected district. The recruits were met by doctors, were disinfected and isolated, their clothing was burned, and it is believed that the danger of infection from them is over.

A letter published in the *Russian Gazette* states that the annual trade fair is shortly to be held at Simbirsk, where about 5,000,000 rubles usually change hands. If the quarantine continues, goods arriving from South Russia will be stopped, and the fair cannot be held, which will cause great loss to the inhabitants. Baron Korf, the Mayor of St. Petersburg, has made arrangements for the adoption of sanitary precautions in the event of the epidemic reaching the capital.

ROME, Jan. 28.—In the Senate to-day, Premier Depretis, replying to Signor Scarelli, said the Government had ordered a stringent quarantine against vessels from the Black Sea. That measure would suffice for the present, but if further steps were necessary they would be adopted.

BERLIN, Jan. 28.—The commission to deliberate upon protective measures against the plague has resolved to ask the Government to send a Commissioner to Russia, and recommends the same measures as the Vienna Conference recommended against the importation of Russian goods. Herr Finkelnburg told the commission that according to official data the plague has not spread beyond the originally infected districts. Moreover, the Russian authorities have begun to isolate those localities by a double cordon of military.

The Federal Council met to-day to discuss measures against the plague.

There is no truth in the statement printed in German newspapers that Russia has issued a diplomatic note denying the dangerous nature of the epidemic.

THE IRISH UNIVERSITY QUESTION.

RUMORS OF AN UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT AND THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The Manchester *Guardian's* London correspondent says: "It is understood that the five Cabinet meetings held within the past few days were chiefly devoted to the preparation of the programme for the coming session of Parliament, and that the chief work related to the Irish University question.

There is no doubt that negotiations have passed between the Government and the heads of the Catholic Church upon that subject. Mr. Isaac Butt, member of Parliament for Limerick, has been the medium of communication. Outside of official circles a strong impression prevails that an understanding has been arrived at, and that the proposed legislation is to be based upon the lines of the Intermediate Education bill of last year, the money to be provided out of the balance of the Irish Church fund. My own information does not go so far. Up to the present time the exchange of views between the Government and the heads of the Catholic hierarchy has led to no arrangement, and the prospect for a settlement is not so favorable as was very recently deemed likely. The *Times* has an editorial article summarising the pros and cons regarding the establishment of a Catholic University, which seems to be a feeler intended to elicit expressions of public opinion. The *Times* itself draws no conclusion, or, as it says, 'has no wish to prejudge the question of a Catholic University for Ireland.'"

THE EASTERN COMPLICATIONS.

A FRESH DISPUTE ABOUT THE ROUMANIAN FRONTIER—YAKOOB KHAN'S TROUBLES IN KABUL.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 28.—Russia, having protested against the delimitation of the frontier between Silistria and Mangalia, refuses to cede the line regulated by the Commission. Roumania has addressed a circular to the powers in regard to the matter.

Mukhtar Pasha and the Greek Frontier Commissioners have held their first conference at Prevesa.

Zuddi Effendi, Minister of Finance, has been dismissed from his office because of his failure to withdraw the paper currency, and Kiani Pasha has been appointed his successor.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Reuter's dispatch from Calcutta says the Ghilzais continue their hostilities against Yakoob Khan, who has no authority outside of Kabul. Desertions of his troops continue.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The *Standard's* correspondent at Khost telegraphs that Whali Mahomed, a half-brother of Shere Ali, is en route to Hazarapir, where he will surrender to Gen. Roberts. He decided on this step because, having been summoned to Kabul, he feared he was about to be put to death for his recent defeat.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

GREAT DISTRESS AMONG THE WORKING CLASSES IN ENGLAND—A NEW AFRICAN EXPEDITION — THE GUELPH FUND—FAMINE IN UPPER EGYPT.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Seven thousand miners are idle in the County of Durham. The distress there has not been equaled since the great strike in 1844.

Mount Zion Convent, in Waterford, Ireland, has been burned. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

It is stated that the steamer Albion has been chartered to take Henry M. Stanley and party to Zanzibar for another exploring expedition in Africa.

A Berlin dispatch to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "Prussia is said to be preparing a measure for the Diet providing for the permanent retention of the Guelph fund by Prussia, on the ground of its forfeiture. The opinion of jurists on the question of the Brunswick succession is that the Duke of Cumberland's claims cannot be legally set aside, and in case of his death or renunciation, the Diet designates the Duke of Cambridge to the succession, and then the dynasty of Wurtemberg."

A Paris dispatch to the *Times* states that the rebellious natives of Bolor, in Guinea, have defeated the Portuguese troops. A private telegram states that the Portuguese loss is 300 men, including 50 Europeans, and two officers. The Governor of Guinea has been superseded. A corvette, with 200 men, has been dispatched from Lisbon.

HAMBURG, Jan. 28.—The supplementary inquiry into the loss of the steamer Pommerania has closed. The Imperial Commissioner proposed that the Maritime Court should declare the Captain and officers free from blame, but expressed an opinion against leaving empty coal-bunkers open. Judgment was deferred.

CAIRO, Jan. 28.—News has reached here of a serious famine in Upper Egypt. Two parties of Englishmen have been sent from here with relief.

SHEFFIELD, Jan. 28.—The South Yorkshire and North Derbyshire coal-owners, at a meeting to-day, received a deputation from the Miners's Union, who presented a resolution agreeing to arbitration. After much discussion it was resolved that both parties should complete their respective cases for arbitration on Feb. 28. The notices which expired to-day were withdrawn.

BERLIN, Jan. 28.—An imperial decree has been issued summoning the German Parliament to meet on the 12th of February.

MADRID, Jan. 28.—The Maritime Tribunal of Cadiz has declared the the English bark Santarita, which was seized at sea with 14,393 kilos of tobacco on board, is a fair prize.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The *Standard's* Berlin correspondent says the opposition to protection is rapidly increasing in numbers and power.

DEMOCRATIC SENATORS IN CAUCUS.

AN INTERESTING DISCUSSION ON THE PROPOSED WAR CLAIM AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The Democratic Senators held a caucus this morning to consider the joint resolution passed by the House last June proposing an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the payment of claims of disloyal persons for property injured or destroyed during the rebellion. This joint resolution was reported to the Senate with an amendment in the form of a substitute, prohibiting the payment of claims for property taken, used, or destroyed during the rebellion owned by disloyal persons. An additional paragraph was added by the Senate committee in the following words: "No pension, bounty, grant, pecuniary indemnity, or pecuniary benefit, shall ever be given or provided for, by or under the authority of Congress or any State, for or on account of any military or other service performed, or injury suffered, in hostility to the Government of the United States. No pardon or amnesty, past or future, shall have any effect to take any person, case, or claim, out of the purview of this article." Quite an interesting discusion took place upon the question presented by this proposed amendment. The Northern Senators expressed decided opposition to it. They held that its presentation implied that the Democrats, who are about to assume control of the legislative department of the Government, could not be trusted to decide upon claims that might be presented to Congress. They argued that such a proposition came at this time with bad grace from the Republicans, who have been voting money in payment of war claims for 12 years past, and who never thought of amending the Constitution in this particular until their power in Congress was about to depart. They were opposed to every character of war claims, and had persistently voted against their payment, but they would not permit the Republicans to force them to say that the Democratic Party could not be as fully trusted as the Republicans had been upon all matters of legislation. If such an amendment was to be passed, they thought it could be done with more propriety and effect at the next session of Congress, when the Democrats would have the responsibility for all legislation, and could obtain the credit for adopting a measure of this kind. Some of the Southern Senators said they had no objection to the adoption of such an amendment to the Constitution, but would defer to their Northern colleagues as to the propriety and policy of passing upon it at this session. No action was taken, and the further consideration of the matter was postponed until next Tuesday.

Before adjourning a brief discussion occurred upon Senator Thurman's proposition to consider the New-York appointments in executive session, but no conclusion was reached. The proposition was not received with much favor.

ICE-GORGES AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 28.—More ice floated down from the gorge above the bridge this afternoon, and at one time the whole mass, from bank to bank and nearly a mile in length, moved, and there were indications that it would break, but it lodged against the bridge piers, and now remains there. The gorge at and below Arsenal Island remains solid, and is not likely to move immediately. Two barges, laden with salt for this city, sank on Sunday night about 30 miles below here.

About 8 o'clock to-night the ice above the bridge started again, and came down in great masses. Striking the bridge piers, it was broken into comparatively small pieces, and floated through the harbor without doing any damage so far as now known.

THE REPLY OF GEN. ARTHUR

ITS EFFECT IN WASHINGTON.

SUPPORTERS OF THE ADMINISTRATION NOT QUITE SO CONFIDENT AS THEY WERE—NO ACTION YET IN THE SENATE IN REGARD TO THE NOMINATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The answer to the charges of Secretary Sherman sent to the Senate by Collector Arthur, of New-York, and which was printed to-day, has attracted a great deal of attention here. It is universally commented on as one of the strongest documents of the kind which has ever been submitted to Congress, and it is understood that certain members of the Administration are not nearly as confident of being able to secure the confirmation of Acting Collector Merritt as they were a few days ago. They still persist in the contest, however, and to sustain his position Secretary Sherman has revived a number of old and exploded allegations in regard to the official conduct of Special Deputy Collector Lydecker, and presented them to the Senate as additional reasons why Collector Arthur, who is charged with having been fully aware of the "corrupt practices" of his Chief Deputy, and who, nevertheless, continued him in office, should not be sustained. It is known that Mr. Lydecker has already fully and satisfactorily answered the charges referred to, and it is believed that he will be able to do so again.

There was no executive session of the Senate to-day, and, consequently, no further consideration of the Custom-house cases. Senator Conkling and a number of the leading men of both parties are still anxious to have the whole question discussed in open Senate, but there is little prospect that such action will be taken. It is now believed that Messrs. Hoar, Dawes, Burnside, Saunders, and Matthews are the only Republicans who will vote for the confirmation of Merritt. On the other hand, it is believed that at least 10 Democrats will vote in favor of his rejection. No matter what may be the outcome of the contest, the President and Secretary Sherman are still determined that under no circumstances shall Gen. Arthur again perform the duties of Collector. They hold that under the law, Mr. Merritt's rejection will not reinstate Gen. Arthur. In this view of the case it is known they are sustained by Secretary Evarts.

ASKING MERRITT'S CONFIRMATION.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE ASKED TO SIGN A PETITION IN FAVOR OF THE PRESENT CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—A. B. Hepburn was circulating to-day the following petition in the Legislature for signatures:

To the Honorable the Senate of the United States:

The undersigned, members of the Legislature of the State of New-York, respectfully ask, in the interest of harmony in the Republican Party, that the nominations now pending before your honorable body for Collector, Surveyor, and Naval Officer of the Port of New-York be confirmed.

Mr. Hepburn went about this afternoon in search of members to sign the petition. He said early in the evening that he would make the list known to-night, if it were completed. Gen. Palmer, who is here, reports that it was not completed, as Mr. Hepburn was indisposed, and had gone home to rest. As he had just changed lodgings, he could not be found. The list has been signed by between 40 and 50 members, including, besides Hepburn, Skinner, Wadsworth, Youngs, Chase, and others, and, it is said, four Senators. Speaker Alvord, reported as having signed the petition, said to-night that when Gen. Merritt was here a few days ago and the subject was mentioned, he admitted that the Speaker could not be expected to sign, and that he would not be asked to do so. While there was no man in the State for whom he had a higher personal regard than Gen. Merritt, it would scarcely be consistent for him to sign such a petition as that in circulation for his confirmation. As it was, the petition had not been presented to him, and it was almost unnecessary to add he had not signed it.

Mr. Sloan has not signed it. Mr. Hepburn says that he had been under the impression that Mr. Sloan would sign the petition when offered, but that for reasons of his own he had declined to add his name to the list.

THE CHINESE IMMIGRATION BILL.

IT IS PASSED BY THE HOUSE UNDER GAG LAW —EFFORTS TO CORRECT ITS DEFECTS HOWLED DOWN BY THE DEMOCRATS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The House to-day passed the bill to restrict the immigration of Chinese to the United States. The Democrats attempted to manage the bill so as to make partisan capital, and with this view cut off general discussion and opportunity for amendment by ordering the previous question and farming out the hour allowed for debate among themselves. They allowed Mr. Townsend, of New-York, a little time, because they knew he was opposed to the bill, but would give no Republican a chance to reply to the false charges made by Mr. Luttrell and others touching the attitude of the Republican Party upon this question. The bill makes it unlawful for the master of any vessel to take on board at any port within the Chinese Empire or other foreign port any number exceeding 15 Chinese passengers with the intent to bring such passengers to the United States. For each passenger brought to the United States in excess of 15 the offending master is liable to a fine of $100 and six months' imprisonment. The Republicans pointed out that under the language of the bill an Embassy from China like that now here, which consists of 40 persons, would be excluded, and that a vessel manned by a Chinese crew, would also be prevented from entering an American port. It was also pointed out that under the bill, if an American or other vessel bound to the United States were to rescue shipwrecked Chinese mariners they could not be landed on our shores. But the Democrats persistently howled down all attempts to perfect the bill in the particulars named. A proposed amendment to give the Chinese Government six months' notice of the purpose on the part of the United States to abrogate the Burlingame treaty was also refused. It is not likely that the bill will be passed by the Senate in this form.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

WARREN MITCHELL'S WAR CLAIM VOTED DOWN IN THE SENATE—MR. EDMUNDS' RESOLUTIONS TO BE DISCUSSED TO-DAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The Senate spent the greater portion of to-day upon the war claim of Warren Mitchell, of Kentucky. Mr. Jones, of Florida, and Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, spoke for, and Mr. McMillan, of Minnesota, against, it. There was little interest in the debate except the pertinent inquiries made by Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, and others, who opposed the measure. Quite a lobby was on the outside urging the passage of the bill. The bill only received 17 votes. During the debate upon this bill several of the Democratic Senators have put themselves unequivocally upon record as opposed to war claims of every character, and the meagre vote this measure received is taken as a fair expression of the Senate upon war claims generally.

Before the adjournment to-day Senator Edmunds succeeded in getting before the Senate his resolutions in relation to the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution, and they will come up to-morrow after the expiration of the morning hour. Some of the Democrats endeavored to defeat the motion to take up the resolution, and for this purpose Senator Gordon interposed a motion to adjourn. Several Democratic Senators voted with the Republicans against adjournment and supported Mr. Edmunds' motion to take up the resolutions. The discussion will be opened to-morrow by Senator Edmunds, who will be followed by Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, in support of the substitute presented by him a few days ago in obedience to the instructions of the Democratic caucus.

A large delegation of Philadelphians interested in the improvement of the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers arrived here this evening, and will appear before the House Committee on Commerce to-morrow morning, for the purpose of urging an appropriation for the improvement of those streams. The delegation is composed of the joint Committee on Navigation of the Councils of Philadelphia, committees of the Commercial and Maritime Exchanges, the Port-wardens, and a number of leading citizens. Gov. Hoyt and Mayor Stokley, of Philadelphia, are with the delegation, and Gov. Hoyt to-night held an informal reception, which was largely attended by the Pennsylvanians in the city, Speaker Randall and all the Pennsylvania delegates in Congress being present. Gen. McComb and Col. Ludlow, who are in charge of the improvements of the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers, are also with the delegation. To-morrow morning the party will appear before the House Committee on Commerce, and after the conference with the committee a portion of the delegation propose to call upon the President in relation to the appointment of William M. McMichael, of Philadelphia, to the judgeship made vacant by the death of Judge Cadwallader. It is understood that the entire Pennsylvania delegation have agreed to unite in recommending Col. McMichael.

WITNESSES IN FAVOR OF RENO.

AN OFFICER AND A SCOUT WHO SAW NOTHING COWARDLY IN RENO'S CONDUCT.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—When the Reno inquiry opened this morning, Frederick Whittaker, Reno's accuser, sent in a list of questions which he desired to have put to the witness then on the stand. The court decided that Whittaker's request to appear as prosecutor or assistant prosecuter would not be allowed, and that the Recorder should decide as to the reception of the questions. His decision was that they should be read. The witness [Herendeen, the scout] was asked if he observed any evidence of fear on the part of Reno on either of the days of battle. The witness could say nothing against his conduct, except that on the retreat he started before his men; he had always thought that the command was stampeded by the Indians firing a volley into the timber.

Lieut. Hair was recalled, and much testimony was elicited bearing on the movement of Capt. Weir, while officer, it has been said, on his own hook, and, long ago, charged the recall of his company to Reno's cowardice. Returning from the pack train, he was directed to tell Weir to open up communication with Custer, and that Reno would join them soon. The order was executed, and Weir set out. The command followed, but the attack upon Weir by the Indians showed Reno that it would be necessary to return to the original position. On his return to the house Rowell was also dead. Rowell was undoubtedly insane at the time of committing the deed. He had been considered so occasionally for several years, but was quiet and considered harmless. He was a large and powerful man, and very dangerous when deranged. At the Coroner's inquest to-day the verdict was that McFarland and his wife came to their death by the hands of George Rowell, and that Raynes killed Rowell in self-defense.

THE DEAD MINT DIRECTOR.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The funeral of the late Dr. H. R. Linderman, Director of the Mint, will take place on Thursday. Services will be held at his late residence in this city on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock, after which the remains will be taken by special car to Bethlehem, and services will be held at the house of his brother, Dr. G. P. Linderman, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. At a meeting of the principal officers of the Treasury Department to-day, resolutions of respect to the memory of their late associate were passed.

IN MEMORY OF JUDGE CADWALADER.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28.—A meeting of the members of the Philadelphia bar was held at noon to-day to take action regarding the death of the late Judge Cadwalader, of the United States District Court. The court-room was very heavily draped in mourning, and during the meeting was crowded in every part. Addresses were made by prominent members of the Bar, and resolutions in memory of the deceased Justice were adopted.

KANSAS VOTING FOR A SENATOR.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 28.—A special dispatch from Topeka, Kan., says the vote to-day in the Senate for United States Senator resulted as follows: Ingalls, 13; Simpson, 7; Anthony, 6; Phillips, 4; scattering, 7. The vote in the House was as follows: Ingalls, 47; Anthony, 20; Simpson, 10; Phillips, 7; Horton, 1; Pomeroy, 2; Campbell, 3; Mitchell, (Greenbacker,) 17; Goodin, (Democrat,) 20.

VIRGINIA'S DEBT CONFERENCE.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 28.—The General Assembly decided to-day that the conference with creditors of the State, which will take place on Jan. 30, shall be conducted by the Committees on Finance of both houses acting conjointly, with authority to arrange the details of the conference and to sit during the sessions of their respective bodies.

NO SENATOR YET FROM LOUISIANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 28.—In the Senatorial caucus the eighth ballot to-day resulted as follows: Eustis, 27; Kenner, 23; Jonas, 36; scattering, 5. Several new candidates were placed in nomination.

LOUISIANA'S BANKRUPTCY.

WHAT SENATOR KELLOGG KNOWS ABOUT THE STATE DEBT.

INACCURATE STATEMENTS CORRECTED—THE FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION OF KELLOGG'S GOVERNMENT AND WHAT WAS ACCOMPLISHED — INADEQUATE ASSESSMENTS THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—In an interview had with Senator Kellogg regarding the failure of the Democratic Government of Louisiana to pay the interest on the State debt, and the prospect that a portion of the debt itself will be repudiated, he said that the communication to the editor signed "C," which appeared in THE TIMES of the 26th inst., professing to reply to statements made in these dispatches regarding the administration of fiscal affairs in Louisiana under the Nicholls Government, was inaccurate in nearly all its essential statements. The writer said: "A large part of the interest paid on consolidated bonds during Mr. Kellogg's Administration was advanced by the Fiscal Agent, and only a small portion of his advances has been returned by the State." This Gov. Kellogg pronounces to be untrue. The Fiscal Agent at no time during his Administration was called upon to make any considerable advance to the interest fund. The credit of the Government was such that if any advances were required they were promptly made and as promptly repaid, and when the Kellogg Government went out of office there was a considerable balance in the Fiscal Agent's hands to the credit of the interest fund. J. H. Oglesby, President of the Louisiana National Bank, at New-Orleans, was the Fiscal Agent, and Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co. were his New-York agents. These gentlemen are referred to to confirm this assertion. The writer further said that "it is not true that all of the coupons have been paid by the Kellogg Government, as the holders of coupons of July, 1874, and July, 1875, well know." Here again, he misrepresents facts. All interest coupons which were presented for payment on bonds funded by the Kellogg Government were paid. The unpaid coupons of 1874 and 1875 referred to are the back interest due on the bonds which have been funded since by Nicholls. Of the existing State debt of $11,700,000 in round numbers, $9,318,000 were funded under Gov. Kellogg, and all interest coupons on that amount were paid when presented at maturity. The back coupons now unpaid belong to that of the $2,382,000 of bonds issued by Nicholls since Kellogg went out of office. Each of the new consolidated bonds authorized by the Funding law has interest coupons attached dating back to the passage of that law—January, 1874—and, consequently, when any old bonds are funded in the new consols there are coupons of back interest as well as of current interest which are to be paid in future.

The statements regarding the rate of assessments in the State, and the inability of the people to pay 7 per cent. interest on a bonded debt of less than $12,000,000 are equally untrustworthy. For instance, the value of all the household furniture, jewelry, &c., in the whole State, outside of New-Orleans, by the assessment of last year, placed at $19,000, and this amount is located in only 10 parishes, leaving 47 parishes without a dollar's worth of personal property. The real estate, &c., of the city of New-Orleans, is assessed at $100,000,000 and all the rest of the State, with its rich cotton, sugar, and rice lands, is valued at only $55,000,000. Much less than one-forth of the value of the crops annually produced. The thriving towns of Shreveport, Baton Rouge, Monroe, Opelousas, and a half dozen others of equal importance, are returned as not having a single corporation doing business in their midst, and without one dollar of capital stock. The total assessments of the country parishes have been lowered $6,000,000 this year. These are a few of the facts disclosed by the last report of Nicholls' State Auditor, and effectually dispose of the assumption that the people of Louisiana, as a whole, are fairly assessed, and that the taxes are properly collected.

DEPOSITORS GROWING ANXIOUS.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 28.—Many depositors have closed their accounts with the Troy Savings Bank. The cause of uneasiness is that a majority of the Directors of the suspended Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank were Trustees of the savings bank. They have all resigned except Daniel Robinson, who, although not a Director of the suspended bank, is believed to have had much to do with its misfortunes. In two days $150.000 has been drawn out of the savings bank. The deposits amount to $4,250.000. The Bank Trustees are glad they say, that depositors are withdrawing money, because they are not able to invest it at remunerative rates. The Bank Superintendent recently caused an examination of its affairs, and reports it able to stand any run. D. Thomas Vail, President of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank, will be tried next week on an indictment for perjury, if he shall be able to leave his house, which is doubtful.

KENTUCKY MINERS EXCITED.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 28.—Advices from Ashland, Ky., state that the prolonged strike of the Norton Iron Works miners terminated yesterday by the miners resuming work. A large number of turbulent miners gathered at the works threatening trouble, declaring that the men resuming violated the rules of the union, which required concessions from the mine-owners. Following this excitement came a strike among the employes at the Princess Furnace Mines, a few miles distant, the miners demanding an advance of 5 cents a ton. By this movement several hundred men have been thrown out of employment. Great excitement prevails.

ANOTHER VANDERBILT ROAD.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 28.—The election for Directors of the Rochester and State Line Railroad was held to-day, and resulted in the choice of the following: William H. Vanderbilt, Cornelius Vanderbilt, William K. Vanderbilt, Augustus Schell, Samuel F. Barger, Edwin D. Worcester, James Tillinghast, George H. Burrows, Oliver Allen, Donald McNaughton, Edward Harris, D. D. S. Brown, and Allen D. Scott. A majority of the stock is owned by William H. Vanderbilt, and his stock was voted on at this election. This road is now run in close connection with the New-York Central, and the alliance is strengthened by this election.

NOYES' LEGISLATIVE EXPENSES.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 28.—The statements concerning the contents of Benjamin Noyes' check-book, now in Receiver Russell's hands, and said to show that $30,000 were used by Noyes for "legislative expenses," in 1875, to prevent the repeal of the charter of Noyes' insurance company, have called forth a public letter from Charles Durand, Speaker of the House of that session, who demands the publication of the names in the book at once.

REV. MR. HAYDEN'S TRIAL DELAYED.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Jan 28.—The trial of Rev. H. H. Hayden for the murder of Mary E. Stannard, of Madison, which had been set down for Feb. 10, has been postponed until April, mainly because of the election of State Attorney Platt as United States Senator. He had made a careful study of the case, but his resignation will take him out of it, and make necessary other arrangements.

A HANGING DELAYED.

DEADWOOD, Dakota, Jan. 28.—The Territorial Supreme Court having granted a writ of error in the case of M. L. Cook, who was sentenced at the last term of the District Court to be hanged here to-day, the execution was delayed pending the decision of the Supreme Court, which will be rendered at the next session.

A HEAVY GALE IN DEADWOOD.

DEADWOOD, Dakota, Jan. 27.—A heavy gale prevailed on Sunday, doing much damage in Deadwood Gulch, unroofing houses, uprooting trees, and blowing down fences.

NINETY-FIVE PER CENT. CALLED FOR.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Jan. 28.—The Directors of the First National Bank have made a call on the stockholders for 95 per cent. on each share, to make up all deficiencies and contingencies consequent on the previous mismanagement, to be paid within 20 days. The Directors say that if the call is not responded to they fear the bank will have to go into the hands of a Receiver, which would probably use up all the stock and require assessments to satisfy the depositors. The stockholders are called to meet next Saturday to consult and decide whether the bank is to be wound up by a Receiver or the assessment met. Cashier Leake, whose altered mismanagement brought disaster on the institution, has resigned.

FORTY MILLIONS AT STAKE.

THE WOODBURY PATENT CASE DECIDED AGAINST THE PLAINTIFFS—CLOSE OF THIRTY YEARS OF DIFFICULTIES AND LITIGATION.

BOSTON, Jan. 28.—Judge Lowell, in the United States Circuit Court, to-day, rendered a decision in the celebrated Woodbury patent case, which has been in litigation for more than 30 years. The decision was adverse to the plaintiffs, the Judge refusing to sustain the patent on the ground of lack of originality, and the bill was dismissed, with costs. Had the patent been sustained, it would have covered nearly all the planing machines in use in the United States, and its value would have been nearly $40,000,000, of which $10,000,000 is for royalties claimed to have accrued since its issue. It is probable that exception will be taken to the decision of this court, and the case reargued before the Supreme Court at Washington.

The patent in suit, No. 138,462, was issued to Joseph P. Woodbury, April 29, 1873, 25 years after it was first applied for, and 27 years after the invention was completed. The history of this grant is remarkable. It is for an improvement in planing-machines, by which flat bars are placed before and behind the cutters to keep the stock firm during the operation, instead of the rollers which were used by Woodworth, the inventor of this class of machines. This change, though slight, has proved to be of great value, and is now in general use. The inventor made application June 3, 1848, and appointed an attorney, but did not give him the usual authority. The power was so worded as not to enable him to withdraw the application. Feb. 20, 1849, and nothing further was done until October, 1852, when the attorney withdrew the application and received back $20, of which Woodbury had no notice. In February, 1854, Woodbury instructed Mr. Cooper, a patent solicitor of Boston, to call up and prosecute the rejected application. There was a misunderstanding as to the invention referred to, and it was only in September, 1854, that Mr. Cooper learned exactly how the case stood. The law limitation prevented any further action on the matter until Congress revised the Patent laws in 1870, when a patent was finally obtained, April 29, 1873. The court decided that the invention of Woodbury had been anticipated by a machine built by one Anson, at Norwich, Conn., three years before, the patent having been applied for in 1844. There was no doubt that the Anson machine had bars instead of rollers. It has been running ever since, and was produced in court. Upon the points of objection taken by the plaintiff to the Anson machine, the court decided that the bed of that machine was sufficiently solid to assure the purpose of Woodbury's bed, which was to resist firmly, like the anvil, the blows of the cutter, and that the bars which Anson made, instead of rollers, had a yielding pressure. The patent of which Anson asked for had nothing to do with the bars, and there is no reason to suppose that he understood that there was any such advantage in bars over rollers as Woodbury saw and made known. He was not concerned with the particular matter of a yielding pressure bar, but the Judge decided that if he made it to yield he made the thing which Woodbury is, by a very proper, and, indeed, necessary, fiction of the patent law, presumed to have knowledge of, and therefore when Woodbury pointed out the great advantage of this arrangement, he was merely applying an old machine to a more extensive use. The Judge concluded: "I believe him to have been an original and meritorious inventor, but of a change which was not difficult to make or invent, and of which, as it turns out, he was not the first inventor."

These claims, to Infringement were instituted nearly three years ago, and they are defended by an association of persons using the machines or representing users. The patentee is dead, and the plaintiffs are a corporation to whom he had assigned his patent. Counsel for the patentees were the following: Ex-Commissioners Burke and Fisher, Messrs. Greenough, Stoughton, Dodge, Munn, Duncan, and Drew, of Washington; Stoughton, Cozzens, and Dickerson, of New-York; Giles, Woodbury, Edson, Curtis, Copper, and Whittier, of Boston; Strout and Clifford, of Portland. For the defendants Benjamin F. Thurston, D. Hall Rice, and Charles E. Pratt.

ARRESTED FOR STEALING A MAIL POUCH.

WHEELING, West Va., Jan. 28.—Buck Dixon and Jerome Dawson were arrested at Pennsboro West Va., last night, by Government Detective Shallcross for stealing a mail pouch from the crane at that place last week. Boyce, who was arrested next day after the mail pouch was stolen, has made a full confession. Dawson was in the Post Office while the mail was being made up, and saw registered letters put in the pouch, which was put on the crane, and finding out that the train was late planned to rob the pouch. They secured about $50. All three are in jail at Clarksburg.

INVESTIGATING THE BLODGETT CHARGES.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—The sub-committee of the House Judiciary Committee, to investigate the charges against Judge Henry W. Blodgett, of the United States District Court, arrived here this morning and spent the day in determining upon the details of the methods of procedure. The committee consists of Representatives Knott, Culberson, and Lapham.

During the afternoon a secret session was held, and a resolution was adopted that charges should be heard in open session, and that Judge Blodgett might be represented by counsel who might cross-examine witnesses and present his side of the case.

SHOT IN A STREET FIGHT.

PETERSBURG, Va., Jan. 28.—A fight occurred to-night in Sycamore-street between Robert A. Orr and W. G. Staubley, during which the latter was shot in the leg and foot with a pistol by the former. The difficulty was caused by a card published this morning by Staubley, charging Orr with having perjured himself as a witness in a recent case in which Staubley was defendant. Both men were promptly arrested and bailed for examination to-morrow. Staubley's wounds are slight.

THE CREDITORS OF MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 28.—A bill was filed in the United States Court this afternoon by John W. Garrett & Sons and other holders of Memphis bonds. The object of the bill is to secure the appointment of a Receiver for the city in conformity with a law passed by the Tennessee Legislature in 1877, and to provide for the payment of the debts of the city out of its assets, and thus thwart the scheme of a repeal of the city charter now threatened by legislative action.

A PASTOR SUES HIS FLOCK.

LONG BRANCH, Jan. 28.—At Freehold, to-day, the case of Charles S. Hageman, D. D., against the Second Reformed (Dutch) Church, of Freehold, which has been before the Monmouth County Court for several days, was decided, the jury giving the clergyman a verdict for over $1,200, the amount of his salary from the time his pulpit was declared vacant by his congregation until he resigned. This case has been before the Classis for a long time, and has caused much excitement in and about Freehold.

DESTROYING ILLICIT STILLS.

WHEELING, West Va., Jan. 28.—A dispatch from Charlestown, West Va., to the *Intelligencer* says that Deputy Collector Morris and his party returned to-day. They destroyed six stills, 2,000 gallons of mash, 50 gallons of whisky, and other material. A party had a fight with the moonshiners in McDowell County. One moonshiner was shot and one of the raiding party wounded.

BRIDGE DESTROYED BY ICE.

WHEELING, West Va., Jan. 28.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railway bridge across Wheeling Creek, in this city, was cut down and entirely destroyed by running ice at 8 A. M. to-day. The loss is $3,000. The last car of a train loaded with school children had just passed off the bridge as it went down.

*KENTUCKY'S

reporters, members of Congress, witnesses, and people admitted by the courtesy of the committee. The only business which was considered in secret session was in reference to the calling of certain witnesses and it was decided that to-morrow Judge Southard and Mr. Tyner should be called to the stand.

MR. CHANDLER'S EXAMINATION RESUMED.

Mr. Chandler, being again called upon to testify, said that he was unable to say from whom he got the permission to look through the cipher dispatches while they were in the committee-room. It might have been Senator Morton or Senator Mitchell; he did not know that there was any arrangment at that time that the dispatches were not to be made public, but he assumed it; he knew there was an arrangement by which other committees investigating the Presidential election matter should have free access to the telegrams.

The Chairman—Was there not an arrangement between the two political parties that the cipher dispatches should not be gone into? A.—I do not know whether there was such an arrangement or not; I know that about the time I first declined to testify with regard to them, without the leave of my client, that shortly after, when I had obtained leave and was ready to testify, I discovered that there was no desire to proceed with the inquiry on the part of the Democratic members, and I also understood that the Republicans were willing to let the investigation of the dispatches remain where it was; I was desirous that the fullest investigation should be made; I did not like to drop the subject when Mr. Chandler's and Mr. Tilden's bankbooks were about to be called for; I understood it was stopped by the representatives of Mr. Tilden.

Mr. McMahon—I was mistaken in that.

Upon being asked from what he drew this inference, the witness replied that he learned that Senator Carpenter, representing, as he understood, Mr. Tilden, and Senator Morton had suggested that it would be a good plan to have a private investigation that was then approaching a culmination; Mr. Carpenter might or might not have had authority from the Democrats to offer that suggestion; he had never heard that Senator Morton had made a formal proposition to that effect.

Mr. McMahon—How did you come to go to the committee-room to look for those dispatches?

The witness replied that he had heard from Gov. Stearns that some telegraphic stamps had testified that, while listening to the wires, they had overheard messages relating to money or troops passing between Stearns and Chandler. He [witness] was confident there were no such dispatches, and he wanted to verify his opinion; he made a search, but failed to find any.

On being asked how he came to know that the cipher dispatches were in the hands of Gen. Brady, the witness said that Mr. Eugene Hale informed him, because he [witness] had made such bitter complaints from the Spring of 1877 up to that time with regard to the stopping of the investigation of these dispatches; he was bitter because the dispatches which he had sent had been printed, while the bonanza, which he was sure could be discovered if the private dispatches had not been destroyed or lost; he understood that after the session of Congress closed the cipher dispatches had been returned to the Western Union Telegraph Company, and destroyed [laughter]; Mr. Hale knew nothing whatever of any abstraction of telegrams from the time they went into the committee-room to the time I learned that Mr. Bullock had obtained those which you are now investigating; there was no reason why any of those dispatches had been abstracted or taken away.

Gen. Butler, witness said, had nothing whatever to do with furnishing copies of originals to the *Tribune* that he had seen in the newspaper of. "I first furnished them 12 or 15 Florida copies," he said, "which they returned to me; I afterward forwarded to them all the remaining Florida copies; subsequently they returned, by way of Mr. Hiscock, all the remaining copies of telegrams; these did not include the second bundle of telegrams; that was sent by Mr. Brady himself."

Mr. McMahon—Which did you not formally offer the dispatches to the committee? A.—I liked Gen. Butler better than any other member of the committee; [laughter;] he was the only member that I could find who was willing to investigate in Wormley conference, and I thought, therefore, that he was the best men to investigate the cipher dispatches.

Gen. Butler observed that he afterward laid the dispatches before the committee, but that some of the members seemed desirous of taking them up.

Mr. McMahon (to witness)—Why did you turn them over to Gen. Butler without notifying him? A.—He was not in his office at the time; I never told him afterward that I had turned them over; I suspected it, though; I thought if I laid them in the hands of—if you will allow me to say it—the most responsible member of the committee, my duty was at an end; I informed Mr. Hiscock that I had left them with Mr. Butler.

Mr. Hiscock—I stood next in Mr. Chandler's estimation, it seems.

Mr. McMahon (to witness)—Why was it necessary for you to leave them there so mysteriously, and never mention the fact to Mr. Butler? A.—I never said that there was the slightest necessity.

Q.—The General Stated Frankly during the last two weeks that he did not know, and had no suspicion, where they came from.

Gen. Butler—I said last week that I did not know where they came from.

Witness—I should like to have the General sworn if he is going to answer. [Laughter.]

Mr. McMahon repeated his question to the witness that he does not remember that his statement was materially different from that given above, beyond that, for the amusement of the Democrats, he desired the documents to be brought to public view in an artistic manner. [Laughter.] He had no fears; he simply suspected that I placed them on his table," he said at last, "but I have never said so to him, and he never said so to me; if I had seen that Gen. Butler's reputation was likely to be compromised by the possession of these dispatches, I should have promptly informed the world that I placed them there."

In reply to Mr. Hiscock, witness testified that when he went to Tallahassee he received from Zach. Chandler a check on the Continental Bank of Philadelphia for $2,000; he paid that to Mr. Morgan, the Chairman of the Florida Campaign Committee, and it was used by that gentleman to secure evidence for the Canvassing Board; witness also received $2,000 from Chandler and a few thousand dollars in some other ways, about $9,000 in all; $7,000 was paid by him to Gen. Morson, and by the latter disbursed; the other $2,000, witness himself disbursed in counsel fees and some minor bills and legitimate expenses; he had already said that the work of preparing testimony for the Canvassing Board was protracted and laborious; they took the testimony of 1,000 witnesses probably, and the case was thoroughly prepared—as well as any legal case that he ever had the honor of taking charge of—and got up very cheaply; for instance, the Jefferson County case was finished their case with reference to Jefferson County, and put in 300 or 400 affidavits; upon this the Republican Party sent a special train down to Jefferson County and brought up 150 witnesses, took their testimony on Sunday morning, and had them before the Canvassing Board on Monday. He gave this as an instance of how the money was expended.

Mr. Butler—Did not you hear from various sources open declarations that I had received these telegrams? A.—You yourself spoke to me of the fact that you had them, talked about getting them deciphered, and said you knew it could be done, but it would cost some money.

Mr. McMahon—And yet in all those conversations he never asked whether it was you who left them on his desk or not? A.—I knew who left them there, and I suspected that he suspected that I had.

Mr. Butler—As you said nothing about it I thought I had better say nothing about it, for if you had wished me to know you would have told me.

The Witness—We perfectly understood each other, General.

MR. EVANS RECALLED.

Mr. Evans was at this point recalled, and asked if he had found the original letter from Mr. Bullock, a copy of which was read before the committee yesterday. Mr. Evans replied that he had, and he wished to know who wrote the copy.

The Chairman—I will tell you who wrote my copy.

Mr. Evans—I don't want to know that; I want to know who copied my letter.

The Chairman explained how he came by it. Several weeks ago a man called upon him and said he had seen a letter which showed where the missing dispatches were, and that he could procure a copy of it. The man left his address, and went away with a request from Mr. Potter to secure the copy. Mr. Potter lost the address, and the man did not come back, but one day the former met him on the street, and asked for the latter, and the man handed it to him. Mr. Potter could not tell the man's name.

Mr. Chandler—Is there not as much mystery about that as about the dispatches being placed on Gen. Butler's table?

Mr. Evans—I want to know his name. That letter I am confident was copied at my desk. I will give a new suit of clothes to anybody who will give me his name. [Laughter.]

The committee then adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

SOUTH CAROLINA OUTRAGES.

REPUBLICANS, COLORED AND WHITE, TESTIFYING TO DEMOCRATIC LAWLESSNESS—ATTEMPTS TO IMPEACH THEIR STATEMENTS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 28.—Before the Teller committee to-day, William Riley, colored, Republican, from Barnwell, testified that the night before the election he was taken from his house by a band of white men and colored men, tied to a tree, and severely beaten because he was a Republican.

Carolina Hopkins, colored, Republican, from the same county, testified that he was surrounded at the polls by white and colored Democrats, and all the Republican tickets were taken from him; the colored Democrats were worse than the white ones, and some of them told him he ought to be hanged or drummed out of the country.

Frederick Nox, a colored Republican, from the same county, testified that the Democrats prevented him from holding precinct meetings to organize his party; that he was assaulted by Democrats at the meeting at Blackville on Oct. 11, who insisted on a division of time, and that a colored Democrat fired at Congressman Smalls, who was also prevented from leaving the place that night.

On the other side, Thomas H. Moses, a colored Democrat, testified that a majority of the colored people in the strongest colored sections of the county were Democrats.

J. B. Steedman, a white Democrat, testified that there was no disturbance at the Blackville meeting; that Congressman Smalls consented to the division of time, and that on election day everybody voted freely.

L. J. Islar, Mayor of Blackville, confirmed this testimony, and testified that the Republicans approved the Democratic ticket, with the exception of two candidates for the Legislature.

J. Bellinger, a colored Democrat, testified that William Riley was of notoriously bad reputation; he would not believe him on oath; if beaten at all, he was beaten for a brutal crime with which he was charged; at the poll in Hampton County, where the witness was on election day, most of the colored people voted the Democratic ticket.

Sandy Keitt, a colored Republican and Deputy Marshal, testified that Republicans were delayed in voting at Orangeburg, that he saw a Democrat stuff Democratic tickets into the box, and that he was arrested for insisting on entering the polling-room to witness the count. After the election he had been assaulted and was afraid to go back home. Hundreds of colored men had been turned off by their employers because they did not vote the Democratic ticket.

E. A. Webster, white Republican, testified that two Republican meetings were broken up by the Democrats, and that at the election the Republicans were more united than ever before.

Two colored Supervisors testified to an excess of tickets in the boxes, and to the soldiliy of the colored vote.

B. Byas, colored, testified to the threats of colored Republicans against colored Democrats. One Democrat, he said, was severely beaten for distributing red shirts.

Testimony was then taken as to the alleged opening of the polls at improper hours, the obstruction of colored voting, and the stuffing of these tickets at Mount Pleasant, in Charleston County, and as to the absence of a poll at Edisto Island.

W. L. Daggett, white Democrat, testified that he had printed different kinds of Democratic tickets for the election, including some thousand tissue tickets.

The committee will probably close the investigation to-morrow.

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THE TAMMANY INJUNCTION.

INTERESTING ARGUMENT IN COURT.

JOHN KELLY'S PARTISANS RELYING ON A TECHNICALITY—THE EQUITIES INVOKED BY HIS ANTAGONISTS — DECISION RESERVED BY THE COURT.

The argument upon the motion to continue the injunction against the Tammany Society obtained by Hubert O. Thompson, was resumed before Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The court-room was, as on Monday, crowded with politicians. Mr. Vanderpoel began his argument for the society. After claiming that the present action is merely another attempt on the part of the minority to overthrow the majority and gain control of the society, he said the counsel for the plaintiff displayed a great deal of assurance in entering court and asking for an injunction. If the rights of the plaintiff and the by-laws of the society had really been violated, as claimed, the remedy of the plaintiff did not lie in an injunction; and as a matter of fact, it appeared from decisions in many similar cases that he was not entitled to an injunction. Mr. Vanderpoel ventured to say that the courts have never intertered for the purpose of controlling an election, or the exercise of the franchise of a corporation, but have invariably turned the parties over to the remedy of *quo warranto* proceedings. He then argued that if the by-laws of a society are complied with, no fraud is practiced upon any of its members. In case a by-law of a society says that notice of a meeting of the society shall be given in one newspaper, or in two or three newspapers, if that by-law is literally complied with, no fraud is practiced upon a member who does not happen to see the publication. All the notice has been given him that the society has agreed to give and he has agreed to ask. In the present case Mr. Thompson claimed that no notice had been given to him individually. The fact was that no such notice was required to be given him, and even if the Secretary of the Tammany Society had promised to give such individual notice—which alleged promise he denies—such a promise and the violation of it would not bind the society or have any influence upon its action. If the plaintiff was entitled to a personal notice, and because he did not get it was entitled to the setting aside of the action of the meeting he would have attended, a thousand other members might recover on a similar notice, and, lacking it, might also cry fraud with reference to any meeting, and begin actions similar to that of the plaintiff. Mr. Vanderpoel argued that the Secretary had done his whole duty in the premises. He had obeyed the by-law directing him to publish the notice of meeting in a newspaper, and, even if he had intended to prevent giving notice to the plaintiff, his action in selecting the *Mercantile Journal* was justified under the circumstances, and could not properly be questioned.

Ex-Judge John K. Porter followed in an argument on behalf of the plaintiff. He commented upon the remarks of Mr. Vanderpoel to show that their real meaning was that the thousand or more members of the Tammany Society could be deprived of the sacred right of voting at its meetings through a fraud by the Secretary, and that this fraud would not be a fraud in the legal meaning of the term, because the Secretary followed a by-law in its literal sense and without regard to its intention. In this way, therefore, the Secretary of the society could publish a notice of a meeting in the *Missionary Herald*, and, having thus literally complied with the by-law, could have certain persons only present at the meeting, and proceed as he and they should choose. This was obviously opposed to right and reason. The meaning of the by-law directing the Secretary, as to notices to members, must be interpreted in accordance with common law. Its purpose was to allow all members to receive notice of meetings, and when it spoke of a newspaper, it did not mean a journal that does not publish the current news of the day. "But," said Judge Porter, "counsel for the defendant, Secretary Sherwood observed the by-law there can be no fraud," Your Honor was startled at so extraordinary a proposition, and put the question, Do I understand you to contend that even though the by-law directed it published in this paper, with a view of preventing notice to members, that it would be a fraudulent notice—that you still say it was a valid notice because it is not in conflict with the by-law? and he said, yes; I take that ground boldly.

The Court—If the Secretary had met the plaintiff in the street, and told him there was not to be a meeting, what then?

Mr. Vanderpoel—That meeting would be valid, even if he had met every member in the street, and told them there was no meeting to be held that night. I stand by the by-law, and he was not responsible for it, and I stand by it now.

Judge Porter next argued that the 147 men elected at the meeting of the Tammany Society on Dec. 31 were chosen in a meeting at which the plaintiffs were defrauded, except at the pleasure of the Secretary; and that, as the Tammany Society is a corporation, any stockholder is entitled to an injunction to prevent the alienation of the corporate property by the majority, and the issuing of these tickets as a defense of a poll at Edisto Island.

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The committee will probably close the investigation to-morrow.

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John, alias "Red," Leary, the alleged Northhampton Bank robber, whose proposed extradition to Massachusetts for trial on an indictment for that offense has been so strenuously contested during the past two months, was brought before Judge Blatchford, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, on a new writ of habeas corpus asking for his discharge. Messrs. Sullivan and Mitchell obtained the writ a few days since, and have also received, from the Massachusetts authorities, a certified copy of the papers on which the Governor of that State applied to the Governor of New-York for the surrender of the prisoner. Judge Blatchford decided that as a matter of courtesy to the Supreme Court of this State, before whom Red Leary's case is now pending on appeal, he would take no action under the writ for the present, nor until the appeal has been decided upon, and accordingly adjourned the hearing on the present motion until April 7.

TRAVEL DELAYED BY FOG.

An extremely heavy fog settled down on the waters in this vicinity shortly before daybreak yesterday morning and remained until noon, causing considerable delay to those who were oblized to travel by ferry-boat. The Harlem boats only made their down trips, creeping close to the pier-heads, and made no attemps to return until the fog had lifted. All the ferry-boats were delayed more or less, it having been necessary for them to proceed very cautiously. The Roosevelt-street boats stopped running for about an hour, but the other lines continued to run, although in some cases the boats remained in their slips until those from the opposite sides had arrived. Long lines of carts and trucks were constantly waiting at the ferry entrances on the Brooklyn side. The Brooklyn Annex boats cautiously felt their way around the Battery, and their trips were consequently very slow. The fog was not as dense on the North as on the East River, and the delay on the former was much less. Two ferry-boats, one of the Catharine-street line, and the other of the Roosevelt, and one of the Harlem boats, came together just outside of the Catharine-slip on the New-York side, but sustained no injuries. No accidents on the rivers or Bay have been reported.

PAPAL POWER AS A GOVERNMENT.

LEO THE GREAT AND HIS TIMES—A LECTURE BY DR. JOHN LORD.

There was a large audience at Chickering Hall yesterday morning to hear Dr. John Lord's lecture on "Leo the Great," the founder of the Papal power as a government, or régime, or institution, rather than as a religion. He was not, said the lecturer, a great theologian like Augustine, or orator like Chrysostom, but a great Bishop like Ambrose, and even greater as a statesman than he was as a Bishop. It was his sublime ambition to make the Church the guardian of spiritual principles. With him it was an inspiration of genius to give to her a theocratic character—to make the Bishop of Rome the spiritual head of Christendom. When Rome was the mighty capital of the world, her prestige enabled the Bishop of the city to maintain a sort of primacy or precedence over all other Bishops. Cyprian and other Bishops yielded this. The Bishop was a great personage, whether he was a man of great ability or not, because he presided over the world's metropolis. But with the waning power of Rome, sacked by barbarians and reduced to insignificance as a temporal power, it was necessary for the Bishop to substantiate some new claim, if he would enjoy his old preeminence. Leo I. was the man for this crisis. He was born of noble parents, and was intensely Roman in all his aspirations. His marked ability singled him out as the only man who could give dignity to the Roman See when the Empire was crumbling away. So he was chosen by the clergy and the people of Rome, on the death of Sixtus, A. D. 440, to succeed to the vacant dignity.

Without dwelling on his memorable administration as Bishop—healing dissension and protecting the faith, as a Bishop should—I allude chiefly to the new claim he put forward, which made him more powerful than any of his predecessors, and also made him a power especially needed in his miserable age, when all central authority was subverted, and anarchy and barbarism were covering Europe with a funereal gloom. Innocent had maintained, 40 years before, that the primacy of his see was derived from St. Peter, to whom Christ was supposed to have delegated unlimited spiritual power as the chief of the Apostles. Leo saw the force of this *jus divinum* principle in his circumstances, and adopted it as the corner-stone of the Papal fabric. The Protestants are indignant in view of such an assumption, unsupported by the authority of Scripture and the reason of the world, that St. Peter, rather than Christ, is the rock on which the Church is founded. But it was most opportune, considering the state of society at the time. And, that nothing might be wanted to cement the power which had been assumed, the Emperor Valentinian confirmed it by an edict. It is not probable that Leo aimed to subjugate the mind of the world, but merely to concentrate a central power which should awe barbarians and conserve the peace of the world, and encourage those ideas which make life as it is in civilization. All of these were means to an end, that end being the possession of power. Nor was such a government an autocratic régime, hostile to the spread of orthodox truth. Leo did all he could to establish it as the religion of the West. The lamp of piety could burn as well with a Pope and a hierarchy as without them, provided this hierarchy did not obscure the truths which are defended. Governments are slow to change and pass away, but not the elemental truths of the Christian religion. Government is one thing and religion is another. The dogmas subsequently ingrafted on Christianity were not the work of Leo; they were corruptions which subsequent Popes encouraged to build up their power, or increase their revenues. These, in due time, were exposed by Luther.

As for the Government of which Leo laid, in an important sense, the foundation, all candid historians agree that it proved beneficent in the Middle Ages. The Popes did not make the Dark Ages. They were the result of ages of war, political disunion, poverty, ignorance, license, and superstition. The Papal Government was useful in governing people amid these evils. People must be governed, and Rome Papacy was adapted to barbarous times—to keep Kings from war, to encourage learning, and promote law and order. It may have worked on fears; all sacerdotal governments do this, all your sacerdotal men make use of the fear-strategems of God. But it was adapted to people who can only be influenced through fear, and the terrible weapon of excommunication, which the Popes wielded with no much effect, had reference to these beliefs. The force of it was illustrated by the Papal Government. When all men believed in hell as taught by St. Augustine, and especially in an ignorant age, the Papal clergy were all powerful. But better rule by ecclesiastical sentences than by the sword, or when the people are debased. The cardinal error in judging the polity of the Roman Church is that the Papal Government is answerable for the ignorance and degradation of the Middle Ages. It was not. The whole influence of that Government was to elevate the poor people crushed by feudal lords. It was feudal barons more than the Catholic clergy who kept Europe in ignorance. This ignorance was so deep that it could not be removed in a day. But when the Bible and science and learning had lifted the shadows of ignorance, then the Papal despotism was weakened. Then came the Reformation.

The next lecture, on Friday, will be a new lecture on "Thomas Becket, and his Fight."

MUST THE HOUSE BE TORN DOWN?

A singular case occupied the attention of Vice-Chancellor Van Fleet, at Newark yesterday. Eight years ago William Lyon commenced the erection of a building at No. 2 Elm-street. William H. Stanford, a druggist, who owned a building standing upon the adjoining lot, objected that the foundations of Mr. Lyon's building ran so near to his that his light and passage-way would be interfered with. He accordingly brought the matter before the Court of Chancery, and an injunction was granted restraining Mr. Lyon from erecting his building in the manner contemplated. Subsequently the injunction was dissolved, on the ground that a court of equity could not properly take cognizance of the matter until judgment should be obtained in a court of law. Mr. Stanford at once instituted proceedings at law to effect his purpose. The suit was decided in his favor. Mr. Lyon appealed and judgment was affirmed. In the meantime, Mr. Lyon had gone on and completed his building. Yesterday, armed with his judgment, Mr. Stanford appealed to the Court of Chancery in order to compel Mr. Lyon to take down his building. To this Mr. Lyon interposes the objection that he does not own the property, that it belongs to his wife, and that no judgment obtained against him can apply to or affect property owned by his wife. Testimony was taken yesterday, and the case will be argued to-day: Jacob Vanatta and Ludlow McCarter for petitioner; Thomas N. McCarter for respondent.

WHAT A PARTY OF PILGRIMS ATE.

The Inman steam-ship City of Brussels left this port April 21, 1877, carrying a party of Roman Catholics, who were on a pilgrimage to the City of Rome. When the vessel was out only 30 hours her shaft was broken. The Captain decided, however, to continue the passage under sail, and it took 28 days for her to reach port on the other side of the Atlantic. Before she had completed the passage the pilgrims and other passengers ate 5,405 pounds of beef and mutton belonging to the firm of Sherman & Gillette, of this City, in addition to the provisions supplied by the steam-ship company. This meat was part of a cargo of 229,730 pounds of fresh beef and 9,730 pounds of mutton being exported by the firm in a refrigerator built by themselves in the hold of the steam-ship. The refrigerator was supplied with ice for only 20 days, and, as the ice gave out at the end of that period, the meat spoiled before the journey was over, and was thrown overboard. The Inman Company offered payment at the rate of 14 cents per pound for the meat eaten by the passengers, but this offer was rejected by Sherman & Gillette, who began suit for the value of the entire shipment, which is stated at $30,487, with interest on that sum from May, 1877. The trial of the case was begun yesterday before Judge Landon and a jury, in the Supreme Court. The defense to the action is that the contract was not one of ordinary character for the carriage of freight, but was a special contract for the lease of a part of the vessel, to be fitted up as the lessee chose to fit it up, and that the company is not therefore responsible for the damage done. The case is still on.

A SUIT AGAINST JUDGE GOEPP.

In the course of the trial of the suit of John Culty against William Harrington, before Judge Goepp, in the Marine Court, the defendant put in an answer to the complaint containing two distinct defenses. Judge Goepp, deeming the defenses incompatible, declared that Harrington was guilty of perjury, and ordered him to be committed to await criminal prosecution. He gave bail, however, and thus avoided actual imprisonment. Harrington has now begun suit in the Supreme Court for damages against Judge Goepp and ex-Justice Quinn, who was counsel for Culty in the Marine Court suit, and the case came before Judge Lawrence, at Special Term, yesterday, on a demurrer by the defendant. Mr. W. T. B. Milliken, counsel for Judge Goepp, argued that the latter's action against Harrington was judicial and could not be questioned. John E. Devlin, for ex-Justice Quinn, said the latter had been the mere instrument of the Marine Court in the proceedings complained of, and that the action against him, therefore, could not be maintained. Ex-Judge Curtis argued that the Marine Court was not a court of record, had no authority in proceedings such as those taken against Harrington, and that, therefore, Judge Goepp and ex-Justice Qu

ON THE PARISIAN BOARDS.

ANOTHER OF JULES VERNE'S STORIES ON THE STAGE.

THE SEARCH FOR CAPT. GRANT AND HIS CREW--A CLUMSY CONDOR AND A DISAPPOINTING WHALE, BUT VERY CREDITABLE WAVES--A NEW FANTASTIC MUSICAL PIECE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1879.

Of the literary merits of the new piece at the Porte St. Martin I can dispose very summarily by saying that it has none. It belongs to the category of scientific plays, in which amusement is supposed to be blended with instruction, and, as an adaptation of one of M. Jules Verne's most amusing conceptions, will furnish another argument to those who maintain that the art of the dramatist and the art of the novel-writer require different kinds of talent. The limits of the stage and the resources of its accessories, in spite of their immense modern development, necessarily exclude many episodes; but the most striking have been chosen, so as to condense, as coherently as possible, a three-volume novel into five acts and seventeen scenes, lasting over five hours in their representation, of which the very least that can be said is that the audience gets the worth of its money. How far the plot or the story is known in the United States I am ignorant, and, therefore, in my doubt, will venture upon a sketch of its canvas before proceeding to tell how the details are filled in. In the "Tour du Monde en 80 Jours," the question was whether *Mr. Phileas Fogg* would or would not win his bet; here we are interested in the interpretations given to an almost illegible piece of writing contained in a bottle which the crew of *Lord Glenarvon's* yacht have found in the belly of a shark captured off the coast of Scotland. There were three versions of this document, each in a different language, that in French being the least injured by time and salt water, yet all vague and unsatisfactory as to longitude, although the latitude of 37° 11' was clearly indicated. But *Lord Glenarvon* is not only a philanthropist, but also an amateur of cryptograms, and forthwith begins to study out the meaning of:

"7 Juin, 1862.—Trois mats Britannia—Glasgow —sombré—gonie—austral—à terre—deux matelots— Capitaine Gr——abor—contin—pr—cruel—Indigène—ce document—longitude— 37° 11' de latitude.—Portez leur secours—sinon perdus."

Which, with the aid of the shipping list and the records of the Admiralty, he constructs into:

"Le 7 Juin, 1862.—Le trois mats Britannia de Glasgow a sombré *sur les côtes de la Patagonie dans l'hémisphère austral*. Le capitaine *Grant* et deux matelots et le Capitaine *Grant vont tenter* d'aborder le continent *où ils seront prisonniers de cruels Indiens. Ils ont* fait un document *qui indique* la longitude et 37° 11' de latitude. Portez leur secours *où ils sont* perdus."

All of which is ingenious, and shows that the noble Scotchman and his chronicler had read and reflected upon Edgar Poe's wonderful tale of the "Gold Bug." But the riddle is not yet guessed, for just after the Duncan sails there appears a new personage—the funny man of the play—one *Paganel*, the Corresponding Secretary of the Paris Geographical Society, who, having got on board by mistake, devotes his leisure to solution of the mystery, which so far differs from that of the Milord that *Patagonie* becomes *une longue agonie*, and the *hémisphère austral les côtes d'Australie*. Of course, both are wrong, but their interpretations are the pretext for a voyage in all directions, and for the recital of an infinite variety of strange and startling adventures, terminating with the discovery of the shipwrecked mariner on a desert island in the South Pacific, where the enigma is explained to be that on "the 27th June, 1862, the three-masted ship Britannia, of Glasgow, foundered at sea, 1,500 leagues from Patagonia, in the Austral Hemisphere. Driven upon the coast, two sailors and Capt. Grant landed at Tabor Island, where, being continually sufferers from cruel want, they threw into the sea this document, in 53° longitude, 37° 11' latitude. Come to their assistance, or they are lost." Imagine the stupefaction of the geographer. *Agonie* again becomes *Patagonie; Australia* is, as *Lord Glenarvon* made it, *hémisphère austral; contin* was meant to be *continuellement* and not *continent*, and, instead of *indigènes, indi* was the beginning of the word *indigence*. *Paganel's* vanity is wounded to the quick to find that an Englishman had supplied the missing syllables of a French dispatch better than he, a native, could do it, and he faints with mortification on learning that *abor* translated by every one as a part of the verb *aborder*, to reach —was a fragment of *Tabor*, the name of an island, which appears on the French maps as *Maria Theresa*.

Clever as all this is in the book, it loses much of its interest on the stage, where everything relating to the comparative study of the documents has been abridged as summarily as is consistent with the intelligence of the plot. So it is with other episodes, among which is the scene where an enormous condor carries off in its talons young *Robert Grant*, aged 14, and is brought down from an immense height by the providential bullet of a Patagonian sportsman. It was no easy matter to give a lifelike representation of the gigantic bird, flapping its wings and flying up toward the clouds, with a small boy for his supper, and although the science of Vaucanson has been called into requisition, the automaton did not come up to public expectation, which had been prepared for something more natural and less inoffensive than this combination of springs, pasteboard, and feathers. Mme. Lacrisonière, who did the part of the youngster, and did not resemble one, being over 40, and rather fat nor fair, might be altogether suppressed, but as the audiences become more of the *vox populi* category, the dummy vulture must be changed, even if its place be supplied with a goose painted black, which will be quite satisfactory, if allowed to flutter and die on the stage as he feels the knife of the savage. A little blood always makes a fine moral effect in Paris, where that excellent actor Paul Deshayes obtained his greatest success when he had his thumb nearly bitten off for scratching a lion's toes, and it is seriously under consideration to introduce a rat match into the next representation of "Louis XI," that having been one of the favorite amusements of Cardinal La Balue's amiable master. The scenery all through is very fine, and shows the immense resources of the stage carpenter, who is also gifted with a lively imagination. I did not know that the Cordilleras extended into Chili; but such seems to be the case, and with wild volcanic eruptions, avalanches, land-slides, and other convulsions of nature of that kind, I judge the country to be an uncommonly disagreeable place of residence for people of weak nerves, although the scenic natives do not seem to mind these little incidents, but dance and sing just as merrily as if the whole mountain chain were not caving in, as at the touch of some enchanter's wand, to the accompaniment of an agitated tremolo by the orchestra and much blue-light in the slips. It was not natural, certainly, but perhaps on that very account was all the more applauded, as there were people in the house who still remembered their thrill of emotion when, ever so many years ago, the legendary manager of the Ambigu, M. Billion, represented the earthquake of Mendoza by a roll of drums and a clatter of sheet-iron behind the scenes.

I was disappointed in the whale; it is a pretty good monster as monsters go, and the scene is admirably gotten up by M. Cheret, the painter; in front a wide expanse of blue sea, running down to the footlights; in the background, the faint profile of the Duncan rocking lazily on the waters, with now and then a wave splashing against its bulwarks to complete the illusion, and, by the way, if the spectators were just, they would call out the waves at the end of the act, particularly the third wave on the left, which was remarkably conscientious in its performance, and may be recommended to notice. Still, I was disappointed, and was indignantly rebuked by my neighbors for saying so. The whale appears, he swims with ease, shows his enormous teeth, and lashes his tail ferociously, and he spouts vapor quite naturally for those who have never seen the real creature, but, although built upon the model of the skeleton at the Jardin des Plantes, he did not come up to my idea of whales, and might just as well have been called a hippopotamus or a porpoise. Besides, I had been deceived and was out of humor because the red vapor of his death agony had been suppressed, all on account of the dreadful little boy who does the head, which mischievous wretch had nearly turned up the machine and its occupants over night by playfully turning the Bengal lights in the direction of the tail, in order to damage his colleagues charged with its manipulation. I am glad to say that this vile miscreant has been discharged, but, as the like accident would probably again occur with ninety-nine out of every hundred gamins who might be employed, the manager has elected to keep the fire and stick to water, as being less dangerous to his properties.

Next in importance to the condor and the whale are the white Polar bears, and when I call them white and Polar, I wish it understood that I use a figure of speech to agree with the programme, as they come from the Pyrenees and are black until the barbers cover them with powdered chalk, when, after the first five minutes, they become of a dirty brown. But in a preceding letter I have given the biography of these interesting quadrupeds, which for all they have to do with the action of the piece, might as well have been left out. Yet are they nice animals, and are led about quite docilely by rings through their snouts, and show a disposition to dance, but are sternly checked by their leader, who, in the dress of a Patagonian warrior, also with a ring as large as a soup plate in his nose, wanders disconsolately about the icebergs of Tabor Island, here changed to Balker Island, but for what reason I cannot discover. When this ice-field breaks up, and the "glaciers"—this is their name in the programme—are pulled away, it is a pity that the ropes are not a little less visible. The scene is splendid, with its breadth of ocean lighted up by an aurora borealis as magnificent as any of the enamored poets of the times, and the Châtelet or the Châtelet. The ballet, represented on a plaza of Valparaiso, is pretty, but the costumes, Hispano-American, are scarcely up to what we have been spoiled by at even the minor theatres, and that acrobatic danseuse, Mme. Mariquita, is getting too old to please with her contortions and gymnastics, which are always the same, whether she represent a Malay Bayadere in "Around the World," or a Chinese lady who capers about with her fingers in the air, attended by a host of other plain-headed heathens for the amusement of *Capt. Grant's* searchers. Apropos of this gentlemen, the *Temps* has promoted him to the lowest rank of "General," doubtless intending by a delicate compliment to our ex-chief magistrate to show that this name is too illustrious to be given to any but exalted rank.

Take it all in all, the drama, as I suppose it must be called, although it is wanting in dramatic unity and is rather a succession of scarcely connected scenes, is interesting, and if it were not quite so long would be still better. On the first night the curtain did not fall until after 2 A. M., and although a good deal has been cut out since then, there is much more expurgation possible, for which the authors would do well to be guided by the colds in the audience. No criterion is safer and more decisive than this. When the piece drags, when the dialogue is "hitchy," there is a concert of coughs and sneezes and nasal trumpetings which remind you of a hospital for diseases of the respiratory organs, while a dead silence follows the appearance of a comic or of a dramatic situation, and catarrhs are cured as if by some magic panacea. Just a little more scissors for the few passages which still resist these pulmonary explosions, and Messrs. Dennery and Jules Verne may lay any odds that *Capt. Grant's* children will have no cause to envy the success of the "Tour du Monde." I scarcely know how to classify the new piece as to its Variétés; it is not a farce, nor yet a comedy, or a vaudeville; still less an operetta, although M. Lecocq has lent it a score of charming melodies; it might be called an extravaganza, if this name had not been worn out with those inanities of the British stage, where fast young England splits its gloves in public and badly danced break-down; but the bills term it a *pièce en musique*, and so, for want of a better appellation, I suppose that this must be accepted. Nor is it much easier to give the analysis of this extraordinary odyssey, which relates the trials, sufferings, and adventures of an ex-Sous-Préfet, who has married a circus rider, and has abandoned home, friends, and position, to become the manager of an itinerant horse-opera. *Angelina* is lovely, of course, but she is jealous and capricious, and treats her husband to hysterics whenever he appears to be indifferent to her success in the arena, a phenomenon which is noticed at every performance. That she is, withal, sincerely enamored of her liege lord, and turns a deaf ear to her three adorers, a grotesque *Clown*, a most heteroclite *Grand Duke*, and the foul traitor, *Gobson*, the ring-master. To all who have ever patronized the Variétés, I need only name Celine Chaumont as the heroine Dupuis as *Le Grand Casimir*, Léonce as the *Clown*, Baron the *Grand Duke*, and Guyon the villain, to give an idea of the style of the play and the manner of its interpretation. From the beginning to the end it is the most tangled of skeins. *Casimir* is in difficulties at the circus, as he had been in every society, he is the personification of the "used-up man;" he sees nothing in anything, and has but two serious ends in view—how to spend money the most extravagantly and how to get rid of his wife. But business is slack, the houses are bad, and, although he does not suspect that *Gobson* has bought up all his debts and is ready to jump on him, scents the approach of settling day, and is at a loss how to face his creditors, until he remembers that a clause of his marriage contract stipulated that the widow should become proprietress of the establishment in the event of his death. From that moment his self-sacrifice is complete. No scene more easily imagined than described, his intended disappearance is confided to *Angelina*, who rehearses the grief demonstrations wherewith the company and the creditors are to be humbugged, solemnly promises not to follow him in his foreign wanderings, and forthwith proceeds to get ready for *true* love. *Casimir* goes to Corfu, where he becomes the guest of the tavern-keeper *Galetti*, and, perhaps, one of the most amusing absurdities of the piece is the imagination of a custom by which any one having drank by mistake from a lady's glass at table, must marry her or die, unless he be already mated. Bigamy or duels are the alternatives, but he won't acknowledge *Angelina*, and the 349 poniards of the nephews, cousins, and brothers-in-law of the Corsican father finally wring from him a melancholy consent. So the violins are tuned, and the bells chime merrily, and the marriage guests flock in, when suddenly the blast of trumpets announces the arrival of a circus, and *Angelina* rides on to the stage mounted upon a trained animal—loaned by that eminent manager, M. Fernando—followed by a cortége of equestrians in all imaginable costumes, among whom Léonce, the *Clown*, being provided with the most resistive of Lilliputian ponies, convulses the public with his "I make him do whatever I want."

The meeting of husband and wife is inimitably funny; the lady has traced her truant spouse upon the slight clue furnished by a fragment of newspaper announcing that he had taken refuge on an island, so that *Lord Glenarvon*-like, he has sought shelter on a desert, but also, after the manner of *Captain Grant's* discoverer, have finally brought her to the right place by a happy accident. She is ready to forgive everything, and accepts *Casimir's* assurances that he is only *Ninetta's* groomsman, and so here the danger is, at least momentarily, avoided. But the 349 swords of Damocles of the *Galetti* family are still a serious consideration for the future, and when the evening comes and the bride demands her groom, poor *Casimir* is at a loss which way to turn. The inn fills with visitors, *Gobson*, in the costume of a Persian, the *Clown* as Sganarelle, and the *Grand Duke* as a Spaniard, complicate the situation by their arrival. How will the skein be unraveled? Doors opening and closing, the substitution of personages, the passage of the wedding procession, every one of those startling eccentricities which used to be the offspring of Henneqnin's extravagant imagination, are here improved upon, if grand, extravagance can be called improvement. But all comes right in the end. *Casimir* has been in and out of every room in the inn, always pursued by the weeping *Ninetta*, who presses to her bosom her bouquet of orange flowers in a glass case, and finally takes refuge in the antechamber, where he is surprised and unmasked, by his *Angelina*, in presence of the bride. His only excuse that "he was in a draught" when he pronounced the fatal "Yes," is not accepted by the indignant family; the 349 poniards begin to be drawn, and bigamy is about to be punished, when *Angelina* relents and reveals the fact that she is not his wife after all, as another "responsible party" claims his property. "*Tu n'es plus ma femme, je ne t'en aimerai que mieux!*" exclaims *Casimir*, the *Galetti* sheathe their weapons, everybody embraces everybody else, and the orchestra of the circus breaks into a delirious polka.

No analysis can do justice to the comic originality of the episodes, and, at times, when the incoherency of the action threatens to degenerate into a caricature, some exquisite melody, some gleam of genuine sentiment or sparkling wit, almost equal to the standard of high comedy, saves the situation. "Il le savait bien le perfide," and the ballad of the "Two Pigeons" would not be out of place at the Opera Comique, and though scarcely a thread remains of Mlle. Chaumont's once pretty little voice, she has retained all that charm of style and manner which made her own line has so long kept her at the head of the theatrical profession. "Le Grand Casimir" is, perhaps, the greatest success of the season; not fit for the austere boards of the Rue Richelieu, but emphatically the right piece in the right place, as no one goes to the Variétés in search of a successor to Molière.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION—Jan. 28.

SUMMARY.

Mr. Davis presented in the Senate a memorial signed by a large number of prominent business and professional men, providing for the establishment of an Industrial Bureau and the collation of full statistics regarding agriculture and labor. The bill for the payment of the claim of Warren Mitchell was taken up as unfinished business, and, after a long discussion, was rejected—yeas, 17; nays, 30. Mr. Edmunds then moved to take up his resolutions affirming the validity of the constitutional amendments, and it was agreed to—yeas, 29; nays, 16; but without debating the resolutions, the Senate adjourned.

The session of the House was mainly occupied by the consideration of the bill restricting Chinese Immigration. Mr. Townsend, of New-York, made a humorous speech in opposition to the measure, and Messrs. Luttrell and Page, of California, and Willis, of Kentucky, argued in favor of its passage. The vote resulted in favor of the bill—yeas, 155; nays, 72. The House then proceeded to consider the Post Office Appropriation bill, and two amendments increasing appropriations were adopted. Without taking final action, the House adjourned.

SENATE.

HOUSE AMENDMENTS AGREED TO.

The House amendment to the Senate bill to amend section 5,407 of the Revised Statutes relating to embezzlement by officers of the United States was agreed to, and the bill was passed. The amendment applies to the title of the bill.

The House amendment to the Senate bill making the 22d of February a legal holiday in the District of Columbia was agreed to, and the bill was passed. The amendment provides that it shall take effect Feb. 22, 1879.

A PROPOSED INDUSTRIAL BUREAU.

Mr. DAVIS, of Illinois, presented a memorial asking Congress to provide for an Industrial Bureau, whose duty it shall be to obtain and collate accurate statistics of all the country's interests, whether agricultural, mining, manufacturing, carrying, building, or whatever else may employ labor, and classify, condense, and compare production with consumption, and also the number and condition of the employed and unemployed; the facts and statistics obtained to be generally distributed by periodical publication, and embodied in semi-annual reports, with such recommendations as will best conserve the general welfare.

The memorial further asks that in taking the census for 1880, and all that follow, reports be made of every person over 16 years of age, whether he or she is employed or idle, or receiving or drawing wages or salary for the day on which the census is made, and also of persons under 16 years of age who may be employed, and as near as may be the number of days in the next preceding year in which he or she, of any age, has been employed, and the amount of the employment, with the amount of the daily and gross wages received during that period. That, as far as may be, the amount of the production and consumption of all products be ascertained each year, and the manufactured articles and specific quantity, in yards, pounds, bushels, number, or otherwise, by which each particular product is usually measured. As a preliminary step, a special commission be asked for, whose duty it shall be to examine at once into and ascertain to what extent machinery and labor-saving processes have entered into the production and distribution of the great products of labor now consumed by the people, to the displacement of muscle, as a basis to determine what legislation, if any, is required to so regulate the use of muscle and machinery that a demand shall be created for the employment of the muscle now idle, and the building and employment of new machinery until every man and woman in the land who will work shall find a demand for his or her services as a compensation that will yield at least a comfortable subsistence. That such commission be required to press the examination without delay, and make daily reports of the facts obtained, to the end that Congress may at once shape the legislation that is needed to restore the great market of consumption by the people.

In presenting the memorial, Mr. DAVIS called attention to the fact that it was signed by 1,100 business houses, firms, and individuals; some of the highest officers in the country, and a large number of the clergy, as well as by mechanics and laborers.

Mr. HOAR, of Massachusetts, said he thought it proper to say that a bill was in the memorialists prayed for passed the House at the last session of Congress but one, almost by a unanimous vote. It was defeated in the Senate after considerable discussion.

The memorial was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

ANDERSON'S TESTIMONY REGARDING MR. MATTHEWS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the House in answer to the Senate resolution of the 13th inst., transmitting the report and testimony of James E. Anderson in relation to Hon. Stanley Matthews. It was referred to the select committee on that subject, of which Senator Allison is Chairman.

COMPETITION IN TELEGRAPHY.

Mr. MITCHELL, of Oregon, submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Railroads to inquire into the expediency of authorizing railroad companies operating inter-State railroads to construct and operate lines of telegraph for commercial purposes, and authorizing lines of different railroad companies, with a view of encouraging competition in the telegraphic business of the country, and to report by bill or otherwise. Agreed to.

MILITARY BUSINESS.

Mr. SPENCER, of Alabama, moved that Friday next, after the morning hour, be assigned to the consideration of bills from the Committee on Military Affairs.

Objection was made to the present consideration of the motion by Mr. EDMUNDS, and it was laid over.

THE CALENDAR.

The Senate then proceeded to consider bills on the calendar, and indefinitely postponed that for the relief of Macon, Mo., which proposed to refund to that city $4,178 97, certain internal revenue taxes collected.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, moved to postpone the further consideration of bills on the calendar and take up that to provide for taking the tenth and subsequent censuses. Rejected—yeas 23, nays 27.

WARREN MITCHELL'S CLAIM.

Pending discussion on a bill for the relief of the Richmond Female Institute, the calendar was laid aside, and the Senate resumed consideration of the unfinished business, being the bill to pay Warren Mitchell for cotton taken by the Government at Savannah. It was discussed at length by Messrs. Jones, of Florida; Bruce, of Vermont; McMillan, of Minnesota; Voorhees, of Indiana, and others.

Mr. EATON, of Connecticut, said he had heard it said that $2,000,000,000 worth of Southern claims were to be paid, and he thought the one he would vote against it, so that the people whom he in part represented would know where to find him. There had been hundreds of thousands of dollars paid to good loyal Republicans, and it was about time now to put a stop to it. He had examined these Southern claims, and there were not more than half a dozen that he would vote for, and they involved about $500,000.

After some further discussion, the Senate refused to order the third reading of the bill—yeas 17, nays 30, as follows, [Republicans in Roman, Democrats in *italics*, Independent in SMALL CAPITALS:]

YEAS—Messrs. *Bailey, Beck*, Booth, Dorsey, *Garland, Gordon, Grover, Harris, Hereford*, Jones of Nevada, *Lamar, McCreery*, Patterson, *Shields*, Spencer, *Voorhees, Withers*—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Anthony, *Barnum, Bayard*, Blaine, Burnside, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Chaffee, *Cockrell*, Coke, Conkling, DAVIS of Illinois, Dawes, *Eaton*, Edmunds, Ferry, Hamlin, *Hill*, Hoar, Howe, *Kernan*, McMillan, *McPherson, Morgan*, Morrill, Oglesby, *Ransom*, Rollins, *Saulsbury*, Saunders—30.

Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, who would have voted in favor of the bill, was paired with Mr. Teller, of Colorado, who would have voted against it. Several other Senators announced that they were paired on political questions.

MR. EDMUNDS' RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, moved to take up his resolutions declaring the validity of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. GORDON, of Georgia, moved to adjourn. Rejected—yeas 18, nays 26. Messrs. Harris, Morgan, Hill, and Kernan, who voted with the Republicans against adjournment.

The motion of Mr. Edmunds to take up the resolutions was then agreed to—yeas 29, nays 16, [Republicans in roman, Democrats in *italics*, Independent in SMALL CAPITALS,] as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Anthony, *Bayard*, Blaine, Booth, Bruce, Burnside, Conkling, Dawes, Dorsey, Edmunds, Ferry, Hamlin, *Harris, Hill*, Howe, Jones of Nevada, Kellogg, *Kernan*, McMillan, *McPherson*, Mitchell, *Morgan*, Morrill, Oglesby, Patterson, Rollins, Saunders, Spencer—29.

NAYS—Messrs. *Barnum, Beck, Cockrell, Coke*, DAVIS of Illinois, *Eaton, Gordon, Hereford, Lamar, McCreery, Maxey, Saulsbury, Shields, Thurman, Voorhees, Withers*—16.

Pairs on political questions were announced as follows: Messrs. Butler, Wallace, Eustis, Garland, Grover, Jones of Florida, McDonald, Monroe, Randolph, Dennis, Sansom, Johnson, Whyte, and Davis of West Virginia, with Messrs. Conger, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Chaffee, Kirk, Teller, Christiancy, Matthews, Ingalls, Paddock, Plumb, Sharon, Sargent, Windom, and Wadleigh.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he did not desire to occupy the floor this evening, and the Senate, at 4:15 P. M., on motion of Mr. MORGAN, adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL BILL.

Mr. ATKINS, of Tennessee, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

THE IMMIGRATION OF CHINESE.

Mr. MILLS, of Texas, asked if the regular order was not the morning hour.

The SPEAKER replied that it was not. The special order was the bill to restrict the immigration of Chinese, and the House proceeded immediately to its consideration. It provides that no master of a vessel owned by any citizen of the United States shall take on board at any foreign port any number of Chinese exceeding 10 with intent to bring them to the United States, under a penalty of $100 for each such passenger in excess of 10, such penalty to become a lien on the vessel.

Mr. CONGER, of Michigan, inquired if opportunity would be given to offer amendments.

Mr. WILLIS, of Kentucky, who had charge of the bill, replied that he was instructed by the Committee on Education and Labor to have the bill passed as reported.

Mr. CONGER moved to consider the bill in Committee of the whole.

The SPEAKER ruled that that was not in order, and the previous question was seconded by a vote of 116 to 32, and the main question ordered.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of New-York, disclaimed any intention of speaking for the Republican Party or anybody else. He spoke for himself, as a friend of humanity, when he opposed the bill. He opposed it, because it was a virtual breaking off of social and political relations with one-half of the human race. He had nothing to charge against the Democratic Party for entering into a treaty with China, because that treaty had been negotiated in the good old Democratic days, they were days when the light of heaven sometimes reached the brain of Democrats. [Laughter.] He credited the Democratic Party not only with making that treaty, but with bringing prosperity to the Pacific coast through its adoption, because to-day California owed her position to it. That was before Kearney had come and before Kearney was represented in the national halls. [Laughter.] But it was said that Congress must take unusual grounds for the benefit of laboring men. The laboring men, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Wright] had said yesterday, were starving—200,000,000 of them, he said, were starving—[laughter] —200,000,000. [Laughter.] And, besides, there were in Pennsylvania 5,000 people in the insane asylums from the havings of the times. He would say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania that lunacies were sometimes made by hard times, sometimes by unrequited love, sometimes by unsatisfied ambition, and the Pennsylvania lunatics made from such causes did not always stay at home. [Laughter.] The prosperity of 1878 (and it had been the most prosperous year since the dawn of creation) had been, to a great degree, due to the overthrow of the fanaticism of other times. But to-day the cry was "Heathen Chinee." He reminded his friend from Kentucky, [Mr. Willis,] who represented the Louisville district, of the day when the cry was against the Catholic Irish and against the condemned German, and when the streets of Louisville and St. Louis flowed with blood because those men were coming in to take away the labor from the American citizen. Many of the great men of the Democratic Party had been opposed to the Irish and Germans. Erastus Brooks, of the *Evening Express*, to-day a trusted leader, had been the head of what was called the "American Order," organized to protect the country against the inroads of hordes of Irish and Germans. He [Mr. Townsend] had been in the minority, but, thank God, that minority had beaten, and to-day the prosperity of the country was to a great extent due to the stalwart labor of the Irish and Germans. But there was a new school of philosophers in the country, who went before the Labor Committee and twaddled, and said that the suffering of the laboring classes was occasioned by over-production, and that that tended to impoverish and starve—not the laboring man, as they stated—but the man in the corner grocery, who was supported by his wife and never did a day's work. Those were the men represented by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Wright] yesterday. What work did Kearney perform? What did he do for a living except show his insurrectionary proclivities? It had been said that if the Irish and Germans were admitted into the country liberty would leave. How many Democrats from the North would be in the House to-day except by the permission of St. Patrick. [Laughter.] Thank heavens he had given his permission to him. [Mr. Townsend.] He had stood by St. Patrick in his dark days and St. Patrick had not forgotten him. [Laughter.] About the wickedness of the Chinese. Mr. Townsend read from Matthew xxv, 1 to 13, to show that it would be proper to exclude them. He could tell of a way to get them over. A lady who had a Chinese boy-servant said to him: "John, be a good boy, and learn to love Jesus." "Yes," replied he, "give me a dollar more a week and I will love Jesus." [Loud laughter.] That was the way to bring the Chinaman over to the Christian religion, and it had failed then he [Mr. Townsend] would lose his bet.

Mr. PAGE, of California, was in favor of restricting Chinese immigration, and declared that he had never seen or heard any views that were not in accord with the liberal sentiment and advanced ideas of the Republican Party—the party that had ever been in favor of freedom and free labor. There were on the Pacific coast 150,000 Chinamen, who were, by education, by habits, and by mode of life to become citizens, and the Government should not allow the Pacific coast to be overrun by a people who were considered unfit for citizenship.

Mr. LUTTRELL, of California, repudiated the idea of the popular sentiment on the Chinese question being fairly represented by the Republican Party, and claimed that it was only the Democratic Party which represented that sentiment. The Republican Party of California had inscribed on its banner the motto of the universal brotherhood of man. The Democratic House in the last Congress had passed a resolution calling for the abrogation of the Burlingame treaty, and a Republican President had pocketed it. In 1872, he [Mr. Luttrell] had offered an amendment to prevent the employment of Mongolians in the Navy-Yard or other Navy-yards, and that amendment had been voted against on the Republican side of the House by Messrs. Garfield, Conger, Robertson, Hale, Hoar, and all the rest of them, while every Democrat had voted in favor of it. The old gentleman from New-York [Mr. Townsend] who was so fond of shaking his head at the Democratic side of the House had spoken against Kearney. He [Mr. Luttrell] was not there to defend Kearney. Kearney was capable of defending himself. Kearney represented the great laboring element of the country. The men who assembled on the sand lots and discussed great issues were the sovereigns of the land. They, and not the Heathen Chinee, were the men who had helped to build up California.

Mr. WILLIS, of Kentucky, closed the discussion in a speech in advocacy of the bill. He argued that, under the Constitution, a treaty was not more binding or sacred than a law, and that it was the last expression of the legislative mind, whether in the form of treaty or of law, that controlled, and therefore, this bill became a law, the Burlingame treaty, so far as it conflicted with the provisions of the bill, became null and void. He then proceeded to argue that, as a political question, the bill should be passed, and he dwelt upon the fact that wherever Chinamen had gone in large numbers, (as to Siam, Java, Singapore, and the Australian colonies,) the popular judgment had been almost unanimous against them, and repressive legislation had to be resorted to in order to check the evils of their presence.

The House then proceeded to vote on the bill, and the pending amendments offered on the part of the committee. In the first section the restriction of Chinese passengers on any one vessel to 10 was extended to 15. Various other amendments were offered, but objections were made, and the House then proceeded to vote on the passage of the bill, and it was passed—yeas, 155; nays, 72, as follows—[Republicans in roman; Democrats in italic:]

YEAS—Messrs. *Acklen, Aiken*, Aldrich, *Atkins*, Bailey, Baker of Indiana, Baker of New-York, Banning, Bayne, *Bebe, Bell, Benedict, Bicknell, Blackburn*, Blair, *Blue, Blount, Boone*, Brentano, Brewer, *Bright, Buckner, Cabell, Caldwell* of Kentucky, Caldwell of Tennessee, Calkins, Campbell, *Chalmers, Cook, Clarke* of Kentucky, *Clark* of Missouri, *Cobb, Cole, Covert*, Cox of Ohio, Cox of New-York, *Crews, Crittenden*, Cummings, *Davidson*, Davis of California, Deering, *Dibrell, Dickey, Durham*, Eden, *Elam, Ellis*, Ellsworth, Errett, Evans of Indiana, *Evins, Ewing, Felton, Finley*, Fort, Foster, Freeman, *Garth, Gause, Gibson, Giddings, Glover, Gunter*, Hale, *Hamilton, Hanna*, Harmer, *Harrison, Hartzell, Hatcher*, Hayes, Hazelton, Hendee, *Henkle* of New-York, *Herbert*, Hiscock, *Hooker, House*, Hubbell, *Huston*, Ittner, *Jones* of New-Hampshire, *Jones* of Alabama, Knight, *Knox*, Kountz, *Landers, Ligon, Lockwood, Luttrell, Mackey, Mutch*, Majors, *Manning, Martin, Mayham, McMahon*, Metcalfe, *Mills, Money, Morse, Muldrow*, Neal, O'Neill, Page, *Patterson, Pendleton*, Peddie, Pollard, *Potter*, Pound, *Rea, Reagan, Reilly, Rice* of Ohio, Rainey, Robinson of Indiana, *Ross*, Ryan, Sapp, *Scales*, Shallenberger, *Singleton, Stenons, Smith* of Georgia, *Southard, Sparks, Steele, Stenger, Throckmorton*, Townsend of Ohio, *Townshend* of Illinois, *Turner, Turney, Vance*, Van Voorhes, *Walker*, Ward, White of Indiana, *Whitthorne, Wigginton, Williams* of Alabama, Williams of Oregon, *Willis* of Kentucky, Willits, *Wilson*, Wren, *Wright, Yeates, Young*—155.

NAYS—Messrs. Bacon, Bagley, Banks, Blabee, *Buck, Bragg*, Briggs, Brogden, Bundy, Burchard, Burdick, Cain, *Candler*, Cannon, Cassidy, Chittenden, Clarke of Iowa, Conger, Crapo, *Cutts*, Danford, *Davis* of North Carolina, Dunnell, Dwight, Eames, *Hardenbergh*, Harris of Massachusetts, *Harris* of Georgia, *Hart*, Hendee, Hepburn, Humphrey, Hungerford, James, Jones of Ohio, Joyce, Lathrop, McCook, McGowan, Mitchell, *Morrison, Morgan*, Norcross, Overton, Patterson of New-York, *Phelps, Prideaux*, Pugh, *Robertson, Randolph*, Reed, Rice of Massachusetts, *Robbins*, Robinson of Massachusetts, Sampson, Sexton, Shinkenson, Smalls, Smith of Pennsylvania, Starin, *Stephens*, Stewart, Strait, *Swann*, Thompson, Tipton, Townsend of New-York, *Waddell, Warner*, Watson, Williams of Wisconsin, *Williams* of Delaware—72.

THE POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then, at 2:30 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. COX, of New-York, in the chair) on the Post Office Appropriation bill.

Mr. BAKER, of Indiana, moved to increase the appropriation for the transportation by railroad from $8,715,000 to $9,000,000.

After a short debate, in the course of which Mr. BLOUNT, of Georgia, and Mr. ATKINS, of Tennessee, criticised the administration of the Post Office Department as violating the spirit of the law, and Mr. FOSTER, of Ohio, and Mr. BAKER, of Indiana, defended the action of the department, the amendment was adopted—yeas 89, nays 76.

Mr. CHALMERS, of Mississippi, submitted an amendment increasing the appropriation for transportation on steam-boats from $750,000 to $900,000. Agreed to.

Without taking final action the committee rose.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Mr. DURHAM, of Kentucky, introduced the joint resolution calling on the Secretary of State for a detailed statement of the expenditures made by the Government at the Paris Exposition. Passed.

THE OLD NEW-YORK POST OFFICE BUILDING.

Mr. CHITTENDEN, of New-York, offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the use made of the old Post Office property in New-York City, and, if rented, the amount of the rent. Referred.

The session for to-night on the Levee bill was postponed until this day week, and the House then, at 4:30 P. M., adjourned.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The President today sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Michael Field, Register of the Land Office at St. Croix Falls, Wis.; Joel F. Nason, Receiver of Public Moneys at the same place; Henry Page, of Arkansas, Agent for the Indians of the South Utes Agency, Colorado; James Stout, of Idaho, Receiver of Public Moneys, Boise City, Idaho.

Postmasters—Paul Strobach, at Montgomery, Ala.; John Clendening, at Fort Smith, Ark.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

VARIOUS SUBJECTS DISCUSSED.

POSTAL ABSURDITIES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your valuable editorial in issue of 26th inst. upon "Postal Absurdities" cannot fail to commend itself to every person who has any dealings with the Post Office. Its suggestions for postal reform are most timely, and a bill framed as you suggest is now before Congress awaiting its action. This bill, which was prepared by the Post Office Department after a full and free consultation with Postmaster James, and other leading Postmasters, has also been submitted to the leading publishers and business men of the country, including Boards of Trade of the various cities, Chambers of Commerce, &c., and by them approved, has also been most carefully canvassed by committees of both houses of Congress and reported by them for adoption. This bill, intended to simplify and verify the postal service, protecting the rights both of the people and of the department, is now awaiting action in Congress. At a special session of the House of Representatives, held on Thursday evening last, the only opposition to it came from men representing country districts, whose whole idea of the Post Office is to have their own few letters promptly carried and their local newspapers delivered through the mail free. One of these men, (from Illinois,) although a member of the Post Office Committee of the House, who ought to have known better, put himself on record as saying:

I think that in most respects the postal code is in pretty good shape, and I am not at all clear but what in order to produce greater harmony a door may be opened that will produce greater confusion. The law as it now is, to which I desire to call the attention of the House for a moment, is as clear perhaps as language can make it. And this is the law in force since 1874.—*Congressional Record, Jan. 24, page 30.*

This law, so clear and sharp and easily understood, is the one under which all the absurdities mentioned in your editorial are perpetuated! If all your readers who are interested in having a decent law passed that will give justice, simplicity, and uniformity in our Postal laws, would write to their member of Congress, calling his attention to it, the work would be done before March 4. H. E. S.

MONDAY, Jan. 27, 1879

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of yesterday I read with immense satisfaction your critical article on "Postal Absurdities," and desire to add one to the list of every-day experiences you relate, and, with your approval, to make a suggestion to the authorities of our Post Office, which, if carried out, would assist us in conforming to the statutes of classification, and would rel

JAN 29 1879

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 29, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—Dr. Clyde.
BOOTH'S THEATRE.—The Danites.
WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Ours.
UNION-SQUARE.—Banker's Daughter.
PARK THEATRE.—Dot.
STANDARD THEATRE.—H. M. S. Pinafore.
GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Knights Templar Reception.
BROADWAY THEATRE.—King Lear.
LYCEUM THEATRE.—H. M. S. Pinafore.
NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Hero.
THEATRE COMIQUE.—Vaudeville.
THE AQUARIUM.—Afternoon and Evening.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy.
AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Curiosities.
COOPER INSTITUTE.—Billiard Tournament.
STEINWAY HALL.—Concert.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12 00
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum..... 2 50
The Weekly Times, per annum..... 1 00

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.

The Times Up-town Office—No. 1,258 Broadway.
Paris Office of The Times—No. 39 Rue de Lafayette.
The Times is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand, W. C., from Henry F. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Stevens', No. 6 Trafalgar-square.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day in this region, a slight fall in temperature, with north-west winds, shifting to north-east and south-east; rising barometer and partly cloudy weather.

After repeated failures Senator Edmunds has succeeded in getting before the Senate his resolutions regarding the Constitutional power and duty of Congress to protect the purity and integrity of the suffrage in Federal elections. The debate on them will be opened by him to-day, and he will be followed by Senator Morgan, of Alabama, who has charge of the propositions agreed upon by the Democratic caucus. We have already pointed out that so far as the debate proposed by Senator Edmunds relates to the authority of the Constitutional amendments, or to the nature and extent of the power of Congress under them, it is not likely to be specially fruitful or profitable. But there is another branch of the subject which cannot be too thoroughly discussed or too clearly and persistently explained, and that is the power of Congress to regulate the election of Representatives. This power is absolute and unlimited. It is for the States to decide who shall or shall not have the right to vote, where the restrictions are not based on race or previous condition of servitude—and no State will ever again openly seek to make this the basis of restriction; but it is for Congress to say, within its own discretion, how, and under what regulations the right shall be exercised. The more clearly this fact—which is a cardinal one in our system, though only recently recognized in legislation—can be brought out the better.

The publication of Collector Arthur's reply to the charges of Secretary Sherman has naturally enough attracted a great deal of attention in Washington. The thoroughly conclusive way in which every charge was met and disposed of, and the entire absence from the letter of any statements, not sustained by clear and convincing evidence, render it a production almost unique of its kind. In attempting to revamp for use against Gen. Arthur the old charges against Deputy Collector Lydecker, Secretary Sherman will expose himself to a retort more crushing, if possible, than any already administered to him. These charges were fully examined by Secretary Bristow, and dismissed as frivolous. They were again investigated in detail by Secretary Sherman himself, and, as will appear from the files of the Treasury Department of June, 1877, were again dismissed. Mr. Sherman either acted foolishly and hastily in declaring that he found nothing in these charges to interfere with the confirmation of Deputy Collector Lydecker, or he acts with a degree of folly which can only be characterized as childish, in seeking to use them now as weapons of offense against Collector Arthur.

What is known as the Warren Mitchell claim was defeated in the Senate, yesterday, by a very large vote. Only seventeen Senators were willing to place themselves on the record as voting for it. This claim was for indemnity for a lot of cotton, valued at about $130,000, captured by the Government in Kentucky, during the late civil war. It was an example of what is usually described as "Southern war claims." Curiously enough, the debate on the bill to idemnify Mitchell was almost wholly participated in by Democrats. The Republicans took a holiday, and sat back and enjoyed the sharp passages at arms in which several Democratic Senators, North and South, engaged. During the debate, several prominent Democratic Senators unequivocally avowed that they were opposed to all claims of this nature. And the action of the Senate was equally emphatic. Men who have believed that the Republic would eventually be compelled to pay all the losses incurred by those who endeavored to destroy the Union may be reassured by the action of the Senate on this sample claim.

The charges which Commissioner Erhardt reiterates in a letter addressed to the Board of Police should be at once made the subject of investigation. If half of what Mr. Erhardt alleges be true, there ought to be four instead of two vacancies to be filled in the Police Board. The popular impression that Police administration has been mainly distinguished, of late years, by incapacity, wastefulness, and jobbery will be deepened by the charges now formally preferred by Commissioner Erhardt. Whatever be his motives in making his recent attacks upon the public character and private conduct of his fellow-Commissioners, it is evident that a board containing elements so discordant has lost all power of usefulness, while it is equally obvious that nothing but demoralization in the force and a forfeiture of public respect can attend the delay to take such action as the charges demand. Mayor Cooper is not the man to trifle with the subject as his predecessor did, and, in the interests of all concerned, he cannot too soon have the administration of the Police Department probed to the bottom.

The City salary question came up before the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, and was made the occasion for the display of some very cheap sympathy for that rather indefinite entity known as "the working man." It does not appear to have occurred to some of our City Fathers that if laborers in the employ of the City are to be paid 30 per cent. more than laborers employed by contractors and others, the money must come chiefly out of the pockets of the vast majority of working men who will not be benefited by any such a rise of wages. It is consoling, however, to find that the Aldermen appear willing to have their own salaries and those of all the principal City office-holders reduced 25 per cent. President Mott made a manly protest against the demagogism which proposes to conduct City business on principles which would bankrupt a private employer.

SENATOR HILL AS AN EXAMPLE.

Northern Democrats who fell on their knees, begging the South to believe that Gen. Bragg had not expressed their sentiments, probably begin to think that they blundered. Senator Hill's speech must have helped to undeceive them. The staid Boston *Post*, when it declared that the Democratic Party will make more of Southern votes, of which it is sure, than of Wisconsin votes, which are less certain, let out the secret of the subserviency which the more manly Southerners contemptuously spurn. Assuming that the Southern whites are a unit in support of the various demands upon the Treasury which have been presented in their name, the party at the North—or so much of it as is represented by journals like the Boston *Post*—is anxious to have it understood that the South, in its arrangements, may reckon upon Northern help. A prompt repudiation of the plucky Bragg is incidental to this desire. How far the threats of Mr. Chalmers have tended to produce the abject tone in which the Northerners pray that they may not be misunderstood by their Southern brethren, is a question not easily determined. Plantation manners involve a good deal of bluster, and the Chalmerses are sufficiently familiar with the composition of the party at the North to know the value of the bullying in which they have indulged. There are exceptions to the rule, however, as by this time they ought to be aware. Mr. Potter shares the obloquy that is heaped on Gen. Bragg; and the reasons that render them obnoxious to the advocates of claims and subsidies are equally available against Speaker Randall. It is evident, in short, that in both sections of the country there are Democrats to whom the current estimate is inapplicable. There are Northern Democrats who are not prepared to submit to the dictation of the jobbers and subsidyists for whom Mr. Chalmers speaks; and there are Southern Democrats who have no sympathy with the programme which their wing of the party, as a whole, has been supposed to sanction.

Glimpses of the feeling expressed by Mr. Hill, in opposition to what are known as Southern claims and Southern projects for emptying the Treasury, have been obtained at different stages of the Texas Pacific business, and as results of efforts to strengthen local interests in behalf of the policy involved. No one who has watched the scheming that is in operation in support of the Texas Pacific can doubt that the declarations in its favor lack genuineness and force, and that the major part of its strength among Southern Representatives, and in the columns of Southern newspapers, is traceable to sinister influences. By the better portion of the South the scheme is condemned as fraudulent. Doubtless, if a full vote could be had, a preponderance of Southern opinion would be found on the side—not of the Texas Pacific, but—of some plan for building a Southern Pacific road with the help of the Government, and of other plans for promoting Southern interests at the nation's cost. Mr. Hill does not deny the prevalence of this opinion. But his speech, coupled with other indications, may be regarded as proof of the existence, in the South, of a force opposed to the politicians who for their own purposes foster the spirit which seeks from the Federal Government direct or indirect compensation for losses occasioned by the war. While the demagogues and jobbers propose to benefit the South by a profuse expenditure of public money, better men deprecate the policy as demoralizing and otherwise injurious. Instead of perpetuating the sectionalism which the impudent mendicancy of Mr. Chalmers implies, they insist that the South shall make common cause with the North in the pursuit of objects tributary to the prosperity of both. We cannot expect Mr. Hill, and the classes who share his views, to accept Republican statements with reference to the means by which these objects may best be secured. But Republicans should not be slow to acknowledge the gain resulting from the advance or unwilling to contribute to the strength of the ground acquired. Anything that tends to break the depressing uniformity of Southern Democratic management, and to introduce into Southern politics independence, and an intelligent conception of national interests and obligations, is a benefit we should appreciate, without scanning its partisan conditions too closely.

It is especially important in view of contingencies that beset the financial question. Mr. Hill calls upon his party to uphold the payment of the public debt in good faith; and the business affinities of the cotton-growing States mark them as natural allies of the North in the contest with inflationists. The dependence would be safer if these States had, in their transactions with their own creditors, evinced a more just regard for honest dealing. But the existence of great laxity in this respect only adds to the significance of Mr. Hill's declaration, and the desirableness of cultivating friendly relations with Southern leaders who dare to set forth financial integrity as a condition of party success. Gov. Wade Hampton does this more explicitly than the Georgia Senator. As reported in a South Carolina journal, he not only denounces the repudiation favored by a majority of his followers, but condemns the assaults upon capitalists which demagogues are in the habit of making, and dwells upon the need of re-established confidence as a means of promoting the Southern welfare. He says truly that the commercial classes of the North are averse to the revival of sectional hate, and he would reciprocate by crushing measures calculated to injure Northern interests and keep alive financial distrust. We should attach greater weight to these utterances had their author more faithfully fulfilled other promises connected with the politics of his State. In his new sphere of duty, however, Wade Hampton will have opportunities of rendering service beyond the influence of local clamor; and in the meantime it is fair to count him among the adherents of sound finance. Trials are impending that will test the sincerity of the Hills and Hamptons of the South, and furnish more specific data for judging of their influence on their party's tactics and position.

CONGRESS AND THE CHINESE.

The fifteen-passenger anti-Chinese bill which passed the House yesterday might be called by various titles which would express its purpose more fully than its present one. It might, for example, be styled a bill to make political capital in California for the next election, which seems to be its leading object, judging from the frank declarations attributed to Mr. Luttrell in the Democratic caucus of Monday evening. Or, it could be called a bill to tickle the ears of the hoodlum groundlings in San Francisco by a safe insult to the Chinese Embassy in Washington. Or, again, it may be regarded as an act for the self-stultification of Congress, since both branches of that body have already passed a resolution looking to the restriction of Chinese immigration by the only courteous and honorable method, namely, that of opening negotiations between the Government of the United States and the Government of China for the modification of the treaty under which that immigration is now authorized and conducted.

The bill which was introduced into the House by Mr. Wren of Nevada, and into the Senate by Mr. Sargent, of California, declares that no master of a vessel shall take on board, at any foreign port or place, in any one voyage, more than fifteen Chinese passengers, with the intent to bring them within the United States, and that no greater number shall be brought within the United States. The violation of this act is made a misdemeanor, which shall be punished by a fine of $100, and may also be punished by imprisonment for six months. The master of any vessel bringing Chinese passengers is required to make and deliver to the Collector, on entry, a separate sworn list of all such passengers, just as he does in regard to the manifest of the cargo, and under like penalties for neglect or refusal. The penalties are made a lien on the vessel, and the act is to take effect from July 1, 1879. The bill as originally sent to the committee limited the number of passengers to ten; as reported, this number was increased to fifteen.

It is palpable, and, indeed, is not denied, that the bill violates the existing treaty with China. The treaty dated July 28, 1868, proclaimed at Washington Feb. 5, 1870, declares that "the United States of America and the Emperor of China cordially recognize the inherent and inalienable right of man to change his home and allegiance, and also the mutual advantage of the free migration and emigration of their citizens and subjects, respectively, from the one country to the other for purposes of curiosity, of trade, or as permanent residents." The same document declares that "Chinese subjects visiting or residing in the United States shall enjoy the same privileges, indemnities, and exemptions, in respect to travel or residence, as may there be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation." Of course, there can be no question that these solemn compacts are violated by House bill No. 2,423, nor can there be any question that Article VI. of the Constitution prescribes that not only the Constitution, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, but that "treaties made under the authority of the United States shall be the supreme law of the land." The effort of Mr. Willis' committee, in reporting this bill, was not directed at all to denying that it violated the Burlingame treaty, but at showing that a treaty might be lawfully violated by an act of Congress. Now, it is certainly true that emergencies may arise when such legislation would appear to vindicate itself. But setting aside the repeated violations of Indian treaties, violations usually as disgraceful in origin as they have been disastrous in results, Congress never yet has set the precedent of deliberately and intentionally violating, in time of peace, a treaty with a friendly foreign nation, which has not declined to modify or abrogate that treaty in the same way that it was made.

The Anti-Chinese bill is peculiarly discreditable, because there has lately been established in Washington, for the first time in our history, an official resident Chinese Embassy. It was formally greeted by the Government of the United States only a few months since, and one of the official grounds of welcome was the suggestion that it had come to treat on all questions concerning Chinese residents in this country, thus including the very question in regard to which it is now proposed to ignore the presence of the embassy, and to substitute injurious and discriminating action. The bill is thus deprived of any pretense of emergency, requiring the violation of a treaty. Again, this very House Committee on Education and Labor less than a year ago considered precisely the same question, and made, Feb. 25, 1878, an elaborate report, which recommended as the proper legislation on the subject, the passage of a joint resolution, requesting the President to open diplomatic correspondence, "with the view of securing a change or abrogation of all stipulations in existing treaties which permit unlimited immigration of Chinese to the United States." That resolution, creditable to the committee, because providing a courteous and honorable method of treating an international question, approved itself to Congress as being an excellent substitute for a crowd of treaty-violating bills, and, before the adjournment, it was passed by both houses. Presumably, it has been acted upon by the President, and, presumably, the negotiations are now in progress; yet the House committee has already stultified itself, and now Congress is asked to follow its example by favoring a discourteous and discreditable bill, which at once reflects on the action of Congress last Summer and puts the Government in a dishonorable position. It is hardly worth while for the Congress of the United States to sacrifice the good faith and honor of the country to the supposed exigencies of California politics. Even if no loftier considerations avail, Congress may do well to remember that there is no restriction that it can impose on trade or travel from China, whether of burdensome head-money or of a limit in the number of passengers, which China cannot apply, in return, upon American travel and trade to her ports. She may not limit herself in her method of retaliation to the precise form of hostile discrimination that suits us. She may choose some other form of business restriction; and we have enough rivals in commerce with China who would encourage her in such a course.

THE TRUE AND THE FALSE SYSTEM OF APPORTIONMENT.

In the address to the people recently issued by the Democratic members of the Legislature on the subject of a reapportionment of the State, the old and more than once-refuted claim is repeated that the City and County of New-York is entitled to 27 members of Assembly. That this claim, and the reasoning upon which it is founded, are demonstrably false, can be proved by a very slight examination of the requirements of the State Constitution in respect to the matter. The total population of this State, as shown by the census of 1875, upon which the reapportionment should have been and must be made, was 4,698,958; but from this number the Constitution requires that the number of aliens shall be excluded in making the apportionment. Deducting, therefore, the 329,911 aliens in the State, we have a remainder of 4,369,047 upon which to calculate. Taking this number as the dividend, and 128 (the number of members of Assembly) as the divisor, the quotient is a fraction over 34,133, which number, consequently, is the number of people each member should represent. Making a like exclusion of aliens from the total of the population of the City and County of New-York, and dividing the remainder, 905,976, by 34,133, we have a quotient of 26 and something less than one-half over, which the gentlemen referred to have enlarged to 27. But this might possibly be allowed, if the system on which they have made their calculations were correct.

Unfortunately, however, there are two clauses in that section of the Constitution which declares how the apportionment shall be made, and the second of these entirely upsets the theory upon which the gentlemen referred to base their claims. By referring to section 5 of Article III. of that instrument, it will be seen that "the members of Assembly shall be apportioned among the several counties of the State, by the Legislature, as nearly as may be according to the number of their respective inhabitants, excluding aliens. * * * *Every county * * * except the County of Hamilton, shall always be entitled to one member of Assembly.*" By this latter clause, it will be observed, another element other than population is brought into the problem. Each county of the State, no matter what its population may be, is entitled to a member; and the importance of this provision will be understood when it is stated that by virtue of it, no less than twenty-one counties—or, reckoning Fulton and Hamilton as one—twenty counties, of this State will be represented in the next Legislature. Were the apportionment made on the basis of population alone, not one of these counties, each having a less population than 34,133, could send a member of Assembly to Albany.

Since, then, there are both the factors of population and of territorial division to be considered, the apportionment must be made with a regard for both; and the only way in which this can be done is to take from the dividend of the total population of the State the population of the counties which fall below the general ratio, and from the divisor the twenty members of Assembly representing them. In this way we get a new dividend of 3,839,087, a new divisor of 108, and a new ratio of 35,555, which gives the City and County of New-York 25 members, with less than a half fraction over. To show the absurdity of making the apportionment on the basis of population alone, it only needs to consider what the result would be, if with the present numbers of the population it were so centralized that there were three counties in the State with a population equal to that of New-York. In this case we should have, on the basis of 27 members to 905,976 people, 81 members of Assembly representing three counties, leaving 47 members to represent 56 counties, each of which the Constitution declares shall have a member irrespective of population.

Possibly it may be objected that no former apportionments having been made upon any other basis than that of population, the next ought not to be made the occasion for a new departure. But we are not concerned to perpetuate errors which may have been made in the past, and it may be added, that in former apportionments, had the system indicated been adopted, it is not probable that the result would have been different, owing to the diffusion of population; whereas, if the process of centralizing our population in cities proceeds in the future as rapidly as the census shows it to have done in the past ten years, it will not be very long before it must become a physical impossibility, under the existing State Constitution, to make an apportionment on any other than the system of excluding counties which may fall below a general ratio.

THE FRENCH LOTTERY.

The drawing of the great French lottery has begun, but it will take about three weeks to complete it. So the long period of rosy dreams and hopeful calculations will be followed by a brief time of eager anticipation and excitement, to be succeeded by the disappointment of those who draw blanks. The French lottery scheme, as is well known, sprang up as an incident of the Exhibition. Its avowed purpose was to raise funds to bring working men and poor peasants from the rural districts, in order that they might not be deprived of the privilege of gazing upon the trophies of the industrial greatness of France and witness the evidences of the peaceful triumphs of the Republic. The whole thing was in the hands of the Government, and the management of details was intrusted to a "Central Commission," which will doubtless be glad to have it over.

At first it was determined to issue one million tickets at a franc each. Of the $200,000 thus raised, one-half was to be devoted to the philanthropic object above mentioned, and the other half to the purchase of 5,000 objects of art, to be distributed as prizes. The people were in a money-spending mood, and, with the treasurs of the Exhibition before them, not averse to taking the chance of getting some of the many coveted objects at the trifling outlay necessary for lottery tickets. The first issue was so speedily taken up that the number was raised at once to six millions, and public officials of all sorts and grades were instructed to exert themselves in disposing of them. By subsequent steps the issue was carried up to twelve millions, and while the public was engaged in buying the tickets there was naturally no little excitement. Advantage was taken of this by shrewd operators, who bought large quantities of tickets, to "bull the market" as soon as the public sale was completed, and for a time an extravagant premium was asked and obtained. This did not last long, however, and as people began to get sober, and some of them a little disgusted with themselves, lottery tickets descended to about par on the Bourse, and might be privately purchased even at a discount.

Of the 12,000,000 francs derived from the sale of tickets by the Government, 5 per cent. was allowed to the vendors, and the general costs absorbed about as much more. Of the 10,800,000 francs remaining, one-third, or 3,600,000, was applied to the expense of bringing workmen and others to Paris to see the great show, and 7,200,000 was expended in prizes. Besides, some of the exhibitors and tradesmen who had a large stock of articles left on hand at the great palace of industry made contributions for additional prizes. Altogether the number of winning tickets is about 80,000. The grand prize, which was to be drawn first, was valued at 150,000 francs, or about $30,000. Then, there is a series of 2,000 prizes, ranging from 130,000 francs down to 2,000 francs, which are to be drawn before the rest, and will occupy about a week. Each number in each of the twelve series of a million has an equal chance of winning. The smaller prizes will be drawn more rapidly, as for each number that comes out of the wheel a prize will be given for its holder in each of the twelve series. Nominally this is not a money-lottery. The Government made arrangements with tradesmen of one sort and another for works of art, precious wares, jewelry, &c., to be given to the holders of lucky numbers, but at the same time an understanding was entered into that those who preferred cash could have it at the moderate discount of 3 per cent., taking it from the party who was to furnish the prize and not from the Government. This applies only to the grand prizes, but with regard to the others some enterprising trades-people have organized a sort of pawnbroking system for the nonce, and propose to take the prizes which winners do not want at such a discount from the nominal value as may be agreed upon.

There can be little doubt that these agencies will do quite a lively and profitable busines, for persons a long distance from Paris, or even in the metropolis, may draw grand pianos, carriages, sets of furniture, bronzes, and Sèvres ware, who would find ready money much more convenient and useful. No doubt, Dame Fortune will indulge in some amusing freaks in disposing of the miscellaneous merchandise that constitutes the less magnificent prizes. A set of jewelry, or a parlor organ may go to a hob-nailed peasant or a red-armed washerwoman, while a Duchess draws a patent mangle or an improved reaper. Among the prizes are galvanic batteries, which would not be altogether acceptable to a drawing-room belle; a hamper of bottled beer, which an over-rigid temperance person would neither drink nor sell to another; a gross of pots of pomatum, which a plain but dignified republican statesman would scorn; supplies of baby linen and underwear which might get ludicrously misplaced. There are cavalry sabres and gold-laced cocked hats, which might most impertinently turn up in possession of some demure school-mistress, and complete hunting costumes, with top-boots and buckskins, which would alarm rather than gratify the gentle damsel whose heart was set on jewels. It is easy to imagine the varied disappointment of those who draw prizes and those who draw none, and perhaps the disillusion and chagrin may be a sufficient antidote for the false hopes and covetous anticipations which have turned the heads of France for the last six months.

The epidemic which is now devastating Russia is merely one out of a long series of similar catastrophes, recurring at such brief and regular intervals as almost to assume the character of a periodical visitation. In 1866, an outbreak of cholera carried off thousands of victims from St. Petersburg and the coast towns of the Gulf of Finland. In 1869, typhus declared itself in the central districts, and made fearful havoc among the peasantry, whose insufficient food and constant pressure of overwork naturally rendered them an easy prey. In 1871, the cholera returned, sweeping the whole breadth of European Russia, from the Volga to the Dnieper, with a destruction so terrific that many villages were actually depeopled and the bodies of the dead lay festering in the sun for days together from the absolute want of hands to bury them. In 1873, the terrible famine which scourged the Eastern provinces brought pestilence in its train, and the present epidemic threatens to prove equally disastrous with its forerunners. In each and all of these cases the power of the pestilence was fatally augmented by the ignorance and superstition of its victims. Many of the sufferers, in their ingrained fatalism, refused all assistance, saying that if they were fated to die no medicine could avail them. One peasant actually purchased a coffin half-price at the outbreak of the epidemic, and kept it standing for weeks in a corner of his hut, complacently pointing to it as a proof of his shrewdness in closing the bargain "before the demand raised the price." Another, convinced that he must die, begged that he might be buried in one coffin with his wife, who was stricken with the same disease; "for," said he, with a momentary gleam of tenderness on his haggard face, "it would be weary work for us to awake yonder and not be able to find each other." Unhappily, even these fearful visitations have failed to teach their natural lesson, and the time when the laws of health and common sense shall be understood by the Russian peasantry seems as distant as ever.

The bill introduced last week in the Assembly, increasing from $200,000 to $500,000 the sum of money which foreign insurance companies wishing to do business in this State must deposit with the head of our Insurance Department, for the protection of their American policy-holders, is a curious, but at the same time a characteristic, piece of legislation. Of course, if protection to native capital and industry is good in one direction, it is in another, and the blessings to be derived from it should not be confined to any particular class. If American iron, cotton, and woolen manufacturers are to have the trade of the country all to themselves, is there any reason why American underwriters should not be equally favored? The trouble is that the claim is put in at rather a late day, for public sentiment is now setting strongly in the opposite direction. It is not at all likely that those who urge the passage of this measure will present the question in its true light. They will say that this increased amount is needed to prevent innocent policy-holders who have insured their property in English, French, or German companies from suffering a severe loss in case of a large fire. It is not to be denied that a fire of comparatively moderate dimensions might more than use up the $200,000 of American assets of a foreign company, and it might also be urged that a transatlantic company meeting with this misfortune would not be very prompt in sending over here additional funds. But, admitting all this, in what way does the case differ from that of scores of American companies. These foreign organizations are only allowed to do business on the basis of the capital they have in America to meet American losses. If they take too many or too large risks, their reserved fund is increased to such an extent that their capital is impaired, and then they must either make good the deficiency or suspend operations. In this respect they are on precisely the same footing with local institutions; and if more financial strength is needed in one case, it is equally called for in the other. Indeed, if there is any advantage, it is on the side of the foreigner, for, while an American company can by no possibility pay more to its burnt-out policy-holders than the assets that it has here, and upon the strength of which it does business, there is a possibility that an English company may—as has been the case—send over money from the other side. The measure is, moreover, not called for by past experience, and its effect will be detrimental to the interests of owners of property of every kind.

No tradesmen in England show a sounder vitality than publishing houses. Many firms are considerably over a century old, and the recent convulsions among the confraternity were confined to comparative novices. The Longmans have been conspicuous in "the Row" for much more than a century, and several large fortunes have come out of this house. About 12 years since they entirely rebuilt their premises in splendid style, and on entering the new edifice gave a *douceur* to each employe worthy of their name and fame. Whittaker, Tegg, Simpkin, Marshall, and others have been "in the trade" long beyond the memory of the oldest inhabitant. John Murray is a comparatively new man, his father having started the firm. John the first was a publisher born, and acquired an intimacy with literary men of a kind such as no publisher, perhaps, ever had—at all events in England. This was in a measure due to his fixing his place of business in a street which was the centre of resort in those days for *littérateurs* who were men of the world and society, as well as men of letters. Byron, Hobhouse, Moore, Campbell, &c., delighted to drop in for a a chat in Albemarle-street, five minutes from Pall Mall; but to get down to "the Row" in "the city," is quite another thing. Murray made much money, but his son, who now probably is once more a wealthy man, sunk a large sum in that venture which has engulfed so many men's money—a newspaper. Mr. Nelson, of "the Row," is reputed one of the wealthiest publishers in London, but much of his money is attributed to successful "outside" ventures in this country. No London house has, on the whole, made so much as the Longmans. Macmillan's is one of the firms which, of late years, has assumed a commanding position.

Hardly any one who has a large acquaintance or who reads the obituary or death notices in the public prints, can fail to have noticed how fatal a disease pneumonia is, especially in this City. It really seems sometimes as if it caused half of all the deaths that occur. Each Winter it appears to grow more dangerous. This season it has been very virulent, owing, probably, to sudden changes and the unusual amount of snow. Pneumonia invariably begins with a cold, to which scarcely anybody attaches any importance, and the cold is neglected until it results in the painful and always alarming disease. "Only a cold!" echoed the renowned Abernethy. "A cold is always to be feared. Colds have killed more men than battles have." There seems to be no way of guarding against pneumonia. One person is as subject as another to it. Rugged constitution, vigorous health, general attention to hygienic laws, have no power to prevent it. Pneumonia slays a giant as quickly as it slays a pygmy; an accomplished athlete as quickly as a puny invalid. One meets this morning a friend flushed with youth—energy. Within three or four days he is dead. Pneumonia has cut him down. Persons who care to live—and the fact that they do live shows that they care to—cannot be too watchful of the beginnings of pneumonia, which is one of the most insidious and formidable foes of human existence.

The current number of the *Revue Des Deux Mondes* contains a very interesting notice of music in Germany. That superiority which France can claim in the arts of design, Germany, says the writer, unquestionably asserts in the art of music. The love of it extends to all classes and conditions. The meanest towns and villages have their choral and orchestral societies, and at Salzungen, a little town of 4,000 souls in the depths of the Duchy of Saxe Meiningen, you may hear a choir of young children sing in delightful concert the choral works of Bach, Scarlatti, and Mendelssohn. Long before Bismarck had united the various parts of Germany, music had done much to weld them together. One of Germany's special points of operatic superiority lies in the extraordinary wealth of her repertoire. In a period of six months, 25 to 30 different works are played on the stages of Vienna, Dresden, Berlin, and Munich. Thus, in a single week, the Berlin house gave "Freischütz," "La Croix d'Or, (Brull,) "Guillaume Tell," "Le Prophète," Gounod's "Faust," Spohr's "Faust," and "Joseph," (Mehul;) while the Munich house gave "Tannhäuser," "Lohengrin," "Fidelio," "Joseph," and "Manfred." The great contrast between opera management there and elsewhere is that in Germany it is confided to a most accomplished artist, whose choice is uninfluenced by pecuniary motives, instead of to an *impresario* intent on gain. When a new piece is proposed, it is submitted by the Director-in-Chief to two high musical authorities, each of whom sends in a written opinion concerning it. If they agree, their decision is ratified by the Director. If they disagree, he decides, and if he concludes to accept, the gentleman who has been in favor of the piece is appointed to preside (with the composer) at the rehearsals. The subventions given to the opera-houses are liberal. At Aix-la-Chapelle the city defrays the cost of house and orchestra. At Cassel and Wiesbaden $45,000 are given; Hanover and Brunswick, $60,000; Coburg, Wiemar, Gotha, Darmstadt, and Schwerin the theatres are carried on with the understanding that deficiencies will be provided for by the purse of the reigning Prince. In addition to the house and the orchestra, the opera at Dresden receives $135,000, and Berlin $90,000, with a guarantee against deficiencies. The German Princes usually evince the utmost interest in the matter, and are present, quite *en bourgeois*, nearly every evening at the opera, which in Germany is a most agreeable resort, and an untold boon to strangers. There is no finery or fuss involved in going to it. Toilets are simple, and adapted to those who can't afford carriages. Young ladies even go alone, a servant attending them to the door, and returning to fetch them when the performance is over. Above all, the entertainment is within the reach of persons of very moderate means.

On the title-page of a pamphlet just published by the Board of Immigration for Minnesota, that State is styled the "Empire State of the New North-west; the commercial, manufacturing, and geographical centre of the continent." The pamphlet is dedicated to laboring and landless men, and to all men, whether possessing moderate means or wealth, who will accept homes in a beautiful and prosperous country; and an especial appeal is made to those persons who are employed in "the overcrowded avocations of the East," who are thus afforded a chance to vent themselves upon the limitless and fertile prairies of the new North-west. Minnesota is indeed almost a new Arcadia, as any one will readily admit who has been within its pleasant borders. The State constitutes a wide-spread domain of unparalleled fertility, which is "elevated, as in a mirage of beauty," from 800 to 1,800 feet above the Gulf of Mexico. Many large rivers rise within its boundaries; among them are the Mississippi, the Red River, and the St. Louis. The area of the State is 84,000 square miles, or a little less than 54,000,000 acres. The number of acres still unsurveyed represents an area which is equal to the combined areas of the States of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, and the expanse of arable land is as extensive as the whole of the great State of Illinois. There were but 10 miles of railway in the State in 1862; at present there are 2,225, representing a mile of railroad to every 325 inhabitants. What the citizens value most are the many lakes and the unrivaled water-power at their command. While the flour mills, the cotton and woolen factories, and the copper and iron foundries of Minnesota are likely to be developed on a vast scale, its mainstay must long be, as it is now, the produce of fields and flocks. The cultivated area in 1850 was 1,900 acres; in 1877 it was nearly 3,000,000; this year it will reach 4,500,000 acres. The average wheat product of Illinois is eight, of Iowa a little over ten, of Wisconsin thirteen, and of Minnesota seventeen bushels to the acre. Besides, Minnesota wheat of the first class fetches a higher price in the market than any other grown in the United States, and the harvest of 1878 yielded 60,000,000 bushels, which would furnish 12,000,000 barrels of flour, worth $75,000,000. As for stock-raising, native grasses, nutritious and luxuriant, cover thousands of acres, and free pasturage may be had for many years to come. In 1877 the quantity of wild hay made was nearly 1,000,000 tons, while the quantity of cultivated hay was 155,000,000. Upward of 14,000,000 pounds of butter, and of 1,000,000 pounds of cheese represent the produce of the dairy last year, being a higher average per head than in Iowa, Illinois, and Wisconsin. It has been found that sheep-breeding, when properly conducted, is even more profitable here than wheat-growing.

GENERAL NOTES.

Speaking of a railroad conductor, an Iowa paper says that it is "worth eight dollars and a quarter to see Al. being polite to lady passengers."

Jefferson Davis is to be invited to lecture in Atlanta, Ga., and the *Constitution* says that there is probably no man in the United States who would draw a larger crowd there than this distinguished citizen.

A Tennessee widow bought a suit of clothes for a young man, with the understanding that he should marry her, but he hastened to his own country and purchased a license for himself and a young lady whom he had previously engaged himself to, and was married. The widow made him surrender the clothes.

The Providence *Press* says that the plans for the new Alumni Hall of Brown University are well advanced, and will create joy in the breast of every lover of true architecture and all friends of the college. It is to be 75 feet in width by 140 in depth, and will be placed in the centre of the college grounds.

Senator Thurman has just promised to deliver the address before the literary societies of the University of North Carolina at the Commencement in June. At the same time, the correspondent of the Raleigh *News* writes, Bishop Pierce is expected to preach the annual sermon and ex-Gov. Samuel J. Tilden to deliver the literary address.

The Des Moines (Iowa) *Register* prints an editorial article entitled "Fair Play is not Generosity," and in the same issue reproduces one of J. R.'s graphic New-Orleans letters to The Times without the slightest acknowledgment of the source from which it was derived. The *Register* should write another article on the same subject, after thinking a little more upon its applications.

The Philadelphia *Press* says that the appointment of Col. A. Loudon Snowden to the office of Director of the Mint was made some weeks since, but, in view of Dr. Linderman's declining health, Col. Snowden, from motives of delicacy, did not accept the office. Now that a vacancy has been occasioned by Dr. Linderman's death, Col. Snowden has notified the Secretary of the Treasury that he is ready to be commissioned.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of Jan. 25 says: "Miss Louise Pomeroy, the actress, is recovering slowly at Shreveport, from the injuries received by a railroad accident. Her physician says her face will not be disfigured." The *Times* of the same date says: "Miss Louise Pomeroy, the actress, who was severely injured in the recent railroad accident near Shreveport, is improving rapidly. Dr. Ford, her physician, thinks that, with ordinary care, she will soon be about again."

Mr. C. H. Chamberlin, of Plainwell, Mich., writes to the Allegan *Journal* that during the late war he "became possessed" of a large volume containing manuscripts of society papers edited by the young ladies of the Richmond Female Institute, of Richmond, Va. And he thereupon proceeds to quote a poem therefrom, and signs the name

TWO REMARKABLE SCAMPS

HENRY COLE AND CHARLES ULRICH.

THE COUNTERFEITERS RECENTLY CAPTURED BY UNITED STATES OFFICERS—"DUTCH CHARLIE'S" WONDERFUL HISTORY—HIS LIFE IN BERLIN—HIS MECHANICAL SKILL—HOW HE MASTERED THE GAME OF BILLIARDS—COLE'S SUCCESSFUL CAREER OF CRIME.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—From the first organization of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department, in 1865, until the present time no event has occurred of such grave importance in maintaining the purity of the circulating medium of the country as the recent arrests, by the officers of that service, of Henry C. Cole and Charles Ulrich. These men are, without exception, the most extraordinary criminals in their respective lines of counterfeiting and uttering counterfeits on the currency of the United States that have been known to this continent. Nor are they of the lowest class of criminals. On the contrary, they are men of good education. Charles Ulrich could challenge the skill of any steel-plate engraver upon either side of the Atlantic to cope with him in the higher branches of the engraver's art, as exhibited in the production of national bank and legal-tender note plates; but he lacked the means to enable him to pursue his work, and without capital of his own, or in the absence of aid from others, he would have been compelled to turn his attention to something more honorable than counterfeiting the Government issues. Henry C. Cole could scarcely tell a parallel line from geometrical lathe work as an engraver, but he possessed the brains to originate, and the skill, cunning, and nerve to execute the most subtle and ingenious designs for deluging the country with counterfeit issues; and more than this, he had money to carry out his plans. These men united made a combination more dangerous to the Government and to the people than had ever before existed in the history of American counterfeiters. Both men are in the prime of life—Cole tall, stoop-shouldered, thin of flesh, cadaverous in countenance, with a dark and despondent expression almost constantly hovering about it; Ulrich square-shouldered, bright-faced, and sanguine, a compactly-built, steady-nerved, intelligent man, sharp-brained, reticent, and cool. Such men could not be less than exceedingly wary in their progress along the path of crime, and the story of how they were finally detected and brought once more within the meshes of the law has a tinge of romance and mystery about it quite equal to anything in the history of detective experiences in this or any other country. Both men are familiar with the inside of Penitentiary walls, and each had, in days gone by, made many promises to the Government officers to abandon the ways of crime. Cole promised to be a farmer, Ulrich to pursue his calling legitimately as an engraver. Cole bought a farm, and Ulrich went to work; but neither were contented. Satan plowed with Cole, and he in turn with Ulrich, and the twain disregarding their promises entered into this last and most dangerous combination, which has just ended so disastrously for them. Ulrich is a native of Prussia. He began his career of crime before coming to America, not aspiring to such refinement of art in the matter as has crowned his later efforts, but still doing a class of criminal business which the Police deribe as "clever." Nearly 20 years ago the events occurred in Berlin that rendered Ulrich infamous with the Police of that city. The place had been thrown into a condition of excitement by the announcement that five different banking-houses had been victimized on the same day by forged acceptances. Five descriptions of the alleged forger were furnished the Prussian Police by as many different bankers' clerks, each description differing from the other. One described the criminal as tall, erect, broad-shouldered, straight as an arrow, well dressed, and with a business-like air, and wearing a mustache. Another described him as round-shouldered and having a considerable stoop to his person, well dressed, and wearing a full beard. A third stated that he walked with a limping gait, was smooth-faced, and spoke slowly and very distinctly. A fourth was positive that he was an absolute cripple, one leg being shorter than the other. While a fifth remembered him as a man with a rather aristocratic air about him, and a slight impediment in his speech.

The researches of the Prussian Police showed conclusively that the same individual had presented the forged acceptances at the various banking houses. Circumstances pointed to Ulrich, and he fled to America. One other person only was suspected of having been engaged in the transaction, and that was George Wendelken, now dead. The credit of this clever deception rests between Ulrich and Wendelken, with the balance in Ulrich's favor.

For a long time after his arrival in America Ulrich was one of the greatest mysteries that had up to the time of his coming befogged the American detective officers. It was evident that a master hand in crime had suddenly sprung into being. Ten-dollar notes raised to $100 notes made their appearance in business circles, bearing evidences of the most consummate art in their preparation. Long research resulted in learning that the originator of these notes was known as "Dutch Charlie," and that was all that could be obtained about him for many months. As time rolled on, however, he came within the meshes of the law, as all criminals are sooner or later bound to do, and in an evil hour for him he sold some of his bogus wares to a Secret Service officer who had been introduced to him as an "O. K. coney," and Ulrich was arrested. Up to the moment of his incarceration in Ludlow-Street Jail, New-York City, he had never handled a billiard-cue or taken any interest whatever in the game of billiards. A billiard-table was, in those days, in the centre hall of the jail, and such prisoners as were possessed of means were permitted to use it. Ulrich watched the table and the game from the corridor above every day for a week. Then he asked permission to come down and try his hand. This he did with such success that after playing half a dozen games the best players in the jail could not compete with him. In relating his first experiences with the billiard-cue he said: "I saw at a glance that the billiard-table was an affair of angles; that the moment you were master of this branch of the game you could play it against anybody, provided the mechanism of the eye, the nerve-power of the brain, and the education of the hand were up to the mark. I sat for one whole week and studied the angles, the combination of angles, the ricochet, and the rebound, and the elasticity and precise force of the rubber cushions as the propelling power of the cue. You are pretty well aware that my eye is geometrically correct; I had ample coolness and nerve; half a dozen games educated my hands; hence my success."

Ulrich extricated himself from the dilemma of his first arrest only to get entangled in another. Naturally reticent, he could evade the officers of the law just as long as he kept his counsels. When he departed from this rule he was sure to lose. It is only a short time since he emerged from the Ohio Penitentiary, leaving behind him an admirable specimen of his skill in the shape of a steel-plate portrait of ex-Gov. Allen, which he cut while in the Penitentiary. At the time of his incarceration in that place he was made the victim of jealousy; in other words, his capture was effected from information given by a woman, of whom he had become enamored, by whom his love was reciprocated, and who remained constant to him long after he had deserted her. It appeared from this woman's statements that she did not care so much about Ulrich leaving her as she did about his living with some other woman. "At this," she said, "my heart revolted, it could forgive him anything but that. I meditated over it for a time, and the more my mind dwelt on it the more anxiety it gave me. I knew I must break it up between them, or I should go crazy. Charlie had given me away in exchange for that woman, and that was my excuse for giving Charlie away to the officers." She "gave him away" very boldly indeed. He had confided to this woman more than he had ever before breathed to mortal ears. When he left her for his new flame he fancied she knew nothing of it, but supposed she really believed he had been called away from her on business. She went straight to the officers whom she knew had been looking hard after Charlie, and under their directions wrote him a letter to meet her at an appointed time and place. He came, was arrested, tried, convicted, and sentenced to 12 years in the Ohio Penitentiary at hard labor. The most singular part of this episode in the life of Ulrich is that the woman he abandoned was young and comely, while the one for whom he left her was much older, ill-favored, and unattractive. Ulrich smiled when spoken to of this. "Yes, she is ugly," he said, "but a splendid business woman." In other words she could aid and abet him in criminal matters. Specimens of Ulrich's skill as an engraver are now in the Treasury Department. Up to the present hour they stand unrivaled in delicacy of touch and matchless beauty of finish, and have received many encomiums from Chief Engraver Casilear, of the Treasury Department, who stands at the head of his profession.

The history of Harry Cole is crammed as full of criminal mystery and unhealthy romance as any yellow-covered novel of sensational song. He seems to have been born a criminal, having engaged in war against society at a very early age. His mind has run almost exclusively to counterfeiting the national coin and the paper currency. He began at the very bottom round of the ladder, almost—in the capacity of a "shover," or passer of counterfeit money. Then he became a "boodle carrier," which means that he sallied out with a package of counterfeit money which is known among counterfeiters as a "boodle," that he had with him one or two confidential spirits to whom he gave each one note at a time. If they passed it successfully he took the proceeds and gave them another; if they failed and were arrested, no other counterfeits would be found upon them, which made the matter of their escape a much easier task to accomplish. Then he became a dealer, selling the bogus money in large quantities to smaller dealers, boodle carriers, and shovers. Gaining some means, he went still higher in the criminal code, and became a capitalist in the business, which means that he gave up dealing in the money except in very large sums, as $10,000, $20,000, and $50,000 worth or more at a time. As a capitalist he was compelled to employ engravers and pressmen, go into the wholesale purchase the requisite material, select the various kinds of coins and denominations of notes to be counterfeited; and decide upon the safest and best method of placing them in circulation.

Cole's connection with the arrest of Jack Miner in New-York City, in 1871, exposed a combination of which he was the head and front, but from which he escaped by turning State's evidence and acting as an aid to the Secret Service officers. These officers will not soon forget the terribly wild, dark night on which, in a secluded part of the upper portion of New-York City, Cole met Miner, and, in the blinding storm, delivered $1,500 in good money and received in return a number of valuable counterfeit steel plates of the national currency notes. Nor will they forget the signal given by Cole; the grapple with Miner in the dark; the scattering of the $1,500 to the winds; the subsequent search of every foot of the notes on the same night by the aid of lanterns, many of the precious promises to pay having been buried in the mud-pile where the struggle took place.

Cole's wife, "Effie"—a name by which she is known among the Secret Service officers of the Treasury and by the Police generally—has been esteemed by some as much "the better man" of the two. She has been Cole's aider and abettor from first to last, and no scheme was entered into by Cole that had not received "Effie's" sanction. She has stood by him under all circumstances with a devotion and a constancy that has challenged the admiration of those cognizant of it. Cole's son-in-law, Schoner, has also been engaged with him in the business; hence it was a family matter, nothing being intrusted to outsiders except to those employed like Ulrich, and these employes were only permitted to handle a iota more than was absolutely essential in carrying out their branch of the unhallowed traffic. Cole has placed hundreds of thousands of dollars in counterfeit money upon the market in the course of his nearly 40 years of crime, and but for the exertions of the Secret Service Office of the Treasury would have fairly vitiated the entire currency of the country. He has amassed some money by his operations, but has also been compelled to expend a large portion of his gains in defending himself in the course of his numerous arrests. Add to this his broken health, which, in his case, has been the result of over-anxiety; the wild light that has come to his eyes from constant watchfulness and fear lest the hand of the officer of the law might at any moment be laid upon him, the excessive nervousness and insomnia that has become almost a second nature to him, and his case does not afford pleasant meditation for young criminals. And now, behind the prison bars and in the shadowy recesses of his cell, ample leisure is afforded him to take a retrospective view of a life wholly given to crime, and for the reward of which he can already contemplate in the still heavier bars and bolts and granite walls that must for many long and weary years to come—if his life be spared—hold him in durance, and thus protect society against his criminal designs. It is not supposed that Chief Brooks and the officers acting under him claim that they have done more than their duty in the detection and arrest of such extraordinary criminals as Cole and Ulrich, but when it is known that the former had large means which he was willing to use freely to make good his escape, the position of the officers will be better understood and their labors more highly appreciated by the people. The destruction of the combination herein alluded to is worth more to the Government and the people of this country than it would cost to maintain the Secret Service Bureau of the Treasury for a series of years.

ARRANGING FOR FUTURE LABORS.

INCREASING THE PENALTY FOR BODY-STEALING—THE PROPRIETY OF INSTRUCTING REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS—NEW BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—There was little business of interest in the Assembly to-day. In general orders Mr. Fish's bill to punish body-stealing was ordered to a third reading. Mr. Fish explained that the bill had been prepared by the District Attorney of New-York, and that the penalty, considered too light in the existing statute, had been increased. Mr. Fish's bill provides that every person who removes the dead body of a human being, or any part thereof, from a grave, vault, or other place where the same has been buried, or from the place where the same has been deposited while awaiting burial, without authority of law, with intent to sell the same, or for the purpose of dissection, or for the purpose of procuring a reward for the return of the same, or from malice or wantonness, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison for a term of not more than five years.

Mr. Hurd, of Erie, called up his resolution to improve the St. Mary's River and other water routes connecting the great lakes with the Erie Canal, and asking to have the United States Senators and Representatives urged to favor an appropriation for the purpose. Mr. Brooks objected to thus instructing Representatives at Washington, who were supposed to know their duties. He added that his experience taught him to believe that such petitions acted against the measures which they were brought forward to sustain. Mr. Sloan, who agreed with Mr. Brooks as to the good taste expressed in his speech, thought that this was an occasion upon which the Assembly could properly express its sense and not offend Senators or Representatives.

President John Nichols, of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, submitted a report in compliance with the order of the Assembly. He denies that his company is contempt of the House. When a similar resolution to that just passed was adopted two years ago, he says he caused a report to be made and transmitted to James G. Graham, Chairman of the Insurance Committee, on March 20, 1877, and that after ward the same was printed and submitted to a rigorous examination. He understood that the committee were entirely satisfied with his explanations. He adds that no counsel fees were paid to counsel of life-saving stations.

The Carman-Duryea contest will undoubtedly be concluded to-morrow. All the testimony is in, the last witnesses having been heard this morning, and counsel on both sides will be summed up. The committee will meet for consultation to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, and a report will probably be made at the morning session of the Assembly.

To-morrow night Miss Susan B. Anthony will speak in the Assembly Chamber, before the Judiciary Committee, on woman suffrage. Mr. Strahan, always gallant as Chairman of the committee, has again extended the invitation to the advocates of woman suffrage to make their wants known where they can be heard by a multitude of people.

A joint committee of the two houses, appointed to make arrangements for commemorating in a formal manner the acceptance by the Capitol for the new, met last evening, and resolved that the Legislature will meet in joint session in the Assembly Chamber not later than Feb. 12. The Lieutenant-Governor will preside, assisted by Speaker Alvord. Invitations to be present will be issued to the Governor and his staff, State officers, and the Judges of the Court of Appeals. Speeches will be made by Mr. Dorshimer and Mr. Atwood, and a historical address will be delivered by Erastus Brooks.

The Senate held an hour's session, and laid out some additional work for the future in the shape of new bills introduced. Mr. Bailey introduced a bill that has been before two or three previous Legislatures, for a reduction of the fare for foot passengers on the Thirty-fourth-Street Ferry, East River, from 5 to 2 cents.

Mr. Goebel introduced, "by request," the same bill introduced by Mr. Eidman in the Assembly last week, prohibiting the construction of an elevated railroad east of the Bowery and Third-avenue.

Mr. Ecclesine introduced a bill to compel the elevated railroads in New-York to extend the hours for running "commission trains" at 5 cents fare from 4 o'clock to 9 o'clock in the morning and from 5 o'clock to 8 o'clock in the evening, and also requiring the companies to run at least one "commission" car at 5 cents fare on all trains at all hours of the day and night. The bill also prohibits the companies from using the lands over any street or avenue for storage of the cars or engines, or for washing, cleaning, or repairing the same.

Mr. Sessions offered a resolution, which lies over under the rule, for the appointment of a joint committee of five from the Senate and seven from the Assembly, whose duty it shall be to prepare and report a bill revising the present system of assessment and taxation of property.

Mr. Lippitt offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Superintendent of Public Works to report to the Senate his views of the propriety of reopening the Chenango Canal, together with his estimate of the expense of putting it in running condition.

The Judiciary Committee has under consideration the resolution introduced by Senator J. F. Pierce for an amendment to the Constitution abolishing the clause which disqualifies Judges from serving after they have attained the age of 70 years, and also adding the Superior Court of Buffalo, and the City Court of Brooklyn to the courts whose Judges can be detailed to hold circuits in any part of the State. There is some difference of opinion among the members of the committee on the propriety of the amendment abolishing the disqualification of age, and an expression of the sentiment of the legal profession, and of the press on the subject is desired.

PHILADELPHIA URGING IMPROVEMENTS.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 28.—A committee from the City Councils, accompanied by Mayor Stokley and representatives from the Commercial and Maritime Exchanges, Board of Trade, Board of Port Wardens, and other bodies, left here for Washington to-day to urge upon the Committee on Commerce an appropriation of $500,000 for the improvement of the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers.

CHICAGO'S FINANCES IMPROVED.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—The Appellate Court this afternoon decided that the act of 1877, providing for the collection of back taxes, is valid, thereby affirming the decision of Judge Loomis. This decision involves from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000 of taxes due the city, and is, therefore, a very important aid to the revenue of Chicago.

CHAMPIONS OF CHILDREN.

FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF A WORTHY ASSOCIATION.

SPEECHES BY DR. TIFFANY, GEN. PORTER, JOSEPH H. CHOATE, AND DR. NEWMAN—THE SUCCESSFUL WORK OF THE SOCIETY—ITS FURTHER NEEDS—A LARGE AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCE.

The fourth anniversary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was celebrated in Chickering Hall last evening in the presence of a packed audience of intelligent and fashionably-dressed ladies and gentlemen. The exercises were opened by a performance on the organ by Mr. John White. Then Hon. Thomas C. Acton, who officiated as master of ceremonies, introduced the aged President of the society, John D. Wright. Mr. Wright, in the course of his address, said that last year between 600 and 700 children had been received by the society, and provided with comfortable homes in the country. Already 11 or 12 other similar societies have been started in various parts of the country, and inquiries have been received and answered from London and Australia, giving the hope that soon every nation and city on the civilized globe will actively participate in the good work of the parent society of New-York.

The next speaker was Lewis L. Delafield, the counsel of the society. He said that during the year ending Jan. 1, 1878, 6,950 children under 16 years of age were arrested and brought before the Police courts of this City. Of these 5,694 were boys, and 1,256 girls. Nor were they all charged with petty offenses; 1,174 were arrested for larceny and burglary, and 2,498 for assault and battery and disorderly conduct. They were disposed of by sending 1,000 to the Courts of General and Special Sessions for trial, and 427 to the Work-house and City Prison; 3,115 were fined and 2,408 were committed to various reformatory institutions. During this period the society, for want of means, was only able to attend to about 900 of these cases. Of the 6,950, 729 were under 7 years of age, and the great proportion of the others under 14. The speaker held that the responsibility for all this crime and misery rests upon our vicious system of poor laws, our workhouses, and some of our so-called charitable institutions, which neither reform nor punish, but only encourage idleness by furnishing comfortable lodgings to the degraded; upon those who applaud the feats of child acrobats, the shooting of apples off the heads of little boys with rifle balls, &c.; but, most of all, upon the practically free sale of liquor. "Give us," he said, "a reasonable excise law, one which distinguishes between the harmless beverage of the Teuton and the poisoned cup of the Saxon and Celt, a law which can be rigorously and impartially enforced over the rich and the poor by making intoxication a crime, wherever it is found, and punishing it as a misdemeanor, and you will remove the principal cause of juvenile crime." This sentiment was warmly applauded. Continuing, Mr. Delafield said that it is a mistake to think that the greater portion of our criminals are of foreign birth. However it may be with adults, it is not so with children, for of this 6,950 little criminals all but 581 were native-born Americans. Then turning the reverse of the picture around, the speaker said that Mrs. Wright is about consummating his intention of providing a Summer home for children forever. [Applause.] He has given to the American Female Guardian Society a spacious one, capable of accommodating 100 children, with grounds and outbuildings on a hill swept by the breezes of the Atlantic, at Oceanport, N. J., upon the condition that its doors shall be open to such little ones as the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children may send there. In closing, the speaker paid an affecting tribute to one of the best and earliest friends of the society, who had died during the year—Theodore Roosevelt.

Rabbi Henry S. Jacobs, who was to be the next speaker, sent a letter regretting that attendance at a Hebrew Conference in Philadelphia would prevent him from being present. Rev. Charles F. Deems was next called upon. He commended the practice of sending children to homes, as the statistics of England and this country show that children who are cooped up in institutions generally turn out badly. He said that much cruelty to children is caused by the bad tempers and false notions of society of parents—by silly dressing, which takes off the dew of childhood, and stirs up the springs of happiness before they begin to flow. [Applause.] "Let your children," he cried, "wear once in a while a torn gown or a coat, let them cover themselves with the dirt in which they play; let them ride on hay-carts in the Summer instead of moping away their little lives in fashionable equipages at fashionable watering-places. [Applause.] It is said that the worst cases in society are usually those of rich men's daughters. [Laughter.] That is not true. But if it were true it would be because of that overstrained and unmanly sensitiveness which looks at everything beyond, and will not look at anything which is before us. Our appetites were given us to check, but not to root out. They should be trained so that they may come to the ripeness of manhood and womanhood at last." [Applause.]

Gen. Horace Porter was the next speaker. He kept the audience in roars of laughter by a succession of comical anecdotes and witticisms. In conclusion he protested against a statement to the effect which, he said, persons were compelled to endure whose wives had become members of the society. Such wives, he said, supposed that their mission in life was to go around darning small boys' clothes—sewing tares, as it were. [Laughter.] Does the husband wish to take a constitutional walk with his wife up the avenue, hardly have they left their house, when "Mrs. Jones sees a man lifting a child over a gutter by the arm, and she must stop and remonstrate and ask the nurse's name and the name and address of the child. The speaker noticed, however, that the nurses, under such circumstances, generally failed to give up the combination. [Laughter.] Two boys fighting over the stump of a cigar on the next block, and a woman rushing out of a tenement to seize the boy by the hair of the head, is the next on came in for separate lectures on the enormity of their crimes, until the speaker would venture to say that the best time the husband can possibly make will be two blocks an hour. [Laughter.]

Rev. Father McGlynn being absent, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew out of town, and Judge John R. Brady suffering from a sore throat, as appeared from a humorous letter from him that was read, Mr. Acton introduced Joseph H. Choate as one who, having been a bachelor last year, had become a husband and a father in the interval. Mr. Choate corrected this last statement. All his children, he said, were born before the last annual meeting. [Laughter.] Lest the audience should feel alarm about Judge Brady's health he would say that he had just left him enjoying an excellent dinner. [Laughter.] Mr. Choate recalled the fact that he felt like an old acquaintance of the society, having been imposed upon the congregation at every annual meeting that had taken place. He recognized before him the same familiar faces that were on other occasions when they looked just as sympathetic as now. But he did not recognize all their names on the list of members. The seating capacity of the hall was 1,800. Every seat was filled, and aisles were standing, yet the society's roll numbers but 800. "How much," he asked, "is your sympathy worth? Why, when you last heard the objects of the society read, how much did you put in the box at the Captain's office? Every $5 note saves some little waif from perdition. The society has a great deal to be proud of. Four years is but a speck of time in the eye of politician. Four years is not sufficient to enable him to recover from the fatigues of one conflict and prepare to for another. Yet in that period the society has made a record for itself that has never been surpassed. It has demonstrated how much can be done with a great deal of diligence and a very little money. And what is most remarkable of all, the zealots of all sects, who quarrel whenever they get a chance, join hands in amity here. It presents something higher than race or religion to the favor of mankind. A little child is the one touch of nature that makes all mankind akin. Its great enemy is rum. Nine-tenths of the cases with which it deals had to do have been the result of rum." The speaker read the history of a case in which a man was prosecuted for selling liquor to three little girls until they became intoxicated. "Where," he asked, "was such a crime ever heard of before? Many murderers are guiltless beside that man. He was tried at the Tombs before three Justices. Of course, he was fined $50. The society needs much more moral backing than it has yet got. Its next great enemy—you would never guess it—is stepfathers and stepmothers. [Laughter.] This is literally true. The records show it. I don't propose," said the speaker, "to enter into a discourse on the expediency or morality of second marriages. [Laughter.] I would always except the present company, of course." [Renewed laughter.] But here is the proof that a second marriage is a bad thing for the young children of the first—so before you contract a second marriage, let me advise you to remember the baby. You should not come here merely to smile when jokes are made, or to draw down your dismal faces when something pathetic is uttered. Sign the roll, and let it not be for want of active sympathy or money that this society does not do its perfect work." [Applause.]

Rev. John P. Newman followed in an earnest speech, in the course of which he alluded to the fact that the society had laid "its axe at the roots of the proud Maples, who sometimes flourished in the Academy of Music." A telegram was received from the wife of Rev. C. D. W. Bridgman, saying that her husband was sick in bed. At intervals during the speeches the audience was treated to songs from Mr. A. E. Stoddard and Miss Antonia Henne. The former sang "Celebrons le Seigneur" and "In the days of old," and the latter "Ah, mon fils!" and "The robins sang their sweetest song," and together they gave a duet. "Le el Darem la, mario," which was encored. The exercises came to a close shortly after 10 o'clock.

GRAIN IN WESTERN WAREHOUSES.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—Chicago elevators contain 7,047,301 bushels of wheat, 2,846,883 bushels of corn, 494,804 bushels of oats, 282,017 bushels of rye, and 111,787 bushels of barley, making a total of 11,782,802 bushels, against 11,194,203 bushels a week ago, and 3,259,956 bushels at this time last year. In addition to the above, vessels in the harbor are laden with 459,830 bushels, which makes the amount of grain in Chicago 12,242,632 bushels. Milwaukee warehouses are stored with 3,311,440 bushels of wheat, 38,492 bushels of corn, 199,430 bushels of oats, 127,263 bushels of rye, and 516,816 bushels of barley.

THE DISABLED INMAN STEAMER.

NO FURTHER DOUBT THAT SHE IS THE CITY OF CHESTER—HER ARRIVAL HERE EXPECTED TO-DAY.

The Inman steam-ship City of Montreal arrived yesterday from England. Her rudder was not broken, and the Inman steam-ship sighted at sea disabled in that manner was undoubtedly the City of Chester, which sailed from this port on Sunday, and is now returning.

The Ethiopia, which arrived from Glasgow last night, reports that 30 miles east of Nantucket she passed the steam-ship Ranport, bound west. When first sighted she had the City of Chester in tow. The log further says: "Jan. 27, 4 P. M., 30 miles east of Nantucket, sighted steam-ship City of Chester with rudder partly disabled. Endeavored to render her assistance by giving a towing hawser, but in doing so our transporting line was carried away. Remained in company with her till 9 A. M. She was then steering toward Sandy Hook."

LONG BRANCH, Jan. 28.—Just before dark to-day a large steamer was seen off the bar at Sandy Hook. She seemed to be disabled and trying to make her way into the Hook. She was soon known to be one of the Inman line of steamers, and as the regular steamer of the line had passed the Hook this morning going toward New-York, it is supposed to be the City of Chester, which left New-York on Sunday, and that something has happened to her, and she is returning to New-York. The fog coming up rapidly, shut her out from view, but she is supposed to be now anchored off the bar.

OBITUARY.

THE DEAN OF RIPON.

The death of Very Rev. Hugh McNeile, Dean of Ripon, is announced from London. He was born at Ballycastle, County Antrim, Ireland, in 1795, and took his degree of B. A. at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1815, and entered as a law student at Lincoln's Inn. He decided to devote himself to the Church, and in 1820 was ordained to a curacy in Donegal. He soon married the daughter of Dr. Magee, late Archbishop of Dublin, and was presented to the rectory of Albury, in Surrey, by the late H. Drummond, M. P. At that time he preached frequently in London. In 1834 he was collated to the District Church of St. Jude, in Liverpool. The Bishop of Chester bestowed on him, in 1845, an honorary canonry in Chester Cathedral. At this time his college gave him the degrees of B. D. and D. D. He resigned from St. Jude in 1848, and was presented to St. Paul's, Birkenhead. This was built for him by friends in Liverpool, at a cost of about $60,000. In 1860 the Bishop of Chester collated him to a canonry (residentiary) in his cathedral. In 1868, on the recommendation of Disraeli, he was appointed to the Deanery of Ripon. His publications consist chiefly of sermons, with lectures on the Church of England, on miracles, and on the Jews. A large sum of money was raised for him by his Liverpool friends, but he refused to receive it for his own private use, and it was invested for the foundation of four scholarships in the Collegiate Institution of Liverpool, and an exhibition, value about $200 a year, tenable at the University of Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin.

CARDINAL ANTONUCCI.

Cardinal Antonio Benoit Antonucci, whose death is announced by cable from Ancona, was born at Subraco on Sept. 17, 1798, and consequently was in his eighty-first year. He was created Cardinal on March 15, 1858. He was Archbishop of Ancona and Count Bishop of Umana. He at one time was the Papal Nuncio at Holland, and at Turin. For some time he had lived in retirement, only coming before the public at the time of the election of the successor of Pope Pius IX., when his eligibility for the Papacy was fully considered. He was a profound student and much devoted to his duties. He classed himself among the "zealots" of the Church. He was timid and retiring in disposition.

THE LEGISLATIVE BILL.

NEARLY $1,000,000 LESS THAN THE DEPARTMENT ESTIMATES APPROPRIATED—PROPOSED TRANSFER OF THE COAST SURVEY TO THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The amount appropriated by the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, as reported from the House committee to-day, is $15,155,565 61, which is $229,572 89 less than the appropriation of last year, and $941,636 29 less than the department estimates. Section 2 of the bill provides that the present Coast and Geodetic Survey shall be transferred from the Treasury to the Interior Department, and shall be hereafter known as the Coast and Interior Survey; to have charge of all coast and interior surveys, except the special survey necessary for geological purposes, the survey of the Northern and North-western lakes now under the direction of the War Department, local surveys for river and harbor improvements, and surveys for military purposes, in accordance with the plan of the National Academy of Sciences. The offices of Surveyors-General are abolished, to take effect June 30, 1879, and the work is to be hereafter done by the Superintendent of the Coast and Interior Survey. Officers of the Army and Navy, when detailed on the employed may be detailed by the Secretary of War or of the Navy to take part in the operations of the Coast and Interior Survey. The heads of the several departments are authorized to make requisitions upon the Postmaster-General for postage stamps are the use of their department, not exceeding the amount stated in the estimates. The pay of assistant messengers, firemen, watchmen, and laborers is fixed at $720 per annum for the first three, and $660 per annum for laborers. A reduction of $500 is made in the salaries of the Sub-Treasurers at Baltimore, St. Louis, Chicago, and Cincinnati. The estimates for the support of life-saving stations are not reduced from $20,400 to $3,500, and the second and third sections of the act of June 18, 1878, to organize life-saving stations are repealed.

ANOTHER ABSURD POST OFFICE RULING.

Another striking instance of the absurdity and extreme oppressiveness of many of the rulings of the Post Office Department, in addition to those recently pointed out in THE TIMES, appears in the following state of facts: A day or two ago there arrived at the New-York Post Office a copy of the *Herald*, Dubuque, Iowa, addressed to Mr. John H. Bates, No. 34 Park-row, New-York, N. Y. The paper was inclosed in a Government newspaper wrapper, bearing the usual stamp of 1 cent, was not in excess of the legal weight transmissable at that rate, and in compliance (or supposed to be so) with all the requirements of the law. On delivery, however, it was found to be stamped letter rates, and Mr. Bates had to pay an extra postage of 16 cents on a newspaper properly prepaid, which ought to have cost him nothing. The matter was referred to the proper officials here, and they called attention to the fact that the stamp of the publishing office contained not only the title and address of the establishment, but the date of the transmission. It was not claimed that there was any attempt to evade the Post Office regulations or any moral delinquency. The department had arbitrarily ruled that a man may stamp his name and address upon the wrapper in sending a newspaper, but if he simply stamps the date upon it, either with or without name and address, it becomes liable to letter rates. There was no dissension, and no appeal. Thus, an innocent mistake on the part of the Dubuque *Herald* may cost its subscribers 16 cents extra for every copy they receive. Of course, the New-York Post Office is not to blame for this exaction. On the contrary, the propriety of quietly ignoring a ruling manifestly oppressive and absurd has been under discussion within the last few days, and the propriety of bringing it to public notice has been repeatedly called to the stupidity of exacting letter rates for a date stamped upon a wrapper, while the name and address involve no such penalty. But there seems to be no official to be promoted, and it is not always safe to intimate that there is no practical difference between twoedledum and tweedledee.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A VETERAN.

John Kehoe, aged 39, of No. 161 Clinton-street, died suddenly last evening in the liquor store of Dennis Sullivan, No. 406 Grand-street. Kehoe was a veteran of the war, having served four years in the Second Five Zouaves, and was badly wounded at the capture of Fort Fisher, and also by the explosion of the mine at Petersburg, Va. He was a member of Dahlgren Post, No. 113, Grand Army of the Republic, the members of which have taken charge of his remains for interment.

TRACING A MURDERER.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 28.—Information has been received at the office of the Kennebec *Journal* that a clue has been obtained to the murderer of J. Wilson Barron, late Cashier of the Dexter Savings Bank. Startling revelations are expected in a day or two. The suspected murderer moves in the highest circles of Dexter. The clue was obtained by a called bond, which was sent to Washington, the former property of Barron, and which has been traced back to the suspected man.

A GAS COMPANY'S DIFFICULTIES.

FALL RIVER, Jan. 28.—It is said the Manufacturers' Gas Company, of which Charles P. Stickney was Treasurer, held a meeting yesterday, and decided to go into bankruptcy.

DEATH OF A BOSTON MERCHANT.

BOSTON, Jan. 28.—Thomas Gray, of the firm of Gray & Co., cotton-dealers, one of the oldest and best known merchants of this city, died suddenly of heart disease at his office this morning.

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

It is not without a feeling of dread, ordinarily, that we hear of a new revival of "King Lear," for this is a work of almost unearthly grandeur, a grandeur which, when reduced to the artifices of stage representation, seems painful and puerile by contrast. The character of the *King* has been fully commented upon in these columns, and it is, perhaps needless to add that no living English or American actor is able to realize its marvelous variety and sustained sublimity. Mr. Booth is never seen to such disadvantage as in *Lear*, and Mr. McCullough simply tears through the part. As to Mr. Barrett, his failure has been indelibly recorded. No one of these well-known actors, it may be explained, is even satisfactory in the character of the *King*, because each, and more especially Mr. Booth, aims at absolute greatness, which, like a shadow, eludes his grasp. It was, therefore, with surprise and delight that we recognized in Mr. George Edgar, who made his first appearance in the great tragedy at the Broadway Theatre on Monday night, an earnest interpreter of Shakespeare's profound creation, and an artist whose merits deserve warm and ready commendation. Let it not be inferred from this that Mr. Edgar has fully realized his ambitious endeavor, or that he has accomplished in a bound what his distinguished contemporaries have long labored in vain to attain: such an impression would be indeed false. Mr. Edgar's success is entirely of another sort: without aiming at greatness, he has sought with heart and mind to embody a partial conception, and the picture which he has left upon the imagination is vivid, beautiful, and harmonious. There is no doubt that few persons among the large audience gathered in the theatre on Monday evening expected, at the hands of Mr. Edgar, other than tamely respectable work, if even that; for here was a man entirely unknown to our public as an actor, who proposed to identify himself with the highest type of human wretchedness, with the agonized soul wailing in the desert of existence, with a poetic ideal born of a divine inspiration. This task, even when essayed with knowledge, offset by a wise modesty, might well have been regarded as a foolhardy one. However, from the beginning, Mr. Edgar won his audience and his most thoughtful hearers, not, as we have intimated, by impossible efforts to reach the summits of the character of *Lear*, but by thoughtful and delicate work, which never overreached certain fixed limits. The result was that the heart and the imagination of all were touched, while the general effect of the performance was strong and distinct. The two chief merits of this performance were the manner in which the lines were read and the perfect sympathy with his subject shown by the actor. Mr. Edgar, it is plain, has studied conscientiously the text of the part, for his readings were, in almost every instance, melodious, natural, and, what follows as a matter of course, poetic. One passage in the second act—that which begins. "O, reason not the need!"—was delivered with such beauty of flow and emphasis that all familiar with it must have been highly pleased. It was evident in this act that Mr. Edgar could not hope to reach the sublimity, while he could realize the pathos, of *Lear*. The tender emotions which belong to the character were fully expressed by him; but the fearful intensity of the curse scenes was weakly given. In fact, Mr. Edgar may be said to have simply read the imprecation which ends so impressively:

"Turn all her mother's pains, and benefits,
To laughter and contempt; that she may feel
How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is
To have a thankless child.—Away, away!"

As a reading, this was notable for good taste and a wise repression of forces; Mr. Edgar lacks both the voice and the magnetic power to utter it with all its emotional significance. When Mr. McCullough last attempted to deliver these few but awe-inspiring lines, he merely ranted, and the effect was almost ludicrous. Mr. Edgar's weaknesses were chiefly noticeable in the first scene on the heath, where the outpourings of *Lear's* maddened soul mingle with the roar and the rush of the elements. This scene is, in reality, too great for representation on the stage, although a few mighty geniuses have towered amid its stormy darkness. But in the scene with *Edgar*, the actor's simple manner and tender utterance were exceedingly affecting. He depicted admirably the gradual passage of *Lear's* mind from partial insanity to almost entire madness. His recognition of *Cordelia* in her own true guise of sweetness and spontaneity, mingled with a child-like happiness which had no touch of artifice about it. We might call attention in this way to all the striking points of the performance, but it will be sufficient to observe in general terms that Mr. Edgar's work was thoroughly good, and, as a partial conception comprehensively embodied, unexpectedly successful. He made the mistake, in the opening act, of overdoing *Lear's* infirmity; but this he will undoubtedly correct in future.

The support included Mr. Joseph Wheelock as *Edgar*, Mr. Hart Conway as the *Fool*, and Mr. F. R. Pierce as *Kent*. Mr. Wheelock's impersonation was vigorous and sincere, and added greatly to the beauty of the representation. Mr. Conway's *Fool* was played with delicacy and spirit, and merits the popularity which the able young actor has gained in this character. Mr. Pierce was an excellent *Kent*. The others in the cast,

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 28.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

U. S. 4s R., 1907.
$2,000..bc.104¾
U. S. 5s '81, R.
$10,000.....104⅞
U. S. 5s C. '81.
$110,000.....106

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

B., C. R. & N. Int.
$6,000.....71¾
5,000.....71¾
10,000.....71¾
10,000..s10. 48
N. J. C. Adjm't.
500.....94¼
1,000..bc. 94¾
N. J. C. Income.
10,000.....5
N. Y. & P. C. & N.
5,000.....11
Peninsula Int.
1,000.....15
N. W. C. C. 6.
1,000.....106¾
1,000..bc.106¾
N. W. C. R. 6.
10,000.....106¾
Pac. R. Ex. 7s.
3,000.....104¾
D. & H. R. '91.
5,000.....94¾
11,000.....96⅝
D. & H. C. 7s.
7,000.....101
D. & H. R. '84.
3,000.....98½
Erie 2d.
4,000.....100
Erie 4th.
2,000.....106
Ohio & Miss. 7s.
1,000.....55
6,000.....84
20,000..bc. 84
T. & W. 1st, S. L. D., ex mat. cp.
5,000.....95¾
U. S. 6s R. '81.
$10,000..106⅝
$10,000..10-40
10,000.....104¾
U. S. 5s 10-40 C.
$190,000.....105
10,000..bs.106
U. S. 4½ R. '91.
$190,000.....106
10,000..bs.106
U. S. 4½ C. '91.
15,000.....106¾
U. S. 5s 10-40 C.
16,000..bc.104⅜
40,000..bc.105⅞
U. S. 6s R. '81.
$10,000..106⅝
$10,000..10-40
10,000.....104¾
U. S. 5s C. '81.
13,000.....104⅞
10,000.....105
U. S. 4½ C. '91.
10,000.....105¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:30 P. M.

U. S. 4½ R. '91.
$190,000.....106
10,000..bs.106
U. S. 4½ C. '91.
15,000.....106¾
U. S. 5s 10-40 C.
16,000..bc.104⅜

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

K. & D. M. 1st.
$1,000.....85¼
4,000.....85¼
K. J. C. 1st, con. 6.
20,000.....80⅜
10,000..bc. 80
K. J. C. Adjm't.
3,000..bc. 94¾
M. & St. P. 1st, La C.
1,000..bc. 98
M. & St. P. c. & r.
5,000.....103½
M. & St. P. 1st, consol. con.
8,000..bc.121½
M. & St. P. 5s, gold.
10,000..bc.107½
C. & Tol. 8 f.
10,000..bc.108¾
N. Pac. 8 f.
1,000.....10
Ohio & Miss. 2d.
5,000.....84½
Erie Railway pf.
50.....48
200.....48½
100.....48½
100..s10. 48½
100.....47½
100.....47½
Illinois Central.
400.....87½
200.....87¾
100.....87¾
1,000..bc.107½
500.....87
40.....86¾
Panama.
100.....126
Michigan Central.
200.....87¾
300.....87¾
400.....87¾
100.....87¾
20,000.....99½
5,000.....103¼
Can. So. 1st pf.
1,000.....73
Tol. & Wab. 2d.
5,000.....103¾
Tol. & Wab. 2d.
5,000.....103¾
N. C. & St. L. 1st.
10,000.....97½
Mut. Un. 1st.
2,000.....98½
N. J. C. Adjm't.
1,000.....94½
4,000.....94¼
U. S. Express.
10.....48¾
40.....48¾
47.....48¾
Am. American Ex.
100.....49¼
Wells-Fargo Ex.
23.....97½
Delaware & Hud.
7.....43¾
100.....44½
100.....43½
100.....43
100.....42
100.....41
Quicksilver pf.
10.....31¼
100.....30
Mariposa.
100.....34
Homestake M. Co.
100.....25½
100.....25½
100.....25¾
100.....25
500.....25
Pull. Pal. Car.
100.....93
220.....80
At. & Pac. Tel.
50.....37
100.....36¾
100.....36¾
100.....36¾
100.....36
Western Union.
100.....97⅞
100.....97⅝
400.....97⅜
100.....97¼
100.....97¼
700.....97⅛
200.....97⅛
300.....97⅛
100.....97⅛
Pacific Mail.
600.....s3. 13
Mariposa.
100.....25
New-Jersey So.
200.....27⅝
Erie Railway.
100.....53¾
100.....53¾
100.....53¾

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, Jan. 28:

A. H. Muller & Son, under the direction of the Executors of the estate of John H. Power, deceased, sold the following described City real estate: Three four-story brick buildings, with lease of plot of land 50 by — by 53.9 by 50, Nos. 93, 95, and 97 44th-av., north-east corner of 11th-st., sold for $10,000, to a party in interest, leased May 1, 1866, term, 21 years; ground rent, $500 per annum; one five story store and two-story brick building, with lot 22.7 by 100 by 19.6 by 100, No. 61 Pearl-st., north side, running through to No. 26 Stone-st., east of Broad-st., sold for $10,700, to same purchaser; two four-story brick buildings, three-story brick building, and three-story frame house, with two lots, each 23.7 by 75.2, Nos. 178 and 180 Canal-st., south-east corner of Mott-st., sold for $28,100, to Henry Stone; two-story brick front house, with four lots, each 25 by 100, on 3d-av., north-east corner of 56th-st., sold for $26,000, to William Laimbeer; two lots, each 25 by 100, on 3d-av., east side, adjoining above, sold for $10,000, to S. Myers; two lots, each 25.3 by 100, on 3d-av., south-east corner of 67th-st., sold for $14,100, to L. Lemison; eight lots, each 25 by 100.5, on East 66th-st., north side, 100 feet east of 3d-av., sold for $14,400, to J. Wendell; six lots, together in size 150 by 100.5, on East 66th-st., north side, adjoining above, sold for $10,700, to A. T. White; two lots, each 25 by 100.5, on east 67th-st., south side, 100 feet east of 3d-av., sold for $4,400, to F. Boedman, and four lots, each 25 by 100.5, on east 67th-st., south side, adjoining above, sold for $7,700, to a party in interest. The sale of the balance of the estate was adjourned sine die.

P. Dailey, at public auction, sold the three brick buildings, with lot 25 by 70.10, Nos. 206 and 206½ East Houston-st., north side, running through to (No. 99) 1st-st., near Ludlow-st., for $9,200, to Emil Emfresa.

Richard V. Harnett, Executor's sale, of the three-story and basement brick house, with lot 21.10 by 92, No. 329 West 18th-st., north side, 356.6 feet west of 8th-av., for $75, to S. S. Baker.

The foreclosure sale by John T. Boyd of the dwelling, with lot, No. 118 West 44th-st., west of 6th-av., was adjourned to Feb. 11.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Jan. 27.

130th-st., n. s., 278 ft. e. of 5th-av., 18x99.11; John Noble, br., and wife to Erastus Brainerd, $10,000
4th-av., n. w. corner of 111th-st., 150x100.11; Edwin R. Hale and wife to Edwin Dobbs..... nom.
53d-st., bet. No. 224, 20x100.5: Eliza S. Conner to Eliza Watson..... nom.
46th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 20x100.4; Charles W. Feltman and wife to John Galbraith..... nom.
132d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 7th-av., 100x99.11; also, 132d-st., 275 ft. w. of 7th-av., 125x99.11; George H. Peck and wife to Edward H. M. Just..... 14,400
Same property; Herman T. Livingston and wife to George H. Peck..... nom.
132d-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 7th-av., 75x100; Herman T. Livingston and wife to Edward H. M. Just..... 4,800
76th-st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x78.9; Abraham H. Jonas and wife to William Sieseme..... 8,000
22d-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 9th-av., 33x93.6; Mary M. F. Pinto to Sarah W. Drummond..... 18,000
83d-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 9th-av., 144.10x50.2; Samuel K. Syms and wife to William J. Syms..... 4,500
Avenue A., n. w. s., 84.4 ft. s. w. of 122d-st., 50x 118.6; Roe, Referee, to Henrietta Phillips..... 4,725
Perry-st., s. s. corner of Bleecker-st., 25x61.7½; H. Donnelly, Referee, to James R. Floyd, Executor..... 5,700
4th-av., n. w. corner of 111th-st., 155x100.11; Edwin Dobbs and wife to John H. Deane..... nom.
46th-st., n. s., 450 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x100.5; also, 46th-st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x 100.5; William S. Warwick to Mary J. Warwick..... 5,000
9th-av. w. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 42d-st., 20x62; also, 44th-st., s. s., 450 ft. w. of 9th-av., 20x100.4; also, 45th-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x 100.4; Same to Same..... 30,000
Goerck-st., s. s., 125 ft. n. of Delancey-st., 25x 99.1; J. D. Lewis, Referee, to Merchants' Insurance Company..... 8,925
Riverside-av., s. e. corner of 82d-st., 100.3½x irregular; also, Riverside-av., n. e. corner of 83d-st., 155.23x irregular; also, Riverside-av., n. e. corner of 84th-st., 60.10x irregular to 85th-st., also, Riverside-av., e. s., 107.6 ft. n. of 116th-st., 17.8x135.5; also, 12th-av. s. w. corner of 116th-st., 500x139.3 to Hudson River; Patrick Callaghan to Henry A. Hoffall..... 500
Goerck-st., s. s., 156 ft. n. of Delancey-st., 25x 99.1½; J. D. Lewis, Referee, to Merchants' Insurance Company..... 8,398

LEASES RECORDED.

Avenue A, No. 75, part of, 3 years; Frederick Groenert to Solomon Berliner..... $1,200

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Blunt, Orison, and wife to William J. Syms; Nos. 52 Leonard-st. and 154 and 156 Chatham-st., 1 year..... $15,000
Boyd, Elizabeth, and husband to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Nos. 34 West 50th-st. and 39 West 55th-st., 17 months..... 45,000
Brainerd, Erastus, and wife to Benjamin Parker; n. s. 130th-st., e. of 5th-av., demand..... 9,000
Drummond, Sarah W., and husband to Mary M. F. Pinto; No. 436 West 22d-st., 3 years..... 9,000
Gilsey, Julius, and wife to Samuel S. Constant; n. s. 81st-st., w. of 1st-av., 3 months..... 4,500
Jost, Edward H. M., to George H. Peck; n. s. 132d-st., w. of 7th-av., 5 months..... 6,150
Just, Edward H. M., to Herman T. Livingston; Same property, installments..... 2,050
Kennedy, John, to Lawrence B. Lynch; n. s. 113th-st., w. of 1st-av., 3 years..... 1,000
Myers, R. W., and wife, to the Manufacturers' and Builders' Fire Insurance Company; n. s. 61st-st., w. of 1st-av., installments..... 15,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Gunning, Lucena, to William T. Graff..... $1,200
Ziegler, Christian, to Herman Sek..... 3,050
Ziegler, Christian, to Margaret Remig..... 3,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

PACIFIC HOTEL AND FURNITURE FOR SALE at a bargain. By order of the Executors, to close the estate of the late John Patten, comprising Nos. 170, 172, and 174 (about 80 feet front on) Greenwich-st., this City. Fully and completely furnished. Now is and has been for many years in successful operation; well and favorably known as a $2-per day business hotel. For further information inquire on the premises.
HOMER NORMAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ASSORTMENT OF HOUSES, gold cheap, from $1,500 to $15,000. Situate on 82d, 81st, 80th, and 79th sts., and beautiful corners, 78th and 80th sts. and 1st-av.; desirable as an investment. Call and see them. Office, corner 77th-st. and 1st-av.

FOR SALE—ON WEST 57TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-av., an elegant four-story brown-stone house; perfect finish and all modern improvements. Built expressly for the owner. Apply at No. 160 Fulton-st., Room 10.

BULKHEAD WATER-FRONTS, NEAR CITY, for chemical works, factories, refineries, &c.; also, blocks for dwellings; for sale very low, on easy terms. R. A. YOUNG, Engineer, &c., No. 20 Exchange-place.

NO. 210 EAST 16TH-ST., NEAR STUYVESANT PARK.—Well located, fine, medium-size dwelling; bargain. Permits from V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., offices, 4 Pine, 33 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.

HARLEM—RAPID TRANSIT.

Houses, stores, and floors, to let and for sale.
PORTER & CO., No. 173 East 125th-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BERNARD SMYTH, AUCTIONEER, NO. 5 Pine-st., will sell on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, 1879, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, under the direction of Henry E. Klugh, Esq., Referee, the five-story brick warehouses, Nos. 19 and 21 Bridge. No. 4 Stone, and No. 272 Water-sts.; and the five-story brick house, No. 129 East 10th-st.
Messrs. COUDERT BROTHERS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Nos. 68 and 70 William-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE.

THE FOUR LOTS, with the BUILDINGS THEREON, situated at the north-east corner of 41st-st. and Park-av., constituting the southerly portion of the

GRAND UNION HOTEL.

Apply to HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine-st., New-York.

"THE WINCHESTER," BROADWAY, ABOVE 31ST-ST.—Newly and hand omely-furnished flat, containing seven rooms on the second floor; every convenience for housekeeping; moderate rent.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET—THE FOUR SIX (6) STORY BUILDINGS corner Canal and Mulberry sts., fronting on Canal-st., Nos. 206 and 212; suitable for stores or manufactory; will be let separately if desired; well lighted, high ground, and dry basement. Apply to
JOHN H. MONTRATH, No. 151 Centre-st.

HOTEL ROYAL TO LEASE.—NOW FULL OF first-class guests; grand business opportunity for one prepared to act promptly. Address
LANGLEY,
No. 740 6th-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

NEW HOUSES AT LAUREL HILL, LONG ISLAND.—Estates for mortgages, $1,250 and $1,500; about half actual cost.
R. A. YOUNG,
No. 20 Exchange-place.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR THREE MONTHS, A COMFORTably furnished house, (three or four stories,) in a respectable neighborhood in this City, by a responsible party. Address ADAMS, Box No. 175 Times Office.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and the homeward passages.
BRITANNIC, Capt. Perry.....Saturday, Feb. 1, noon.
REPUBLIC, Capt. Inman.....Thursday, Feb. 6, 3 P. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. Kennedy.....Sat., Feb. 15, 12:30 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, $85, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $30.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila.
B. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN.
PARTHIA.....WED., Jan. 29 | ABYSSINIA, WED., Feb. 12
SCYTHIA.....WED., Feb. 5 | BATAVIA...WED., Feb. 19

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms, including a special low rate for the Fall and Winter months.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage apply to No. 4 Bowling Green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP PARTHIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 9 A. M., on Jan. 29, 1879.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier 38, N. R., foot of Canal-st.

WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Feb. 4, 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Feb. 18, 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Feb. 25, 7:30 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, March 4, 2 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, March 11, 7 A. M.

☞ These steamers carry neither cattle nor sheep, but have separate compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room,) $55, $65, and $75. INTERMEDIATE, $40. STEERAGE, $26.
OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE,

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From Pier No. 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Jan. 30
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Feb. 6

First Cabin, $55 to $70, according to accommodations; excursion tickets, $100 to $120. Second Cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage at lowest rates.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS, NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

From Pier No. 20, North River, New-York.
Ethiopia.....Feb. 1, noon. | Bolivia.....Feb. 15, noon.
Anchoria.....Feb. 8, 5 A. M. | Circassia.....Feb. 22, 6 A. M.
Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Rivington-st.
California.....Feb. 1, noon. | Australia.....Feb. 8, 6 A. M.
Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's pier foot of 24-st., Hoboken.
WESER.....Sat. Feb. 1 | DONAU.....Sat. Feb. 15
MOSEL.....Sat. Feb. 8 | ODER.....Sat. Feb. 22

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100
Second cabin.....60
Steerage.....30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid Steerage certificates, $30. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, Jan. 30, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Feb. 8, 6:30 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Feb. 13, 10:30 A. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.
CABIN, $80, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.
Philadelphia: Office, No. 103 South 4th-st.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

FRANCE, TRUDELLE.....Wednesday, Feb. 5, 3:30 P. M.
CANADA, FRANGEUL.....Wednesday, Feb. 19, 3:30 P. M.
AMERIQUE, DELIGNY.....Wednesday, March 5, 3 P. M.
Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passengers apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg-American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
GELLERT, Thurs., Jan. 30 | LESSING....Thurs., Feb. 13
CIMBRIA....Thurs., Feb. 6 | WIELAND....Thurs., Feb. 20

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.
KUNHARDT & CO., 2 RICHARD & BOAS.
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers leave Jersey City, near Pavonia Ferry.
W. A. SCHOLTEN.....Saturday, Feb. 1
MAAS.....Wednesday, Feb. 12

Cabin, $63-$70. Intermediate, $45-$50. Steerage, $23.
H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.
FUNCH, EDYE & CO., | L. W. MORRIS,
27 So. Wm-st., Freight Agts. | 50 Bway, Gen. Passage Agt.

NATIONAL LINE.—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R.
LONDON.....Saturday, Feb. 1
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Egypt, sat., Feb. 1, 11:30 A. M. | Erin, Feb. 15, 8:30 A. M.
Cabin, $50 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA PORTS, AND ALL POINTS SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 3 P. M.
GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY, Feb. 1
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination, one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the Pier.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent,
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

PALMETTO FREIGHT LINE.

VIA STEAM-SHIP TO CHARLESTON, S. C., and the SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD, to all points in the South and South-west.
Freight rates and insurance at lowest figures.
Bills of lading signed at Pier No. 27 North River.
CHAS. D. OWENS, General Agent
Palmetto Freight Line,
No. 316 Broadway.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF COLUMBUS, Capt. NICKERSON...Wed., Jan. 29
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. MALLORY.....Sat., Feb. 1

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, Georgia and Florida Steamboat Company, and with the new and elegant iron steamer ST. JOHNS.

GEO. YONGE, Agent.
C. D. OWENS, General Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway. Ocean S. S. Co. and Central R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

FLORIDA RAILROAD AND STEAM-SHIP LINE.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FLORIDA.
SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
LOWEST RATES OF FREIGHT AND PASSAGE.
Steamer ASHLAND, SATURDAY, Feb. 1.
And every SATURDAY thereafter.

For Fernandina (entering of bar 12 F. N.), at 3 P.M.
Only line issuing through tickets and bills lading to all points in Florida, and on Chattahoochie, Appalachicola, and Flint Rivers, and Gulf Railroad. Insurance ¼ per cent. Bills lading signed on pier. For further information, through bills lading, and passage rates, apply to
No. 177 West-st., up stairs.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA: Steam-ship AGAMENTICUS.....Friday, Jan. 31, noon
Connecting for South and Central America and Mexico.
From San Francisco for Japan and China:
Steam-ship CHINA.....Wednesday, March 5, noon
From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK. Monday, Feb. 17, noon

For freight or general information apply to Company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River, and for passage at Company's Ticket Office, No. 257 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodation for passengers.
S. S. NIAGARA.....Saturday, Feb. 1
S. S. SARATOGA.....Wednesday, Feb. 12

Tickets issued also for
VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS
in connection with French and English R. R. Lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.
Calling at Progreso, Campeche, and Frontera.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only,) Thurs., Feb. 6
CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, Feb. 8
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Feb. 22

Steamer leaves New-Orleans Jan. 29, Feb. 19 for Vera Cruz via Matamoras, Tampico, Tuxpan, connecting with steamer for Havana, New-York, and above ports.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, at following:
Steamer SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....WED., Jan. 29
Steam-ship .....SATURDAY, Feb. 8

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO.

Connecting at St. Thomas with German steamers for Porto Rico and Spanish Main. The new first-class iron steam-ship CITY OF PARA, Capt. CARPENTER, will sail for the above ports on Wednesday, Feb. 5, at 3 P. M.

Positively no freight received after 3d. Freight must be paid in advance. Freight and low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at Dock, Brooklyn. Insurance lower than by any other line. Shippers desiring insurance can effect same under our open policy. For freight engagements or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents, Office, Pier No. 20 East River.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after Jan. 13, 1879,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Oil Creek Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.
Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:12 P. M. Regular at 4:30 and 8:20 A. M., and 10 P. M.; Sunday 4:30 A. M. and 10 P. M. For Baltimore, 4 P. M., except Sunday.
Express for Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (10 limited) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Express at 2 second class, 7:10 P. M.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:40 A. M., 10:10 P. M., daily: 9:40 A. M., 8:20 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore: 6:50 A. M., 2, 8:50, 4:3, 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 A. M. and 10:10 P. M. From Philadelphia: 4:30, 6:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:50, 6:20, 8:30, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 4:30, 6:50, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 6:20, 10:10 P. M.
Ticket offices, No. 526 and No. 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brook'yn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Chestnut-st., Camden Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. | I. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing Dec. 30, 1878, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express. Drawing-room cars to Albany and Rochester, and from Albany to Montreal via Saratoga.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with Drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.
11:00 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica and Rutland.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with through sleeping car via St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.
7:00 P. M., Fast Express for Rochester and Corning via Geneva. Sleeping cars to Geneva and Rochester.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and, excepting Saturday night, to Lowville and Watertown.
Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 3 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY

will hereafter be known by its new name,
THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Through Trains From Chambers-Street Depot. (Pier 23d-st. see note below.)
9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.
6 P. M., daily, Fast Mail, St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping Coaches to Buffalo.
7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping Coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.
7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Accommodation leave Forty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains see time-table and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Trains leave Harlem River Depot, Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany R. R.—8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River R. R.—8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For New-York and New-York Air Line R. R.—9:05 A. M., 12 M., 11:35 P. M. For Newport—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Shore Line Division.—8:05 A. M., 1, 5:15, 6:30 P. M. For Harlem and New-York Air Line R. R.—9, 9:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Housatonic R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For New-Canaan R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40 P. M. For local trains, see time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1878.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Right Express, daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Elmira and Ithaca coaches attached. Central Eastern Office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROSE BELL SMITH, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express train from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

STEAM-BOATS.

$1 50 TO BOSTON.
VIA THE OLD, RELIABLE
STONINGTON LINE.
CONNECTING WITH ALL POINTS EAST.
NOT A TRIP MISSED IN TWENTY-SEVEN CONSECUTIVE YEARS.

The elegant steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT leave Pier No. 36 North River, (foot of Jay-st.) at 4:30 P. M. daily, (except Sundays.)

Special first-class limited ticket, good only on 2:45 A. M. train from Stonington, sold via this line from New-York to Boston for $1 50.

Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. Staterooms secured at Office of Western Express Company and at Nos. 363 and 397 Broadway, and at Metropolitan and Fifth-Avenue Hotel Ticket Offices.

FROM DENSE LIES, FOR FREIGHT ONLY.
Steamers ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 29 North River, (foot of Warren-st.,) daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M. for Providence direct.
Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. PITKINS, G. P. Agent.

ONLY $1 50 TO BOSTON,

VIA

Fall River Line.

Tickets limited and good only on day of sale for continuous passage on steamer and train leaving Pall River the following morning at 7 A. M. (or on arrival of Train). Regular tickets at $3, good on any train between Pall River and Boston. Magnificent steamers NEWPORT and PILGRIM, (only line in New-York daily (Sundays excepted) at 4:30 P. M., from PIER NO. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st. Leave Brooklyn, via "Annex" boat, at 4 P. M. Tickets and state-rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the pier, and on steamers. BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 11:30 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHOCOLAT—MENIER.
PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878. Awarded the GRAND DIPLOMA OF HONOR.

CHOCOLAT—MENIER.—IN ½-lb. AND ¼-lb. Packets.
For BREAKFAST and SUPPER.

CHOCOLAT—MENIER.—AWARDED TWENTY-three PRIZE MEDALS.
Consumption annually exceeds 17,500,000 lb.

CHOCOLAT—MENIER. PARIS, London, New-York.
Sold Everywhere.
Wholesale, Nos. 49, 51, and 53 Southwark-st., London.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTing: each package is labeled JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœpathic Chemists, No. 48 Threadneedle-st., and No. 170 Piccadilly, London, England.

REWARDS.

$25 REWARD—WILL BE PAID TO ANY person who will put us into communication with Mr. EDOUARD OLIVANTE before Jan. 31.
LORD, DAY & LORD, No. 120 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1879.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the company, submit this following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1878:

Premiums received on marine risks from 1st January, 1878, to 31st December, 1878.....	$4,009,309 47
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1878.....	1,848,607 36
Total amount of marine premiums..	$5,858,006 83
No policies have been issued upon life risks, nor upon fire disconnected with marine risks.	
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1878, to 31st December, 1878.....	$4,186,024 92
Losses paid during the same period.....$2,012,784 45	
Returns of premiums and expenses.....$859,960 58	
The company has the following assets, viz:	
United States and State of New-York stock, City, bank, and other stocks..	$10,086,758 00
Loans secured by stocks and otherwise.	704,200 00
Real estate and claims due the company estimated at.....	613,034 50
Premium notes and bills receivable.....	1,529,239 74
Cash in bank.....	381,210 92
Total amount of assets.....	$13,320,463 16

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1875 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled.

A dividend of Thirty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the company for the year ending 31st December, 1878, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 6th of May next.

By order of the Board,
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

J. D. JONES,	HORACE GRAY,
CHARLES DENNIS,	EDMUND W. CORLIES,
W. H. MOORE,	JOHN ELLIOTT,
LEWIS CURTIS,	ALEXANDER V. BLAKE,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,	ROBT. B. MINTURN,
JAMES LOW,	CHARLES H. MARSHALL,
DAVID LANE,	GEORGE W. LANE,
GORDON W. BURNHAM,	ROBERT L. STUART,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,	JAMES G. De FOREST,
WM. STURGIS,	FREDERICK CHAUNCEY,
ADOLPH LEMOYNE,	CHARLES D. LEVERICH,
JOSIAH O. LOW,	WILLIAM BRYCE,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,	WILLIAM H. FOGG,
ROYAL PHELPS,	PETER V. KING,
THOMAS F. YOUNGS.	THOS. R. CODDINGTON,
C. A. HAND,	HORACE K. THURBER.
JOHN D. HEWLETT,	A. A. RAVEN,
WILLIAM H. WEBB,	WILLIAM M. DEGROOT.
CHARLES P. BURDETT,	BENJAMIN H. FIELD.

J. D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.
A. A. RAVEN, Third Vice-President.

UNITED STATES

4

THE DAVENPORT INQUIRY.

TAMMANY'S CHARGES AGAINST HIM.

AN INVESTIGATION COMMENCED BY A CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE—THE ARRESTS MADE DURING THE LAST ELECTION—SYNOPSIS OF THE TESTIMONY.

The sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, who have come to this City to investigate certain charges against United States Commissioner John I. Davenport, began its labors at 10 o'clock yesterday morning in the Post Office Building. The members of the committee are Congressmen Lynde, of Wisconsin, Chairman, Forney of Alabama, and Frye of Maine. The latter is the only Republican representative on the committee. The charges against Mr. Davenport are based upon his action in causing the arrest of persons who attempted to vote at the last election in this City upon naturalization papers of the fraudulent issue of 1868, and are to the effect that in so doing he unnecessarily and unlawfully interfered with the rights of such persons. The petition upon which the Democratic House ordered the investigation is signed by 63 obscure persons who were arrested on election day. When the committee commenced the proceedings yesterday, about 25 persons were present, and not over 40 or 50 were in the room at any time during the day. As soon as Congressman Lynde had called the committee to order, Gen. George W. Wingate said he appeared for the petitioners. Congressman Frye called the committee's attention to the peculiar wording of the resolution under which they were acting, and said it was evident that the committee were there to investigate Mr. Davenport's conduct at the last election as Supervisor of Election. As a United States Commissioner the committee had nothing to do with him. The Judge who appointed Mr. Davenport could at any time remove him for malfeasance, and he proposed that they do not permit the doors to be opened to investigate Mr. Davenport in any other light than that of Supervisor of Election. Chairman Lynde replied that he believed they had the power to investigate the Commissioner's conduct both as a Commissioner and a Supervisor of Election, and Mr. Forney agreed with his fellow-Democrat.

Mr. Edward J. Denning, Superintendent of the retail department of A. T. Stewart & Co.'s establishment, was the first witness. He testified, in answer to Gen. Wingate, that he had been with A. T. Stewart & Co. 19 or 20 years, and came to this country in 1860; he was naturalized in December, 1868, in the "regular way," and had voted right along up to 1878; on Oct. 26 witness went to register, and was asked to show his naturalization papers; the papers were taken from him, and he could not learn the cause; when he went to vote he was arrested before casting his ballot; he was taken before Commissioner Deuel, in the Post Office Building, who desired witness to give bonds, and he demurred; he then went before Commissioner Davenport, who allowed him to leave upon his own recognizance and a promise not to try to vote. "That was the only way I could get released," said Mr. Denning.

Mr. Denning's cross-examination was conducted by Mr. Davenport, to whom the witness stated that he had declared his intention of becoming naturalized two years before he had done so. To Gen. Wingate the witness said that his naturalization papers had always been considered perfectly legal before, and he was very greatly astonished at his arrest.

This closed Mr. Denning's examination, and Gen. Wingate then made a little stump-speech to the effect that Mr. Davenport had issued a great mass of warrants for the holders of 1868 papers, upon the single ground that they were illegal because the clerks of the Supreme and Superior Courts did not enter certain facts in the records of the courts. This action, he claimed, was entirely wrong and illegal. Mr. Davenport "talked back" with considerable earnestness, denying Gen. Wingate's charge and declaring that the warrants were issued upon proper complaints and affidavits in each instance.

Lawyer Henry H. Rice corroborated the testimony of Mr. Denning.

The third witness was Stephen Mosher, one of Mr. Davenport's clerks, who swore to nearly all of the complaints upon which the disagreeable warrants were issued. He was first interrogated as to the number of complaints he had sworn to, when Mr. Davenport interrupted and said that to save time he would admit that Mosher had signed 3,100 complaints before him, by his consent and advice. The witness testified that the warrants were filled out by himself and several other clerks a few days before election; they were sworn to in parcels of various sizes by the witness before the Commissioner, on the Saturday and Monday before election day; of the 3,100 warrants witness verified from 400 to 500 himself, and trusted to the other clerks for the remainder. "Then you made an affidavit to papers which you had not read, did'nt you?" asked the Tammany Hall counsel, and Mr. Mosher said, "Yes." Witness stated that he made the complaints on the ground that there were no records kept of the 1868 naturalization papers issued from the Supreme and Superior Courts, and on his personal knowledge that very many of the applications made that year were fraudulent in their character. The question of complaints made against the holders of 1868 papers, in 1876, and previous to 1878, was next investigated, and after Mr. Mosher had testified that he had signed most of them, he was asked how many there were. Mr. Davenport answered for him that the number was 9,300. "How many persons were arrested on those complaints?" the witness was asked, and Mr. Davenport again answered for him that there were between 200 and 300. About 3,400 persons came to the Commissioner's office and surrendered their papers, with the understanding that for that reason they would not be proceeded against. This closed Mr. Mosher's direct examination, and Mr. Davenport then proceeded with the cross-examination. Witness said he had made out the complaints upon the information he had obtained and the legal questions he had heard raised.

A recess was here taken, and when the committee reassembled at 2 o'clock, Mr. Mosher testified that the first notice to holders of 1868 papers was issued by the District Attorney Aug. 24, 1878, and called upon them to surrender their papers on or before Sept. 21; the notice was afterward renewed; the witness was certain that no instructions, orders, or suggestions were made to Supervisors, Marshals, or anybody to pursue any different course with different persons in the manner of executing warrants; he was equally positive that there were no directions given to keep secret the fact that warrants were to be issued for all who registered upon 1868 naturalization papers; the warrants were sent to the different election districts as fast as they were prepared. He testified at length regarding the manner of examining the Supervisors' books, and said that no complaints were issued until the examination was completed: it was Mr. Davenport's invariable custom to inform each person of the nature of the complaint against him, and no fee was charged by the Commissioner for taking the depositions, &c., in the matter.

The last witness called was United States Commissioner Deuel, who said that he sat in the Circuit Court-room on election day and heard about 200 cases; in each case the person was informed of the charge against him; the prisoners generally waived examination and were permitted to leave on their own recognizance; in all cases the men were cautioned not to attempt to vote. On cross-examination, Mr. Deuel said that he discharged no person without an examination, and remained on the bench until late at night in order to dispose of every case. Gen. Wingate had previously hinted that Mr. Deuel had issued the warrant in the case of Michael Lawless, but Mr. Davenport disposed of that charge by producing the original document and having it identified by the witness. Mr. Deuel was positive that Mr. Davenport did not discriminate against any person whatever. About 1,000 persons applied in the Circuit Court for preliminary papers to get new naturalization papers, and Mr. Davenport directed that no fees should be taken from them during the entire Summer Mr. Davenport and the witness remained at their offices till late in the evening to facilitate the surrender of 1868 papers by persons who could not have their work during the day. Witness never knew of any promise to return the papers; Mr. Davenport's invariable answer to every such request was an emphatic refusal. On the redirect examination Gen. Wingate tried to get figures out of the witness to show that Commissioner Davenport's fees from the issuance of so many complaints and warrants must have amounted to about $19,375 for the year, but Mr. Davenport interrupted to say that in reality he had received less than $3,000. Gen. Wingate then tried to make capital out of the witness' belief that a majority of the arrested men were Democrats, and hence the Commissioner had discriminated against that party. "I judged the majority were Democrats by the number of Democratic lawyers they had in court," said the witness. Counsel dwelt upon the fact that there were more Democrats than Republicans arrested, and Congressman Frye said he was glad to admit that fact. On the recross-examination Mr. Deuel said he remembered a Tammany Hall placard to the effect that "Tammany protects naturalized citizens against the tyranny of Davenport;" he also remembered the publication, after election, that Gen. Wingate had been appointed counsel for Tammany, and also a certain speech by John Kelly, published in full, the day after election. Telegrams from Kelly to various lawyers were found on the court-room tables after Mr. Deuel had disposed of the cases before him election day, and hence he did not think the Democrats were "astonished," as Gen. Wingate intimated, when the men were arrested; he was also led to this belief by the fact that the names of Democrats who were to attend the polls and "protect naturalized citizens" were published in advance, while a committee was appointed by Tammany to sit with Commissioner Davenport while the latter was disposing of cases. Mr. Deuel's examination closed at this point, and, it being then after 4:30 o'clock, the committee adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning. It is expected that the committee will sit about two weeks, which will allow one week for Tammany's prosecution of the Commissioner and one week for the latter's defense.

CHARGED WITH FALSE PRETENSES.

Charles L. Brown, a mechanic, was arraigned before Justice Flammer, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of false pretenses, preferred against him by Dr. Lawrence Johnston, of No. 323 West 27th-street. The Doctor alleges that Brown owed him a bill of $16 for medical attendance and paid him by a bogus check for $21 80 on the Second National Bank, and received the difference in money. Several other persons appeared against the prisoner and made similar charges against him. Justice Flammer committed him until Saturday next.

THE POLICE BOARD DIFFICULTY.

COMMISSIONER ERHARDT REAFFIRMS THE CHARGES AGAINST HIS ASSOCIATES—THE NEED OF AN INVESTIGATION STATED.

The following communication was sent to the Board of Police yesterday by Commissioner Erhardt:

To the Board of Police:

Certain resolutions, offered by Commissioner Erhardt at the meeting of the Board of Police, Jan. 21, having provoked some comment and denials of their necessity or propriety by his associate, he reaffirms the necessity for them, and alleges the truth of the implications therein contained; and he states that it is his opinion, where abuses and evils are to be attacked for the purpose of remedying them, that the proper place to do so is where they exist—in this case in the board of which he is a member—and, after vainly attempting to accomplish certain reforms quietly, subsequent allusions to them should be unmistakably clear, and that the grapple should be an open one. And he accepts the criticism following the request to investigate the official acts of his associates and his own, rather than drift with an important department to confusion. He alleges, as a matter that cannot be gainsaid, that the Police Department has not been investigated at all since January, 1876, and never, within his recollection, has been examined with any care, and yet this department disburses annually nearly $4,000,000—being since January, 1876, nearly $12,000,000—while indifference and carelessness naturally will creep in and grow in handling so large a sum annually, especially where a department has no final auditor but itself. The condition of the Police force proper has never been looked into by the Executive of the City with a view to determine the justice of promotions, impartial discipline, or consistent enforcement of law, and to assume that investigation is not necessary is to invest the head of the Police Department with a continuous sound judgment and fidelity not elsewhere found. He reiterates that there has been carelessness or inefficiency in performing the duties imposed by law upon the board, and he insists that the cases where that carelessness and extravagance in some cases has been rewarded by promotion, and that the discipline for violations of rules and law has not been such as an honest difference of opinion would justify. He alleges that the Police force have not, in some instances, had the good example of the board to guide and stimulate them, but have been witnesses of the contrary. He insists that it is well known to the Board of Police that certain members of the Police force received instructions from at least one of them that parties to assist or hamper at the election held in November, 1878, and he declares his opinion that such a course was destructive of all discipline and contrary to the express rules of the department. He alleges that during the past six months the interests of those who have been engaged in politics has been more successful with the Board of Police in preventing punishment to offenders than was consistent with their duty, sitting as an executive judicial body to justify. He says such a course has borne evil fruits. He states that the transfers of many members of the force as high as the rank of Captain have been made to gratify personal spite, or advance individual or party interests, and he believes that the non-assignment and refusal to permit the Superintendent of Police to assign two Captains of Police to any duty, save drawing their salary, since Sept. 13, 1878, to the present time is inexcusable.

He alleges that there is a dilatoriness in imposing punishments on offenders, apparently measured by the number and strength of the adherents of the accused, and he believes that the attempt to remit a fine regularly imposed upon a patrolman, and which became a portion of the pension fund; under the law sacred and inviolable, indicates a desire to tamper with that fund which is unpardonable. He insists that it was a grievous wrong to refrain for three months from awarding pensions to petitioners entitled to them under the law—some of them 69 years old—until a new statute became operative, and their rights became obscure and the amount of pensions diminished. And he states further that the evils and abuses, some of which are above alluded to, are known to exist by all the members of the Police Board just as well as to Commissioner Erhardt, and it is also known to them that the past eight months have witnessed a most rapid demoralization of the force, which still continues; and he concludes by saying, that he is unwilling, by his silence, to seem longer to be responsible for the acts of four men, with the power of one only.

JOEL B. ERHARDT,
Chairman of Committee on Rules and Discipline.

THE TRIAL OF CAPT. BLAIR.

By order of the President of the United States, a court-martial will assemble on Governor's Island on the 3d of February to try Capt. Blair, of the Regular Army, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. The gravamen of the charge is that Capt. Blair, having then a wife living, from whom he had not been legally divorced by the laws of any country, had married the widow of Gen. Gordon Granger, one of the most prominent officers of the Union Army during the war of the rebellion. The detail for the court-martial is Gen. Ayres, Gen. Richard Arnold, and Capt. Dewees, U. S. A. The counsel who will act upon the part of the Government is Judge Advocate Lieber, and it is known that Gen. M. T. McMahon has been engaged to defend the accused, and that yesterday afternoon he visited Governor's Island and had a protracted consultation with his client. There are indications that the trial will be one of the most protracted and in a certain sense one of the most interesting in the annals of the Army.

THE "PALMA" TO GO TO BOSTON.

The Executive Committee of the National Rifle Association held a special meeting yesterday afternoon, Judge N. P. Stanton in the chair. The publication of the annual report was awarded to Mr. A. H. Weston, the Assistant Secretary. On motion of Gen. Shaler, it was decided to grant the requests of the Amateur and Washington Grey Rifle Clubs to include synopses of their leading matches in the annual report of the National Rifle Association, providing they do not exceed the amount of space which two full reports of matches would cover, as provided in the by-laws of the association. A letter was received from Capt. W. H. Jackson, of the American Rifle Team of 1878, requesting that the "Palma," or Centennial trophy, be shipped to Boston for exhibition for one month. On motion of Mr. G. S. Schuyler, Jr., the request was granted for a period not exceeding three months, on receiving proper assurances from Capt. Jackson that the trophy would be safely cared for. The Secretary was directed to preserve 84 copies of the annual report of the association of each of the years since its organization, as Gen. Shaler stated that they would undoubtedly become valuable in future years. The meeting then adjourned.

SUICIDE AT THE PASSAIC FALLS.

The body of a dead man, with the face horribly contused, was found yesterday morning in the Valley of the Rocks, at the Passaic Falls, near Paterson, N. J. It was soon identified as that of Henry Gerlach, a German shoemaker, aged 61, and residing at No. 57 Water-street. It was subsequently ascertained that he had been a sufferer from very acute neuralgia for a long time; that he was very despondent on Sunday evening, and had purchased a pistol on Monday. This pistol was found, with one chamber discharged, a short distance from where his body lay. The contusions of the face are accounted for by the theory that Gerlach shot himself, and then rolled down the jagged and sharp rocks. Coroner Rutan will hold an inquest.

A DEAF-MUTE REGAINS HIS SPEECH.

Bernard Goldman, who is well known around the Fourth Ward as a beggar, who walks the streets bearing a placard stating that he is deaf and dumb and partially paralyzed, turned up in Judge Gildersleeve's court yesterday as complainant against Margaret McLoughlin, of Water-street, whom he charged with having cheated him out of $2. The old impostor admitted on the witness stand his identity with the alleged deaf-mute, and told the story of the larceny with sufficient clearness to secure the conviction of the prisoner. Judge Gildersleeve sent her to the Penitentiary for one year.

REFUSING TO PAY FOR DRINKS.

At 1 o'clock yesterday three unknown young men entered the lager-beer saloon of Frederick Wittpen, No. 184 Forsyth-street, and engaged in throwing dice for drinks. One of the party lost, and after they had partaken of the beer they refused to pay, and caused a disturbance. Wittpen locked the door of the place, and refused to let the party out until they had paid for the drinks. The ruffians then smashed the windows. One of the assailants picked up a kettle of boiling water and threw the contents over Wittpen, scalding him severely on the head and face. They then fled from the place and escaped.

INDICTED FOR LIBEL.

The Grand Jury has found an indictment for libel against Richard R. Fox, proprietor of the *National Police Gazette*, for publishing an illustration and describing a scene at the death-bed of Ebenezer T. Smith, a Boston millionaire. In the General Sessions Court, yesterday, Fox was arraigned and pleaded not guilty. He was held for trial in $1,000 bail, William H. Reagan, of No. 5 Beekman-street, becoming his bondsman.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.

The death of Ann Scully, a widow, aged 102 years, was reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics yesterday as having occurred at the Home for the Aged, No. 179 East Seventieth-street. The deceased was a native of Leitrim, Ireland, and had been 33 years in this country. Death resulted from senile asthenia.

GOOD AND BAD BILLIARDS.

YESTERDAY'S TOURNAMENT CONTESTS.

GALLAGHER DEFEATS HEISER IN THE POOREST GAME THUS FAR PLAYED—SCHAEFER PLAYS SOME REMARKABLE RUNS, BADLY BEATING DALY.

The twelfth and thirteenth games of the Brunswick & Balke championship tournament were played yesterday in Cooper Institute, and furnished a striking contrast to each other, the afternoon contest between Randolph Heiser and Thomas J. Gallagher being, as a whole, as devoid of really good play and life as the evening meeting between Maurice Daly and Jacob Schaefer was replete with brilliancy and excitement. An incident that occurred in the latter game, however,—the prompting of Schaefer to claim a "foul"—suggests the propriety of keeping the players' platform clear of all individuals not directly connected with the playing of the games. After waiting a very long time for Gallagher to put in an appearance, which he did half an hour later than the time fixed for the afternoon game, the Boston lad, Heiser, won the lead, selected the white ball, and quickly retired with a "goose-egg." The balls seemed to be asleep in the opening stages of the contest, however, and were apparently ugly at being awakened, for they refused to roll well for either player. In the fifth inning, however, Gallagher got them thoroughly awake and played them carefully for 37 points, when they again went to sleep, to awaken five innings later to count 33 points for Gallagher, and to run around in rattling style for the Boston lad, who scored 34 points. In his thirteenth inning the lad gathered them on the right rail and played them very prettily toward the top rail, "nursing" delicately and skillfully. They rolled along, chiming gleefully as they went, turning the corner in fine style, but "breaking" immediately after caroming 76 times. The lad then began some very neat, and, at times, brilliant, open table shots, which were frequently applauded, and before he retired scored 107 caroms. In the next inning he brought his score up to 201, 98 ahead of Gallagher's, while in the succeeding inning he opened a small run of 11, with a very bold "twice-around-the-table" shot, which elicited loud applause. Gallagher seemed to have entirely lost control of the ivories meantime, while the Boston lad for a time went speeding toward the home stretch like a frisky colt, stopping to play by the wayside for awhile, and then dashing away with flying hoofs. He essayed a difficult "twice-across-the-table" carom later on, but his ball jumped from the quick cushion, and sprang like a meteor into the air, described a parabolic curve, fell upon the cushion, and bounded once more into the air, and then dropped back upon the table, leaving the ivories "dead safe" on his adversary, who was having very hard luck, indeed. In a subsequent inning, Gallagher went to the table with a very determined brow, determined to drive the balls into submission, if possible. He succeeded, and counted 69 fine caroms, which made his score 241. Heiser then started in for "nurse" the ivories on the rail, but was muscled in the outset of what might have been a pretty run by a claim of "foul," which was allowed by the referee, amid considerable excitement among the spectators, who began to "hiss" among the decision was correct. Heiser complained, fancying that he had been done an injustice, and played wildly thereafter, although he had the sympathies of the audience with him. Gallagher not being able to play meantime, the game dragged with a snail-like slowness, and gave ominous signs of becoming the longest on record, in respect to time consumed in making points. Heiser had long since lost his colt-like friskiness, and was lingering slothfully on his journey, while Gallagher woke up, and did some slow but effective work. This Heiser nullified with a spurt of 11 caroms, which brought up his previous poor work, but Gallagher gathered the ivories on the rail, and laboriously "nursed" them for 135, which run, to the great relief of the somnolent spectators, brought their agony to an end, and closed one of the most games of the tournament. Appended is the score:

Gallagher—3, 2, 0, 1, 3, 0, 6, 0, 14, 33, 7, 2, 1, 7, 4, 0, 1, 0, 4, 4, 9, 0, 0, 4, 1, 5, 0, 69, 11, 10, 9, 5, 0, 1, 3, 1, 9, 0, 21, 0, 0, 13, 0, 4, 45, 55, 37, 2, 2, 8, 135—500.

Heiser—0, 2, 7, 7, 1, 2, 4, 0, 0, 0, 34, 6, 107, 0, 31, 0, 11, 0, 9, 2, 1, 0, 2, 0, 11, 0, 2, 2, 16, 1, 0, 8, 0, 3, 5, 0, 1, 14, 2, 6, 6, 1, 0, 7, 0, 11, 2—258—448.

Winner's average—11 17-53; loser's, 8 20-53.

Best runs—Gallagher, 135, 69; Heiser's, 107, 83.

Umpires—Mr. Marshall for Heiser, Mr. Murphy for Gallagher.

Referee—Michael Geary; marker, G. H. Ellis.

Time of game—2 hours 37 minutes.

Schaefer came up in his shirt-sleeves and armed with sand-paper, to meet Daly in the evening contest, and after both had chalked their cues, Schaefer won the lead, but failed to score from the "string." Daly made 13 points, when Schaefer began some dashing shots on the open table, but slipped up on a cushion "massé" after scoring 9. To this Daly responded with 15, and on a subsequent inning a friend of Schaefer claimed a "foul," and for the first time in his career Schaefer was known to appeal to decide a claim not put in by an official umpire, a fact which naturally nettled Daly, who very properly told Schaefer's friend to "mind his own business." Schaefer made 43 caroms in his sixth inning, and, gathering the balls on the rail in his succeeding inning, began to "nurse" them deliberately and with astonishing rapidity. He drove the balls gently along the rail, and then played them back toward the left rail, counting 72, before he slipped up on another "massé." Schaefer, however, seemed assured of victory from the start, and played difficult shots with the greatest rapidity, boldness, and brilliancy, while Daly, although he made many fine shots with easy grace, seemed unable to bring the ivories into position. Schaefer opened his twelfth inning with a very brilliant open-table play, and, gathering the balls, began a long series of "kiss caroms," getting them into position on the right rail, where they began to ring out merrily, carom after carom, as the player's pearl-mounted cue tapped them repeatedly, from all sorts of angles, but with unerring accuracy and judgment. One hundred was rung out, but still the tapping and the ringing continued, until on a difficult "double cushion" long carom, the chimes failed to sound, and the Western expert retired with a run of 140 to his credit, making his score 289 to 59. Daly retired with 9, and again Schaefer's boldly executed "open-table" position brought the balls quickly to the bottom rail, along which he rolled them skillfully, turned the right corner "crotch," and drove them up along the right rail, while they chimed away with clock-work regularity, counting out carom at each stroke of the cue. Once more 100 was rung out, and turning the corner prettily, the ivories continued their quick journey across to the left rail, down which they rolled ever obedient to the guidance of the finely-manipulated cue. Tap, tap, tap, sounded the cue, and click, click, click rang the balls, until, after chiming 189, they scattered, but only to be brought back to where masterly position" stroked, and forced to resume their interrupted journey, until they had rung out 311, and brought to a close another most brilliant game. Schaefer then dropped his cue, shook hands with Daly, and left the table to handle the cues, but detecting his motives, the spectators frantically yelled, "Go on! Go on!" wishing to see more of his scientific play. Schaefer hesitated some moments, but as the cries of the spectators continued he yielded, and kept up the scientific "clock-work" caroms. He played altogether 448 points, and then purposely essayed an almost impossible long "cushion massé," which he failed to count. The spectators hammered with their canes, stamped with their feet, flourished their handkerchiefs, and sprang like a meteor into the air, described a parabolic curve, fell upon the cushion, and bounded once more into the air, and then dropped back upon the table, leaving the ivories "dead safe" on his adversary, who was having very hard luck, indeed. In a subsequent inning, Gallagher went to the table with a very determined brow, determined to drive the balls into submission, if possible. He succeeded, and counted 69 fine caroms, which made his score 241. Heiser then started in for "nurse" the ivories on the rail, but was muscled in the outset of what might have been a pretty run by a claim of "foul," which was allowed by the referee, amid considerable excitement among the spectators, who began to "hiss" among the decision was correct. Heiser complained, fancying that he had been done an injustice, and played wildly thereafter, although he had the sympathies of the audience with him. Gallagher not being able to play meantime, the game dragged with a snail-like slowness, and gave ominous signs of becoming the longest on record, in respect to time consumed in making points. Heiser had long since lost his colt-like friskiness, and was lingering slothfully on his journey, while Gallagher woke up, and did some slow but effective work. This Heiser nullified with a spurt of 11 caroms, which brought up his previous poor work, but Gallagher gathered the ivories on the rail, and laboriously "nursed" them for 135, which run, to the great relief of the somnolent spectators, brought their agony to an end, and closed one of the most games of the tournament. Appended is the score:

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Referee—Michael Geary; marker, G. H. Ellis.

Time of game—2 hours 37 minutes.

Schaefer came up in his shirt-sleeves and armed with sand-paper, to meet Daly in the evening contest, and after both had chalked their cues, Schaefer won the lead, but failed to score from the "string." Daly made 13 points, when Schaefer began some dashing shots on the open table, but slipped up on a cushion "massé" after scoring 9. To this Daly responded with 15, and on a subsequent inning a friend of Schaefer claimed a "foul," and for the first time in his career Schaefer was known to appeal to decide a claim not put in by an official umpire, a fact which naturally nettled Daly, who very properly told Schaefer's friend to "mind his own business." Schaefer made 43 caroms in his sixth inning, and, gathering the balls on the rail in his succeeding inning, began to "nurse" them deliberately and with astonishing rapidity. He drove the balls gently along the rail, and then played them back toward the left rail, counting 72, before he slipped up on another "massé." Schaefer, however, seemed assured of victory from the start, and played difficult shots with the greatest rapidity, boldness, and brilliancy, while Daly, although he made many fine shots with easy grace, seemed unable to bring the ivories into position. Schaefer opened his twelfth inning with a very brilliant open-table play, and, gathering the balls, began a long series of "kiss caroms," getting them into position on the right rail, where they began to ring out merrily, carom after carom, as the player's pearl-mounted cue tapped them repeatedly, from all sorts of angles, but with unerring accuracy and judgment. One hundred was rung out, but still the tapping and the ringing continued, until on a difficult "double cushion" long carom, the chimes failed to sound, and the Western expert retired with a run of 140 to his credit, making his score 289 to 59. Daly retired with 9, and again Schaefer's boldly executed "open-table" position brought the balls quickly to the bottom rail, along which he rolled them skillfully, turned the right corner "crotch," and drove them up along the right rail, while they chimed away with clock-work regularity, counting out carom at each stroke of the cue. Once more 100 was rung out, and turning the corner prettily, the ivories continued their quick journey across to the left rail, down which they rolled ever obedient to the guidance of the finely-manipulated cue. Tap, tap, tap, sounded the cue, and click, click, click rang the balls, until, after chiming 189, they scattered, but only to be brought back to where masterly position" stroked, and forced to resume their interrupted journey, until they had rung out 311, and brought to a close another most brilliant game. Schaefer then dropped his cue, shook hands with Daly, and left the table to handle the cues, but detecting his motives, the spectators frantically yelled, "Go on! Go on!" wishing to see more of his scientific play. Schaefer hesitated some moments, but as the cries of the spectators continued he yielded, and kept up the scientific "clock-work" caroms. He played altogether 448 points, and then purposely essayed an almost impossible long "cushion massé," which he failed to count. The spectators hammered with their canes, stamped with their feet, flourished their handkerchiefs, and sprang like a meteor into the air, described a parabolic curve, fell upon the cushion, and bounded once more into the air, and then dropped back upon the table, leaving the ivories "dead safe" on his adversary, who was having very hard luck, indeed. In a subsequent inning, Gallagher went to the table with a very determined brow, determined to drive the balls into submission, if possible. He succeeded, and counted 69 fine caroms, which made his score 241. Heiser then started in for "nurse" the ivories on the rail, but was muscled in the outset of what might have been a pretty run by a claim of "foul," which was allowed by the referee, amid considerable excitement among the spectators, who began to "hiss" among the decision was correct. Heiser complained, fancying that he had been done an injustice, and played wildly thereafter, although he had the sympathies of the audience with him. Gallagher not being able to play meantime, the game dragged with a snail-like slowness, and gave ominous signs of becoming the longest on record, in respect to time consumed in making points. Heiser had long since lost his colt-like friskiness, and was lingering slothfully on his journey, while Gallagher woke up, and did some slow but effective work. This Heiser nullified with a spurt of 11 caroms, which brought up his previous poor work, but Gallagher gathered the ivories on the rail, and laboriously "nursed" them for 135, which run, to the great relief of the somnolent spectators, brought their agony to an end, and closed one of the most games of the tournament. Appended is the score:

Gallagher—3, 2, 0, 1, 3, 0, 6, 0, 14, 33, 7, 2, 1, 7, 4, 0, 1, 0, 4, 4, 9, 0, 0, 4, 1, 5, 0, 69, 11, 10, 9, 5, 0, 1, 3, 1, 9, 0, 21, 0, 0, 13, 0, 4, 45, 55, 37, 2, 2, 8, 135—500.

Heiser—0, 2, 7, 7, 1, 2, 4, 0, 0, 0, 34, 6, 107, 0, 31, 0, 11, 0, 9, 2, 1, 0, 2, 0, 11, 0, 2, 2, 16, 1, 0, 8, 0, 3, 5, 0, 1, 14, 2, 6, 6, 1, 0, 7, 0, 11, 2—258—448.

Winner's average—11 17-53; loser's, 8 20-53.

Best runs—Gallagher, 135, 69; Heiser's, 107, 83.

Umpires—Mr. Marshall for Heiser, Mr. Murphy for Gallagher.

Referee—Michael Geary; marker, G. H. Ellis.

Time of game—2 hours 37 minutes.

MRS. HOOPER IN CUSTODY.

Officer Terpenning, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, yesterday afternoon arraigned Mrs. Mary Hooper before Justice Flammer, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, on a charge of having, on Friday morning last, made a felonious assault on "Augustus Phillips," better known as "Oofty Goofty," by shooting him in the left side with a pistol. Her face was still much discolored from the blows which had been dealt her by Phillips with the poker after he was shot. Officer Terpenning presented to the court a certificate from the House Surgeon of New-York Hospital, in which "Oofty Goofty" is still confined, stating that his condition is not at present deemed critical or dangerous unless inflammation, which the House Surgeon does not anticipate, should set in; but that he was unable to leave his bed. Thereupon Justice Flammer told Mrs. Hooper that if she had any statement to make in mitigation or denial of the charge against her, she could make it, but she said she had nothing to say. She was committed to a cell in the Jefferson Market Prison to await the result of "Oofty Goofty's" injuries.

MORTALITY DURING THE PAST WEEK.

The following is a synopsis of the weekly report of Dr. John T. Nagle, Deputy Register of Records, to the Board of Health: Six hundred and thirty-nine deaths were reported to have occurred in this City during the week ending Jan. 25. This represents an annual death-rate of 30.44 per 1,000 inhabitants, the population estimated at 1,091,453. The cause of the high mortality during the week is principally due to the fatal prevalence of pulmonary complaints, scarlatina, diphtheria, whooping cough, and nervous disorders. The following 8 diseases were most fatally prevalent: Scarlatina 60; diphtheria, 23; whooping cough, 23; phthisis, 106; bronchitis, 39; pneumonia, 86; nervous diseases, 72; Bright's disease, 28. Of the 60 deaths from scarlatina 37 were in tenement-houses, 21 in other dwellings, and 2 in institutions; of the 23 deaths from diphtheria 18 were in tenement-houses, 4 in other dwellings, and 1 in an institution; of the 23 deaths from whooping cough 18 were in tenement-houses, and 5 in other dwellings. The total number of deaths from these 8 causes was 437, which is 68.39 per cent. of all the deaths reported for the week. Two hundred and fifty of the total weekly number of deaths were reported to be under 5 years of age.

REVISION OF THE BIBLE.

MEETING OF THE MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The members of the Manhattan Congregational Association met yesterday in the Church of the Disciples, (Rev. Dr. Hepworth's,) for the purpose of transacting the routine business of the association and to listen to addresses from Rev. Philip Schaff, D. D., on the revision of the Bible, and from Prof. John A. Paine, of Tarrytown, on the exploration of Palestine. The following gentlemen were present: Rev. William M. Taylor D. D., Rev. George H. Hepworth, D. D., Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D. D., Rev. John H. Lockwood, D. D., Rev. D. B. Coe, D. D., Rev. A. H. Clapp, D. D., Rev. E. W. Gilman, D. D., Rev. B. N. Martin, D. D., Rev. H. H. McFarland, Rev. W. H. Ward, D. D., Rev. H. M. Saudder, D. D., Rev. B. Falkner, Rev. C. B. Ray, Rev. R. E. Field, Rev. A. F. Schauffler, and Prof. J. A. Paine. A letter was read from Dr. William Ives Budington, announcing that, though convalescent, he was unable to attend the meeting. Dr. Schaff, who is the President of the American Bible Revision Committee, was introduced by Dr. Coe, the presiding officer, and gave an interesting sketch of the progress of the work in this country. He said that in the original translation of the Old Testament there was a monarchical and—if the term might be used—an episcopal bias. "Gheziz," the title of an Arab chief, was frequently rendered by the word duke in Genesis, and "Episcopoi" was made to signify "Bishops" when it was evidently intended to convey the idea of "overseers," in Acts 20. The original translators were undoubtedly affected by the unconscous influence of traditions, however honest may have been their intentions. It was almost a marvel, Dr. Schaff thought, that the Church of England, which had exiled, tortured, and roasted at the stake dissenters from its faith, should have opened a question in which all sects were interested, and invited to their counsels the descendants of John Bunyan and Baxter. It was a marvel that the English race should have invited American advice, but it was done, Dr. Schaff thought, in a spirit of love. The revision will retain the beauties of King James' version in all English-speaking countries, and the result will undoubtedly be an increased interest in the Bible. It will be necessary that the American Bible Society should alter its constitution in order to publish the proposed work, but this will in no way tend to delay its publication.

At the conclusion of Dr. Schaff's address, those present were entertained at luncheon by Rev. Dr. Hepworth, at his home, No. 19 West Forty-seventh-street. The session was resumed at 3 P. M., Prof. John A. Paine speaking upon his reminiscences in the exploration of Eastern and Western Palestine. Prof. Paine gave an interesting sketch of the topography and archæology of Eastern Palestine, advancing the theory that Mount Hermon and Mount Lebanon were identical, and not separate, as the places indicated upon the maps. Prof. Paine was invited to speak upon this subject at the next regular meeting of the association, which will take place in the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, on the first Tuesday in April.

The nine churches represented in the association had 5,139 members on Dec. 31, 1878.

THE DROWNING OF MR. STEVENSON.

DANGERS OF HARLEM BRIDGE—THE COMPLAINT AGAINST THE KEEPER DISMISSED—WHAT THE GRAND JURY SAY.

During the past week the Grand Jury investigated the facts connected with the drowning of Thomas E. Stevenson, of One Hundred and Forty-first-street and Alexander-avenue, who lost his life in the Harlem River. As Mr. Stevenson, who was a buyer in the employ of A. T. Stewart & Co., was proceeding home on Christmas Eve, laden with presents for his little ones, he fell from Harlem Bridge into the water and was drowned, his death shrieks being distinctly heard blocks away. An effort was made to rescue him, but before a boat could be launched he had sunk beneath the water for the last time. It was then discovered that the draw of the bridge had been left open, and the unfortunate man had walked to his death, suspecting no danger. The Coroner held Daniel Daly, Sr., the bridge-keeper, in $1,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury. The latter body, after an exhaustive inquiry, dismissed the complaint against Daly, and yesterday made the following presentment in relation to the matter:

Whereas, The sad accident of the drowning of Thomas E. Stevenson in the Harlem River, by stepping off the Harlem Bridge while the draw was open, on the night of Dec. 24, is evidence to this Grand Jury that precautions and safeguards are needed on said bridge for the proper protection of human life. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Grand Jury, the Park Commissioners, or other authorities, should, without delay, employ gate-keepers for both ends of the draw-bridge, for the purpose of opening, shutting, and guarding said gates and passenger-ways; that said gates should be kept locked while the draw is open, and that proper and sufficient life-saving apparatus should be provided on the bridge for immediate use in case of accident.

BROOKLYN UNITARIAN CONFERENCE.

The opening sermon of the Unitarian Conference, last evening, in the Church of Our Saviour, corner of Pierrepont-street and Monroe-place, Brooklyn, was delivered by Rev. James Freeman Clarke, D. D., of Boston, who took for his text the sixth verse of the third chapter of Second Corinthians. The attendance was quite large, and the sermon was listened to with rapt attention by the congregation. The church was handsomely decorated for the occasion. The Conference will continue through the day and evening to-day, beginning with a morning session at 10 o'clock, at which Rev. A. D. Mayo, of Springfield, Mass., will deliver an essay upon "Revivals, True and False," to be followed by addresses by speakers eminent in the Unitarian faith upon the subject of the essay, or upon such

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JAN 1878

WILL MACMAHON RESIGN?

POLITICAL TURMOIL IN FRANCE.

THE PRESIDENT PERSISTS IN REFUSING TO CHANGE THE MILITARY COMMANDANTS—A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN THE MINISTRY AND MACMAHON'S RESIGNATION PROBABLE—PROMINENT CANDIDATES FOR THE PRESIDENCY AND THEIR RESPECTIVE CHANCES.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—Everything indicates that President MacMahon will resign. It may be considered that he has already morally done so. The probable course of events is as follows: To-morrow the Government will formally announce the situation to the Chambers, and report the President's refusal to sign the decrees respecting the great military commands. The Senate and Chamber of Deputies will pass votes of confidence in the Ministry, who will thus be obliged to press their demands on MacMahon for changes in the staff of Generals. A joint congress of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies will afterward be summoned to nominate a new President. It is possible that the congress will not meet until Friday. In the interval between MacMahon's resignation and the election of a new President the Council of Ministers will be invested with the executive power in accordance with the Constitution.

Much excitement prevails in Paris, but there has been no disturbance. Some politicians think MacMahon's resignation would be an excellent thing, because the President should not be allowed to perpetuate an ambiguous situation, and a crisis anyhow was inevitable. Others prefer to see MacMahon remain until the expiration of his legal term.

Speculation is rife respecting the President's successor. Dufaure is too old. The Duke d'Aumale and Gen. Chanzy have lost the chances they formerly possessed. The only candidates mentioned are Admiral Pothuan and M. Grévy, with the chances in favor of the latter.

The *Republique Française*, M. Gambetta's organ, says: "Those who see in the threat of President MacMahon's resignation as a scarecrow are mistaken. France does not desire, but does not fear, a change in the head of the Government. What France will not have is unconstitutional resistance to the will of the nation."

The *Dix Neuvieme Siecle* says: "M. Dufaure, President of the Council, had an interview with President MacMahon last night, and President MacMahon persisted in his refusal to sign the decree changing the corps commanders."

M. Dufaure this morning, at the Palais d'Elysée, had another conference with President MacMahon, the result of which has not been made public, but it is generally believed that the Marshal persists in his refusal to sign the decree.

After the conference between President MacMahon and M. Dufaure to-day, a Cabinet Council was held at noon and another this afternoon, when the President of the Senate and the President of the Chamber of Deputies were present.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Reuter's dispatch from Paris says it is possible the explanation to the Chambers to-morrow will take the form of a Presidential Message. M. Grévy's chances for the Presidency have improved. Minister Dufaure having declined to become a candidate.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—The *North German Gazette*, in an article on the French crisis, declares that Radicalism is leading France and the Liberals only too speedily to their fate.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—A special dispatch to the *Standard*, dated Paris, midnight, says: "President MacMahon has informed M. Dufaure that he will communicate his decision to him at Versailles at 1 o'clock Thursday afternoon. It is understood that there will be a Message to both houses. A few persons fear the President may avail himself of his constitutional right to form an extra-Parliamentary Ministry and prorogue the Chambers two months, but such a course is improbable. The correspondent is convinced that the difficulty concerning the military commands is a mere pretext, and that President MacMahon is really determined to resign, because dissatisfied with the impeachment of the De Broglie Cabinet."

The *Times'* special dispatch from Paris, dated Wednesday evening, says: "M. De Marcere, Minister of the Interior, waited on President MacMahon this evening. The President did not indicate in any way what his final decision with regard to resignation would be. He confined himself to declaring that he would preside at the Cabinet Council on Thursday. All accounts agree that his refusal to sign the decree relative to the military commands was couched in vehement terms. He has not even signed the decrees relative to the changes in the magistracy." The correspondent regards the suggestion that the prorogation of the Chambers by the President an absurdity, and considers it certain that MacMahon will announce his resignation in a message on Thursday. He adds: "The Chambers assembled in Congress on the same evening will accept the resignation by a vote of about 550 to 250, and proclaim M. Grévy President, who, as MacMahon's resignation is not the result of intrigue, will unhesitatingly accept." All the foreign representatives at Paris have informed their respective Governments of the probable resignation of President MacMahon and accession of M. Grévy. Only one Ambassador, a supporter of MacMahon's conduct, Prince Hohenlohe, the German Ambassador, is absent from the city.

Another dispatch to the *Times* from Paris states that the Police and military authorities have taken some formal precautions. A statement is made, but lacks confirmation, that at a dinner yesterday (Wednesday night) 200 Generals approved Marshal MacMahon's conduct.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* is assured that Minister Dufaure already holds President MacMahon's resignation. This is probably premature. All other advices contradict it.

CHECKING THE RUSSIAN PLAGUE.

NO NEW CASES IN ASTRAKHAN—THE BODIES OF VICTIMS TO BE BURNED—COUNT MELIKOFF GIVEN EXTENSIVE POWERS FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE DISEASE.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 29.—An official report states that there have been no cases of the plague in the Government of Astrakhan since the 26th of January. The precautions against the contagion are now confined to disinfection, and other sanitary measures, by the police.

The *Agence Russe* reports that a committee of Ministers, at which the leading medical authorities were present, decided that the bodies of the dead throughout the infected districts should be burned; that all the executive authority should be concentrated in the hands of Count Loris Melikoff, who should immediately proceed to Astrakhan as Commissioner-General, invested with the most extensive powers to deal with the emergency, and that the advice and assistance of all well-known European physicians should be readily accepted.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—The proposals of the committee appointed to discuss measures of precaution against the plague have been adopted by the Federal Council and submitted to the Emperor for his sanction. They will be promulgated immediately.

VIENNA, Jan. 29.—Dr. Bressadecky, the leading physician of Galicia, and several Austrian physicians, will start for Russia on Friday. No definitive measures of precaution will be adopted until their report is received.

NOTES ON EASTERN AFFAIRS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 29.—The opening of the Bulgarian Assembly of Notables, at Ternova, for the election of a Prince, is now fixed for the 22d of February.

Negotiations continue between Sir Austen Henry Layard, British Ambassador at Constantinople, and the Porte relative to the purchase of the State domains of Cyprus.

France has counseled Greece to moderate her demand relative to the central portion of the frontier not distinctly defined by the Berlin congress.

THE CONSTITUTION SALVAGE CASE.

THE MOTION TO ARREST THE FRIGATE DISMISSED—ARGUMENTS OF THE COUNSEL OF THE CROWN AGAINST THE MOTION.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—In the Admiralty division of the High Court of Justice to-day, the motion to arrest the United States frigate Constitution and her cargo was argued. The counsel for the ship, under instructions from the United States Minister, Mr. Welsh, claimed that the Constitution and her cargo were not within the jurisdiction of the court. Sir Robert Joseph Phillimore dismissed the motion.

Minister Welsh, in his letter of instructions to the solicitors employed on behalf the United States frigate Constitution says: "The Constitution is a national ship, and her cargo was in charge of the United States Government for public purposes. Under the circumstances, I cannot recognize that the High Court of Justice has any jurisdiction." The counsel for the Crown also opposed the motion, and said that the granting of the application might even result in war between Great Britain and the United States. Sir Robert Joseph Phillimore said that in no case had such an application as this been granted, and there was no circumstance in this case to take it out of the ordinary category.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The United States frigate Constitution sails this morning, homeward bound. A Government tug will take her outside the Needles. Her repairs were merely nominal. The officers have been the guests of the naval and military commanders at Portsmouth. The total of the salvage claims, made principally by the owners of the steam-tugs, is £4,200, of which £1,330 have actually been paid. The remuneration which was offered was accepted in every case except in the one, that was adjudicated yesterday.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—A dispatch from Lisbon to the *Daily News* says: "A large quarry in the suburbs of Oporto has caved in, burying several houses. Many persons were killed, and the ruins of the demolished houses took fire."

A reduction to-morrow of the Bank of England's rate of discount, now 4 per cent., is anticipated in some quarters, but not very confidently.

The election in Cambridgeshire to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons caused by the death of Hon. Eliot Constantine Yorke, (Conservative,) has resulted in the return of Mr. E. Hicks, the Conservative candidate, against whom there was no opposition.

The winner of the £5,000 prize in the Paris Exposition lottery is a journeyman currier named Aubriot, the occupant of two rooms on the fifth floor of a house in the Rue Cardinal Lemoine. The winner of the second prize, £4,000, is a tobacco vender, in the Rue St. Honore, and the winner of the fourth prize, £2,000, is a clerk in an insurance office.

A letter from Lord Beaconsfield is published, in which he acknowledges the receipt of an address from the St. George's Union of North America, expressing his thanks for the goodwill of so large and influential a body of Englishmen.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—The lower house of the Prussian Diet to-day discussed a motion made by Herr Windhorst, an Ultramontane, for restoring the three articles of the Constitution concerning the relations of Church and State, which were annulled by the Ecclesiastical laws. A counter motion was introduced by Prof. Aegidi, that the House should pass to the order of the day, and was adopted, the Ultramontane, Polish, and old Conservative Deputies only opposing it.

PORT SAID, Jan. 29.—The navigation of the Suez Canal, which had been blocked since Sunday by the grounding of a steamer in Bitter Lake, is now unobstructed, the steamer having floated.

TRURO, Jan. 29.—The creditors of the Cornish Bank, which suspended on the 4th inst., have accepted a compromise of 16 shillings on the pound.

BIRMINGHAM, Jan. 29.—Hinks & Son's lamp works have been destroyed by fire. An immense quantity of goods was lost, and 300 workmen have been thrown out of employment.

CAIRO, Jan. 29.—Accounts from Upper Egypt give heart-rending details of the famine there.

SITTING BULL OVER THE BORDER.

LARGE NUMBERS OF CANADIAN INDIANS IN AMERICAN TERRITORY, OSTENSABLY AFTER BUFFALO.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 29.—Gen. Sheridan is in receipt of a communication from Fort Belknap, Montana, from Indian Agent W. T. Lincoln, dated Jan. 4, confirming the news that Sitting Bull has crossed the border. He says he is informed that there are 450 lodges of Piegans in the Bear Paw Mountains, about 40 miles south-west of that post, and that probably as many more British Blackfeet, Bloods and Piegans are on their way to the Bear Paw Mountains, and were in close proximity at last accounts. The British Crees Indians are also in the mountains. The British Assinaboines have camped with the American Assinaboines. Sitting Bull is on Frenchman's Creek, this side of the line, with his whole camp. The ostensible reason for this influx is the pursuit of buffalo, which they justly claim are not now to be found north of the Missouri River they claim to be friendly, but Agent Lincoln regards their presence in such numbers as a matter of grave import. He is sure of the Grosventres, but not of the Assinaboines, who are influenced for evil by their British namesakes. Col. Brooks, of Fort Shaw, in forwarding this intelligence, promises later news from his scouts in a few days.

A VACANT SENATORSHIP.

MR. CHRISTIANCY'S APPOINTMENT TO THE PERUVIAN MISSION—PROBABILITY THAT EX-SECRETARY CHANDLER WILL BE HIS SUCCESSOR IN THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—In addition to the Custom-house cases, the Senate, in executive session, to-day considered and acted upon a number of minor nominations. It was also decided, without a dissenting vote, to confirm Senator Christiancy, of Michigan, to be United States Minister to Peru. This action, and the announcement that Mr. Christiancy will proceed to his new field of labor as soon as possible, again revives the report that Zach. Chandler will, in all probability, be elected to the seat in the Senate made vacant by his appointment and confirmation.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 29.—Political circles here are stirred up over the announcement of the appointment and confirmation of Senator Christiancy to the Peruvian mission. His intimate friends of Lansing have known for some time that physicians thought that his health would be greatly benefited by the change to a tropical climate, but his resignation had not been generally believed to be intended until the reports of the last few days came in such definite shape. It is understood that he has started for Michigan from Washington, and that his resignation as Senator will be soon placed in the Governor's hands. There is no doubt that ex-Secretary Chandler will be elected by the Legislature to the vacancy thus created. That body is strongly Republican in both branches, and Mr. Chandler's friends are very largely in the majority. Gov. Bagley will have some following, but not enough to make any contest probable.

CALIFORNIA FREIGHTS ON WHEAT.

BOSTON, Jan. 29.—At a meeting here, to-day, of ship-owners of New-England now having ships at San Francisco, it was agreed to hold out for 50 shillings freight a ton on wheat to Liverpool.

THE COLLECTORSHIP WAR.

ACTION POSTPONED UNTIL FRIDAY.

SECRETARY SHERMAN TO BE GIVEN MORE TIME TO PREPARE HIS REJOINDER—THE DEBATE DEFERRED ON THE PERSONAL REQUEST OF SENATOR THURMAN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—On motion of Senator Conkling, the Senate went into executive session early this afternoon, and it was at once noised about the Capitol that the New-York Custom-house cases were to be acted upon. There is no doubt that it was for this purpose that the executive session was called, but it was soon found that it would be impossible to decide the long-pending discussion. Mr. Conkling was evidently prepared to make his fight, but he was prevented from doing so by Stanley Matthews, who stated that the Secretary of the Treasury desired to reply to Collector Arthur's answer, and that he would need further time to do so. Upon this there was considerable discussion as to whether or not the cases had not already been made up, and on the one hand it was held that if Mr. Sherman was allowed to send in another communication, Collector Arthur would be entitled to the same privilege, while on the other it was declared that the Secretary's defense against Gen. Arthur's answer should end the controversy. It was finally agreed, informally, that if the Secretary's communication should contain new matter or fresh charges, that the Collector should be allowed to reply to him, but that if the letter should refer only to the old charges, it should be the last which the Senate would entertain. Even with this understanding it is doubtful if action on the nomination of Acting Collector Merritt could have been postponed, but upon Senator Thurman taking the floor, stating that he and other Senators had not had an opportunity to read the papers in the case, and requesting that the whole discussion be adjourned until he had had an opportunity to do so, it was generally believed that the debate would go over. This proved to be the case. By a majority of two—the vote being a rising one—it was decided to take no further action until Friday at 1 o'clock, when it is hoped a decision may be reached. Pending the discussion, it was suggested that the Committee on Commerce had simply reported adversely upon the nomination of Mr. Merritt, and that it would be well if the reasons for this action were given. The proposition did not seem to meet with much favor, however, and it was dropped without debate.

There is a disposition in certain circles this evening to regard the vote to-day as a test one, and unfavorable to Senator Conkling. This, as those acquainted with the usages of the Senate are fully aware, is very far from being the case. It is the common house to vote under action upon almost all questions at the personal request of even one Senator, and Mr. Thurman's request in the present instance would, doubtless, have been sufficient to send the case over. Indeed, it is only remarkable that, under the circumstances, so many Senators acted with Mr. Conkling. In all events, the vote can in no sense be regarded as a test one.

THE LEGISLATIVE PETITION.

REASONS GIVEN BY MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY FOR SIGNING THE PETITION IN FAVOR OF MERRITT—46 NAMES SECURED.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—There has been more talk here to-day about the petition on behalf of Merritt, Burt, and Graham, than upon any other subjects. Last night an effort was made to see Mr. Hepburn, who had circulated the petition for signatures, while Gen. George W. Palmer button-holed everybody he could find to urge upon them the importance of giving countenance to the movement. The list of names had been promised to THE TIMES for publication by Mr. Hepburn himself, who said that he was anxious to have it completed before he published it. Gen. Palmer was asked for the list, and as to Mr. Hepburn's whereabouts at 11 o'clock last night, in the Delavan House. He then plainly intimated that he could not find Mr. Hepburn, and that the list would not be ready until to-day. Mr. Hepburn to-day says that he gave Gen. Palmer the petition with the signatures attached early in the evening of Tuesday, and he probably had only just received it from Mr. Hepburn's hands when he affected to know nothing about it. THE TIMES' correspondent to-day made a careful canvass of the Assembly, and found 46 members who admitted that they had signed the petition. This, Mr. Hepburn says, was the full number.

Of the 46 members who signed, Mr. Gentsch, of Erie, did not authorize the use of his name until this morning, when he allowed it to be sent to New-York by telegraph to be attached to the list. It is now understood here that the petition was brought up from New-York on Monday night by Mr. George H. Forster, who was accompanied by Gen. Palmer on his harmonizing mission. Mr. L. Bradford Prince, alluded to in a New-York paper this morning as having been here in the interest of the petition and of Acting Collector Merritt, and the others for whom the petition was written, said to your correspondent last night that he was not here for that purpose at all. The names of the Assemblymen who signed the petition are as follows:

Baker,	Low,	Skinner,
Beckwith,	Mann,	Stegman,
Bradley,	McAllaster,	Stephenson,
Brennan,	McNaught,	Stewart,
Brundage,	McQueen,	Sullivan,
Case.	Munson,	Swift,
Chase,	Noyes,	Talimadge,
Chickering,	Ogden,	Travis,
Doyce,	Palmer,	Van Valkenburgh
Duguid,	Peck,	Wadsworth,
Evans,	Prenderrast.	Warner.
Gentsch,	Reynolds,	W. F. Wheeler,
Halsey,	Sanders,	Willis,
Hepburn,	Sheard,	Youngs.
Ingersoll,	Sherman,	
Johnson,	Shuit.	

The opinions of the signing members, as far as ascertained, are substantially the same about the petition. A feeling of impatience toward Senator Conkling pervades all of them, and they say that they have seized this opportunity of expressing the opposition to him that was repressed in the caucus for Senator. Mr. Baker, of Monroe, says that he thinks the Assembly had sufficiently gratified Senator Conkling, and that now he ought to cease fighting the Administration over the appointments to the New-York Custom-house. Mr. Bradley, of Westchester, says that while friendly to Senator Conkling, he has no disposition to see the question of appointments carried over to March 4, when the Democrats will have everything their own way, the President alone remaining to oppose them. Mr. Hepburn has never been an admirer of Senator Conkling, and he voted for him in the caucus with bitter self-reproaches. He has always been with the Administration in the matter of the New-York appointments. Mr. Mann, of Rensselaer, says that he, too, is friendly to Conkling, but that he sees no reason why he should persist in protracting this dispute longer. Mr. Skinner, as usual, is frank. He says that it is about time the Republicans of this State ceased to think that the party revolved about Cornell and Arthur, and that Roscoe Conkling turns the wheel by which they are moved. There are many Republicans in the Assembly, he said, who had sacrificed a sense of decent self-respect to vote for Conkling for Senator; having done that they had done enough, and now it was in order for them to assert their manhood. Mr. Travis, of Westchester, said that his reasons for signing the petition was that he had done quite as much for Senator Conkling as that gentleman could expect Assemblymen to do. He had voted for him, as others had, believing there was nothing else to do, as no strong man had been decided upon to oppose him. Now, however, he believed it was time for Conkling to feel satisfied and to cease the strife at Washington over the New-York nominations. Mr. Munson, of Wayne, regretted that he had signed it.

Gen. Palmer left with the petition last night, intending to forward it to Washington from New-York to-day.

The Democratic Senators, for some reason best known to themselves, have seen fit to mix in the quarrel over the Custom-house appointments, and all of them, with Lieut.-Gov. Dornheimer included, have signed a petition requesting the Democratic members of the United States Senate to vote for the confirmation of Merritt, Burt, and Graham. They say it was intended more particularly for Senator Kernan, who has heretofore voted with Conkling on this subject.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

THE SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS WAITING FOR AN OPPORTUNITY TO REPLY TO GEN. BRAGG'S SPEECH—THE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEES ARRANGING FOR THE NEXT CAMPAIGN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The Southern Democrats have not abandoned their intention to reply to the recent speech in the House by Gen. Bragg on war claims. To-day when the Post Office Appropriation bill was called up Mr. Hooker antagonized it with the morning hour business, insisting that that was the regular order. Speaker Randall ruled that Mr. Blount's motion to go into Committee of the Whole to consider an appropriation bill was privileged, but if that motion was voted down by the House, the regular order would be the morning hour. Mr. Hooker, supported by the Republicans, resisted the motion to go into Committee of the Whole, and the yeas and nays were called to decide it, resulting in its adoption by a small majority. The Democrats desire to prevent replies from being made to Bragg, but it is pretty certain that they will be unable to control Hooker and a few other Southern members, who are determined that the matter shall not be thus passed over.

The Democratic Congressional Committee and some members of the Democratic National Executive Committee met this morning to consider the general plan of the coming Fall campaign. It was suggested that the experience of the past was not favorable to the continuation of two independent committees—one composed of Democratic Senators and members, and one composed of others than Congressmen. The two committees, it was claimed, had much the same authority, and yet they worked independently, and were so directed as to waste much of their force by duplication. After some discussion, a sub-committee was appointed, consisting of Senator Barnum and John G. Thompson, of the National Executive Committee, and Senator Wallace and Congressmen Blackburn and Morrison, of the Congressional Committee, to consider and report at a future meeting upon the proposition to organize one Campaign Committee, which should be charged with the management of the next campaign, and also to consider all other matters relating to the conduct of the party organization.

The appointment of Paul Strobach, of Alabama, to be Postmaster of the City of Montgomery, in that State, meets with the hearty approval of all good Republicans here. Mr. Strobach is well known as one of the most earnest and deserving in his party and a thorough executive officer. The Post Office at Montgomery has long been so managed—or it would be better to say mismanaged—as to cause great inconvenience to the public, and it is believed that the proposed change will give general satisfaction to the business men of Montgomery. Col. Henry Pace, for seven years State Treasurer of Kansas, who was to-day confirmed as Indian Agent to the Utes, of Southern Colorado, is another Southern Republican who has met with deserved recognition.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTIONS.

CONCLUSION OF THE LABORS OF THE TELLER COMMITTEE IN CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 29.—The Teller committee to-day examined two Republicans from Georgetown County, who testified that the vote at the five precincts where the Republicans had a majority was thrown out on account of alleged informalities, and the county thus given to the Democrats. The remainder of the testimony related to Charleston County.

The Democrats brought forward G. R. Walker to contradict the testimony of R. C. Brown as to the obstruction of voters and other irregularities at Mount Pleasant. S. J. L. Matthews, a white Democrat, testified to the quietness of the election and the strength of the colored Democratic vote in the city. Stephen Hayne, a colored witness, estimated that 2,000 colored men voted the Democratic ticket in the city at the last election; he had been repeatedly threatened and cursed because he was a Democratic. R. Smith, colored, who has been a Democrat since 1872, was positive that over 3,000 colored men in Charleston voted the Democratic ticket at the late election; they no longer feared that Democratic success would impair their rights, and they increased in number daily. The witness had been hooted by colored Republicans for being a Democrat.

On the Republican side, Frank Johnstone, Republican Supervisor, testified that colored voters were challenged and refused the right to vote in Ward 2.

G. H. Dantzman, colored Republican Supervisor, testified to the rejection of colored voters, the use of tissue tickets, and fraudulent additions to the poll-list in Ward 6. A copy of the poll-list was produced, and the witness declared that it contained the names of dead men and others who did not vote at the last election. Mayor Sale, of Charleston, was summoned to appear and bring with him the census of Charleston lately taken and never published, but failed or refused to appear.

The committee then adjourned, to meet in Washington next Monday.

PENNSYLVANIA'S FORMER SOLDIERS.

THE ENCAMPMENT OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 29.—The Encampment of the Department of Pennsylvania, Grand Army of the Republic, met in this city to-day. About 200 delegates and officers are present, representing a membership of nearly 9,000, distributed among 126 posts. The day was occupied in hearing reports of officers and transacting routine business. From the report of the Assistant Adjutant-General of the Encampment it appears that Pennsylvania leads all other States in membership in the organization, and has more uniformed and equipped members than all the other States combined. Over $10,000 were expended in charity by the order in the State during 1878. This evening an interesting meeting was held in Brandt's Hall, which was largely attended. The meeting was presided over by Adjt.-Gen. Latta in the absence at Washington of Gov. Hoyt, who expected to be present. A number of addresses were made by members of the order, and the pupils of the White Hall Soldiers' Orphan School entertained the audience with songs and addresses. The Encampment will adjourn to-morrow.

THE COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH FRANCE.

BOSTON, Jan. 29.—A well-attended meeting was held at the Board of Trade this afternoon in behalf of the Franco-American treaty of commerce. A report was presented by Mr. Kennard, Chairman of the committee that represented the board at Paris last Summer. Speeches were made by Nathan Appleton, Leon Chotteau, delegate from France; John W. Candler, and others. A resolution was passed appointing a committee of five members of the board to take the whole subject into consideration, and report at the next meeting.

KANSAS TRYING TO ELECT A SENATOR.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 29.—A dispatch from Topeka, Kan., says the following is the result of the first ballot for United States Senator in joint session to-day: Ingalls, 63; Anthony, 26; Goodin, (Democrat,) 22; Mitchell, (Greenback,) 18; Simpson, 17; Phillips, 14; Campbell, 4; Horton, 2; Pomeroy, 2. It requires 85 votes to elect.

SHOT FOR A BRUTAL ASSAULT.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 29.—A negro employed on the farm of J. A. Stokes, near Helena, yesterday attempted to outrage Mrs. Stokes. Her cries brought her husband and brother to the scene, and the fellow fled without accomplishing his purpose. He was pursued and shot and died a few hours afterward in Helena Jail.

JAY GOULD'S DIFFICULTIES.

THE GREAT "FINANCIER" GETTING CRUSHED.

HIS LOSSES SAID TO AMOUNT TO $100,000 A WEEK—HOW HE TRIED TO "BUCK AGAINST THE WHOLE AMERICAN PEOPLE" AND FAILED—THE EFFECT THE RESUMPTION OF GOLD PAYMENTS HAD UPON HIM—STAGGERING UNDER A LOAD OF "UNION PACIFIC" AND "SHORT" ON GENERAL STOCKS—"COMING TO THE FATE THAT ALL SUCH MEN AS HE IS COME TO."

About the beginning of last October Mr. Jay Gould, seeing the near approach of the time when the Government had promised to establish the return of specie payments, began to shape his operations decisively for an assault on the credit of the nation at large, including in his designs the act of the Government itself as well as the faith of the larger and better class of the people who had confidence in and hoped for the realization of the national promise. To effect this he engaged in an effort to "bull" the gold market and to "bear" stocks heavily—being actively engaged in both movements, though, as is well known, the natural result of either movement on any extended scale is to produce the other effect. The 1st day of January, 1879, came, and the Government pledges were so amply redeemed, and by such easy processes, that there was not the slightest disturbance in mercantile affairs. On the contrary, whatever movement was experienced was beneficial, and tended to stimulate present business as well as the expectations of the future. The stock market, likewise, refused to be hammered down, and responded to the tone of commercial and mercantile confidence which had been struck by the ringing of the gold once more in factory and counting-house. Under these pleasing circumstances the general public have become somewhat forgetful of the condition of the man whose energies were directed against the realization of these results, and for some weeks past little or nothing has been heard of Mr. Jay Gould. Not many months ago a mere rumor that he was beating down the market would at times give the market that tendency, so potent had his name become as a bear movement as men ran away when they heard he was coming, so to speak, for his career had been noted from the remorseless way in which he rolled over and crumbled up values. A day's careful inquiry for his whereabouts has revealed the real cause of his silence, and shows, in effect, that the market is in fact, submitting him to a rolling and a crunching process—that he is underneath this time, and the people are doing the crushing business themselves. From the most trustworthy sources, in some instances from the lips of men who have been his business associates and know beyond question his present attitude and strength, it was learned yesterday that Jay Gould is staggering under the weight of about 169,000 shares of Union Pacific, which he is carrying himself, and which no one will buy, and that while stumbling with this weight on him he is reaching in every direction to clutch about 120,000 shares of stocks on the general list, on which he has been short for weeks past. A man whose relations to Gould have been very intimate said yesterday, "Well, Mr. Gould has made a great mistake this time—he has been foolish enough to 'buck' against the whole American people. His story is a long one, and I can only give you the points. He was always a gold 'bull,' and when resumption was announced to take effect in January he believed he saw a chance to make at least one more dash. His mind is so distorted against real values that he dreaded to see a return to the solid basis of gold, for he revels in every kind of commercial disturbance. By a series of manœuvres in the 'street' and through outside agencies he did actually succeed in forcing the price of gold up 1 to 1½ per cent., but it was only temporary. As soon as his game became known he was staggered by New-England first. You know New-England is a loyal portion of our country, and Mr. Gould had obtained a good many loans in that section, Union Pacific having its head-quarters in Boston. Some of his friends there at once sent word to him that if he meant to assault the credit of the Government they would call in their loans, as they could not countenance any act which sought to embarrass the good faith and integrity. He was already weighted downwith his holdings in Union Pacific, and this warning brought him to a stand. Meantime he had sold 'short' on the general list of stocks, and the resumption movement went forward so steadily and surely that he was already very much behind, but his instincts as a 'bear' would not permit him to cover his 'shorts,' and he became more and more involved by his contracts. You know the only thing he ever 'bulled' was gold, if we except his own holdings in Erie and Union Pacific. He has always been seeking to destroy other men's property and interests. He had some friends, and for a time he was able to induce them to hang with him, but it was against their judgment, and they at last broke loose, leaving him virtually alone. His own partner, Mr. Belden, was urged by Gould to go in with him in a heavy 'bear' movement, but he said to him, 'Gould, I can't do it. If I go with you on these "shorts" I shall "copper" them.' He didn't go in, and, as you see, the firm has dissolved, and Mr. Belden and he are no longer even friendly. I am pretty reliably informed when I tell you that Gould's losses for weeks past have averaged $100,000 a week."

Another gentleman, whose record on Wall-street is much older than that of Mr. Gould, said in reply to some questions: "I have it from very good sources that Mr. Gould is short 15,000 shares of Michigan Central and 25,000 shares of Lake Shore, and that he has been largely short of Illinois Central, North-west, common and preferred, and St. Paul, common and preferred, ever since last November. He sold North-west at 41 and 42, and to-day it is up to 63, strong and steady. Lake Shore has gone up on him 6 per cent., and on Michigan Central his risks are enormous, for he sold it down as low as 40, and it would have to go down to 35 to let him out; but to-day it stands on the list at 89. He is a most reckless man, but he is certainly in a very remarkably tight place this time, and is not bucking against any single operator, but against the whole tide of affairs. His people settled with him once or twice on North-west common, and let him have the stock at 1 per cent., but what did he do? Why, he sold right out again on them. Mr. Sage has had to lend him a large amount of money on Union Pacific, and I know that the current impression is that without Sage, he would drop at once—he couldn't get along without him. Oh yes, Sir; Gould has been a great failure for the last four months. He has done everything he could to thwart the Government; he put gold up before the 1st of January, and his course in that respect was so flagrant that if it had been in the old war times he would have been put in Fort Lafayette. He is a man who can't make any money himself, and doesn't want to see anybody else do so. He has been wrong ever since November. His idea was that the Government either could not resume, or that it would experience difficulty in doing so, and he tried to put up the price of gold by bidding it up, twice. To aid this end, he did all he could to circulate damaging stories as to the means of the Government and its gold resources. He took advantage of the Glasgow Bank failure to predict that everything was going to eternal smash; said we couldn't ship a bushel of grain to Great Britain, and that the Bank of England would go next. The fact is, he is the great 'bear' of this country, against the people and the Government itself."

In reply to the question whether the tumble in stocks on Tuesday last was either caused by or served to help Gould out of his embarrassments, the speaker said; "Oh, no; it was not caused by him. He hasn't the strength to put down the market. He may have taken some slight advantage of the fall, but it was too sudden and too brief to be of any real aid to him. Say that he made $100,000 out of it, that would only be a drop in the bucket on his obligations. Look at his 'short' 15,000 shares of Michigan Central! He is 50 per cent. wrong on those alone, and that is a single transaction, and on the whole list he is off from 10 per cent. up to that 50. He has nothing to break the market with but his Union Pacific, and he does not dare to unload that for various reasons, for he has got heavy loans already on some of it, and as no one is dealing in it there is no market for it. Look at the list and you will see that the daily transactions in Union Pacific average only 300 or 400 shares. On the other hand, the market is supported by Mr. Keene, Mr. Vanderbilt, and other heavy holders, backed by the general public, and it is no use for Gould to attempt to handle a combination of that size. No, Sir; he is coming to the fate that all such men as he is come to, and if he was out of the way to-day the tone of business would be even better than it is to-day. His methods are destructive, and it is his only system of operations. Why, only yesterday he circulated in some of the papers reports about the cutting of rates, when there was not the slightest foundation for it. Gould's move against resumption was the most serious mistake of his life. At present he is on his retreat from Moscow, and is using Union Pacific as his 'old Guard.'"

Still another well-known Wall-street man, who has been for years on the "Street," said, "I heard Mr. Belden, Gould's late partner, say in a prominent office yesterday that Gould was short 12,000 shares of Michigan Central, and that if Mr. Vanderbilt was to make him a present of that amount of stock, it wouldn't let him out on his contract—Gould would still be a loser. The fact is that 'Jim Keene' is drawing the coils around Gould with masterly strategy. He does not know what it is to have fresh blood after him, but the young giant of the West has got him at bay this time, and is favored in the struggle, too, by the whole tone of the market. Mr. Vanderbilt is in also against him, not so much as a matter of choice, but in his reckless efforts to 'bear' everything, Gould struck on some of the Vanderbilt shares, and Vanderbilt will never let Gould carry them down, so he may be taken as a passive but wide-awake participant in the movement."

The last gentleman with whom the reporter conversed is known as widely as any man on Wall-street, and has been connected with Gould financially and intimately. He confirmed the general statements made by other persons, and said that he knows what Gould's actual position is, and that he knows it better than any man on the street, excepting Gould himself. He said, "Mr. Belden has been forced out of his copartnership with Gould because he would not co-operate with him in his ruinous enterprises. Only a few weeks ago, but before the rupture between Gould and Belden, Gould asked Belden to go short with him on the market, and particularly on North-west. Belden told Gould frankly and squarely that he would not do it; that it would result in ruin if persisted in, and that if he did go in with him on a 'bear' movement he would buy outside against the short sales. Through this serious difference, and others of a similar character, which Belden believed would be injurious to his own and to his brother's interests, as well as against the natural tendency of business, the firm separated, and, so far as is generally known, Mr. Russell Sage is the only friend that Gould now has, and even on this point there is a story going the rounds of the street that is at least very amusing, if not literally true. For some months past Gould and Sage have lunched together. Sage being Gould's guest at these repasts. If Sage had paid for his own lunches they would have averaged $1 50 a day, but they say that these three or four months' lunches have cost Sage about $1,000,000, because while he has been eating Gould's lunch Gould has frightened him so that he wouldn't buy anything, though the market was rising steadily, and now the boys say that Gould fed Sage with 'bear's' meat. They have also been ringing in the story that Sage has been reading up the story of 'Blue Beard,' because somebody said he was *Blue Beard's* last wife, and that when he gets the keys of *Blue Beard's* closet he will find there the heads of all the former wives. This is, of course, an allusion to the fact that Gould has always quarrelled with his closest friends. Charley Osborne was with him for years, and so was S. M. Mills, and finally Belden. But where are they now. One of them is ruined, and the others would have been ruined if they had staid long enough. Fisk once said that Gould's touch was 'cold and clammy,' and it did seem as though there was more in the remark than Fisk meant, although Fisk's fate served to illustrate it. Whatever Gould's hand falls upon seems to wither away, whether railroads, steamships, or telegraphs. To realize this, look at Erie, Pacific Mail, and Atlantic and Pacific (remembering, of course, that he is not yet done with Union Pacific.) One of his earliest business associates was Leupp, who was ruined and ended his life by suicide. Next comes Fisk, murdered while carrying out Gould's schemes. Tweed, his co-Director, died in prison. Judge Barnard, his social friend and legal ally, deposed from the Bench and permanently disbarred. And following up these prominent examples, dozens of instances might be cited of men who had at some time been ready to aid him, and did aid him, but who, as soon as they had accumulated a dollar, were deceived by him that he might sweep them away and swallow up their little earnings. The fact is," said this gentleman, "that chickens come home to roost, and they say that curses do likewise, and I think they are on their way now. When I say it I say what I know. The chances are even any day that Union Pacific even will slip from his grasp in the same way that Erie slipped in 1872, or that he will be obliged to hypothecate so much of it that he will lose control, in order to realize for his 'short' contracts. What he may eventually do, of course, no man can tell, for a man who could voluntarily surrender $7,000,000 to Erie and still have enough money left to dominate Union Pacific, proves he began with nothing, is a man of no ordinary genius and resources of expediency."

A SEQUEL TO THE ARMSTRONG MURDER.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.—There are indications that the Armstrong tragedy is about to give cause for an insurance trial which will be no less conspicuous than was the trial of Hunter for murder. In addition to the claim filed in the office of the New-York Mutual Company by Armstrong's relatives for the $10,000 placed by Hunter on Armstrong's life in that company, Philip P. Armstrong, a brother of the deceased man, and the latter's widow have also filed claims at the office of the Provident Insurance Company, of this city, for $10,000 the amount of a policy in that company, and for the sum of $6,000 in the Manhattan, the amount of the policy in that company, and the matter has been placed in the hands of an attorney. The claims against the Mutual and Manhattan

gave them to Chairman Potter in the order they were sent. The telegrams, translated, read as follows:

TALLAHASSEE, Dec. 1.

John Wing, Washington:
Florida will go for Hayes.
BRADY.
WASHINGTON.

Gen. Brady, Tallahassee:
Florida in trouble. I speak advisedly. Have no other fears. JAMES N. TYNER.
WASHINGTON.

Gen. Brady, Tallahassee:
Reliable information here says Democrats claim two of Florida Returning Board. Do you believe it?
WING.
TALLAHASSEE, Fla.

John Wing, Washington:
We have no intimation of treachery, except on the part of one of our own number. If we come to grief it is through him—the New-Yorker. We are advised that he recommends contrary to our interest. His many and mysterious interviews arouse suspicion. BRADY.

The Chairman—Who was meant by the New-Yorker? A.—Gen. Barlow, of New-York City.

Several other telegrams were read, but were of no importance, the last one relating the conclusion of the court, and stating that the State had gone for Hayes.

It was developed by the cross-examination that "John Wing" was a fictitious name for Judge Tyner, and that it was arranged previous to the witness' departure that telegrams should be so addressed. The cipher used was also arranged before Gen. Brady left Washington. His cipher, he said, had been destroyed, and he presumed Mr. Tyner had destroyed his copy.

MR. TYNER EXAMINED.

First Assistant Postmaster-General Tyner was then sworn. He had recently been informed by Gen. Brady that the committee were about to examine the cipher telegrams, and he feared, as they—or a portion of them—had been once in his possession, that it would lead to misconstruction and probably mix him [Gen. Brady] up in the affair.

Mr. Tyner then desired to say a word regarding the testimony of the Western Union officers, Messrs. Green, Carey and Grant. The testimony of Mr. Green, to the effect that telegrams passed between himself and John W. Foster concerning the sale of certain offices, and between himself and Z. Chandler, regarding the appointments of Indian Agents had no warrant whatever in their contents. The idea of Mr. Carey that the telegrams in question related to a dirty piece of political engineering was entirely erroneous. He would verify this statement by producing all of the telegrams sent by him bearing upon the subject under investigation. He procured these telegrams after an accidental conversation with President Orton, that gentleman having mentioned one evening at Willard's Hotel that by disclosing the telegraphic correspondence required by the committee many persons might be somewhat embarrassed, adding that if the request to furnish the same had been a little later, the telegrams would, in the regular order of business, have been destroyed, it being customary to destroy them every six months. Mr. Tyner at this interview mentioned nothing as to certain telegrams, and inquired if he could properly withdraw them, as they might be misconstrued and act injuriously to all parties concerned. Mr. Orton informed Mr. Tyner that if he would furnish a memorandum of his telegrams, they would be sent him. This was done, and he subsequently received the telegrams, and was now ready to produce them.

THE FOSTER-TYNER DISPATCHES.

The witness then produced the telegrams, and where they were in cipher gave an explanation of the cipher and an interpretation of the message. The first of the Foster-Tyner dispatches was dated Indianapolis, Sept. 29, and was as follows:

[Personal.]

To James W. Tyner:
Smith case and arrangements are satisfactory. Certain will be necessary in addition to early promised by Mr. McCormick. Wait at Washington for my letter, mailed last night, and then go to New-York at once.
J. W. FOSTER.

The witness explained how these telegrams came to be written and the cipher to be used. Some time during the campaign, he said—probably as early as July or August—he had a conversation with Mr. Zachariah Chandler, the Chairman of the Republican National Committee, with reference to Indiana, the Central Committee of which State had written to him asking the assistance of the National Committee; gentlemen in New-York and elsewhere, witness was informed, had expressed their readiness to assist Indiana if Mr. Foster, who was formerly Chairman of the committee in Indiana, was then Chairman or connected with the committee, as they would have a great deal of confidence in his management. Chandler suggested that Mr. Foster, who was on a furlough from Mexico at the time, should be requested to go to Indiana to assist the local committee with his advice and presence, and subsequently Mr. Foster was asked, and consented to do this, and a telegram dated Binghamton, N. Y., was received by witness from him to that effect; of that telegram witness had no copy; upon the invitation contained in that telegram, witness met him at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, New-York, in September. Mr. Foster said that in Indiana they would need $7,000 from the National Committee, only to be used in meeting the expenses of speakers, printing bills, &c., and it was proposed to make an effort to secure the services of some active members of the Greenback organization there to induce voters to go back on their old love and vote the Republican ticket; another proposition was for the purchase of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, a Democratic newspaper, which was said to be in financial distress and might be purchased cheaply; we went into Gen. McCormick's room, and that gentleman promptly stated that within a short time the committee would be able to furnish the Indiana Republicans with $10,000 toward their campaign expenses. The proposition about purchasing the *Sentinel* was not then taken up. At Foster's request leaving the room he said: "I might want to telegraph to you, and might it not be well to have some phrase to use between us?" He thereupon sat down and made the phrase which is used in the telegrams. Everything that related to the Greenbackers, aside from the purchase of the *Sentinel*, was to be known as the Smith arrangement. The term "Smith" applies to no person whatever. The proposal to purchase the *Sentinel* was to be known as Brown. The word "certain" meant $5,000, and "early" meant $10,000. This was the extent of the cipher. The foregoing telegram meant that active members of the Greenback Party had agreed to assist in arresting the Greenback movement; $5,000 would be necessary to meet their expenses, in addition to the $10,000 promised by McCormick for general campaign purposes on the same date probably there was a telegram from Foster requesting the witness to leave Washington for New-York, and on the 1st of October he received the following dispatch from Indianapolis:

Dispatched you friday to go to New-York at once. Have no answer. It is of utmost importance you should go to-night. Letters and particulars await you there. It is essential to success.
J. W. FOSTER.

To this the following reply was sent:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1, 1876.

To J. W. Foster, Indianapolis:
Your telegrams all received. Early will positively leave New-York next Tuesday. By that time I hope to complete other arrangement here, as it is half done now.
JAMES. N. TYNER.

This referred to the $10,000 promised by the National Committee, and to the fact that witness hoped to be able to obtain the $5,000, one-half of which he had already obtained for the special purpose mentioned.

Mr. McMahon—The expenses for that special purchase would not have been paid out of "Early?" A.—I know nothing about that; the $10,000 was to go to the Indiana Central Committee, and the $5,000 to Foster, who was not a member of the committee; it was the special arrangement.

Q.—John W. Foster was a sort of a side committee to get round the Greenback leaders? A.—The so who might be induced to assist the Republican Party.

The next telegram was dated Indianapolis, Oct. 2, to James N. Tyner, and read as follows:

Send the certain direct to me. Telegraph when sent.
J. W. FOSTER.

To be forwarded if absent. Charge to Republican Committee.

On the same date a second telegram was received from Mr. Foster as follows:

"The arrangement as to Smith is in satisfactory progress; that now secured, all our friends agree it would be highly desirable to do what Brown asked in his visit to New-York to be controlled by us. Only require early, and we personally pledge certain, if certain can be provided through your or Orton's influence. This upon understand is in addition to all previously promised. We all feel sure of its success."

The interpretation of this, the witness testified, was that the arrangement to secure the Greenbackers was in satisfactory progress; that being secured, all Mr. Foster's friends agreed it would be highly desirable to purchase the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, to be controlled by Republicans; it would only require $10,000, and they pledged themselves to raise $5,000 in Indiana if $5,000 more were provided by outsiders; this latter sum was to be in addition to the $10,000 promised by the National Committee; to this the witness forwarded the following reply from Washington the same date:

"Your last telegram confuses me. Is the arrangement with Smith still unsettled; if so, is it contemplated to submit Brown's proposition, which he made in New-York? That proposition would not meet with favor here, but to carry out Smith's arrangement all that was promised would be done. I cannot now assure you of the certain, as only half that can be obtained, but I will telegraph you from Philadelphia in the morning. I go there this evening, in answer to telegrams received."

Mr. Sprinzer—If Brown was an arrangement similarly how could he have visited New-York? A.—The term Brown was applied to everything in connection with the purchase of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*.

The witness having explained the telegram fully, the reply of Col. Foster, of the same date, was read:

"It is not intended to submit Brown's proposition for the arrangement with Smith. It is additional and independent and of less importance. Have early mailed for afternoon mail New-York, and certain sent to-morrow evening to secure Smith arrangement."

The witness explained the dispatch to the committee, and stated that he sent the following from the Pennsylvania Depot, Philadelphia, the same evening:

"Messenger leaves here to-night with half of certain. I go to New-York to-night. Will telegraph to-morrow."

From the Post Office Building in New-York City, witness telegraphed to Foster, the next day:

"All right. Go ahead. Last messenger leaves here this evening."

This meant that the $2,500, the other half of Early for special purposes had been sent. The witness asked leave to state that the Indianapolis *Sentinel* was not purchased, and nothing further was ever said about it. This concluded the Tyner-Foster dispatches.

THE NOVEMBER ELECTION IN INDIANA.

After the October and before the November elections witness was in New-York again, and was talking with Secretary Chandler about affairs in Indiana, and what chances there were of carrying the State; he told Mr. Chandler that the Republicans were very much disappointed by their defeat in October, and that the prospects were very doubtful, but that a number of Republicans had expressed their confidence of being able to carry it if they were assisted by the National Committee. Certain arrangements were suggested, and the witness was asked to go there and see what could be done. If there was any chance of success he was to telegraph to Mr. Chandler, who would furnish him with funds to the extent of $10,000. Before he left, witness said to Secretary Chandler: "If we telegraph about money we had better use a phrase. It was decided that if $5,000 was needed, witness should telegraph for one Indian appointment; if $10,000, two Indian appointments, and Chandler would honor his drafts for those sums. Witness proceeded to Indianapolis, and on the 3d of November telegraphed to Mr. Chandler:

If you cannot appoint two Indian agents, please appoint one. Please answer promptly, as I must leave here to-morrow evening.

Mr. Chandler replied from the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, New-York:

The appointments will be made. ZACH CHANDLER.

When witness received this he went to members of the State Committee and informed them that they were at liberty to draw on Mr. Chandler; they suggested that, as they were doing business with the Central Bank of Indiana, they should draw through that house, but the manager raised some objection to cashing the drafts of the committee, stating that he desired the $10,000 to be deposited in a bank in New-York with which he did business; he mentioned the Hanover National Bank, New-York, and witness, "having worried his head over it for some time," sent the following to Mr. Chandler:

"Put sum representing previous appointments to credit of Central Bank, Indianapolis, with Hanover National Bank to-day. Telegraph me when done. The bank requires this."

Secretary Chandler's answer to this was:

"It will be done to-day without fail as requested."

These were all the telegrams that passed between Mr. Chandler and the witness.

Mr. McMahon—Why did it worry you? Why did not you at once telegraph him to deposit the money in the Hanover Bank? A.—Because I did not want to say anything about money.

Q.—Did not you say: "Put the sum representing the two appointments in bank," and was not that an illusion to money? A.—I might have sent a better telegram if I had considered well, I dare say; the term Indian Agents did not allude to any appointments of Indian Agents, and I have never asked Mr. Secretary Chandler to make any appointment; I cannot tell how we came to use those particular words to represent $5,000. Witness further stated that he knew Mr. Bullock, and had heard of the telegrams in his possession.

The Chairman—Suppose a clerk in your office, who is an ardent Republican, finds a Democratic letter which is in the Dead-letter Office and has not been delivered; and supposing that he finds such letter may injure me, and that thereupon he copies the letter and publishes it? A.—I should deal just the same with him as if the entire case was never-ed. We should make no different order whether the matter related to Democrat or Republican.

Mr. Cox—Or suppose that a forgery had been committed, and your clerk opened a letter which disclosed it?

The Chairman—That is a different case.

Mr. Reed—I suppose the question is, whether Gen. Brady ought to be dealt with for exposing those dispatches from Florida. I do not know whether the Post Office Department has anything to do with that or not, but I think it has a citizen, as well as Assistant Postmaster-General, and those dispatches were not in his hands as a Post Office officer, but as an individual.

Mr. Cox—There is the question of Mr. Evans' letter. If the committee is about to open a school for the discussion of moral ethics, I am ready for them.

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER RECALLED.

Mr. W. E. Chandler was then recalled, and testified that he wrote and signed one of the two telegrams sent by Mr. Zach Chandler in which Indians were mentioned; he remembered the great admiration with which he regarded that clever cipher; [laughter;] still the cipher was made, and he had to use it.

To the question whether the dispatch had reference to any appointment, he said: "Any one who knows Mr. Zach Chandler knows that he never made any appointment in his department, either for money or any consideration of the kind, and I did not think any gentleman would suggest it." [Laughter.]

The committee adjourned until to-morrow. Mr. Reid, of the New-York *Tribune*, will probably be examined in the morning, and in the afternoon St. Martin will be recalled and his testimony completed.

MORTON COMMANDERY BALL.

BRIGHT COSTUMES AND BRILLIANT UNIFORMS—A PLEASANT NIGHT AT GILMORE'S GARDEN.

Gilmore's Garden underwent another transformation last night, the large sheet of ice, on the surface of which hundreds of merry skaters had on the previous evening cut graceful figures, having been floored over and converted into a handsome ball-room, for the reception of Morton Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templar. The building was artistically decorated, and blazed with countless lights. Streamers of tri-colored bunting depended from the ceiling, while the silken flags of the Order of Knights of the Red Cross ornamented the pillars. The boxes were draped in tri-color hangings, and flags and banners were displayed from every conceivable point. The ballroom floor proper was surrounded by a low partition, which, while it afforded good seating accomodation, kept the crowd from invading the domain of the dancers, and formed a pleasant promenade extending completely around the building. The cascade was hidden by the musicians' platform, where Gilmore directed the orchestra. The doors were thrown open at 9 o'clock, at which hour the crowd began to arrive, and extended in a line through Twenty-seventh-street, half-way to Fourth-avenue. The throng within the building was undoubtedly the largest ever congregated there. At 10:20 the grand entrée took place, the procession being led by Eminent Commander Sir William F. Costenbader, preceded by the floor committee. The scene at this moment was the most brilliant imaginable. The waving plumes and glittering swords of the Knights Templar were almost thrown into the shade by the brilliant uniforms of the various Militia regiments, members of which were in attendance in large numbers. The majority of the ladies wore bright evening costumes, and the effect produced as the various uniforms blended with the more sober colors reminded one of the changes in a kaleidoscope. The opening procession was so large that it extended in double lines around the ball-room. When the opening lancers was caned, the immense floor was crowded to inconvenience, while it was almost impossible to move in the promenade outside, so dense was the crowd. The boxes were filled with ladies and gentlemen in full dress, and every seat, away up to the roof, was occupied. Every prominent Mason in the jurisdiction was present, and large delegations from New-Jersey, Philadelphia, New-Hampshire, Connecticut, and Virginia were in attendance. A number of well-known City officials were present in the uniform of Morton or some other commandery, and eminent citizens engaged in the mazy dance to the accompaniment of clanging armor. At midnight it was calculated that there were fully 10,000 persons in attendance, and still late arrivals kept pouring in. The order of dance was not exhausted until an early hour this morning.

IN MEMORY OF BAYARD TAYLOR.

A large audience assembled at Steck's Hall in East Fourteenth-street, last evening, the occasion of their gathering being the memorial meeting of the Goethe Club in commemoration of the late Bayard Taylor. Mr. Taylor was an honorary member of the club, and was entertained by its members just before leaving this City to assume his Ministerial duties in Berlin. The hall was hung with black drapery, and upon the platform was a draped bust of Mr. Taylor. Seated upon the platform were Messrs. Parke Godwin, Edmund C. Stedman, John Elderkin, and William T. Clarke, Rev. Dr. Samuel Osgood, Rev. O. B. Frothingham, and Gen. James Grant Wilson. Mr. Godwin, presided, and made an address.

Letters of regret were read from President Hayes, Secretary Evarts, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Rev. Henry W. Bellows, George William Curtis, Andrew D. White, Thomas W. Higginson, John Bigelow, and Samuel J. Tilden. Mr. Higginson offered, in his letter, a suggestion that the Goethe Club should send to the library at Weimar a copy of Mr. Taylor's translation of "Faust." Addresses were made during the evening by Mr. Frothingham, Mr. E. C. Stedman, the poet; Gen. J. G. Wilson, and Mr. William T. Clarke, and a poem entitled, after Taylor's last work, "Denkalion," written by Rev. Horatio N. Powers, was read by Dr. Osgood.

DISASTERS AT SEA.

ST. MICHAEL'S, Jan. 21.—The Norwegian bark Gauger Rolf, Capt. Lepsoe, from New-York Jan. 2, for New Castle, has arrived here in a leaky condition. She jettisoned a part of her cargo.

The Gauger Rolf brought the crew of the British bark Heltha, Capt. McBride, from New-York Dec. 28, for Honfleur, which foundered.

The Portuguese brig Mareanna I., Capt. Santos, from Bahia Nov. 24, for New-York or Boston, has also arrived here. Her rudder is sprung, and she has lost sails.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 29.—The schooner W. R. Pace, from New-York for Eastport, has put in here with loss of boat, davits, and bulwarks above.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The ship Cultivator, Capt. Russell, from Liverpool, Jan. 11, for Norfolk, has put into Queenstown, and is reported leaky.

The new British ship Cyprus, Capt. Kelley, from Savannah Nov. 29, for Liverpool, was run into while anchored off Innishowen Head and much damaged. She was subsequently towed to Liverpool.

THE MISSISSIPPI FREE AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 29.—Little ice is floating past this city to-day. The river is open to the mouth of the Missouri, and possibly some miles up that stream, but how far is not known. The Mississippi is still closed at Alton. Nothing is known as to the condition of the river below here, but the supposition is that all the gorges are gone and the channel open to the back water above Cairo. No further damage is reported.

STRANGLED IN MILL-BELTING.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 29.—A Detroit dispatch says that James Petherbridge, an employe of the Champion Flour Mills, in Jefferson-avenue, was caught in the belting last night and gradually drawn toward two large wheels. Just as he was about to be crushed, his situation was discovered and the machinery stopped, but he had been strangled to death before aid reached him.

STATE LEGISLATIVE WORK.

CRITICISING THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

SENATOR HARRIS' DEFENSE OF HIGHER EDUCATION—PICTURING THE GOVERNOR A SOUR, MOROSE OLD MAN—SENATOR HUGHES' REPLY.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—The Governor's Message was the special order in the Senate again to-day, and occupied its time for a couple of hours. Senator Harris opened the discussion, after waiting some time for a Democratic Senator to rise in defense of the Governor, by saying that, as no friend of the Executive appeared to be willing to speak for him, he would say a few words upon the subject of higher education, which received such extraordinary treatment in the Governor's Message. The Governor, he said, opposed the high schools and academies on the ground that the children who got the benefit of these schools did so at the expense of others. It was "legalized robbery"—to use the Governor's words—the taking of one man's money to educate another man's children. This argument would apply with double force to the common schools, and if reduced to practice, would destroy the whole public school system. A very much larger amount was taken from the rich to educate poor men's children in the common schools than in the academies. While the tax to support the former amounted to millions annually, the entire sum appropriated by the State for high schools and academies the past year was only $104,000. This doctrine of the Governor's Message would reverse the whole system of public education, on which the prosperity of the nation rests, and carry the country back to the dark ages. The Governor's language was the utterance of a disbelief in the equality of man which lay at the foundation of the political system. It was not the language of an American, but of a European. Its tendency was to foster class privileges, and keep the children of the poor man in the place in which they found themselves by the accident of birth. Had the Governor's views prevailed in the past, most of the men who had molded the opinions of the country, built up its industries, and enlarged its power and glory, would have been compelled to remain in the poverty and obscurity of their parents. In point of fact, the taxation for the support of the higher schools was not oppressive to the poor; it was levied for the most part upon the rich; but, in the opinion of the wisest statesmen, it was money profitably expended. The Governor's notions were not those of the great leaders of the party to which he now belonged. Gov. Seymour gave utterance to very different sentiments almost at the very moment that Luclus Robinson was penning his anti-American and anti-democratic tirade against the higher education of the State. According to Gov. Seymour, "learning in its best estate is the right of all, and should be placed within the reach of all."

Mr. Harris closed his speech by picturing Gov. Robinson as a sour, morose old man, sitting in his lonely chamber in the lonely old Capitol, and pouring but his lamentations upon the degeneracy of his time, finding fault with everything, having no faith in anything or anybody, with no generous impulses, and only relieved from utter despair by the whisperings of royalty conveyed to him through the suggestions of Lord Dufferin in relation to an international park to hedge in Niagara Falls, so that nervous old gentlemen like himself could enjoy the cataract unmolested. While wishing over the expenditure of a few dollars for the higher education of the children of this State, this melancholy old Governor plunged headlong into the extravagance of an international park, and recommended that negotiations be commenced with a foreign power, in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and in derogation of the power of this State to take any steps or appropriate any money for such a purpose. Until the Governor could show some authority for the State of New-York entering upon this wild scheme, he would be pardoned for characterizing it, in the language of his Excellency, "legalized robbery."

Senator Hughes followed Mr. Harris in a labored defense of the Governor's Message, and maintained that the real meaning of its views should be open, unobstructed, well lighted, and safe to the sea.

Gov. Hoyt made a short address, in which he remarked that he was not a Philadelphian, but came from the interior of the State; that he did not appeal for a local interest, but looked at the subject as one not of State but national importance, and hence worthy of the consideration of Congress.

Chairman Reagan promised that the subject should receive the most careful attention, and the delegation withdrew.

THE STRIKING COAL-MINERS.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Jan. 29.—It was reported this morning that the miners employed at the Luke Fidler and Cameron colleries, at Shamokin, had resumed work at their old wages. Investigation shows that the company has offered the Luke Fidler men their former wages, but they refuse to go to work until a similar concession is made to the demands of their fellow-workmen in the Cameron mine.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 29.—The lockout at the Ashland, Ky., Norton Iron-works and Princess Furnace mines still continues. A large body of miners is on guard at the iron-works to prevent those who wish to resume work from working. Over 1,000 employes are thus thrown out of work, causing great distress among them. Many families are in need of the necessaries of life, the husband and father having been out of work all through the last strike, which has existed for six months.

THE WHITE PLAINS TRAGEDY.

GREENWICH, Conn., Jan. 29.—William L. Harris, who shot and killed a man named Jackson at White Plains, about a week ago, during a drunken row caused by the refusal of Harris to drink some hot gin that had been prepared, was arrested by Sheriff Dayton, of this place, Monday afternoon, at North Stamford. He had been wandering in the snow ever since the murder was committed, and his feet were badly frozen. He told Sheriff Dayton that he shot Jackson in self-defense; that Jackson had threatened to kill him, and, acting under that fear, he committed the deed. Sheriff Dayton immediately telegraphed to Sheriff Brundage at White Plains, who sent Deputy Sheriff Ford for the prisoner. Harris expressed a willingness to return with the Deputy Sheriff without a requisition, and he was safely lodged in the White Plains Jail.

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THE TOURNAMENT GAMES.

GARNIER MAKES HIS LARGEST RUN IN PUBLIC.

HIS BRILLIANT PLAY IN A GAME WITH HEISER—SEXTON EXHIBITS HIS STRENGTH AT OPEN-TABLE PLAY AND DEFEATS RUDOLPHE.

The main characteristic of the games played yesterday in the Brunswick and Balke championship tournament was the absence of any extensive "nursing," both the afternoon and evening contests being played, for the most part, on the "open table," affording the players abundant opportunity for brilliant shots. In his afternoon game with Randolph Heiser, Albert Garnier made his best run in public, counting 220 consecutive caroms in very dashing style. In his evening struggle with A. P. Rudolphe, William Sexton gave a fine exhibition of his strength in open-table play, but the interest of the game was greatly marred through his poor play toward the close. The afternoon game between Garnier and Heiser began with elaborate chalking and sand-papering of cue-tips, and poor play on both sides. The gathering of "goose-eggs" was alarming, while the balls rolled very widly and eluded all efforts to capture them. Garnier began to laugh, after a while, at the frequency of his "misses," and then becoming somewhat nettled, played at the ivories in his seventeenth inning with something of his usual spirit and grace, beginning with a series of fine open-table shots, which he changed to delicate "nursing" for a while, and then again resumed his favorite "cushion," "draw," and "masse" caroms. Later on he exhibited some pretty "nursing" once more, gathering in all a very fine run of 90 caroms. He was now in good spirits, and warmly interested in his play, and when, in his nineteenth inning, the Boston lad began to play with some skill, he followed his movements with a watchful eye, taking advantage of his opportunities to place to his credit many beautifully-executed shots. In his twentieth inning he "nursed" the ivories with an easy, delicate touch, carrying them very neatly along the rail, until he had made 75 caroms. He then separated them to vary the run with some fine caroms on the open table, while the spectators watched him with silent interest, occasionally breaking into applause to testify their pleasure. After playing open shots for a time, he again gathered the balls upon the left rail, and resumed his "nursing" until they rang 200, when he again purposely drove them apart. Several shots for position brought them together so closely that they seemed to be "frozen," and the Frenchman, creeping up as slyly and silently as a mouse, gazed at them, and then looked up with a smile. They were not "frozen," but at the next shot one of the balls rolled "off," and turning to the Referee, Garnier said, "There's something on the ball." Geary went forward to remove the "something," when, amid general laughter, Schaefer cried out, good-humoredly, "foul—441," mocking Rudolphe's objection in a previous game and intimating that he thought his friend was going to exceed Sosson's famous run. Heiser also remarked with a smile, "What right have you got to touch that ball?" Meantime, in the midst of the general enjoyment, Garnier continued to play, until on his two hundred and twentieth shot the balls "froze," and, failing to count from the string, he retired. The run was the largest ever made by Garnier in public, and, varied as it was by open-table play, fancy shots, and "nursing," was undoubtedly the most brilliant yet scored in the tournament, and was deservedly greeted with hearty and continued applause. He followed it, four innings later, with another well-played run of 75 caroms, which made his score 450 to Heiser's 75. The lad seemed frightened and unable to gain control of the balls, but, nevertheless, he sat watching Garnier with much pleasure, frequently praising his brilliant play. Garnier slipped up, after scoring 29, in his twenty-sixth inning, leaving the ivories in splendid position for Heiser, who played them prettily for 53. The latter then fancy cue then began to tap them once more as Heiser took his seat, and they chimed away softly until 47 had been made. The Boston lad, who had had a constant run of luck, here forged them by one, and again they became the willing captives of Garnier's skilful hand, and after closing a run of 23, with a marvelous "follow and draw" fancy shot, which astonished not only the spectators but even the experts present, the ivories engaged in a race around the table, and slipped away from the player, running in such a way that Heiser could not catch them. At length, after playing a while in a fashion new to the latter, there was constant an opportunity to increase his score, Garnier caught the spheres and brought the game to a close, and, amid great applause, laid down his cue, having beaten Heiser by a large number of points. The game was the quickest afternoon contest of the tournament, and its score was as follows:

Garnier—0, 3, 1, 10, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 2, 0, 0, 0, 10, 18, 26, 2, 5, 0, 75, 29, 47, 8, 23, 2, 0, 6, 1, 20, 3, 0—300.

Heiser—0, 8, 0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 7, 0, 5, 5, 1, 8, 1, 1, 0, 4, 2, 24, 3, 2, 2, 1, 8, 51, 3, 1, 0, 0, 27, 0, 2, 10, 1—194.

Winner's average—17 1-7; loser's, 5 9-35.

Best runs—Garnier, 220, 90, 75; Heiser, 51, 27.

Umpire—A. Newburger for Garnier, E. H. Marshall for Heiser.

Referee—Michael Geary; marker, E. H. Ellis.

Time of game—46 minutes by actual play.

In the evening Rudolphe came in early, and in a pleasant way said to the reporters, "Gentlemen, you see before you another victim," and then Sexton arrived, and began testing different sets of balls. At length a satisfactory set was obtained, and Sexton, with the remark, "Now for a run," struck, and at once began position play, but retired on a "draw," after scoring 10 caroms. In two shots Rudolphe drew the ivories to the left rail, in his next inning, and began to "ring the chimes," but the spheres were obstinate and "froze" on the twenty-eighth carom. They seemed inclined to get away from their imprisonment on the rail, but Sexton succeeded, as the player "fouled" shortly afterward, and retired, with a smile, having placed 41 points to his credit. Rudolphe played with great care, carefully studying his shots and his feet were badly frozen. As he did, Sheriff Dayton that he shot Jackson in self-defense; that Jackson had threatened to kill him, and, acting under that fear, he committed the deed. Sheriff Dayton immediately telegraphed to Sheriff Brundage at White Plains, who sent Deputy Sheriff Ford for the prisoner. Harris expressed a willingness to return with the Deputy Sheriff without a requisition, and he was safely lodged in the White Plains Jail.

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WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 29.—William Thomas, who was acquitted recently of a charge of murdering his wife, and subsequently cut his throat, but recovered, made another desperate attempt on his own life last night. He succeeded in inflicting some serious wounds on his neck with a knife, but it is thought he may recover.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Master Gustavus C. Hanus is ordered to the Vandalia at Boston. The orders assigning Surgeon Thomas Hiland to the Lackawanna and Lieut. Clifford H. West to the Vandalia have been revoked. The former is placed on waiting orders, and the latter is directed to remain on duty at the Navy-yard, New-York. Stephen H. Radford, Assistant Paymaster, has resigned.

THE UNITARIAN CONFERENCE.

AN ATTEMPT TO BE MADE TO SAVE THE CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.

The morning session of the Unitarian Conference was opened at 10 o'clock A. M. yesterday in the Church of the Saviour, corner of Pierrepont-street and Monroe-place, Brooklyn. A large number of prominent Unitarian clergymen were present. Rev. A. D. Mayo, of Springfield, Mass., read an essay on the subject of "Revivals, True and False." The proper title of the essay, the speaker said, would perhaps be "Moody and the Latest Revival."

At the afternoon session Rev. Brooke Herford, of Chicago, read an essay upon "Christ's Help to the Religion of the Present." After which Rev. Martin K. Schermerhorn, of Newport, R. I., read a report touching the financial condition of the Church of the Messiah, Park-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, this City. He reported that almost all of those who built the magnificent edifice, and incurred the debt, have either died or removed, or deserted the cause with the desertion of its two former Pastors, Dr. Osgood and Rev. Mr. Hepworth, so that the families now worshiping there are, with, perhaps, half a dozen exceptions, the unfortunate victims upon whose heads rests a crushing financial burden for which they are in nowise, either legally or morally, responsible. Several persons have put down their names for subscriptions to pay off the debt one for $17,000, another for $2,000, another for $500, and so on down to $50. Every person, with one exception, in the church had contributed something. In conclusion, Rev. Mr. Schermerhorn said he believed that the salvation of this commodious and convenient structure was essential to the continued existence of the society itself. In case the church is not saved, the disagreement and demoralization will, he said, be so great, and the obstacles so numerous, that nearly all the families now lingering about the church will be scattered to the various churches in the neighborhood, and the Unitarian cause will be left with but one church to represent it in the great City of New-York. The church property, worth $250,000, is mortgaged for about half that sum, and notice has been given that the first mortgage is to be foreclosed. In view of all these threatening facts, the few remaining members of the congregation, as their last resort, say: "We can and will immediately cancel the whole debt of $125,000, in case Dr. Bellows' church will donate the amount of $17,000 which they hold in bonds against the church, and in case the Unitarian Assembly, or Unitarians at large, will procure the sum of $33,000. The full committee and subscriptions have already been made by the people of the Church of the Messiah to the amount of $63,000, which is all they can possibly do, and it now rests with the bondholders or Dr. Bellows' church and with the Unitarian denomination whether they will and can, to save the church, pledge and secure the above-named amounts.

A resolution was presented at the evening session recommending the publication of the report and its presentation to all the churches of the Unitarian denomination, and that a special collection be taken up in all their churches on Sunday, Feb. 9, for the benefit of the Church of the Messiah.

THE BRITISH LABOR TROUBLES.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The *Echo* states that the employes of the London engineering firms are generally disposed to submit to a reduction of their wages, but not to the extent proposed by the masters.

Four hundred "locked-out" agricultural laborers left Kent for Australia to-day.

The notices of a reduction of wages posted at the Govan engineering works call for an average reduction of 7½ per cent.

BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENTS.

ALL

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION—Jan. 29.

SUMMARY.

The Senate, after some debate, passed Mr. Edmunds' resolution excluding the general public from the corridors in the rear of the Senate chamber. The bill for promoting the efficiency of the corps of Chaplains in the Navy was passed, as were also several pension bills. Mr. Edmunds' resolutions affirming the validity of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution were then taken up, but as Mr. Morgan, who was entitled to the floor, was not ready to go on, the Senate, on motion of Mr. Conkling, went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened adjourned.

The day session of the House was consumed in considering the Post Office Appropriation bill in Committee of the Whole, and several amendments were adopted increasing appropriations for various branches of the service. The bill was then reported to the House, but without final action a recess was taken until 7:30 P. M. The evening session was devoted to the consideration of bills reported by the Commerce Committee, among them being one to extend the limits of the port of New-York, which was passed.

SENATE.

THE POLARIS EXPEDITION.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, the Senate non-concurred in the House amendment to the joint resolution providing for the publication and sale of the narrative of the Polaris expedition, and a committee of conference was ordered.

EXCLUSION OF PERSONS FROM THE CORRIDORS.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, called up the resolution submitted by him yesterday, providing that during the remainder of the present session no person not entitled to the privileges of the floor shall be admitted to the corridors or marble room in the rear of the Senate Chamber.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, opposed the resolution, and said the people of this country had rights. He did not want to see them excluded from this portion of the Capitol. He hoped the virtue of every Senator was sufficient to resist the influence of lobbies.

Mr. EDMUNDS said that as a matter of health, and for the convenience of Senators, the resolution should be passed. The marble room was the only place where Senators could go for consultation and a moment's rest. There was plenty of room in the galleries and all over the Capitol for the public.

Mr. WITHERS, of Virginia, submitted an amendment, to add to the resolution, "except when accompanied by a Senator."

Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, in opposing this amendment, said the result of it would be that every Senator must stand guard over his visitor. It meant that as soon as a Senator came in with his visitor, he must say "scat." [Laughter.]

During the debate it was argued by several Senators that the nominations sent in again to all Senators, Democrats as well as Republicans.

Mr. BLAINE, referring to this, said the Republicans desired to make the Democrats entirely at home in the committee-rooms because they [the Republicans] wanted a little of the same courtesy next year. [Great laughter.]

After some further discussion, the amendment of Mr. Withers was adopted, and the resolution agreed to as amended. Yeas, 36; nays, 12.

CHAPLAINS IN THE NAVY.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, called up the Senate bill for promoting the efficiency of the corps of Chaplains in the Navy, and it was passed without discussion. It amends the Revised Statutes so as to provide that no person less than 25 years nor more than 35 years of age, shall be appointed Chaplain in the Navy, fixes their relative rank as follows: Four to rank as Captains, eight as Commanders, and twelve as Lieutenant-Commanders. It fixes their pay according to duties, length of term of service, &c., and provides that the whole number of Chaplains shall not exceed 20.

PENSION BILLS.

On motion of Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, the Senate proceeded to consider bills on the calendar granting pensions to certain persons.

Among the bills passed was one granting a pension of $50 a month to Ann M. Paulding, widow of Hiram Paulding, late Senior Rear-Admiral of the United States Navy.

The Senate bill increasing the pension of Dr. Mary E. Walker to $20 a month, and House bill granting a pension of $30 a month to Mrs. Eliza B. Anderson, widow of Gen. Robert Anderson, United States Army, were passed.

MR. EDMUNDS' RESOLUTIONS.

At 2.10 P. M., the time for the consideration of Pension bills having expired, the Senate took up the unfinished business, being Mr. Edmunds' resolutions in regard to the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, said he believed that the Senator from Alabama, [Mr. Morgan,] who submitted a substitute for the resolutions, was entitled to the floor. As he had not yet done so, he did not on to-day with his remarks, he [Mr. Conkling] moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. MORGAN said he did not claim the floor.

The motion of Mr. Conkling was then agreed to without a division.

THE ANTI-CHINESE BILL.

While the galleries were being cleared the VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the bill which passed the House yesterday, to restrict Chinese immigration.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, said he desired to call the attention of the Committee on Foreign Relations to the fact that they had had a bill similar to this before them during the last session of Congress, and he hoped there would be speedy action upon the matter now.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and then at 2.15 P. M. the Senate went into executive session. At 3:15 P. M. the doors were reopened.

Mr. ALLISON, of Iowa, was appointed a member of the Board of Visitors to West Point, in place of Mr. Christiancy, to-day appointed Minister to Peru.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A PRIVILEGED MOTION.

Mr. BLOUNT, of Georgia, moved to go into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. CONGER, of Michigan, and Mr. HOOKER, of Mississippi, inquired if the morning hour was not the regular order.

The SPEAKER replied that it was not, as the motion of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Blount] was a privileged one.

The vote on Mr. Blount's motion resulted—yeas 88, nays 82, and the yeas and nays were demanded and ordered by the Republicans. The Democrats, as a rule, voted in the affirmative, though a few of the Southern members voted with the body of the Republicans in the negative. The vote resulted—yeas 118, nays 115. There was a good deal of excitement during the roll call, and, previous to the announcement, a number of changes were made, Mr. TOWNSEND, of New-York, who had voted in the affirmative, saying, as he changed his vote to "No," that he did so by request.

THE POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then, at 3:05 P. M., went into Committee of the Whole, [Mr. COX, of New-York, in the chair,] on the Post Office Appropriation bill.

Mr. FOSTER, of Ohio, submitted an amendment repealing the proviso to the bill making an appropriation for a deficiency in the appropriation for postal transportation by railroad for the fiscal year ending June, 1879, which forbids any increase in the postal-car service beyond what existed Dec. 1, 1878.

Mr. HUNTON, of Virginia, submitted an amendment providing that the Postmaster-General shall make no deficiency during the current fiscal year by paying postage on any line. Adopted.

Mr. BAKER, of Indiana, moved to increase the appropriation for route agents from $1,075,000 to $1,125,000. Adopted—yeas 106, nays 70.

Mr. FENN, of Idaho Territory, submitted an amendment increasing the appropriation for local agents by $10,000. He referred to some remarks of Mr. Blount about the little Territory of Idaho, and stated that that "little Territory" was much larger than the State of Georgia, as also were the New-England States, New-Jersey, and Delaware combined; in fact, the latter State was not large enough to make a fraction of a county in Idaho. There were no mail facilities in Idaho, and the Winter of 1862 he had been obliged to pay $2 for every letter he received. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. LATHROP, of Illinois, submitted an amendment providing that if the stamps required by the Post Office Department can be manufactured at less than their present cost by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the work shall be transferred to that bureau. Adopted.

An appropriation of $20,000 was made for preparing a new edition of the laws of the Post Office Department, and the committee then rose and reported the bill to the House.

The first amendment on which a separate vote was demanded was that increasing the appropriation for clerks in Post Offices from $4,460,000 to $3,000,000, and it was adopted—yeas 121, nays 109.

The amendment increasing from $1,900,000 to $2,000,000 the appropriation for the payment of letter-carriers was adopted—yeas 137, nays 92.

The following amendments were then agreed to: Increasing the appropriation for transportation on star routes, from $5,690,000 to $5,900,000; for railroad transportation, from $8,715,000 to $9,000,000; and for steam-boat transportation, from $750,000 to $900,000.

The House then, without final action on the bill, at 4:35 P. M., took a recess until 7:30 P. M., the special order for the evening session being the consideration of reports from the Committee on Commerce.

EVENING SESSION.

DRAWBACKS ON SUGAR.

Mr. BURCHARD, of Illinois, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the amount of drawback paid during the last fiscal year on exported sugar and molasses claimed to have been refined or manufactured from imported sugar, melado, or molasses. Adopted.

BILLS RELATING TO COMMERCE.

The following bills were reported from the Committee on Commerce and passed:

Bill affixing a penalty of $200 for the violation by any sailing vessel of the laws in regard to lights and fog-whistles, and a penalty of $500 for such violation by steam vessels.

A bill requiring the master of every coasting vessel to make a report every year to the Collector of Customs of the home port of the number and species of fish caught by such vessel.

Mr. DUNNELL, of Minnesota, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill extending the limits of the port of New-York. It includes within the limits of the port of New-York that part of Hudson County, N. J., now included within the collection district of Newark.

On motion of Mr. HARRISON, of Illinois, the bill was amended so as to include within said district only that part of Hudson County now within the District of Newark east of Newark Bay and the Hackensack River, and the bill as amended was passed.

Mr. BLISS, of New-York, from the same committee, reported a bill to facilitate the negotiation of bills of lading and other commercial instruments and to punish frauds therein. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Also, a bill providing that all private foreign steam vessels carrying passengers from any United States port to any other port shall be subject to the laws relative to life-preservers, &c., and making such vessels liable to visitation and inspection by the proper officers in any port of the United States. Passed.

Mr. DUNNELL from the same committee, reported back the bill defining the jurisdiction of the United States over the harbors and navigable waters of the United States. It provides that when the Secretary of War may have reason to believe that the navigation of any harbor is impeded by the undue occupation of wharves, piers, &c., he shall order a survey of such harbor to be made, and if it shall be found that the navigation is impeded, he shall make a report of the survey to Congress for its action thereon. It provides further that no bridge across any navigable water shall be constructed until the Secretary of War shall approve of the plan for the bridge. It provides also for the removal of wrecks from harbors at the expense of the Government, and in the case of the owner after due notice the owner of the wreck shall neglect to remove it. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on a point of order.

The House then, at 9:50, adjourned.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Isaac P. Christiancy, of Michigan, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Peru.

William W. Dudley, Marshal of the United States for the District of Indiana.

Naval—Lieut.-Commander H. E. Mullen, to be a Commander; Capt. Thomas S Phelps, to be a Commodore. Commander Joseph P. Fyffe, to be a Captain. Master John Hubbard, to be Lieutenant; Ensign Charles W. Deering, to be a Master.

Postmasters—Charles W. Greene, at Fall River, Mass.; Temple Dodge, at Malden, Mass.; Roland E. Bowen, at Millbury, Mass.; Charles E. Horn, at Stoneham, Mass.; Walter D. Blaisdell, at Plymouth, N. H.; Samuel H. Canfield, at Seymour, Conn.; David S. McLaughlin, at Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.; James C. Evans, at Glasgow, Ky.; Henry Becker, at Montague, Mich.; Abner L. Harris, at Reedsburg, Wis.; Fayette W. Crane, at Maquoketa, Iowa, and Herman J. Fringer, at Dodge City, Kan.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The Senate, in executive session this afternoon, unanimously and without referring it to a committee confirmed the nomination of Senator Christiancy to be Minister to Peru. The following nominations were also confirmed: Henry Page, of Arkansas, to be agent for the Indians of the Southern Ute Agency in Colorado.

Postmasters—Charles A. Fuller, Sherburne, N. Y.; Eugene A. Hinds, Richfield Springs, N. Y.; Levi M. Gano, Watkins, N. Y.; Horatio N. Barkley, Delhi, N. Y.; Augustus C. Davis, Somerset, Mass.; John B. Tyler, North Adams, Mass.; Daniel L. Dunning, Middletown, Del.; Hiram A. Goodspeed, Ligonier Ind.; William Francis Ackley, Iowa; Michael A. Frank, Falls City, Neb.; Aneyl A. West, Lebanon, Mo.; Clay F. Byers, Appleton City, Mo.; Wilson A. Pond, Savannah, Mo.; Louis W. Ehrman, Washington, Mo.; John T. Weathers, Harrisonville, Mo.; Lewis W. England, Canton, Mo.; James G. Hatchitt, Frankfort, Ky.; William P. Allet, Winchester, Ky.; John H. Bibb University, of Virginia, Va.; Mrs. Josephine C. Owen, Randolph, Ky.; Lafayette Alfred Mexico, N. Y.; George V. Case, Liberty, Va.; John H. Shuttleworth, Clarksburg, West Va.; Hugh Sterling, Wheeling, West Va.; Charles F. W. Kitzen, Grafton, West Va.; Mrs. Pauline Wood, Corsicana, Texas; Joseph B. Marshall, Gold Hill, Nev.

William K. Burchinell to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Fort Hall, Idaho. Thomas Gilliendidy to be Indian Agent for the Red Cloud Agency. Samuel R. Davis, to be Surveyor of Customs, at Port Jefferson, N. Y.

A CHARGE NOT SUSTAINED.

John Frost, a driver of the Ninth-Avenue Railroad Company, was charged with cruelty to a horse yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions. Justices Kilbreth, Wheeler, and Otterbourg were on the bench. Mr. Henry Bergh, Jr., testified that on the 23d inst. Frost was driving a horse which was in a very exhausted condition. The car—a "bobtail" one—contained nine passengers, and the wheels, because of the snow upon the track, did not revolve, thus increasing the strain upon the horse. The horse was foaming at the mouth, was panting for breath, and "was covered with sweat from ear to hoof." Col. Spencer, who represented the railroad company, contended that there was very little if any snow upon the track on the day in question, and that Mr. Bergh, Jr., was in error as to the horse's condition. The foreman of the Ninth-Avenue Railroad Company's stable deposed that Frost brought his horse back to the stable in good trim, and that the prisoner "was a very careful driver." Mr. Henry Bergh, Sr., in a vigorous address, commented severely upon the conduct of railroad companies who, influenced by a greedy and selfish desire to increase their dividends, employed "bobtail" cars and "bob-tail" conductors. "I know this court," said Mr. Bergh, warming to his subject, "to consider this fact, and I ask you to consider the sympathy and humanity due to an animal which serves man so nobly, and which is the rapidity of owners step in and ask the poor horse to do more labor than Providence intended him to do." Justice Kilbreth rendered the decision of the court in the following words: "We have a desire to encourage cupidity; the only question before us is whether this young man maltreated his horse. We are unanimously satisfied that the charge is not sustained, and the prisoner is therefore discharged."

A JURY SEEKING REDRESS.

The facts that Judge John S. Barkalow, Presiding Judge of the Court of Sessions at Paterson, N. J., recently discharged 12 jurors for the term, and that these 12 happened to be the jurors who found a verdict of "not guilty" in a case where the Judge told them "that the evidence was all in favor of the State, and that they must bring in a verdict in accordance with the evidence," have been reported. The jurors, however, do not seem disposed to allow the matter to drop, have organized themselves, employed counsel, and express themselves determined to seek legal redress. By advice of counsel they sent a communication to the Judges constituting the court before whom the case was tried, claiming that they had rendered a verdict according to evidence, that the evidence before them, though it was all on the part of the State, the accused offering no defense, was not of a kind which they could not believe, and that consequently their verdict was conscientiously rendered. The court not replying to this, the jurors are now about to take steps tending to the impeachment of Judge Barkalow. The bar says that where the full panel of jurors is deemed unnecessary, the Judges may discharge some of them, but that such discharge shall be done by lot. The jurors in this case claim that the action of the court was not only an insult to them, but also contrary to all the provisions of law and precedents of practice.

COAL STILL LOWER.

One hundred thousand tons of Scranton coal were sold at auction yesterday. There was a good attendance of buyers and stock brokers, and bidding was spirited, but the prices realized were 20¢ cents per ton lower on an average than at last month's sale. This makes a reduction of nearly $1 50 per ton since the breaking up of the combination. The lots yesterday were in small parcels for retail distribution. Seven thousand tons of steamer coal averaged $2 35, a decline since December of 7¢ cents per ton; 26,000 tons of grate averaged $2 32½, a decline of 22½ cents per ton; 20,000 tons of egg averaged $2 31¼, a decline of 34 cents per ton; 40,000 tons of stove averaged $2 75, a decline of 23¼ cents per ton, and 7,000 tons of chestnut averaged $2 39½, a decline of 3 cents per ton.

CHARGED WITH MANSLAUGHTER.

John W. Beake, Inspector of Steam Boilers for Connecticut, was arrested in Jersey City yesterday on a charge of manslaughter, a capias having been issued by the United States Circuit Court for the State named. The offense consists in Beake having falsely certified that the boilers on the steamboat Adelphi were sound and in good condition. Shortly after the boilers exploded while the boat was lying at Norwalk, killing one or two pe sons and wounding several others. Beake was taken before United States Commissioner Muirheid but waived an examination, and furnished bail in $5,000 to appear at the April term of the court. The investigation that followed the explosion revealed the fact that the boilers which Beake had certified were sound were worn nearly through in several places.

DEATH OF MR. A. B. M'DONALD.

Mr. Anthony Bleecker McDonald, the oldest insurance underwriter in this City, died at his residence, No. 47 West Twenty-fifth-street, on Tuesday, in the seventy-third year of his age. Mr. McDonald had been manager of the Royal Insurance Company's agency in this City since 1857, and was universally esteemed and respected. For 50 years he had been a member of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, and for 42 years the Superintendent of its Sunday-school. Mr. McDonald was Senior Warden and Treasurer of this church at the time of his death, and was also a Trustee of the General Theological Seminary. He was largely instrumental in the establishing of St. Luke's Home.

THE DAVENPORT INQUIRY.

TAMMANY WITNESSES ON THE STAND

THEIR TESTIMONY RESPECTING THE ARRESTS ON ELECTION DAY—GEN. WINGATE'S EXTRAORDINARY CONDUCT IN COURT—A ROUGH AND TUMBLE FIGHT BETWEEN A WITNESS AND MR. DAVENPORT.

The Davenport Investigating Committee met again yesterday. The number of spectators was much larger than on the previous day. Mr. John A. Foley, one of the lawyers designated by Tammany Hall to look after the interests of Democrats arrested on election day, was the first witness called. Mr. Foley said that he was called up at 6 o'clock on the morning of election day to attend to the case of a man who had been arrested in the Fourteenth Assembly District. Witness found the man at First-avenue and Tenth-street in charge of a Deputy Marshal. Mr. Davenport interrupted at this point, and said that a Deputy Marshal was not an officer appointed by him, or over whom he had any control. The witness testified that he went with the prisoner to the Republican head-quarters, in Clinton-place, where John H. Brady, a Republican leader, drove up in a carriage with a man claiming to be a Special Deputy Marshal, who produced a telegram purporting to be signed by Commissioner Davenport. The latter here interrupted again to object to the contents of the telegram, and to reassert that he had nothing to do with Deputy Marshals. "Well," said Gen. Wingate, "we all know that whatever may be the legal form of appointment, the men who are appointed are designated by you." "That is untrue," replied Mr. Davenport, jumping to his feet. "It is untrue in fact and construction; I want that understood distinctly. I never had anything to do with the appointing of Deputy Marshals, and you know it," shaking his finger at the Tammany counsel. The latter mumbled a few unintelligible words, and then went on with Mr. Foley's examination. The substance of the telegram was that all arrested men taken to the Republican head-quarters should be brought before Mr. Davenport. Witness reached the Post Office soon after 7 o'clock, and was there all day. He detailed the Commissioner's manner of disposing of cases, and said that over four-fifths of the persons arrested were Democrats. On cross-examination, Mr. Foley said he was one of the Tammany lawyers designated in advance to assist arrested men in their examinations before the Commissioner on election day. To Mr. Wingate, witness said that, in his judgment, the arrests deterred many men from voting in his district, but he could not give any names. Commissioner Davenport asked him if he received any telegrams from John Kelly on election day. Witness replied that he sent telegrams to Kelly, but received none from him. Two telegrams were then handed to Mr. Foley, who swore positively that he never received them. Mr. Davenport stated that they were found on a table in his room, in front of which Mr. Foley had stood during the day. After some discussion they were admitted in evidence. The first was as follows:

TAMMANY HALL, NEW-YORK, Nov. 5.

To John A. Foley, Commissioner Davenport's Office, General Post Office, New-York:

Get out habeas corpus before Judge Donohue and test the question.

JOHN KELLY.

The other was the same in substance. Witness again declared that he had never seen them before, and then ex-Justice Davis Quinn was called to the stand. He testified that he was designated by Tammany Hall to look after the interests of the men arrested in the First Assembly District. He said he was appointed about July 1, 1878, on a committee to look into the question of naturalization; that committee consisted of Mr. Davenport, who told them that about 8,000 illegal and fraudulent naturalization papers were issued in 1868, and it was his duty, as far as possible, to prevent their holders from voting upon them. In his cross-examination, the ex-Justice said that the appointment of the committee was the result of a discussion in the Tammany Committee on Organization, and modestly added, "several prominent gentlemen took part in the discussion, among them myself." Witness on cross-examination, admitted that Mr. Davenport had expressed a wish to secure the holders of 1868 papers their rights, and had suggested that some method to prepare a book should immediately declare their intention to become naturalized in order that they might get new papers in time for the election of 1880. "But," added Mr. Quinn, "I don't recollect that any definite result was arrived at." The witness was then interrogated concerning various cases he had taken charge of before Commissioner Davenport, but his recollection as to details was very dim. He remembered that the Commissioner "studiously acted so as to delay matters" up to 1 o'clock, and after that disposed of the cases rapidly. To Gen. Wingate he said that the arrest of the holders of 1868 papers amounted to 7,000 to 10,000 votes, at least, to the Democratic Party.

In the afternoon Gen. Wingate called Michael Lawless, who said he voted on an 1868 paper, was arrested at 9 o'clock, discharged at 11 o'clock before Deuel, and was home again by 4 o'clock. He was one of the signers of the petition to Congress.

Gen. Martin T. McMahon then took the witness chair and said he had charge of the telegrams to Commissioner Davenport, from the Seventh Assembly District. He detailed the proceedings in two cases. He did not think the arrests were a general surprise. Many Tammany Hall anticipated it some days before election. Witness himself had considered it "a piece of bluff" up to the time of the arrests.

Thomas O'Reilly testified that he voted on 1868 papers, was arrested, discharged, and cannot a cold, which he had not got rid of yet. He said on direct examination that he came to this country in 1833, and on cross-examination he was shown an affidavit made by him to the effect that he arrived here in 1848.

Adolph Kuhmann told a similar story of arrest and discharge, and William Kelly followed him with the same story. Both had been arrested during the war. Kelly could not remember whether he had voted before his arrest or not.

Albert Pohl then took the stand, and before he left it the monotonous proceedings of the day were enlivened by the exciting fight which the newspapers had been taken from him when he registered, and on election day he tried to see Mr. Davenport to get them back so as to vote. He was not arrested. Gen. Wingate asked Mr. Davenport to let him have the witness' naturalization paper, as he wished to ask the witness some questions about it. The Commissioner handed the paper to the Tammany counsel, who asked a few unimportant questions, and then said to the witness, "You value this paper very highly, don't you?" "I do that," Pohl answered. "Then you had better take it," said the lawyer, extending the paper toward him. Commissioner Davenport sprang from his seat and rushed between the witness and Gen. Wingate. Pohl was too quick for him, however, and got hold of the paper. The Commissioner grappled him, and a lively struggle for the possession of the paper ensued, while the spectators cheered and yelled, and several shouted to the witness to "Hould on to it on his life!" Pohl did so with success, and when Congressman Frye raised his voice so as to be heard above the din, and said to the passive Democratic committeemen: "That paper is the constitution of the country, and no man has a right to do as he did." "Don't you give it up, Pohl!" yelled a man in the audience, and then Chairman Lynde woke up, and said the proceeding was improper. "Well," said Gen. Wingate, to the witness, "then you had better give the paper back to me." "Don't you do it!" yelled the crowd, and Pohl replied that he had got the paper, and was going to keep it. Mr. Frye again addressed his colleagues, and said that he should ask the committee to exclude from the room any counsel, witness, or outsider who interfered with the proceedings in such a way. "It was a disgraceful contempt of court on the part of the counsel, the witness, and the outsiders," said the Congressman. The witness was finally induced to give up the paper to Chairman Lynde, with the remark that he intended to get it back again some way. Gen. Wingate asked the Chairman to keep the paper. Commissioner Davenport protested that the paper was lawfully in his custody, subject to the action of the courts, and he wanted it. The Chairman said he would take the paper for the present, and the commit ee would decide its final disposition hereafter. Then the Tammany lawyer explained that he handed the paper to the witness upon an impulse of his generous heart, and he supposed that he had anticipated some such action, and would be careful how he allowed the Tammany lawyer to get hold of any papers hereafter. The excitement subsided somewhat, and when Michael Dooley, another of the signers of the petition to Congress, testified that he was under arrest on election day from 7:30 A. M. until 4:30 P. M. for "non-residence," and did you have anything to eat or drink during that time?" asked Gen. Wingate. "I had a glass of whisky by chance," replied the witness, "and I paid for it, too." The committee, at 4:30 o'clock, adjourned until this morning.

A RECEIVER FOR W. BELDEN & CO.

The disputes between the members of the lately-dissolved firm of William Belden & Co., stockbrokers, were finally passed upon yesterday in a decision rendered by Judge J. F. Daly, in the Court of Common Pleas, Chambers. The motion under consideration was one made on behalf of Washington E. Conner for the removal of Henry Belden, Jr., from the position of joint Receiver with the petitioner of the assets of the dissolved firm. The ground of the motion was that Belden had disobeyed the orders of the court. Judge Daly decides that a joint Receivership participated in by parties with opposing interests is productive of vexatious litigation. He therefore removes both Belden and Conner from their joint office, and appoints Mr. William J. Best as Receiver, "on account of the excellent reputation he has acquired for ability and success in administering such trusts."

THE BREWERS' AND GROCERS' BANK.

A decision was rendered yesterday by Judge Davis, in the suit of Thalmessinger against the Brewers' and Grocers' Bank for the appointment of a Receiver of the assets of that institution. Judge Davis briefly comments upon the litigious characteristics of the stockholders of the bank, and their inability to agree upon the appointment of any officer of the bank to wind up its affairs. He then appoints Thomas B. Musgrave, as "a wholly disinterested Receiver," and orders him to file a bond with two or more sureties in the penalty of $20,000.

STATE PRISON FOR LIFE.

CONVICTED OF MURDER IN THE SECOND DEGREE—THE CASE OF THE ITALIAN RAG-PICKER.

The trial of Francisco de Jeane, an Italian rag-picker, for the murder of William Pease, a truck-driver, in the tenement-house No. 10 York-street, was resumed before Judge Cowing, in the General Sessions Court, yesterday. Deputy-Coroner Miller, who made the post-mortem examination, testified to the nature of the dead man's wounds, and Officer Finnell testified to finding the knife with which the stabbing was done, outside the door of the room in which Pease received his death wounds. Counsel for the prisoner contended that the homicide had not been committed by his client, but by another Italian, named Dominic Theodore, with whom the wife of Pease was living on terms of criminal intimacy. Assistant District Attorney Rollins claimed that the prisoner's guilt had been conclusively proved. Judge Cowing, in his charge to the jury, said the last evening of the term had now been reached, and they were approaching the last stage of a case of homicide as important as any they had to try during the month. "When I took leave of this term," the Honor said, "it seems to me, as I have no doubt it does to you, that we have been engaged in the trial of issues which affect not only the personal liberty but the life itself of human beings, and I marveled the reading in the newspapers that the distinguished gentleman from Richmond County—Mr. Brooks—should have characterized in the Legislature the this court as a court of inferior jurisdiction. If the right to try such cases makes this a court of inferior jurisdiction, then it is a wonder to my mind where we may look for a court of superior jurisdiction; and certainly, I have no worse wish for that gentleman than that he may be required to act in a judicial capacity for punishment before his bar." His Honor then instructed the jury in the law of homicide, and after an hour's deliberation they returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree. Judge Cowing, in passing sentence, said that the prisoner had committed a crime which formerly was punishable with death. The law, in its mercy, however, he said, has taken the crime which the prisoner had committed from the category of crimes of a capital nature, and substituted imprisonment for life. "You are a dangerous man," continued his Honor, "to walk abroad in the community, for you took the life of a human being without provocation. It is proper that you should be confined in the State Prison for the remainder of your natural life, and that is the sentence I now impose upon you."

The prisoner, who is a man of the lowest order of intellect, heard his sentence from the interpreter without moving a muscle. This is the third case involving a penalty of imprisonment for life that Judge Cowing has disposed of during this, the first term of his office. He has sentenced two murderers to imprisonment for life, and next week will be called upon to sentence Isaac Peristein, one of the East-Side "five-boys," to a similar penalty on a conviction obtained last Friday.

LABORERS RETURNING HOME.

SUFFERINGS OF MEN WHO WERE EMPLOYED ON THE MADEIRA AND MAMORE RAILROAD.

The steam-ship City of Para, which arrived yesterday from Rio Janeiro, had on board 100 laborers who had been employed on the Madeira and Mamore Railroad, but were obliged to leave, as many of them were sick, and there was no money at hand to pay them for their labor. Mr. Collins had not received the money which he expected from the English bondholders, and he instructed his agents to give $30 of the men who desired to leave written promises of payment, and transportation was furnished them to Para, where they arrived on the 16th of December. They were then in a destitute condition; a large number were sick, and, with little clothing or provisions, they found themselves among people whose language they could not speak and upon whom they had no claim. Mr. Collins' agent at Para had some $2,700, which went but a very short way toward the payment of the laborers' claims. The Brazilian steam-ship for this port was due for several weeks, and the question of how they could manage to subsist in the meantime became a serious one. Many were obliged to sleep in the streets, and but for the charity of Mr. Frederick G. Fo'd, American gentlemen residing at Para, and Mr. A. C. Prindle, the United States Consul, many of the unfortunate wanderers would have starved. Subscriptions were started and a sum was raised sufficient to provide for the men, who, for the remainder of their stay at Para, had only one meal a day, which cost their benefactors at the rate of 16 cents per each meal. In the meantime Mr. Collins telegraphed to Rio Janeiro asking that the City of Para should be prepared to take home 100 of the laborers and the City of Rio de Janeiro the remainder of them. Mr. John Roach telegraphed from Pernambuco by way of England, and word was sent from there to Para that the steamer should receive as many of the men as possible. They continued at Para, however, for a week or more after the arrival of them until Jan. 15, when the City of Para arrived and took on board her share of the men. The others are less crowded than before, and their privations are probably less, as there are fewer to be taken care of. On their arrival at this City yesterday, an agent of Mr. Collins was ready to receive them, and they were soon on their way to Philadelphia. Mr. Collins' agent is the Chief Engineer of the Road, employed by the English bondholders, was also a passenger on the City of Para. He is on his way to England on business connected with the railroad.

FORGERS SENT TO PRISON.

HOW A GANG OF THIEVES WAS BROKEN UP —THEIR CONVICTION IN GENERAL SESSIONS.

Four skillful forgers—John C. Richardson, John Jones, (alias Isaac Hoffman,) Charles H. Tischer, (alias Charles Herriman,) and Thomas Welling—perpetrated a series of check forgeries during the Summer and Autumn of 1877. They made their headquarters at the St. Charles Hotel in this City, but made occasional visits to Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and other towns. The banks principally operated on in New-York were the Chemical, Tenth National, and Merchants' and Traders'. On Dec. 22, 1877, a fine-looking old gentleman visited the store of C. Godfrey Gunther's Sons, and purchased a seal-skin sacque for $90, stating that the garment was for his daughter, a young lady living at his country-seat in the Interior of the State. The old gentleman tendered, in payment of the sacque, what purported to be a certified check for $150 on the Chatham National Bank, drawn by Clinton R. Gorner, to the order of H. B. Howard. The check was subsequently discovered to be a forgery, and the drawers of the check myths. From the description supplied by Gunther's sons, Detective Woolsey, of the Central Office, arrested Richardson at the St. Charles Hotel, and he was promptly identified as the man who had presented the check. After his arrest, Richardson gave information which secured the arrest of Hoffman and Tischer, and Welling, but the fourth member of the gang—Welling—made his escape. Hoffman was tried before Judge Gildersleeve in the Court of General Sessions, and Tischer and Richardson, having pleaded guilty, were used as State's evidence. The foregoing facts were proved on the trial by Assistant District Attorney Lyon, and Hoffman was convicted. Yesterday the three co-inpirators were brought before Judge Gildersleeve and sentenced Hoffman to four years in State Prison; Tischer to two years and six months in the same institution, and Richardson to one year in the Penitentiary.

THE VANDERBILT ONE MILLION SUIT.

Another long argument upon legal technicalities, in the $1,000,000 suit of Cornelius J. Vanderbilt against William H. Vanderbilt, took place yesterday afternoon before Judge Landon, in the Supreme Court, Circuit, Part III. After the dismissal on Tuesday of the order to show cause why the stay of proceedings granted by Judge Davis should not be vacated, Mr. Scott Lord obtained from Judge Landon another order to show cause, which was made returnable yesterday afternoon, on the faith of an affidavit made by Mr. Lord that it was urgent to dispose of all preliminary questions, and bring the suit to trial at an early date. After listening to long arguments by Mr. Lord, for the plaintiff, and by Messrs. Henry L. Clinton, Joseph H. Choate, and William A. Beach, for the defendant, Judge Landon dismissed the order on the ground that when it was applied for no statement was made respecting the refusal of Judge Davis, on Monday last, to vacate the stay granted by him on Friday. Judge Landon said that he must assume that Judge Davis was right in his action until he knew that he was wrong, and the only way in which he could learn that he was wrong was for counsel to go before him and ask the opinion of Judge Davis, and the papers upon which it was based, submitted to him.

ASSIGNMENTS FILED YESTERDAY.

The schedule of assets and liabilities of Herman Brock, commission merchant at No. 51 Newstreet, assignor to Julius Wolff, was filed yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas. The liabilities are $117,000 11; nominal assets, $44,814 18; and real assets, $32,625. The assets and liabilities of Henry Zeltner, assignor to Joseph Kuntz, as shown by the schedule also filed in the Court of Common Pleas, are: Liabilities, $155,957 41, nominal assets, $100,419 80; and actual assets, $15,191 36. Zeltner is a brewer in One Hundred and Seventieth-street, Morrisania.

THE NEW COMMISSIONERS OF ACCOUNTS.

Mayor Cooper yesterday afternoon appointed Mr. Robert F. Hatfield as Commissioner of Accounts in place of Mr. John H. Mooney, who was removed on Tuesday last. Mr. William Pitt Shearman, who was appointed a few days ago to succeed Mr. Lindsey I. Howe, said yesterday that he would consult with his colleague, Mr. Hatfield, and begin work at once. He thought the system of book-keeping at present in use in the departments could be simplified, and in his opinion the simpler the method of keeping accounts the better it would be for the City.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Jan 29.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following business was transacted: No. 34—Patrick Tierney, respondent, vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, appellant; argued by Samuel Hand for appellant, and A. J. Calvin for respondent. No. 7—Celestia Meeker et al., Administrators, appellants, vs. Cordelia Wright et al., respondents; submitted. No. 10—Tamer Francis Treadwell, Administrator, &c., respondent, vs. Thomas O. Archer et al., appellants; submitted. No. 58—Charles A. Sweet, Receiver, &c., respondent, vs. Frederick Gelbt et al., appellants; argued by John Hubbell for appellants, and William H. Gurney for respondent. No. 20—The People of the Williamsburg Gas-light Company, appellant, vs. The Board of Assessors of the City of Brooklyn, respondent; argued by Edgar M. Cullen for appellant, and John H. Knaebel for respondent.

The following is the day calendar for Thursday, Jan. 30: Nos. 12, 11, 72, 13, 21, 24, 57, 59.

DECISIONS IN THE COURTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Davis.

Thalmessinger vs. The Brewers' and Grocers' Bank.—Motion granted. Memorandum.

By Judge Barrett.

Motion for an Extra Allowance Denied.—McCarthy vs. The Committee on Fellowship, Ordination and Discipline of the New-York State Convention of Universalists.

Dismission in Bankruptcy.—Motion granted.

Cook vs. Jenkins.—Order entered.

In the Matter of Mulley, &c.—Memorandum.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Lawrence.

The People ex rel. Campbell vs. Campbell, &c.—Order staying proceedings granted.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Clarke vs. The Mutual Life Insurance Company.—Granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Sewell vs. Ives.—Memorandum.

Siegel et al. vs. T. e La e Shore, &c. Railroad Company.—Order amending order of Jan. 13.

Davis vs. The Christopher and Tenth-Street Railroad Company.—Order of discontinuance.

Cooper vs. Matthews et al. vs. Salter; Manson vs. Schneffin et al.

Commission Ordered.—Hirsch vs. The Lake Shore, &c., Railroad Company; same vs. Same; Boehm vs. Morch.

Hoe vs. Miner.—Order of discontinuance.

Hinrichs vs. Holberton et al.—Order of discontinuance.

Orders Granted.—Robinson vs. Lawless; Watkins vs. Weller; Thyer vs. Thyer; Weitz vs. We

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—Seventh Page—6th and 7th cols.
BANKRUPTNOTICES—Sixth Page—6th & 7th cols.
BOARDING AND LODGING—Seventh Page—5th col.
BUSINESS CHANCES—Seventh Page—4th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Fifth Page—6th and 7th cols.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—Seventh Page—1st & 2d cols.
CITY ITEMS—Fifth Page—6th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—Seventh Page—1st col.
COAL AND WOOD—Seventh Page—3d col.
COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES—Seventh Page—4th col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—Seventh Page—1st col.
DANCING—Seventh Page—3d col.
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FURNISHED ROOMS—Seventh Page—5th col.
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HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—Seventh Page—7th col.
INSTRUCTION—Seventh Page—7th col.
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NEW PUBLICATIONS—Fifth Page—7th col.
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REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—Seventh Page—1st col.
REWARDS—Seventh Page—7th col.
ROOMS WANTED—Seventh Page—5th col.
SHIPPING—Seventh Page—2d and 3d cols.
SITUATIONS WANTED—Sixth Page—5th & 6th cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES—Fifth Page—7th col.
STEAM-BOATS—Seventh Page—7th col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—Seventh Page—2d col.
TEACHERS—Seventh Page—7th col.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 30, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—Dr. Clyde.
BOOTH'S THEATRE.—The Danites.
WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Ours.
UNION-SQUARE.—Banker's Daughter.
PARK THEATRE.—Dot.
STANDARD THEATRE.—H. M. S. Pinafore.
BROADWAY THEATRE.—King Lear.
LYCEUM THEATRE.—H. M. S. Pinafore.
NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Hero.
THEATRE COMIQUE.—Vaudeville.
THE AQUARIUM.—Afternoon and Evening.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy.
AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Curiosities.
COOPER INSTITUTE.—Billiard Tournament.
CHICKERING HALL.—Symphony Concert.
ASSOCIATION HALL.—Lecture.
STEINWAY HALL.—At 2.—Concert Rehearsal.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition $12 00
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition 10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum 2 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum 2 50
The Weekly Times, per annum 1 00

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES

The Times Up-town Office—No. 1,238 Broadway.
Paris Office of The Times—No. 39 Rue de Lafayette.
The Times is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand, W. C., from Henry F. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Stevens', No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day in this region, partly cloudy weather and slowly rising temperature; winds mostly from north to west, and no decided change in barometer.

There is something pathetic in the persistence with which Mr. Potter's committee clings to the suspicion that there is fraud hidden in the political dispatches of the Republicans. "I know there must be something wrong here," reiterates Mr. Potter, anxiously putting his head into dust-bins and waste-baskets, apparently ignorant of the huge Democratic scandal which looms up just behind him. The committee are still lingering over the Tyner dispatches, and have only just now come to the conclusion that there is nothing in them. If the Democratic members could only make up their minds to face this miserable business like men, and have done with it as speedily as possible, they might regain popular respect

Both parties in the State Legislature appear to be devoting a good deal of attention to the struggle over the New-York Custom-house appointments. The names of forty-six Republican members of Assembly have been affixed to a petition in favor of the confirmation of Mr. Merritt as Collector of the Port, and all the Democratic Senators, with the addition of the Lieutenant-Governor, have united in a similar request. Among the reasons alleged by the Republicans who favor the Administration nominee for Collector are these: It is desirable to remind Senator Conkling that he cannot pursue for the next six years the merely personal ends to which his present term has been devoted; the "harmony" of the party is of more consequence than the question of whether the President or Mr. Conkling shall control the Federal appointments in New-York; the dispute should not be left open till the 4th of March, after which the decision of the question will be in the hands of the Democrats. It does not appear what were the arguments which moved the Democratic Senators to request Mr. Kernan to vote for the confirmation of Mr. Merritt, but it may safely be assumed that they did not include any of those above stated. The Albany statesmen, who have taken a hand in this controversy, fail to perceive that the real question at issue is not one between Hayes and Conkling, Arthur and Merritt, or partisan harmony and discord. It is whether a public officer shall be removed without cause, whether a reputation for honesty and ability shall be at the mercy of any one who can furnish charges to afford a pretext for the exercise of the Executive's power of suspension. It is quite possible to be disgusted with the taste and temper with which Mr. Conkling conducts this and cognate discussions, while, at the same time, recognizing the necessity of indignantly protesting against the way in which the President throws principle and common fairness to the winds in sustaining his side of the case.

No better proof of the rapid progress toward political stability in France could be desired than the calmness with which the succession to the Presidency is canvassed, on the eve of the probable resignation of Marshal MacMahon. The Republican programme of purging the public service of all persons distinctly inimical to the perpetuation of the Republic extended to the higher commands in the Army, where it is very obviously necessary to have men who are loyal to the established order of government. The President evidently regards military fitness as the first and last requisite for the chief officers of the Army, and absolutely refuses to concede that political leanings can be taken into account at all. Hence the disagreement which bids fair to end in his resignation and the election of M. Grevy or some other moderate Republican as President till 1880. To-day's dispatches contradict previous reports as to the impending breach between the majority in the Chamber and the Ministry, and give a very instructive insight into the entirely unique position of the French Legislature among representative assemblies. It will take up the executive power which Marshal MacMahon may surrender, and it will confer that power on his successor without any necessity of appealing to the people, on the one hand, or of deferring to the wishes of either the outgoing or incoming President, on the other. The National Assembly is sovereign, and the man who controls its action is the true ruler of France.

Mr. Jay Gould is one of the very few American financiers whose misfortunes will be generally regarded as a public gain. For the foundations of Mr. Gould's fortune were laid in the plunder of confiding investors, and the additions to his wealth have come from loss and disaster of which he was to a great extent the cause. This representative "wrecker" in American enterprise chose to bet heavily against resumption when all the resources of the country were tending to accelerate it; he has persisted in betting that stocks would go down at a time when the surplus capital of the country is pouring into railroad and other investments, with the natural consequence of sending stocks up. That Mr. Gould has been, in the language of Wall-street, very tightly "squeezed," seems to be generally admitted; that he is staggering under a load which, ere long, must crush him, is the opinion of several persons who are tolerably familiar with his affairs. The permanent restoration of confidence would certainly be rendered more secure by the compulsory retirement from business of Mr. Jay Gould.

Formal charges against the County Clerk have at length been presented to the Governor, and Mr. Gumbleton has been ordered to show cause on the 10th of February why he should not be removed from office. The charges include omissions to comply with the law by failing to keep an exact account of the fees and emoluments of his office, and disregard of the law in demanding for services larger fees than it allows. Other specifications as to his refusal to permit an inspection of his books, and his failure to lodge with the Controller a proper account of his monthly receipts, make up the general indictment on which the Governor is called upon to act. It is to be hoped that the Executive will permit the interposition of no unnecessary delays, either in this case or in that of the Register, and that the committee of the Bar Association will now find time to prepare their charges against the Sheriff likewise.

INFLATION IN CANADA.

The paper-money craze has extended to Canada. A St. Catherine's dispatch informs us that a National Currency League has been formed there, that its object is "to induce the Government to issue a supply of paper money," and that "many leading merchants" are enlisted in the movement. We had previously noticed allusions in Ottawa correspondence to an alleged popular feeling in favor of the issue by the Government of sufficient currency to provide for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railroad. So strong is this feeling, according to one writer, that it commands the attention of politicians and has the sympathy of at least two members of the Dominion Government. What connection exists between the St. Catherine's league and the Ottawa agitation, we are not told. Their general ideas, however, are identical. One asks for a supply of paper money, and the other shows how such money may be forced into circulation. But its attributes are not explained. That it is to be convertible into something we infer from a remark that of the hundred millions, or thereabout, which will be required on account of the Pacific Road, not more than 75 per cent. will return for redemption; the missing 25 per cent., it is assumed, will be lost or destroyed, and will represent the gain accruing to the Government from the transaction. On the other hand, the warm advocacy of a paper currency which is noted as a feature of the St. Catherine's meeting is suggestive of our Greenbackers' aversion to convertibility. The "leading merchants" may be disciples of the Butlerian philosophy, which seeks as the perfection of finance an inconvertible currency whose worthlessness will obviate the risk of a drain for the benefit of outside barbarians.

"If the thing goes on at this rate," says one of the Ottawa writers, "the two political parties must soon pronounce on the subject." For the credit of Canada, we hope this does not mean that the two parties are waiting to see how the project is received before declaring for or against it. No movement can be imagined that would call for more prompt or more decisive treatment. The protectionist craze which recently swept the Dominion was sufficiently discreditable, both as regards the motives which led politicians to foster it and the confusion of purposes which was apparent in the councils of its promoters. But the impending tariff policy, whether it take the form of consistent protection, aimed alike at England and the United States, or whether it be an embodiment of the retaliatory notion, directed solely against the United States, is a delusion not necessarily productive of great disaster. It is more likely to prove embarrassing to the politicians who profited by demands which they cannot satisfy, and to the manufacturers, who expect more from the Government than they can by any possibility obtain, than to operate very injuriously upon American interests. The delusion will be dissipated, the politicians who fostered it will reap their reward, and the Dominion will apply itself to the recovery of lost ground. The financial craze now in motion, if it acquire strength enough to dictate a policy to the Parliament, will be much more formidable. It will run a course substantially like that from which this country is slowly emerging, with results as ruinous as have been apparent here, and offering the same obstacles to the re-establishment of a sound financial system. One may laugh at the attempt to make Canada prosperous by sacrificing the farmers to increase the profits of manufacturers, and by making war on trade with the United States. But a scheme for making Canadians rich by the issue of inconvertible notes—by a process of inflation, in fact, with the inevitable collapse—is too pregnant with evil to be treated lightly. The support it receives shows how slightly Canadians have profited by our experience.

There is probably a close connection between the two schemes. Both originate in the stagnation of Canada's trade, the prostration of its industries, and the depreciation in value of its real estate. The credit of the Dominion suffers from a constant increase of its debt; municipalities have assumed burdens that frighten the tax-payers; and the transactions of numberless loan societies are evidence of the extent to which real estate is mortgaged. Foreclosure is useless because, in the majority of cases, property cannot be sold for the amount of the mortgage. These facts account for the credence given to the sophistry and the extravagant promises of protectionist politicians at the general election. They also help to explain the aversion widely felt with regard to the enormous increase of Dominion indebtedness consequent upon the prosecution of the Pacific Railroad scheme. Out of this aversion, probably, grows the proposition to issue currency for the building of the road, instead of incurring further debt. If this currency be made legal tender, the financial fabric—not now too strong, as the dealings in bank shares show—will be rudely shaken. If not legal tender, it must have some guaranteed purchasing power to commend it to contractors. It may be receivable for taxes, for Customs duties, for public lands. Invested with these qualities, its issue will inflate a currency already amply sufficient for legitimate business purposes. We suspect, indeed, that inflation is the end which the "many leading merchants" of St. Catherine's have in view. Not content with clamoring for law-made prosperity in the shape of a protective tariff, they want to make assurance doubly sure by a large issue of Government paper. Only let it get into circulation and everybody will be prosperous! Trade will be brisk, prices will rise, real estate will go up like a balloon, and all Canada will be happy! It has been the boast of Canadians that while on our side of the line a baneful financial system prevailed, on theirs a reasonably sound system was maintained. Unless the politicians in power display more principle and courage than were apparent in the conduct of a protectionist canvass, the boast will not be tenable much longer. They must stamp out the tendency to inflation, or inflation will yield trouble which Canada is poorly prepared to meet.

THE GREAT CIPHER JOKE.

If it should be established that the late Democratic candidate for the Presidency was a party to a conspiracy to buy one or more Electoral votes, every honest American citizen would feel humiliated. If it should be proved that the near and intimate friends of that candidate were guilty of an attempt at bribery, and that their plans were laid to secure the Presidential office by the corrupt use of money, every fair-minded man would admit that there had been exposed a great scandal, the consequences of which would reflect upon the people of the United States. In such a case, all partisan advantage, real or imaginary, would be lost sight of in the depth of the disgrace which every citizen would deplore. It would be impossible for the American name to be cleared by any attempt to put the responsibility for such a felonious act upon individuals or parties. Tilden, Pelton, Marble, and the entire band of alleged conspirators are American political managers. The Democratic Party is one of the great political organizations of the American Republic. Their crimes, if they have committed any, are not only offenses against public morality, but they are offenses for which the American people will be held responsible.

It is not necessary that we should here discuss the evidence produced to sustain the charges and implications laid at the door of the managers of Mr. Tilden's campaign. It is enough to know that it is alleged that these men did attempt to corrupt Presidential Electors in several States. To sustain these allegations, reliance is placed on certain telegraphic dispatches which passed between the Democratic managers during the time immediately succeeding the November election of 1876, and before the organization of the Electoral Commission. These telegrams were mostly in cipher. They went from the telegraph company's custody into that of a committee of the Senate. They were not used, and William E. Chandler, a small and noisy politician, got his hands upon them after they had been neglected by the Senate committee. It is evident that Chandler did not know precisely what kind of explosive material, if any, was contained in these cipher dispatches. But at that time he was engaged in wreaking his little revenges upon some of the members of his own political party. He had his private grudges to gratify, his personal griefs to assuage. So he carried the telegrams to B. F. Butler, for whom he avowed a preference over other members of the committee, because "he was the only member who was willing to investigate the Wormley conference." This so-called Wormley conference, as the reader knows, was largely an invention of Mr. W. E. Chandler's imagination. If the so-called cipher dispatches could be made to throw any light on the alleged proceedings of that conference, Chandler was most anxious that they should be opened. If they could be used to the damage of persons in the Republican Party to whom Chandler was unfriendly, he would be glad to know it. Therefore, he carried them to B. F. Butler, who sympathized with "the political tramp" in many of his personal animosities.

Having belittled the whole case bound up in the bundle of cipher dispatches, by treating it as a matter to be used for his personal advantage, Chandler despairing of gaining any immediate profit from it, sent the package to the *Tribune*. They were deciphered; and that was more than Chandler could do with them. But, having given what seems a true key to the cryptogramic messages, the *Tribune* proceeded to treat the whole matter with the giddy levity of a school-girl. Here was unraveled what seemed to be an infamous political conspiracy—a conspiracy against the dearest rights of the American citizen, a conspiracy to undermine the foundations of the Government, corrupt the fountains of power, and destroy the operation of popular suffrage. The *Tribune*, elated with the possession of information of which it was the accidental depository, printed the scandal with giggles of delight. To sober people, the unearthing of such a disgraceful plot as this seemed, was a matter to be sorry and indignant over. The *Tribune*, from the first until now, has treated it as a great joke. While other people have felt humiliated by revelations which must needs have been made, the newspaper which published them has perpetually grinned through a horse-collar. Taking leave of all semblance of dignity, it has, each morning, begun its daily gabble with, "How do you feel by this time, Moses?" or some such witty thrust at "the coparceners."

So it has come to pass, after months of silly and undignified treatment of what was once a serious matter, that most men have grown heartily sick of it all. The reader of the *Tribune*, when he has encountered the usual mysterious rubbish about "Copenhagen" and "Denmark," or "Manton Moses Marble," with a guffaw in parenthesis, has turned the page with a qualm of disgust. It is fortunate for the men accused of this conspiracy that the evidence against them has fallen into such trifling hands. The contemptible demagogue to whom Chandler first gave it, for reasons of his own, made no use of the bundle of evidence. The political tramp, who, by a mysterious dispensation of Providence, was allowed to nurse this scandal under his ragged reputation, dropped it in despair. And it is not the fault of the *Tribune* if the cipher business is not to-day regarded as a trifling and worn-out joke by all who have ever heard of it.

PROF. WALKER ON THE SILVER CONFERENCES.

The report of the American Commission to the Monetary Conference of 1878 was not a very satisfactory document. There was an air of depression and defeat about it, as if its authors were weary of their work, and ashamed of its result, and would like to get away with as little notice as possible. It is now supplemented by an article from Prof. Francis A. Walker, in the *Princeton Review*, which, without going into a narrative of the conference, seeks to give some explanation of its failure to do anything, some critical opinion of the consequences of the failure, and some indication of the various lines of action which are left open to the United States. The article is valuable, interesting, and, in many regards, sensible, which the report was not. Prof. Walker is a firm believer in bi-metalism. He accepts, apparently without reserve, the theory that a country like France, by maintaining free coinage of both metals at a rate somewhere near their market value, could prevent any serious fluctuation in either. He frankly claims that the maintenance of this policy by France in 1857 prevented the consequences of a gold panic. "The new supplies from California and Australia poured in like a flood, and still the French Mints remained open." "The greatest consternation pervaded mercantile and banking circles, but the French statesmen stood by the law, took gold, gave silver, and thus brought the commercial world through what threatened to be one of the gravest crises of history." "The pluck and faith of the men at the head of affairs kept gold and silver near to their traditional ratio of $15\frac{1}{2}$ to 1. As Prof. Jevons states it, the maximum variation never exceeded $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., and the whole permanent effect of the discharge of the Californian and Australian gold by hundreds of millions into the circulation of Europe was to change the silver price of that metal but $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent." Prof. Walker thinks it "not unreasonable" to believe that France could in like manner have stemmed the consequences of German demonetization of silver, of the sudden increase in production in Nevada, and of the fall in the demand for India.

France, however, did not dare to try the experiment, and first restricted and then suspended the coinage of silver. It was to meet the situation thus produced that the Monetary Conference of 1878 was called by the United States Government. Its specific results amounted to little, and are already known. Prof. Walker regards the motives which controlled its action as more political than economical. The most important consideration in the mind of the French Cabinet, he thinks, was the fear of alienating Belgium and driving it into closer affiliation with England and Germany. Owing to a recent change in the majority of the Belgian Parliament, a mono-metalist was placed at the head of affairs. The adhesion of that Government to any bimetallic recommendations by the conference was not to be expected, nor could the Latin Union, consisting of France, Belgium, Switzerland, and Italy, be maintained if an unreserved policy of bi-metalism had been announced by France. Without averring that, but for this motive, France would have agreed to a bi-metallic programme, Prof. Walker thinks that this had much to do with preventing it. It may be so, but whatever the motive, the fact remains. There is very little substantial evidence that a bi-metallic policy will in the immediate future obtain any practical aid from any important European power. It would be worse than folly, it would be criminally obstinate and wrong-headed, to shape the policy of the United States with reference to any such hope.

What the course of the United States should be, Prof. Walker thinks depends upon the end which we wish to reach. If we "hold as a people, that something should be done to restore silver to the place from which it has been cast down by the action of Germany," we should "stop the coinage of silver but accumulate silver bullion in the Treasury to an equal or greater value" than that of the coinage now required or allowed by law. "To coin silver in considerable amount at the ratio of 16 to 1 is not to help but to hurt the cause." European countries will not adopt that ratio, and the more silver that is coined according to it the more difficult it will be to get a uniform ratio.

It is evident from this that Prof. Walker, who is the most candid and intelligent bi-metalist in the United States—who may almost be said to be the only one who unites intelligence with candor—will give no aid to the scheme which is unquestionably the next one in order from the silver leaders—that of unlimited coinage. We have already had occasion to point out that the Silver bill receives not the slightest approval from European bi-metalists. It is unfortunate for the silver movement in this country that the only economists who are inclined to give their authority to the principles on which it is professedly based, find themselves compelled to condemn everything which is done or intended to carry these principles into effect.

SCIENTIFIC BILLIARDS.

The general interest shown in the billiard tournament now in progress in this City gives evidence of the growing popularity of this most scientific of games. When we speak of the game as "scientific," we do not pretend that the professional players, who display such marvelous expertness in manipulating the ivory balls with the end of a cue, have any comprehension of the laws of force and motion which they are continually bringing into play. With them it is very little a matter of study, and very much a matter of practice. They acquire their skill by no theoretical mastery of principles, but by prolonged and persevering experiment, in which success is the sole criterion of correctness. They learn by trial and the succession of failures and successes involved in it, to attain the movements, in force and direction, which will produce the results aimed at. Nevertheless, underneath the exercise of skill which constitutes the game are purely scientific principles, interesting to the student of mathematics and physics, and from this fact may be derived in some measure the almost universal fascination of billiards. It is, moreover, a game generally wholesome for mind and body, giving both that degree of exercise that is pleasurable and not wearying. The sole objection that can be brought against it is derived from its associations, the bar-room and loafing-place atmosphere which too often surrounds it, and its availability for the uses of the gambler. The latter source of objection is comparatively fruitless, as, to most players, the attractions of the game itself are a sufficient incitement, and the gambler can only use it, as he does walking and riding, as a subject for betting on matches between experts. The other ground of objection has greatly diminished, and is still diminishing, as the billiard-table comes more and more in use in reputable clubs and in dwellings, for the private entertainment of those who make their own social surroundings.

The tournament affords an opportunity to mark the extraordinary advance of the game of billiards in the last few years in the matter of scientific play and the development of professional skill. It does not require a long memory to recall the old-fashioned game with four balls, on a table with six pockets, in which there were so many ways of counting and so much scope for chance. With the simplification of the game by removing the pockets and counting only plain caroms, and all alike, science has become more prominent in the play, and it has at the same time grown more attractive. When the three-ball French carom game was attained, it was thought to be the acme of progress in billiards, but there now appears plainly the need of still further improvement. In the present tournament some of the games that promised to be most brilliant, and were certainly pitched between the most expert players, have been reduced to comparative dullness, and made no fair criterion of skill, by the vicious but thus far altogether legitimate practice of "nursing" the balls. It is true that "nursing" requires skill. It involves a certain accuracy and delicacy of touch that is not easily attained. But it is, after all, a knack, a clever trick, that may be acquired by persistent practice, and when attained it makes the game depend almost wholly on working the balls into a favorable position, and tapping them in monotonous fashion along the cushion and around the table. To the unpracticed hand, it is no doubt extremely difficult to keep them together and work them along in this unattractive way, but one may neglect everything else to acquire this skillful trick, and once master of it, he may defy the most brilliant player over the general field. When two-thirds of the game can thus be carried in a single "run," there is little chance for an opponent who is not equally good at "nursing," however he may excel in more brilliant, more scientific, and really more difficult play.

Some of the beaten players in recent games at the Cooper Institute were unquestionably superior to the victors in what may be called exhibition or display shots. They could show a mastery over the balls in difficult caroms and position-play in which the others could not approach them, and yet they had not the trick of "nursing," and must needs stand and see the game carried to a point of tremendous odds against them, with a display of skill in only a single point, and that of an inferior order. In fact, "nursing" threatens to spoil a game the most beautiful and scientific, and, withal, about the least objectionable of all with which men are wont to amuse themselves. Of course, it will hardly spoil it for ordinary players, who are not likely to devote themselves to mastering the trick by which its science and its beauty are so largely eliminated, but it will take away the attraction of match games between experts, and reduce the championship to an evidence of superiority in the exercise of that trick alone. How, then, is this difficulty in the way of progress in scientific billiards to be removed? This is a question for the experts and not for the critical on-lookers, but among the suggestions that seem most promising is one in favor of another step forward in getting rid of comparatively easy and unskillful shots, by barring in match games of the highest order all direct caroms, and requiring a cushion to be taken in every successful hit.

The City of Boston has recently discovered, to its cost, that outside, as well as within its limits, a wealthy municipality is considered a legitimate object to prey upon. Some time since, the Bostonians thought it advisable to increase their water supply, and for this purpose obtained the right to take a large quantity of swampland, located on both sides of the Sudbury River, in the Town of Framingham, about 20 miles from the city. This has been legally seized, and the space has been converted into great water-basins, around which curbings of masonry have been placed. To uninterested persons the change has appeared to be in the direction of an improvement to the township, particularly to property in the vicinity of the reservoirs; for what was formerly unsightly waste land, has been transformed into lakes of water which are of sufficient size to make one forget their artificial origin. This, however, is not the opinion formed by the previous owners of the land. They claim that the change has deprived them of property of great prospective value, and that they have had to sacrifice many cherished landmarks and associations of the past. It is on this basis that their demands for money damages are computed, and in cases that have been brought before the courts they have somehow managed to make good their claim. One recent decision may be given as an example. A man whose entire estate, including his residence and outbuildings, was taxed for $23,000, was awarded about $20,000, in consequence of the taking of some swamp land, which, in making up the above-given tax valuation, was rated as worth not over $3,000. Still another unsettled claim is that made by the owner of an upland pasture, beneath which, at a depth of 90 feet, a tunnel has been constructed which is to contain the conduit used for bringing the water into the city.

As might be expected, the California papers comment on the passage of the Anti-Chinese bill by the House as a purely political measure. The Democrats are elated that their party has the credit of this stroke of policy, and the Republicans, while they approve the bill, think that the Republican Senate can divide the honors by following the example of the House. The Sacramento *Union* alone has the courage to denounce the bill as it deserves; and the astute Kearney fitly characterizes it as "a political dodge." The sand-lot orator probably represents the average voter.

The contemplated resignation of Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, has excited public curiosity in Roman Catholic circles as to his successor, in the event of its acceptance. The name of Bishop Chatard, of Columbus, Ohio, has been frequently mentioned, but he declares that there is no foundation for existing rumors, and that the Archbishop is altogether likely to continue in office during life. The assumption that the Bishop of Vincennes, Ind., might be selected for the vacant archiepiscopate is said to be erroneous, for his diocese is not, as has been represented, the first in the Province of Cincinnati in age, importance, or Catholic population. That province consists of seven bishopries in the following order of rank: Louisville, Cincinnati, Detroit, Vincennes, Cleveland, Fort Wayne, Columbus, and stands among the 11 Provinces under Cardinal McCloskey about as the Columbus diocese stands in the Cincinnati Province. The present Archbishop was consecrated Bishop 45 years ago, and his longevity is regarded as remarkable by Catholics, who say that priests in this country seldom last long. The Archbishop explains his hale old age by simple fare, early retiring and rising, continual employment, and abundant out-door exercise. Until very recently he has always walked in the City in all weathers, very rarely taking a carriage, except to save time.

A bill has been introduced into the United States Senate by Mr. McDonald, which authorizes the President "to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint Spruille Braden an Ensign in the Navy, to take position at the foot of the list of Ensigns on the active list." The young gentleman whom it is thus intended to commission into the Navy is the American lad who late last Summer graduated from one of her Majesty's naval colleges with the highest attainable honors. In a class numbering nearly 100, and composed almost exclusively of young Britons, Master Braden was the only one from the United States, as indeed he was the first boy from this country ever admitted to an English nautical college. For three long years he struggled alone and, so to speak, unaided against a class in a land where naval heroes are born and bred, and where sailors seem almost indigenous to the soil. In course of time the examinations were begun, and it was soon known that young Braden was far ahead of all others in the graduating class, and was bound to carry off all the honors. The first, and most coveted, prize was a grand gold medal, valued at $500, and sent personally by Queen Victoria, "to be awarded to the boy who shows the qualities likely to make the finest sailor." These, she added, "consist of cheerful submission to superiors, self-respect, and independence of character, kindness and protection to the weak, readiness to forgive offense, desire to conciliate the differences of others, and, above all, fearless devotion to duty, and unflinching truthfulness." To win this prize a Cadet had not only to gain the indorsement of the Captain of the ship and his Professors, but also the good-will of his fellows, as each one on board had a voice in its bestowal. This prize was awarded to Braden by an almost unanimous vote. Several other first-class prizes fell to his lot, and the only one he left untouched was a Midshipman's warrant in the Royal Navy. This he won, and it would have been given to him had he claimed it; but his loyalty to his own country prevented his doing anything of the sort. This course met with the hearty approval of the boy's countrymen, and this is perhaps the main reason why Senators and Representatives of all parties are now working for the passage of a bill, the substance of which we have already quoted. They hold, and very properly, too, that a young man who graduates with the highest honors in a British nautical college, and who is patriotic enough to refuse a Midshipman's position in the greatest Navy in the world, is fully entitled to an Ensigncy in the American service.

The effect of the existing business depression upon the coal trade of Great Britain is in some respects exactly the reverse of what most persons would suppose it to be. It is well known that many manufactories have been shut down, that only a comparatively small amount of iron is now made, and that steam-ship companies and other large consumers have not of late needed as much coal as they formerly required. Hence, the natural supposition would be that a marked falling off in amount would be shown in the out-put of coal. So far from this being the case, the quantity mined each year since 1874, in Great Britain, has steadily increased, and is now larger than it ever has been before. It must not be understood by this that the coal trade has passed untouched through the general mercantile blight, for few branches of business have suffered more severely; only the loss has not shown itself in a diminution of production. Instead of this, it has borne down heavily on wages, profits, and the number of men to whom employment could be given. In 1873 the coal-miners in the north of England were able to earn from three to four dollars a day, which, considering the purchasing power of money in England, was exceedingly good pay. The reader may remember that at the time there were several burlesque illustrations in *Punch*, in which the opulence of the coal-miners was contrasted with the penury of the clergy and gentry. But this has been wholly changed, and the average wages at the present time are but very little over one dollar per diem; or, if we take the aggregate reduction into account, the miners received in pay during the year just past $130,000,000 less than in the year 1873. Besides this, more work has been exacted from the laborer. Formerly, the average number of tons raised by each man in a year was 223, but last year it was 274. And for this reason, although the out-put was exceedingly large, there were fewer men employed than during several previous years. Of course, this diminution could not have occurred without entailing an immense amount of physical suffering, for which there is no immediate prospect of relief. The grievances of those who own or lease mines are less calculated to draw upon one's sympathies, but when it is said that they have been obliged to meet a decline in annual net income of not less than $75,000,000, it will be seen that they have real and weighty sorrows.

TRUSTEES ACCUSED OF RASCALITY.

Troy, N. Y., Jan. 29.—Isaac Smith, the Special Examiner appointed by Superintendent Lamb to inquire particularly into the connection of D. Thomas Vail and Daniel Robinson with the suspended Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank, the bankrupt Schaghticoke Woolen Mills, the Troy and Boston Railroad, and the Troy Savings Bank, submits a startling report. The first-named bank is alleged to have been insolvent for 12 years. The Cashier says that he swore to false statements under assurance from Robinson that he would be protected. The Examiner finds several persons whose names were signed to notes for $50,000 each, which notes were put in the bank by Robinson or Vail. These persons say their signatures were forged. The report says that the Troy Savings Bank claim of $65,000 is not preferred, and that only a trifling percentage will be paid. The money was procured from the savings bank by virtue of a contract made by Vail's and Robinson's influence, while they were interested in the management of both banks. Several clerks of the Troy and Boston Railroad, who had saved a few thousand dollars each, were induced by Robinson to sign notes in blank, which he afterward filled for large amounts, and deposited in the Merchants' Bank. They will be ruined. Superintendent Lamb will apply next week for an order removing Robinson from his position as Trustee of the savings bank.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATION.

HOW GOV. M'CLELLAN ESTABLISHES A NON-PARTISAN JUDICIARY—A LITTLE TRICK UNCOVERED—INVESTIGATION OF THE ACCOUNTS OF CORRUPT LOCAL OFFICERS.

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 29.—The first joint meeting of the session was held to-day. It was for the election of a State Treasurer and Director of the United Railroads. The Directorship is a mere nominal position—worth two or three dinners a year and a pass—and the main struggle was, of course, over the State Treasurership. John Hill, who was Mr. Phelps' predecessor in Congress, James L. Hayes, of Newark, and George M. Wright, the present incumbent, were the principal aspirants for the Republican nomination. On the first ballot in the Republican caucus Mr. Wright received 22 of 44 votes, Mr. Hayes 13, and Mr. Hill 9. On the second ballot Mr. Wright was accorded the nomination. C. A. Butts received the nomination for the other position on the first ballot. The joint session was held only to carry out the Republican programme. Senator Sewell presided, and Senator Hobart nominated to the joint meeting the persons selected by the Republican caucus, and they were elected, of course. The Democrats placed before the convention the name of William P. McMichael, of Burlington, for Treasurer, and of William Patterson for Director. Mr. Wright enters upon his second term on April 1.

The agitation over the Governor's nominations for Law and Lay Judges continues. The Democratic Senators—some of them, at least—charge the Governor with having played them false. That to his party friends the Governor has awarded the only two places worth the taking—the Presiding Judgeships in Essex and Mercer Counties—does not satisfy their party greed. They wanted all of the Lay Judgeships as well, and the fact that Gov. McClellan has distributed these places of little honor or profit among the Republicans has aroused their most bitter animosities. Some of the Senators even go so far as to charge the Governor with falsehood. He is said to have promised them that in no Democratic count, would he assist to place Republicans on the Bench. Set Fry, who is placed before the Senate for Law Judge, and other nominees for other Democratic counties, are Republicans. Nor are the Republicans entirely pleased with the list of nominees. But they are struggling to maintain a principle, and their quoted expounder is the worthy Chief Executive himself. It now appears that when the Governor sent in the list of nominees, he also sent a letter commending himself to the Senators for his wondrous generosity. He did not say that he had been induced to nominate Republicans for the little places so as to insure the confirmation of his Democratic nominees for the big places, but he placed his concession to the Republicans on "high moral grounds." For the first time in the history of the State, he wrote, it became the duty of the Executive to declare whether the judiciary should be non-partisan or a political machine. He enunciated his adherence to the principle of non-partisan judiciary, and had with that view sent in the nomination which accompanied the letter. If the Republicans had been animated by a proper spirit of gratitude, they would have confirmed the nominations at once. But they wisely stopped to inquire whether the Governor had, indeed, carried out the principle so ostentatiously announced. To this delay may be ascribed the discovery that the nomination of Ludlow McCarter for Law Judge of Essex, and of J. H. Stuart for Law Judge of Mercer, leaves the Republicans without representation on the Bench in those two Republican counties. The nomination of Democrats for Lay Judges in Monmouth and Middlesex makes the Bench in these two counties exclusively Democratic, also. The Republican Senators thought that the Governor might not have been aware of the effect of his nominations in these counties, and a committee of Senators waited upon him. The Governor only assured it that he considered that the Presiding Judgeships were the legitimate spoils of his party, and that the great principles of a non-partisan judiciary will be observed only where it does not interfere with Democratic rights. So the matter stands this evening. The Senators on both sides of the Chamber will discuss the matter in caucus next week, and, notwithstanding the dissatisfaction, the nominations will probably be confirmed.

Early in the session Mr. McDonald, of Hudson, introduced a bill reducing carriages from 3 to 2 cents. Speaker Jackson sent it to the Committee on Judiciary. This afternoon the Committee on Railroads and Canals reported it favorably. Mr. Deacon, Chairman of the Judiciary, wondered how a committee that had never had the bill in its custody could have acted on it, and when the matter was brought to the notice of the House a little piece of trickery was uncovered. Mr. McDonald told the House that he presumed that the bill had been referred to the Committee on Railroads, and went to it with a request that they report it. The committee had lost sight of one of its bills. Mr. Blodgett, who is away, had misplaced it. Mr. McDonald convinced the committee that the mislaid bill was his, and to put it in position to report it, supplied it with a copy, and it was reported. When the facts became known the record of the report, by order of the House, was expunged from the Clerk's minutes.

Senator Hobart introduced a bill to-day which will create a sensation. The security of corrupt rings in county and city and town governments lies in the impossibility of originating an investigation. In Hunterdon County, for instance, where a ring as wicked as the Warren County ring flourishes, the corrupt officials control all the county machinery. They have their friends in the county boards and on the Grand Juries. Mr. Hobart's bill provides that a Justice of the Supreme Court, upon the application of 25 freeholders, may make or order an investigation of the accounts of any town, city, or county officers.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

THE SENATE STILL DISCUSSING INTER-STATE COMMERCE—BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Harrisburg, Penn., Jan. 29.—The Senate to-day resumed the consideration of the subject of inter-State commerce or freight discrimination. Senator Kauffman, of Lancaster, offered a substitute for the resolution offered yesterday by Senator Cooper, of Delaware. The substitute is as follows:

Resolved, If the House concur, That the Senators in the United States Senate from this State are hereby instructed to use all honorable means to procure the passage of the bill known as the Inter-State Commerce bill, passed by the House of Representatives of the United States on the 11th day of December last, with such amendments, if any are necessary, as to make it a measure doing justice to all parties and preventing discrimination in the rate of freights on the part of all common carriers, and that a copy of the resolution be sent to each of our Senators.

The substitute was adopted without a call of the yeas and nays. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, abolishing the Board of Pardons, was affirmatively reported from the

PAYING A DEATH PENALTY.

TWO MEN HANGED ON ONE GALLOWS.

EXECUTION OF ACHEY AND MERRICK AT INDIANAPOLIS—DYING DECLARATIONS OF THE MURDERERS—SKETCHES OF THE CRIMES FOR WHICH THEY SUFFERED DEATH.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 29.—Gov. Williams informed Achey's attorney at 9 o'clock this morning that he would not interfere, and at 12:20 John Achey and William Merrick were hanged. Some sympathy was felt for Achey because of the wide disparity between himself and the man Merrick and in the circumstances and conditions surrounding the two crimes, and had the Governor granted a commutation at the last moment, public opinion would have sustained him. The appearance of the men on the gallows added to this feeling on the part of the spectators—about 125 in number—who were admitted to the execution. Both men were cool, but Achey looked and acted like a man above the ordinary grade of criminals. He was fully alive to his situation, regretting the manner of death and believing it unjust, but still prepared for the worst. Merrick looked like a ruffian; he never raised his eyes, and died with what all believed a lie upon his lips.

The condemned men arose this morning at 6:30 o'clock. They occupied the same cell last night, and were guarded by two deputies. Achey retired early and slept uneasily, but Merrick sat up until after midnight writing letters, one of them to his sister. Achey was baptized into the Catholic Church yesterday, and at 7 o'clock this morning received the sacrament of the eucharist from Father Bessolnes. The latter passed the greater part of the morning with him, except half an hour spent by the prisoner with his wife, brother-in-law, and two nieces. The parting between the husband and wife was very affecting. The two Methodist ministers who have been with Merrick came to the jail at 9 o'clock, but their utmost efforts could not obtain from him any intimation that he needed repentance or desired prayer. He knelt with them in prayer, but never offered a petition for himself nor alluded to any sin of which he was guilty. He steadily asserted that his wife was alive and would some time appear. No one came to see Merrick or bid him good-bye, except one of his attorneys. The men were shaved, and dressed in suits of black clothes. They both wore white gloves. Promptly at 12 o'clock, as the bell of the Court-house tolled, the little procession went from the jail to the yard and to the gallows. The Sheriff and Dr. Bayliss led, followed by Merrick with a deputy and Achey with another deputy. The line was closed by two armed patrolmen with fixed bayonets.

Achey eyed all the arrangements with curiosity, particularly examining the rope and the beam to which it was attached. He also paid close attention to the reading of the warrants. Merrick took no interest in anything. In response to the question of the Sheriff, Achey, in a clear, firm voice, spoke as follows: "I would like to say something, if I thought it would do any good. It appears that the evidence that Brown gave in is the only conclusive evidence of premeditated murder, and being one of the robbers himself, the chances are he swore to a lie; besides, he acknowledged it to a man in St. Louis. When I am dead and gone, they don't go write a letter there; They will hang John Achey." The truth of the arrangement is, it was not premeditated, and therefore I was wrongfully convicted. The people here are prepared for a hanging, and I suppose my death will make no difference any how. I am ready."

Merrick said: "I have a great deal I would like to say, but it would not be worth while to say anything. The State of Indiana to-day, in the sight of that Court-house, is doing a thing to me that is one of her citizens. I say, as I have said before to this people and to the world, I am innocent of the charge. When that drop falls and my life goes out, it will be eternal peace. I have to say nothing more."

Prayers were then said by Rev. Mr. Tevis, and for Achey particularly by Father Bessolnes. Then all left the platform but the two men and the Sheriff and his deputies. Good-bye was then said, and Achey, standing with the rope about his neck, said to the physician at the foot of the scaffold. "It's rough, ain't it?" and then again, "It's not only rough, but it is brutal." While Dr. Bayliss commended the men to the mercy of God the Sheriff sprung the trap, at 12:21. The necks of both men were broken by the fall. Merrick was pronounced dead in six and a quarter minutes and Achey in eight minutes. Merrick hung almost motionless, but Achey's body twitched convulsively for several minutes, his legs thrusting up six or eight times and the breast heaving heavily. After hanging 12 minutes they were cut down. Achey's body was delivered to his relatives, and will be buried Friday, while Merrick will be buried to-morrow at the county's expense.

A crowd of about 5,000 persons thronged about the jail, but there was no disorder, and armed patrolmen experienced no difficulty in maintaining perfect quiet. The Legislature was so excited by the execution that but few members could be found, several members were within the inclosure and manifested great eagerness to possess themselves of pieces of rope. The nooses were quickly cut up by relic hunters. This is the first execution ever had within Marion County. Three brothers of Merrick's murdered wife witnessed the execution, and when Merrick said the State was doing an injury to one of its citizens, one of the brothers spoke quite loudly, "Not by a — sight."

ACHEY'S CRIME.

George Leggett was a well-known gambler, with some money, and a good reputation, aside from his business. John Achey came of good family, but he had squandered both his patrimony and his character. He had come to be known as a "roper-in" for gamblers. By the death of his mother he had come into possession of a few hundred dollars. This sum he invested in a faro bank, he claims, by the advice of Leggett, who was the principal partner in the game. The man employed to run the bank managed to break it, and Achey believed it was by and through collusion between Leggett and the keeper. At 2:40 P. M., on Tuesday, July 16 last, Achey saw Leggett enter the saloon of Chopin & Gore, just north of the Hotel Bates, in one of the principal streets of the city. He had meditated revenge against the man who, he believed, had defrauded him. With a revolver in his pocket Achey followed Leggett to the bar of the saloon. Without a word he drew his weapon, fired twice, turned upon his heel and coolly walked away. One of the shots struck Leggett behind the ear, breaking the skull, and the effects of the wound he died in 20 minutes. Achey was arrested in Washington-street, about two blocks distant from the scene of the murder. On his way to the jail he defended his action, giving the motives as here detailed, and rather leaned to the view that he had done a virtuous act in ridding society of a gambler.

The trial of Achey began in the Criminal Court on Nov. 4, and, after a three days' hearing, the jury convicted him of murder in the first degree. Under ordinary conditions Achey might not have been sentenced to death, but in the time elapsing between his crime and his trial two other murders occurred. When on his way to jail Achey said to the bailiff: "It's an awful thing to hang." Four months before he had been utterly indifferent. Since his conviction Achey has led a very quiet life in jail. He has been very taciturn. There has been no exhibition of bravado, but he became subject to a settled melancholy, which so weakened him physically that he was only a skeleton of his former self. At no time has he evinced any belief that his sentence would be changed, and, although his attorneys and friends have been unceasing in their efforts to avert the penalty, Achey himself has acted as a man without hope. The Supreme Court on Thursday last affirmed his sentence in their review of the evidence, saying the jury had full warrant for finding the murder to be one with premeditation and deliberate malice. Achey was under the spiritual advice and counsel of Father Berrones, the leading Catholic priest of this city, and continually asserted his resistance.

MERRICK'S HORRIBLE DEED.

William Merrick's crime was committed on the night of Sept. 14 last, but did not come to light until Sunday morning, Sept. 22. Early that day two men, living just west of the town, came to the Coroner with the information that a dead body was lying amid the weeds and brush that lined the margin of Eagle Creek, near the bridge across a road leading directly to the city. Arriving at the place indicated, the Coroner found the half decomposed body of a nude woman, and, lying beside her, the umbilicus not entirely severed, the form of a male child. The woman was identified as Julia Merrick, the daughter of a well-to-do farmer living in the next county. Her home had not been pleasant to her, and in girlhood she left it, coming to Indianapolis to earn her own living. When or how or where she became acquainted with William Merrick is not known. A few weeks before her death she appeared as the plaintiff in a bastardy suit, which was compromised by marriage. Her married life was full of beatings, cursings, and starvation. The woman had a little money and property, and this Merrick succeeded in getting away from her, investing it in the livery business, living with his wife in an upper room of the stable. To the woman of the town, with whom he kept company, he several times confided his purpose to kill his wife. Suspicion at once pointed to the husband as the murderer. He was arrested on the night after the discovery of the body, in his sleeping room over the stable. When arrested he denied all knowledge of the murder, and said he could produce his wife, whom he had taken in a buggy on Saturday night, Jan. 14, to a colored midwife, to remain until after her confinement. Several persons saw him drive off with his wife on that evening. A woman's clothes were found in the upper room, where he was in bed, and a part of the dress was recognized as that worn by Mrs. Merrick on that Saturday night. A buggy-seat stained with blood and a bloody lap-robe, and, finally, a pair of blood-stained trousers were found. The story of that ride was given in the testimony as follows: Leaving the stable about 8 o'clock with his wife, the couple drove about the streets for a time, and then Merrick drew up in front of a saloon. He there procured a glass of blackberry wine, into which he poured a white powder, [strychnine, which he had purchased the day before; one of the men in the saloon swearing that he saw the skull and crossbones on the paper as Merrick poured the contents into the glass,] saying that it was for a sick person outside in a buggy; the woman drank the draught handed to her by her husband, and then the drive was continued, westward; on which they passed a wagon, the driver of which says the woman was crying and endeavoring to jump from the carriage; Merrick turned his horse toward the woods, and there, at 10 o'clock at night, the woman suffered such horrible pangs as to cause her to cry so loudly that a neighboring farmer got up and went to her assistance. He testified that a man was standing near the buggy and a woman was lying on the ground moaning, as if in great pain; he recognized the man as Merrick, and said he requested him to help the "drunken woman" into the buggy. The farmer did so, and found the body of the woman stiff. Merrick while he took hold of her feet and Merrick of her head she did not bend. Then Merrick drove to the city, and calling at a saloon, obtained a drink of whisky. The saloon-keeper noticed the appearance of the body in the buggy, leaning straight with feet against the front and head pressing the back curtains. It was covered with a shawl, and Merrick said "his girl was drunk." The woman, undoubtedly, was then dead.

Merrick had arranged with the janitor of the medical college to furnish him with a body about that date, and the testimony shows that he drove around town with the dead body of his wife in the buggy with him until it should become cold enough to warrant him in delivering it to the medical college. Merrick had before assisted in furnishing "subjects" for the college, and had, in his turn, been called to for disposing of his wife's corpse. But the plan was not successful, and so Merrick drove back to the place where the body was found, and, having stripped the clothes from her person, he tumbled his wife into the soft mud and slime by the margin of the creek, and rudely covered it with drift-wood and bushes. He brought the clothes back to the stable, burned some in the office stove, and, finding other indestructible material being found in the ashes—and the remainder he secreted up stairs, where they were found and identified as part of the clothing worn by Mrs. Merrick the night she was cast out of the stable with her husband. The physicians testified that the act of birth occurred some time after death.

Following upon the shooting of Leggett and the killing of the Spencer House waiter-girl, Mary McGlew, by Louis Gutig, whose sentence of death was reversed by the Supreme Court on Monday, he being granted a new trial for error in the charge of the Judge, the most intense indignation was awakened in the community, and for several days there was imminent danger of mob violence. The jail was kept guarded by an extra force day and night for nearly a week. Merrick's trial began on Dec. 2, and ended on Dec. 13 with a verdict of guilty and sentence of death, the jury being out only 11 minutes. Merrick has said nothing to anybody, giving no indication of interest in what was going on until Friday last, when the news of the affirming of Achey's case aroused him sufficiently to send for a minister. Rev. Dr. Bayliss (Methodist) was his choice, and that gentleman has called upon him every day. To this minister Merrick maintained his air of composure, referring to himself as little as possible, and making no allusion to the crime for which he was under sentence. His conversation has all been upon the theory of his innocence, and he has said that if he was hanged, it would not be the first time an innocent person had suffered. Merrick has two brothers who are Methodist ministers, and his sister is the wife of a minister of that Church. He himself claimed to have united with one of the Methodist churches of the city, and in his conversation regarded himself as a pious man, for whom neither confession nor repentance was necessary.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE NEW-YORK QUINTET CLUB CONCERT

The first concert of this combination of artists at Steinway's small hall yesterday afternoon was so successful that it is to be hoped their future entertainments may be given under more favorable circumstances. The club consists of Miss Lina Antonio, piano; Messrs. Carl Richter and Hugo Kescheld, violins; Mr. Risch, viola, and Mr. Popper, violoncello. The hall was uncomfortably full, and as the room possesses no means whatever of ventilation, the audience suffered from the dangers of asphyxia. In the latter part of the concert the doors opening into the large hall were thrown back, whereby those who had successfully survived were exposed to drafts and cold currents of air, which were calculated to test the strongest constitutions. The programme was as follows:

1. Quartet, op. 19.....Robert Fuchs
2. a, "Mondnacht".....Schumann
   b, "Am Meere".....Schubert
   Mr. Ch. Fritsch.
3. Intermezzo from quartet for strings, (first time).....Julius Von Bellezay
4. Song—"Célébrons le Seigneur".....George Kuses
   Mr. A. E. Stoddard.
5. Sextet, op. 30.....G. Onslow

The performance of the quartet was, on the whole, commendable, and showed the finish which careful practice and the skill of the trained musician can bring, though it may be said that there was something of nervousness in the vigor of attack, and that there was an absence of the repose and delicacy which only continuous playing in concert will certainly afford. In Onslow's sextet the same criticism may be made. Neither of these works are worthy of any special mention. Onslow, whose compositions have been frequently played in New-York by an excellent club named in his honor, is a writer who just misses being of the first class. He raises expectations which are not satisfied, and, considering how much good chamber-music has been written, it hardly seems worth while to spend so much time and attention on his compositions. They are well written, technically good, and without a fault that may be described, but are more interesting to the performer than to the listener, and lack the vital spark of genius which can be found in the chamber-music of the masters he followed but never rivaled.

Mr. Fritsch, who was first announced to sing the immortal "Adelaide" of Beethoven substituted two songs, "Mondnacht," by Schumann, and "Am Meere," by Schubert. These he gave with taste and in an artistic spirit. Mr. Stoddard also sang well. The full and appreciative audience which this concert drew out will undoubtedly be an incentive to the club, and if their next entertainment is given in some place where it may be listened to without physical suffering, it will be still more enjoyable.

GENERAL MENTION.

The concert of Mr. O. B. Boise will be given this evening at Chickering Hall. The programme, which consists entirely of the compositions of Mr. Boise, will be rendered by an orchestra of 50 musicians and Mme. Auerbach, Miss Winant, Mr. S. P. Warren, and a vocal quartet. Mr. Boise will give a symphony called "In Memoriam," a concerto for piano and orchestra, a "Festival Overture," three songs for contralto, and a "Child's Requiem" for quartet and organ.

The rehearsal of the fourth concert of the Symphony Society, under the direction of Dr. Damrosch, will take place this afternoon at Steinway Hall. In addition to the performance by the orchestra of Saint-Saën's Symphony No. 2 in A minor, Liszt's "Les Préludes" and other works, Herr Willhelmj will play the allegro of Beethoven's Concerto, and Bach's Chaconne. This will be the first opportunity the musical public have had to hear Wilhemj with an orchestral accompaniment suited to the playing of an artist of his rank. Mr. Bergner will perform the cello obligato in a "Serenade" for string orchestra by Volkmann.

A FINE AMATEUR ENTERTAINMENT.

It was a very fashionable and elegant assemblage that crowded the hall of the Young Women's Christian Association, No. 7 East Sixteenth-street, last evening to listen to the readings of Mr. Hopkinson Smith, preceded by a musical programme, in which Miss Silvie Burgy, soprano; Miss May Callender, Mr. W. C. Baird, Mr. J. Lewenberg, the violinist; Mr. Antonio Knauth, and Messrs. C. Montague Ward and Gustave Kobbe, amateur pianists, bore prominent parts. Mr. Baird sang the "Creole Lover's Song" with a grace and passion that provoked enthusiasm even from disdainful fashion, and Miss Burgy was equally fortunate with the cavatina from "Lucia." Miss Callender executed the page's song in "Les Huguenots," and Mr. Lewenberg a violin solo ("Legendre") from Wieniawski, both of which were well received. But the laughter and tears were reserved for Mr. Hopkinson Smith's readings, which embraced a rare and spirited selection commencing with Mark Twain's inimitable *morceau* of dialect composition, "Miss Wagner's Glass Eye," in which occurs that sage maxim that a dog cannot be depended upon to carry out a special providence. The assemblage first smiled, then laughed rather restrainedly, and finally broke into uncontrollable paroxysms of fun. Every one remembers the rough pathos of "Surly Tim," and this proved a remarkably fine antidote to the toxic properties of "Miss Wagner's Glass Eye," or the story thereof, as Jim Bis ne told it. The "Fall of Pemberton Mill," one of Elizabeth Stuart Phelps' happiest bits of descriptive writing, was also recited with good effect. Songs from "Galathée," "Carmen," and "Les Rameux," executed by Miss Burgy, Miss Callender, and Mr. Baird, closed one of the most brilliant and enjoyable amateur entertainments that has been given this Winter. The proceeds will inure to the benefit of the association.

LIVE STOCK KILLED BY AN ACCIDENT.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 29.—A broken rail on the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad last night threw a freight train from the track near Sandusky, demolishing eight loaded cars and killing 100 hogs.

GAS COMPANIES' EXACTIONS

HOW THEY MAKE MONEY OUT OF DEPOSITS.

A GLANCE AT ONE OF THE EXTORTIONS OF THE COMPANIES—WHAT $10 FROM EACH CUSTOMER AMOUNTS TO—PROPORTION OF THESE DEPOSITS UNCLAIMED.

When sarcastic old John Randolph of Roanoke described a corporation as something having neither a body to be kicked nor a soul to be damned, he translated into terse and vigorous English an idea which our Metropolitan experience with corporations possessing monopolies in their several directions has abundantly verified. While the income tax was in force, for example, although the amount of the tax was less than 2 mills on each fare of 5 cents, the street railway companies exacted an extra cent from each passenger, and put 80 per cent. of the amount in their own pockets, thus compelling the pecuniary necessities of the Government to subserve their greed for gain to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars, and putting an extra burden on the public of five times the amount imposed upon them. Such abuses have become so common of late years that the good-natured public has long since ceased to complain, preferring to submit to the exaction without protest rather than accept the humiliation of being snubbed in a vain attempt to argue the case with Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Secretaries, or Superintendents. The fact remains, however, that a very considerable proportion of the incomes of various corporations arises from illegal exactions which are very small, singly considered, but very imposing in their aggregate amount. An instance in point, and one that has been a source of constant annoyance to householders ever since gas companies have had their insolent existence, may be cited, not only as an illustration of the methods of monopolies, but as furnishing a large but popularly overlooked or underestimated source of dividends. It is a familiar fact that every customer of a gas company has to pay on an average a deposit of $10. This amount is popularly supposed to be in the nature of a security for the meter, but is in reality exacted to cover any possible failure of customers to meet their bills promptly. It requires very little calculation to show the enormous aggregate of the people's hard-earned money which is constantly in the hands of the gas companies, in order to cover a most unlikely contingency; for, of all vendors of articles of popular consumption, the percentage of loss on their actual sales by the gas companies is, in the nature of things, most insignificant, the commodity itself being one that can only be procured of a given company in a given section of the City by prompt payment of bills. And yet, notwithstanding their practical monopoly of a commodity that every householder must have, and their power of enforcing payment, the gas companies of the City find it necessary, they say, to hold in the aggregate nearly $1,000,000 of their customers' money by way of security.

It appears from the testimony of practical men that the number of meters in use by all the companies, each representing a customer, is rather above than below 90,000. Multiply 90,000 by 10, (the deposit being on an average $10,) and it is apparent at a glance that the aggregate cash represented by this exaction is $900,000, a sufficient capital to found and carry on a very extensive business in gas manufacture and distribution. Upon careful inquiry among the companies it appears that, while many have customers of 25 years' standing, the average throughout the City is not in excess of about three years. This being the case, the amount in deposits annually exacted is about $300,000, which, on the face of the receipts given, bears interest at 7 per cent. and is liable to be called for at any time. To put these extraordinary figures in another and even more startling aspect, the gas companies of the City exact from their customers, in deposits, the vast sum of $3,000,000 every 10 years, and have at all times in their possession about $1,000,000. A more interesting point, however, turns upon the question of what percentage of this vast aggregate is ever refunded to the consumer. Receipts will get lost, mislaid, defaced, leaving the customer without any evidence of the indebtedness of the company. Officers profess to be absolutely incapable of giving any exact information on this point. Some state the proportion to be as high as 30 per cent.; others, at 25 per cent.; others, 20 per cent., but the general impression on the subject; but all agree that the aggregate of unclaimed deposits is very large. Where the account runs only one year, in those quarters of the City where householders neither own their houses nor hold them on long leases, the amount unclaimed is not comparatively large, while in the more opulent quarters the deposits are practically never claimed. Gas officers state that, in the majority of instances where a settlement is claimed, the current indebtedness of the depositor approximates the amount of the deposit, but this statement, considering the vigilance and persistency of their collectors, and the fact that to evade payment is to be immediately deprived of the commodity, must be taken at a large discount.

An incidental verification of these figures appears in the report of the Manhattan Gas-light Company for 1878, or, rather, from a short financial statement which the company is compelled to make in order to clear its Directors from liability for corporate debts, showing the amount of the capital as $4,000,000—all actually paid in—the statement gives the amount of current indebtedness at $54,823 50, the greater proportion of which is represented by customers' deposits for the year. The Manhattan Gas Company runs about 280,000 meters, representing deposits to the amount of $28,000. If, then, the deposits per year are $75,000 or thereabouts, the average period during which the company holds each customer's $10 is a little less than four years in one of the wealthiest sections of the City. A glance at these figures shows the pecuniary interest involved to be one of large magnitude, and explains why the corporate exaction to which popular attention has been directed since the repeal of the Income tax forced the street railways to abandon their ordinary profits of 10 per cent. on that item by levying a cent on each passenger, and to return to their legal tariff. The business value of $300,000 for 10 years at 7 per cent., compound interest, is about $600,000 when cleverly invested, a figure which companies can readily carry on large operations in Wall-street by using the amount of customers' deposits with ordinary shrewdness.

It is urged by gas officers that these deposits are liable to be called for at any time and cannot be reinvested with safety. This statement, however, on very cursory analysis, evinces its own absurdity. The yearly receipts of the companies from this source are as nearly fixed and invariable as the percentages of mortality for any series of years. There is, with an annual trade of 28,000 meters, an annual deposit of more than $70,000, not liable to be called upon to any large amount at any one time, except, possibly, about May 1, when the Spring cleaning in many business that promises large profits. In reality a large proportion of the capital of such a corporation as the Manhattan, which represents fully four times the amount essential to conduct the business, remains to be invested in other departments of business than gas manufacture, although customers are compelled to pay at such rates as to produce large dividends on a capital not actually engaged in doing business on their behalf.

But to return to the question of deposits. Supposing the Manhattan Gas Company to have been doing business by the present system for 20 years, with an average of 28,000 meters, it will appear that during that period they have exacted from their customers under pretense of security against possible losses, the enormous amount of $600,000, or three-fourths of their present paid-in capital. Of this vast aggregate a proportion of about 30 per cent., according to some authorities, 25 according to others, has never been refunded, and probably never will be. Twenty-five per cent. of $3,000,000 is $750,000, obtained from unclaimed deposits, to say nothing of the usufruct of the whole amount when shrewdly invested. This figure is largely amplified by three and a little more, in order to cover the transactions of all the companies for 20 years in this individually insignificant item; and thus it appears that at the present rates, the gas companies of New-York City practically rob its citizens of $2,500,000 every 20 years, $1,250,000 every 10 years, and over $100,000 every year. A commission, with the necessary authority to send for persons and papers, would undoubtedly open the eyes of the community to what is meant by an exaction of this kind when applied to a city possessing a population of 1,000,000.

A NEW DAILY NEWSPAPER.

VINCENNES, Ind., Jan. 29.—The Vincennes *Western Sun*, the oldest paper in the State, established in 1804, now issued weekly and semi-weekly, will appear Monday as a daily paper. The *Sun* is intensely Democratic, the organ of that party in this county.

LOUISIANA ELECTION VIOLATIONS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 29.—United States Marshal Wharton continues making arrests in various parishes of persons against whom true bills have been found by the United States Grand Jury for violation of the election laws. The steamer Bart Able is expected here to-night with 29 prisoners, in charge of a Deputy Marshal. It is stated that 100 will arrive in the next few days.

A STRAY BALLOON FOUND IN MEXICO.

WARRINGTON, Jan. 29.—Mr. Edmund Johnson, United States Consul at Tampico, Mexico, in a letter written to a friend in this city, dated the 20th inst., says: "A balloon, evidently from some civilized country, about 60 or 70 feet in size, with a car and all the comforts for a voyage, made of silk &c., was found at Orizimba, by the Indians, in the woods. They tore the silk from it, and stole everything that could be carried off, and refused to give any information on the subject for fear they would have to disgorge."

DEAD AT THE ALTAR.

REV. FATHER PELLETIER STRICKEN DOWN WHILE PERFORMING THE MARRIAGE CEREMONY.

Rev. Father Alphonsus P. Pelletier, one of the priests attached to the Catholic Church of St. Francis Xavier, in West Sixteenth-street, died suddenly last evening, when about to perform a marriage ceremony at the church. The couple whose marriage was signalized by so tragic an event were Charles M. Brennan, a son of Owen W. Brennan, ex-Commissioner of Charities, and a nephew of the late ex-Sheriff Matthew T. Brennan, and Miss Meta Peetsch. The wedding was to have been celebrated during last week, but owing to the death of ex-Sheriff Brennan it was postponed until last evening. When, at 7:30, the bridal couple entered the church the sacred edifice was filled with the friends of the pair, comprising a very fashionable and brilliantly-attired assemblage. The bridegroom had been a pupil at the College of St. Francis Xavier, and for several years had been under the tuition of Father Pelletier, and it was therefore arranged that he should perform the marriage ceremony. When the bride and groom stood at the communion rail Father Pelletier made a short congratulatory address to them, and when he had concluded he was noticed to stagger, and would have fallen but for the presence of Father Merrick, who was standing near him, and who sprang to his assistance. The sick priest was assisted into the vestry-room, behind the sanctuary, and before medical aid could be summoned he had expired. Father Merrick returned to the church, and announced to the assembled that Father Pelletier had been taken suddenly ill, performed the marriage ceremony on the waiting couple and dismisse the congregation, who were greatly excited at what they had witnessed, without informing them that the priest was dead. Father Pelletier was 43 years of age, and a native of Quebec. He was a member of the Order of Jesuits, and had been five years attached to St. Francis Xavier's Church. He was a very learned and devoted priest, and his associates are greatly shocked at his sudden death, which is believed to have resulted from disease of the heart.

IN FAVOR OF MAJOR RENO.

A WITNESS WHO THINKS HE HANDLED HIS COMMAND SKILLFULLY.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—The Reno investigation was continued this morning. Capt. Charles De Rudio, of the Seventh Cavalry, who is now stationed at Fort Meade, was called. The witness commended the manner in which the skirmish line was formed by Major Reno. Reno's retreat was, he said, a demoralized one. He was himself left in the timber. It was then about 2 o'clock. It was not until the morning of the 27th that he joined Reno on the 26th the Indians set fire to the woods in which he was concealed. Later in the day the whole Indian village passed by him, some within 50 or 60 yards. In the night he waded the stream, and, after cautiously advancing at last found Reno's men. The number of Indians the witness estimated at 4,000. It seemed as if there were many more at the time. The Captain believed that Major Reno handled his troops with a great deal of skill, and that in his conduct nothing could be seen of cowardice.

Sergt. Edward Davern, of Company F, of the Seventh Cavalry, was called. He said that he accompanied Reno on 25th; that the order which has caused so much diversion of opinion was given, the witness said, by Gen. Custer to Adjt. Cook, who delivered it to Major Reno. His statement of the substance of the order does not vary from what has previously been given.

LARGE FIRE IN ST. JOSEPH.

TWO BUILDINGS DESTROYED, WITH A LOSS OF $235,000—THE INSURANCES.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 29.—A dispatch from St. Joseph, Mo., says that the extensive furniture establishment of Louis Hax, on Fifth-street, and the large wholesale dry goods house of J. W. Bailey, adjoining, were burned early this morning. The goods on the ground floor of Bailey's store were carried into the street in a damaged condition, but no part of Hax's stock was saved. Hax's loss on stock is estimated at $100,000, and on the building $15,000. Bailey's loss on stock is fully $100,000, and on the building $20,000.

The insurances aggregate $130,700, as follows: On Hax's stock: Royal, $3,000; Buffalo German, $1,500; Allemania, $2,000; Springfield, Ill., $1,500; St. Joseph Fire and Marine, $2,500; North British and Mercantile, $1,500; Imperial, $2,500; Pennsylvania Fire, $2,000; Phœnix, of Hartford, $2,000; North American, $2,000; Hartford, $2,000; Ætna, of Hartford, $4,000; German-American, $2,000; Commercial Union, $1,200; American, of Philadelphia, $2,500; North-west National, $2,500; miscellaneous, $1,500. Total, $36,200.

On the Hax building, Lancashire, $3,000; Merchants', of St. Joseph, $2,500; Fairfield, $3,000; St. Joseph Fire and Marine, $2,500; total, $11,000.

On Bailey's stock, Niagara, $2,500; Scottish Commercial, $2,500; Faneuil Hall, $2,500; American Cincinnati, $2,500; Home, of New-York, $5,000; North American, $2,500; Glenn's Falls, $5,000; Commercial, $2,500; American, of Philadelphia, $5,000; St. Joseph Fire and Marine, $5,000; North British and Mercantile, $5,000; Imperial and Northern, $5,000; London Assurance, $2,500; Commercial Fire, $5,000; Manufacturers', $2,500; Firemen's Fund, $2,500; Continental, $2,500; Royal, $2,500; Springfield, $2,500; total, $65,000.

On Bailey's building—Queen, $5,000; Buffalo German, $2,000; Allemania, $4,000; Millville, $2,000; Firemen's, of Dayton, $2,000; Commonwealth, of Boston, $2,000; Commercial Union, $1,500; total, $18,500.

OTHER LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire yesterday in the baby-carriage manufactory of S. H. Kimball at Everett, Mass., caused a loss of between $8,000 and $10,000, which is partially covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown. Three firemen received severe injuries by falling bricks.

A fire at Hodgensville, Larue County, Ky., early Tuesday morning, destroyed two dry goods stores, Hodgens & Harper's and Harper's. The loss is estimated at $10,000; insured for $5,000.

Chabot's dry goods store, in Ottawa, Ontario, was damaged by fire early yesterday morning to the extent of $10,000; insured in Canadian companies.

The steam-tug J. B. O'Brien, engaged in harbor work at Natchez, Miss., was totally destroyed by fire yesterday, about seven miles below the city.

FRAUD IN AN ALMS-HOUSE.

CLUMSY SWINDLING BY THE POOR-HOUSE AUTHORITIES AT TROY.

TROY, Jan. 29.—Great excitement was created in this city to-day by the report of the committee of the Board of Supervisors on the Superintendents of the Poor. The acting Superintendent of the Poor is John R. Ford, who was elected on the Democratic ticket in the Fall of 1877. The committee charges gross frauds on the part of Ford, two of his sons, James B. Hall, a prominent dry goods dealer; William H. Hegeman, Keeper of the County-house, and Darius Allen, an extensive grocery dealer. The report says that large quantities of dry goods, shoes, meat, and clothing were paid for by the county which were never delivered at the Alms-house. Enough shoes were purchased to supply each of the 200 inmates with four pairs of shoes a year, but the committee could find only a few who had received one pair. It is charged that Hall bought second-hand blankets at 28 cents a pound, and sold them to the Superintendent at 60 cents, charging about double the actual weight. The committee finds that for Hegeman's private table 105 pounds of meat were supplied last February, while in July 1,100 pounds were required, besides 400 pounds of ham, pork, and fish. The committee expresses surprises that in a month when ordinary people are not so partial to meat as they are in February the consumption should increase so largely.

The report also shows that the fraud was perpetrated very cunningly, the order for the meat for July being dated Aug. 6. E. J. Ford, son of the Superintendent, was paid by the State Board of Charities for conveying paupers chargeable to the State to the State Alms-house. He afterward presented the same bills, raised 300 per cent., to the Superintendent, who audited them. The committee recommends the Board of Supervisors to apply to the Governor to remove Ford. The board afterward appointed a committee to carry this suggestion into effect.

THE SUSPENDED MASTIN BANK.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 29.—A dispatch to the *Globe-Democrat*, from Independence, Mo., says: "Kersey Coates, Assignee of the suspended Mastin Bank, of Kansas City, commenced hearing and allowing claims against that institution here to-day. About $200,000 was allowed, and the hearing will continue to-morrow and Friday. State Treasurer Gates presented his claim of $258,000, but it was objected to, and continued until the first Tuesday in March, when argument will be heard.

TRAMPS AS TRAIN-WRECKERS.

YORK, Penn., Jan. 29.—A short time before the arrival of the mail train from Harrisburg, yesterday afternoon, a pile of stones and brake-blocks was discovered on the track a short distance above this station. They had been placed there by tramps, who afterward visited the station and were very abusive to the passengers. About 30 of them have been arrested.

THE SUPPRESSION OF VICE.

HISTORY OF A YEAR'S GOOD WORK.

SOME STARTLING FACTS FOR RESPECTABLE PEOPLE TO THINK OVER—SHAMEFUL LAXITY OF THE STATE COURTS—PRESIDENT HAYES CENSURED—MR. KIMBALL AT WORK.

The Society for the Prevention of Vice held its fifth anniversary meeting in Association Hall last evening. A large and highly respectable audience of men remained throughout the exercises. After prayer by Rev. Dr. Ludlow, Secretary Comstock read an abstract of the annual report. It begins with the history of what is denominated a deep-laid and malicious plot to impair the usefulness of the society and its agents by spreading untruthful reports about the character and methods of the latter, and by attempting to secure the repeal of the laws of 1873 against the transmission of obscene matter through the mails. This plot was the work of infidels and convicts. Fifteen thousand circulars were distributed throughout the country, alleging that innocent men had been thrown into prison for sending perfectly legal matter through the mails. The case of one Simpson was particularly mentioned, whereas Simpson had been twice convicted by juries of the highest character. Two of the jurors, while in the act of rendering the verdict, had been bribed, and each time piles of obscene matter had been seized in it. The circulars also charged the agent with receiving a salary as a Government officer and with levying black-mail. A lying book, purporting to give a sketch of his life, was circulated broadcast. In April a petition, said to be signed by 70,000 persons, was presented in Congress, asking for the repeal of the law of 1873. During six weeks the representatives of the convicts and infidels had the ear of the committee to whom the petition had been referred. The President of the society and its agent argued before the committee less than two hours, and a unanimous decision was immediately given in their favor. Yet the press dispatches announced that the decision had been unanimous in favor of repeal. In other ways respectable newspapers lent themselves to vile insinuations against the society and its agents. These papers were distributed about the Capitol at Washington, and copies were sent to every member of Congress. An Associated Press dispatch published all over the country the lie that Mr. Comstock had been arrested on 11 indictments. Other papers announced that another agent had been arrested in this City on a charge of black-mail, whereas a warrant had been refused in the case after a full hearing by Justice Duffy. Never had there been more unfair and unjust criticism of the methods of the society than during the past year, yet never had more discretion been used and more care taken. The same methods were used as had been used during the previous five years, and everything that had been done had been done within the prescriptions of the common law. The agents had merely answered advertisements published in the newspapers; yet every scoundrel so caught had pleaded that he had been induced to commit crime. Another almost total obstacle had been found in the non-trial of cases in the State Courts. Of all the indictments found in these courts between 1875 and 1877, not one was tried during the year. Of the 25 found in 1877, not one was tried; yet the Grand Jury in the latter cases passed a vote of thanks to the agents of the society for the manner in which they had prepared and laid the evidence before them, and indorsing their action throughout. The United States courts had been prompt in all but one or two cases in the West, and the Police courts and Special Sessions enforced the laws better than ever before.

During the year 23 arrests were made in the United States courts, and 25 in the State courts, making a grand total of arrests by the society of 364. Two were discharged, and 4 were remanded for jury trial; 22 were convicted, 20 were sentenced, and 1 absconded. This makes a grand total of 184 convicted, and 168 sentenced. Bail bonds of $2,500 were forfeited, making a grand total of $37,500. Sentences were imposed aggregating 31 years 2 months and 10 days' imprisonment and $1,100 fine, making a grand total of 142 years 5 months and 23 days' imprisonment, and $47,585 fine. Three convicts were pardoned during the year. One hundred thousand had books weighing 2,100 pounds; 475 obscene pictures and 20 pounds of stereotyped matter destroyed, making a grand total of 23,250 pounds of bad books, 202,679 obscene pictures, and 14,420 pounds of stereotype plate destroyed, or 7 tons and 420 pounds of plate and nearly 12 tons of books and printed matter. These were also destroyed during the year 787 boxes of pills and powders and bottles of medicine used by abortionists, making in all 1,185, and 3,000 lots of circulars, making in all 1,241,388. Over 300,000 names and addresses for circulars were captured. The agents of the society traveled 14,550 miles, making a total of miles traveled of 142,854. Seven persons were arrested in Cincinnati, and five in other portions of this State. Sister societies were established during the year in Boston, Cleveland, Louisville, St. Louis, and Chicago. The greatest triumph of the year had been in closing Adèle Smedile's place of business in April. Next had been the arrest of a man in Rochester in November. Six trucks were used to carry off 100,000 books and over 1,000,000 circulars were destroyed in Cincinnati. These books had cost $1.000 and the circulars $600 to print. The books were retailed at 50 cents each, making them worth $50,000. This gives a notion of the profits of the business. Some matter seized in the Bowery had been more than 15 years per pound had been retailed at the rate of $53 83 per pound. The Rochester man had had 55,630,000 circulars printed by one firm. Another triumph was the conviction and sentence of Heywood, the leading freelover of the country—Heywood, of Boston. He appealed to a full bench, which confirmed the judgment of the lower court and gave him two years in State prison. He had, since his arrest, on the record of the society to repeat the filthy language used toward young men by women at the meetings at which Heywood presided, yet the President of the United States had pardoned him. He had also pardoned another man who had been convicted three times and sentenced twice for similar off

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 29.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

U. S. 5-20 R. '67.....C. U. S. 5s 10-40 R. C. U. S. 4½ R., '91.
$10,000 b. last Pd. $50,000.....104¼ $70,000.....106
U. S. 5-20 R., '68.
15,000.....102⅜

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

B. C. R. & N. 1st..Pacific of Mo. 2d..Western Union.
$3,000.....70¼ 2,000.....c. 104¾ 100...b.c.83. 98⅛
10,000.....71 R. P. & E. 1st, '96. 98¾ 300.....c. 98⅜
10,000.....71¼ with coup. cer. 200.....98⅜
3,000.....71 $3,000.....105⅝ 800.....98⅝
15,000...c. 71 R. W. & O. D. 1st. 100.....98⅝
N. J. C. 1st, con.s. with coup. cer. Erie Railway.
5,000.....80⅛ 25,000.....81¼ 5700.....b.c. 25
N. J. C. conv.....C. & A. C. 1st. 1000.....25⅛
1,000.....96 3,000.....60 Michigan Central.
N. J. C. conv. ss. Southern Pac. 1st. 200.....b.c. 86⅜
7,000.....71⅜ 14,000.b.c. 98¼ 300.....86⅛
4,000.b.c. 89 S. L. K. C. & N. R. E. L. S. & M. S.
N. J. C. Adjm t. '75 '85. 300.....b.c. 72⅛
2,000.....84⅛ 1,000.....99⅝ 100.....72
1,000.....84¼ W. U. T. C. 1,000. 500.....83. 71⅞
M. & St. P. c. s. f. 1,000.....112 900.....72
2,000.....103¼ Rail. & Sn. 1st. 1,000.....83⅜
M. & St. P. L. & D. 5,000.....105 Chi. & N. W.
5,000.....102 2,000.....105⅝ 200.....b.c. 62⅛
D. L. & W. 1st, '67. 5,000.....81 100.....62⅝
4,000.....107 2 mat. coupon. 1930.....61¼
M. & E. 1st con. 1,000.....96 100.....61⅝
1,000.....94⅛ R. W. & O. con. 100.....61½
D. & R. G. 1st. 1,000.....86¼ Chi. & N. W. pf.
7,000.....84¼ T. & W. con. conv. 700.....b.c. 85½
Ala. C. Mar. 1st, coupon. 1000.....83⅜
15,000.....104 2,000.....74⅜ 100.....83¾
B. & St. Jo. 8s, coupon. 1,000.....74⅝ 100.....85⅛
C. R. I. & P. 8s, coupon. 1,000.....74⅞ C. & C. L.
4,000.....107 Gr. West. 2d pf. 150.....b.c. 40
Varieties & C. 1st. 7,000.....96 100...b.c. 83. 45¾
2,000.....87⅜ 10,000.....86¼ 100.....48½
Met. Ele. 1st. C. St. P. & Minn. Central of N. J.
10,000.....93⅛ 1,000.....b.c. 14¼ 100.....b.c. 41⅞
M. K. & T., c. as. 2,000.....48 100.....40⅛
5,000.....94 & C. St. P. 1st, ed by C. & St. P.
5,000.....50⅛ Lake Shore. 100.....b.c. 42⅜
10,000.....93⅜ 30,000.....98 200.....b.3. 42⅝
R. & G. 1st, '82. & C. C. & I. 600.....42⅜
10,000.b.3. 16 C. C. & I. 600.....42⅜
Can. So. 1st 2d. & C. C. & I. 600.....42⅜
50,000.....106 1,000.....b.3. Wabash.
50,000.b.3. 106⅛ 1,000.....90 2,000.....b.c. 22⅜
Ohio & Miss. 2d. Bank of Com. Del., L. & West.
6,000.....84½ 100.....b.3. 100.....b.c. 15
1,000.....84¾ Metropolitan Ele. 100.....50⅞
Cen. Pac. gold. 5,000.....116 Chicago & Alton.
6,000.....107¾ Well-Fargo Ex. 100.....b.c.83. 87⅜
Un. Pac. 1st. 200.....97⅛ Adams Express.
10,000.....107⅜ Adams Express. 100.....87
C. P. 1st, s. f. 10.....b.c. 106⅛ U. P. & W. C. & C.
3,000.....94⅜ U. S. Express. 100.....105½
2,000.....98⅜ 18.....b.c. 4 St. L. K. C. & N. pf.
4,000.....88⅛ Homestak. M. Co. 100.....b.c. 35⅜
C. P. 1st & 6 per. 25.....b.3. 100.....b.c. 37
1,000.....87¼ Erie Railway pf. 6.....100¼
Pacific of Mo. 1st. 100.....b.c.83. 87⅛
Un. Pac. 1st. 200.....97⅛ Ohio & Miss.
2,000.....108⅝ 200.....b.c. 27

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1:30 P. M.

U. S. 5s C. '81. U. S. 5s 10-40 C. U. S. 5s C. '81.
$40,000.....106¼ $10,000.....101⅝ $6,000.b.c.105⅞
U. S. 5s R. '81. 10,000.....101¾ 6,000.....106
6,000.....106⅛ 10,000.....106¼ 14,400.b.c.101⅜

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

B. C. R. & N. 1st..No. Missouri 1st. N. Y. C. & R.
$2,000.....71⅜ 3,000.....108⅝ 100.....b.c. 115⅜
24,000.....b.c. 71 1,000.....107⅞ D. L. & W.
C. B. & Q. 8s. with cp. cer. Erie Railway.
1,000.....110⅞ 8,000.....81¼ 2400.....b.c. 25¼
5,000.....111 5,000.....81⅝ 2,000.....25⅛
1,000.....110⅞ 8,000.....80¾ 500.....25⅜
L. & W. B. con. ss. Kan. Pac. 1st. Div. 1,000.....83. 25
1,000.....b.c. 44¼ Trust Rec. 200.....25⅜
M. & St. P. 1st, s. f. 1,000.....87 Michigan Central.
1,000.....103⅛ C. & P. c. f. 200.....b.c. 87½
10,000.....b.c. 107⅜ 10,000.....116 100.....87⅜
M. & St. P. L. & D. 1,000.....b.c. 74 N. Y. C. & H.
N. J. C. 1st, con. 15,000.....86¼ 70 C.....b.c. 72¾
5,000.....97⅜ 1,000.....86¼ 300.....72¾
5,000.....97⅝ 1,000.....86¼ 300.....72¾
D. L. & W. 1st, '67. 5,000.....81 M. & St. P.
500.....42 B. & O. Sc. 1st. 400.....b.c. 42⅜
Met. Ele. 1st. 1,000.....96¾ 300.....42⅜
1,000.....98⅛ 10,000.....73⅜ 300.....42⅜
Can. So. 1st 2d. D. & H. C. 7s. 94. 200.....42⅜
Ohio & Miss. 2d. 1,000.....b.c. 74⅜ 200.....42⅜
C. P. 1st, s. f. Bridewave & Hud. 300.....42⅜
5,000.....98⅜ 100.....b.c. 41⅛ Del., L. & West.
N. Y. Chic. 1st. 500.....41 100.....b.3. 84
15,000.....106⅛ Western Union. 200.....50⅝
D. & H. R., '91. 100.....b.c. 99⅝ 200.....50⅝
80,000.....b.c. 104 E. Ar. ry. 100.....50⅝
D. & H. R. '91, coup. Pacific Mail. 300.....50⅝
2,000.....106 200.....b.c. 12⅜ 100.....50⅜
D. & H. 6th, '85. 1,000.....b.c. 99⅛ K. C. & St. P.
with coup. cer. 100.....12⅜ 100.....35⅜
5,000.....106⅛

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

D. & R. G. 1st. Delaware & Hud. St. Paul pf.
$2,000.....92 100.....b.c. 107⅜ 100.....83⅛
3,000.....92⅛ 100.....107⅜ 100.....83⅜
7,000.....92⅜ Harlem. 500.....83⅜
1,000.....94⅛ 100.....145 100.....83⅜
H. & St. Jo. 8s, con. Michigan Central. 100.....83⅜
5,000.....107⅜ 300.....87⅜ 200.....83⅛
C., R. I. & P. 8s, coup. 100.....87⅝ 25.....83⅜
1,000.....b.c. 107 200.....87⅝ 200.....83⅜
5,000.....111⅜ 500.....88 100.....b.3. 84
5,000.....111 100.....88⅛ Boston & L.
N. J. C. conv. ss. 300.....b.c. 88⅜ 200.....84
5,000.....89⅜ 200.....83. 88⅜ 200.....83¾
5,000.....b.c. 90 100.....88⅜ 100.....83¾
5,000.....96⅛ 300.....88⅜ 100.....84¼
C., St. P. & M. 1st. 800.....88⅜ 100.....84¼
L. S. Income. Lake Shore. 100.....84⅜
2,000.....70 300.....122¾ 100.....84⅜
U. S. Express. 1800.....72¾ Del., L. & West.
100...48⅝ 800.....72⅝ 600.....50
100.....48⅝ 800.....72⅝ 600.....50
35.....48 800.....72½ 500.....49¾
American Ex. 800.....72⅝ 600.....50
149.....49 800.....72⅝ 500.....50⅛
Adams Ex. 800.....73 500.....50⅛
25.....105 1400.....73⅛ 100.....50⅝
Buffalo R. & P. 1400.....73⅛ Wabash.
14.....22 2200.....73⅜ 600.....50⅝
Canton. 200.....73⅜ 100.....50⅝
100.....21 1700.....73⅝ 1400.....50⅝
200.....29½ 900.....73⅝ 300.....50⅝
100.....b.c. 30 2000.....73⅝ 1000.....51⅛
200.....30⅛ Illinois Central. 3600.....51⅛
100.....b.3. 30⅜ 10.....b.c. 83⅜ 2300.....51⅜
100.....30⅜ 100.....87 1000.....51⅜
Homestak. M. Co. 200.....87 1000.....51⅜
100.....37 250.....88¾ 2800.....52
420.....25⅜ 200.....88¾ 2800.....52⅛
Pacific Mail. 100.....b.3. 88¾ 2400.....52⅛
150.....c. 12⅜ Rock Island. 2400.....52⅛
200.....12⅝ 200.....125⅜ 700.....51⅞
100...b.30. 12⅜ 200.....125⅜ 1000.....52
At. & Pac. Tel. 2100.....125⅜ 300.....52⅜
100.....36¼ 200.....127 300.....52⅜
100.....37 150.....127⅛ 45.....b.3. 52⅜
100.....37¼ 150.....127¼ 45.....46⅜
250.....38 200.....127¾ 650.....47
50.....b.3. 10 North-west. Chicago & Miss.
100...b.3. 37¼ 100.....61⅞ 300.....99
100.....37¾ 800.....61⅞ 100.....99
Western Union. 200.....61⅞ Ohio & Miss. pf.
1000.....99⅛ 200.....62 50.....b.3. 30
3000.....99⅜ 1000.....b.3. 62⅜ 50.....30
1000.....99⅝ Han. & St. Jo. 100.....62⅜
700.....99⅞ 300.....b.3. 62⅜ 100.....14⅝
2800.....100 525.....62⅜ 100.....14⅞
1000.....100 500.....62⅝ 100.....b.3. 62⅜
1900...b.3. 100⅛ 100.....62⅝ Han. & St. Jo. pf.
700.....100⅜ 1800.....62⅞ 500.....38¼
400.....100⅜ 1100.....63 200.....38⅜
100.....100⅜ Cleveland & Pitt. 200.....39
200.....100⅞ 500.....85⅜ 200.....39¼
600.....100⅞ 400.....85⅝ Norris & Sev.
1400.....100⅝ 500.....86 100.....83¼
100...101⅛ 900.....86¼ 100.....83¼
600.....101⅛ 300.....86¼ 300.....83¾
100...83.101⅛ 400.....86½ 100.....84
200.....101⅜ 400.....86⅝ 100.....84¼
100.....101⅜ 400.....86⅝ 100.....84¾
200.....101⅜ 100.....b.3. 87 300.....84¾
1200.....101 600.....87¼ 600.....84¾
25.....100⅞ Journal of J. 100.....84¾
25.....100⅞ 400.....41¾ 100.....84¾
200.....100⅞ 200.....41¾ St. L. K. C. & N.
100.....100⅞ 100.....42 St. L. K. C. & N. pf.
100.....100⅞ 350.....42⅛ 300.....84
100.....100⅞ 300.....42⅛ 100.....85
300.....101⅛ 500.....42⅜ St. L. K. C. & N. pf.
100.....101⅞ 300.....42⅜ 100.....c. 35⅞
100.....b.c. 16 100.....42⅜ 100.....b.c. 36
100.....b.c. 16 100.....42⅜ 100.....b.c. 36
100.....b.c. 16 100.....42⅜ 100.....b.c. 36

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The only sale effected at the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, Jan. 29, was one by E. H. Ludlow & Co., who, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure. Theodore Arnold, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 16.8 by 50.4, No. 169 West 48th-st., north side, 50 feet east of 7th-av., for $7,800, to Mary M. Leavitt.

The following legal auction was postponed: Sale by C. J. Tower, of the house, with lot, No. 923 3d-av., east side, 85.5 feet east of 55th-st., adjourned to Feb. 12.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Jan. 28.

120th-st., n. s., 268.9 ft. w. of Avenue A, 18.9x100.10; Henry Mulholland and wife to New-York Life Insurance Company..... nom.

Ridge-st., n. s., 66 ft. w. of Broome-st., 34x75; Julius Fischer and wife to Eva Michenfelder.. $9,700

Stanton-st., w. s., 57 ft. s. of Norfolk-st., 50x23; Same to same..... 8,150

113th-st., n. s., 263 ft. w. of 6th-av., 22.4 4-5x103.3; William H. Christie to William H. McDermot..... 6,000

45th-st., n. s., 245 ft. e. of 5th-av., 20x100.5; Ebenezer B. Shafer and wife to Louise Simmons..... 29,000

40th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x98.9; Thomas McGrath to James Gonnoud..... 2,000

15th-st., n. s., 230 ft. w. of Avenue B, 25x103.3; Chesis E. Zeller and husband to Hattie S. H. Hills..... 300

52d-st., n. s., 110 ft. e. of 8d-av., 18.8x100.5; Charles R. Parfitt and wife to Martha B. Tomkins..... 13,000

Madison-av., 70 ft. n. of 63d-st., rear lot, 12x28; Sarah E. Cornish, Executrix, to John M. Pinckney..... 1,250

114th-st., n. s., 130 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x100.11; Augusta Anker to Catharine Sulzer.. nom.

86th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Avenue B., 25x140; same to same..... 4,001

Water-st., No. 476; Sarah E. Davis and husband to Frederick Delgke and others..... nom.

7th-av., n. w. corner of 91st-st., 100x100.8½; S. S. Rapallo, Referee, to Citizens' Insurance Company..... 8,000

Westchester-av., n. w. corner of 156th-st, 113.6 x100, to Tinton-av., 23d Ward; Horace P. Wilson and wife to Harold S. Kirk..... 7,000

Concord-av., w. s., 71.2 ft. n. of Westchester-av., 50x87, 23d Ward; Same to Same..... 1,250

Hamilton-st., s. s., No. 10, 25x100; also, Catharine-st, irregular; William Ward to Nicholas Schroeder..... 100

Cherry-st., No. 142, 25x114.10; Same to Same.. 100

2d-av., w. s., 82 ft. n. of 74th-st., 20.2x77; Elizabeth Scaffner and husband to Michael Keefer.. 10,000

1st-av., e. s., 49.6 ft. s. of 36th-st, 49.1.9x100; Maria Davenport and husband to David Jones.. 11,500

Spring-st., No. 208, 25x100; W. Sinclair, Jr., Referee, to Broadway Savings Institution..... 8,000

Water-st., n. s., No. 332; also Lewis-st., 43.7x76; also, Lewis-st., n. w. corner 3d-st., 81.3x14.6; Francis Loqueer and wife to Robert Loqueer and others..... nom.

Pearl-st., No. 478, 25x120; William D. Lyons to Catharine Lyons, Executrix..... 10,000

Pearl-st., No. 476, 25x100; Catharine Lyons, executrix, to William D. Lyons, Executor..... 10,000

85th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x102.2; Catherine Perdue and husband to Mary Perdue.. nom.

84th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.5; James Bray to Mary Sanderson..... nom.

Hester-st., n. s., No. 101, 2.3x50; Catharine Bailey to Delia Woodruff..... nom.

Canal-st., s. s., 205 ft. e. of Robbins-av., 50x125, 23d Ward; William J. Best, Receiver German Savings Bank of Morrisania, to John Walker..... 1,725

Washington and West sts., 40x150; also, Pier No. 9 North River; also, Record-st., corner of Washington-st., 100.2x — feet; deed dated 1924; Peter Schermerhorn to Oliver W. Willis..... 100

6th-av., 160 ft. w. of, between 120th and 121st sts. gore lot; Jane E. McEvers to James M. Brown..... nom.

120th-st., n. s., 145 ft. w. of 4th-av., irregular; James M. Brown and husband to Jane E. McEvers. nom.

LEASES RECORDED.

1st-av., e. s., 84 ft. n. of 4th-st., 21.10x87.11, 20 years; William As or, Trustee of, to Charles Lindner..... $425

4th-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x96.2, 2 years; William B. Astor to William Wolf and others..... 175

1st-av., n. e. corner of 4th-st., 21x87.11, 20 years, William A tor, Trustee of, to Morris Cohen and others..... 525

6th-av., No. 785, 3 years; Henry W. Hart, Trustee, to Frederick Michels..... 2,090

Pier No. 24 East River, ½ part of, 5 years; E. H. Schermerhorn, Executor, to Stephen H. Mills..... 4,500

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Attea William, and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; No. 143 West 42d-st., 17 months..... $12,500

Austin, A. L. to Charles A. Briggs; w. s. New-av., n. of 143th-st..... ----

Brown, Frank G. and wife, to Helen M. Starr, guardian, &c.; s. e. corner of Alexander-av. and 134th-st., 1 year..... 2,325

Same to same; n. e. corner of Alexander-av. and 134th-st., 1 year..... 2,325

Bull, Samuel B., and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; No. 723 7th-av., 17 months..... 12,500

Connolly, William, and wife to John Burlinson; e. s. Avenue A, n. of 75th-st., 3 years..... 400

Evans, Davis W., to Lewis E. Crane; No. 164 East 81st-st., 5 years..... 5,000

Bleser, Jane, and wife to William A. Cauldwell; n. s. 30th-st., w. of 1st-av., 3 years..... 12,500

Green, Amanda E., and husband to the New-York Mutual Gas-light Company; East Gramercy-place, n. e. corner of 20th-st. to 21st-st., to secure notes for..... 1,484

Genarin, Frederick, and wife to George B. Snyder; n. s. 44th-st., e. of 9th-av., 3 years..... 3,000

Lyons, William D., to Cornelius A. Williamson; No. 478 Pearl-st., 1 year..... 3,000

Luquer, Robert S., and others to Janette Pirsson, and others, Executors, &c.; Lewis-st., north west corner of 3d-st., and other property, to secure annuity to Margaret P. H. Luquer.. 806

Minor, Charlotte E., and husband to Robert Ross; s. s. 131st-st., w. of 4th-av., 3 years..... 2,200

Reed, James, and wife to Esther Emily James; No. 221 West 27th-st., 3 years..... 6,500

Riley, George P., to William H. Riley; e. s. Ogden-av., n. of Devoe-st., 3 years..... 1,900

Simmons, Louisa, to E. B. Shafer; No. 14 East 4th-st., 9 months..... 3,000

Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis in the State of New-York to The Mutual Life Insurance Company; Nos. 605, 607, 609, 611, and 613 5th-av., 17 months..... 31,000

Seward, Daniel J., and wife to James M. Brown, Trustee, &c.; w. s. 8th-av., s. of 20th-st..... 47,500

Sweeny, Charles L., and wife to the Trustees of the New-York Universalist Relief Fund; No. 273 Bowery, 3 years..... 12,000

Vetter, Jacob, and wife to Emile Senouville; n. s. 3d-st., s. of Avenue B, 4 months..... 1,500

Weiss, Sohn M., and wife to Caroline Kohl; n. s. 135th-st., near Cortlandt-av., 3 years..... 400

Wolf, Lob, and wife to Roseline and Emma Heyman; No. 196 East Broadway and Nos. 153 and 185 Division-st., 3 years..... 3,000

Wright, Martha E., and husband to Charles Crary, Receiver, &c.; n. s. 116th-st., w. of 2d-av., 5 years..... 6,500

SATISFACTIONS OF MORTGAGES.

Manhattan Savings Institution to Elizabeth Van Anthon..... $4,500

Manhattan Savings Institution to Louisa D. Van Buren..... 15,000

Obl. Ernest, to Eliza Ehlert..... 1,700

Streberg, R. M., to A. S. Levy..... 12,236

Waters, Catharine, and another to Mary J. Garcia..... 1,500

Wolf, Lob, and another, Executors, &c., to Roseline and Emma Heyman..... nom.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

PACIFIC HOTEL AND FURNITURE FOR sale at a bargain, by order of the Executors, to close the estate of the late Jos. Sweeny, comprising Nos. 170, 172, and 174 (about 50 feet front on) Greenwich-st., Lais City. Fully and completely furnished. Now is and has been for many years in successful operation; well and favorably known as a first class business hotel. For further information apply to HOALR MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or H. E. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN 68TH-ST.: COMMENCING 225 feet east of 5th-av., five houses, varying in size from 18 to 22 feet front; three of these houses have dining-room extensions, 16x26 feet; the location is one of the best in this City. Inquire of ANTHONY MOWBRAY on the premises.

FOR SALE—AN ASSORTMENT OF HOUSES, of gold prices, from $3,500 to $15,000. Situate on 2d, 81st, 86th, and 87th sts. The beautiful corners, 79th and 80th sts. and 1st-av.; desirable as an investment. Call and see them. Office, corner 79th-st. and 1st-av.

A LOT ON 57TH-ST., 25X140, WITH RIGHT of alley, fronting the Park. Two and 57th-st. Price, $20,000. Also, No. 627 West 51st-st.; price, $8,000. For sale by order of Executors to close an estate. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Pine-st.

$25,000 FOR 20-FOOT WEST 57TH-st. house, near 6th-av.; $15,000 for 5th-st. near Broadway. J. W. STEVENS, Broadway, corner 52d-st.

FOR SALE—ON WEST 57TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., an elegant four-story brown-stone house; finished finish and all modern improvements. Built expressly for the owner. Apply at No. 160 Fulton-st., Room 10.

CANAL-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—FOR SALE, a desirable medium-sized property, suitable for wholesale trade. JESSE HOYT, No. 200 Hudson-st.

HARLEM—RAPID TRANSIT.

Houses, stores, and floors to let and for sale. PORTER & CO., No. 173 East 125th-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—RICHARD V. HARSTON, Auctioneer.—Two lots of land on north side of 78th-st., distant 250 feet east of 1st av., each lot being 25x102.2, will be sold at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Feb. 4, 1879, at 12 o'clock noon. Terms at sale. By direction of Henry Ke nney, Executor.

A. Lorneys, No. 2 Greenwich-st., New-York City.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT TARRYTOWN.—Five acres land in lawn and garden, large and good stone house, and stable. The place is very elegibly located, and is surrounded by costly and elegant residences. For sale at $15,000—less than half its cost. Also, a residence at Eltingville, Staten Island; 8¾ acres land, frame house, and stable; price, $8,000. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 84 ACRES, ALL UNDER cultivation, near Bound Brook, N. J.; high ground, healthy location; Raritan River runs along front of the place; one mile and a half from depot; splendid house, with lawn and shade trees; all kinds of outbuildings, in good order. Address W. D. BANCKER, No. 430 Clinton-av., Brooklyn.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT IN as large parcel of land of about 100 acres intact, on the high banks of the Hudson, situated about 18 miles, or 35 minutes, from the City Hall; part of an old family estate; prospects of future rise very great. For sale at a great bargain. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO RENT LOW—THREE-STORY FRAME House on 124th-st., near Madison-av.; all improvements; garden; rapid transit now; family in house. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

HOTEL ROYAL TO LEASE.—NOW FULL OF first-class guests; grand business opportunity for one prepared to act promptly. Address LANGLEY, No. 740 6th-av.

FLATS TO LET—CORNER 55TH-ST. AND 6TH-av., in complete order; seven rooms besides bath-room; have every convenience. Apply to FLOYD CLARKSON, No. 80 Wall-st., or to the janitor. No. 301 West 55th-st.

TO RENT—FINE HOUSE, OPPOSITE CENTRAL Park; cabinet finish; perfect order; elegant extension; stable on rear street; City and country combined. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM-POWER in the new iron-front building, Nos. 108, 110, 112, and 114 Wooster-st., the second floor, 50x50; the fifth floor, 100x100; one story, 100x100, or two stories, 50x100, and basements; Otis elevators, steam heaters, water, and gas throughout; will be rented very low. Inquire of BRUEN & MOORE, Nos. 41 and 43 West 14th-st.

TO RENT.—SEVERAL STORES IN THE NEW building corner of Greenwich and Harrison sts.; suitable for grocery, butter and cheese, and commission trade; also, six or eight apartments of four and three rooms each; improvements. Janitor, Room No. 1, or JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

FIRST LOFT, NO. 12 LISPENARD-ST., 25x90; in perfect order; rent low. JOHN M. PINCKNEY, No. 24 Park-place.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN.

SCYTHIA.....WED., Feb. 5 HATAVIA.....WED., Feb. 19
ABYSSINIA.WED., Feb. 12 ALGERIA...WED., Feb. 26

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms, including a special low rate for the Fall and Winter months.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage apply to No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and the homeward passages.

BRITANNIC, Capt. PERRY.....Saturday, Feb. 1, noon
REPUBLIC, Capt. IRVING.....Thursday, Feb. 6, 3 P. M.
GERMANIC Capt. KENNEDY.....Sat., Feb. 15, 12:30 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. For saloon, second cabin, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, $90, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Leaving Pier 38, N. R., foot of King-st.

WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Feb. 4, 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Feb. 11, 8 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Feb. 25, 7:30 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, March 4, 2 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, March 11, 7 A. M.

☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring the greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE (according to state-room.) $55, $65, and $75. INTERMEDIATE, $40. STEERAGE, $26.

OFFICES, No. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE,

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From Pier No. 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Jan. 30
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Feb 6

First Cabin, $55 to $70, according to accommodations; excursion tickets, $100 to $120. Second Cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage at lowest rates.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Agents.
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS, NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Ethiopia.....Feb. 1, noon Bolivia.....Feb. 15, noon
Anchoria.....Feb. 8, 6 A. M Circassia.....Feb. 22, 8 A. M.
Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Charles-st.
California.....Feb. 1, noon Australia.....Feb. 8, 6 A. M.
Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's pier foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.
WESER.....Sat., Feb. 1 HODER.....Sat., Feb. 15
MOSEL.....Sat., Feb. 8 DONAU.....Sat., Feb. 22

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100
Second cabin.....60
Steerage.....30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid Steerage certificates, $30. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

between New-York and Havre.

Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

FRANCE, TEFDELLE.....Wednesday, Feb. 5, 3:30 P. M.
CANADA, FRANQUET.....Wednesday, Feb. 19, 3:30 P. M.
AMERIQUE, DELORD.....Wednesday, March 5, 3 P. M.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passengers apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS, FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL.....Friday, Jan. 31, noon
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Feb. 8, 6:30 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Feb. 13, 10:30 A. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, at the lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE STEAM-SHIP CITY OF MONTREAL will sail on FRIDAY, Jan. 31, at noon, from Pier 37, foot of Charlton-st., North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

ORIENT.....Thurs., Feb. 13 SILESIA.....Thurs., Feb. 20
CIMBRIA...Thurs., Feb. 6 WIELAND...Thurs., Feb. 20

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100; second cabin, $80; Steerage, $30.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS.
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers leave Jersey City, near Pavonia Ferry.

W. A. SCHOLTEN.....Saturday, Feb. 1
MAAS.....Wednesday, Feb. 12

Cabin, $65-$70. Intermediate, $45-$50. Steerage, $23. H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.
PUNCH, EDYE & CO., C. MORRIS,
27 So. Wm-st., Freight Agts. 150 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

FLORIDA RAILROAD AND STEAM-SHIP LINE.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FLORIDA.
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY.
LOWEST RATES OF FREIGHT AND PASSAGE.
Steamer ASHLAND, SATURDAY, Feb. 1,
and every Saturday thereafter.

For Fernandina direct, from Pier No. 12 N. R., at 3 P. M. Only line issuing through tickets and bills lading to all points in Florida, and on Chattahoochie, Appalachicola, and Flint Rivers, and BRUNSWICK, Ga. Insurance ¼ per cent. Bills lading signed on pier. For further information, through bills lading, and passage rates, apply to J. K. ROBERTS, No. 177 West-st., up stairs.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. MALLORY.....Sat., Feb. 1
GATE CITY, Capt. DAUGHTY.....Wednesday, Feb. 5

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia. Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, Georgia and Florida Steamboat Company, and with the new and elegant iron steamer ST. JOHNS.

C. D. OWENS, General Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway.
GEO. YONGE, Agent, Ocean S. S. Co. and Central R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Friday, Jan. 31, noon

Connecting for South and Central America and Mexico.

From San Francisco for Japan and China:
Steam-ship CHINA.....Wednesday, March 5, noon

From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK. Monday, Feb. 17, noon

For freight or general information apply to Company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River, and for passage at Company's Ticket Office, No. 257 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, at following:

Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19
Steamer SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....SATURDAY, March 1

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA PORTS, AND ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY, Feb. 1
CHARLESTON.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination, one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, Office on the Pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent,
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

PALMETTO FREIGHT LINE.

VIA STEAM-SHIPS TO CHARLESTON, S. C., and the SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD, to all points in the South and South-west.

Freight rates and insurance at lowest figures.
Bills of lading signed at Pier 27 North River.
CHAS. D. OWENS, General Agent
Palmetto Freight Line,
No. 315 Broadway.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO.

Connecting at St. Thomas with German steamers for Porto Rico and Spanish Main. The new first-class iron steam-ship CITY OF PARA, Capt. CARPENTER, will sail for the above ports on Wednesday, Feb. 5, at 3 P. M.

Positively no freight received after 3d. Freight must be paid in advance. Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at Roberts' Dock, Brooklyn. Insurance lower than by any other line. Shippers desiring insurance can effect same under our open policy. For freight engagements or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents. Office, Pier No. 20 East River.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.

Calling at Progreso, Campeche, and Tuxpan.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only.) Thurs., Feb. 6
CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, Feb. 8
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Feb. 22

Steamer leaves New Orleans Jan. 29 and Feb. 16 for Vera Cruz via Matamoros, Tampico, Tuxpan, connecting with steamer for Havana, New-York, and above ports.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 3 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodation for passengers.
S. S. NIAGARA.....Saturday, Feb. 1
S. S. SARATOGA.....Wednesday, Feb. 12

Tickets issued also for VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS in connection with French and English S. S. Lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after Jan. 13, 1879.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9e A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

Express for Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M. Sunday, 9 A. M. Express for Baltimore, regular at 4:30 and 8:20 A. M., 1 and 10 P. M.; Sunday, 4:30 A. M. and 10 P. M. For Baltimore, 4 P. M., except Sunday.

Express for Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (10 limited) 11 A. M., 2, 3:30, 4, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7:30 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:40 A. M., 10:10 P. M., daily; 9:40 A. M., 6:20 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2, 8:50, 4:45, 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 A. M. and 10:10 P. M. From Philadelphia, 2, 3:30, 8:30, 9:40, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:55, 6:20, 8:30, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 4:30, 6:50, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 6:20, 10:10 P. M.

Ticket offices, No. 526 and No. 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn ex Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.
General Manager.

TO PHILADELPHIA VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after Dec. 16, 1878.

Express Trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, 10, (limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, 10 and 10 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 12:01, 3:45, 3:55, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:30 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:45, 3:55, 8:30 A. M., 7:35 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn ex Annex, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 30, 1878, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express. Drawing-room cars to Albany and Rochester, and from Albany to Montreal via Saratoga.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with Drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica and Rutland.

4:00 P. M., Mail and Central Express, with through sleeping car via St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.

7:30 P. M., Fast Express for Rochester and Corning via Geneva. Sleeping cars to Geneva and Rochester.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and, excepting Saturday night, to Lowville and Watertown.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 3 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY

will hereafter be known by its new name, THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Trains, 5 Depots, Trains From Chambers-street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express, through cars to Dunkirk and Buffalo.

6 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping Coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping Coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago, without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 2, 1878, second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany R. R.—8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3, 9 P. M. For Springfield, Conn. River R. R.—8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For New-York and New-England R. R.—8:05 A. M., 12 M., 11:35 P. M. For Newport—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Shore Line Division—8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Boston and New-York Air Line R. R.—9, 9:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck R. R.—3, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For New-Canaan R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40 P. M. For local trains, see time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1878.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night express, daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Geneva, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached. Central Eastern Office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express train from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:10 and 9 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

MUSICAL.

EXTRAORDINARY OFFER FOR JANUARY.—SPLENDID ORGANS, $45, $50; 2 sets reeds, $50; 1 do., $40; 1 do., $35. 7-oct., all ROSEWOOD PIANOS, $130; 7 1-3 do., $140; ALL ROSEWOOD GRAND do. do. $175. CASH, $84, $90, $99, $105, $108, $114, $120, $125, $130, $135, $140, $144, $150, and upward. Sold, also, for easy payments. A small organ of best quality for $15 per quarter (3 mos.) for 10 quarters. CATALOGUES FREE.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S SCHOOL
FOR DANCING AND DEPORTMENT,
No. 681 Fifth-avenue.

NOW OPEN. FOR TERMS, SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

NOTICE.—An extra class for children (beginners and others) will commence on Monday, Jan. 6, to meet on Mondays and Thursdays, from 3:30 to 5:30 P. M.

COAL AND WOOD.

EMPIRE WOOD AND COAL DEPOT, 150 and 152, 154 East 26th-st. Prices reduced. WILLIAMS.

FINANCIAL.

CITY OF ST. LOUIS

6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

NEW LOAN.

$675,000, or £135,000,

HAVING TWENTY YEARS TO RUN FROM JAN. 1, 1879. Each bond is for $1,000 U. S. Gold Coin, or £200 (Pounds Sterling,) payable to bearer.

The principal at maturity, and the simi-annual interest, (January and July,) are payable either at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York, or at the office of J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, in pounds sterling, at the option of the holder.

The above loan having recently been awarded us, we now OFFER THE BONDS FOR SALE.

BLAKE BROS. & CO.,

NO. 54 WALL-ST., NEW-

OFFICIAL ABUSES STATED.

FORMAL CHARGES AGAINST THE COUNTY CLERK.

A COPY SERVED YESTERDAY ON MR. GUMBLETON—GOV. ROBINSON REQUIRES HIM TO SHOW CAUSE ON FEB. 10 WHY HE SHOULD NOT BE REMOVED.

A copy of the formal charges, preferred by the Bar Association's Committee on Official Extortions against the County Clerk, was served on that official at about 2 P. M. yesterday, together with a copy of Gov. Robinson's mandate directing Mr. Gumbleton to show cause on Feb. 10 why he should not be removed from his office. This movement on the part of the committee is an unexpected one, inasmuch as it was generally believed that they would await the result of the legal proceedings instituted by them for the purpose of getting access to the fee-books of the County Clerk, before applying to the Governor for the removal of Mr. Gumbleton. Indeed, many believed that the committee, in consequence of his refusal to allow them to inspect the books in question, were unprovided with evidence sufficient to warrant an appeal to the Governor. It will be seen, however, that, although the instances of extortion and the like are not as many or as glaring as those given in the charges against Register Loew, they are sufficiently definite for the purpose. One of the charges is the refusal of Mr. Gumbleton to allow his books to be inspected, and it is hardly considered probable that in view of this circumstance he will be permitted to object to the charges as being indefinite. The petition on which the Governor acted, and in which the charges against the County Clerk are set forth, is signed by all the members of the Bar Association's committee, namely, Messrs. Artemas H. Holmes, Henry E. Knox, George De Forest Lord, Charles F. MacLean, and J. Adriance Bush, and was sworn to by them on Jan. 27. They petition as "residents of the City and County of New-York and counselors at law of the Supreme Court of this State," and charge Mr. Gumbleton "with neglect of duty in office, with malfeasance in office, with malpersonation in office, and with extortion." Thirteen distinct and specific accusations are made against the County Clerk.

The first of these is that Mr. Gumbleton "did not, as required by law, during the period between the 1st day of January, 1877, and the day of the date hereof, or did not, on the 5th day of October, A. D. 1878, keep an exact account, in a book or books, of all fees, perquisites, and emoluments actually received by him for any service done by him or his assistants in his or their official capacity, by virtue of any law of this State, and of all fees, perquisites, and emoluments which he, the said Henry A. Gumbleton, was entitled to demand and receive from any persons for any service rendered by him in his official capacity."

As a second specification, the committee assert that, if Mr. Gumbleton did keep such a book or books, the same "did not show when and for whom every such service had been performed, the nature of such service, and the fees chargeable therefor." The third, fourth, and fifth specifications set forth that such book or books were not kept open for inspection, as required by law; that Mr. Gumbleton refused to allow the members of the committee to inspect the same, although the request was "made in business hours and with the assurance that such examination would be made without interference with any subordinate who might be using the same, or with the public business;" and that he refused to allow the book or books to be examined by Henry E. Knox and George De Forest Lord on Dec. 14 and 16, 1878, by J. Adriance Bush on Dec. 13, 1878, and Jan. 13, 1879; by Walter Edwards, Jr., on Jan. 24 and 25, 1879, and by Frederick S. Wait on Jan. 25, 1879.

The sixth specification takes up another branch of the subject, and one, moreover, which has not been heretofore brought to public notice. By law the County Clerk is required, within 10 days from the expiration of each calendar month, to transmit, under oath, to the Controller a transcript of his accounts he is obliged to keep of "all fees, perquisites, and emoluments actually received by him for any service done by him or his assistants in his or their official capacity, by virtue of any law of this State," as well as of the fees, &c., he was entitled to demand and receive for official services. It is charged that Mr. Gumbleton did not do this, or that if he did send any so-called transcript of the kind to the Controller, such pretended transcript did not, as required by law, contain a statement "specifying the total amount received from each person, and the name of each person, and also a statement of the fees, perquisites, and emoluments which he, the said Gumbleton, as such Clerk of the City and County of New-York, or his assistants, were entitled to demand from any person for services rendered in his or their official capacity, by virtue of any law of this State, since the making by him, the said Gumbleton, of the last preceding return made by him, specifying the amounts chargeable to such persons, the name of such persons, and the character of the service or services rendered."

By the seventh specification the verification by Mr. Gumbleton of his transcripts to the Controller is pronounced an improper one. The eighth specification deals wholly with his so-called transcript of fees received in January, 1877, which is declared to be an evasion of the requirements of section 10, chapter 432 of the Laws of 1847. In this transcript or return Mr. Gumbleton has items like this: "To cash from J. Henry Ford, for month, $407;" "to cash from Gerome Hardie, for month, $475 50," and similar notes of receipts from Stephen E. Durgee, Edward McCue, William E. Haskin, William Sinclair, William Bamb, John Von Glahn, and Michael F. McLaughlin, and for stenographers' fees. The persons mentioned, say the committee, were not persons for whom official services were performed or rendered in the County Clerk's office, but were simply Mr. Gumbleton's assistants or employees. Mr. Gumbleton's returns of fees for other months were similar to this one, "each of said papers being an evasion of law."

The accusations of extortion begin with the ninth specification, which sets forth that he, the said Henry A. Gumbleton, then and there being the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in disregard and contravention of the statute of this State, providing and commanding that (no officer whatever or other person to whom fees or compensation shall be allowed by law for any service, shall take or receive any other or greater fee or reward for such service but such as is or shall be allowed by the laws of this State), for the period between the 1st day of January, A. D. 1877, and the day of the date hereof, or during one or more of the months embraced in such period, habitually took or received, or caused or permitted to be taken or received in his office, fees or compensation for filing and recording papers, required by law to be filed and recorded in his office, in excess of the amount which he was by law authorized to charge, take, or receive therefor."

By the tenth specification it is charged that Mr. Gumbleton, in violation of law, took, received, or demanded or charged, or permitted the same to be done for filing and recording in his office the fee of $1 in each of the cases mentioned below, the charge being in each instance in excess of that authorized by law:

Date.	Title. Plaintiff.	Defendant.	No. Words.
1877, Aug. 9	Backus	Bender	330
1878, July 8	Wammer	Walsh	345
1877, Aug. 4	Bogert	Fish	310
1877, Oct. 5	Jockel	Greene	350
1877, Nov. 2	Wammer	Walsh	405
1877, Sept. 25	Roges	Brunner, No. 1	380
1877, Dec. 1	Townsend	Curry	330
1877, Oct. 1	N. Y. Life, &c.	Forman, No. 1	365
1877, Nov. 2	N. Y. Life, &c.	Hargrave	375
1878, Oct. 8	Van Wyck	Brettell	396
1877, Feb. 13	Wandell	Gregory	280
1877, March 16	Hackemann	Arnstein	465
1878, Oct. 17	Thorne	Doriand	410
1878, Nov. 2	Webb	Wimer	495
1877, Sept. 5	Grice	Fox	375
1877, Sept. 8	Belmont	Martin	365
1877, June 21	Metzer	Eckhardt	370
1877, March 7	Valentine	Goebeler	350

The eleventh specification sets forth that he, "in violation of law, or without any authority therefor, during the period between the 1st of January, A. D. 1877, and the 1st day of December, A. D. 1878, or during one or more of the months embraced in such period, habitually or frequently took or received, or demanded, or charged, or caused, or permitted to be taken, or received, or demanded, or charged, a commission or allowance at the rate of 1 per cent., or at some other rate, upon sums deposited with him by order of the Supreme Court, or by order of some Judge thereof, or by statute."

The twelfth of the charges is that he, during the same period, "or during one or more of the months embraced in said period, habitually or frequently, in violation of law, took, or received, or demanded, or charged, or caused, or permitted to be taken or received, or demanded, or charged, the sum of $1 25 from persons sworn at his office as notaries public and furnished at his said office with a certificate as notaries public, the said sum being in excess of the fees allowed by law for such service."

In the thirteenth and last of the specifications it is charged that Mr. Gumbleton, on Jan 25, 1879, "refused to exhibit, on request or demand, any book or books kept by him as such Clerk, in pretended compliance with the requirements of section 9 of chapter 432 of the Laws of 1847, except upon condition that the person desiring to inspect or examine the same shall first sign a certificate to the effect, in substance, that the person is not in anywise connected with a certain committee of the Association of the Bar of the City of New-York; that he does not seek the inspection for the purpose of giving information to said committee; that he will not furnish any information to said committee, and that he does not seek the inspection for the purpose of gathering information to enable the said committee to prefer charges against said Clerk of the County of New-York; and this without warrant of law, and in violation of the laws of this State."

The Governor's mandate to Mr. Gumbleton, to which is attached a notice informing the County Clerk that he is to have an opportunity to be heard, is as follows:

Whereas, Artemas H. Holmes, Henry E. Knox, and other citizens of the City and County of New-York, have preferred charges of official misconduct, neglect of duty in office, and malfeasance and malversation in office, against Henry A. Gumbleton, Clerk of the County of New-York, and upon such charges have requested the removal of the said Henry A. Gumbleton from his said office; now, therefore, it is hereby ordered that the said Henry A. Gumbleton do make answer in writing, and on oath, to each of the said charges and specifications, and show cause before me at the Executive Chamber in the Capitol, in the City of Albany, on the 10th day of February next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, why he should not be removed from his said office in accordance with the statute in such cases made and provided. L. ROBINSON.

By the Governor.
D. C. ROBINSON, Private Secretary.

A COMPLAINT FROM MR. GUMBLETON.

Mr. Gumbleton, after being served yesterday with a copy of the charges made against him, penned a long letter to Hon. William M. Evarts, the President of the Bar Association, complaining of the composition and motives of the committee. He makes these three grounds of complaint:

I. Its members have been selected exclusively from the ranks of my political enemies.

II. It is not in any sense a committee of investigation, but an irresponsible, star chamber inquisition.

III. Its avowed aim is plunder through the capture of several important offices, to which neither they themselves, nor their aiders and abettors, could ever be elected by the people.

The principle of minority representation, he says, speaking with reference to the first point, is utterly ignored in the formation of this committee. As to the second, he writes: "Who ever heard of a committee of investigation which was not required to report back to the body that created it? True, one of the resolutions adopted at your first meeting provided for such a report, whereby your association wisely held control over the investigation, but the exigencies and predatory zeal of your committee soon made away with that resolution. As the next meeting it was dropped, and thus Messrs. MacLean & Co. were clothed with dangerous, revengeful, and extraordinary powers, as far as your association possessed or could delegate such powers to a committee. It was surrendering the corporate entity without condition to a committee, who, from being investigators, had now become prosecutors and plaintiffs-attorney to do what they liked, assail whom they did not like, and affect, if they could, political changes for undisclosed purposes. This engine for mischief was put in motion for the benefit of somebody whose hand was well concealed, but whose intrigue and finesse are so clever as to direct general suspicion to a certain gentleman well versed in such ways as the real author of the inquisition." He expresses the belief that the great body of the lawyers of this City and the majority of the members of the association would condemn the movement if they were acquainted with the motives and the conduct of those who began and are pursuing it, and he thinks the occurrences for the past few days in and about his office have been so derogatory to the dignity of the association, and so utterly wanting in fair dealing toward him, that he is determined to call Mr. Evarts' attention to them, and to remonstrate against their continuance. Two instances of "occurrences" are given, one being as follows:

On last Saturday Mr. MacLean came to my office with another lawyer, to whom he declared that I kept no docket entry of the moneys deposited with me to discharge mechanics' liens. An examination of the dockets was made by MacLean and his friend, and the charge of the former was found to be untrue. The records, in every instance, refuted your committeeman's accusations.

The other is about a young lawyer, whose name is not given, but who "claimed to be a particular friend of the committee." This young man told Mr. Gumbleton he had met one of the committee at church on the previous Sunday, and that the committeeman urged him to look into Mr. Gumbleton's fee-books, saying "When we get rid of Gumbleton there will be quite an amount of patronage to distribute." Mr. Gumbleton then quotes a text of Scripture anent the unanimous of unrighteous mammon, adds "In conclusion, permit me to say through you to the Bar Association and the people of New-York, that I feel competent to disprove the charges that have been brought against me before the Governor." This is the only expression in the letter which can be construed as an attempt at answering any of the charges.

THE PROCEEDINGS AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 29.—Mr. Artemas H. Holmes, of the Bar Association's Investigating Committee, came to this city on Tuesday afternoon, bearing charges against County Clerk Gumbleton, which he was to present to Gov. Robinson. He took a hasty dinner at the hotel, and then went to the Governor's office, where he handed in a copy of the charges in printed form. The Governor looked over the charges rapidly, and, becoming satisfied that the document contained sufficient material to authorize him to order an answer, made the order requiring the County Clerk to put in his answer by Feb. 10. Mr. Holmes was very anxious to be able to get away, in order to be able to present the order, with a copy of the charges, to County Clerk Gumbleton last night. He left here on the 5:30 train, and the Governor expected to see the charges published in the New-York papers today. Inquirers at the Governor's office did not hear of the fact that the charges had been presented, and it was not until to-night that the news got abroad. It causes some stir among the Tammany Senators and Assemblymen.

THE TROUBLE IN THE POLICE BOARD

A SENSATION CREATED BY MR. ERHARDT'S LETTER TO THE BOARD.

Owing to the absence of Gen. Smith from the Central Office, there was no meeting of the Board of Police yesterday, as was expected, and therefore no action was taken in relation to the communication sent to the Board on Tuesday by Commissioner Erhardt. The publication of the document created a sensation at the Central Office, and the opinion was universally entertained and freely expressed that Mayor Cooper has now no alternative but to at once call on Mr. Erhardt to make specific charges against his colleagues in the board, and then proceed with the trial of the Commissioners. Commissioner Wheeler was present at the Central Office yesterday for the first time since his return from Washington, but he refused to make any statement at present. Commissioner Nichols was equally uncommunicative, and Mr. Erhardt said yesterday that he had nothing further to add to what had already been published. A meeting of the Board will probably be held to-day. Gen. Smith's absence yesterday is accounted for by an accident to his wife, who fell on the sidewalk at Fifth-avenue and Forty-first-street, on Tuesday, and broke her left leg at the ankle. An effort was to have been made yesterday, to set the limb, and the General was summoned at noon. Mayor Cooper when questioned in relation to the matter, yesterday, replied that he had nothing to say on the subject.

CONVICTED OF CONSPIRACY.

The case of Rev. Arthur B. Greenwood, indicted with William S. Hoine and Mosse Meeker, two New-York detectives, for conspiracy to induce men to violate the law by inducing the Passaic City liquor-dealers to sell beer on Sunday, was given to the jury at Paterson, N. J., yesterday morning, after an able charge from Judge Barkalow. The jury were out but a short time before they returned with a verdict of "guilty as charged in the indictment." The offense is punishable by a fine of $200, or imprisonment in the State Penitentiary for two years, or both. A mere conviction, under the old law, deprived the convicted of all rights of citizenship, and disqualified him from appearing as a witness in all causes, both civil and criminal. A recent statute revokes the disqualification as witness, but as the loss of citizenship is still a clause in the statute, nothing short of a special act of the Legislature can restore that. It being the first conviction in the State of temperance advocates for doing what they have done in New-York as well as New-Jersey for years, it is very probable that in this case justice will be tempered with mercy, though it will certainly prove a serious check to the war waged on liquor-dealers by temperance advocates at present. Sentence day has as yet not been fixed upon.

SUICIDE IN PRISON.

Frederick Muller, a German living on Jersey City Heights, was sentenced to the Penitentiary two weeks ago, having been convicted of the larceny of a number of brass faucets, from Roemmelt & Leicht's brewery. He was detained at the County Jail, the keeper intending to send him to Snake Hill yesterday morning. At 9 o'clock he was let out upon the corridor with the other prisoners, and seemed to be in his usual good health. For a few minutes later he returned to his cell, and when a fellow-prisoner went to call him out half an hour later he was found dead. He had fastened a bit of a rope to a peg on the wall, and to the rope attached a strap, which he had fastened about his neck. Probably to prevent an involuntary groan escaping his lips, he had bound a handkerchief firmly over his mouth. He was dead when cut down.

A SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY.

Yesterday morning, at 1:30 o'clock, Christian Scheft and William Keiswetter, two butchers, living at No. 500 Eleventh-avenue, quarreled, and each drew a knife on the other. Scheft disarmed his opponent and stabbed him on the head with a large "fat knife," inflicting a most horrible cut, beginning above the left temple and extending down the face, around the jaw and along the neck, stopping within half an inch of the jugular, and laying the flesh open to the bone. Keiswetter was removed to Roosevelt Hospital, and Scheft was arrested. He was identified by Keiswetter, taken before Justice Flammer, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, and committed to await the result of Keiswetter's injuries.

A HOUSE BURNED AT RAHWAY, N. J.

Mrs. Coot, the occupant of a house on Hazlewood-avenue, Rahway, was descending the stairs on Tuesday night, when she fell, and a lamp she carried broke and set fire to the house. Mrs. Coot was severely but not dangerously burned. The house was burned to the ground. It might have been saved, but the old Fire Department had recently been disbanded, and the new men did not understand their business. The building originally cost $10,000, and was insured for $2,500.

A FUGITIVE BROUGHT BACK

THOMAS D. CONYNGHAM IN CUSTODY

THE WILKESBARRE FORGERY CASE AND THE PRISONER'S ALLEGED CONNECTION WITH IT—HIS FLIGHT TO ENGLAND AND SUBSEQUENT WANDERINGS—CLEVER WORK BY A DETECTIVE.

Detective Timothy Golden, of the Central Office, arrived yesterday at this port on the steamer City of Para from Rio Janeiro, having in custody Thomas D. Conyngham, of Wilkesbarre, who is accused of forgery. Conyngham is a member of one of the oldest, wealthiest, and most respected families in Wilkesbarre, Penn. He was engaged in the iron business there as a member of the firm of Broderick & Co. His brother, William L., is a member of Conyngham & Co., coal dealers, in Wilkesbarre, and of the firm of S. H. Brown & Co., of this City. The accused was much respected in the city in which he did business, and his word was deemed as good as that of any business man in that section of the country. He had unlimited credit, and was trusted implicitly by those with whom he did business. The firm of which he was a member did a large business in coal and iron in Pennsylvania, Virginia, and New-Jersey. The forgeries which he is accused of having committed, and which amount to over $200,000, were made, it is said, to retrieve previous losses in stock speculation and imprudent business ventures. The forged paper was mostly drawn in the name of the firm of which he was a member, and was held by various banks in Wilkesbarre, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other cities. The officers of the Second National Bank, at Wilkesbarre, have been the only ones of his many victims who have gone to any expense or trouble to procure his arrest and return to this country.

Mr. Spalding, the Cashier of the bank, said to a TIMES reporter yesterday that Conyngham used the names of the members of his family, particularly that of his brother, William L., as indorsement on the forged paper. One note for $5,000 was taken up by his brother when it was due, to prevent the forgery being discovered. About the 1st of August, 1876, the other alleged forgeries were discovered. Conyngham was at that time still in Wilkesbarre. His relatives agreed to make good the amount of money obtained by the forgeries, and also agreed that Conyngham should remain in town as a guarantee of their good faith. In the afternoon of the same day it was learned by the bank officers that Conyngham had fled from the city after having made an assignment of all his property to his relatives. This was considered as an act of bad faith on the part of the Conynghams, and Mr. Spalding was sent to this City, whither it was known that Conyngham had fled, to secure his arrest, but subsequently Mr. Spalding received a telegram to allow Conyngham to leave the country without molestation. The next day, Aug. 4, 1876, Conyngham sailed for Europe. The terms of the settlement which the Conynghams family had made with the banks to protect the fugitive were, it is alleged, not kept in good faith, and the Directors of the bank, therefore, instituted a search for the fugitive. It was learned that the whole affair in Conyngham's name was laid before the Grand Jury of Luzerne County, and indictments for forgery were found against Conyngham, Gov. Hartranft thereupon issued a requisition for his arrest and rendition, and President Grant was requested to forward the extradition. An agent was sent to London, but, owing to the difficulty at that time between the United States and Great Britain in regard to the extradition treaty, Conyngham was not molested. When the difficulties in relation to the treaty had been settled, search was made for Conyngham, but he had disappeared.

Capt. Kealy subsequently learned that an American answering the description of Conyngham was in Chili, South America, in the employ of the late Henry Meiggs, the millionaire railroad constructor. Capt. Kealy opened a correspondence with a personal friend in Chili, and inclosed a photograph of the fugitive. In due time a reply was received that an American bearing the closest possible resemblance to the photograph had been sojourning in Chili, but was at that time in Lima, Peru, where he was known as H. E. Robinson. Subsequent inquiries convinced Capt. Kealy and Detective Golden that Robinson was none other than Conyngham. The officers of the Wilkesbarre Bank were then notified, and Mr. Spalding, the Cashier, had new extradition papers issued by Gov. Hartranft and President Hayes. Detective Golden left this port on the steam-ship Colon, on Oct. 21, 1878, bound for Lima. He arrived at Callao on the 15th of November. The next day he went to Lima and called on Mr. Gibbs, the United States Minister, who told him "his bird had flown." Golden visited the steam-ship offices at Callao and discovered that Conyngham, alias Robinson, had taken passage on the Sakkara, for Montevideo on Sept. 17.

On Nov. 19 Golden took passage on the steamer Luxor for Montevideo. On the passage round the Horn he made inquiries at all the stopping places for Robinson, and learned that at Valparaiso he had gone ashore from the Sakkara, but had come aboard again and continued on the trip to Montevideo. Golden arrived at Montevideo on Saturday, Dec. 21, and after a long search discovered that Robinson had arrived in the Sakkara, from Callao, and had left again on the steamer Saturna for Buenos Ayres. Golden took the next French steamer to Buenos Ayres, and there he discovered that Conyngham had gone to Rio Janeiro. The detective took passage on the steamer Congo for Rio, and arrived there at midnight on Dec. 30. The next day he called on Mr. John C. Wilson, United States Secretary of Legation and Chargé d'Affaires, in the absence of Minister Hilliard. Mr. White offered Golden all the assistance in his power, and called upon Dr. Cobs-Fero, the Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, to make arrangements for the arrest and extradition of Conyngham, who, in the meantime, had been found by Golden living at Carson's Hotel, Boto-Fogo, a suburb of Rio Janeiro. Conyngham was arrested by the officers on the evening of the 4th inst., and was delivered to the custody of Detective Golden on the steamer City of Para the next morning, a short time before the steamer sailed.

Conyngham's brother, William L., his counsel, Ex-Attorney-General Palmer, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Spalding, the Cashier of the Wilkesbarre bank, were waiting to see him when he arrived at the Central Office yesterday. They were all accorded an interview, after which the prisoner was locked up. He refused to make any statement for publication. Mr. Golden said last night that but for the prompt and determined action of Mr. White, the United States Chargé d'Affaires, and the courtesy and facilities accorded him by the Brazilian Government, he would not have been able to secure the capture of the fugitive. Conyngham will be taken to Wilkesbarre to-day.

The counsel for the prisoner said to a TIMES reporter last night that Conyngham, after leaving this country, went to England, where he remained until after the extradition difficulty was settled, when he went to the Island of Minorca, thence to Spain, and then to South America, where he obtained employment in Brazil with Collins, the American railroad contractor. He was arrested in Brazil in violation of law, and smuggled on board the steamer without an opportunity to explain his position. The counsel said that the reason that the officers of the bank wanted him arrested was that they thought if he was a prisoner his family would make a compromise. The prisoner was a college mate of the Judge before whom the indictments will be tried, and of the present Gov. Hoyt of Pennsylvania. He has a wife and family living in Wilkesbarre.

DEATH OF AN OLD SHIP-BUILDER.

Joseph Bishop, one of the old citizens and ship-builders of New-York, died at his residence at Noroton, Conn., on Tuesday last. He was born in this City in 1802, and early in life he became connected with ship-building interests. He took a prominent part in establishing steam ferries on the East River, and became a member of the ship-building firm of Bishop & Simonson, their ship-yard being situated at the foot of Seventh-street. Many of the Sound and Hudson River steamers were built by this firm, among which was the Sound steamer Atlantic, that was wrecked and many of whose passengers were drowned. The alarm-bell of the steamer that was rung on the occasion was transferred to the Bishop and Floating Church, at the foot of Dey-street. After the dissolution of the firm, Mr. Bishop was appointed United States Inspector of Vessels in New-York, and then retired to his residence in Connecticut, where he passed the remainder of his days. His funeral will take place this afternoon.

A CASE OF FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

A somewhat strange case of false imprisonment is reported from New-Brunswick, N. J. James R. Ford, of Newark, became indebted to a saloon-keeper of the former place in the sum of $4 50 for drinks. The saloon-keeper procured a warrant for Ford's arrest and gave it to a constable, who went to O'Neil's arrested Ford, and took him to New-Brunswick, where he was thrust into jail. The matter will be brought to the attention of the courts by Ford's counsel.

THE POLICEMEN'S PAY.

An adjourned meeting of delegates from the force of each Police precinct was held yesterday to adopt measures to contest in the courts the proposed reduction of 20 per cent. on their pay. Boundsman Wiegand, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, acted as Chairman, and Roundsman Malone, of the Tenth Precinct, as Secretary. Capt. McCullagh, of the Seventeenth Precinct, reported that he had seen the Commissioners, and they had expressed their sympathy for the men, and their approval of the legal measures taken by the force, and had also consented to the levying of an assessment on the men to retain counsel and defray the legal expenses of the contest. A committee, consisting of Capt. McCullagh, Sergt. Phillips, Boundsman Martin and O'Toole, and Patrolman O'Keefe, was appointed to engage counsel to act in conjunction with the counsel to the Board of Police. The assessment agreed upon was as follows: Inspectors, $7; Captains, $5; Sergeants, $3; Patrolmen, $2, and doormen, $1 50, payable at next pay-day. The meeting then adjourned to the 4th prox.

A STAGE RIDE FOR FIVE CENTS.

THE FARE REDUCED ON ALL OF THE LINES —WHAT LED TO THE REDUCTION.

Large placards in the windows of the Broadway stages will announce this morning that the proprietors of the three stage lines, which are all that are left of the many that once existed in this City, have at length reduced their fares to 5 cents. The three firms who own the lines were compelled to take this step, as the horse cars and elevated roads were taking from them very many passengers. An attempt had been previously made to keep their regular customers by selling 17 tickets for $1, so that the cost for each ride was a trifle less than 6 cents, but the large majority of those who patronized the stages did not take advantage of the reduced rates, and as a consequence either paid 10 cents or took a horse-car or the elevated roads. This was the case particularly with persons from the country, the ladies who came in to shop, and who used to be among the best customers of the stages, avoiding that part of Broadway below Union-square, or taking the horse cars up the side streets so as to save 5 cents. This loss of custom in a certain part of Broadway brought about a movement in favor of a street railroad from Union-square to the Battery, and it would be reasonable to suppose that this caused the stage proprietors to reduce their fares to check the proposed opposition. Those firms, however, claim to have agreed upon the reduction before the railroad project was talked of, and thought that the 17 tickets for $1 would accomplish the end, but as the plan did not answer, it was agreed among the three ages to make the rate 5 cents as soon as the worst part of the Winter was over. They considered it prudent to get over the time of deep snows before reducing, and now congratulate themselves that they did not have the expenses this Winter have been unusually heavy.

Messrs. Andrews & Co., of the Fifth-Avenue Line, said yesterday that travel in the stages varied very much, and it was hard to estimate how much the elevated roads had injured their business. It was not over 15 per cent., however, and they thought some of that would be regained by the cheaper fare. The companies do not expect to have their stages overcrowded by the reduction, but should travel pick up they are prepared to put on more stages.

THE PARK DEPARTMENT.

AN INVESTIGATION REQUESTED BY THE COMMISSIONERS—CUTTING DOWN EXPENSES.

The Park Commissioners met yesterday. Engineer E. E. McLean presented plans for draining that new portion of the City known as Woodstock district, which is bounded on the north by Georgestreet, on the east by Union-avenue and White's lane, on the west by Delmonico and Concord avenues, and on the south by Long Island Sound. This district is considered unhealthy and is threatened with malaria. The plans were approved and the work of draining is to begin forthwith. A resolution was passed to the effect that the contractors for laying out the Riverside Drive be directed to proceed with the work in accordance with the terms of the contract.

President Denman then offered the following resolution, which was unanimously accepted without debate:

Resolved, That the attention of the board has lately been called to various insinuations published in the public press, and has also been openly accused by one of the Board of Assistant Engineers with bad management; and

Whereas, The board desire to have the fullest examination of their department; therefore be it

Resolved, That the President of the Board of Aldermen be, and he is hereby respectfully requested to appoint a committee to thoroughly investigate the management of the department under the present administration and report the same to the Mayor at their earliest convenience.

The board then proceeded to curtail the expenses of the department, and decided upon making the following reductions in salaries and wages:

William Irwin, Secretary of the board, from $3,500 to $3,000 per annum: F. A. Calkins, Assistant Engineer, from $1,900 to $1,700. The wages of several of the foremen are to be reduced on the 1st of February next from $4 to $3 50 per day. Two skilled blacksmiths, from $3 25 to $3; of other blacksmiths, from $3 to $2 50. The salary of Frederick Griffenberg, draughtsman, was increased from $1,000 to $1,200 per annum. The pay of the Park Police was not reduced, nor that of the President of the board, it being fixed by statute.

CONTESTING THE COPY OF A WILL.

THE DISPOSITION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE BENJAMIN R. ROBSON.

A contest was begun in the Surrogate's Court yesterday over a copy of the supposed will of the late Benjamin R. Robson, who died in August last, at his residence, No. 50 South Washington-square. Mr. Robson made a will in July, 1865, in which he left his property, which was principally real estate, valued at about $300,000, to his three children—Benjamin R., Jr., William Henry, and Mary E. Sage—during their lifetime, with the provision that at their death it should be divided among their children per capita. William Henry Robson died in January, 1871, leaving three children; Mrs. Mary E. Sage has seven children, and Benjamin R. Robson has one child, making 11 legatees in all. Since Mr. Robson's death, last August, diligent search has been made for the will, but without avail, and a copy was presented for probate by Mrs. Sage yesterday. This copy, it is claimed by Mrs. Sage and her sons, was made by a clerk of the late Francis P. Sage, shortly after the original will was executed. Mr. Benjamin R. Robson and the children of the late William Henry Robson oppose the probate of the copy of the will, on the ground that they believe the testator has destroyed his own will before his death, and died intestate, preferring to have the property divided by law. The property named in the will comprises Nos. 19, 21, 23, and 25 Fourth-avenue, Nos. 13, and Irvelt-street, Nos. 188 and 190½ Division-street, Nos. 106 and 108 West Fourth-street, No. 300 Water-street, a cottage and surrounding land at Hamilton, Long Island, and one-half of a sawmill property at Babylon, Long Island. The first witness called yesterday was George W. Samson, who testified that within six months after the execution of Mr. Robson's will, in 1865, he, the witness, was employ of Messrs. Sage & Co. as a clerk, and was instructed by Mr. Francis P. Sage to make a copy of an instrument which proved to be the will of Benjamin R. Robson; Mr. Sage had enjoined secrecy on witness when copying it, but assigned no reason for his request. The witness claimed to be familiar with Mr. Robson's handwriting, but on cross-examination it was ascertained that he had never seen Mr. Robson sign his name at any time.

Benjamin R. Sage, a son of the late F. P. Sage, and grandson of the late Benjamin R. Robson, testified that he had received the copy of the will presented for probate from his mother about a month after the death of his father.

Frank Sage, a brother of the previous witness, testified that he was present when his grandfather made his will, in 1865, and had summoned as witnesses to the instrument neighbors of his grandfather, Anson Baker and Magellan T. Mix; he had also been present when his grandfather made a codicil, in 1870. He was cross-examined at length, after which the case was adjourned until this morning.

THE WEST-BOUND FREIGHT POOL.

Railroad men regard it as extremely probable that the West-bound freight pool will share the fate of the East-bound pool and break up. It was learned yesterday that at the meeting of representatives of the trunk lines last week Commissioner Fink presented a demand on behalf of the New-York Central Railroad for an increase of percentage from 33 1-3 to 40. The demand was based upon the alleged increased business derived from the several Western connections recently brought under the control of the road. The proposition met with decided opposition, and it is said that a very stormy discussion took place. The representative of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Company claimed that his road had also largely increased its facilities for transportation, and he considered that it was entitled to an equal percentage with the New-York Central. The Pennsylvania Company's representative said that the feeders and terminal facilities owned by his road were not inferior to those of any other line, and he claimed that the percentage allowed it was already too small. A similar stand was taken by the representative of the Baltimore and Ohio Road. An adjournment was taken until yesterday without action. At the appointed hour yesterday Messrs. William K. Vanderbilt and J. H. Rutter were present on behalf of the New-York Central, but nobody appeared for either of the other three lines. After waiting a while an adjournment was taken until Monday next, on the alleged ground that President Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, was too ill to attend, and that it was consequently impossible to get a quorum. It is said that Mr. Vanderbilt is firm in his determination to have an increased percentage, and that the New-York Company is equally determined not to grant it, and is, moreover, in a position to back up its refusal.

AN ALLEGED SMUGGLER ARRESTED.

The Customs authorities recently received information that the house No. 201 Garden-street, Hoboken, was used as a storehouse by smugglers, and they had it watched yesterday. The officers followed a quantity of goods from the suspected premises to No. 353 West Eleventh-street, and then, having obtained a warrant from Commissioner Lyman, raided the latter place and seized the following articles supposed to have been smuggled: 12 bottles of fine French brandy, 47 half-pound packages of snuff, 23 yards of Nottingham lace curtains, half a dozen handkerchiefs, 9 packages of cotton thread and braids, 6 towels, 3 packages of chocolate, and 1 package of gelatine. Frederick Ehlers, in whose possession the goods were, was arrested, and was held by Commissioner Lyman in $1,000 bail to answer. Ehlers pleads entire innocence of any attempt to smuggle, and claims that some of the articles seized were brought by him to this country when he arrived here three years ago.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Customs officers seized 200 bundles of smuggled cigarettes in a saloon in South-street yesterday.

Judge Choate, in the United States District Court, granted a discharge in bankruptcy to J. T. Lynch yesterday.

The annual ball of the New-York Lodge, No. 1, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, will be given in the Academy of Music on Feb. 6.

The passengers on the City of Para presented Capt. Carpenter with a congratulatory address on the arrival of the vessel at this port yesterday.

Sixty-three immigrants were landed at Castle Garden yesterday. The Wisconsin, from Liverpool, brought 29, and the Ethiopia, from Glasgow, 34.

The Parthia took out 32,221 letters and 57 bags of newspapers for Europe yesterday. The Santiago de Cuba, for Havana, carried 5,580 letters and five bags of newspapers.

Mr. Meyer Goodman was appointed a City Marshal yesterday by Mayor Cooper. He takes the place of Mr. Lawrence A. Carry, who is now an officer of the Court of General Sessions.

Rev. Newland Maynard will deliver an art and historical lecture on "Paris, Past and Present," at St. George's Church, corner East Sixteenth-street, this evening, with 50 camera illustrations.

Godfrey Hunter, the colored steward of the schooner Samos, who was recently charged with an assault on Capt. Henrahan, of that vessel, was discharged from custody by United States Commissioner Shields yesterday.

The schooner City of Chelsea, from Plymouth, lost a portion of her deck-load on Sunday last, and the schooner Grace Davis, from Pernambuco, which put into Norfolk in distress, arrived here yesterday in tow of the Ocean tug-boat Cyclops.

The tenth anniversary of the Ladies' Home Society of the Baptist Churches of New-York, in Sixty-eighth-street, near Fourth-avenue, will be held on Tuesday, Feb. 4, commencing at 3:30 P. M. Addresses will be made by Rev. Drs. Taylor, Bevan, Bridgeman, and Tyng.

The export of American cottons thus far this year aggregates 15,562 packages, against 7,952 packages for a corresponding period in 1878, and 5,638 packages in 1877. The shipments for the week have been 3,309 packages from this port, 38 packages from Boston and 85 packages from other ports.

The Inman steam-ship City of Chester, which returned to this port with her rudder gone, came up to the dock yesterday afternoon. It will not be known whether it will be necessary to discharge her cargo and put her on the dry-dock until a survey has been made. Her passengers left on the City of Montreal, which leaves at noon to-morrow.

One of the old merchants of New-York has passed away in the person of Mr. John W. Cooper, who died at his residence at Dobb's Ferry yesterday morning, in the 80th year of his age. Mr. Cooper conducted the business of provision merchant, in connection with his son, at No. 138 Front-street. His death was very sudden, as he was at his office Tuesday.

A small lot of unclaimed merchandise was sold at auction yesterday, by order of the Collector, at No. 97 Water-street. There was, as usual, a good attendance, and fair prices were realized. Two cases of smoked beef sold for $811 and $825 respectively; two trunks of ladies' apparel, $34; a case of confectionery, $60; a sample gun, $15, and a quantity of brandy, from $4 12½ to $4 25 per gallon.

The wretched condition of the streets of this City attracts general observation. Besides the snow and ice which still blockade so many streets, the garbage and ash boxes remain unemptied, and the warm weather of yesterday has caused a horrible stench to arise from the latter. The health of the City is certainly in peril, but the Street-cleaning Bureau appear to be supremely indifferent.

John Schmidt, who shot Henry Madden dead on Jan. 23 at No. 13 Oliver-street, was taken before Judge Barrett, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus, and an application was made for his admission to bail on the ground that he acted in self-defense, and can only be indicted for manslaughter in the second degree. Assistant District Attorney Leary claimed that the evidence was that Schmidt was guilty of murder. Judge Barrett reserved his decision.

In the suit brought by Messrs. Robbins & Appleton against the Firem

The New-York Times.

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JAN 31 1879

THE NATION'S LEGISLATURE

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

THE WAR CLAIMS AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION DISCUSSED—WHAT THE POLICY OF THE DEMOCRATS WILL BE IN REORGANIZING THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Democratic Senators met in caucus to-night and continued in session for several hours. The caucus was called to consider and determine party action upon Mr. Edmunds' amendment to the joint resolution which passed the House, proposing a constitutional amendment prohibiting the payment of claims for property destroyed in the South during the war. The caucus was slimly attended, and there was no definite action taken upon the question. The discussion which took place developed the fact that a majority of those present were opposed to the amendment. Owing to the small number present, it was thought best not to take action upon the question, and it was postponed until next Monday, when another caucus will be held.

The question of the reorganization of the Senate after March 4 was then discussed, upon the assumption that there would either be an extra session of Congress or a session of the Senate for the consideration of executive business. In either case, it was thought best that there should be an understanding as to what the policy of the majority was to be in reference to the Chairmanships of committees as well as in reference to the officers and clerks of that body. No definite action was taken, but individual expression developed the fact that there would not be the wholesale dismissal of clerks and other subordinate officers that has been generally expected. New-York appointments were discussed, and the statement made that there had been some expression in favor of the confirmation of Merritt and Burt by leading Democrats of New-York. The brief discussion that was given this subject showed that the differences of opinion were too decided to attempt to make it a party question and it was dropped.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE NOMINATIONS.

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S REJOINDER READY TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE SENATE—PROBABILITY THAT A DECISION WILL BE REACHED TO-DAY—RECANTING PETITIONERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Secretary Sherman has completed his reply to the communication of Collector Arthur, and it will be sent to the Senate to-morrow, at which time, as there is now hardly a doubt, the New-York Custom-house cases will be decided. The friends of Acting Collector Merritt and the Administration have been working with great energy for the past few day , and they are again loud in expressions of confidence in their ability to defeat Senator Conkling and have their man confirmed. The supporters of Gen. Arthur, on the other hand, are quite as confident of success as they have been from the commencement, but both sides are now willing to concede that the vote will, in all probability, be very close. All efforts to have the case considered in open Senate seem now to have been abandoned, and the doors will be closed to the public at 1:30 o'clock to-morrow, the time appointed for the beginning of the debate.

Incredible as it may appear Senator Conkling has received a telegram signed by a number of members of the New-York Legislature, to the effect that they had been induced to sign the petition for the confirmation of acting Collector Merritt, because they believed that he [Conkling] desired them to do so, and that if he was not gratified they were anxious to rescind their action. The Senator, to use his own expression, is at a loss to know how he can, in fitting terms, reply to men who can be so easily deceived.

THE DEMOCRATIC QUARRELS.

MR. HOOKER AND HIS SOUTHERN FRIENDS AGAIN DEFEATED IN AN EFFORT TO OBTAIN TIME TO REPLY TO GEN. BRAGG.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Another effort was made in the House to-day by Mr. Hooker and other Southern Democrats to obtain a morning hour in order to reply to Gen. Bragg's recent denunciation of war claims. The Democratic leaders desire to prevent the reopening of the discussion, and for this purpose have thus far succeeded in preventing a morning hour where the bill upon which the discussion arose remains as the unfinished business. The Republicans generally have voted with those Democrats who are impatient to reply to Bragg, and to-day a majority was developed on that side. This majority was frustrated, however, by a resort to filibustering, which movement was materially assisted by the fact that District of Columbia bills were made the special order after 2 o'clock, to the exclusion of all other business. When the Post Office Appropriation bill was passed, Mr. Hewitt moved to take up the Army Appropriation bill. Mr. Hooker led the opposition, and the motion was rejected by a yea and nay vote. Before the result was announced Mr. Hewitt ascertained that his motion had been defeated, and changed his vote from yea to nay, so as to obtain the parliamentary right to move a reconsideration, which motion was promptly entered, and Mr. Hooker as promptly moved to lay Mr. Hewitt's motion on the table. On this the yeas and nays were ordered, and pending the roll-call the hour of 2 arrived, and the extreme Southern wing of the Democracy were thus again manœuvred out of position. The discussion, however, is only postponed, as Mr. Hooker and those who are acting with him are determined that Gen. Bragg's speech shall not stand unanswered.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

AN EFFORT TO BE MADE TO GET THE SUGAR BILL BEFORE THE HOUSE—THE PARLIAMENTARY DISPUTE BETWEEN THE SENATE AND HOUSE—AN ADROIT MOVE BY SENATOR EDMUNDS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Committee on Ways and Means to-day, after considerable discussion, decided to report a resolution to the House to devote Feb. 8 to the consideration of the bill to readjust the duties on sugar, and Feb. 12 to the consideration of bills reported from that committee. Such a resolution can be offered in the House only by unanimous consent, except on Mondays, when a two-thirds vote is necessary to pass it. It is doubtful whether the necessary strength to pass the resolution can be obtained. The opposition to the Sugar bill is very determined and active, and in view of the crowded condition of the public and private calendars, and the near approach of the close of the session, the opponents of the bill are likely to control a sufficient number of votes to defeat the assignment of a day for its consideration. Many of the advocates of a protective tariff will oppose the bill because it abolishes the ad valorem duty of 25 per cent. now imposed. It may be predicted with reasonable safety that the bill will not pass at the present session.

Senators Edmunds, Ferry, Hoar, Thurman, and Whyte were to-day appointed a committee, in accordance with a resolution passed by the Senate several days ago, to consider the parliamentary questions involved in the dispute between the two houses on the Post Route bill passed at the last session. This is the bill to which the Senate tacked the Brazilian subsidy, franking privilege, and reduction of postal rates on foreign books. The House insisted that the Senate had no right to amend the bill in a manner to change the Customs revenue laws, and refused to confer with the Senate conferees in relation to the book clause. This objection, however, was technical, the real objection of the House being to the Brazilian subsidy. The friends of the subsidy in the Senate made several efforts to obtain a further conference with the House on the bill, but after much discussion were forced to accept the proposition to refer the questions in dispute to the committee appointed to-day. Three members of the committee—Edmunds, Thurman, and Whyte—have pronounced themselves against the subsidy, and, while this question is not involved in the points referred to the committee, it is likely that the entire matter will be delayed so long as to make the passage of the bill almost impossible.

Senator Edmunds' resolutions in regard to the constitutional amendments came up before the Senate to-day as unfinished business, and their author created a good deal of surprise, particularly among the Democrats, by saying that he had no intention of debating the resolutions, but preferred to submit them for the action of the Senate. Upon this, Senator Morgan, of Alabama, took the floor and occupied the entire day in the delivery of a set speech, supporting his substitute submitted on the 20th inst. There is no doubt that he will be followed by other Democratic Senators, and that the debate will thus be prolonged for several days. Senator Edmunds is to-night generally credited with having done an exceedingly adroit thing in failing to take the floor to-day. By refusing to do so he will draw the fire of the Democrats and then be able at his leisure to demolish their arguments.

LIGHT ON THE BARRON TRAGEDY.

DETECTIVES THINK THAT THE DEAD CASHIER COMMITTED SUICIDE—FURTHER INVESTIGATION TO BE MADE—HISTORY OF THE CASE.

DEXTER, Me., Jan. 30.—The Barron tragedy came to a sad conclusion to-day. It is stated, upon the authority of the officers of the bank, that detectives who have recently had charge of the matter have come to the conclusion that Barron committed suicide. The detectives declare that the position in which Barron was found in the vault, handcuffed and gagged, with the double doors of the vault locked upon him, could have been caused by himself. This has been demonstrated by actual trial, the whole being accomplished in less than five minutes' time by one of the detectives. The cause for committing suicide would naturally be supposed to be a deficiency in accounts or the misapplication of the funds of the bank. Whether or not this is the case cannot now be stated. It seems improbable that so large a deficiency existed that he could not easily have made it whole from property he held in his own name. It must have required very deliberate planning on the part of Barron to arrange all the little details of the matter to give the appearance of an attack by burglars. The bank officers are hard at work to ascertain what was the actual state of affairs at that time, but now promulgate this as the conclusions of the detectives. All sorts of rumors are current, but the reticent official statement affords no direct confirmation of any of them, beyond strengthening the idea of suicide with out complying the motive.

Cashier James W. Barron, of the Dexter (Me.) Savings Bank, was last seen alive at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22, 1878. The day being a legal holiday, he took advantage of it to go to the bank and do a little writing. Such, at least, was what he said at the time. An insurance agent named H. C. Parsons, who occupied a desk at the front window of the banking-room, which is on the second floor of the Masonic Building, was also at work during the afternoon. He chatted with Mr. Barron, and left him apparently in good spirits at the hour mentioned. As the latter did not return home to supper, a messenger was sent after him at 7 o'clock, but the hall door was found locked, and there was no response to repeated knockings. Knowing that Mr. Barron was subject to attacks of heart disease, the messenger alarmed the other bank officers, but none of them having the key to the bank, the Cashier of the National Bank, the rooms of which are across the hall, was sent for. Entering those rooms and standing near the vault, feeble moanings were heard which convinced the searchers that the missing man was inside and suffering. Without hesitation they broke open the door of the savings bank room, but were unable at first to find Mr. Barron. On the floor lay an overturned coal-hod, a poker, a piece of rope, and Mr. Barron's false teeth. His overcoat and hat were on the rack, and the loose change drawer was open, but he was nowhere to be seen.

The vault is a large double affair, connecting both banking rooms, with doors opening into both. Inside were the safes containing the valuable property of both banks. The door on the savings bank side was closed and locked. The door on the opposite side was opened and a lad was pushed through the narrow space between the national bank's safe and the side of the vault. On the other side, in a passage barely 18 inches wide, between the savings bank's safe and the vault door he found the prostrate body of the missing cashier. By means of ropes passed around his unconscious arms and shoulders Mr. Barron was drawn gently out over the top of the safe door, which stood open, and placed upon an improvised cot in the National Bank office. He opened his eyes for a moment, and appeared to recognize his wife, but relapsed into insensibility, and died next morning. There was a gag in his mouth made from the handle of a water-pail, and his wrists were drawn so tightly that the physician said it was a wonder that he had not choked to death at once. Another noose of rope was around his neck in a manner to leave deep and livid marks when it was removed. His hands were manacled behind his back with a new pair of handcuffs of the finest Norway steele, nickel-plated, and of the latest fashion. He had also several bad wounds upon his forehead.

Every one supposed at the time that he had been murdered by robbers, though it was given out that the bank had only lost a few hundreds of dollars. It was said that about 6 o'clock a person passing the bank entrance saw three men, strangers, standing in the hall beside the open door, and evidently about to step out at that. A lady who entered the street about the same time saw two men walk out of the bank entrance and hurry away. A team was alleged to have been seen to leave Dexter about 6 o'clock the same evening and drive rapidly (treenville and thence to Moosehead Lake. It contained three men. A strange team was also said to have been seen early in the evening on the outskirts of the village driving very leisurely. Another team was reported to have left Dexter about 6:30 o'clock and to have gone in the direction of St. Albans. It contained two men, one of whom was said to have been recognized on the road as a desperate man who, a few years previously, gambled extensively on the Maine Central Railroad. It is believed that these men surprised Mr. Barron as he went to a closet opening out of a rear room for coal to replenish his fire. The key of the handcuffs and Mr. Barron's bunch of keys were found here. It was conjectured that he was seized from behind, gagged in an instant, and handcuffed; that he was told to open the inner door of the safe, and refused to do so; that the robbers threw the noosed rope about his neck, dragged him to the vault, beat and threatened him, and finding him still obstinate, took his keys from his pocket, thrust him inside, locked the door, and left him to die of suffocation. The safe door was protected both by a combination lock and a time lock, though the latter was not set at the time.

Mr. Barron's supposed fidelity to his trust in parting with his life rather than disclose the combination gained him universal applause as a hero. Bankers all over the country subscribed to a fund for his family, and an attempt was made to raise money to build a memorial church to be called by his name. His family received $16,000 of insurance which he had maintained upon his life for their benefit. Strange to say, however, the detectives who were put upon the case at once, could not find the slightest trace of the unknown thieves by whom the Coroner's jury asserted Mr. Barron was murdered. Not a lady-seeking tourist who had seen any suspicious strangers about the village at any time closely preceding the supposed robbery. Another strange circumstance, commented upon at the time, was that the bank refused to give anything to the fund that was being raised for Mr. Barron's family, and it is now remembered that no detailed statement was ever obtained from the bank's officers regarding their loss. The matter finally died out of the public recollection, and has remained as good as forgotten, until revived by the present investigations.

CONTINUING THE ICE HARVEST.

NEWBURG, N. Y. Jan. 30.—The low temperature last night froze the water and snow on top of the ice. The Ridgewood Company, at Hampton, commenced work this afternoon. The company's employés will work night and day, until the houses are filled. To-night the employés are working by lamp-light. Several other companies are preparing to start again to-morrow. The ice averages 10 inches where it had not been previously scraped.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORSHIP.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 30.—The Democratic caucus to-night nominated B. F. Jonas to succeed Senator Eustis in the United States Senate.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE EASTERN DISPUTES.

THE SIGNING OF THE RUSSO-TURKISH TREATY DELAYED BY THE ILLNESS OF THE SULTAN—RUSSIA'S OPERATIONS IN CENTRAL ASIA—THE BRITISH ABANDON KHOST.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 30.—The *Agence Russe* states that the delay in the signature of the treaty of peace between Turkey and Russia is in consequence of the indisposition of the Sultan.

Intelligence has been received here that Spuz and Zabliac have been evacuated by the Turks, and that Podgoritza will be surrendered to-day or to-morrow.

The *Golos* says, in reference to the movements of Russia in Central Asia, that these operations had a defensive, not an offensive, character. It is time to cease dreaming of expeditions of Russian outposts leading to a struggle with the advancing power of England, and to cease relying upon the hostility of local Emirs and Khans. It is time to concentrate and fortify our rule in the districts already occupied, which, especially the Caucasus, are held by the strength of bayonets as a base of defense against England, our determined enemy.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—A dispatch from Khost to the *Standard* says Gen. Roberts had no sooner evacuated Matoond (the capital of Khost) than it was surrounded by thousands of Mangals. The British returned, and rescued the chiefs whom they had left in authority, burned the fort and then returned to camp. In their retreat they were harassed by the Mangals. Gen. Roberts has abandoned Khost for the present, as he is convinced that such disturbances will be incessant.

A Constantinople dispatch to the *Times* says there is reason to believe that a representative of the French bondholders has made an arrangement with the Porte, which, if approved, will secure Turkey an advance of £10,000,000, and place the Turkish Customs under international supervision.

THE ADVANCE OF THE PLAGUE.

IT APPEARS IN ANOTHER ASTRAKHAN TOWN —PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES ADOPTED BY FOREIGN STATES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 30.—It is officially announced that the plague has appeared at Selitrenoi-Gorodok, on the Volga, 70 miles from Wetlianka.

The Governor of Saratoff telegraphs that measures of protection against the plague, such as the isolation of the infected districts and their disinfection, and the establishment of sanitary cordons, have been taken throughout the Government of Saratoff, and especially on the Astrakhan frontier.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—A Berlin dispatch to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "Prof. Hirsch, of the University, and a young physician have been designated by the Government to proceed to Russia and inquire into the character of the prevailing epidemic.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 30.—The Sanitary Commission of the Scheldt have ordered quarantine of all vessels from the Black Sea.

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—An imperial decree is published, prohibiting, in accordance with the proposals of the Berlin Committee, the importation of all the articles which are prohibited by the Austrian Committee, and also all manufactures of felt. The Imperial Chancelleria has been authorized to draw up regulations relative to travelers' baggage. It is denied that Herr Finkelnberg declared that measures for establishing a military cordon around the infected districts were already being prepared.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY NEGOTIATIONS—A DENIAL FROM THE CAPTAIN WHO WAS CREDITED WITH THE PIRATICAL STEAMSHIP STORY.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The *Pall Mall Gazette's* Dublin correspondent says a lull has occurred in the discussion of the Catholic University question, the opinion being that whatever negotiations have taken place with the Roman Catholic Bishops have come to naught in consequence of their refusal to moderate their demands.

A dispatch from Rome to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "A consistory is fixed for the 21st of February. The Pope will retrace his allocution, and will retrace the Pontifical policy of the year. He will also give a sketch of his schemes for the future."

The United States frigate Constitution sailed to-day from Portsmouth for New-York.

The Captain of the ship Ralston denies that he wrote the letter to Lloyds in regard to a supposed piratical steamer seen off Fastnet, which has caused such a sensation.

MADRID, Jan. 30.—Captain-General of Cuba, Martinez-Campos, is expected to return to Spain by the next steamer.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The proposed reduction of wages of the engineers and dock laborers, in Liverpool, is to be carried into effect on Saturday. Some resistance is anticipated.

A dispatch to the *Times*, from Preston, says concerted action by the various Lancashire Cotton-master Associations is expected with a view to effect a 10 per cent. reduction of the wages of all classes of operatives.

Gen. Grant and party have arrived at Alexandria, Egypt.

FOREIGN BUSINESS TROUBLES.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—A liquidator has been appointed for the General Banking Company, (limited,) recently founded by Albert Grant, who is the Managing Director. The capital is £300,000.

Dyce, Nicol & Co., merchants at No. 55 Leadenhall-street, E. C., have failed. Their liabilities are reported to be £94,000.

The failure of James Hardy & Co., lace manufacturers, at Nottingham, is also announced. Their liabilities are £53,000.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 30.—H. N. Hughes & Nephew, merchants and ship brokers, in this town, have failed. Their liabilities are £170,000.

SIX HUNDRED PERSONS SLAUGHTERED.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—A Vienna dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* says a party of insurgent Arabs attacked a caravan near Hedjax, and killed 600 persons.

J. MADISON WELLS ACCUSED.

THE GRAND JURY INVESTIGATING AN OLD CHARGE OF BRIBERY.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 30.—The United States Grand Jury is hearing evidence in a charge of bribery, brought by one Ames against J. Madison Wells, Surveyor of the Port. It is an old case, from 1876, or about that time. Ames says that a broker in the interest of Wells offered him a position in the Custom-house, in the Surveyor's Department, on the payment of $200. He paid the money and was soon after dismissed. Chagrin and disappointment at this late day led to the charge, but there has been no indictment so far.

TRIALS IN BREATHITT COUNTY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 30.—A dispatch from Jackson, Ky., dated Jan. 29, to the *Courier-Journal*, says the cases of those accused of killing Judge Burnett were called up yesterday for trial, but were not heard, as Judge Randall was sworn off the bench by Fred. Gambrel before the testimony was begun. Capt. Taylor starts to-morrow for Frankfort with a certificate giving notice to the Governor that no election for special Judge could be had. It is expected that Gov. McCreary will send a Judge at once, and then the trials will be proceeded with.

MONTREAL LUMBER MERCHANTS' FAILURE.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Jan. 30.—The liabilities of Cushing Brothers, lumber merchants, who lately failed, aggregated $230,000, of which $24,000 are personal. Some years ago the firm purchased 256 miles of timber limit, but only received 200 miles. Action was taken in the Superior Court at Joliette to recover the 56 miles, but it was unsuccessful, owing to some informality. The creditors believe the timber may be recovered, and at a meeting held to-day it was decided to take further proceedings in the name of T. Cushing, the father of the members of the firm. The value of the 56 miles is $58,000, and unless it is recovered there will be no assets. The creditors nearly all reside in the United States.

A TORNADO'S FATAL VIOLENCE.

HOUSES IN IUKA, MISS., RAZED TO THE GROUND—FOUR PERSONS KILLED AND MANY INJURED.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 30.—Iuka, Miss., about 125 miles due east from this city, on the Memphis and Charleston Railway, was visited Tuesday evening by one of the most destructive as well as remarkable atmospheric phenomena ever witnessed in this latitude. The sky for several days had been overcast with thick clouds, rain prevailing nearly the entire week. There was no indication of wind or hurricane until, suddenly, between 7 and 8 o'clock, as if a cloud had burst, a gust of wind coming from an easterly direction struck the south-eastern portion of the village with such force as to raze to the ground every building in its path. The place was inhabited only by negroes. Four of their houses were torn into kindling wood. Four of the inmates were killed instantly. Fifteen or twenty persons were more or less injured. Three colored children were taken bodily up into the air and blown away, neither having been found or heard of since.

Several houses in other parts of the village near the track of the whirlwind were unroofed, and more or less damaged, but, strange to say, not a single white person was injured. The track of the storm was about 100 yards wide, striking the earth in the place mentioned, veering to the south-easterly, sweeping everything before it. No information has been received of damage at other points, and it is supposed to have gone only a short distance when it expended its force, or rose into the clouds, whence it came.

THE TROY AND BOSTON ROAD.

HOW MASSACHUSETTS NEARLY LOST $12,000—MANAGEMENT OF PRESIDENT ROBINSON.

BOSTON, Jan. 30.—Through the financial operations of Daniel Robinson, President of the Troy and Boston Road, the State of Massachusetts just escaped loss. Within a year, it is stated, Robinson, as President, transmitted to the Treasurer of the Troy and Greenfield Railroad (owned by the State of Massachusetts) a check of his corporation for about $12,000 in payment of a certain obligation of the Troy and Boston Railroad to the State's railroad. This check was deposited in a North Adams bank by the Treasurer of the Troy and Greenfield Railroad, and by that bank credited to the account of the State's railroad. The North Adams bank sent the check to New-York for collection, but subsequently received notice of "no funds," and so informed the Treasurer of the Troy and Greenfield Railroad. That official demanded the check from the North Adams bank, and as that institution was unable to procure its return, compelled it to make the State's account good for the amount.

The Troy and Boston Railroad appears to be hopelessly involved. The road is only a little more than 34 miles long, but the last official return of its financial condition gives the following exhibit: Total indebtedness, $4,140,186; construction account, $1,799,000; surplus indebtedness, $2,341,186. In addition to this, a mortgage of $1,000,000 has been placed since the statement, making the gross indebtedness rising $5,000,000 at the present time. Those familiar with the movements of Robinson in all the financial operations of the last few years express the opinion that he has been acting with a view to "freeze" out the old stockholders of the road altogether and get control of its affairs as Receiver.

WISCONSIN EDUCATIONAL PLANS.

PROMOTING COMPETITION IN TEXT-BOOKS—ENCOURAGING A REFORM IN SPELLING.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 30.—The State Board of Text-book Commissioners, created under the general laws of 1878, submitted a report to the Legislature to-day. The Commission was appointed to inquire into facts relating to the uniformity, number, and cost of text-books used in the public schools of Wisconsin, and also to inquire and determine whether any of the proposed systems of spelling reform before the public were feasible and could be properly or expediently adopted in the schools of this State. The commission was composed of five prominent and influential citizens—H. C. Whitford, Superintendent of Public Instruction; R. E. Davis, of Dane County; George H. Paul, of Milwaukee County; George S. Albee, of Winnebago County, and John B. Quinby, of Sauk County. The report is in the form of a bill for the consideration of the Legislature, and, although the commission does not claim that it is thoroughly digested, it believes it contains features worthy of adoption.

The report aims, in brief, to encourage uniformity without arbitrary enforcement; to insure to the people advantages which belong to a wholesale purchase; to introduce economy in the publishers, who desire to compete for furnishing text-books to the people of the State, and to afford home capital and home talent an opportunity to enter the contest on equal terms with outside pecuniary resources. The Superintendent of Public Instruction and Presidents of normal schools are constituted a Supervising School-book Commission. The section of the report relating to spelling reform is of general interest outside the State in that having reference to a spelling reform. The report of the commission on this subject was written by Senator Paul, and is ably written—and is very comprehensive treatise on the subject. The report recommends all practicable legislation to that end, alleges the power and duty of the State thus to promote economy and efficiency in the publication, and exhibits the deficiencies in existing orthography. It recapitulates and commends efforts for reform, opposes any compromise of principle on the ground of expediency in any proposed systems of reform, and suggests the introduction of changes in orthography whenever scholars and legislative authorities shall concur in acceptable amendments by means of dictionaries with alternative spellings, introduced in public schools by legislative sanction.

SENATOR CHRISTIANCY'S MISSION.

STILL UNDECIDED—PROBABILITY THAT HE WILL ACCEPT.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 30.—Senator Christiancy reached this city to-day. He has not yet absolutely decided to accept the Peruvian mission, and will hold the matter under advisement several days before making a determination. His health, which has been seriously impaired of late, is the compelling cause of his inclination to go abroad, and there is little doubt that he will resign his Senatorial seat as soon as he can arrange his private affairs. It is a fact that the Berlin mission, as well as the Peruvian, was offered him.

A TROY CORONER'S IRREGULARITIES.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 30.—The exposure of frauds continues. A Supervisors' committee reports that Coroner Edward S. Flood's administration has been outrageous. The laws require the Coroner to file all inquisitions in the County Clerk's office after completion of inquests, and the testimony of Flood and Dennis J. Dewon, his clerk, shows that, in direct violation of such statutes, Flood has not filed a single inquisition. Flood keeps no record whatever of his official proceedings, and all papers and inquisitions are kept by Dewon, who, in his testimony, made the startling declaration that he had destroyed all inquisitions of Coroner Flood taken previous to the commencement of the present semi-annual session of the board. Such destruction could only have been perpetrated with the purpose of removing all evidence of the fraudulent character of certain bills against this county. Flood signs his subpœnas by the hundred in blank, and hands them over to Dewon to be used as occasion requires. When given to an officer to serve, the officer is directed by Flood to suppœna such witnesses as the officer deems necessary. This practice accounts for the circumstance of certain witnesses being on each Coroner's subpœna as having been subpœnaed to appear forthwith from distant parts of the State, such as Dankirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, &c. The Governor will be asked to remove Flood, and the Grand Jury to indict him and Dewon.

Ford, the implicated Superintendent of the Poor, refuses to resign.

YALE'S MEDICAL GRADUATES.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 30.—At the annual Winter examination for degrees in the Yale Medical School to-day, a class of eight was graduated as follows, all but one from this State: Scott R. Baker, of Birmingham; E. P. Flint, of Coventry; R. J. Gibson, of this city; T. B. Jewett, of Birmingham; W. S. Miller, of Killingworth; C. G. Surridge, of Vermont; J. K. Thatcher, of this city; N. P. Tyler, of Barrytown, N. Y.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 30.—A Methodist preacher named Knox, who belongs North, was arrested at Columbus, Tenn., and taken to Waynesboro to-day, on charge of having attempted a crime upon the person of Mrs. Lutes.

NOYES' TELL-TALE STUBS.

SOME OF THE SECRETS THEY MIGHT DISCLOSE.

HISTORY OF NOYES' CONTEST WITH COMMISSIONER STEDMAN—WAS THE MONEY PAID TO LEGISLATORS OR TO THE LOBBY?—THE VENALITY OF THE LEGISLATURE OF 1875.

NEW-HAVEN, Jan. 30.—Receiver Talcott H. Russell seems somewhat astonished at the noise produced by his admission that Benjamin Noyes' check-book shows that that noted inmate of a Jersey State Prison put between $30,000 and $35,000 "where it would do the most good" in the Connecticut Legislature of 1875, and he is as uncommunicative as the safe in which the tell-tale stubs are locked up. Attention was called to the venality of the Legislature of 1875 in another way during its session, as is shown below; but at that time it was not said that the members had absorbed Noyes' money, although their questionable connection with other schemes was plainly displayed. And—in the absence of the proof which may or may not be in Russell's check-stubs—it is not believed by men well-informed of the character of that Legislature and of Noyes's methods, that his money went into members' pockets; but that it did go to a host of able lawyers who were working for and with him seems clear.

Noyes was in the thick of his fight with Commissioner Stedman. The latter, worsted up to that point by his adversary, who is admitted to have been a remarkable fighter, applied to the Legislature for the repeal of the charters of Noyes' two companies—the American Mutual Life and the American National Life and Trust, both having a home in the insurance building in this City—on the ground that they were hopelessly bankrupt. He placed the deficiency in their assets at $400,000. Noyes was on hand with the smartest lobby ever seen in this State. Some were his counsel—for example, Col. Dexter R. Wright, of this city, now Speaker of the House, and Tilton E. Doolittle, who is the ablest criminal lawyer in this section. Others were able and prominent lawyers from Hartford, even, and from New-London County. At this late day their connection cannot be ascertained with absolute certainty, but it is clear that his lobby was one made up of many of Connecticut's most prominent lawyers, who do not work for nothing. With the Insurance Committee they effected nothing, but, nevertheless, they were surprised when that committee reported a bill repealing the charters if the deficiency of $400,000 was not made good by Sept. 1, and making the rectification depend upon the certificate of the Commissioner, whom Noyes believed to be his bitter enemy. To allow this to pass would be to court destruction. But, notwithstanding these precautions, it did pass the Senate. In the House, by the influence of a lobby, an amendment was pushed which would have postponed the whole matter virtually, and its adoption might have been effected but for the clear-headed legislator, Judge Lynde Harrison, of this city, who saw a more equitable middle course. He did not think it right to make the Commissioner both prosecutor and Judge, as the majority bill did, and he was the author of the amendment which provided for an examination of the companies' financial condition by Chief-Justice Park and an associate, (Judge Phelps, now Congressman from this district,) and a proposition based upon their decision. These Judges tried again the case of Stedman against Noyes at much length. Noyes was represented by Col. Wright and other able counsel, and Stedman by H. B. Harrison, the recent Democratic candidate for United States Senator. At the end, the Judges reported very briefly, without reasons or computations, that the deficiency was $59,000 only. This was an overstatement. Noyes claimed that there was really no deficiency, for the reason that it had cost the company $50,000 to defend itself against Stedman's prosecutions. But, as he felt sure that Stedman would unfailingly follow him, he at once took measures to merge his companies into the National Capitol Life of Washington, D. C., and so, by coming out under national auspices, to escape the supervision of the Connecticut Commissioner. Also having been quite fortunate before in absorbing other companies, he endeavored to make a bargain for the New-Jersey Mutual Life. This transaction abruptly terminated his career, and gave him the taste of Jersey justice which he is now experiencing.

The costly and able lobby which Noyes marshaled in Hartford did not accomplish its object, which was first, the recommendation of a bill antagonistic to the one presented, and second, the adoption afterward of an amendment vastly different from the one which was adopted. Probably the legal gentlemen relied upon their persuasive powers, and kept Noyes' money for their own use. It may be mentioned here that the long fight against Noyes' comparatively insignificant companies served as many people have believed and said, to draw attention away from the Life, which was then in bad condition, and which has since gone to pieces.

But the story about Noyes' check-stubs revives a scandal which gave the Legislature of that year a bad name, and one which is unsavory to the honest representatives in that General Assembly. The other great question before that session was the bitter controversy which had arisen out of the abandonment of the Plantsville Station by the New-Haven and Northampton Railroad Company. Both sides, warned by previous court-trials and work in the Legislature, appeared with able counsel, and lobbyists were active in the matter. Their tracks were not well covered, or else certain legislators were too eager to be convinced. So common became the rumors of corruption (for pitiably small sums, it may be said,) that on July 13, 1875, the legislative correspondent of the New-Haven *Palladium*, E. A. Tucker, editor of the Hartford *Evening Post*, sent a letter to that journal, in which charges were made in unmistakable language. "Certain of the leading men of the majority," said he, "and no inconsiderable number of the rank and file, are openly in the market for sale. The fact seems to be just as well established as any fact can be that has not been ascertained by the confession of criminals. There are men who make themselves prominent in debate who are understood to have their regular price in the market, while the smaller fry, who have nothing but their votes to barter, go very cheap. They find out who are managing the cases in which pecuniary interests are involved, and actually offer their votes for sale. These high-toned patriots do not wait to be seduced—they run after the supposed corruptors and prostrate themselves as before them. It is said by those who know the inside history of this business that the venality of this Legislature exceeds anything of the kind ever known in this State." Mr. Tucker proceeded to special reference to Litchfield County, and to say that "this shameless venality comes from the rural districts, where, we are told, 'the virtue of the country has an abiding place, and where its honest yeomanry dwell.' It is said to protect the cities and the rest of the Commonwealth from urban corruption."

These statements created much virtuous excitement in the Legislature, and one McMahon, of New-Milford, moved that Mr. Tucker be expelled from the floor. But at Judge Lynde Harrison's suggestion, an investigation before a special committee was provided for. His so-called investigation was the greatest farce and mockery ever seen in a Legislature. At the outset, after Mr. Tucker had given the committee a list of witnesses whom he wished sworn, the committee voted that they would not summon one of them. They employed two noted criminal lawyers, who conducted the case throughout as if for defendants. Mr. Tucker told his story, and when the trial became fresh and it was clear that a man's testimony was absolutely necessary to the committee, by their lawyers' advice, would decide not to hear this man. Among the discoveries made were some that showed that a careful investigation was imperatively demanded—for example, that the Speaker of the House had offered to the New-Haven and Northampton Road his vote and those of 12 others for $300, and that McMahon, the member who so indignantly had moved for Mr. Tucker's expulsion, had sent word to counsel for the road that he "was ready to be convinced." The so-called investigation was hurriedly ended and a whitewashing report made. All the persons implicated have made direct denials or explained certain stories by claiming that they originated in harmless jokes. This was the Legislature in or about which Benjamin Noyes is now said to have used $30,000 for "legislative expenses."

KILLED BY A BOILER EXPLOSION.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 30.—A special dispatch to the *Commercial* from Bloomington, Ill., says: "At 9 o'clock this morning a boiler in the mill of L. Gassner, at Secor, Woodford County, exploded, tearing away a large portion of the mill and instantly killing William Collins, engineer; Mr. Wheeler, a railroad section foreman; Charles Brauns and Henry Manstick, and badly injuring Joseph Horner. The bodies of the persons killed were literally torn to fragments and thrown a distance of 200 feet from the mill."

VERDICT IN THE ARLINGTON CASE.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Jan. 30.—The argument in the Arlington case was concluded this afternoon, Judge Robertson closing for the plaintiff. The case was then given to the jury, which was out only a few minutes, when it gave a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the whole property in fee. Ejectments will now lie against Kaufman, who is in possession of the property, and Strong, who has the remainder of the property except the portion occupied by Maria Syphax, which is not in controversy. The defendants entered a motion for a new trial, on the grounds, first, that the court erred in overruling the objections made by defendants to the introduction of evidence; second, that the verdict is contrary to the evidence; third, the court erred in excluding evidence offered by defendant. The court wished the bills of exceptions to be made up as soon as possible, and stated that he would be in Richmond in two weeks, and would then sign them. It was agreed, after consultation, that the bills should be arranged by Messrs. Beach and Willoughby, and sent to Richmond. In the matter of instructions in this case, the court granted three for the plaintiff, and 13 out of 24 asked for by the defendants.

JUDGE BLODGETT'S ACCUSERS.

A. C. HESING CHARGES HIM, IN TESTIMONY, WITH ADVISING IRREGULARITIES—ALLEGING THE OFFER OF A BRIBE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—In the Blodgett investigation to-day, A. C. Hesing testified that he was indebted, after the great fire, to the Germania Insurance Company in the sum of $15,000, secured by 170 shares of the *Staats Zeitung* stock. This insurance company suspended and an Assignee was appointed. One day, Hesing says, he went to Judge Blodgett and stated that he was embarrassed and needed help. He was afraid he would have to forfeit his newspaper stock. There were men, he told the Judge, who were anxious to buy the stock, who were enemies of his. He wanted to know if there was not some way by which his stock and notes could be disposed of without being advertised and sold at public sale. The Judge told him he had better tell the Assignee to solicit offers from bankers and brokers, have him submit them to the court, and he [the Judge] would confirm the sale. Hesing said he instructed the Greenebaums to bid $5,000 for he stock and charge the amount to him; when a meeting of the creditors of the Germania Company was held Hesing told them what he had done, and three of them objected so strenuously against the arrangement with Blodgett that he was obliged to pay them $2,500 each to keep their mouths shut in reference to the private sale.

Mr. Hesing's connection with the Whisky Ring was then inquired into, and the circumstances of his incarceration in the County Jail were brought out. Mr. Hesing said that he had an interview with the attorneys of the Government in the whisky cases, in which they had made advances to him in regard to testifying against Hon. J. D. Ward. The witness had carried a large sum of money to Mr. Winston, as attorney, from "Jake" Rehm, who was also indicted. Mr. Hesing had gone to Winston about it, and he had told him that the first thing to be done was to employ Mr. Campbell, who had the ear of the Judge, and the next was to pay $20,000. Mr. Hesing asked Winston if Judge Blodgett would take the money. Winston replied: "I saw the Judge going to the depot yesterday to meet his daughter, who was returning from Europe, and he was so shabby that I was ashamed of him. I think I could make him a present."

Henry Greeneb

would, perhaps, expose them; seeing that what we do not do, others will do still more energetically; and if you prefer, as you tell us, to retire, not only will you not save those you wish to protect, but you will jeopardize those we are now really protecting." Here the conversation ended. Next day the Marshal signed the financial changes

M. Dufaure believing him won over, at Tuesday morning's council submitted to President MacMahon a decree affecting six Public Prosecutors. The Marshal examined it, and then, turning to M. Dufaure, said: "I am going to sign this, but I leave the responsibility to you," and signed it.

Gen. Gresley, Minister of War, submitted his list. The law provides for 18 high military commands, each intrusted to a General, who may be relieved every three years. Of the 18 Generals thus appointed nine have held their posts more than five years, and next September will have been six years. Marshal MacMahon's idea is that not having been removed after three years, they ought by tacit reappointment to finish another term of three years. The law certainly says nothing of the kind. It simply accords the power of removing the commander after three years.

Gen. Gresley's decree dealt with the nine Generals. Of these, four were to be transferred and five—Bourbaki, De Lartigue, Batallle, du Barail, and Montaudon—definitively relieved. Marshal MacMahon declared he could not sign this decree. "I cannot," he said, "sign a decree superseding brave Generals—my own friends and companions—whose legal terms of command only expires in five or six months. There is no danger in my refusal. I cannot consent to stay at such cost. I blush at the thought. I assert that in my heart I could not do it. It will have to be another who does it. Political categories must not be created in the Army. I would prefer to resign. My children would not forgive me for such an act. I cannot, when the Army is concerned, for which I am responsible before the nation, obey injunctions of newspapers like these"—and the Marshal showed two Republican newspapers which for some days back have been publishing lists of officers classed in political categories. As usual with him in such circumstances, his face flushed, and he spoke hurriedly, as if anxious to get what he had to do soon over. The Ministers said nothing, for after hearing this it was difficult to form an immediate resolution. The council accordingly adjourned. In the afternoon the Cabinet met again. After much hesitation the Ministers came to the conclusion that their propositions must be maintained. The law on the great military commands is one of the dangers bequeathed by the National Assembly as a piece of anti-Republican strategy. It calls into being 18 military powers, the chiefs of which have speedily come to look upon themselves as beyond the Government's reach, whom hitherto none dared to interfere with. The Ministers said that if they were to give in on this point they would be exposing the country to a possible danger and creating an insurmountable obstacle to the settlement of the Government. The Cabinet, therefore, determined to maintain its resolution. M. Dufaure was charged to inform Marshal MacMahon of this decision. He replied that in view of this official demand he asked for a Cabinet council on Thursday at 1 o'clock, at Versailles. The Ministers, meeting to deliberate will fit him to be Marshal MacMahon's successor. When the affair of the 16th of May, 1877, rendered the President's position and prospects unstationable, M. Grévy was put forward prominently as the man best able to inspire confidence in the Republic. With a long and spotless public career, he was recognized as a brave and steady man to have at the helm, and a wise and moderate statesman who would do much to give the Government the needed stability. Few of M. Grévy's fellow-candidates could have said with equal truth, as he did to his old constituents before one of the more recent elections, "You have known me now a long time. It is 28 years since you first elected me your representative. What I was then, that I am to-day." If not so brilliant as some of his confrères, he was more consistent. It is something in France to gain reputation as not being one of those men who conscientiously alter their opinions to suit their changes of position. Such reputation M. Grévy gained. The political sentiments which he uttered at one period never rose to testify against him at another. He was always frank to express his convictions, and did not hesitate to scandalize the prurient of his own party by admitting that all the rascals were not confined to other parties than his own.

François Paul Jules Grévy was born at Montsous-Vaudrez, in the Department of the Jura, Aug. 15, 1813. He was educated at the College of Poligny, and afterward went to Paris to make his way in his chosen profession of the law. At the revolution of 1830, Grévy, who was then a Latin Quarter student, took part in the fighting, and was one of the captors of the Babylone Barracks. He stood fire with cool bravery, and when the trouble was over returned quietly to his books, with the intention to become a successful lawyer rather than a politician. But he was speedily diverted from his bent by being retained to defend prosecuted conspirators and journalists. He was not a sensational pleader, however. He argued quietly, and never bawled. His work was done logically and effectively for the acquittal of his clients, rather than to build up fame for himself. He became interested in politics, and widely at variance with one of the distinguished members of the Republican Party. The events of 1848 found M. Grévy in possession of an enviable reputation for sense, and he was sent by the new Republic to his native Department, the Jura, as Chief Commissioner. He exercised the difficult functions of the position in such manner as to make the Jura content and prosperous, and the department testified its gratitude by returning the Commissioner to the Constituent Assembly by 65,150 votes.

M. Grévy had now become a well-known character. Stamped in public esteem as a man of will, of power, and of probity, he was elected Vice-President of the Assembly and member of the Committee of Justice. He took his seat on the Left of the House, and speedily achieved a position apart among those who were devoting France an intelligent and acceptable Republic. M. Grévy so conducted himself that he not only directed a turbulent Legislature with firmness, but secured an uncontested name for impartiality. He was described at this time as a short, dapper man, with a face smooth-shaved all but a trim fringing of gray whisker; thin, firm lips; a square bald head, gray eyes, and a peremptory voice; the incarnation of dignity and presidential authority, which he exerted unanimously. As a speaker, M. Grévy was noted for his firm and temperate spirit. He possessed the invincible logic of sincerity, which wins all good minds. A Republican, and a radical one, from the beginning, he was a Republican from reflection rather than from training. He could not conceive of progress except through liberty. Moderate and just as he was, M. Grévy was never half-hearted in his advocacies. He supported radical reforms, and would have nothing to say to party conditions. On all important occasions his vote was opposed to that of M. Thiers, in whose liberalism he positied the case. This famous amendment with regard to the Presidency set the seal to his opinions. Mistrusting both Gen. Cavaignac and Louis Napoleon, he moved that the Chief of the Executive be styled "President of the Council of Ministers," that he be elected for no definite time, but be removable by a vote of the Assembly. The amendment was lost by 643 votes to 158. The Presidency lapsed into Bonapartist hands, and three years later (1851) M. Grévy, driven from political life by the coup d'état which he had plainly foreseen, resumed his practice at law, and was little heard of as a politician till 1868. Re-elected in that year by his old supporters of the Jura, his majority over the official candidate was a crushing one. To arouse something of a panic at the Tuileries M. Grévy did not, however, return to the House as a speaking member. Not fond of wasting words where no practical result was to be hoped for, he let the officially-packed Chamber legislate as it pleased, and his name came prominently before the public only twice during two years—first, when he voted against the return of the Orleans Princes, and, secondly, when he declined to participate in the revolution of the 4th of September. In both of these emergencies he was at variance with the Liberal Party. When M. Grévy rose to explain his vote on the question of repealing the law banishing the Princes, M. Thiers exclaimed, "That is to speak in support of the Government!" "It is to speak," retorted M. Grévy, "as a Republican who wishes to be neither the dupe nor the accomplice of royalty." It became President of the meetings in opposition to those presided over by M. Picard, and declined to accept any compromise with the imperialists. He offered determined resistance to the plebiscite, and took all occasion of public employment with a resolute negative. After many times differing with M. Thiers, the two statesmen came together fully on the question of the 4th of September, and a friendship was established that steadily increased up to the death of M. Thiers. In 1871 M. Grévy was again re-elected by an overwhelming majority, and was made President of the Assembly by 514 votes to 108 of 638 cast. In 1873 he resigned in consequence of a dispute during which his impartiality was impugned. Although re-elected, he refused to serve, and sat in the House until 1876, when he was unanimously once more for the Jura, and at once raised to the presiding chair by 462 votes, out of a total of 468.

In former days M. Grévy had no liking for M. Gambetta. The fervid oratory of the popular tribune grated on the cool, logical, and methodical but ambitious mind of the "French Aristides," as he was termed. While Gambetta was at Tours struggling against Prussian force and Bonapartist intrigue, Grévy was insisting in Assembly that he should be convoked to give the Republican Government a legal sanction. Gambetta refused, adding that the time was one for acting, not for deliberating. Whereat M. Grévy responded: "Do what you may, you will never be a Republican; you are fated to die in the skin of a rebel." But time has brought moderation to M. Gambetta, has liberalized Grévy, and has fulfilled what seemed a wild prediction, that these two men, so opposed by nature, should come to work side by side in the cause of Republican France.

ENGLISH FEAR OF CATTLE DISEASE.

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TORONTO, Ontario, Jan. 30.—Information of the slaughtering of cattle lately shipped to Liverpool on a steam-ship creates an anxious feeling among dealers here. On or about Jan. 14 inst. the steamship Ontario started from Portland for England with a cargo of cattle, the shippers being T. Crawford & Co., of this city. The cattle numbered 265 head, and were, according to Mr. Crawford's statements, in sound condition, having been examined by competent men at both Montreal and Portland. The Ontario reached Liverpool on Sunday last, and on the following day Crawford & Co. received a cable dispatch from their agents there that the cattle had been detained for inspection by order of the British Government. This inspection was evidently attended with unsatisfactory results, for on Tuesday the agent sent a dispatch that the cattle had been condemned and slaughtered. Autopsies were to be slaughtered. The disease was said to be pleuro-pneumonia. The Toronto Exportation Company and Crawford & Co., the two firms that do the largest shipping business in their line in the city, were given notice by their respective agents to ship no more. The Exportation Company has a cargo of 170 head on the steam-ship State of Alabama, which it is anticipated will arrive at Liverpool on Friday next.

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WORKING DAYS AT ALBANY.

MR. REPBURN'S FIGHT FOR A CLERK.

THIS ASSEMBLYMAN SUCCESSFUL IN HIS OBJECT AT LAST—MORE INFORMATION WANTED FROM THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT—A QUAINT PETITION FROM AN ADVOCATE OF CREMATION.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Mr. Hepburn returned to the fight to-day which he began a few days ago to secure the appointment of a clerk for the Special Committee on Apportionment. He beat down all opposition single-handed, and induced the Assembly to vote for the man named in his resolution for the clerkship. He moved his resolution from the table immediately after the presentation of the report of the Special Committee on Expenditures of the House had been made. Mr. Hepburn was rather vehement in manner. He insisted that his request for a clerk should be considered immediately. Expecting that gentlemen would vote against him, he preferred that they should do so at once and have the matter disposed of. He offered as a substitute for his original resolution one declaring the election by the House of Ira L. C. Lockwood as clerk. Mr. Sheard desired to limit the pay of the clerk to the 40 days which the committee was given to make their report. Mr. Strahan very sensibly suggested that it was probable that the services of the committee would extend beyond the 40-days' limit, and that the clerk's services would also be required beyond that date.

Mr. Brooks entered the discussion at this point. Armed, as usual, with figures, he pointed out the fact that the expenses of the Legislature had increased from $229,417 in 1867 to $442,153 in 1878, and he thought it was time to cry halt, in these days of great public taxation and distress. In the old days men imposed upon themselves many legislative duties which they now turn over to clerks. He said that now $500 was spent here for each member's employes, $2,300 for each member of the United States Senate, and $650 for each Representative in Congress. He again asserted that he was for economy wherever opportunity offered. He made some statements that led Mr. Ogden to suppose that he desired a Democratic clerk, if a Republican was to be appointed, and Mr. Ogden had a word to say. He thought that it was important for the dominant party in the Assembly to meet the issue of making an apportionment, but to meet it fairly and squarely, and he called upon his Democratic friends to help, as he believed they had not done hitherto, in securing a just apportionment. The neglect or refusal to appoint a clerk should not be allowed to prevent a conclusion on the subject. Mr. Skinner's opinion was that the clerk was not necessary, and he said his experience was that they had done little last Winter. The sum of the labors of two clerks last year was eight pages of computation. He offered an amendment that two messengers already appointed be detailed to perform the duties of clerk and messenger. Mr. Hepburn sprang to his feet at this suggestion. He declared that this could not be done, as the duties of clerks and messengers were defined by statute.

An amusing discussion—to the House at least—followed. Mr. Hepburn replying to Mr. Skinner, Mr. Sheard, and Mr. Brooks alternately. The Speaker ruled that Mr. Skinner's suggestion, offered as a resolution, was out of order, and that it could not be carried out even if accepted by the Assembly. Mr. Skinner appealed from the the decision of the Chair, but a moment later withdrew his appeal, although he declares that he considered the ruling arbitrary in the extreme. The discussion dragged, when Mr. Grady came in with his demand for a Democratic clerk, but Gen. Sharpe attracted attention when he rose to speak. He had heard with pleasure the words of the gentleman from Kings, and he would go hand in hand with satisfaction the day when the Democratic Party should ride into power and divide the patronage. He had read the history of the Democratic Party, and was convinced that they would do this. He asked that Mr. Brooks should point out the clerks, either of the Ways and Means, or Cities and Rules Committees, who had nothing to do. Then he would gladly consent that they should do double duty. After further discussion, in which the yeas and nayes, the vote was taken, and Mr. Hepburn won his clerk by a vote of 79 to 25. Mr. Grady's motion to appoint a Democrat was voted down by a strict party division, only Democrats voting "aye."

Pursuing the policy of keeping the Insurance Department busy, Mr. Fish introduced a resolution asking "That the Superintendent of Insurance be requested to furnish a friendship was established that steadily increased up to the death of M. Thiers. In 1871 M. Grévy was again re-elected by an overwhelming majority, and was made President of the Assembly by 514 votes to 108 of 638 cast. In 1873 he resigned in consequence of a dispute during which his impartiality was impugned. Although re-elected, he refused to serve, and sat in the House until 1876, when he was unanimously once more for the Jura, and at once raised to the presiding chair by 462 votes, out of a total of 468.

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the position of Senators who favored the first section and yet opposed the second, which was merely designed to make the first operative. They appeared to him to stand in the attitude of men who favored the passage of a law, but were opposed to any provisions that would prevent its evasion. For his part he could not see the necessity of any change in the present laws regulating the rate of interest. There had been no public demand for such a change; no petitions had been sent here asking for it, and there was no evidence that the people at large were not entirely satisfied with the law as it stands. The bill was "progressed" for future discussion, with very little indication that it will pass the present Senate.

The Assembly's resolution, asking the State's Representatives in Congress to urge an appropriation for removing obstructions in the St. Mary's, St. Clair, and Detroit Rivers, was called from the table by R. V. Pierce and unanimously adopted.

Mr. Oakley's bill for the consolidation of the Jamaica, Woodhaven, and East New-York Railroad Company with the Jamaica and Brooklyn Plank-road Company was ordered to a third reading.

Judge Robertson introduced a bill for enlarging the powers of the Five Points House of Industry. This provides that that institution may adopt into families any orphan, half orphan, or destitute child who may have been in its care and charge for the space of one year unprovided for, in case said child be under 10 years of age or over 6 months. In case of any child over 10 years old, the Board of Managers may, by a vote of two-thirds of the yeas and nayes, the vote was taken, and Mr. Hepburn won his clerk by a vote of 79 to 25. Mr. Grady's motion to appoint a Democrat was voted down by a strict party division, only Democrats voting "aye."

Pursuing the policy of keeping the Insurance Department busy, Mr. Fish introduced a resolution asking "That the Superintendent of Insurance be requested to furnish to his knowledge, the facts, as established at this session before the Committee on Insurance Frauds, relative to the connection of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company with the Equitable Life Insurance Company, and the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and that he report to this House at the earliest practicable moment, whether, in his opinion, the relations of the Manhattan Company with the Equitable and Mutual companies, or either of them, are such as to require the exercise of the powers of the Superintendent of Insurance, under the provisions of section 7 of chapter 328 of the laws of 1877, and if so, what action he has taken, or proposes to take, in the premises." Mr. Fish explained that the Manhattan Company had been organized by the Equitable Company, and that the Mutual Company had been interested in the organization. The Manhattan Company had been organized for the purpose of doing a business which the Equitable Company could not do, and which the Mutual Company could do, but which it was not desirable that it should do. The Manhattan Company had been organized for the purpose of doing a business which the Equitable Company could not do, and which the Mutual Company could do, but which it was not desirable that it should do. The Manhattan Company had been organized for the purpose of doing a business which the Equitable Company could not do, and which the Mutual Company could do, but which it was not desirable that it should do.

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INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

THE AUTHOR'S RIGHT TO PROTECTION—VIEWS OF MR. GEORGE H. PUTNAM AS PRESENTED IN A PAPER READ BEFORE THE NEW-YORK FREE TRADE CLUB.

At a meeting of the New-York Free Trade Club, at No. 21 West Twenty-fourth-streets, last evening, Mr. George H. Putnam, Sr., member of the firm of G. P. Putnam's Sons, read a paper on "International Copyright in its Relations to Free Trade." Among the audience were Mr, Horace White, Rev. Dr. S. I. Prime, Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, Mr. George W. Carleton, and Mr. A. S. Armstrong. Capt. John Codman presided. Mr. Putnam said it must be recognized that international copyright is based on simple propositions. Legislatures cannot make or modify the laws of trade. What a man has made belongs to him, and the results of his labors should not be used to his detriment. Too much stress cannot, he said, be laid upon the fact that a system may be sound in theory and false in practice. The free traders are the true protectionists, and authors are laborers. A copyright represents their right to duplicate their own work and to prevent others from doing so. They claim the same protection as those who work with their hands and sell their wares how and when they please. The non-existence of an international copyright has checked the sale of American books at home, because publishers will sell foreign books on which they can make more money. American fiction must be very good to compete with foreign fiction. Mr. Putnam enumerated the efforts made since 1838, both here and in Great Britain, to establish an international copyright law. Rejecting the suggestion of giving protection only to books of which the type had been set and the printing done in this country, and the author's proposition to extend the right of copyright without limitation or restriction, as not giving sufficient consideration to business requirements, Mr. Putnam recommended a measure based upon the suggestion of the British Commission coupled with one or two of the provisions that have been included in the several American schemes: First, that the title of the foreign work be registered in the United States simultaneously with its publication abroad. Second, that the work be republished in the United States within six months of its publication abroad. Third, that for the limited term, say 10 years, the stipulation shall be that the republishing be done by an American citizen. Fourth, that for the same term of years the copyright protection be given to those books only that have been printed and bound in this country, the privilege being accorded of importing foreign stereotypes and electrotypes of cuts. Fifth, that subject to these provisions the foreign author, or his assigns, shall be accorded the same privileges now conceded to an American author. He believes that in the course of time the general laws of trade would and ought to so regulate the arrangements for supplying the American public with books that, if there were no restriction as to the nationality of the publisher, or as to the importation of printed volumes, the author would select the publishing agent, English or American, who could give him the best terms. The competition will doubtless be made in the course of the year by the British Government for the appointment of an international commission for a fresh consideration of the question. Such a commission ought to prepare for this international commission by the appointment of a home commission to give due consideration to the several interests involved in the question.

During the past 10 years there has undoubtedly been a growth of enlightened public sentiment on the question, but Mr. Putnam is still indisposed to intrust its settlement to the House of Representatives. He believes that it would probably be handled to the best advantage by the Senate in the shape of a treaty. It seems probable, said he, that if the present conditions of trade are maintained, American book-makers need not be specially troubled 10 years hence by the competition of books manufactured in England, and that if the various duties affecting the manufacture could be abolished we could well spare the duty on books themselves. It was a mistake for publishers to explain that in the absence of an international copyright there had grown up among them a custom of making payments to foreign authors for the use of advance sheets, during the last 25 years, a matter of very considerable importance. Some of the English authors who testified before the British Commission stated that the payments from the United States for their books exceeded their receipts in Great Britain. These payments secure, of course, for the American publisher no title of any kind to the books. In some cases they obtain for him the use of advance sheets, by means of which he is able to get his edition printed a week or two in advance of any unauthorized edition that might be prepared. No understanding has been reached among even the leading British houses similar to our American "courtesy of the trade," and the few firms that have made payments for American volumes have found themselves at once confronted by rival and cheaper editions. Mr. Putnam fears, however, that even with the publishers here the courtesy of the trade is not going to retain its effectiveness. The concerns which are now publishing cheap "libraries" have not heretofore dealt in standard fiction, and are not prepared to respect the international arrangements or trade courtesies of the older houses. It was very evident to the speaker that in the face of competition of this kind the payments by the old houses to foreign writers of fiction must be materially diminished or must cease altogether. If these 10-cent series have, however, emphasized more clearly the imperative need of an international copyright, they will not have been without their service. In fact, their competition has already exercised the most important influence upon the opinions of some publishers who have for years past stoutly opposed any efforts in behalf of international copyright, but who are now quoted as prepared to give active co-operation to the early establishment of some equitable arrangement.

At the conclusion of the reading of the paper the club thanked Mr. Putnam for such an able and comprehensive expression of opinion on the subject, and voted to have the paper printed for distribution. It was briefly discussed by Rev. Dr. S. I. Prime, Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, Mr. George W. Carleton, Mr. Charlton T. Lewis, and Mr. Horace White.

SENATE'S DISCUSSIONS.

A BILL REGULATING THE RATE OF INTEREST—MR. MURPHY'S RESOLUTION FOR INVESTIGATING NEW-YORK CITY EXPENDITURES.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—The Senate spent most of the session discussing Mr. Edick's bill amending the statute regulating the rate of interest. The substance of the bill is embodied in the following sections:

SECTION 1. The rate of interest upon the loan or forbearance of any money, goods or things in action, shall, from and after the first day of July, 1879, be upon $100 for one year, and after that rate, for a greater or less sum, or for a longer or shorter time. But nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to in any way affect any contract or obligation made before the passage of this act.

SEC. 2. No person or corporation, nor any attorney, agent, trustee, or any person acting in behalf of, or for the borrower or lender, shall directly or indirectly take or receive in money, services, goods, or things in action, or in any other way, any greater value for the loan or forbearance of any money, goods, or things in action than is above prescribed. And the acts of the attorney, agent, trustee, or any person acting in behalf of the borrower or lender, shall be deemed the acts of their principal. But nothing herein shall be so construed as to prevent the lender of any money, or other personal property, from paying his or its own agent or attorney for his services in negotiating loans.

Mr. Edick made a carefully-prepared speech in favor of the bill, but his arguments found little favor among his colleagues. Mr. McCarthy opposed it in the interest of the large class of borrowers who had no real estate to give as security for loans, but whose business life depended upon their ability to borrow money as their exigencies might require. Such men would be powerless to obtain relief under the provisions of this bill, for they could not find lenders at 6 per cent. interest, especially in face of the restrictions contained in the second section. Mr. St. John had no objection to the reduction of the rate of interest to 6 per cent.; in fact, most of the savings banks were now borrowing money at that rate, but he objected to the second section, which would impose upon the banks the expense of searching titles, and other legal expenses incident to their loans. Mr. Loomis also objected to the second section, which he thought, in its practical operation, would prove to be a greater hardship to the borrower than to the lender. Mr. Raines could hardly appreciate

THE NATION'S RED WARDS.

WHO SHALL MANAGE THEM?

FOUR OF THE EIGHT MEMBERS OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE REPORT AGAINST THE PROPOSED TRANSFER TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The report embodying the views of Senators Saunders and Oglesby, and Representatives Stewart and Van Vorhes—four of the eight members of the joint committee on the Indian transfer question—has been completed, and will be presented to the Senate to-morrow. The report reviews the history of the Indian service while it was under control of the War Department, from the formation of our Government up to 1849. It is shown that various evils and abuses grew up under the administration of Indian affairs by military officers, and this branch of the report concludes as follows: "The Secretary of War [Hon. James Barbour] in his report of Feb. 3, 1826, said that in the management of Indian affairs, 'The history of the past presents but little on which the recollection lingers with satisfaction.' He said further: 'The future is not more cheering, unless resort be speedily had to other counsels than those by which we have herstofore been governed.'" The admonitions of the Secretary were unheeded, and abuses grew from that time forward, and notwithstanding the reformatory legislation of March 3, 1847, they continued to grow, up to the last hour in which the War Department had control of the Indian population, and so little had been done toward Indian civilization under the War Department management that public opinion had acquiesced in the assumption that the Indians were not susceptible of civilization and progress. The report continues: "We find a quarter of a million of aborigines (Alaska Indians excepted) scattered over 12 States and 9 Territories, and by far more than one-half of these are semi-civilized, while not more than 50,000 (scattered as they are) can be classed as the genuine savage, more prone to hostility than inclined to peaceful pursuits. It is estimated that if all the fighting Indians of the country could be got together they would not muster more than 15,000; and the idea of their ever concentrating for warlike purposes is simply preposterous, because it is impossible. The Indian wars on a large scale are over, and we may reasonably hope that that portion of our national history is in the past.

"Your committee find that the general expressions of the Indians and the civilians, with a few exceptions of the latter, are in opposition to the change of control, while the officers of the Army give many reasons why the transfer should be made, yes invariably express a personal disapproval of the transfer, because, as they allege, it would devolve upon them onerous and thankless duties. Throughout the testimony given by the Army officers their disapprobation was stated. This leads the committee to consider the question whether, if the transfer were made, the Army would not be much injured thereby, and without any corresponding good result to the Indians. The sentiment of the Indians who were visited by the committee (as their testimony will show) was unanimously against the transfer, except in the case of Young Joseph, chief of the Nez Percés, who was found a prisoner in the Indian Territory. He would make no choice, but said: 'I think both of them could be set aside,' and that 'we should have one law to govern us all, and we should all live together.' In reference to the sentiment of the Indians on the subject, the Secretary of the Interior made to the committee a statement giving the views and votes of the various tribes, which gives an average vote of 16 to 1 against the transfer, nearly all the tribes being unanimously opposed to the proposition."

The report next sets forth what it terms the Christian view of the subject, and says: "That the Indian has repeatedly advanced in civilization whenever he has had a fair chance is shown by actual facts and figures. Out of the 252,000 we find that over 16,000 are attending school. Say that there are 50,000 children, this shows that about one-third of them are attending school. Should not the blanket, the scalping-knife, and the war-whoop be as novel and repulsive to these children as to the children of the whites? The force of educational training promises to insure this result. When blanketed Indians enter the Indian Territory they soon learn to doff their unsightly gear and don more civilizing habiliments. To be respected or honored they must do this, and the force of example is a great incentive to an Indian. If this is the case with the men and women, it will prevail with the children at school. That the Indian can be Anglo-Saxonized is proved beyond all cavil in the case of the Winnebagoes and Omahas, who reside on reservations in the State of Nebraska. They live in comfortable houses, have good barns, cultivate their land, and raise as good wheat, corn, and potatoes as are produced through the labor of the white man. They have churches and schools, and no more orderly community can be found than on these two reservations. They are petitioning to become citizens, a question of such vital importance in their case that it must soon be solved. Is it necessary to place these people under military management? We think not."

The proposition that 250,000 men, women, and children out of a possible 50,000,000 must be governed and controlled by the military arm of this great nation seems absurd, and to the European savant's a source of much comment and ridicule whenever the subject is mentioned. That we have among these quarter of a million of Indians some unruly tribes is a lamentable fact, and to this your committee would respectfully call the attention of Congress to the fact that in such exceptional special cases the military should have temporary control, and that the President should have power to place such warlike and unruly tribes under military discipline, the same as he would a city or State for interference. If the officers and soldiers of our gallant Army bring order out of chaos, and redeem the savage and make a peaceful and industrious citizen of him, their praises will doubtless be sung in every land of peace and justice. It is proposed by your committee to submit a bill embodying these views, and it is to be hoped that Congress will take early action in relation thereto. Whether the management of the Indians remains where it is or is relegated to the War Department, the general system of reform and improvement should continue, and among the most important things commanding immediate attention is to provide that the civil law of the United States be extended over all Indians who will agree thereto, with a code of laws applicable to them, defining crime and providing a judiciary especially in what is known as the Indian Territory. In the opinion of the committee such legislation is imperatively needed, and no time ought to be lost in making the necessary provisions therefor.

The Indian agent seems to be the objective point to which all those opposed to the present policy of the Government point in scorn and derision. They assert that "Indian Agent" is synonymous with "fraud and corruption." The committee made diligent inquiry into the present system of conducting the agencies, and are of the opinion that, as a general rule, the agent is more sinned against than sinning. There are now 74 agents employed, and as every opponent of the present system proposes to reduce this number, by the consolidation of agencies and the lessening of reservations where it can be done with justice to the tribes. Men of character who are competent to administer the affairs of an Indian agency successfully, can, in most cases, earn larger salaries at less sacrifice nearer their homes. The salary should be large enough to command the services of men of decided executive ability, and to enable them to take their families with them to their agencies and to support them there. The pay ought to be more liberal, and the tenure of office should be secure for a term of years, provided the agent should prove worthy. The laws provided for the punishment of wrongdoers in this branch of the service ought to be exceedingly severe. The guilty should be punished with an unmistakable earnestness that will convince all others of the firm purpose of the Government.

The signers of the report say they cannot find any good ground for the common statement that the Indian Department is any more economical and efficient than the Interior Department in the purchase of supplies and their transportation. It is found that both departments have systems and methods that have made great improvements of late years. The improvement in the management of the Indian Bureau is said to be especially marked.

The report shows that 143 reservations, comprising 150,326,915 acres of land. Your committee are of opinion that there are too many reservations, and that the number should be rapidly lessened. The smaller bands of Indians who decline to take land in severalty, and also refuse to become citizens, should be moved on the large reservations. In this connection your committee would suggest that the present large reservations in the northern part of Dakota, Montana, and Wyoming Territories be set apart by the Government as a permanent reservation for all those Northern tribes whose smaller reservations will be abolished under this system of consolidation. These views have frequently urged by many of those who have given the Indian problem much attention and long study, that the entire government of the Indians ought to be placed under a separate and distinct department, the chief of which should be a member of the Cabinet. Your committee coincide with such views, and deem that this branch of our Government is of such importance that its chief officers ought to be in a position to have direct communication with the President. If he be a member of the Cabinet, he can at all times gain access to the President and advise and counsel with our chief magistrate as to the welfare of the Indians. In times of peace neither the War nor Navy Department have so much complicated business as comes under the Indian Bureau. Your committee, however, do not urge immediate legislation on this subject, but do wish to call the attention of Congress to its importance, with the hope that in the near future some chance may be made that will give the prominence to this great and grave national question that its importance demands."

The report concludes as follows: "Your committee can discover no one good reason why the proposed change should be made. They believe that harm rather than good to the red men would result from the change, and that no possible advantage could result to the Government from it. Your committee

THE YELLOW FEVER PLAGUE

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF EXPERTS.

STATISTICS OF THE RECENT SCOURGE—A THOROUGH STUDY OF THE DISEASE BY A MEDICAL BOARD URGED—A NATIONAL HEALTH BOARD AND A MORE PERFECT QUARANTINE SYSTEM RECOMMENDED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Board of Experts authorized by Congress to investigate the yellow fever epidemic of 1878 submitted their report to the Joint Congressional Committee at its meeting this morning. After quoting the several questions which were laid before them by the Joint Committee, upon which they were to base their inquiries, the report sets forth that a great number of facts have been gathered respecting the history of the late epidemic of yellow fever, which have guided the board in arriving at the conclusions which are respectfully submitted in reply to questions of the Congressional Committees on Epidemic Diseases. It should be borne in mind that these conclusions are based upon evidence of a necessarily incomplete investigation of the epidemic—incomplete, because of the urgent demand for public health legislation during the present session of Congress. Otherwise, the board might not be held excusable for the seeming haste in dealing with this great subject. The board are unanimous in the opinion that the investigation of the late epidemic should be completed, and the study of the natural history of yellow fever should be systematically pursued, and especially that the inquiries should embrace the perpetually infected ports of the West Indies, whose fields give the greatest promise of practical results as the reward of faithful scientific inquiry. It is accordingly recommended that two or three skilled experts be charged with the completion of the study of the late epidemic, which can be concluded in a few months, and that at least two such experts be authorized to proceed to the West Indies, there to make a more thorough study of yellow fever than has ever yet been undertaken, and that they be accompanied by an experienced microscopist. It is further recommended that the necessary steps be taken by Congress to secure the co-operation of the Spanish and other foreign Governments, through an international commission or otherwise, in an earnest effort to ascertain the cause or causes which perpetuate yellow fever from year to year in the West India Islands, and to devise ways to remove the cause or causes or to lessen the chances of transporting the poison to the United States or other countries.

To no other great nation of the earth is yellow fever so calamitous as to the United States of America. In a single season, more than 100,000 of our people were stricken in their homes, and 20,000 lives sacrificed by this preventable disease.

A SYSTEM OF QUARANTINE.

In the light of scientific experience, and of such facts as have been obtained, the board have given careful consideration to the outlines of a system of observation of yellow fever and cholera, and, as connected therewith, to shipping in foreign ports, to the interchange of information, and to the inspection and sanitation of infected vessels and persons, outside of our ports and after their arrival, together with the supervision of inter-State travel and traffic in times of epidemic within our borders. Two classes of medical officers are suggested: *First*—Medical officers of health, to serve in foreign ports, over which we receive importations of yellow fever and cholera. *Second*—Medical Officers of Health to have charge of quarantine stations, and to supervise inter-State travel and traffic from infected places in times of epidemic. The two classes of medical officers suggested are considered indispensable to any method of quarantine which does not involve a complete suspension of intercourse with infected ports.

One of the difficulties which have confronted the board in considering the subject of quarantine, is the lack of definite knowledge respecting the duration of life or the virulence of the poisons of yellow fever and cholera. It is well known that the poison of either is susceptible of long vitality when exposed to the open air, but it is not yet determined how long its infectious properties may be preserved in closely-shut chambers or in the interior of cotton bales or when confined in the folds of clothing or goods. It consequently follows that ships are especially dangerous carriers of these diseases, and also that they remain capable of infection for months after having been infected with the poison.

Another difficulty arises from the imperfect state of scientific knowledge respecting disinfection as applied to the destruction of the poison of yellow fever. It is deemed of great importance that provision be provided by Congress for obtaining trustworthy information by telegraph in respect to the outbreak and progress of cholera, yellow fever, and other epidemic diseases in all parts of the world, and the departure of vessels from infected ports bound for ports in the United States. The diffusion of trustworthy information among the people respecting the existence and progress of epidemic diseases, both at home and abroad should be encouraged, as tending to avert the evils of panic and to promote measures of prevention.

The sweeping into effect of an efficient system of quarantine contemplates a central authority or health department. It is considered important that such a department should be so organized as to gain strength from, and to command the support of, municipal health organizations. In view of the diversity of circumstances attending vessels arriving from infected ports, the difference exhibited by different ports in respect to their liability to infection, and the difference in such liability in the same port at different seasons and under varying circumstances, it is desirable that matters of detail should not be fixed by law, but should be left to regulations to be prepared under proper restrictions. The great interests which such regulations would guard, and the necessity for changes in them from time to time, as increased experience and knowledge or other causes may indicate, warrant the recommendation for the establishment of an Advisory Board of Health, to be composed of men eminent in sanitary measures, together with the chief officer of the Health Departments, shall frame all needful rules and regulations for carrying into effect, subject to the approval of the President, such national public health laws as may be enacted.

ORIGIN, CAUSE, AND DESTRUCTIVENESS OF YELLOW FEVER.

The board dwell at considerable length on the origin, cause, and destructive features of yellow fever, and say it is a specific disease, and is produced by the introduction in the human organism of a specific poison. The specific poison of yellow fever has never been, microscopically nor chemically, demonstrated, nor in any way made evident to the human senses. Nevertheless, we hold that it is safe to assume that it is material and particulate, and endowed with the ordinary properties, and subject to the ordinary laws, of material substances. Yellow fever is not a malarial disease, that is, it is not the offspring of that marsh miasm which produces paludal or periodic fevers, and we know of no facts which warrant the conclusion that malarial influences contribute toward the dissemination and mortality of yellow fever in any other way or to any greater extent than they contribute toward the dissemination and mortality of other epidemic diseases. In all the countries, or trade routes of the United States, which have been visited by it, yellow fever has at all times, and in all of them its introduction can be traced either directly or indirectly to the West Indies. Yellow fever has invaded the present territorial limits of the United States, according to the testimony of existing records, in 88 different years. For 77 of these 88 years we have evidence, more or less complete, of importation, and in 71 out of these 77 the evidence points to the West Indies as the source of the infection. Four times—namely, in 1839, 1844, 1847, and 1867—the infection has been traced to Mexico, but in 1867 it was also traced to the West Indies. It is true that in 1800 and 1838 the disease was brought from Demerara, but in 1800 it was also brought from the West Indies. The fever of 1870 is attributed to Honduras.

While we know of no facts which establish the proposition that yellow fever has become indigenous or epidemic in any part of the United States, there are facts which seem to point to a reference that in some of our Southern cities the specific poison of the disease, when hidden away from the cold in sheltered places, may live through a mild Winter and give rise during the succeeding Summer to scattered cases of the fever. It would seem to be theoretically probable that these scattered cases would, in their turn, give rise to an epidemic, but the proof that they have ever done so is not conclusive.

NECESSARY PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

Under the heading of the third question with which the board were charged, with regard to the proper steps necessary to be taken for the prevention of the introduction of yellow fever and cholera into the United States, appears the following: The board submits that the recommendations most worthy of confidence include, first, the surveillance of ships at the time of sailing from infected ports to any port of the United States; secondly, their inspection, detention, and disinfection, when found necessary, upon reaching our coast.

The following scheme of quarantine, constructed from a purely medical point of view, is recommended: The scheme contemplates two classes of medical officers—one class, foreign service and one class for home service. Medical officers of health for foreign service should be stationed at the various foreign ports having commercial relations with the United States, where yellow fever, cholera, or other epidemic infectious diseases prevail. Their duties should be to acquaint themselves thoroughly with all diseases usual to, or at any time prevalent in or around, the respective places to which they are assigned, and to make to a chief health authority at Washington the same reports as are now required of consular officers by section 2, of the National Quarantine act, approved April 29, 1878. They should forward reports of outbreaks of cholera, yellow fever, or other epidemic diseases, and of the departures of vessels from infected ports, or of vessels having on board persons or goods from infected ports, to be communicated by telegraph, or the most expeditious manner, to a chief health authority at Washington. It should be their further duty to obtain the medical history of all ships trading to or from their respective ports, in regard to any previous occurrence of yellow fever or cholera or other infectious epidemic disease on board, and transmit the same for the information of said health authority.

There is much testimony showing that the effluvium which emanates from the bodies of the dead may be associated with infection. It is therefore recommended that the bodies of persons who die of yellow fever be promptly buried, and that the assembling of persons at funerals be discouraged.

At least 18,000 (and probably as many as 20,000) deaths from yellow fever have occurred during the late epidemic. Of this number, some three-fifths were minors and two-fifths were adults, representing a loss of $12,600,000. It is believed that at least 120,000 cases of sickness from yellow fever took place during the same period. The loss of time of these patients was a public loss, and should be considered in any computation on the subject. The average duration of their illness and convalescence is not far from 25 days, and the value of their time may be put at 50 cents a day. This item would amount to $1,500,000. To this sum should be added the value of the labor diverted from production or useful activity by attendance upon 120,000 sick persons for 10 days each at 50 cents per day, $600,000. We are not able to estimate correctly the total losses to this country, but these losses have been variously estimated by others at sums ranging from $100,000,000 to $200,000,000.

FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS.

FORMING AN ASSOCIATION TO MAINTAIN RATES AND REDUCE COMMISSIONS.

The representatives of fire insurance companies favorable to forming a Tariff Association held an adjourned meeting in the Board of Underwriters' rooms yesterday, and listened to the report of the sub-committee previously appointed to draft a plan of organization. The points of the report are substantially as follows: The association is to be known as the New-York Tariff Association; its object is to secure uniform rates of premium, and to establish better rules for the government of the fire insurance business; companies are to charge and obtain, in all policies or contracts of insurance, the rate fixed by the association, and by local boards or associations throughout the United States at points where they have no agent; no rebate is to be allowed, and no brokerage, commission, emolument, or compensation is to be paid to any broker, agent, or other party, either directly or indirectly, except as subsequently provided, and no payment of brokerage or other compensation to an employe of the assured is to be permitted in any case. Members may appoint agents under a commission which shall contain instructions that he shall not, directly or indirectly, return any part of his compensation or brokerage to the assured; that he shall not place business with any company not represented in the association unless he shall have obtained consent of the Committee on Rules, or shall report within 24 hours to said committee the circumstances under which such insurance was effected, and that in every case he shall charge the rate established by the association, or if the property be located outside the jurisdiction of the association, the established or current rate at such location. Such agents may be paid a commission of 10 per cent. only upon the premium on any risk located within the limits of New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, or Hoboken, whether rated or not rated. A brokerage not exceeding 15 per cent. may be paid to agents upon risks located at other places. To any other person (except the insured or his employe) a brokerage not exceeding 5 per cent. upon the premium may be paid on policies applying on property in New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Hoboken, and adjacent jurisdiction, and 10 per cent. on premiums on property at other places, in lieu of separate commissions issued by each company, the association may elect such agents by a two-thirds vote of all members present, or may delegate such duty to a Committee on Rules. All commissions shall be signed by the President and Secretary of the association. No commission shall be in force until registered at the office of the association. Violation of any of the regulations or rules of the association or of any of its rules shall subject the agent to a penalty at the discretion of the Committee on Rules, and repeated violation shall subject him to the cancellation of his commission. All agents, sub-agents, or managers of branch offices in New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, or Hoboken, or at any places where risks in either of these cities are written or placed, and all special agents or persons employed to solicit business for members of the association, shall be employed only as a fixed salary, which shall be in lieu of all brokerage or commissions, but a member may make a contract with the manager of his branch office, providing for the payment of a contingent commission upon the profits of such branch office in addition to such fixed salary, and managers of branch offices may pay to commissioned agents and to brokers, such commissions as may be paid at the chief office of the company under this agreement; and the company which he represents shall be held to a strict accountability for all his acts.

A manager is defined to be only such as has power from his company to bind risks, and to make or countersign and issue policies.

Managers shall, in their accounts current, furnish the names of parties to whom commission has been paid or allowed, and the amount so paid or allowed. Any violation or error in fixing rates shall cause a forfeiture of an amount equal to the correct premium, and any violation of the rules relating to rebate, commission, or brokerage shall subject the offender to a penalty of $50; the violations of any other rule shall be punished by penalties to be hereafter agreed upon. Errors or violations must be corrected with promptness by the offender. Each member shall deposit $200 with three Trustees, to be elected by ballot, and this shall be forfeited should penalties not be paid to the Treasurer, after 10 days' notice. Members shall bind themselves to use due diligence to prevent their employes from violating the rules of the association.

After discussion the meeting adjourned, without action on the report, until Monday next.

THEATRE CHILDREN AT TEA.

LITTLE ONES OF THE LONDON STAGE ENTERTAINED IN A NOVEL WAY.

From the London Daily News, Jan. 10.

Mr. Forbes, who has lately entertained numerous parties of ballet-dancers, chorus-ladies, and theatrical dressers at tea at Exeter Hall, has taken a further step in this direction, and yesterday afternoon he invited 200 or more of the children who are at present engaged at the London theatres to a tea-meeting at the same place. The "professional engagements" of these little ladies and gentlemen requiring their presence at the theatre rather early in the evening, the hour for assembling was fixed for 4:30. When and how the invitations had been distributed did not appear, but it was understood that they were delivered in some instances with the assistance and co-operation of the managers of the various places of amusement at which the children are employed. The response, in any case, was appreciative and even grateful. The children, whose ages might range from 5 and 6 years to 12 or 14, came in for the most part very punctually, and were speedily ranged at four long tables in the lower hall. Some of them came alone, notably the little boys, and some came in twos and threes, many being accompanied by their mothers or other relatives. It cannot be said that there was any appearance of want or hardship, or even discomfort, among these small persons. Some were better dressed than others, but among the poorest there were no rags, no squalidity, and, it would have seemed, except for the appetite displayed at tea, no extraordinary hunger. The behavior of the children was exemplary, despite the fact that no stern ballet-master was present to enforce discipline. Mr. Forbes' formidable threat that the invitation would not be repeated unless the conduct of his little visitors warranted it, was quite sufficient to secure quiet and order, even when the tongues had been loosened and the spirits raised by the substantial meal that he had provided. Another noteworthy feature was the excellence of the singing, and the aptitude with which the children picked up and sang the various hymn tunes. This is probably to be explained by the fact that almost all of them attend either Board, Ragged, or Sunday schools, where education in vocal music holds a much more important place than it once did. The words of the hymns, clearly articulated and audibly pronounced, showed also that almost all present could read the printed slips with which they had been provided. Singing, of course, formed the staple of the proceedings subsequent to the meal, but several addresses were given and attentively listened to. Mr. Forbes, who has a pleasant colloquial style, and who relates anecdotes in a manner well calculated to attract children, and, indeed, adults as well, engaged the attention of the children while he incuicated a few simple moral lessons, and other addresses were delivered by the ladies and gentlemen upon the platform, among whom were Alderman Sir R. Carden, Mrs. Eli Johnson, from America, and Miss Varney, of the Young Women's Christian Association. As an early hour of the evening the assembly dispersed, having previously received an invitation from Mr. Forbes to some again on another evening.

DEATH OF A SCHOOLMATE OF MACAULAY.

From the Philadelphia Times, Jan. 28.

John Larard, who died on Saturday last, aged 88 years, in obscure lodgings at No. 442 Keyser-street, had a career containing many interesting particulars. He was an Englishman by birth, of a wealthy family. He was given a first-class collegiate education, and it is said that at Trinity College, Cambridge, he was a schoolmate of Lord Macaulay and on intimate terms with him. He was particularly distinguished as a mathematician and astronomer. When Wellington conducted the campaign in Spain against the French invaders, England was stripped of her regular soldiery. Larard enlisted in the Militia organized for the home defense, and was stationed at Portsmouth and Dover. Fifty years ago, on account of some family troubles, he came to America and became a celebrated manufacturer of woolen machinery, and perfected many improvements in the mechanism. Business reverses happened to him, and he gave up manufacturing. His judgment and skill were so excellent that he was constantly consulted by manufacturers at Germantown, Manayunk, Bridesburg, and in the city. For 40 years he resided in the one-story tenement in Keyser-street. He at one time possessed an extensive and valuable library, but by necessities had been compelled to part with nearly all of his volumes. He continued his mathematical and astronomical researches to the last. His death was caused by the debility incident to age.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION—Jan. 30.

SUMMARY.

After the expiration of the morning hour in the Senate, Mr. Edmunds' resolutions affirming the validity of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution were taken up, and Mr. Morgan proceeded to speak in opposition to their adoption, and in favor of the substitute agreed upon by the Democratic Senators in caucus. Before he had concluded his address, the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

In the House, the Post Office Appropriation bill was taken up and passed. Considerable debate occurred as to whether the Army Appropriation or the Army Reorganization bill should be taken up, during which the time set apart for the consideration of District Committee reports arrived, and the House acted upon the business from that committee. A resolution was then adopted that after Feb. 10 the sessions of the House shall begin at 11, instead of 12 o'clock.

SENATE.

THE RIGHTS OF THE SENATE.

The VICE-PRESIDENT appointed as the committee to consider and report as to the rights of the Senate in the matter of the amendments to the Post Route bill of last session Messrs. Edmunds, Ferry, Hoar, Thurman, and Whyte.

THE ANNUAL PATENT OFFCE REPORT.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Commissioner of Patents, transmitting his annual report, showing the receipts and disbursements of the office, number of patents issued, &c. Referred to the Committee on Printing

THE IMPROVEMENT OF HARLEM RIVER.

Also, a letter from the Secretary of War, inclosing a report of Lieut.-Col. John Newton, Engineer Corps of the United States Army, in regard to the improvement of Harlem River, New-York. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

POSTAGE ERRONEOUSLY PAID.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported, without amendment, the Senate bill for the relief of the *American Grocers'* Association of the City of New-York. Placed on the calendar. It authorizes the Secretary to pay to said association $500, for postage erroneously paid by it.

THE RICHMOND FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The Senate took up the bill on the calendar to pay the Richmond Female Institute, of Richmond, Va., $4,933 33, rent for use of its building by the Army of the United States from 1865 to 1868. Pending discussion, the time assigned to consideration of bills on the calendar expired, and the bill was laid aside.

MR. EDMUNDS' CONSTITUTIONAL RESOLUTIONS.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the unfinished business, being the resolutions of Mr. Edmunds declaring the validity of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution.

Mr. MORGAN, of Alabama, said it had been stated that he was entitled to the floor. The Senator from Vermont [Mr. Edmunds] had generously assigned him the floor, but he [Mr. Morgan,] did not want it. The Senator from Vermont could occupy it if he desired to.

Mr. EDMUNDS said that he did not want the floor. All that he wanted was a vote on the resolutions.

Mr. MORGAN said the Senator from Vermont persistently declined to explain his resolutions, believing that they were sufficiently explained of their own accord without any explanation. Mr. Morgan then had read the substitute for the resolutions submitted by him on the 20th inst., and said the Senator from Vermont was unable to get his resolutions before the Senate until aided by the Democratic votes on the right. No Senator had been sworn here who did not understand that his oath of office included the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution. Senators from the North, South, East, or West, and no Senator had, by any vote, motion, or speech, indicated that he did not intend to support the amendments as a part of the Constitution. Mr. Morgan's substitution referred to the date of the final adoption of each amendment, and said the Senator from Vermont had never considered it necessary, until now, to bring the question of their validity before the Senate and the country. The Senator now seemed to think that some new affirmation was necessary. He seemed to think that in order to get a man to observe an oath in this country he must give security to do so. The Senator wanted Democratic Senators now to pledge themselves by a resolution to keep their oaths to support the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments. He had seen on the right side of the chamber would rather have this matter left to his own conscience, sanctioned by an appeal to Almighty God, than to any political resolution. He then explained his substitute for Mr. Edmunds' resolutions, and said it did not involve the question the country any harrowing question, but rested upon the ground that the amendments were a part of the Constitution, and as valid as any other part of it. The Democratic Party and, he hoped, every American, concurred with the Senator from Vermont that the amendments were valid. Was not that enough? What more could they do? He then read from the remarks of Mr. Garfield on the Senator Mitchell bill, delivered in the Senate a few days ago, to the effect that when called upon to act as a law-maker the decisions of the Supreme Court could have no more influence over him than decisions could have over the Supreme Court, and continuing, he said he now found that the real quarrel of the Senator from Vermont was with the Supreme Court of the United States. Because it was the democratic doctrine to support the decisions of the Supreme Court, resolutions of the Senator from Vermont now before the Senate were an attack upon that doctrine, and, therefore, an attack upon the Democratic Party, and when that party failed to meet such an attack it would amount to naught. The resolutions declared the people of each State had a common interest in the enforcement of the whole Constitution. The people of Alabama never considered that they had any interest in the enforcement of the Constitution in the State of Vermont. So far as Congress was the agent of the people to enforce the Constitution for the good of all, and by legal methods, the people were interested; but the people of Alabama did not claim any right to send remonstrances to Vermont complaining of her acts. If a man should be deprived of the right of trial by jury, or of the right to vote in that State, the people of Alabama had no right to complain. A common right was a right enjoyed by each individual in the State, and might be called to account by another for any act deemed unconstitutional. For instance, the people of New-Hampshire might have been called to account for not allowing any one to hold office or vote unless he was a professor of the Protestant religion.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he did not say in his resolutions that the people had a common right. He said they had "a common interest," &c.

Mr. MORGAN said he would like to hear the Senator from Vermont declare on the floor of the Senate that by the word "interest" he meant that the people of each State had merely a friendly care for the welfare of the people of other States.

Mr. EDMUNDS—I will send my friend the dictionary rather than disown anything. [Laughter.]

Mr. ROLLINS, of New-Hampshire, in reply to Mr. Morgan's remarks about New-Hampshire, said all the people of that State could hold office and vote, too.

Mr. MORGAN inquired how long such had been the case.

Mr. ROLLINS replied since the Republican Party had control of the State. [Laughter.]

Mr. MORGAN then resumed his argument, and referred to the part of Mr. Edmunds' resolutions declaring it the duty of the executive department of the Government, faithfully and with diligence, to carry all laws to enforce the amendments into effect, &c. He argued that the Executive was simply the right hand of the judiciary to enforce its decrees. Did the Senator from Vermont mean to leave out of his resolution any reference to the judiciary? When he came to reply, would he deny that he ignored the rights and powers of the judiciary?

Mr. EDMUNDS said lest he should forget it, he would deny it now.

Mr. MORGAN said, with great respect to the Senator from Vermont, he would suggest some improvement in the language of his resolution. If the Senator meant that the President of the United States had the right to use the force of the United States when no court required its use; if he meant to give to the executive department authority to go by other agencies than those prescribed by civil law, then the Senator had differed as to the constitutional powers of the Executive.

Before concluding his argument, Mr. Morgan yielded to Mr. McCrery, of Kentucky, who submitted a motion that the Senate go into executive session, which was agreed to, and the Senate, at 4 o'clock P. M., went into executive session, and at 4:45 adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DAYS SET APART FOR MEMORIAL ADDRESSES.

Monday, the 3d of February, Saturday, the 8th of February, and Tuesday, the 11th of February, were set apart for the delivery of the memorial addresses respectively upon the late Messrs. Quinn of New-York, Schleicher of Texas, and Hartridge of Georgia.

THE FREEDMEN'S BANK.

Mr. ELLIS, of Louisiana, introduced a bill to secure from loss, depositors in the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company. Referred.

THE POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The SPEAKER announced the regular order to be the consideration of the Post Office Appropriation bill.

Mr. HOOKER, of Mississippi, gave notice that as soon as that bill was disposed of he would insist upon the morning hour.

The pending question was on the amendment increasing, by $50,000, the appropriation for route agents, and it was agreed to—yeas 125, nays 103, and the bill was then passed.

ARMY REORGANIZATION.

Mr. HEWITT, of New-York, moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the Army Appropriation bill.

Mr. BANNING, of Ohio, asked Mr. Hewitt if he would not allow the bill for the reorganization of the Army, which was a special order, to be considered before the Army Appropriation bill. He made the motion to proceed to the consideration of the Reorganization bill.

The SPEAKER said that that motion was not in order, inasmuch as the Reorganization bill was not the special order until after the morning hour.

Mr. HEWITT then asked unanimous consent that between that time (1:05 P. M.) and 2 o'clock, when District business would be in order, the House should dispose of the Army Reorganization bill. It would greatly simplify the work of the Appropriation bill.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of New-York, and Mr. HOOKER, of Mississippi, objected.

The question then recurred on Mr. Hewitt's motion to go into Committee of the Whole, and the vote by tellers resulted—yeas 96, nays 101.

The yeas and nays were then ordered and resulted —yeas 113, nays 123.

Just before the announcement Mr. HEWITT changed his vote to the negative, and upon the announcement was recognized by the Speaker to make a motion to reconsider.

Mr. HOOKER moved to lay that motion on the table.

Mr. HEWITT—And upon that I demand the yeas and nays.

Mr. HOOKER—Well, I hope you will not get them.

The yeas and nays were ordered, but the hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, the SPEAKER interrupted the roll-call, stating that the House was at the disposal of the Committee on the District of Columbia.

DISTRICT BUSINESS.

Mr. CLAFLIN, of Massachusetts, from that committee, reported the bill imposing a license on all trades and professions carried on in the District of Columbia. Ordered printed and recommitted.

Mr. SPRINGER, of Illinois, presented a petition of citizens of Washington asking for the right of suffrage. Referred.

AN EARLIER HOUR FOR MEETING.

A resolution was adopted providing that on and after Monday, Feb. 10, the session of the House shall commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

NEW BILLS.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. HASKELL, of Kansas—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to ascertain the amount of money expended by Kansas in suppressing Indian hostilities.

By Mr. FEDDIS, of New-Jersey—For the construction of a ship-canal to connect the waters of New-York Bay with the waters of Newark Bay.

The House then, at 3:45 P. M., adjourned until to-morrow.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations of Postmasters: Robert H. Hunter, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and Henry A. Green, at Jersey City.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations:

Collector of Customs.—William Wallace Bowers, San Diego, Cal.

Indian Agent.—Augustus R. Keller, Ohio, Crow Agency, Montana.

Registers of Land Offices.—John Murphy, Harrison, Ark.; William H. Wright, Bayfield, Wis.

Army Promotion.—Second Lieut. James S. Marsteller, to be First Lieutenant, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

Navy Promotion.—Passed Assistant Engineer Isaac N. McNary, to be Chief Engineer.

Postmasters.—Horace C. Little, Lewiston, Me.; Walter D. Blaisdell, Plymouth, N. H.; Phineas R. Goold, Littleton, N. H.; Justin W. Moody, Waterbury, Vt.; Chester W. Green, Fall River, Mass.; Rowland D. Bowen, Millbury, Mass.; Charles E. Horne, Stoneham, Mass.; Temple Dodge, Malden, Mass.; Samuel H. Canfield, Se mour, Conn.; John F. Clark, Whitehall, N. Y.; David S. McLaughlin, Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.; Robert H. Hunter, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Orlando A. Summers, Kokomo, Ind.; George J. Langsdale, Greencastle, Ind.; Robert S. Fenn, Mount Sterling, Ill.; Henry Becker, Monroe, Mich.; Hiram J. Kreamer, Grantville, Mich.; Fayette W. Crayon, Maquoketa, Iowa; James F. Parker, Parkersburg, Iowa; Robert H. Spenser, Algona, Iowa; Charles W. Reynolds, Grundy Centre, Iowa; William Eathgum, Fairchild, Iowa; Junius M. Rhoads, Jefferson, Iowa; Edward Whalley, Prairie du Chien, Wis.; Christopher F. Case, Marshall, Minn.; Miss Hattie E. Carroll, Plain View, Minn.; Alonzo F. Lewis, Carthage, Mo.; William T. Purse, Louisiana, Mo.; William G. Rice, Pierce City, Mo.; Mrs. Mary J. Hammond, York, Neb.; Alexander S. Sheppard, Fairmont, Neb.; Edward A. Gessard, Columbus, Neb.; Joseph F. Woods, Schuyler, Neb.; O. L. C. Fairchilds, Tuscarora, Nev.; John H. Clendening, Fort Smith, Ark.; Mrs. Mary C. Daniels, Wilson, N. C.; Henry S. Glover, Macon, Ga.; Daniel W. Jervis, Darien, Ga.; Charles W. Arnold, Albany, Ga.; Thomas T. Allington, Eufaula, Ala.; J. McLemore, Lafayette, Kan.; Charles A. Womble, Tuscumbia, Kan.; Finis H. Little, Aberdeen, Miss.; John Clinton, Brownsville, Tenn.

WHAT THE "WORLD" SAYS.

From the London World, Jan. 15.

"It will never do," prophesied a cynic when he heard that Sarah Bernhardt and Croizette were to play together in the "Sphinx;" "you must keep them apart." He was not far wrong. Croizette was just about to pass from time into eternity the other night before a hushed audience when Sarah whispered to her, for her private ear, "By the bye, my dear, I hear you have left your old house; where are you living now?" "You know as well as I do," returned the other, in a rage; "why do you try to put me out in that way?" Then, turning from her tormentor to the audience, she finished her role, and did put her out effectually; and for that night the great scene was spoiled. The next day Sarah was withdrawn from the cast.

It may be safely said that at Gen. Grant's reception the object which, next to the ex-President himself, attracted the most attention, was a lady adorned with scarabæi. She had a beetle on her bonnet, beetles on her muff. The Prince, the American said, was man-made, the other was God-made, and it was the latter which every one wanted to see. Ministers left off their endless discussions on the Eastern question, and ladies their on the last new fashions, to interview this beetle. It was most positively alive—not a good piece of machinery, but a genuine living, crawling pet. Round its waist was a fine band of gold; attached to this what might be called a golden snapper; a small chain was fastened to this armor, which prevented it straying. Its owner states that since its arrival from Mexico, six months ago, it has neither eaten nor drunk, nor been undressed. She was not sure if it was affectionate. *L'Dame aux Scarabées* was extremely attractive, her pet wondrously repugnant.

In Paris the other day a young lady went into one of the great drapery houses to shop with her maid. They keep watchers there; and one of these, making sure he had seen something, presently tapped the young lady on the shoulder, and asked her to follow him to the searching-room. "You have just put a pair of new gloves in your pocket, Mademoiselle; don't deny it." "I know I have," said the young lady, quietly; "and if you will be good enough to look inside them you will see that as they were bought at another house, they could hardly have been stolen from this." "That was so," as our cousins say. The watcher had simply made a mistake; and he and the whole gang of searchers began to grovel in excuses. "Now," said the lady, turning to her maid, "go to the nearest Commissary of Police, and tell him that the daughter of Prince O—— requires his protection." It was the very awkwardest of blunders; her father was an Ambassador. The contrite drapery company offering thousands to hush it up. The thousands will not be accepted, of course. The Ambassador cannot sue for fear of the scandal, and for the same reason cannot kick the watcher—perhaps the best remedy for this gross wrong. The watchers and their employers know all that, and consequently revel in their sense of impunity. The Russians have invented "Siberia without trial," to meet difficulties of that sort; and the Ambassador's keenest regret is that the mistake did not happen at home.

THE POISON OF SERPENTS.

From Galignani's Messenger, Jan. 15.

M. De Quatrefages presented to the Academy of Sciences at its last sitting a note from M. Lacerda relative to some researches he has been making at Rio de Janeiro into the action of the venom of the rattlesnake. Hitherto, the general belief has been that the poisonous matter secreted by certain species of reptiles was nothing more than a poisonous saliva, acting in the manner of soluble ferments. His investigations, however, show that the matter in question contains what is called figured ferments, the analogy of which with bacterides is very remarkable. From a young and vigorous crotalus, subjected to the action of chloroform, he obtained a drop of the venom, which, carefully clean, put on a glass, and at once placed it under a microscope. Almost immediately he observed the formation of a filamentous pulp in an aborescent disposition. Gradually the thickened filament, after having given off spores, dissolved and disappeared, and the liberated spores swelled and enlarged visibly, each of them sending out a minute tube, which lengthened rapidly. After a very short period the latter separated from the first spores and constituted another nucleus for engendering the deadly contamination. In the examination of the blood of animals killed by the bite of one of those snakes, M. Lacerda noticed that the red globules of the blood commenced by presenting some small brilliant points on the surface which spread with great rapidity, and ultimately the globules melted one into the other, forming a sort of amorphous paste, which could no longer circulate in the veins. Other animals, in which that blood was injected immediately after the death of the first, expired in a few hours, presenting all the symptoms of having themselves been bitten, and their blood always showed the same alteration. M. Lacerda concludes by stating that numerous experiments have shown that the true antidote for serpent poisoning is the injection under the skin of alcohol, or its administration by the mouth.

HOW ESPARTERO BEAT THE CARLISTS.

From London Truth, Jan. 16.

I have perused many an obituary notice on Marshal Espartero, but I have seen nowhere the real story of the great achievement of his life, the pacification of Bergara. The Carlist Army had suffered great losses, but could still have held the field for some time; on the other hand, the Liberal Army, after seven years' campaigning, felt truly sick of the business. Don Carlos had gone to France for a holiday; on each side the leaders had a genuine desire of following his example. It was under these circumstances that Espartero had a conference with Maroto, the Carlist General, for the purpose of negotiating a truce. They were old chums of the South American wars, but since that time they had exchanged only cannon-balls, in addition to more than one fierce proclamation. When they met in a lonely farm at night, in the greatest secrecy, it was feared by many lest a quarrel, or even perhaps a personal encounter, might arise from the occasion. Both entered a lower room, in which a table had been disposed with candles, paper, pens, and ink, and then were left alone. For more than five hours they were there closeted. What were they doing all this time?

Simply this: On seeing Espartero, whom he knew well for the greatest gambler that ever lived, Maroto had taken out of his pocket a pack of cards, and challenged his foe at *tresillo*. Espartero had always been lucky. He won first all the cash of his opponent, then he won his own terms for the truce; then, article after article, he won the entire submission of the Carlist Army. Maroto paid his debt, like a gentleman, within 24 hours, and so ended the first Carlist war.

GEN. JACKSON'S SENTIMENTS.

WHAT OLD HICKORY THOUGHT OF THE UNION AND OF NULLIFICATION AND SECESSION.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1879.

Mr. Ellis' remark that the South went into the war in obedience to Democratic teachings renders it still more puzzling to understand what Democracy really is. In conversation lately with a gentleman who served in Congress 40 years ago, he observed that he had voted the Democratic ticket all his life, since he was eligible to vote, but he sadly realized the fact that the party has ceased to be Democratic, except in name. "John Thompson, ('who made and sold hats,' according to Dr. Franklin's anecdote,) is still over the door, but the business has been changed, and John himself is with his fathers. I drop into the old shop occasionally from long habit. The Democracy of Jackson and Van Buren and Polk is as much a thing of the past as John Thompson." Mr. Ellis certainly never found anything in the teachings of the first-named of these worthies justifying secession. His celebrated proclamation to the South Carolina nullifiers in 1832, and his messages to Congress during that period, express his views on that subject very clearly and unmistakably. In examining, recently, a large number of his letters and papers, hitherto unpublished, I came across the annexed memorandum in the General's handwriting, which has so decided a bearing upon this point that I respectfully invite Mr. Ellis' attention to it. I give it precisely as it was written, save to insert or amend a punctuation mark here and there, to prevent the sense being confused:

"The people possess the sovereign power. It was the people by States who formed the first confederation of perpetual union, &c., which carried them triumphly thro' the Revolution, and established the freedom and independence of these United States. On a full experiment of the confederation of States and perpetual union, the people found that the conditions on which this perpetual union was founded, by which the people had reserved to each State its sovereignty, freedom, and independence, and every power, jurisdiction, and right not expressly surrendered, it was found that this confederation was not adapted to the great ends of regulating commerce and revenue. Upon a full experiment, it was found that these powers were necessary to be lodged in a Federal body, which constitutes a more perfect union of the people of these United States of America. It was therefore why the present Constitution was formed to give authority to the national will on these subjects of general concern. The Constitution of these United States shews that it was formed by the people to operate directly upon the people, and not upon the legislative power of the States. The Constitution commences with 'We the people of the United States, to form a more perfect union,' &c. What people? Why, the same people who had formed the confederation and perpetual union, and to make this perpetual union more perfect; appointed their delegates who met in convention and formed a Constitution to make the union more perfect by granting to the Federal Government more power, and, amongst others, to regulate trade and raise a revenue. This was the act of the whole people by their agents; it was ratified by the people inhabiting each State by their agents, and was the act of the people of the United States. The people are the sovereign power; this was their sovereign act, and the power of a State to secede from the Union without the consent of a majority of the people of the States to the Union, never did exist since the adoption of the confederation of the States, and the formation of our present Constitution upon that confederation of perpetual union. Mixed up as the Union of States is, it never declares, was made more perfect. If a mere majority of the people inhabiting a State has a right to suspend the Revenue laws and stop the wheels of Government, and to secede, then has any less portion of the people a right to secede from the Confederacy. Then, indeed, our Government is a rope of sand. Nullification is revolution; and if a State attempts to secede from the Union, the United States by force it is rebell

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 31, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—Dr. Clyde.
BOOTH'S THEATRE.—The Danites.
WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Ours.
UNION-SQUARE.—Banker's Daughter.
PARK THEATRE.—Dot.
STANDARD THEATRE.—H. M. S. Pinafore.
BROADWAY THEATRE.—King Lear.
LYCEUM THEATRE.—H. M. S. Pinafore.
CHICKERING HALL.—At 11 A.M.—Lecture.
NILLO'S GARDEN.—Hero.
THEATRE COMIQUE.—Vaudeville.
THE AQUARIUM.—Afternoon and Evening.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy.
AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Curiosities.
COOPER INSTITUTE.—Billiard Tournament.
GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Skating and Music.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12 00
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum	2 50
The Weekly Times, per annum	1 00

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day in this region, partly cloudy or clear weather, a slight rise in temperature, falling barometer during the day, followed during the evening by increasing cloudiness.

The Potter committee continues to mark time without advancing. If the committee were a board of German Professors intent on writing a series of bulky volumes on the genesis, development, and purpose of the cipher dispatches, its ponderous efforts to lay a solid foundation for future inquiry might be appreciated. As it is, they bear too close a resemblance to a mere partisan device to stave off unpleasant revelations to be either commendable or useful. It is proposed to send a sub-committee to New-York to take the evidence of Mr. Tilden. When that is done, there will be at least a beginning made in laying bare the mystery of the ciphers. Not that the defeated candidate will be likely to cast much light on the efforts made to steal the Presidency, on his behalf, but that the extent of his ignorance of the intrigues which went on under his nose will indicate the extent of the knowledge which is to be sought for elsewhere. Mentally and physically, Mr. Tilden is likely to present a somewhat suggestive spectacle in the witness-box.

The discussion of the Constitutional resolutions of Mr. Edmunds was opened in the Senate yesterday by Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, who made some perfectly sound objections to the necessity for reaffirming the validity of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments, but carefully dodged all reference to the really vital point of Mr. Edmunds' resolutions, viz., the right of the General Government to regulate through its own officers the elections for members of Congress. Mr. Morgan affirmed the doctrine of State rights in its most pernicious form by denying that the people of each State had a common interest in the enforcement of the whole Constitution. He insisted that if men were deprived of the right of trial by jury, or of the right to vote, in Vermont, the people of Alabama had no right to complain; and, of course, that if these things happened in Alabama it was no business of the people of Vermont. That is a line of argument which Mr. Morgan and his Democratic friends would have done well to leave untouched. But one fate can overtake any set of politicians who openly declare the enforcement of the Constitution of the United States to be a question of local option merely.

It is rather late in the session to recommend new legislation respecting Indian affairs, and the report just made by Senator Saunders' branch of the Congressional joint committee is only useful as embodying suggestions for another Congress. This report does not favor the transfer of the government of the Indians to the War Department, but it does recommend that warlike or persistently troublesome tribes be turned over entirely to that department. It is also recommended that civil law be extended over all the tribes which are migratory, and that the authority of the United States be enforced through the courts. The members of the commission must have forgotten that the Indian Territory, to which they direct particular attention, is a foreign country, and that its inhabitants deny the right of the United States to establish law courts there. The strongest point in the report is the statement that all "the fighting Indians" in the national domain cannot exceed 15,000 in number, and that it is not worth while to burden the Army with the care of 250,000 Indians on account of this handful of malcontents.

The report of the Board of Experts appointed by Congress to investigate the yellow fever epidemic of 1878 does not bring to light any new facts or suggest any new measures by which another visitation of the plague can be prevented. The experts say that the disease is exotic to our own country, and that, although the specific poison of yellow fever is particulate and material, it has never been microscopically or chemically demonstrated to the human senses. This was all well known before this report was written. The chief recommendations of the board are the appointment of a committee to visit the West Indies for the purpose of prosecuting further inquiries, and the enforcement of strict quarantine regulations. Aside from the statistics which accompany the report, it contains nothing that throws much light on the subject investigated. It is not likely that scientific men expected any immediate or valuable result from an inquiry which was necessarily prosecuted with considerable haste. We are as far as ever from arriving at any conclusions which can be useful in arresting the deadly disease.

There is some danger that the question of retrenchment in the City Government will get smothered under an accumulation of legislative resolutions. The latest proposal for the relief of New-York tax-payers is Senator Murphy's plan of a joint committee, consisting of three Senators and five members of Assembly, to be empowered to investigate all the departments of the City Government, and to report whether any of them can be abolished or consolidated, and, generally speaking, what saving can be effected in their administration. This plan would, no doubt, yield some valuable information, but it would waste a good deal of time, and might, very readily, be made a pretext for staving off all action on the subject whatever. That would be a decided relief to the office-holders, but would be somewhat warmly resented by the tax-payers, in whose interest the proposed investigation is asked for. The simplest and most direct plan of economy yet submitted is, unquestionably, that of Mr. Strahan. His bill should be vigorously pressed before the good resolutions of the early session begin to tarnish, and its passage, with any needful amendments, ought to be secured in ample time to satisfy the objections which the Governor may urge against it. Legislators who are honestly desirous of doing something for the tax-payers of New-York should take the most direct and practical way of accomplishing it.

CONGRESS AND THE RAILROADS.

The opponents of the Reagan bill, for the regulation of inter-State commerce, so far as they have been heard before the Senate sub-committee, are rarely consistent and quite as rarely candid. Few of them venture to declare hostility to any legislation on the subject. More commonly, they allege that some legislation might be desirable, but that this particular bill is too objectionable to be tolerated. Their tactics are a repetition of those employed by Mr. Hewitt and others in the House, when vainly resisting the passage of the measure. "No doubt proper regulation would be good," said they, "but the regulation now proposed is not proper." A similar declaration is relied upon by an official of the Pennsylvania Railroad to explain away a friendly expression of opinion attributed to Col. Scott. He favors the object, we are told, but condemns the means provided in the present bill. Opposition of this nature may serve as a pretext for unfavorable action, but it cannot satisfy the public judgment. It aims at the defeat of the bill. But if the professions put forward were genuine, the effort would be to amend it. We might then obtain a more perfect measure. As the issue is presented, the alternative seems to be the bill substantially as it is or nothing; and with the choice thus narrowed, railroad managers should not wonder that the popular preference is for the bill, defective as it is admitted to be, rather than a continuance of the injustice which it is intended to remove.

Dissatisfaction with railroad management, especially in relation to the roads on which remote parts of the country depend for their traffic with the seaboard, is one of those great facts which challenge recognition without being susceptible of precise explanation. Perhaps this is because the grievances complained of vary, according to the localities and the manner in which the managers exercise their power. In the case of the Union Pacific, the grounds of complaint are easily stated. To the exactions of a monopoly is added the discrimination that operates disastrously on local interests. As a witness before the Senate committee puts it, the Union and Central Pacific Roads have become more powerful than the States they traverse; their indifference to specific legal obligations is equaled by their disregard of the rights of the communities to whose wants they minister. In other cases, local interests are sacrificed to through business; discrimination in the matter of rates is the rule; combinations destroy the chance of relief which competition would afford. There are cases in which business is unfairly controlled, where favoritism increases the offensiveness of monopoly, and inflicts injuries for which the law provides no redress. However different the causes of complaint, their prevalence is too significant to be safely overlooked. When the demand for legislative regulation first arose, it was mainly sectional. The Granger movement was essentially a Western movement; the laws restraining railroad management were Western laws. This peculiarity has disappeared. New-York merchants now make common cause with Chicago merchants in support of the demand for a Congressional regulation of inter-State traffic. The Western farmer and the Eastern trader suffer from different phases of the same wrong. The Reagan bill cannot be set aside, therefore, as a sectional measure. It may require amendment to render its working smooth and effective, but in its general purpose it reflects a feeling which delay will only intensify, and perhaps render unmanageable.

Undoubtedly, the corporate interests involved are too large to be subjected to crude experiments or a supervision not nicely adjusted to the objects to be obtained. But the officers who urge this as a reason against the Reagan bill have urged it as strenuously against all other measures having the same end in view. They make no advance. They stand this year where they have stood whenever the subject of legislative regulation has been raised, whether at Washington or in States. The plea, then, lacks the force it would have if they who present it used their opportunities to facilitate the solution of the problem dealt with in the Reagan bill. It is absurd to suppose, however, that a question affecting vitally the development of the country's resources and the prosperity of its trade can be postponed, year after year, to suit the convenience of persons who try to escape responsibility by hiding behind the widows and orphans who happen to be among the shareholders. Consideration for shareholders is well, but it ought not to be accepted as an excuse for the perversion of corporate power which Congress is asked to correct. Indeed, before the controversy is disposed of, the movement in favor of Federal supervision may so enlarge its range as to take cognizance of more than the traffic arrangements of great roads. Between their policy and their financial condition there is, in most instances, a connection so close that the just and efficient regulation of one may be inseparable from an investigation of the other. The connection between a speculative increase of share capital, or a growth of liabilities, and rates and combinations, is obvious. An unwise policy in one direction may necessitate an exacting policy in another. Thus, to trace the motives of managers in their arrangements, whether with their customers or with other companies, it will be desirable to fathom the mysteries of railway accounting, and to reveal the true state of affairs. Looking at the subject from this point of view, the regulation of inter-State commerce seems to be only part of the task which will devolve on Congress as a result of the proportions acquired by the railroad system.

THE NEW PHASE OF FRENCH AFFAIRS.

Events have moved more rapidly in France than the Republican leaders anticipated or dared to hope. In fact, the more moderate of them, including M. Gambetta, had a wholesome dread of any precipitate change. Before the Senatorial election, the great tribune of the French people began to counsel prudence and patience, and after the triumph of the 5th January, he continued to impress upon his followers the importance of this policy, with some show of anxiety. The strength of the Republic depended upon its moderation, and upon the assurance that it meant stability and freedom from disquieting agitations. France had become extremely sensitive on this point, and the cause of the Republic had become the cause of real conservatism. The people did not wish to risk any revolutionary movement from either side. They accepted the Republic, and were ready to build their hopes upon it, but it must justify their confidence by moving on without any serious jar or disturbance. The need of consolidating its power and bringing all the institutions into harmony with its spirit was generally recognized, but there was extreme anxiety that this should be done as cautiously as possible, and that precipitate action should be avoided. Gambetta saw this, and realized the difficulty of restraining the more ardent factions of the Left and carrying out the plans of the Moderates. He hoped that MacMahon would remain at his post and the Dufaure Ministry continue in place, at least for the present, because chances here would beget apprehension if they were sudden. When the Chambers met, Gen. Gresley took the place of Borel in the Ministry of War, and the Government put forth its mild statement. Gambetta was not pleased, but he held to his resolution of moderation, and carried his followers with him. The Ministry remained, and it was hoped that the President, who had been so docile since his memorable defeat in 1877, would yield to the voice of France and give his consent to the changes determined upon in the administration of the civil departments and the Army. The Marshal gave way with stern reluctance till the reforming hand of the Ministry reached his old companions, the military commanders, and then he refused to go further and determined to resign.

The changes which he was called upon to sanction were somewhat sweeping, but the importance of having the high commands of the Army in the hands of men loyal to the Republic, if it was to be prepared for every emergency, can hardly be overrated. The Ministry was firm and MacMahon stepped out of the way of Republican progress. The change, coming as it does, will be hailed with delight by friends of the Republic in and out of France. They would have deprecated any effort to drive the Marshal from his place, but so long as he is pushed aside by the inevitable pressure of events in themselves desirable, it is a gain unattended with risk. The Constitution of 1871-2 was the work of Monarchists, and though circumstances then forbade the attempt to restore any monarch, it was intended to be adapted to such an occurrence, if events should become opportune. After Thiers was driven from the Executive chair, MacMahon was set to hold it for the Royalists. For months he has seen that his task was rendered futile by the determination of France to have a republic. The current has dragged him along, but he has had no sympathy with the tendency of the time, and was no fit instrument to carry out the manifest purposes of his countrymen. He was an obstruction which no one was inclined to take the responsibility of removing before the expiration of his term of office; but his voluntary withdrawal under circumstances devoid of special excitement is a cause for congratulation. The prompt election of M. Jules Grevy by an overwhelming vote of the Congress of Senators and Deputies, is a sufficient evidence that moderation is the order of the day. Though a thorough believer in Republican principles from his youth, the venerable ex-President of the Chamber of Deputies has long been recognized as one of the coolest and most prudent of French statesmen. He is a man of strong convictions, decided character, and great firmness, and no steadier hand could have been found to take the helm than his.

Much of the news sent over the cable yesterday consisted of the somewhat excited conjectures of London correspondents in Paris. Among these was one to the effect that the Dufaure Ministry would resign, and that Gambetta himself would form a Cabinet and preside over its action while holding the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. Much more probable is the later report that he is likely to succeed Grevy as President of the Chamber of Deputies, though it may be doubted whether his qualifications specially fit him for that post, which requires so much coolness and tact. But it is difficult to see why it should be supposed that the success of the Ministry itself in carrying out its plans, even against the resistance of the President, would lead to its resignation. Besides, it has all along been evident that Gambetta was anxious to avoid the direct responsibility and the political peril of heading the Cabinet. There appears less reason than a week ago for expecting or desiring a change of Ministry. But whether such an event takes place or not, it is evident that the prospects of the French Republic are opening up with more brightness than ever before, though the occasion for prudence and patience has by no means passed. With the moderate leaders firmly directing the course of events, there is every reason to hope that they will not forget their moderation, and that the confidence of France will rest safely in their keeping. Their task has come upon them with more urgency than was expected, and can be more rapidly executed, but their responsibility is all the greater for the time being. The Republic must give guarantees for its conduct, under their guidance, that it means security and good order for society, and that it will neither countenance radical reaction nor give occasion for conservative reaction. It is in their power now to settle the Republic so wisely and firmly on its foundations as to give fair assurance of its permanency. The comparative lack of popular excitement at Paris and Versailles, while the momentous changes were going on yesterday is a good sign, and it is to be hoped that the completion of the transition of France to a Republic, which has dragged so long, and has suddenly taken on such startling rapidity, will be unattended with demonstrations calculated to fill its friends with misgiving or its enemies with hope.

"A MERE POLITICAL DODGE."

If there were any doubt as to the political significance of the passage of the Anti-Chinese bill, the frank expressions of popular sentiment in California settle the case. It is conceded by the Republicans, and joyfully claimed by the Democrats, that the Democratic House is entitled to the credit of passing the bill. The Republicans think that the partisan advantage thus gained may be counterbalanced by prompt and favorable action on the part of the Senate. In fact, Senator Sargent, of California, when the House bill came over from the other end of the Capitol, took opportunity to remark that a similar bill had been pending in the Senate for some time, and that he hoped that it would not be longer delayed. If there is anything creditable in the action of the House, the Senator from California thinks that the Republican Senate, of which he is a member, should secure its share of praise. The tone of the California press, as reported by telegraph, is purely partisan, only one or two newspapers regarding the bill on its own merits; and even these do not hesitate to say that its passage is a political move, considered more or less shrewd as the prejudices of the commenting journal naturally incline.

Parties are pretty nearly evenly balanced in California at present. From the time when the Republicans swept the State during the stress of the civil war until 1867, California was reckoned as stanchly Republican. Dissensions in the party, in 1867, led to the election of Gov. Haight, Democrat, though the Republicans were successful in the Legislature and in many of the local elections; and their candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, John P. Jones, now Senator from Nevada, came very near an election on a ticket which was otherwise overwhelmed with disaster. Since that time the Democrats have, until lately, been very strong in the State. They have repeatedly elected their State ticket, and have chosen the Senator who will succeed Mr. Sargent next March. Latterly, however, the Democratic Party in California has lost prestige. This was shown by the result of the elections in the Congressional districts, as well as in the canvass for delegates to the Constitutional Convention. The Republicans have strong hopes of carrying the State next Fall, and the presumption is fair that, with a popular candidate and a united party, they will regain their lost control. The Democrats are aware of their danger. They have not concealed from their brethren in the House of Representatives that something must be done to save the State. Under such a pressure the Anti-Chinese bill was passed. It is not likely that many of the Congressmen who voted for this bill knew or cared anything about its probable effect on the country or upon the people against whom it was aimed. They only knew that it was a Democratic measure, necessary to sustain their party in the Pacific States, and they gave it their blind and unreasoning support. But it must be admitted that no politician from the Pacific States would dare to vote against the measure, whatever may be his party affiliations. People will not stop to consider whether such a bill as this is constitutional, or even the best that can be done to prevent the evil of which they complain. A man who opposes it is in danger of losing his popularity.

Considering how insecure are the foundations on which the political hopes of most Congressmen rest, it is not surprising that the California Congressmen are afraid to oppose any bill, however monstrous or absurd, which is clamored for by the anti-Chinese element. That element is undeniably in the ascendency in California. And in this view of the case, too, we can understand why California politicians, without distinction of party, do not dare to criticise any measure which is approved by those who want to see "the Chinese invasion" turned away from the shores of their State. The next election in California will be an important one. There must then be chosen a Governor and other State officers, a Legislature, and four Congressmen. The Legislature then to be elected will choose a successor to Senator Booth, whose term expires in 1881. And not the least important feature in that canvass will be the choice of Mayor, Supervisors, and other officers, in the City of San Francisco. Here is a list of political prizes worth striving for. And shall any leader who has at heart the interests of his party put in jeopardy his party's chances by any act which shall give rise to a suspicion that he is unsound on the all-absorbing question of Chinese immigration? In the nature of things, this is too much to ask. Thus it happens that the Anti-Chinese bill which passed the House the other day was never considered on its own merits as an abstract proposition, but only as a political expedient.

It may be conceded that, since the feeling of a vast majority of the people of California is hostile to the Chinese as settlers, measures should be adopted by the Government to stay the tide of immigration. It is not necessary for us of the East to argue the question of the desirability of the Chinese as dwellers on American soil. We are forced to admit that, whether it be well grounded or not, there is in California an almost universal opinion that the Chinese element is detrimental to the best interests of the State. And, since we must also admit that the citizens of that State are most competent to decide what they do not want, it is clear that the United States Government is bound to do what it lawfully and justly can to mitigate the evils of this peculiar form of foreign immigration. No other power can touch the objectionable thing. The people of California, after trying a variety of absurd and brutal experiments, have at last come to this conclusion. It was agreed in Washington that Congress and the Executive should immediately apply such remedies as seemed natural and dignified. The revision of existing treaties and frank representations made to the Chinese Government were suggested; and it is certain that something in this direction would have been speedily accomplished. But the politicians cannot wait. The California election is near at hand. And the bill to forbid the landing at any American port of more than fifteen Chinese passengers from any one ship is passed by the House. In a barbarous nation such a prohibition would be defied as monstrous. In this country it is called by an astute popular leader "a mere political dodge."

WATER-COLORS.

To-night the twelfth annual exhibition of the Water-Color Society will be ready for a preliminary viewing at the Academy of Design. One year ago this journal aroused the indignation of members of the society by some remarks tending to subordinate water-color painting to painting in oils. One of their number took occasion to deny that any inferiority existed. And in a certain sense he was quite right. Regarded from the broadest stand-point, no one field of art is in itself lower than another. For circumstances are supposed to be molded by genius, not genius by circumstances, and the medium may be looked upon as of so little account in comparison with the thought which directs it, that the different materials and methods used in art may well seem on one plane. Nevertheless, not even the most devoted adherent to water-colors will claim that in certain respects—for instance, in striking the note of sombre and grand ideas—water-colors are on a par with oils. Let the most robust of all the British water-colorists, past and present, do his best, he cannot give his paper the luminous depth and tragic force that landscape painters like Constable and Jules Dupre embody in oils. Turner probably came as near them in that respect as any one we know of, but even he could not do it. But to say that is very far from decrying water-color painting in itself; it is merely trying to define it, and its relative position in the arts, by a comparison with a sister branch. But what charming effects, what spirited sketches, what a fine, open, out-of-doors look, a good water-colorist can give his paper! Especially is water-color suited to a climate like ours, where sunshine is lavish and nature prodigal of brilliant colors. You cannot take a stroll in any direction about New-York—on Long Island or Staten Island, into New-Jersey or Westchester—without meeting at every turn sufficient material for a sketch.

Water-colors are supposed to be a comparatively modern development of art, springing from English artists of the last century. On this account, since it seems to be a product of the more intricate civilization of the latest days, a greater complexity might be assumed for it. Yet nothing is more probable than that water-color painting greatly antedates that of oils. The child who for Christmas gets a box of paints, and forthwith begins to rub them in water, is only repeating in a somewhat more artificial form what the savage does with mineral or vegetable pigments, prior to adorning his own valuable carcase for war. For, like everything else, the arts begin and end in the individual. Where formerly, in our savage state, we painted our bodies concretely, we may be said now to paint abstractly our individuality into easel pictures. Water-colors, even when applied by savages to their persons, probably antedated oils. We may suppose the Australian black to content himself with a daubing of water-color pigments over his cheeks and forehead. We know it to be a fact that the high-grade Indians of Virginia in the seventeenth century painted themselves with colors mixed in oils. Water-color painting, in one form or another, must always have existed in Europe up to the great development of book illumination, in the centuries following the Crusades. The art has as honorable a history as any, and as ancient. The Van Eycks, therefore, when they began to use oils, merely erected an old accomplishment into a guild of the arts. Both oils and water-colors had been waiting for the artist who should first begin to insist upon their independent existence; oils merely received development earlier. When Cozens took up the neglected and hitherto underrated craft, he gave it the energetic impulse which everything receives at British hands; whereupon Europe in turn awoke to its importance. New capabilities were discovered by Italians, Frenchmen, and Dutchmen, so that at present Charles Blanc, the most systematic of recent art critics, is forced to notice at least three main subdivisions which come under our generic term water-colors. They are *aquarelle*, *gouache*, and *laris*, all words meaning pretty much the same thing, and apparently adopted into French from different languages by the cosmopolitan artists of Paris. He defines *aquarelle* to be a water-color in which the white of the paper ground is used for the brightest parts or "lights" of the picture, the transparent colors being washed on, instead of added in successive layers. *Gouache*, on the other hand, has the paper completely covered, the "lights" being put in with white. The colors are diluted with gum-water, and applied successively, drying quickly, unless specially treated to retard desiccation. *Lavis*, finally, is a water painting in one color, generally India ink or sepia, and, though much fallen from the popularity it once had, is still in use for washing in quick sketches that are rather mementoes than serious pictures. Of course, to these may be added a number of variations, such as those made by finishing with pastels to enhance the colors, in which cases the effects are not always so durable as they should be, owing to the fragility of the pastel.

Opaque colors of one kind or another are used very freely by some artists; others think that water-colors should remain as true to their name as possible, and stop short at *aquarelle*. The boldest spirits, again, put no limits whatever to this or any branch of art, and call him a Philistine who hesitates to use whatever material or whatever vehicle of materials shall contribute to a sensation of pleasure, whether by pleasure be understood a feeling of happiness, surprise, anger, or terror. When Courbet painted with a palette knife, he was protesting against the layman who dares to prescribe to the artist in what manner a picture shall be painted. Another painter might, in sober fact, fling colors on a canvas quite at hap-hazard, and then, by pulling them together a little, "arrange" a fantasia to suit himself. This would be the kind of wicked revenge that a man like Whistler might be inclined to take for interference by critics. And so with water-colors. There is really no limit to the liberties which may be taken with them, seeing that the bold handler of material can always point to the actual fact that they have roused sensations of some kind in most observers, and stimulated to pleasurable emotions a few elect.

If there still be any sticklers for the old genuine water-color drawing, they will do well to study Japanese art. Allusion has been made before in these columns to the debt which the modern Dutch water-colorists—the nearest to the English—owe to Japanese models. From France they may have caught the grace, the suavity, that characterizes their work, but from Japan comes their bolder juxtaposition of colors. Artists of Latin countries have carried the same thing to much greater lengths. The English seem to remain apart from the Japanese influence now making itself felt in a thousand ways in European art, and, with a few exceptions, the same may be said of our artists. Yet if the English remain comparatively unaffected, it is not because they have not studied the Japanese, but rather that they lack the versatility of mind which extracts from the seemingly barbaric magnificence of Oriental art, the true inspiration of color. Japanese art has had an effect on them, but they have not seized the vital point. This is the danger before our artists, whenever they shall in turn submit, more directly than they do now, to the influence of Japan. Although we are more versatile than the English, we have a good share of their crudeness, and it will take all the knowledge of the European schools, added to independent study of Oriental models, to save us from the rococo or grotesque. Yet there can be no doubt of the direction in which our artists, and especially our water-colorists who have profited thoroughly by the European schools, should look. They must look westward, beyond the path of empire, to a country like Japan, where a fearless, fresh simplicity of art still lingers, not yet entirely undermined by the railway and representative government.

Col. T. W. Higginson, in the *Woman's Journal*, of Boston, takes exception to some comments made by The Times upon the intellectual training of American young women. While we would not needlessly enter into a controversy with the gallant Colonel, in which he would receive all of the rewards due to courtesy, whether vanquished or victorious, we must affirm that his experience has been out of the common order if it leads him to believe that the average young woman of this country can hold her own in, or be materially improved by, a philosophical discussion. That there are a favored few who possess the ability to thoroughly comprehend and critically analyze the teachings of a man like Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson we are quite willing to admit, and Col. Higginson may have had the singular good fortune never to have ventured beyond this contracted circle. If this is the case, we fear that his experience has not been shared by many others. We do not doubt that American women possess inherent abilities which, if properly developed, would put them on an intellectual level with those of the other sex. The trouble is that in most instances the development never takes place, and to be convinced of this one has only to visit during the season some Summer resort to which well-bred, and, presumably, well-schooled young women are apt to go. It may be objected that the test is not a fair one; but it is certain that such disciplined mental endowments as they possess usually make themselves apparent under these conditions. We anticipate a question by saying that the great majority of the young men one sees are equally thoughtless; but then, as Col. Higginson says, these ill-conditioned youths devote their time, in as well as out of college, to billiards and private theatricals, and do not attempt with a single stride to step from the commonplaces of life into its mysteries.

Clubs in London have had severer financial stress within a few years than clubs in New-York. All told, there are some 50 there; but many of these have no club houses, only meeting-places, and are not materially different from colloquial groggeries. At least two-thirds of the London clubs are heavily in debt, and old ones are dying from lack of support quite as rapidly as new ones are forming. Last year not less than 10 clubs became extinct, and it is probable that as many more will join them in the land of nowhere before the end of next December. The two leading causes of non-success are waste in the larder and expense and improvidence of servants. These will eat and drink (wages are comparatively of small importance) any club, not carefully and continually managed, into early bankruptcy. Some of those bodies have 100, 125, and even 150 servants; and when their capacity for consuming viands and potables is considered, the prospect is alarming. The principal or fashionable clubs are only 23; nearly all are extravagantly conducted, and not a few wholly mismanaged. Their membership is often large, from 1,000 to 2,700 or 2,800. The Junior Carlton, for example, has 2,300, and the Junior United Service, 2,500 members. Initiation fees and annual dues are about the same as here; but London clubs are not so pleasant, on the whole, as New-York clubs, by reason of their division into sets and the greater stiffness, reticence, and unadaptability of British character.

The Chinese Official Almanac, issued annually in December, and carefully prepared by the Board of Astronomy, is decidedly a curiosity, and shows that, notwithstanding the general shrewdness and intelligence of the people, they continue singularly superstitious. The board is imperially appointed; is presided over by a Prince of the blood, and equal in learning and character to any association in the land. The almanac is bestowed as a special act of grace by the Emperor on his faithful subjects. A large part is astrological, and intended for a "practical guide in the common affairs of life." The first day of the month is favorable to sacrifice and entering school, but unfavorable to setting out on a journey or changing residence. The fourth day one may make or receive visits, set out clothes drawn up contracts or barter, but not break ground or embark in any enterprise. The fifth day one may bathe, shave, or scrub, but not plant or sow. The eighth day is auspicious for holding weddings, burials, conjugal union, engaging servants, traveling. The twenty-third it is allowable to pull down old houses and walls, though not to open drains or weed gardens. Violators of law are put on guard by the declaration that the twenty-fifth alone should be employed for arrests, and no other day in the month should be. Bathing days are often a week or two apart, and bathing is enjoined at very inconvenient hours. The bulk of the Chinese, strange to say, regulate habit and business by the almanac, and even educated persons obey its counsels. From this, one might think that the Celestial Empire should be called the Flowery Domain of Nincompoops.

A Dublin correspondent gives an account of that capital which should be of interest here, inasmuch as New-York is the second, if not the first, Irish city on the globe. He says he has seen more wretchedness there in one day than in all Paris in six months. Infant mortality exceeds that of any place of its population in Europe. Mothers are under-fed and children are hardly fed at all. The food openly sold there is very bad, and so unnutritious as to be incapable of preserving health or sustaining nurslings. It is a disgrace to civilization, and the press, which is forever fuming about Home Rule, seems wholly indifferent to domestic rule. Pallid, sickly mothers, wasted offspring, mortal disease, pauperism, mendicancy, misery meet one at every turn. Trade is extremely dull, as it has been for years; a great many persons are unemployed, and those who are employed get very small wages. A single pound of good beef daily in the family of an ordinary workman costs one-fourth of the entire income of the family, and most of it goes to him because he needs physical strength to labor. There seems to be no ambition, no enterprise, no hope in Dublin, which the Irish always speak of as beautiful and charming, though it is one of the most melancholy and depressing cities, by reason of its poverty, ignorance, and vagabondage, to be seen in the Old World. As may be imagined, the Irish lay all its defects upon perfidious Albion; but nobody can stay any length of time in the capital without noticing that much of its misfortune comes directly from the character of its inhabitants.

The *Saturday Review* is such a prig that it is always a pleasure to point out its blunders. In the issue of Jan. 11 is an article on "Bibliomania in 1878," made up from a *brochure*, lately put forth by Gustave Brunet, of whom the *Review* writer speaks as being the author of the "Manuel de Libraire." Anybody who knows anything about bibliography knows that M. Jacques Charles Brunet, the author of the "Manuel," died in 1867, at the good old age of 87. The *Saturday Review* would have him, at the age of 99, still active in the field, attending all the book auctions, laying plans for future purchases, and tossing off gossiping pamphlets in his leisure moments. It was this same accurate and pains-taking journal that elected Gen. Butler Governor of Maine last Fall; that unsexed Mme. Blavatsky in noticing her book, and that spoke of Aldrich's "Queen of Sheba" as "a book of poems." Gustave Brunet has written enough upon other subjects than bibliography to have his identity respected—even by the persons who edit the *Saturday Review*; though his name is now directly associated with that of Jacques Charles—who, by the way, is not his kinsman—through his publication of a valuable supplement to the "Manuel," in collaboration with M. P. Deschamps. Brunet's "Manuel de Libraire" is the most complete and useful work of its kind, and is practically indispensable to the book-collector, though he must pay dearly for the last edition, published in six volumes in 1865; $75 will hardly buy it, and large-paper copies sell for $100. It is not generally known, even among collectors, that the recasting and enlarging of this edition from that of 1842 was done by a younger and firmer hand than that of the aged J. C. Brunet—though his name alone appears on the title-page.

Extensive, important, and profitable as our rivers are in respect to commerce and development of the country, they are wholly unequal to the rivers of South America. The Amazon alone furnishes a host of watery resources, and is fitly named the Mediterranean of that continent. Together with its tributaries, it is navigable by steamers, according to official reports, for 26,853 miles; its average breadth in Brazil is 4¼ miles; it rises, when high, 54 feet above its ordinary level, and its volume is so vast that sailors at sea drink its water and find it fresh out of sight of land, its current being visible 500 miles from shore. The volume of the principal rivers of our sister continent is, in proportion to the area drained, far greater than the volume of rivers here, on account of increased rain-fall. The annual rain-fall on our Atlantic coast averages from 40 to 45 inches; on the coast of Brazil, 79 inches. The main channel of the Amazon is, for the first 1,000 miles from the ocean, nowhere less than 30 fathoms. Beyond the Peruvian frontier, it continues to be a big river more than 1,000 miles into the heart of the Andes, the head of steam navigation being at Mayro, (Peru,) 3,623 miles from the Atlantic and 325 miles from Lima by public roads; so that it is only 331 miles from Callao—the port of Lima—on the Pacific, to the head of steam navigation on the Amazon. Peruvian railways will soon bring steamers on the Amazon within one day's travel of the Pacific, and Peruvian enterprise will speedily improve Andean communication, and open the interior of South America to civilization and commerce. The tributaries of the Amazon are longer than the largest rivers of Europe. The Madeira is navigable by steamers to its falls, on the Bolivian frontier, over 1,000 miles, and above the falls its tributaries furnish 4,300 miles of continuous steam navigation, thus rendering commercially accessible the whole of Bolivia and the western part of the Brazilian Province, Matto Grosso. Brazil has lately granted a subsidy to a foreign company to build a railway around the Falls of Madeira. The large rivers, Napo, Maroni, and Putumayo, are navigable from the Amazon, through Ecuador and Colombia, for almost 1,000 miles beyond the frontier of Brazil to the Andes, within 400 miles of Quito and Guyaquil, and so open communication with all the region of Ecuador east of the Cordilleras. The Rio Negro, entering the Amazon at Manaos, some 1,100 miles from the Atlantic, rises near Bogota, Colombia's capital, passes through southern Venezuela very close to the Orinoco, and is a channel of trade between Venezuela and Brazil; while the Orinoco is navigable for sail and steam vessels from the ocean to the Andes, in Colombia. Thus, the Amazon and its tributaries are commercial highways for Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Brazil, and are navigable for steamers a greater distance than is included in the globe's circumference.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

A BRIEF SESSION OF THE HOUSE—SPEAKER JACKSON'S RECEPTION.

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 30.—The House last evening decided to sit this morning, but a bare quorum was present when Clerk Pott called the roll at 10 o'clock to-day. The other members had gone to the Reform School at Jamesburg to inspect the institution. The House sat for only three-quarters of an hour to-day, and then adjourned for the week. Mr. Pancoast introduced a bill placing the salary of the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State at $5,000. Mr. Lilliendahl introduced another, formally wedding the Township of Harrison to Kearney. They are adjoining suburbs of Newark, and there is no necessity for separate governments, except to provide political places for small-fry politicians. Mr. Rogers introduced a bill to make the District Court bill inapplicable to Trenton. It is questionable if such a bill would be constitutional, as regulating the internal affairs of a city by a special and local act. Two bills concerning the Morris Canal were acted on this morning. One is that repealing the act allowing the Newark Water Board to issue bonds for the purchase of the Morris Canal or other water supply, which was ordered to a third reading. Mr. De Witt's bill, giving the Morris Company power to dispose of its franchises for aqueduct purposes was laid over for future consideration.

Speaker Jackson tendered a reception to the members of the two houses at his home in Newark this evening. A large party gathered in his elegant house on High-street, in response to his invitations. Besides the members of the houses, a large number of prominent Newark residents were present.

SARATOGA'S DEFAULTING TREASURER.

Troy, Jan. 30.—Seven of the fifteen bondsmen of Wright, the defaulting Treasurer of Saratoga County, have agreed to make good his deficiency. The others are bankrupts

JAY GOULD AND THE STREET

A HEAVY BEAR MOVEMENT YESTERDAY.

BROKERS WHO DO NOT BELIEVE THAT GOULD WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR IT, AND OTHERS WHO DO—A STORY ABOUT UNION PACIFIC—EFFECT OF THE EXPOSURE OF GOULD'S FINANCIAL CONDITION—WHAT MR. SAGE SAYS.

Jay Gould walked into the busy lobby of the Windsor Hotel last night, about 9 o'clock, and as he passed through the talking throng but five persons recognized him, and of these two or three appeared to be messengers who were waiting for him. Among the crowd about him were men like William Belden, his late partner; Samuel W. Boocock, James Keene's principal broker; Frank Work, Harvey Kennedy, Charles Osborne, a few years ago Mr. Gould's confidential agent and broker; D. P. Morgan, and others not less active in the Street at this time, but none of them seemed to know him. A few years ago had he entered that brilliantly-lighted vestibule under such circumstances half of the crowd would have rushed to shake his hand and have the first word with him. His appearance there at all last night was somewhat of a surprise, for he has not lately visited the Windsor so frequently as he used to. The opinion was expressed by some of the gentlemen present that it was done as a little piece of tactical side-show—to let the Street see that he was still alive. And precisely the same construction was put upon the afternoon movement in the stock market yesterday. The exposure of Gould's position on his "long" holdings and "short" contracts in THE TIMES yesterday morning, they say, goaded him into desperation, and led him to make a savage "bear" attack about 2 o'clock yesterday, which had the effect of shaking prices down a few points, and was followed by a quick recovery. The whole movement was over in half an hour, and if it was his work it was planned well, for it was begun at a moment when the market was quiet but strong, and the "bulls" were off their guard.

The market opened buoyantly, and nothing unusual occurred until about 1:10 o'clock, when suddenly, as by a concerted movement, a simultaneous "bear" raid was made by brokers all over the floor. The stocks principally attacked were Lake Shore, North-western and St. Paul. These were offered freely, and, amid great excitement, dropped at the rate of ½ per cent. at a time, and in one or two instances at the rate of 1 per cent., until Lake Shore had fallen 3¼ per cent., North-western 7⅝ per cent., St. Paul 4 per cent., Canada Southern 3 per cent., Michigan Central 3½ per cent., Delaware, Lackawanna and Western 3 per cent., New-Jersey Central 3½ per cent., Hannibal and St. Joseph 2¼ per cent., and Western Union 4¾ per cent. These were the principal sufferers, but the entire list was depressed more or less. For a while it looked as if a panic was about to prevail, such was the rush of demoralized weak holders to realize. It was fully half an hour before those not in the movement began to recover their scare and then stocks rebounded almost as quickly as they had tumbled. The excitement inside the Exchange was more than equaled outside. When the unusual fluctuations began to come out on the tape, and the existence of a raid became known, men stopped instantly whatever occupation they happened to be at, and rushed for the nearest instrument. In Delmonico's the tables were deserted by those who had been dining, and a partition was thrown down in the frantic attempts of the mob to get near the "ticker." As in the majority of cases, this was a sheer impossibility, shouts of "Read it out!" "Call it off!" arose from the outskirts of the struggling crowd, and the man nearest the instrument complied, every announcement being greeted with wild shouts and exclamations. This scene was repeated in every place where a gold and stock instrument is kept for the convenience of the public. Each one was surrounded by a howling, pushing mob, eager to learn the latest news. Lawyers deserted their offices and brokers their stores. It seemed as though the entire down-town community was engaged in the stock business. The excitement continued unabated until the raid was over and the reaction had set in, and throughout the afternoon the raid was the sole subject of conversation.

Only a few of the Wall-street men give Gould the credit of the break, and even those believe that it was purely a "wash" so far as Gould's share in it was concerned, and that whatever actual transactions were made during that brief flurry were not on his account. So far as any of Gould's known outward appearances, it was a Gould "washing" raid, for the reporter who was in the Exchange at the time distinctly saw what appeared to be squads of five or six men enter the room in a body, act apparently in concert, though scattering themselves all over the room, and subside by a similar concert of movement. By far the most intelligent body of men on the street believe that the temporary break was but a natural result of a strong and high market. When the market is so high, they argue, there must of necessity be sharp fluctuations, and they say they look for others of a similar kind at follow at intervals just as long as the market is sustained at its present high point.

In conversation with leading brokers yesterday, one of them, who is thoroughly posted as to Gould's affairs, said that THE TIMES had rather underestimated Gould's recent losses in fixing them at $100,000 a week on an average, and that if he is actually carrying 125,000 shares of stock, it costs really $300,000 a week against a market whose average rise is 5 per cent. a week. It is true he has got a large amount of Union Pacific on his hands, but he cannot realize on it except by loans, for, as soon as he attempts it, it will be inferred that he is unloading, and down goes the price of Union Pacific. In a like manner, he cannot go into the market to "cover" his shorts, for as soon as he buys or a demand is made for a block or for a large number of small parcels of stocks, up goes the price at that end of the line, and this is precisely Mr. Gould's dilemma. It is a matter of common rumor that on Michigan Central, Lake Shore, and Illinois Central alone, he is short 65,000 shares, at a range of from 20 to 50 per cent. below the present market. His inability to realize or make a turn safely in Union Pacific is manifest from the fact that the sales in that stock do not amount to over a few hundred shares a day. Moreover, it is asserted that the dividends on Union Pacific have not been actually paid for some time past, although Mr. Gould claims that it is paying a dividend of 2 per cent. a quarter—which if maintained would make it a first-class investment paying 8 per cent. per annum. It is claimed that the dividend has been paid only "where it could do most good," that is, among the outsiders, for appearance's sake alone, and that the manipulators of the inside ring have agreed to pass or omit the collection of their dividends. A leading man on the Street, yesterday said this was a fact not generally known or suspected, but that he knew that the Union Pacific managers could not show how or when the dividend had been paid. He also stated that quite recently Mr. Gould parted with some Union Pacific—between 10,000 and 20,000 shares—at nominal figures.

The main topic of conversation yesterday in Wall-street was in respect to Gould's condition and the statements concerning it published in THE TIMES. This led to a raking up of Gould's later history and to the circumstances attending his recent copartnership dissolution. In respect to this the reporter learned that Mr. Belden had openly stated that he was tired of looking probable ruin in the face and of "washing" stocks for day after day and week after week, sometimes to the extent of 100,000 shares a day. Gould's present broker, Washington C. Conner, was a boy in the office of Belden & Co., and was ultimately taken into the firm with a 10 per cent. interest, but no capital. Belden and his brother Henry furnished half of the capital, and Gould the other half. Conner is still retained in Gould's confidence, as some people think, because he knows a great deal about the Black Friday transactions of the Gold Ring of 1869, and there are still a number of suits pending against Gould for a settlement of that dismal affair. They say that Conner is a valuable witness in Gould's behalf. A very shrewd man, who knows exactly what Mr. Conner knows about Black Friday, says that Gould keeps his encircling arm about Conner not because he can testify in Gould's behalf, but in order to prevent him from being used to testify against Gould.

In respect to Mr. Sage's relations with Jay Gould, the former gentleman stated to a TIMES reporter yesterday that he had not advanced any large amount of money to Gould, but that the latter owed him some $300,000, which he offered to pay early in January, and which Mr. Sage refused, saying he did not need it at that time. It still stands as a loan, and Mr. Sage still holds Gould's ticket for the amount.

DISASTERS TO VESSELS.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The British ship Thomas E. Kenny, Capt. Grant, from New-York Jan. 6, for London, foundered on the passage. All of her crew with the exception of four persons was saved.

The British bark Ettie, Capt. Pearce, from Antwerp Jan. 7, for New-York, has arrived at Belfast disabled.

CHATHAM, Mass. Jan. 30.—A schooner is reported sunk three miles northeast of Pollock Rip Lightship. Her masthheads and topmast are above water.

TROY'S SUSPENDED BANK.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—In the matter of the petition for instructions by Charles E. Patterson, Receiver of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Troy, Justice Osborn has appointed Charles O. Parmalee, of Lansingburg, Referee, to take such proofs as may be offered as to or affecting the question of priority and preference; also, to report and return such proofs to the court that the latter may further proceed thereon. This order is granted on account of the Receiver applying for advice as to whether the Troy Savings Bank has a preference and is entitled to priority of payment over the general depositors and creditors of the defunct bank.

SLOSSON BEATEN AT LAST.

MAURICE DALY'S BIGGEST RUN.

YESTERDAY'S CONTESTS IN THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT—DALY BEATS SLOSSON AND SCHAEFER DEFEATS GALLAGHER.

George Slosson, of Chicago, and Maurice Daly, of New-York, played last evening in Cooper Institute the most exciting game of the Brunswick and Balke Championship Tournament, in the presence of a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. It resulted in a crushing defeat for the previously invincible Chicagoan, the changing hands of a very large amount of wagered money, and the general upsetting of the calculations of the sporting fraternity in respect to winning combinations. As a tournament contest, the game has not been equaled in interest by any that has occurred in New-York in many years. As far as the tournament itself is concerned Daly's well-earned victory leaves Schaefer at present with the best chance for the championship emblem and first prize, and assures Daly himself a prize. As Schaefer has still to meet Sexton and Slosson, however, it is possible that there will be three "ties" between these brilliant experts, the playing "off" of which will insure very fine exhibitions for the public. In the afternoon game Schaefer defeated Gallagher, adding four victories to his banner.

Both Daly and Slosson were applauded as they approached the table, and the Chicago expert, catching the eye of a pretty brunette with whom he is acquainted, smiled and bowed, and then, picking up his billiard-cue, strung for lead, and, winning, selected the "spot" ball and made a counting stroke from the string, and made a run of two caroms, while Daly gathered a "goose-egg." Slosson then "fouled" on an object-ball, and, under the rules, played for "safety." Daly failed to count, and after a number of safety shots on each side, Slosson strove hard for a position on the rail and gained it, but, by a too-delicately played shot, left it in Daly's hands. The latter played the ivories around the corner successfully, and started them on a slow journey around the table, until, on his sixty-eighth shot, they "froze," and he retired. A little later on Slosson played a "round-the-table" shot, and feeling confident that it would count, started after a piece of chalk lying at the other end of the table, when, just as he was about to pick the latter up, the cue-ball ran around the red without counting, and he sat down amid general laughter. Up to this time Slosson's play had been more remarkable for "misses" than for good play, while Daly, on the other hand, had been playing in fine form, making caroms with his usual grace and ease. He started the spheres on another journey along the rail, coaxing them onward with a cue that was handled with great skill and judgment. They checked 130, and still went cheerily on their way. Traveling down the left rail, they turned the corner and crossed to the bottom rail, and then, in the best of humor, went slowly along the right rail, toward the foot of the table, so quietly that the sound could scarcely be heard. Two hundred were counted amid a tumult of applause, but, undisturbed by the gladsome outburst, the little spheres continued on their way, and, turning again, crossed to the top rail, along which they strolled leisurely to the accurate guidance of the cue. They rang 250 just as they rounded yet another corner, and at 280, having completed the round of the table, they started afresh on the same journey, making 300 just as they set out. Slosson, meanwhile, wiped his hands with his handkerchief, looked down at his polished boots, up at his brunette friend, and then remarked to the referee, "This is nice game for me." The constant glare of the gas hurt Daly's eyes after a time, and he began to grow so dizzy that he could hardly see the balls, and sat down to recover. He arose shortly afterward, and continued his play, but now the ivories began to show a disposition to scatter, and after making 370, the largest and most brilliant run of his life, his arm failed him, and missing a "kiss caron" in the "croton," the player retired amid an ovation of cheering. Slosson next made but 9 on a good "leave," to which his tired opponent responded with 2 carons. Slosson was evidently nervous, and appeared to have lost his skill and confidence. He changed his cue some time later, however, and the change proved beneficial to his interests, for he gathered the balls on the rail in half a dozen shots, and settled down to one of his long "nurse" runs, on which he always relies to crush the effect of any lead his adversary may gain upon him. The ivories became as obedient to his deft-handed cue as they had previously been to Daly's leadership, and with each succeeding shot the player regained his somewhat shattered "nerve," and the winning of the game seemed only a question of time. At this stage the Chicago boy's hand could keep up the "clock-work" caroming without losing its skill through weariness. On the two hundred and seventy-first shot the ivory sphere unexpectedly left the rail, questions themselves by "freezing," and the player slipped on the "string" shot and retired to gaze steadfastly at his adversary with an ever-watchful eye. The score stood: Slosson 5346, Daly 4726. The latter began at 12, on which Slosson responded with 24, the interest of the spectators having meantime been raised to so high a pitch that, as they silently watched each shot, it seemed as though the great ball were deserted by all save Daly and those directly connected with the game, a burst of applause, now and then, being the only sign, indicating that the spectators were really alive, and not a crowd of wooden figures seated in concentric rows. Finally, the New-York expert had only 89 to go to defeat his Western adversary, and he played "safe" shots with great judgment to guard his score, while Slosson began to grow shaky again. Taking advantage of these opportunities the New-Yorker gathered the balls in his twenty-second inning, and began to "nurse" them with great care, and at length, amid the wildest enthusiasm, closed the game, with a finely-played run, beating Slosson 224 points. Appended is the score:

Daly—0, 0, 7, 0, 68, 2, 0, 0, 7, 8, 3, 370, 2, 0, 1, 9, 12, 22, 0, 2, 2, 26—800.
Slosson—2, 4, 0, 19, 2, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 2, 9, 19, 0, 15, 271, 24, 1, 1, 2, 2—376.

Winner's average, 32 11-11; loser's, 17 1-11.
Best runs—Daly, 370, 85, 68; Slosson 271, 24.
Umpires—Mr. R. F. Brown for Daly, Slosson for himself.
Referee—Michael Geary; Marker—G. H. Ellis.
Time of game—1 hour 53 minutes.

The afternoon game between Schaefer and Gallagher opened in a sleepy way, until the former woke up in the third inning, played for position, gained it, and started the ivories on an extensive tour along the rail. He handled his cue with his usual skill, keeping the balls under perfect control, turning the corners with great precision, and affording a pretty exhibition of "nurse" play, until, on the one hundred and fifty-first shot they "broke," and the left rail. A number of well-calculated and finely-executed position shots followed, when the player, slipped up on a "round-the-table" shot, and took his seat, having scored 170. Gallagher, who seemed to regard his defeat as a foregone conclusion from the start, in his seventh inning gathered the balls on the left rail and began to "nurse," when they "froze," at the outset of what promised to be a fine run, and he retired after scoring 32. Indifferent play followed, until Schaefer again gathered the balls, and began to play rapid "nurse" carooms, rolling the spheres along the rail by delicate cue manipulation, which the spectators watched with interest. As the balls journeyed onward, it became evident that another large run was in store for them. Along the left rail, turning the corner nicely, across the bottom rail, up the right rail, and sticking softly as they went, "breaking" at times when the player chose to have them do so, but returning instantly at the beck of his cue, until a run of 178 had been made, and the player retired on a fairly easy "massé," leaving his adversary a good position. The latter took advantage of it, at once, and began some neat "rail" play that yielded him 67 points, the effect of which, however, was instantly nullified by Schaefer's superior "nursing." The latter rolled them backward and forward on the bottom rail for a while, and then separated them, and played on the open table until they "froze," which brought a run of 108 to a close. The player's score stood 491 points, which had been netted in just 57 minutes, including his unoccupied moments, when Gallagher was at the table, being an average of over eight shots to the minute. Schaefer now began to fool with the ivories, while Gallagher put to his credit some well-played runs, one of which aggregated 111 pretty points, when, gathering the spheres in his seventeenth inning, "nursed" them, and continued to fool around the table, until his cue finally ran the game out for him. Schaefer's exhibition was watched by Gen. Grant, Parker, formerly a member of Gen. Grant's staff. The following was the score of the game:

Schaefer—0, 0, 179, 9, 0, 0, 6, 2, 0, 9, 178, 108, 4, 3, 5, 0, 71, 0, 2, 3, 9, 6, 1, 0, 5—600.
Gallagher—2, 0, 7, 5, 0, 5, 32, 0, 7, 5, 67, 34, 6, 2, 3, 111, 9, 2, 1, 2, 0, 15, 4, 5—326.

Winner's average, 24; loser's, 13 7-12.
Best runs—Schaefer, 179, 178, 108; Gallagher, 111, 67.
Umpires—Mr. Newland for Schaefer, Mr. Murphy for Gallagher.
Referee—Michael Geary; Marker, J. H. Ellis.
Time of game—1 hour 44 minutes.

At the matinée to-day Schaefer will play Heiser, while in the evening Sexton will meet Gardner.

ENGLISH TEAMS COMING OVER.

The cricket season of 1879 promises to be marked by three important events—first, the visit of Lord Harris' team, now playing in Australia, on their way home via San Francisco; second, the visit of the noted amateurs, the Lacelles Hall Club of England, in August next, and, finally, the arrival of a team under the control of Daft, who will bring a professional eleven from England in September next. The fine play of the Philadelphia eleven against the Australians, in October last, has aroused quite a desire to try their mettle with the English elevens.

A MYSTERIOUS BABY.

A telegram from the Eighteenth Precinct was received at the Central Office last night. It stated that at 9 o'clock a carriage stopped in front of No. 125 East Sixteenth-street. It contained two ladies and two gentlemen. One of the ladies alighted, placed something on the ground, hurriedly re-entered the carriage, and was driven away rapidly with her companions. Some curious persons went to the spot when the carriage had left, and found a female baby, which physicians, who afterward examined it, said had just been born. It was alive, healthy, and well wrapped up. The little one was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. O. B. BOISE'S CONCERT.

Mr. Boise made his first appearance as a composer and conductor last evening at Chickering Hall in an ambitious programme, consisting entirely of his own works. Such an essay on the part of a comparatively unknown musician would seem at first glance presumptuous; but Mr. Boise, having undertaken to bring his compositions before the public, perhaps adopted the wisest course in not subjecting himself to comparisons with other authors on the programme, and selected an able and competent set of artists to interpret his own works exclusively. The programme was as follows:

Symphony—"In Memoriam."(Allegro, Scherzo, Marche Funèbre, Finale.).....Orchestra
"Child's Requiem."..... Vocal Quartet and Organ
Concerto for piano-forte and Orchestra.....
Mme. Nanet e Falk-Auerbach and Orchestra.
Songs. (a. "Good Night." b. "Cradle Song," c. "There is Fallen a Splendid Star.").....
Miss Emily Winant.
"Festival Overture,".....Orchestra and Organ

Of these works, the symphony at first would seem to be the most meritorious, but it is well-nigh impossible to judge of the merits of orchestral compositions at a single hearing. The work was certainly original in its conception, and showed the knowledge of the resources of an orchestra. The "Marche Funèbre" was, indeed, no march at all, and was the least interesting number of the symphony. The concerto for piano was admirably played by Mme. Auerbach. It abounds in technical difficulties, and in less competent hands would have been a failure. Mme. Auerbach was recalled, and played a second time. The "Child's Requiem," for quartet, with organ accompaniment, was a singular composition, and, not being well sung, was not of special interest. Miss Winant, who is the fortunate possessor of a beautiful and genuine contralto voice, gave Mr. Boise's three songs with much taste and expression. The singing was better than the songs. These compositions do not strike the ear pleasantly. They lack something of musical grace, and verge toward the sentimental, and in their form are crude and unsatisfying. They seem like inspirations which the composer has not been able to put into shape. Mr. Boise may congratulate himself on a very successful first venture. The audience was attentive and appreciative last evening, and, considering the somewhat monotonous nature of the programme, the success of the concert was something phenomenal. The orchestra Mr. Boise had was a most excellent one, and contained many of the best of our resident players, who gave a thorough and conscientious performance of the work assigned to them.

GENERAL MENTION.

Mr. D. H. Harkins will play a leading part in Mr. J. S. Mackaye's new drama, soon to be made known at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre.

This is the last week of "H. M. S. Pinafore" at the Lyceum Theatre. The same delightful work has evidently started on a long and prosperous career at the Standard Theatre

To-morrow afternoon, at the Broadway Theatre, "Enoch Arden" will be produced, with Mr. Joseph Wheelock in the title rôle. Mr. Wheelock's abilities, which are rapidly becoming apparent, will have full scope in this character.

The lovers of chamber music will be glad to know that it has been arranged to give a series of four concerts, beginning Thursday evening, Feb. 6, at the Theatre of the Union League Club. Dr. Damrosch and Mr. Max Pinner have the undertaking in charge, which fact is a guarantee of the musical character of the entertainments.

The rehearsal yesterday afternoon of the fourth concert of the Symphony Society, to be given Saturday evening, was attended by a great number of people, who completely filled Steinway Hall in every part, and rendered it necessary to open the doors of the small hall. Herr Wilhelmj was the principal attraction, and excited the greatest enthusiasm. The concert to-morrow evening promises to be one of the very best ever given in this City, and should receive the acknowledgment of a full house.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

AN ADDRESS BY MR. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS

—WHAT WE NEED IN THIS COUNTRY.

A large audience was present last evening, in the Anthon Memorial Church, to hear an address by Mr. George William Curtis, on the subject of "Civil Service Reform." After some remarks by Rev. R. Heber Newton and Rev. Samuel Osgood, Mr. Curtis was introduced, and said that when asked to read a paper touching upon both religion and politics he had selected our civil service system as illustrating how religion might be perverted in politics. It was a moral deterioration of political character, arising from the public and not from the Government. This statement was a trenchant appeal to public opinion, for upon the latter depended the necessity of bringing morality and politics nearer together. The principle of civil service was not a new one. Bolingbroke described it 170 years ago as a series of great employments for great numbers. At a later period in our own country, during the Jacksonian campaign, a certain Mr. Samuel Swartout, upon hearing of Jackson's election, hurried to Washington for the purpose of obtaining a position under the Government. Shortly after his arrival he wrote a letter to a friend, containing the following: "The great goers are new men; the old goers are spavined and broken down, and I'm darned if I can carry the weight." "This scramble for plunder," Mr. Curtis continued, "this notorious abuse which England has discarded is now known as the American system. It is a system too contemptable, too incredible for a great nation like our own, but it is vast and thoroughly organized, and ascends in regular gradations until it reaches the Government itself. It is a hierarchy which holds us in a firm grasp, but we have no alternative; our choice lies between a horse lame in two legs, or a horse lame in three. A few days ago we read in the newspapers of a powerful Senator, who represents our own State, challenging the Executive of the nation in respect to certain Custom-house appointments; does not this seem irregular and incredible? There is not a Midshipman in the Navy, nor a Lieutenant in the Army who is not proud of his gold lace and brass buttons; is the civil service less honorable than the Army or Navy? Within three or four days the joint committee on Indian Affairs reported in favor of transferring the management of the Indian Bureau to the Army, and the reason of this is that the honor of Army men was indisputable. We must put the considerations of politics aside all questions of honor—that is tenure of office, honesty is the best policy. The civil service agents are appointed by the party in power, hold a short term of office, and have not the same inducements, as would Army men, to manage the affairs of the department faithfully and honestly. But nevertheless, if a Midshipman must be faithful to his trust, why not a clerk in the Post Office as well?

Office-holders say, "We must oppose the election of so and so, for it will take the bread out of our mouths," thus creating a selfish interest in politics. Young men, born with the generous ambition of our race, find that an entrance into political life is something which must be bought. Why is it, says the voter that the best men refrain from taking active part in politics; no wonder that the civil service should be impure, because the best men hold aloof. That, however, is not the reason; it is because political parties set a price which honorable men will not pay. The system which excludes them from political affairs is a bad and impure struggle, and an unscrupulous and successful party is often allowed to force its way into the Capitol. Gen. Butler, during the recent campaign in Massachusetts, said in his appeal to the people of that State—in the interest of economy, purity, honesty, and all the cardinal virtues—that with a swarm of hungry office-seekers it was impossible to abolish offices and stop leaks; it was necessary rather to create offices and make leaks."

Speaking of the New-York Custom-house, Mr. Curtis said that the late Collector had made a statement to the effect that under his three predecessors more than one-fourth of the employes were removed every year. So immense a percentage would seem to indicate dishonesty or—what was more likely—dismissal without reason. It was no reply to say that the revenues were collected with great cheapness, for they would not be less cheaply collected under another system. A civil service was based upon politics, and a reform of the system would be the signal for a storm of hostility. It seemed strange, Mr. Curtis thought, that a nation which had shown itself capable of paying one-third of a great debt should be so wholly incapable of controlling its servants. Public offices were public trusts, not personal perquisites. "America means fair play for all," said Mr. Curtis, "and to quote the familiar saying at the military and naval academies, 'Let the best boy win.'" In conclusion, Mr. Curtis said: "Our fathers were fierce partisans, but there were some things they would not do; they could take an interest in politics without expecting to be paid for it. To-day the bugle of reform calls us to renew the battle we have lost, and to uphold the honor of our fathers."

GEN. SHERMAN'S SOUTHERN TRIP.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 30.—Gen. Sherman today reviewed the troops at McPherson Barracks, and visited the various battle-fields around Atlanta. He expressed great gratification at the prosperity of Atlanta. He will leave here at 2 P. M. to-morrow for Savannah.

THE MUTUAL LIFE'S PLAN.

IS THE SYSTEM OF REBATE LEGAL?

A STRONGLY ADVERSE OPINION FROM EX-GOV. HUBBARD, OF CONNECTICUT—POLICIES ISSUED UNDER THE NEW PLAN A BREACH OF TRUST—PROF. GRAY SUSTAINED.

BOSTON, Jan. 30.—A very strong and plainly-worded opinion of the rebate plan of the officers of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New-York, to catch new members at the expense of the old, has been obtained from ex-Gov. Richard D. Hubbard, of Hartford, Conn., long recognized as the leader of the Connecticut Bar, whose opinion, as one eminent lawyer of that State puts it, "no responsible lawyer would dare to combat." Gov. Hubbard goes further than Prof. Gray in his opinion, the first published, and declares that every policy issued under the new plan is a breach of trust by the managers, and a fraud on the rights of every new policyholder. In his judgment the courts would be obliged, on proper proceedings brought, to order every such new policy canceled, and to enjoin the company from making any new contract on similar terms and conditions. The opinion, as was that from Prof. Gray, which has had the indorsement of the Attorney-Generals of New-England, was obtained by ex-Alderman John T. Clark, of this city. The fu l text is below:

HARTFORD, Jan. 21, 1879.

Hon. John T. Clark, Boston, Mass.:

DEAR SIR: By the new plan of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, 30 per cent. is deducted for the first two years of each risk from the regular and tabular rates of premium. The company acknowledges the receipt of the amount withheld as cash actually paid by the assured, and credits him accordingly, though not one cent of it is paid by him or received by the company, and in addition to this pays the agent out of the partial amount received full commissions on the amount withheld. The least that can be said of such a proceeding is that it is a written falsehood, and known to be such by both parties to the transaction. What results from this fiction as between old and new members of the company? Obviously this: The new members are admitted by the managers, by force of this false receipt, into the same fellowship of present assets and future earnings as if they had actually and honestly paid their full premiums in cash. In other words, every $70 paid, under this system of rebate, by every new member, is forced into a fraudulent relation with every $100 paid by every old member. The logic of the argument is the logic of arithmetic. What apology can be offered for such a flagrant discrimination between old and new policyholders?

It is urged by the managers that the deficit of the premium due by regular rates from the new member, is paid for him by the company out of a fund not belonging to the old members, but resulting from lapsed and purchased policies. But to whom does this fund belong? Nominally to the company, of course, and that is the only answer; but an aggregation of policy-holders. Who, then, are the real owners of the fund? I answer, every asset of the company of every name and description belongs to the policyholders as an equitable estate in proportion to their relative contributions. Whether its assets are the result of profit on insurance as such, or of income on investments derived from accumulations, or from the company should venture on one, or of gains on forfeited or purchased policies, in every such case and in every other like case the policy-holders suffer the loss, if any there be, take the profits, if any there be, and are equitable tenants in common, in the ratio above stated, of all resulting assets, as certainly and indefeasibly so as if they were the holders of the legal estate. This is common law, common honesty, and common law all in one. If I am right in the premises, this new plan of the managers, with all its duplicities is nothing in the world but a scheme to make the old policy-holders insure the new out of moneys belonging to the old.

If the company has an excess of surplus, very well. The managers have no right, for that reason, to waste it in rebates, bounties, or gratuities on any one policy-holder or any class of policy-holders. They are bound to divide it, or to apportion it, rather, to all the members according to their respective contributions, without favor or discrimination. This fact once established, the principle just as well apply the surplus to the premiums of a selected class of old policy-holders, requiring all others to pay in full, as to apply it to the premiums of the new members, requiring the old to pay in full. Suppose the company had attempted to introduce the same discrimination between different classes of old policy-holders as they are now attempting to enforce between old and new. It would be a self-evident fraud, and would find a swift correction in the courts. But in the case in hand the fraud is still more palpable than in the case supposed, for in the case supposed the favored class would have some rights in the premises created during their membership; but in the case in hand none at all, not even a pretense. If this company finds itself the wet of "new blood," the managers cannot legally supply that want by taking the old policy-holders, and it makes no difference where they tap them, whether at the jugular or at the extremities, at the arteries or the veins, for all the assets of the old corporation are the property of each, what source derived, belong to the policy-holders in proportion to their relative equities. To all this I know of but one possible answer, and this the managers have never ventured openly to suggest, viz., that the drafts given by the new policy-holders for the deficit of the first two years' premium are to be set off against their rights to subsequent dividends. But this is a pretense, for nothing in the world but a false pretense and a man-trap for new recruits. I add, if this deficit is to be made up to the company in the manner last supposed, then the rebate stripped of its terrorities, is only a payment of dividends in advance. I deny, then, the right of the managers of this company or of any other to pay dividends in advance. I deny, next, their right to pay dividends, even when earned and equitably due, to any one member or class of members by partiality or preference—but last of all and least of all to an incoming member, a mere neopnyte, whose premium has not only not earned a single cent to pay dividends with, but has not even reached the company, and if it had, is less in its reduced amount than the reserve required by law for the support of the risk.

It is true the managers of the company have authority under the charter to "fix and determine the rates of premium." But they are also required by the charter to credit each member "with an equitable share of the profits of the company." Their right to fix and determine rates is, therefore, subject to this limitation by the very letter of the bond. The proposed change of rates violates in my judgment the radical rights of every old policyholder, by trampling down that fundamental principle of law and common honesty by which, in the administration of trusts, the measure of equity is made the measure of right. The Legislature of the State of New-York has not undertaken. I take pleasure in believing, to confer upon the managers of the company the prerogative of violating the rights of property, nor of making one man pay another man's debt. If it had undertaken to do so, I should have little need to discuss the value of such a prerogative, for no sensible man could be found to take, after such a discovery, a policy in such a company. I am, therefore, of opinion that every poly issued under the new plan is a breach of trust by the managers and a fraud on the rights of every old policyholder. In my judgment the courts would be obliged on proper proceedings brought, to order every such new policy canceled, and to enjoin the company from making any new contract on similar terms and conditions. R. D. HUBBARD.

The committee of the Trustees, of which ex-Gov. Rice, of this State, is Chairman, appointed to consider the protests of the old policy-holders, are receiving some strong statements, and a satisfactory report to the meeting in February is confidently expected.

BOSTON'S SUGAR-DEALERS.

RESOLUTIONS IN REGARD TO DUTIES TO BE SENT TO WASHINGTON.

BOSTON, Jan. 30.—At a full meeting of sugar importers and refiners here to-day resolutions were passed unanimously that the duties on sugar should be assessed by the graduated scale of specific rates, adjusted as nearly as possible to the ad valorem principle, and that this could be done by the use of the polariscope better than in any other way —its use in buying and selling in all civilized countries proving that it was less complicated and more trustworthy than any other method of determining the actual value of sugar. It was further resolved that the duties ought to be so regulated and assessed as to encourage the largest possible supplies of sugar from all places of production, and not in any way made so as to favor one place more than another, and that the amount of revenue now derived from the lower grades of sugar could not be increased without injustice and injury to the consumers, as it was now too high in proportion to high grades. These resolutions are to be sent at once to Washington, with the signatures in approval of a large number of Boston importers, refiners, and dealers, representing the largest and most influential houses.

BISHOP WILMER'S SUCCESSOR.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 30.—The Episcopal Council of this diocese has decided, by a vote of both the clergy and laity, to select Right Rev. J. H. Winsfield, now Missionary Bishop of Northern California, to occupy the position made vacant by the death of Bishop Wilmer.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Michael Sullivant, a man of national reputation as one of the largest cultivators of land ever known, died suddenly on Wednesday, while sitting in a chair in the sabin of the steamer Guthrie, on his way from Evansville, Ind., to Louisville, Ky. At one time Mr. Sullivant possessed 80,000 acres of land in Illinois. In 1872 he had under cultivation 18,000 acres of corn, with a proportionate acreage of oats and hay.

A telegram has been received at Franklin, N. H., from Bishop McQuade, of New-York, now in Italy, announcing the death of Dr. Timothy Kenrick in this country, yesterday, of typhus fever. Dr. Kenrick was formerly Assistant Surgeon at Barlow Asylum for the Insane at Flushing, N. Y., but for the past two years he was connected with the Asylum for the Insane at Utica, N. Y., and at the time of his death was traveling with a patient of the latter institution.

CONSIDERING VIRGINIA'S DEBT.

BEGINNING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE COMMITTEES.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 30.—At 4 o'clock the Joint Committees on Finance met, after a brief morning session. The remaining space in the Council Chamber was occupied by members of the General Assembly and others interested in State debt matters; but up to 6:30 P. M. only two of the conferees on the part of the creditors, Messrs. McCulloch and Ward, had appeared. Mr. Barbour, Chairman of the House Finance Committee, stated that he understood that this public conference was not agreeable to the gentlemen who had come here to endeavor to settle the debt question, and he therefore moved that a sub-committee be appointed to meet the bondholders' representatives in private, and, after conferring with them, to report to the joint committee. This was agreed to, and the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman.

To-night the sub-committee had a three hours' conference with the representatives of the creditors. There was a general interchange of views on the subject matter, in the course of which the impecuniosity of the people and the condition of the State's finances were fully discussed. No proposition looking to a plan of settlement was advanced. All seemed anxious to further the end in view, although some members of the committee rated the State's ability to pay any fixed rate of interest at a very low figure. Papers and documents were submitted to the creditors and taken under consideration in order that they might act understandingly. It appeared that some of the bondholders' representatives are not empowered to conclude any definite arrangement without advising with their principals.

THE RENO INVESTIGATION.

TWO MORE WITNESSES IN FAVOR OF THE ACCUSED OFFICER.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—Lieut. C. C. De Rudio was recalled at the Reno investigation this forenoon, and gave some additional testimony in relation to his seeing Custer while the fight was in progress. The witness, who was cut off at the time Reno's retreat was making, saw Custer again about 1,000 yards away, on a hill, swinging his hat, and heard him cheer lustily. This was about three minutes before the retreat began. He expected every minute to see Custer come to their aid, but instead of this he suddenly disappeared. Had Custer been disposed to help Reno, he could have done so.

The next witness was Sergt. Daveson, who said that about an hour after reaching the hill, on the retreat, he heard heavy firing, and, calling Reno's attention to it, said: "I guess that is Custer firing down there;" Reno listened and said: "I guess that's so;" it was about two hours later that Capt. Weir moved forward with his company to try, he supposed, to open communication with Custer. The witness heard Custer's order to Reno before the charge was made, and it was this: "The scouts report that the Indian village is about two miles ahead and moving; you will take your three companies, cross over and drive everything before you. Capt. Benteen is to your left and has the same instructions." The witness said he had never seen any exhibition of cowardice on the part of Reno.

Sergt. Culbertson was next examined.

NAVY AND ARMY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Tallapoosa, from Norfolk, which has been for several days ice-bound in the river below, arrived at the Navy-yard here today.

Major A. H. Nickerson, Assistant Adjutant General, has been relieved from duty in the Department of the Columbia, and ordered to report in person to the Adjutant-General of the Army for duty in his office. Assistant Surgeon U. S. Tremaine has been ordered to this city to give certain information to the Committee on Military Affairs of the United States Senate.

GOING HOME FOR INSTRUCTIONS.

HAVANA, Jan. 30.—Captain-General Martinez Campos will embark for Spain on Feb. 5 for the purpose of consulting with the home Government. He will, it is said, return soon.

"Its Victims"

Are those who carelessly, and without thinking of the consequences, continue at their daily work or business, constantly hacking, coughing, and spitting, pain in the left side, night-sweats and restless nights, supposing all the time they can wear it out. But when the family physician is called in, and pronounces to that husband, wife, sister or daughter, that to be treated of all diseases, *Consumption*, then it occurs to the patient, "How much better it would have been if I had taken this in time." Parents, be on your guard, and always have in the house, ready for use, that popular remedy known as HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR, an article which was used for many years in the private practice of Dr. Hale, a celebrated physician in Europe, for all Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, and all Affections of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes, and Lungs, leading to Consumption. It is now prepared according to the original recipe by C. N. CRITTENTON, No. 7 6th-av., who is also the sole proprietor. It is sold by all druggists at 50 cents and $1 per bottle. Great saving to buy the large size.

PISO'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in one minute.—*Advertisement.*

A Trusty Cure for Colds.
JANE'S EXPECTORANT.
—Advertisement.

Phillips' Palatable Cod Liver-oil,
In combination with PHOSPHO-NUTRITINE, is a matchless remedy for Emaciation, Debility, and Consumption. All druggists. Depot, No. 2 Platt-st.

For Relieving Pain, both Internal and External, use BROWN'S HOUSE

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 30.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

U. S. 4½s R. '91. | U. S. 4½s R. '91. | U. S. 5s '81, R.
$10,000..... 106 | $10,000..b.c.106 | $5,000..... 105

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

A. C. R. & N. 1st.	Un. Pac. 1st.	Wells-Fargo Ex.
$1,000..... 71½	1,000..... 107⅝	100..... 99
C., B. & Q. 8s.	Un. Pac. 7s, l. g.	Canton.
1,000..... 110⅛	10,000..... 111¼	100..... 80¾
K. & D. M. 1st.	Erie 2d.	Homestake M. Co.
2,000..... 88	2,000..b.c.104¾	200..b.c. 25⅝
R. J. C. 1st.con.ss.	C., C., C. & I. con.	Western Union.
15,000..b.c. 81⅞	1,000..... 98¾	100..... b.c.102⅞
N. J. C. conv. ss.	4,000..... 99⅞	1500..... 102¾
1,000..... 81⅛	Pacific of Mo. 2d.	1600..... 102⅝
10,000..... 81¼	1,000..... 104⅞	100..b.r.c.102⅝
N. J. C. Adjm't.	4,000..... 104¾	N. Y. C. & H.
500..... 94½	Southern Pac. 1st.	200..b.c.117
6,000..... 94⅝	2,000..... 99⅝	Erie Railway.
M. & St. P. o. s. f.	Kan. Pac. Den. Div.	4400..b.c. 26⅜
15,000..... 103⅛	Trust Rec.	1500..... 26½
M. & St. P. 1. & D.c.	10,000..... 81	St. L. & K. S.
5,000..... 102¼	8,000..... 80⅞	900..b.c. 73⅜
M. & St. P. Sa. 1st.	5,000..s3. 80⅞	Illinois Central.
14,000..... 125⅜	10,000..s3. 80⅞	240..b.c. 98¾
Mor. & Es. 7s, 71.	15,000..b.c. 81	Chi. & N. W.
3,000..... 105	C., C. & I. C. 1st.	200..b.c.102⅝
Mor. & Es. 2d.	7s. '95.	Chi. & N. W. pf.
1,000..... 110½	100..... 99⅝	300..b.c.c. 87½
L. & W. B. con.ss.	C., C. & I.	300..b.c.c. 87⅜
10,000..b.c. 45¼	1,000..... 100	C., C. & I.
N. W. C. C. G.	A. & T. H. inc.	300..b.c. 47⅜
3,000..... 106⅞	A. & T. H. inc.	Central of N. J.
Pacific of Mo. 1st.	1,000..... 44	100..b.c. 75¼
3,000..... 108⅝	Gl. W. 1st, 8's cp.	C., M. & St. P.
D. & H. R. '91.ex.	3,000..... 109⅞	600..... b.c. 44⅞
1,000..... 100	Gl. W. 2d 8's cp.	1500..... 44¾
D. & H. C. 7s, '94.	5,000..... 86⅞	C., M. & St. P. pf.
5,000..... 101⅞	4,000..... 86¼	300..b.c. 84¾
D. & H. R. '84.	T. & W. 2d, ex cp.	300..b.c. 84½
6,000..... 98¾	10,000..... 86¼	Wabash.
D. & R. G. 1st.	Marietta & C. 1st.	100..b.c.s3. 23⅝
5,000..... 92⅝	1,000..... 87⅞	600..b.c.s3. 23¾
10,000..... 92¾	C. & S. 1st. 6's by	Del., L. & West.
E. & St. Jo. 8s, con.	Lake Shore.	700..b.c. 52¼
18,000..... 107⅜	5,000..... 97	Chi. Bur. & Q.
Can. So. 1st 6's.	C. P. 1st. S. J. Br.	100..b.c.117¾
$7,000..... 78¾	4,000..... 98⅜	Canada Southern.
10,000..... 78⅝	Central Nat. Bank.	100..b.c. 53¼
Mich. Cen. 8s, 7.	1,000..... 97¾	100..b.c. 53⅜
1,000..... 112½	Am. Ex. Bank.	St. L. K. C. & N.
N. Y. Ele. 1st.	25..... 105	200..b.c. 84¾
14,000..... 106⅛	Bank of Republic.	200..b.c. 84¾
Ohio & Miss. 2d.	22..... 90	St. L. K. C. & N. pf.
6,000..... 85	St. Nicholas Bank.	100..b.c. 79
Den. Pac. 1st 6's.	7..... 79	100..... 79¼
2,000..... 107¾	American Ex.	St. L. & Pac. Tel.
D. & S. 1st. 6's by	20..... 45	900..b.c. 38½
200..b.c. 97¾	New-Jersey So.	50..... 38⅝
5,000..... 91¾	50..... 23¾	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1:30 P. M.

U. S. 5s, '81, R.	U. S. 6s R. '81.	U. S. 5-20 C. '67.
$5,000..... 105⅛	100,000..... 106⅜	5,000..... 102
U. S. 5s C., '81.	10,000..s3. 106⅜	16,000..... 102
30,000..... 106¾		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

N. J. C. Adjm't.	Amer. Ex. Bank.	Western Union.
$2,000..... 94½	5..... 107	400..b.c. 101⅜
5,000..... 94¼	American Express.	200..... 101⅝
Chi. & Alt. 1st.	12..... 49	200..... 101⅞
2,000..... 116½	U. S. Express.	Central of N. J.
Chi. & Alt. s. f.	200..... 49⅛	400..b.c. 44⅜
3,000..... 103⅞	200..b.c. 49⅜	200..b.c. 44⅝
C. B. & Q. 8s.	At. & Pac. Tel.	500..... 45
1,000..... 131	100..... 34	Chi. & R. I.
Chi. Bur. & Q. 7s.	3,000..... 111	200..b.c.127⅝
5,000..... 117	200..b.c. 25⅜	100..... 127¾
M. & St. P. 1st, 7's.	Pull. Pal. Car.	C. M. & St. P.
5,000..... 102¾	200..... 81	200..b.c. 44⅜
M. & St. P. C. & M.	Erie Railway.	200..b.c. 44⅝
1,000..... 110¾	1700..b.c. 26⅜	1750..... 44½
D. & H. R. '94.	Erie Railway pf.	200..... 42¾
2,000..... 107⅜	200..b.c. 50	100..b.s. 43¼
D. & H. R. '91.	100..... 49⅝	800..... 43⅝
7,000..... 99	100..b.10. 49⅝	500..b.c. 43¾
D. & R. G. 1st.	L. S. & M. S.	Chicago & Alton.
10,000..... 92¾	8:0..b.c.s3. 73⅞	100..b.c. 87½
10,000..... 92¾	300..b.c.s3. 74	Wabash.
5,000..... 92¾	300..s3. 73⅞	100..b.c. 23¾
Michigan Cen.	Michigan Central.	Ohio & Miss. pf.
1,000..... 117	100..... 89	100..... 50
M., K. & T. 2d.	100..b.c. 89	Fort Wayne.
2,000..... 116	50..b.c. 66¾	100..... 89
L. S. 2d con. reg.	Chi. & N. W.	Homestake M. Co.
4,000..... 106¼	100..... 67	100..b.c. 25⅜
L. S. 2d con. reg.	Chi. & N. W.	N. Y. Ele. 1st.
2,000..... 108⅜	300..... 66⅞	200..b.c. 88
Pacific of Mo. 1st.	200..b.c. 66⅞	Canada Southern.
4,000..... 108⅜	500..... 65⅞	50..b.c. 56¾
3,000..... 108¾	Chi. & N. W. pf.	S. L. I. M. & S.
K. P. 1st's, D. 10's.	200..... 87½	100..b.s.30. 12½
3,000..... 81⅞	600..... 87¾	100..b.s.60. 12½
3,000..... 81¾	300..... 87⅞	M. K. & T.
K. P. Pac. Inc. 6's.	C., C. & I.	400..b.c. 6½
5,000..... 15	100..b.c. 47⅛	Ohio & Miss.
T. & W. con. conv.	100..b.c. 47¾	200..b.c. 10
1st consoln.	Han. & St. Jo. pf.	300..b.c. 10
3,000..... 73½	200..b.c. 33¾	Homestake M. Co.

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

Pacific of Mo. 1st.	Michigan Central.	Ohio & Miss. pf.
$4,000..... 108⅜	100..... 89⅛	100..... 50
3,000..... 108⅜	300..... 89	Fort Wayne.
C. & S. 1st. g'd 5s.	100..... 89⅛	100..... 89
Lake Shore.	100..... 88½	North-west pf.
1,000..... 97¼	100..... 87	500..... 87¼
Cen. Pac. S. J. Br.	100..... 87⅜	500..... 87⅝
1,000..... 98½	100..... 87⅝	200..... 87⅞
Chi. & Alt. 1st.	1100..... 88½	300..... 87⅞
2,000..... 116½	300..... 88⅝	1500..... 88¼
K. P. 7s, D. 10's with coup. cer.	300..... 87½	1500..... 88¾
$2,000..... 81½	1,000..... 100	300..... 88⅞
M., K. & T., r. ss.	300..... 87⅞	100..... 89
10,000..... 81	100..... 87⅝	400..... 89⅛
Central Nat. Bank.	200..... 87½	200..... 89⅜
10..... 91	Lake Shore.	100..... 89½
American Ex.	100..b.s. 74	200..... 89⅝
12..... 49	100..... 73⅞	300..... 89⅝
25..... 48¾	1500..... 73⅝	300..... 89⅝
U. S. Express.	700..... 73¾	1400..... 85
200..... 49½	1400..... 73¾	100..... 85¼
Adams Express.	1300..... 73¾	100..... 85⅜
58..... 100	1400..... 73⅝	100..... 85⅝
Delaware & Hud.	1000..... 73⅝	100..... 85⅞
100..... 42⅜	600..... 72⅞	300..... 84¾
100..... 42⅝	300..... 73	200..... 84⅞
100..... 41⅞	2675..... 72⅝	300..... 84¾
Canton.	300..... 73	300..... 84¾
100..... 50	3600..b.s. 73	300..... 85
Pull. Pal. Car.	1500..... 72⅞	1100..... 85⅛
200..... 81	900..... 72⅞	1100..... 85¼
Homestake M. Co.	300..... 72¾	100..b.s. 23⅜
100..... 25⅝	100..... 72⅝	600..... 23¾
A. & F. Tel.	200..... 72⅝	200..... 23⅝
200..... 38¾	500..... 72¾	100..... 23¾
200..... 38⅝	100..... 72⅝	100..... 23⅝
200..... 38⅜	1500..... 72⅝	100..... 23¾
200..... 38	500..... 72⅞	100..... 23⅝
500..b.30. 38⅛	700..... 72	200..... 23¾
Pacific Mail.	200..... 72⅛	200..... 23⅝
800..... 12⅝	1200..... 72¾	400..... 23¾
500..... 12⅜	1100..... 72⅜	400..... 23⅝
Illinois Central.	300..... 72⅝	200..... 23¾
200..... 88	500..... 72⅜	200..... 23⅝
100..... 88¼	1275..... 72	400..... 23¾
100..... 87⅞	1200..... 71⅞	400..... 23⅝
Western Union.	Pittsburg.	100..... 23¾
800..... 101¾	100..... 94	200..... 23⅝
200..... 101⅞	C., C. & I. C.	Han. & St. Jo. pf.
200..... 101⅝	100..... 84½	100..... 39
110..... 101⅞	North-west.	300..... 38¾
200..... 101⅝	100..... 84⅝	200..... 38⅞
200..... 101⅞	North-west.	300..... 38¾
200..... 101⅝	200..... 84⅝	500..... 38⅞
200..... 101⅞	100..... 84⅜	Kansas & Texas.
200..... 101⅝	100..... 84⅝	100..... 6¾
200..... 101⅞	500..... 84⅜	A. & T. H.
200..... 101⅝	500..... 84⅝	100..... 23
200..... 101⅞	500..... 84⅜	200..... 23¼
100..... 101⅝	500..... 84⅝	New-Jersey So.
200..... 101⅞	500..... 84⅜	100..... 23⅜
100..s10.100⅜	500..... 84⅝	St. Paul.
100..... 100⅞	200..... 84⅜	200..... 44¾
100..... 100⅝	200..... 84⅝	200..... 44¾
100..... 100⅞	200..... 84⅜	100..... 44¾
100..... 100⅝	200..... 84⅝	100

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, Jan. 30:

E. H. Ludlow & Co., by order of the Executors, sold the three-story brick building, with lot 18.9 by 98.9, No. 13 West 35th-st., north side, 237.6 feet west of 5th-av., for $16,900, to Leonard J. Carpenter.

Louis Mesier, foreclosure sale, John M. Barbour, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story brick building, with lot 37.9 by 13.8 by 37.2 by 16, Nos. 118 and 120 Elizabeth-st., east side, 49 feet south of Broome-st., for $2,500, F. P. J. Goddard and others, as Trustee and plaintiffs.

Woodward & Lewis, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Wentworth, Esq., Referee, sold two three-story brick dwellings, with lots, together in size 33.4 by 95.9 by 30.8 by 91, Nos. 213 and 215 East 27th-st., north side, 180 feet east of 3d-av., for $11,800.

The foreclosure sale by E. F. Raymond of the house, with lot, No. 733 Broadway, north of Waverley-place, was adjourned to Feb. 6.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Jan. 29.

8th-av., n. w. corner of 89th-st., 25.8x100; Charles Osmond and wife to Samuel Lockwood. nom.

3d-av., n. e. corner of 93d-st., 75x201.5 to 94th-st.; Jacob Michelski to Jacob L. Maschke. $115,500

9th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x92.3; Phillip J. Kopp and wife to John Korwahlka. 250

2d-st., n. s., 242.9 ft. e. of 8th-av., 19.3x98.9; Richard Lappin and wife to James Horler. 8,145

40th-st., s. w. corner of 1st-av., 75x148.1½; Solomon Sellmann and wife to Henriette Boukofsky. nom.

6th-av., n. w. corner of 135th-st., 87.4x99.11; Joseph Zweifel to Richard Arnold and others. 12,500

13th-st., n. s., 133.6 ft. e. of 3d-av., 16.6x103.3; John E. Underwood and wife to William J. Underwood. nom.

13th-st., n. s., 95 ft. w. of Avenue B, 25x103.3; Johann Otterstedt and wife to Christian Otterstedt. 3,000

81st-st., s. s., 174.4 ft. w. of 1st-av., 8 in.x102.2; John H. Deane and wife to John McLaughlin. 125

52d-st., s. s., 282.11 ft. w. of 9th-av., 17.11x100.5; William H. Adams and wife to Alfred Lane and others. nom.

72d-st., n. s., 210 ft. w. of 3d-av., 40x102.2; Carrie T. Dryfoos and husband to Louis Dryfoos. 3,200

Grove-st., s. s. corner of Bedford-av., 24.1x100; William B. Cocks and others to David B. Cocks. 14,000

56th-st., s. s., 78 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 22x100.5; Frank Simon to Madelaine Damuth. 10,600

125th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 82x178x irregular; H. Brewster, Referee, to Mary A. Woodcock. 4,000

29th-st., s. s., and 7th-av., 25x98.9; D. C. Graham, Referee, to William F. Keyt. 3,000

80th-st., n. s., 166.8 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16.8x100; Hattie Jones, Referee, to Ira E. Doying. 2,000

Ludlow-st., Nos. 41 and 43; Simon Poons and wife to Philip Bohnet. nom.

Hish Bridge-av., n. s., 146.6 e. of King's Bridge road, 50x100; also, 175th-st., 150 ft. w. of 11th-av., 100x211.4x irregular; also, 10 lots w. of Kings Bridge road; David Barry to William McDonald. nom

47th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 8th-av., 30.5x85; Theron G. Strong to Christopher Rosenberg. 16,000

Fordham-av., Lot No. 50, 25x137; William W. Brackett, Referee, to Ferdinand Engelsohlm. 4,450

2d-av., e. s., 20 ft. s. of 124th-st., 20x80; W. H. Clapp, Referee, to Frederick D. Tappen and others, Executors. 8,700

LEASE RECORDED.

Vesey-st., Nos. 82 and 84, 3 years; Albert L. David to Elijah C. Schanck. $3,600

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Donohue, Thomas, to Mary Darby; s. s. 100th-st., w. of 9th-av., 1 year. $1,000

Glisey, Julius and wife, to Frederick Rosenstein; n. s. 80th-st., w. of 1st-av., 4 months. 4,000

Glisey, Julius and wife, to Samuel J. Constant; n. s. 81st-st., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 3 months. 4,500

Haser, John, and wife to Edward Purcell and another, n. w. corner of 9th-av. and 57th-st., 3 months. 2,500

Hunt, Henry G., and wife to George Ehret; s. s. 93d-st., w. of 3d-av., 1 year. 3,500

Kip, Lawrence, and wife to Eliza L. Parsons; s. w. corner of 40th-st. and 5th-av., 3 years. 20,000

Lewis, Phebe T., and husband to Charles F. Hunter, President, &c.; n. e. corner of Hudson and Leroy sts., 5 years. 40,000

Mooney, Christopher, to Helenah Kowanhoven; s. s. 47th-st., w. of 8th-av., 1 year. 7,500

Peterson, Peter, and wife to Herman Watjen and another; n. e. corner of 9th-av. and 40th-st., 3 years. 8,000

Stickel, Christopher F., to August C. Hassey; No. 109 Allen-st., 1 year. 700

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Chamberlain, James F., and another, Executors, &c., to Frances A. Fanning. nom. $3,500

Davies, J. Manafield, and another, to Patrick Daly. 1,500

Decker, Paul G., to Louise M. Beckman. 700

Livingston, Mary L., to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. 1,018

Pardee, Elizabeth, to Julia A. Clark. 5,000

Tappen, J. Nelson, Chamberlain, &c., to W. G. Hunt. 6,210

Willett, James O., to Caroline G. Bishop. 7,600

Wing, Louise F. H., Administratrix, &c., to Eva Muller. nom.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

PACIFIC HOTEL AND FURNITURE FOR sale at a bargain, by order of the Executors, to close the estate of the late John Patten, comprising Nos. 170, 172, and 174 (about 80 feet front) Greenwich-st., this City. Fully and completely furnished. Now is and has been for many years in successful operation; well and favorably known as a first-class, first-floor business hotel. For further information apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ASSORTMENT OF HOUSES, of gold prices, from $3,500 to $15,000. Situate on 82d, 81st, 80th and 79th streets, and Columbus, 79th and 80th sts. and 1st-av.; desirable as an investment. Call and see them. Office, corner 79th-st. and 1st-av.

A LOT ON 57TH-AV., 25X140, WITH RIGHT of alley, fronting the Park, near 57th-st.; price, $20,000. Also, No. 627 West 57th-st.; price, $5,000. For sale by order of Executors to close an estate. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON WEST 57TH-ST., NEAR 8TH-av., an elegant four-story brown-stone house; cabinet finish and all modern improvements. Built expressly for the owner. Apply at No. 160 Fulton-st., Room 10.

NO. 210 EAST 16TH-ST., NEAR STUYVESANT PARK—Well located, fine, medium-size dwelling; bargain. Permits from C. K. STEVENSON, Jr., Offices, 4 Pine, 35 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.

HARLEM—RAPID TRANSIT.

Houses, stores, and floors, to let and for sale. PORTER & CO., No. 173 East 125th-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BERNARD SMITH, AUCTIONEER, NO. 5 Pine-st., will on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, 1879, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, under the direction of Henry E. Pugh, Esq., Referee, the five-story brick warehouses, Nos. 19 and 21 Bridge, No. 4 Stone, and No. 272 Water-sts.; and the five-story brick house, No. 128 East 126th-st.

Sales. COUDERT BROTHERS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Nos. 68 and 70 William-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FLATS TO LET—CORNER 55TH-ST. AND 8TH-av., in complete order; steam, modern conveniences, bath-room; have every convenience. Apply to FLOYD CLARKSON, No. 60 Wall-st., or to the janitor, No. 301 West 55th-st.

AN ELEGANT CORNER FIRST FLAT—Eight rooms; all improvements; 71st-st. and 3d-av.; rent reasonable. L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d-av. (Bible House.)

TO LET FROM FEB. 1—A NUMBER OF three-story brick houses in West 51st-st., near 6th-av.; all improvements; rent, $750. For full particulars apply to J. CORBIT, No. 253 9th-av.

TO LET—A FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT, 18x75 rooms, boiler, range, gas, &c., No. 351 West 25th-st.; rent, $28. Apply to J. CORBIT, No. 253 9th-av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

FOR LET FROM FEB. 1—STORE AND BASEMENT, No. 1,258 Broadway, corner 32d-st. Apply to JOHN R. MORRIS, City Treasurer.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM-POWER in the new iron-front building, Nos. 108, 110, 112, and 114 Wooster-st., the second floor, 50x50; the fifth floor, 100x100; one store, 100x100, or two stores, 50x100, and basements; all elevators, steam, hot-and-cold water, and gas throughout; will be rented very low. Inquire of BRUNN & MOORE, Nos. 41 and 43 West 14th-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT TARRYTOWN.—Five acres land in lawn and garden, large and good frame house, and stable. This place is very eligibly located, and is surrounded by costly and elegant residences. For sale at $15,000—less than half its cost. Also, a residence at Kingsville, Staten Island; 8¾ acres land, frame house, and stable; price, $8,000. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 84 ACRES, ALL UNDER cultivation, near Bound Brook, N. J.; high ground, healthy location; Raritan River running in front of the place; one mile and a half from depot; splendid house, with lawn and shade trees; all kinds of outbuildings, in good order. Address W. D. BANCKER, No. 430 Clinton-av., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

ORANGE, N. J.—HOUSES AND COUNTRY seats to let and for sale; a great variety attractively situated. BLACKWELL BROTHERS, No. 243 Broadway, Room No. 3.

TO RENT—A VERY NICE COUNTRY PLACE ON the Hudson River, one hour from New-York; five acres in lawn and garden; rent cheap. Address Y. L., Box No. 253 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$4,000 WILL PURCHASE ONE-HALF of a manufacturing business that will pay 80 per cent on whole now being made. Apply at once at No. 28 Powers-st., Williamsburg, Long Island.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN.

SCYTHIA....WED., Feb. 5 | BATAVIA...WED., Feb. 19
ABYSSINIA, WED., Feb. 12 | ALGERIA...WED., Feb. 26

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms, including a special low rate for the Fall and Winter months.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and the homeward passages.

BRITANNIC, Capt. PERRY.....Saturday, Feb. 1, noon.
REPUBLIC, Capt. IRVING.....Thursday, Feb. 6, 3 P. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. KENNEDY...Sat., Feb. 15, 12:30 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, $90, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $30.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS. FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. Leaving Pier 38, N. R., foot of King-st.

WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Feb. 4, 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Feb. 18, 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Feb. 25, 7:30 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, March 4, 2 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, March 11, 7 A. M.

☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room,) $55, $65, and $75. INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26.

OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY. WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE,

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From Pier No. 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:

STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Feb. 6
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Feb. 13

First Cabin, $55 to $70, according to accommodations; excursion tickets, $100 to $120. Second Cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage at lowest rates.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS, NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Ethiopia.....Feb. 1, noon. | Bolivia.....Feb. 15, noon.
Anchoria.....Feb. 8, 6 A. M. | Circassia.....Feb. 22, 6 A. M.

Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Charles-st.

California.....Feb. 1, noon. | Australia.....Feb. 8, 6 A. M.

Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's pier foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

WESER.....Sat., Feb. 1 | ODER.....Sat., Feb. 15
MOSEL.....Sat., Feb. 8 | DONAU.....Sat., Feb. 22

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100
Second cabin.....60
Steerage.....30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid Steerage certificates, $30. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

between New-York and Havre.

Company's Pier, (new,) No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st.

FRANCE, TREDELLE.....Wednesday, Feb. 5, 3:30 P. M.
CANADA, FRAMORENT.....Wednesday, Feb. 19, 3:30 P. M.
AMERIQUE, DELORD.....Wednesday, March 5, 3 P. M.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passengers apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL.....Friday, Jan. 31, noon
CITY OF BERLIN, (new).....Friday, Feb. 7, 6:30 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Feb. 13, 10:30 A. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.

Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, N. Y. Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

CIMBRIA...Thurs., Feb. 6 | WIELAND, Thurs., Feb. 20
LESSING...Thurs., Feb. 13 | SUEVIA.....Thurs., Feb. 27

Rates of passage to Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, and all points in Europe: First Cabin, $100; second cabin, $60. Steerage, $26.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. R. RICHARD & BOAS, General Agents. General Passenger Agents, No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers leave Jersey City, near Pavonia Ferry.

W. A. SCHOLTEN.....Saturday, Feb. 1
MAAS.....Wednesday, Feb. 12

Cabin, $65-$70. Intermediate, $45-$50. Steerage, $23. H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st. FUNCH, EDYE & CO., L. W. MORRIS, 27 So. Wm-st., Freight Agts. 50 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

THE RED STAR LINE FOR ANTWERP.

Carrying the Belgian and United States mails. Sailing every 12 days from Philadelphia and New-York.

WITZELSLAU sails Saturday, Feb. 8.

For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Phila., and 72 Broadway, New-York.

JNO. McDONALD, Agt., No. 3 Battery-place.

NATIONAL LINE—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R. FOR LONDON. (Victoria Docks:)

Canada, Feb. 1, 11:30 A. M. | Denmark, Wed., Feb. 12, 9 A. M.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

Egypt, Sat., Feb. 1, 11:30 A. M. | Erin, Sat., Feb. 8, 6:30 A. M.

Cabin, $50 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway, F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA, SAVANNAH, AND ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING FROM PIER 35, NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS AT 3 P. M.

CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY, Feb. 1
CHARLESTON.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination, one-half of one per cent.

Consignees notified of arrival of steamer. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, Office on Pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent, Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

PALMETTO FREIGHT LINE.

VIA STEAM-SHIP TO CHARLESTON, S. C., and the SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD, to all points in the South and South-west.

Freight rates and Insurance at lowest figures.

Bills of lading signed at Pier No. 37 North River. CHAS. D. OWENS, General Agent Palmetto Freight Line, No. 315 Broadway.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO.

Connecting at St. Thomas with German steamers for Porto Rico and Spanish Main. The new first-class iron steam-ship CITY OF PARA, Capt. CARPENTER, will sail for the above ports on Wednesday, Feb. 5, at 3 P. M.

Positively no freight received after 3d. Freight must be paid in advance. Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at Roberts' Dock, Brooklyn. Insurance lower than by any other line. Shippers desiring insurance can effect same under our open policy. For freight engagements or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents, Office, Pier No. 20 East River.

FLORIDA RAILROAD AND STEAM-SHIP LINE.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FLORIDA. SAILING EVERY SATURDAY. LOWEST RATES OF FREIGHT AND PASSAGE. Steamer ASHLAND, SATURDAY, Feb. 1, and every SATURDAY thereafter.

For Fernandina, Fla., and Brunswick, Ga., at 3 P. M. Only line issuing through tickets and bills lading to all points in Florida, and on Chattahoochie, Appalachicola, and Flint Rivers, and Bainbridge, Ga. Insurance, ½ per cent. Bills lading signed on pier. For further information, through bills lading, and passage rates, apply to No. 177 West-st., up stairs.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. MALLORY.....Sat., Feb. 1
GATE CITY, Capt. DAGGETT.....Wednesday, Feb. 5

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, Georgia and Florida Steamboat Company, and with the new and elegant iron steamer ST. JOHNS.

C. D. OWENS, General Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway. GEO. YONGE, Agent. Ocean S. S. Co. and Central R. R. & C. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA: Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Friday, Jan. 31, noon

Connecting for Honolulu, China, Japan, and Mexico. From San Francisco for Japan and China:

Steam-ship CHINA.....Wednesday, March 5, noon

From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:

Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 17, noon

For freight or general information apply to Company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River, and for passage at Company's Ticket Office, No. 257 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, at following:

Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE...WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19
Steamer SANTIAGO DE CUBA...SATURDAY, March 1

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.

Calling at Progreso, Campeche, and Frontera.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only,) Thurs., Feb. 6
CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, Feb. 8
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Feb. 22

Steamer leaves New-Orleans Jan. 29 and Feb. 19 for Vera Cruz via Matamoros, Tampico, Tuxpan, connecting with steamer for Havana, New-York, and above ports.

P. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M. Magnificent accommodation for passengers.

S. S. NIAGARA.....Saturday, Feb. 1
S. S. SARATOGA.....Wednesday, Feb. 12

Tickets issued also for VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS in connection with French and English S. S. Lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.

Open from 5:30 A. M. to 12 P. M.

RECTOR-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry, and connects with cars for South Ferry.

CORTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Communipaw Ferries.

PARK-PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken.

CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferry.

FRANKLIN-ST.

GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses-Street Ferry to Jersey City, and connects with cars for Desbrosses and East Grand Street Ferries.

BLEECKER-ST.—Connects with cars for East and West.

EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Christopher-Street Ferry to Hoboken, connecting with cars for Christopher and East Tenth Street Ferries.

FOURTEENTH-ST.—Nearest point to Union-square, Wallack's and Lyceum Theatres, Academy of Music, Irving and Tammany Halls, connecting with cars for East Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point to Booth's, St. James, and Park Theatres, Grand Opera-house, Gilmore's Garden, and Masonic Temple, and Twenty-third-Street Ferry to Jersey City.

THIRTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point to Standard, Broadway, and Fifth-Avenue Theatres, Aquarium, and San Francisco Minstrels, connecting with cars for Weehawken Ferry.

FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Connects with New-York Transfer Company's cabs, for Grand Central Depot.

FIFTIETH-ST.

FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Central Park, connecting with cars of Belt Line Railroad.

For up-town trains take east-side stations.

For down-town trains take west-side stations.

FARE 10 CENTS.

Except between the hours of 5:30 and 7:30 A. M. and 5 and 7 P. M., when fare is 5 cents.

WM. R. GARRISON, President.

M. VAN BROCKLIN, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after Jan. 13, 1879,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 10:2 P. M. Express with sleeping car, 8:30 A. M. and 12:20 A. M. For Baltimore, 4 P. M., except Sunday.

Express for Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (10 limited) 11 A. M., 3:30, 4, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Telegraph and second cars on 8:20 P. M. train.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn passengers.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:40 A. M., 10:10 P. M., daily; 9:40 A. M., 8:20 P. M., daily, except Monday. Washington, 6:50 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. Baltimore, 6:50 A. M. and 3:50, 4:45, 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 A. M. and 10:10 P. M. From Philadelphia: 4:30, 6:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:50, (5:20 Limited) and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 4:30, 6:50, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 6:20, 10:10 P. M.

Ticket offices, No. 526 and No. 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brook yn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; No. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.
J. P. FARMER, General Manager.

TO PHILADELPHIA via PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after Dec. 16, 1878,

Express Trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9 (Limited) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 12:01, 3:45, 3:55, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:30 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:45, 3:55, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 30, 1878, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot, as follows:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express. Drawing-room cars to Albany and Rochester, and from Albany to Montreal via Saratoga.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with Drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica and Rutland.

12:00 M., Montreal Express, with through sleeping car via St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Chicago, Pullman cars also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.

7:30 P. M., Fast Express for Rochester and Corning via Geneva. Sleeping cars to Geneva and Rochester.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and, excepting Saturday night, to Carvville and Niagara Falls.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 3 Park-place, 785 and 944 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY

will hereafter be known by its new name,

THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Through Trains From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sunday, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

6 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8 A. M., Sunday excepted, connecting for West and South-west. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping Coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping Coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M. for Piermont.

For local trains see time-table and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Commencing Monday, Dec. 2, Grand Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 3, 4, 8:30 P. M. For Boston and Albany R. R.—8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River R. R.—8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For New-York and New-England R. R.—8:05 A. M., 12 M., 11:35 P. M. For Newport—8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division—8:05 A. M., 3, 5:15, 11:35 P. M. For Harlem and New-York Air Line R. R.—9, 9:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3, 4:40, 5 P. M. For New-Canaan R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40 P. M. For local trains, see time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD. ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1878.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night express, daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Rochester, Auburn, Geneva, Ithaca, Manlius Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached. Central Eastern Office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMINGS, Passenger Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express train from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:10 and 9 P. M. as New-York.

THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

FINANCIAL.

THE TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF BANGOR, ME.—This bank on the 14th inst. voted to go into liquidation, and it is now closing up its affairs. The holders of its notes and other creditors are notified to present the notes and other claims against the bank for payment. TEASK, Cashier.

BANGOR, Me., Jan. 15, 1879.

THE NEVADA BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO. Capital, $10,000,000, gold. Reserve, $3,500,000, gold. NEW-YORK AGENCY NO. 62 WALL-ST. Buys and sells exchange and telegraphic transfers. Issues commercial and travelers' credits. Executes orders for mining stocks at San Francisco.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 52 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1879.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed Feb. 1 at 3 P. M. and reopened Feb. 17, 1879. THOS. F. WOOD, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, BANKERS, NO. 12 Wall-st., New-York, issue Letters of Credit or Circular Notes on the Union Bank of London for the use of travelers in all parts of the world.

$150,000 TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT. in sums to suit. Apply to MOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

NOT SCARED YET. FIRE INSURANCE stocks bought by R. S. BAILEY, No. 7 Pine-st.

MONEY LOANED ON SALARIES. ADDRESS M. LEX, Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

First Mortgage SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE Rochester and State Line Railway Company.

This road runs from Rochester through the rich Genesee Valley to Salamanca, New-York, about 109 miles, and forms the connecting link between the New-York Central and the Atlantic and Great Western

THE ELECTION-DAY ARRESTS

TAMMANY'S FIGHT WITH COMMISSIONER DAVENPORT.

ANOTHER BATCH OF WITNESSES BEFORE THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE—WHAT A DISINTERESTED JACKSON DEMOCRAT FROM NEW-JERSEY SAW.

Before the Davenport investigating committee yesterday, Adolph Zerrenner, a gardener, testified that he was naturalized in September, 1868, on his discharge papers from the Army; he tried to vote and was arrested at 2 o'clock; after dark he was released; through his arrest about $38 worth of celery was spoiled. On cross-examination Mr. Davenport produced the witness' original application to be naturalized, which showed that he was naturalized as a minor. He signed the petition to Congress. Patrick Green, who appeared in a policeman's uniform, said he was naturalized in 1868, tried to vote, was arrested, and was impertinent to Commissioner Davenport, who, therefore, held him in $2,000 bail, which was furnished. Michael Obright, a Hungarian, declared that he received a notice from Commissioner Davenport before election day to bring his 1868 papers to the Commissioner's office; he did so, and his papers were taken from him; the witness went after them day after day, but could not find Mr. Davenport, "for," said he, "I could see the Pope himself quicker than Judge Davenport." Obright swore in a vote on election day, and was arrested. "Were you put in the pen?" asked Gen. Wingate. "No, Sir," was the answer; "they didn't put no such disgrace on me as that." Obright is going to Texas to-morrow, and is to be recalled in the meantime. Joseph Farrell told a similar story of vain attempts to get his 1868 papers back from from the Commissioner, who was "as hard to find as a needle in a bottle of hay." "Did you vote at the last election?" Gen. Wingate asked. "How could I?" replied the witness; "he intimidated me," pointing to Commissioner Davenport. Patrick Ryan, another Democratic citizen who was naturalized in 1868, had also given up his papers to Mr. Davenport before the election. Finally, fly the advice of his Tammany friends, he went to the Superior Court, and was renaturalized on the 24th of October on the strength of the court records of 1868. Ryan swore that he went to the polls to vote on his 1878 papers, although previously warned that a warrant was out for him; he was arrested, resisted, and was taken to some head-quarters at Twenty-seventh-street and Seventh-avenue; on the way he struggled with the Marshal, and his papers were torn; a large crowd followed; after some time, he was released with a warning not to try and vote again, and told to go home and get express himself; he was not taken before any Commissioner, and no warrant was shown to him. Later in the day, Ryan was recalled for cross-examination, when Mr. Davenport offered to prove that the witness was registered on an 1868 paper, and that in the original application for his naturalization papers there were several glaring irregularities. Among other irregularities, his witness had not known him the required length of time. Gen. Wingate objected to this evidence, and Chairman Lynde sustained him. William Kelly, who testified on Wednesday, was recalled to say that he was a brother of John Kelly, but whether he meant the Comptroller or not, did not know. Thomas Keyworth said he was naturalized in 1868, and had his vote challenged in 1876; last year he was arrested when he went to vote; he was put in the Post Office "pen," and suffered for lack of food and water; he signed the petition to Congress in Gen. Wingate's office.

Commissioner James R. Angel testified that he sat as a Commissioner in Morrisania on election day, to hear cases from the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards; he disposed of 80 or 81 cases during the day—all that came before him; all the men were discharged except one, who was held in bail on a charge of knowingly voting on an illegal paper. The witness narrated in detail his manner of disposing of the cases, and said he sat at the request of Commissioner Davenport. "I waive all claims for witness fees," said Mr. Angel as he left the stand. Gen. Wingate then offered in evidence the papers in the naturalization cases before Judge Freedman last year, and the latter's decision, and Mr. Davenport objected. After discussion, the papers were handed by the committee "for what they are worth," and then Robert Peterson, a clerk in the Police Department, said he had calculated from the Police records that 5,054 holders of 1868 naturalization papers registered last year. Of these 3,951 voted. On cross-examination the witness said the 5,054 covered papers issued in 1868 from all the courts. Mr. Davenport stated that 3,197 holders of papers issued from the Supreme and Superior Courts in 1868 registered last year; 3,103 warrants were issued, and only 1,299 of the holders voted. Commissioner Angel was then recalled to tell how he committed to the city prison certain men brought before him were Anti-Tammanyites, and that he heard them complain of the fact that Tammany Hall had played a trick on them, and was getting the best of them. Gen. Wingate read to in evidence the pamphlet issued by the Tammany Committee last year concerning the United States naturalization laws, and then called Bernard Walsh to the stand. This witness said he did not vote because he was not a citizen, and then walked over to the Clerk to get his witness fee, while David R. Lambourn, aged 73, took the vacant witness-chair. He tried to vote on 1868 papers, was arrested, taken to "some head-quarters" in Bleecker-street, and there told to go back and vote, as his papers were all right; he voted the "combination" ticket, and was not disturbed. Mark Whelan said he was arrested, taken before Commissioner Deuel, and discharged on his promise not to vote; he went from the court-room to the polls, voted, was re-arrested, and Mr. Deuel sent him to Commissioner Davenport, who committed him to Ludlow-Street Jail in default of $5,000 bail. Mr. John Foley offered bail, but it was not considered acceptable at the time, and the witness remained in jail until the next Thursday afternoon. Henry J. Mansfield, a book-keeper, testified that he was a Democratic Inspector of Elections in the district in which Albert Pohl was arrested. He saw J. Dennis, No. 721 Broadway, vote for Republican ticket on 1868 papers without being arrested. Joseph Keller lives in Elizabeth, N. J., and works in this City. He said he came to the City at 10:10 o'clock election morning, and visited various polling-places from the Battery to Forty-sixth-street, to see what was going on. He saw large numbers of men arrested. Mr. Keller amused the spectators with a humorous account of his travels during the day. Finally he followed a lot of arrested men to the Post Office building, but could not gain admittance. One of the doormen "insulted" him by declaring that if the witness said anything more about getting in he would be arrested. "That was the end of my day's journey," said the witness, who went on to say that he was a witness in the present investigation because he was an old Jackson Democrat. "In the Army," said he, "I was at war against the rebels. Now I'm at war against those who usurp the power of the United States. I could write the Book of Genesis full of the scenes I saw that day." "Do you know of any persons who were intimidated from voting by these arrests?" Gen Wingate asked. "Plenty of them," replied Mr. Keller. When cross-examined Mr Keller said he was a voluntary witness. "Who requested you to come here and testify?" Mr. Davenport inquired. "Mr. Joseph Keller, Sir," replied the witness. Afterward Keller was recalled to deny that he had ever said "I had a word to pluck with Commissioner Davenport." Matthew P. Breen followed, and his evidence completed the day's session. He was one of the Tammany lawyers who looked after arrested Tammany adherents, and passed the day attending to cases before Commissioner Deuel. He gave the scenes in court, and the particulars of a large number of cases which Commissioner Deuel disposed of out of their regular order, because the men would be seriously troubled by delay. The witness succeeded in getting the case of a Superintendent of a gas company hurriedly disposed of, by telling the Commissioner that there would be no gas if the man was detained.

At 4:30 o'clock the committee adjourned until this morning. It is expected that Tammany's case will be disposed of in time for Commissioner Davenport to begin calling witnesses in his own behalf tomorrow.

NEW CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

The Secretary of the Treasury, having been informed that certain importers, particularly of leather gloves, German hosiery, and toys, were in the habit of omitting from their invoices the cost of the coverings or "cartons" in which their goods were packed, and in this way getting in, free of duty, valuable fancy boxes, issued an order that on and after Jan. 1 last, where the invoices did not specially declare that all charges were included, an addition should be made to the invoice value of the goods sufficient to cover a proper amount of charges. Yesterday Assistant Treasurer French issued a supplementary order suspending the first order until April 1, in view of the fact that many merchants complained that they had not received sufficient notice of the strict enforcement of the law. It is alleged that boxes of great value have been purposely packed with inferior goods and imported into this country without payment of duty, owing to the lax administration of the law. The Assistant Secretary has issued another order, permitting Collectors to extend the time of reporting for prosecution bonds given for the production of the certificate of a landing of merchandise abroad, for a period equaling one-half the original time, whenever the principal shall make application under oath for an extension and the sureties assent in writing and continue responsible, and evidence is presented under oath showing that due effort has been made to satisfy its conditions.

DISHONEST RAILROAD EMPLOYES.

The discovery of an extensive conspiracy to defraud the New-York Elevated Railroad culminated yesterday in the arrest of two of the employes. Some weeks ago it was found that a large number of the conductors and station agents of the road had been engaged in a conspiracy to rob the company by failing to punch tickets, and then returning them in order that they might be resold. A watch was set upon the suspected parties, and one of the station agents was directed to appear to acquiesce in the overtures of the conductors, in order that the plans of the conspirators might be ascertained. Sufficient evidence to convict several of the station agents and conductors, and reader a number of the others unworthy of holding positions of trust, was secured, and measures were taken to checkmate the dishonest employes. It was also determined to adopt the boxes for the receipt of tickets in use at the stations of the Metropolitan Road, and the new method of collecting tickets went into operation some days since. Forty of the employes of the railroad have been dismissed for being implicated in the conspiracy. The matter was laid before the Grand Jury also, and indictments for embezzlement and larceny were found against several of the discharged employes. Two of them—William Mells and John H. McOlean—were arrested yesterday and committed to the Tombs.

PURSUIT AND CAPTURE OF A THIEF.

AN EXCITING CHASE THROUGH THE STREETS OF JERSEY CITY.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock yesterday, Mrs. Christian Bauchle, wife of a confectioner doing business at No. 189 Newark-avenue, Jersey City, went to her rooms overhead to prepare the dinner. When she reached the head of the stairs, she discovered that the door of her kitchen, which had been locked, stood open; and, on going into the room she observed that a bowl of milk which had been left standing on the floor in a passage-way, had been overturned. She suspected that a thief had forced an entrance, and passing through the rooms she saw a man in the front bed-room. The window looking out into the street was raised, and he seemingly contemplated leaping from it to escape capture. Mrs. Bauchle ran into the hall and blew a Police call-whistle, and stamped on the floor. Her husband and brother understood the signal and started for the rooms. Mrs. Bauchle had no sooner blown the whistle, however, than the man dashed into the hall and tried to escape. Mrs. Bauchle stepped in front of him and grasped him by both arms. Neither spoke, but he easily disengaged one of his arms, and drawing a pistol presented it at Mrs. Bauchle's head. Prudence was the better part of valor to her mind, and she released her grasp. The fellow had gone but half way down the staircase, when he was met by Mr. Bauchle. His answer to Bauchle's command to halt was the drawing and presentation of his revolver. Mr. Bauchle, convinced that the thief could not go far, ran down stairs ahead of him. The thief, following, was next confronted at the doorway by Mrs. Bauchle's brother Louis, who grasped him, but let go again when the man shoved his revolver in his face. The thief escaped into the street, and turned his face toward Jersey-avenue. Bauchle and his brother-in-law followed him, and at the corner he turned and pointed his pistol at Bauchle. He fired, and the ball struck Bauchle in the left leg, inflicting a painful but not a serious wound. Then the thief resumed his flight through Jersey-avenue to Third-street. A crowd had by this time joined in the pursuit, but he kept the lead. He held his revolver, cocked and ready for use, and kept the crowd of yelling pursuers at bay by turning, after running a few hundred feet, and presenting his revolver at them. During the two miles vigorous, however, that at one time for half a block he was obliged to run backward, covering his followers with his pistol. So the chase continued up Third-street from Jersey-avenue to Coles-street, through Coles to Second, and down Second to Jersey-avenue again. As he reached the corner, he turned and ran rapidly backward, with his face to the crowd. Jacob Stuckey, a kindling-wood vendor, was driving his wagon in advance of him. His attention was drawn by the excitement of the chase. He dismounted, and, springing to the sidewalk behind the desperate thief, he laid him flat on the sidewalk with a well-directed blow behind the ear. While Bauchle and Officer Goetze, who sprang upon the prostrate man as soon as he fell, were disarming him, he deliberately pulled the trigger and fired a second time at Bauchle, whose hand was burned by the powder, but who escaped more serious injury.

At the Police station he gave his name as George Bartell, aged 25, and said he had no home. Upon his person were found a revolver, 40 cents in money, and a ticket to the Workhouse on Blackwell's Island. He said he did not care what became of him, and he was committed for examination. Bauchle's wound was probed, but the ball was not found, and it is believed to have fallen out of the wound in his struggle with Bartell.

TWO WANDERING YOUTHS.

THEY LEAVE HOME IN BROOKLYN TO SEEK THEIR FORTUNE—THEIR RETURN.

Edgar C. Bird, aged 15, the son of Dr. James R. Bird, of No. 122 Putnam-avenue, and Frederick Bushnell, an orphan lad of 17, who lived with a relative near Dr. Bird's house, left their homes on the 15th inst. The following day Mrs. Bird received a postal card from her son saying that he had left home for the purpose of supporting himself. He did not think it right that his father should support him any longer. Young Bird, who returned to his home at 2 o'clock on Wednesday morning, tells a rather remarkable story. On the 15th he went with Bushnell to Boston, taking the afternoon boat, in the hope of obtaining a situation in Ward & Gay's, a large stationery house in that city. The firm had advertised for two journeymen, and the boys had seen the advertisement in a Boston paper. Messrs. Ward & Gay refused to engage the youths because they had no reference. On the 17th they returned to New-York. A man about 35 years of age, who had been watching them on the boat, followed the boys when they landed and asked where they were going. They told their story, and he advised them strongly to go home. This, however, they refused to do. He then promised to get them places for him, promising to provide for them. He said he had been an actor, but became so enfeebled by wounds and exposure during the war that he was obliged to abandon his profession. With their new-found friend the boys went to No. 127 Crosby-street, where the actor engaged a room on the top floor. He had, he said, learned how to make chains and the proper plan they should go about the City seeking orders, and that he would do the work and also teach them the business. The boys acquiesced and set to work. Becoming conscience stricken on Wednesday night young Bird got out of bed and started home. His father had been searching constantly for the boy since he left home, and traced the fugitives to Boston, but lost all track of them in that city. He did not see Bushnell for some hours after his son. Young Bushnell has also returned. Yesterday the actor who met the lads in New-York, called, by invitation, at Dr. Bird's house and was heartily thanked by the parents of young Bird for his kindness to the boys.

THE LATE DR. JACOB BIGELOW.

Dr. J. G. Adams delivered a eulogy upon the late Dr. Jacob Bigelow, of Boston, last evening before the New-York Academy of Medicine. Dr. Bigelow was born in 1787, and in 1810 he began to practice in Boston. He was also a skillful botanist, and published several standard works on botany. He was well acquainted with a number of botanists in Europe, and several plants there were called after his name. With reference to his standing as a physician, he occupied a Chair of Materia Medica in Harvard College, and was a physician to the Massachusetts General Hospital, and practiced long in Boston. He delivered a series of lectures on "Technology," which were subsequently published in book form, and he was appointed one of the committee to form the American Pharmacopœa. After his retirement from active service Dr. Bigelow took an interest in technological schools, and he has been regarded as a pioneer in the subject of special technical knowledge. His strength gradually failed, and he died on the 10th of the present month. He was a laborious worker, a skillful physician, refined in taste, and fluent in diction as a lecturer.

THE SEA-SIDE SANITARIUM.

Dr. F. B. Clark, who recently visited the Sea-side Sanitarium, at Rockaway Beach, speaks in the highest terms of the management of the institution, and the care and attention bestowed on the inmates of the "Convalescents' Home." He says that he and Mr. Henry King, the President, who accompanied him, found the building in complete order, and furnished with all the comforts of a well-regulated home. The convalescents are all homeless, penniless men, who had been recommended to the Sanitarium by the doctors or Superintendents of our City hospitals, and were being restored, as far as possible, to health and strength. A want of funds is at present severely felt by the managers, and, as the Sanitarium is entirely dependent upon voluntary contributions, an urgent appeal is made for assistance.

UNDER A NEW MANAGEMENT.

The Board of Directors of the New-York Elevated Railroad held a meeting yesterday afternoon and appointed Mr. N. Gulliford—formerly general freight agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and Commissioner of the Western Division of the East-bound Pool, and subsequently Secretary of the Western Executive Committee—Acting Vice-President of the company. It was intended to make him a full Vice-President, but it was found that under the charter it was necessary for him to be a Director to hold that office. Mr. Robert Stewart, formerly Superintendent of Telegraph of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was appointed Superintendent. The new officers will take their places on Feb. 1.

LOCAL BUSINESS TROUBLES.

An assignment for the benefit of creditors, with preferences, not stated, from Morris H. Rieders to Julius Harlem, was filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

Schedules in the matter of the assignments of Charles Knox, hatter, to Charles F. Abbott, Daniel Webster Arnold to William B. Swift, and Theodore Granbery to Edward Grimm, were filed in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday. The schedule of Charles Knox shows liabilities of $307,827 75, nominal assets, $110,211 30, and actual assets, $41,211 30. Daniel Webster Arnold's schedule is: Liabilities, $11,159 43; nominal assets, $28,019 11, and actual assets, $20,628 52. That of Theodore Granbery is: Liabilities, $17,813 13; nominal assets, $17,846 50, and actual assets, $12,884.28.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

TRANSFER OF CAPTAINS — COMMISSIONER ERHARDT'S LETTER PLACED ON FILE—THE REDUCED SALARIES.

One good result of the squabble between the members of the Board of Police was achieved at the meeting of the board yesterday by the assignment to duty of Capts. Thomas Ryan and William F. C. Berghold. These men were appointed Captains on Sept. 13, 1878, and since that time have been drawing Captain's pay for doing nothing, every attempt to assign them to precinct duty having failed. The failure of the board to assign these Captains to precincts was the foundation for one of the principal charges of neglect made by Commissioner Erhardt against his associates. During the meeting of the board yesterday the subject of assigning the new Captains to duty was again brought up, and Commissioner Wheeler offered a resolution that Capt. Ryan be placed in charge of the Sixteenth Precinct, and Capt. Berghold in command of the Ninth Precinct. The resolution was unanimously adopted, and thereupon Capt. A. J. Allaire, now in command of the Sixteenth Precinct, was transferred to the Tenth Precinct, which has been without a Captain since the dismissal of Capt. Foley, nearly a year ago, and Capt. Thomas J. Kennedy, now in command of the Ninth Precinct, was transferred to the Thirty-fifth Precinct, which has also been without a Captain since the dismissal of Capt. Lowery. Sergt. Little, who has been in charge of the Tenth Precinct since Feb. 26, 1878, was transferred to the Nineteenth Precinct for regular Sergeant's duty. Sergt. Little was transferred from the Twenty-second to the Seventeenth Precinct, and Sergt. Konoer from the Seventeenth to the Twenty-second Precinct. A number of patrolmen were also transferred. The communication to the board which has come to be known as "Erhardt's manifesto," was read, and, without debate or comment, was placed on file—Messrs. Smith, Wheeler, and Nichols voting yes, and Mr. Erhardt not voting. No allusion to the contents of the document was made during the proceedings. A meeting of the board will be held to-day to dispose of a large number of complaints against members of the force heretofore tried and now pending before the board for decision.

Commissioner Wheeler, the Treasurer of the Police Department, has given instructions to the Captains of the various Police precincts to make out pay-rolls of their commands for the month of January with the proposed deduction of 20 per cent. New time cards have been issued to those in charge of the matter, and the pay-rolls will be made out on the following basis: Inspectors, at the rate of $2,800 per annum; Captains, $1,800; Sergeants, $1,400; patrolmen, $960, and doormen, $720. On this basis the pay of the patrolmen will be $2 63 per day, and that of doormen $1 97. As there was some doubt whether the Police surgeons came under the rule, the matter was referred to the Corporation Counsel, and yesterday he sent to the board his opinion that their pay was liable to the same deduction as that of patrolmen, and that the pay in future, if the question of the 20 per cent. deduction shall be decided by the courts, will be at the rate of $1,800 per annum. A communication was received from the policemen who had met for the purpose of testing the legality of the proposed deduction of 20 per cent., asking for permission to employ counsel and to raise money by assessment on the members of the force to retain counsel and pay the legal expenses. The communication was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Commissioner Wheeler, the Treasurer of the Police Department, has given instructions to the Captains of the various Police precincts to make out pay-rolls of their commands for the month of January with the proposed deduction of 20 per cent. New time cards have been issued to those in charge of the matter, and the pay-rolls will be made out on the following basis: Inspectors, at the rate of $2,800 per annum; Captains, $1,800; Sergeants, $1,400; patrolmen, $960, and doormen, $720. On this basis the pay of the patrolmen will be $2 63 per day, and that of doormen $1 97. As there was some doubt whether the Police surgeons came under the rule, the matter was referred to the Corporation Counsel, and yesterday he sent to the board his opinion that their pay was liable to the same deduction as that of patrolmen, and that the pay in future, if the question of the 20 per cent. deduction shall be decided by the courts, will be at the rate of $1,800 per annum. A communication was received from the policemen who had met for the purpose of testing the legality of the proposed deduction of 20 per cent., asking for permission to employ counsel and to raise money by assessment on the members of the force to retain counsel and pay the legal expenses. The communication was referred to the Committee on Finance.

ANOTHER CENTENARIAN DEAD.

Among the death notices published in yesterday's TIMES, was one announcing the death of Phebe Nichols, aged 102 years. Mrs. Nichols was a colored woman, and her maiden name was Phebe Conroy. She was born in Bloomingdale, and her age was 102 years 11 months 14 days. In early life she followed the occupation of nurse, and was employed as such in many of the oldest New-York families, including the Bullmans, the Fishes, the Crosbys, and others. She was the mother of 11 children, four of whom are still living, and her immediate descendants include six grandchildren, six great-grandchildren, and two great-great-grandchildren. Her husband was the coachman of C. L. Rutgers, at the time of the last visit of Gen. Lafayette to this country, and drove the coach that contained that distinguished personage from the Battery up Broadway. Mrs. Nichols' memory of early events in the history of Manhattan Island was very vivid, and her reminiscences of the revolutionary period were many and interesting. She remembered Gen. Washington, Gen. Lafayette, and other prominent persons of the time. She retained her mental and physical faculties to a remarkable degree, and was able to take care of herself up to within about two months of her death. The last time she was out of the house was a year ago last Thanksgiving, when she walked a block and a half, to the residence of one of her grandsons, to dinner. From that time until about two months ago, she was able to be about the house and to go up and down stairs. Although somewhat bowed down with the weight of years, she walked remarkably erect for one of her age. Her death is attributed solely to old age and a general wasting away of her physical powers. She did not appear to be afflicted with any particular disease, did not require the attendance of a physician, or the administration of medicine. For the last few days of her life she slept most of the time. She was for many years a member of St. Philip's Episcopal Church, in Mulberry-street, from which her funeral will take place at 12:30 P. M. to-day. The body will be taken to Cypress Hills for burial.

HOLDING TWO GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

Chief Deputy Marshal James R. Cosgrove, of the Eighteenth Assembly District, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Lyman yesterday, on a warrant issued at the instance of Assistant District Attorney Fiero, on a charge of drawing pay for services which he had not performed, he having held two positions at the same time under the Government. It is understood that his case is to be made a test one. Warrants being out for Assistant Doorkeeper William Guilfoyle, Harry Paddleford, Nathan Koehler, R. F. Pennen, Coles Raynor, Robert Evans, and Mark F. Healey. Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer appeared for Cosgrove, and said that Cosgrove's offense being purely a question of a political fight between two party leaders, his client should be allowed to go on his own recognizance. Mr. Fiero objected to that course, but acceded to a proposition that Cosgrove should go on Judge Dittenhoefer's recognizance until this morning, when he will be required to furnish $1,500 bail, and a day will be fixed for the examination.

APPOINTMENTS BY MAYOR COOPER.

Mayor Cooper has made the following appointments in his office and in the office of the First Marshal and the Permit Bureau: James E. Morrison, Secretary and chief clerk, $3,500 per annum; John Tracey, general clerk, $2,000; William A. Marshall, clerk, $1,000; Charles P. Clapp, clerk, $1,000; David S. White, stenographer, $1,500; Michael W. Brown, messenger, $800. Marshal's Office—John Tyler Kelly, First Marshal, $2,500; Herman Schroeder, Second Marshal, $1,500; Henry D. Appleton, clerk, $1,000; Lloyd W. Milnor, temporary clerk, $1,000. Permit Bureau—Daniel S. Hart, Registrar, $2,400; Robert Prasts, Interpreter, $1,200; Philip W. Gaulon, clerk, $1,000; Edward L. Waterbury, clerk, $900; William H. Magee, temporary inspector, $800; George R. Cole, temporary inspector, $800; Bernard Nels, inspector, $800; James P. Burns, inspector, $800. These salaries embody a reduction of $5,400 on those paid during the administration of Mayor Ely.

A COUNTERFEITER ARRAIGNED.

TESTIMONY OF CHARLES ULRICH BEFORE COMMISSIONER DEUEL—THE MATTER OF EX-TRADITION TO BE CONSIDERED.

Jacob Ott, one of the gang of counterfeiters recently arrested for manufacturing and uttering counterfeit national bank notes, was arraigned for examination before United States Commissioner Deuel yesterday afternoon. Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer appeared for the prisoner, and Assistant District Attorney Fiero conducted the case for the Government. Capt. H. B. Curtis, of the Secret Service detectives, produced several bills of the denominations of $5 and $50, and testified that $50 counterfeit bills on the Tradesmen's National Bank of New-York had been sold to an officer of the Secret Service by Henry Peckham, now serving a term of eight years for their utterance, and that "fives" on the Bank of Tamaqua had been uttered by Michael Connors, who is now serving a term of five years for the offense. Ott had told witness that he lived with Charles Ulrich for the past two years in Philadelphia, and at Oak Lane and Charon Hill, suburbs of Philadelphia.

D. H. Gilkinson identified a rubber bed, and several pieces of cotton and woolen flannels which he said he had found in Ott's trunk; the prisoner told him that he had brought them from Columbus, Ohio, where he had been engaged in the lithographing business.

Charles Ulrich was the principal witness, and as it appeared by his testimony, the principal in the whole business. He said that he was an engraver, and had learned his business at Berlin, Prussia; he was a German, and 43 years of age; came to this country in 1853, and had followed his trade since he came here, except a period of two years, when he was a volunteer in the war; had lived eight years at Columbus, Ohio; knew Jacob Ott; met him first in July, 1876, at Cincinnati, where witness had advertisements for a printer; Ott applied for the situation, and was engaged; the prisoner worked for witness for three or four months, and accompanied witness to Philadelphia in December, 1876, when witness began the counterfeiting business at Cumberland and Sixth streets; witness began with $50 plates, and followed it up with $5 plates; he identified the bills in the possession of the United States Government as the products of his engraving and Ott's printing; witness moved his establishment to Oak Lane, in December, 1877, and there a lot of "fives" were printed and sent to Europe; 2,000 pieces of the denomination of $50, and 8,000 of $5, had been printed at Oak Lane, and 2,000 of the "fifties," and 16,000 of the "fives" were issued at Charon Hill; witness gave up the business in April, 1878; Ott received during that year the sum of $3,000 in cash, as his board of lodging for himself and family during the same period.

On being cross-examined by ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, witness contradicted his previous testimony by stating that he had learned his trade of his father at Dantzig; witness had been in prison twice before the present arrest, once at Sing Sing, N. Y., and next at Columbus, Ohio; was sent to Sing Sing in 1858 for five years on conviction for counterfeiting; was pardoned in 1861; was sent to prison at Columbus on a similar charge in 1867 for 12 years, and was pardoned after serving eight years of his term of sentence; between the years 1861 and 1867 he was in business as an engraver at Maiden-lane and Nassau-street; began counterfeiting in less than a year after he received his second pardon; witness said he did not know that he was following a "State's evidence" against Ott; had received no intimation to that effect; he denied the assertions published to the effect that he had ever done any counterfeiting in Europe; witness did not think he had "led Ott astray;" the prisoner was 40 years old, and "ought to have known what he was about;" the reason witness confined his counterfeiting trade to small bills was because the wholesale dealers could obtain no better than bills of larger denominations; "country people," he said, "fight shy of large bills, good or bad." In conclusion, the witness said that he expected to get all the punishment he deserved, and if he did not he should be "much surprised."

Commissioner Deuel held the matter over until Monday to consider the matter of the extradition of Ott to Pennsylvania for trial.

THE KILLING OF OFFICER FURNESS.

TESTIMONY REGARDING THE SANITY OF WILLIAM L. PALMER.

The commission appointed to inquire into the mental condition of William L. Palmer, Jr., who shot officer Asa H. Furness, of the Fourteenth Precinct, in the Metropolitan Hotel, held another session yesterday, in the District Attorney's office. Mr. William P. Dixon, a cousin of Palmer, was in attendance to look after his interests. John H. Hunter, of No. 523 Washington-street, Brooklyn, who married an aunt of Palmer, testified that he knew the latter from his boyhood, having lived near his father's house at Stonington, Conn.; from 1870 to 1875; Palmer had lived in his [Hunter's] house continually, except when he went to Europe; Palmer read a great deal, and preferred heavy reading; he went into the commission business at Burling-slip with a Mr. Vandenventer, but the venture was not a success; his father, who lived at Stonington, Conn., was in independent circumstances, and supplied him with money; Palmer once paid his address to a young lady, but did not appear anxious to press his suit, and, in the opinion of the witness, the young persons were never engaged to be married; on entering Yale College he exhibited an extraordinary love of athletic sports, and neglected his studies; as a member of the boat crew of his class he subjected himself to severe training, paid no attention to his studies, and was expelled from the Sophomore Class; on returning home, he said he was ill, but made no mention of what had happened in college; Dr. Dwyer, of Stonington, informed his parents that he was suffering mentally, and under a pledge of secrecy the young man told his mother of his reverses in college; he grew moody and irritable, but kept up the same athletic exercises as he had in college; his mother, to whom he was very much attached, died last Spring, and the young man was inconsolable; he locked himself in his room, refusing to see anybody, and it was feared that he would commit suicide; his manner underwent a great change, especially toward the children of witness, of whom he was very fond; he grew suspicious of the members of his family, and expressed the opinion that they had entered into a conspiracy to poison him; Palmer had some delusion about his mother's property; he thought he was entitled to his father's property left by his mother, and had made a demand on his father for an allowance of $2,000 a year; Mrs. Palmer had left her property, amounting to only about $15,000, to her husband, in trust for the children; witness did not know whether this trouble about the property had in any way accelerated Palmer's mental delusions; he had always understood that Palmer had had a disagreement with his father, but witness had never heard so from Palmer himself; he was a man who would be likely to be affected by a disappointment in love; last September Palmer purchased a pistol, which he carried constantly, and showed dangerous symptoms; he insisted on cooking his own meals, in order, as he said, to circumvent those who had conspired to poison him; he bewailed his college and business reverses, and declared that within a year he would either be in a lunatic asylum or in his grave; Dr. Butler, proprietor of an insane asylum at Providence, R. I., was consulted, and he recommended that the young man should be sent to the asylum; on the day of his removal, he drew his pistol, and it took the combined strength of Dr. Butler and two assistants to overpower and disarm him; he was a splendid athlete, and his training had rendered him capable of coping with the three men, all of whom were muscular; he was taken on board the boat and conveyed to the asylum in a close carriage; he remained there for 10 days, but refused to take any food, and nutrition had to be forced down his throat through tubes; he resisted this operation so successfully that by advice of Dr. Butler of the institution, but contrary to the advice of his own physician in Boston, he was discharged; it was feared that he would die for lack of food, and his discharge was therefore determined upon; while being taken back to Stonington, Palmer escaped, and was next heard of in this City; he wrote to his father for money from his boarding-house at No. 210 East Sixty-second-street, but kept moving constantly so that his family might not be able to discover his whereabouts; the next known of him was when the newspapers published the account of the shooting of Officer Furness.

Very little is known of the movements of the prisoner from the time he escaped from the custody of his father to the killing of the officer. He seemed to be imbued with the idea that everybody was engaged in a conspiracy to kill him, and for that reason never stopped longer than a few days at any hotel. He would not allow the same waiter to attend him a second time, and changed his place of residence continually. He was very reserved, and expressed fears of being chloroformed and kidnapped. The hotels of the City are being scanned for waiters with whom he came into contact while so affected, and the Commissioners expect to have some additional witnesses in attendance on Tuesday next.

THE KILLING OF HENRY MADDEN.

The petition of John Schmidt, who shot and killed Henry Madden in his saloon at No. 13 Oliver-street on the 23d inst., to be admitted to bail on the ground that he acted in self-defense, was denied yesterday by Judge Barrett, in the Supreme Court, Chambers. In his decision Judge Barrett says that by the evidence a case is presented upon which a jury may be fairly asked to determine whether the prisoner took the life of the deceased intentionally, and whether his motive was revenge. There is certainly enough to hold the prisoner upon the charge of murder, and he ought not to be admitted to bail pending the action of the Grand Jury."

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mr. Herman Inman, a son of the owner of the Inman Line, is among the passengers of the City of Montreal, which sails for Liverpool to-day.

The third annual invitation ball of the Enterprise Base-ball Club takes place to-night in Irving Hall. Arthur Bent, the cornet player, will perform during the evening.

One hundred and twenty-six immigrants were landed at Castle Garden yesterday. The Somerset brought 9; the Switzerland, 44; the W. A. Scholten, 21, and the Scythia, 52.

Mr. Francis D. Moulton has sailed for Europe. While abroad he will visit the dairy interests of England, Ireland, Scotland, France, and the dairy Provinces bordering on the German Ocean.

York Lodge, F. and A. M., will work the third degree in their rooms in Masonic Temple, on Tuesday evening next, and tickets for the lodge entertainment of Feb. 11 will then be ready for distribution.

The steam-ship Glenbervis started for London on Wednesday afternoon, but coming into collision with the tug-boat Uncle Abe, she anchored off the Battery. On examination it was found that the steamer had sustained no damages and she proceeded on her voyage yesterday afternoon.

The proposed case on appeal from the judgment rendered in the action brought by Mr. William Herries to recover the salaries of a number of reporters on the *Republic*, was submitted to Judge Van Brunt for settlement yesterday, by Mr. Spellissy, at Chambers of the Court of Common Pleas.

Patrolman William Muldoon, of the First Precinct, who was to wrestle with William Bauer for $500 a side next week, fell down stairs at the New-Street Police Station yesterday morning and fractured his left wrist, so the match will be postponed until the policeman has fully recovered.

Rev. W. H. Ferris, D. D., formerly Presiding Elder of the New-York Conference, and lately of the Canoon-Street Church, of Poughkeepsie, has been appointed to the pastorate of the Thirtieth-Street Methodist Church, of this City, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Rev. William P. Abbott, D. D.

Patrick McMulkin, a young man, of No. 160 West Twenty-eighth-street, was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail by Justice Flammer, in the Jefferson Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of stealing on the 19th inst. a barrel of whisky, valued at $120, from the store of James Kelly, a liquor-dealer, of No. 298 Seventh-avenue.

The State Charities Aid Association has for several years supplied the hospitals and other charity institutions with reading matter. The association now appeals to the public to send to its office, No. 6 East Fourteenth-street, their old illustrated weeklies, magazines, and books, from whence they will be distributed among the sick and suffering in the hospitals.

It was reported at the Custom-house yesterday that the staff of Special Treasury Agents and some of Collector Merritt's assistants were busily at work, under orders from Secretary Sherman, searching for fresh evidence against Collector Arthur and Naval Officer Cornell, to embody in the Secretary's supplementary report to the Committee on Commerce of Congress.

The contest over the copy of the supposed will of the late Benjamin B. Robson was continued yesterday afternoon before Surrogate Calvin. Magellan T. Mix, one of the witnesses to the original will, and George W. Clark, a witness to the codicil, testified as to their connection with the execution of the instruments, and the case was adjourned until to-morrow at 10:30 A. M.

The monthly returns of the New-York City Mission and Tract Society for January exhibit the figures following: Forty City missionaries, 5 schools, 3 churches, with 846 communicants: 4 Sabbath-schools, with 2,000 scholars; 5,600 missionary visits, 530 meetings, 154 pledges, 75,000 tracts, 42,250 pages of tracts. Receipts, $3,268 15; expenditures, $3,929 52; debt, $5,592 49.

Gen. Armstrong, Principal of the Hampton (Va.) Normal and Agricultural Institute, solicits contributions for the purpose of providing sleeping-rooms and a workshop for the use of the 67 Indians now being educated as teachers at the institute; $12,000 is needed for the rooms and $6,000 for the workshop, and money may be sent either to Gen. Armstrong, at Hampton, or William E. Dodge, this City.

At the annual meeting of the Gramercy Boat Club the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, William M. Dean; Vice-President, Charles F. Naething; Treasurer, Harbeck Mills; Recording Secretary, George F. Krapp; Corresponding Secretary, Julius D. Mahr; Captain, Charles Eatwicker; Lieutenant, William C. Taggard. Board of Trustees—Charles B. Keyes, Charles Hazelton, John Kyle, D. Cunningham, P. E. Dolan.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday a communication was received from Mr. H. J. Schumacker, Consul-General of the German Empire at this port, complaining of the arrest of a number of German sailors by the Police without notice to him, as is required by the treaty between the United States and Germany. The communication was referred to the counsel of the board to draft suitable rules for the arrest of sailors on foreign ships.

Julius J. Lewin, who was expelled from the Produce Exchange on Feb. 27, 1874, has applied for reinstatement, and his application has been posted, to remain open to objections for 10 days. Lewin was agent for a foreign house, and had a dispute with another member, which he agreed to submit to arbitration, instead of doing so, fled to Europe. He sent in his resignation before leaving, but the Board of Managers refused to accept it. It will require a three-fourths vote to reinstate him.

Judge Sedgwick rendered a decision yesterday, in the Superior Court, Special Term, against the application of the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company for the